



**RULES FOR ISSUE AND USE OF
PRODUCT CERTIFICATION WITH A
LIMITED CLAIM OF CONFORMITY**

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

In some instances a manufacturer may request a limited or partial claim of certification for a product. Typical examples might be:

- (1) Random hardware failure data that is based on a “desk-top” assessment of the design, i.e., where a lifecycle and management system review and audit is not carried out. Such a limited certification might include: FMEA derived data (safe and dangerous failure rates); architecture; techniques and measures used to control faults in operation.
- (2) Verification of product software only (not hardware) to complement an existing hardware (non-CASS) certificate.
- (3) Management and lifecycle only, to support a claim of highest SIL (systematic) capability for a product that already has a (non-CASS) certificate for the FMEA derived data.

Reasons for requiring partial certification might be a specific contract requirement on the manufacturer from the purchaser of the equipment, or perhaps where the manufacturer wants to make their own claim of conformity in some areas coupled with a CASS certificate with a limited scope of conformity.

2 CERTIFICATION BODIES

2.1 Any certificate of partial conformity to IEC 61508 or related standard shall be explicit about what is, and what is not, covered in the scope of certification in order to eliminate any ambiguity.

2.2 If a multi-page certificate, the limitations in the claim shall be stated on the front page of the certificate and any claim of SIL capability is qualified accordingly.

3 HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES WITH LIMITED SCOPE

3.1 An organisation holding a certificate with limited scope shall not exaggerate a claim of certified conformity or use the certification mark on a product or item of literature in a way that may be interpreted as denoting full product conformity.