ENGINEERING STANDARDS LIBRARY / WEB PLATFORMS AND BROWSER-LOCAL COMPUTE

WebGPU, WebLLM, and Browser Isolation Standard

Browser origin and dependency security, local models, WebGPU, WebAssembly, service workers, storage, permissions, fallback, and evidence.

PERMANENT DOCUMENT ID

MYTHOS-WEB-0001

PUBLICATION

Candidate Standard
Version 1.0.0-candidate

ASSURANCE PROFILE

Standard / Advanced
High Assurance

PERMANENT PUBLICATION IDENTITY

WebGPU, WebLLM, and Browser Isolation Standard

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2026-07-24

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Public

18	6	4	1
ATOMIC CRITERIA	ASSURANCE VIEWS	IMPLEMENTATION PROFILES	PERMANENT IDENTITY

Publication doctrine. This publication establishes durable requirements for its defined scope. Interpretation must preserve the permanent document identity, required evidence, controlled exceptions, source currency, and formal revision history.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONTROL TOPOLOGY

Web Platforms and Browser-Local Compute

A trustworthy WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute system is a governed chain of ownership, identity, desired state, enforcement, workload or device behavior, telemetry, recovery, and independently reviewable evidence.

OWNERSHIP

Purpose, service boundary, accountable owner, suppliers, users, and retained responsibility remain explicit.

ENFORCEMENT

Identity, policy, segmentation, configuration, and local safety mechanisms constrain every trust transition.

CONTINUITY

Capacity, dependency loss, safe degradation, backup, restoration, rollback, and exit are tested before reliance.

EVIDENCE

Inventory, desired state, runtime observation, tests, incidents, exceptions, and change records form the assurance chain.

GOVERNED INFRASTRUCTURE FLOW

Reconciliation, detection, response, restoration, and controlled evolution

INTERPRETATION AND ASSURANCE

How to apply this publication

Normative intent

Requirements define outcomes and constraints. Implementations may vary, but evidence must demonstrate equivalent control.

Evidence over assertion

Vendor documentation and design intent are not equivalent to reproduced behavior. Record evidence grade and uncertainty.

Risk-proportional depth

Higher consequence, autonomy, sensitivity, and irreversibility require stronger isolation, review, verification, and recovery.

Controlled exception

Exceptions require an owner, rationale, compensating control, residual-risk acceptance, expiration, and reevaluation trigger.

Normalized assessment scale

0	1	2	3	4	5
ABSENT	AD HOC	PARTIAL	OPERATIONAL	ADVANCED	LEADING

A numeric score must never hide a failed mandatory gate, missing evidence, untested workload, or unacceptable residual risk.

INTERACTIVE NAVIGATION

Contents

Navigation doctrine

Bookmarks and internal links are conveniences. Permanent document identity, criterion identifiers, evidence references, and revision history remain authoritative.

MYTHOS-WEB-0001 / WEB AND BROWSER COMPUTE

0. Executive Mandate

Purpose, strategic outcome, and non-negotiable operating doctrine

MANDATE

Organizations adopting WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities MUST define an owned service boundary, establish enforceable identity and configuration, protect data and safety, test failure and recovery, and preserve evidence sufficient for independent review.

Required outcomes

- Create a durable governance boundary for WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute across design, acquisition, deployment, operation, change, and retirement.
- Require risk-proportional segmentation, identity, configuration, telemetry, resilience, recovery, and supplier controls.
- Prevent central automation, administrative tooling, or provider services from becoming unbounded authority.
- Prove operation with representative workloads, devices, failure modes, and restoration exercises.
- Define measurable conformance, exceptions, reassessment triggers, and a viable exit path.

Decision boundary: conformance supports a documented assurance claim for the named scope. It does not prove universal availability, safety, regulatory acceptance, vendor fitness, or immunity from cyber-physical failure.

MYTHOS-WEB-0001 / WEB AND BROWSER COMPUTE

1. Scope and Applicability

Boundary definition, audience, exclusions, and triggering conditions

IN SCOPE

- Architecture, acquisition, configuration, integration, and operation of WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities.
- Human, workload, device, service, network, data, facility, provider, supplier, and evidence dependencies.
- Design, deployment, monitoring, support, incident response, recovery, migration, and retirement.
- On-premises, hosted, managed, carrier, manufacturer, integrator, and externally operated components.

OUT OF SCOPE

- Claims of legal, safety, carrier, or regulatory approval without the responsible authority.
- Vendor certification treated as proof of the adopter configuration or operating effectiveness.
- Theoretical or laboratory behavior presented as production evidence without a declared boundary.
- Inherited controls without documented scope, owner, period, limitations, and shared responsibility.

Applicability triggers

- The capability supports a business-critical, safety-relevant, regulated, public, or externally dependent service.
- The environment can expose sensitive data, identity, control, physical process, communications, or shared infrastructure.
- A management plane, automation system, carrier, provider, or supplier can affect broad operational scope.
- Failure, compromise, or change can be difficult to detect, reverse, isolate, or recover.
- The system depends on hardware, firmware, radio, browser, cloud, endpoint, IoT, OT, or real-time media behavior.

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2. Definitions and Taxonomy

Controlled language for architecture, governance, and assessment

AUTHORITY

The right to approve, deny, constrain, or execute an action. Model output is not authority.

EVIDENCE

A reproducible source, trace, measurement, test, record, signed artifact, or documented observation supporting a claim.

ASSURANCE VIEW

A defined perspective such as governance, architecture, security, operations, privacy, or human oversight.

ATOMIC CRITERION

A uniquely identified requirement that can be assessed, evidenced, excepted, and revised independently.

IMPLEMENTATION PROFILE

A risk-proportional set of required depth, evidence, and gates for a class of use.

CONTROLLED EXCEPTION

A time-bounded deviation with owner, rationale, compensating control, residual risk, expiration, and review trigger.

DETERMINISTIC MECHANISM

A component whose inputs, policy, state transition, and side effects can be constrained and verified.

SOURCE AUTHORITY

The documented basis for treating a source as reliable for a defined claim, context, jurisdiction, and time.

REASSESSMENT TRIGGER

A change, incident, drift signal, dependency revision, or time boundary requiring renewed evaluation.

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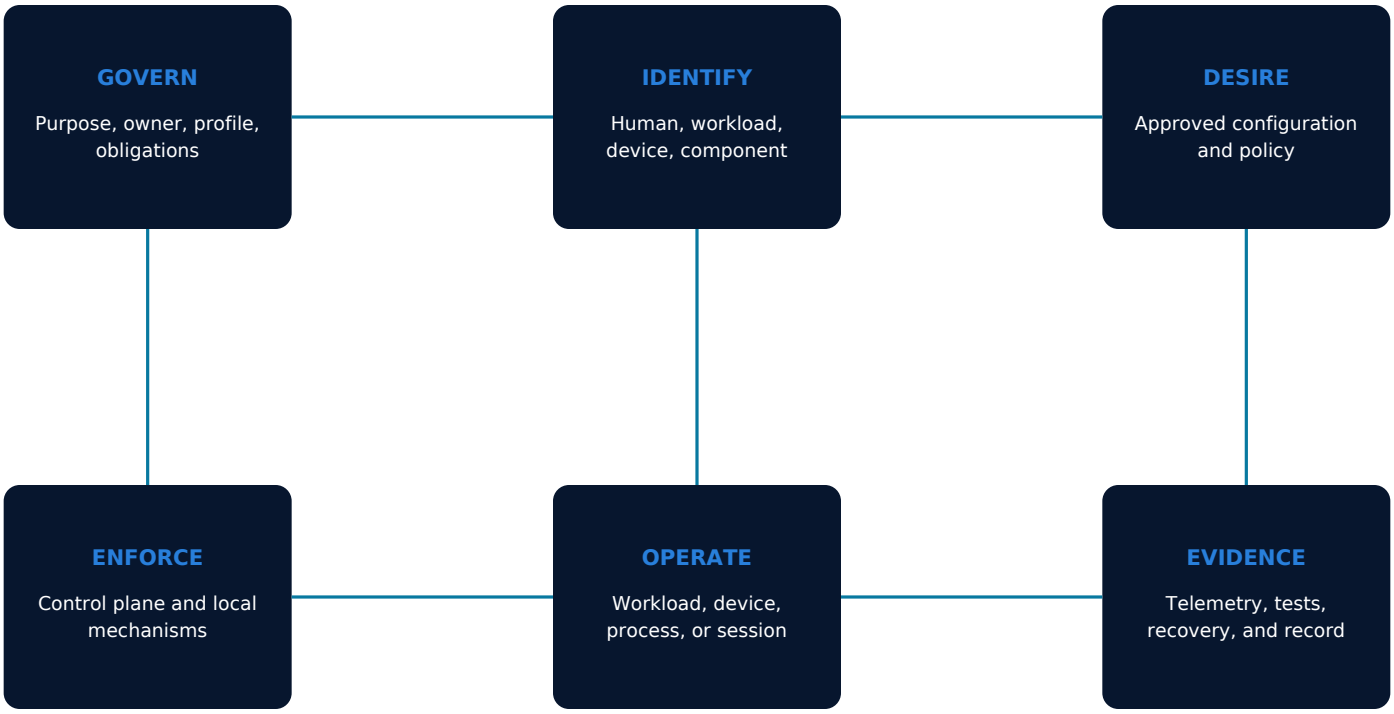
3. Architecture and Trust Model

Separation of governance, management, enforcement, runtime, telemetry, and recovery



Mandatory trust boundaries

- Management planes MUST be isolated, strongly authenticated, monitored, and recoverable.
- Identity and policy MUST be evaluated at every provider, network, device, workload, and administrative transition.
- Runtime state MUST be compared with approved desired state and material drift MUST trigger response.
- Safety and continuity mechanisms MUST remain available when cloud, WAN, identity, DNS, time, carrier, or management dependencies fail.
- Evidence MUST be protected from the systems and administrators whose behavior it is intended to assess.

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4. Governance and Accountability

Decision rights, separation of duties, and lifecycle ownership

ACCOUNTABLE OWNER

Accepts scope, risk tolerance, funding, and residual risk.

SYSTEM OWNER

Maintains architecture, inventory, operating boundaries, and change control.

SECURITY / PRIVACY

Defines threat, identity, data, isolation, monitoring, and incident requirements.

EVALUATION AUTHORITY

Designs representative tests, gates releases, and preserves reproducibility.

OPERATIONS

Maintains availability, rollback, recovery, evidence, and incident handling.

HUMAN OVERSIGHT

Reviews consequential decisions, exceptions, disputed outcomes, and harm signals.

DECISION PRINCIPLE

No single actor should be able to define the objective, grant authority, execute the consequential action, suppress evidence, and approve the result. Separation must be technical where consequence requires it.

MYTHOS-WEB-0001 / WEB AND BROWSER COMPUTE

5. Normative Control System

Atomic criteria 01-04 of 18

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C01 Application Origin, Scope, and Trust Boundary

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain application origin, scope, and trust boundary for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE approved service contract; architecture decision; owner and risk sign-off

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C02 Content Security Policy and Script Execution Control

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain content security policy and script execution control for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE asset, service, dependency, supplier, region, and lifecycle inventory

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C03 Dependency, Package, and Build Provenance

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain dependency, package, and build provenance for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE desired-state configuration; policy evidence; privileged-access and negative tests

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C04 Subresource Integrity and Artifact Verification

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain subresource integrity and artifact verification for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE network, data-flow, zone, conduit, radio, device, or trust-boundary diagrams

MYTHOS-WEB-0001 / WEB AND BROWSER COMPUTE

5. Normative Control System

Atomic criteria 05-08 of 18

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C05 Cross-Origin Isolation and Shared-Memory Preconditions

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain cross-origin isolation and shared-memory preconditions for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE runtime logs, traces, metrics, alarms, quality, capacity, and drift evidence

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C06 WebAssembly Module and Native Interface Governance

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain webassembly module and native interface governance for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE failure, failover, rollback, restoration, revocation, and recovery exercise

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C07 WebGPU Adapter, Device, and Resource Authorization

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain webgpu adapter, device, and resource authorization for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE safety, privacy, residency, consent, or physical-impact assessment

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C08 Model Artifact Integrity, Origin, and Version Control

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain model artifact integrity, origin, and version control for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE supplier, carrier, firmware, license, support, portability, and exit evidence

MYTHOS-WEB-0001 / WEB AND BROWSER COMPUTE

5. Normative Control System

Atomic criteria 09-12 of 18

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C09 Local Data, Cache, IndexedDB, and Retention

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain local data, cache, indexeddb, and retention for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE approved service contract; architecture decision; owner and risk sign-off

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C10 Service Worker Installation, Update, and Revocation

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain service worker installation, update, and revocation for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE asset, service, dependency, supplier, region, and lifecycle inventory

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C11 Permission, Device, Media, and File Access

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain permission, device, media, and file access for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE desired-state configuration; policy evidence; privileged-access and negative tests

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C12 Prompt, Retrieval, and Untrusted-Content Isolation

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain prompt, retrieval, and untrusted-content isolation for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE network, data-flow, zone, conduit, radio, device, or trust-boundary diagrams

MYTHOS-WEB-0001 / WEB AND BROWSER COMPUTE

5. Normative Control System

Atomic criteria 13-15 of 18

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C13 GPU, CPU, Memory, Battery, and Thermal Budgets

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain gpu, cpu, memory, battery, and thermal budgets for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE runtime logs, traces, metrics, alarms, quality, capacity, and drift evidence

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C14 Privacy, Telemetry, and Network-Egress Disclosure

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain privacy, telemetry, and network-egress disclosure for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE failure, failover, rollback, restoration, revocation, and recovery exercise

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C15 Browser Compatibility and Security-Change Testing

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain browser compatibility and security-change testing for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE safety, privacy, residency, consent, or physical-impact assessment

MYTHOS-WEB-0001 / WEB AND BROWSER COMPUTE

5. Normative Control System

Atomic criteria 16-18 of 18

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C16 Fallback, Degraded Mode, and Accessibility

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain fallback, degraded mode, and accessibility for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE supplier, carrier, firmware, license, support, portability, and exit evidence

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C17 Incident Response, Cache Purge, and Key Revocation

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain incident response, cache purge, and key revocation for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE approved service contract; architecture decision; owner and risk sign-off

MYTHOS-WEB-0001-C18 Browser-Local Evidence and Periodic Reassessment

The organization MUST define, implement, verify, and maintain browser-local evidence and periodic reassessment for in-scope WebGPU, WebLLM, and browser-local compute capabilities. The control boundary MUST identify accountable ownership, affected services and assets, authoritative desired state, trust transitions, failure and recovery behavior, minimum evidence, inherited responsibility, and reassessment triggers.

MINIMUM EVIDENCE asset, service, dependency, supplier, region, and lifecycle inventory

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6. Evidence and Assessment

Examine, interview, test, observe, restore, and trace

EXAMINE

Policies, inventories, diagrams, configuration, code, firmware, contracts, provider evidence, logs, exceptions, and lifecycle records.

INTERVIEW

Accountable owners, architects, engineers, operators, safety personnel, security teams, vendors, carriers, integrators, and responders.

TEST

Identity, segmentation, policy, negative paths, malformed input, capacity stress, dependency loss, failover, rollback, and revocation.

RESTORE

Independent restoration of configuration, data, service, device, controller, cluster, media, or browser state from protected evidence.

OBSERVE

Production-like performance, quality, drift, resource use, physical behavior, alarms, user impact, and incident execution.

TRACE

End-to-end linkage from approved intent and identity through change, runtime behavior, telemetry, outcome, exception, and review.

Evidence grades

A

Independently reproducible, complete, current, integrity-protected, and representative.

B

Reproduced by the implementing organization with strong traceability and controlled scope.

C

Partially reproduced or indirect; limitations, inherited responsibility, and uncertainty recorded.

D

Assertion, diagram, design intent, certificate, or vendor statement without reproduced behavior.

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7. Assurance Views

Six perspectives required for a complete assurance claim

GOVERNANCE

Ownership, purpose, risk tolerance, policy, exception, and decision rights.

ARCHITECTURE

Boundaries, dependencies, failure modes, state, data flow, and portability.

SECURITY

Identity, authorization, isolation, secrets, abuse resistance, and incident response.

OPERATIONS

Reliability, performance, cost, observability, change, recovery, and support.

PRIVACY / RIGHTS

Purpose limitation, minimization, consent, access, correction, deletion, and egress.

HUMAN / SOCIETAL

Usability, accessibility, disclosure, contestability, impact, and human control.

Conformance requires a defensible position across every applicable view. A strong aggregate score cannot compensate for an unowned system, a failed mandatory gate, untested recovery, or evidence below the accepted grade.

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7.2 Evaluation Metrics and Decision Gates

Measures must expose service behavior, control effectiveness, failure, uncertainty, and cost

SERVICE

Availability, correctness, coverage, quality, latency, throughput, and user or process outcome.

CONTROL

Unauthorized attempt, policy denial, drift, segmentation escape, privilege, and exception exposure.

RESILIENCE

Failover success, recovery time, data loss, safe degradation, restore validity, and dependency survival.

SECURITY

Exploitability, credential exposure, supply-chain integrity, attack detection, containment, and revocation.

CAPACITY

Utilization, saturation, queueing, radio or fabric headroom, thermal margin, quota, and forecast error.

OPERATIONS

Change failure, mean time to detect, repair, support burden, vendor escalation, and evidence completeness.

PRIVACY / SAFETY

Unauthorized egress, retention breach, consent coverage, unsafe action, physical consequence, and contestability.

LIFECYCLE

Patch debt, end-of-support exposure, portability, replacement time, retirement completion, and reassessment age.

Decision gate: thresholds MUST be declared before assessment, cover representative load and failure conditions, and identify mandatory safety, identity, recovery, and evidence failures that block promotion.

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8. Failure Modes and Adversarial Scenarios

Challenge assumptions before the system is trusted with consequential work

ORIGIN ESCAPE

Untrusted content crosses the browser origin, worker, frame, or isolation boundary.

REQUIRED: PREVENT | DETECT | CONTAIN | RECOVER | EVIDENCE

DEPENDENCY COMPROMISE

A package, script, model, or CDN artifact is replaced or poisoned.

REQUIRED: PREVENT | DETECT | CONTAIN | RECOVER | EVIDENCE

SERVICE-WORKER PERSISTENCE

A malicious or stale worker continues controlling requests after remediation.

REQUIRED: PREVENT | DETECT | CONTAIN | RECOVER | EVIDENCE

MODEL TAMPERING

A local model or tokenizer changes without verified provenance.

REQUIRED: PREVENT | DETECT | CONTAIN | RECOVER | EVIDENCE

RESOURCE EXHAUSTION

WebGPU or local inference consumes excessive memory, power, thermals, or responsiveness.

REQUIRED: PREVENT | DETECT | CONTAIN | RECOVER | EVIDENCE

PRIVACY LEAKAGE

Prompts, files, telemetry, cache, or browser storage leave the declared local boundary.

REQUIRED: PREVENT | DETECT | CONTAIN | RECOVER | EVIDENCE

Adversarial testing MUST protect people and production systems. Use isolated environments, synthetic or minimized data, bounded authority, kill switches, explicit legal and ethical review, and documented stop conditions.

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9. Implementation Profiles

Risk-proportional implementation without weakening mandatory boundaries

FOUNDATIONAL

TYPICAL SCOPE

Low consequence, limited autonomy, non-sensitive data, reversible outputs.

MINIMUM DEPTH

Named owner; inventory; basic evaluation; access control; logging; rollback; annual review.

ADVANCED

TYPICAL SCOPE

Business-critical workflow, sensitive data, multiple tools or providers, moderate autonomy.

MINIMUM DEPTH

Formal threat model; representative evaluation; approval gates; isolated execution; tested recovery; quarterly review.

HIGH ASSURANCE

TYPICAL SCOPE

Safety, security, regulated, financial, identity, or broadly consequential use.

MINIMUM DEPTH

Independent challenge; strongest identity; deterministic enforcement; comprehensive evidence; canary release; continuous monitoring.

Profile selection rule

Choose the highest profile triggered by consequence, autonomy, sensitivity, scale, irreversibility, external dependency, or inability to rapidly detect and recover. Tailoring may strengthen controls; it may not erase a mandatory gate without a controlled exception.

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9.2 Operational Lifecycle

Evidence-bearing operation from concept through retirement

1. **CONCEPT**
   Purpose, owner, impact, boundaries
2. **DESIGN**
   Architecture, threat, data, identity
3. **BUILD**
   Controlled implementation and provenance
4. **EVALUATE**
   Representative, adversarial, recovery tests
5. **RELEASE**
   Approval, canary, rollback, evidence
6. **OPERATE**
   Observe, support, detect, respond
7. **CHANGE**
   Reassess, compare, gate, reverse
8. **RETIRE**
   Revoke, export, dispose, preserve

LIFECYCLE INVARIANT

Every stage MUST leave sufficient evidence for the next authority to understand what was intended, what changed, what was tested, what failed, what was accepted, what remains uncertain, and how to recover or exit.

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10. Adoption Roadmap

A sequenced path from uncontrolled capability to evidence-bearing operation

0-30 DAYS

Establish ownership and truth

Inventory systems and dependencies; classify risk; freeze unsupported claims; identify immediate privilege, data, and evidence gaps.

31-90 DAYS

Create enforceable boundaries

Define policy; isolate execution; implement identity and approval gates; establish representative evaluation and baseline telemetry.

3-6 MONTHS

Prove recovery and operating control

Exercise failure, rollback, revocation, incident, provider exit, and state-recovery scenarios; mature evidence packaging.

6-12 MONTHS

Scale assurance

Automate control checks; expand workload coverage; independent challenge; portfolio metrics; controlled exception expiry; continuous reassessment.

Adoption is complete only when operating evidence demonstrates the selected profile in the actual deployment context. Documentation alone is not conformance.

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10.2 Conformance and Exception Statement

What an assurance claim must contain

SYSTEM / SERVICE

Named, versioned capability and deployment boundary.

PROFILE

Foundational, Advanced, or High Assurance with trigger rationale.

SCOPE

Workloads, users, data, tools, regions, providers, and exclusions.

CRITERIA

Pass, partial, fail, not applicable, and exception status for every criterion.

EVIDENCE

Artifact references, evidence grade, date, environment, and reproducibility.

LIMITATIONS

Known failure modes, unsupported workloads, uncertainty, and residual risk.

EXCEPTIONS

Owner, rationale, compensating control, expiration, and approval.

VALIDITY

Assessment date, change boundary, review date, and reassessment triggers.

Prohibited claim: “compliant” without the named scope, profile, evidence date, limitations, exceptions, and authority accepting residual risk.

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11. Source Authority and Reference Register

Primary sources informing interpretation; current obligations and provider behavior must be verified at assessment t

NIST CSF 2.0 — **Cybersecurity Framework 2.0**

https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.CSWP.29

Enterprise governance and cybersecurity outcome framework.

NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 — **Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations**

https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-53r5

Broad control baseline for organizational systems and services.

W3C WebGPU — **WebGPU Specification**

https://www.w3.org/TR/webgpu/

Browser GPU programming, resource, security, and privacy semantics.

W3C WebAssembly — **WebAssembly Core Specification**

https://www.w3.org/TR/wasm-core-2/

Portable low-level execution model and validation semantics.

W3C CSP3 — **Content Security Policy Level 3**

https://www.w3.org/TR/CSP3/

Browser content-loading and script-execution policy.

OWASP ASVS — **Application Security Verification Standard**

https://owasp.org/www-project-application-security-verification-standard/

Web application security verification requirements and test structure.

Source currency rule: authorities, specifications, legal obligations, provider services, firmware, browser behavior, carrier requirements, and operational evidence MUST be checked at assessment time. This publication records a 2026-07-24 source snapshot.

MYTHOS-WEB-0001 / WEB AND BROWSER COMPUTE

11.2 Revision History and Decision Register

Permanent identity, controlled change, and publication integrity

VERSION	DATE	STATE	SUMMARY
1.0.0-candidate	2026-07-24	Candidate	Permanent-publication edition; source refresh; expanded criteria, evidence, assurance, and lifecycle guidance.
Next review	2027-01-24	Scheduled	Review source currency, threat evolution, operating evidence, adoption feedback, and proposed revisions.

Publication decisions

PERMANENT IDENTITY The document ID remains stable across revisions; batch or production sequence metadata is not public identity.

CHANGE CONTROL Normative changes require rationale, impact analysis, affected-criterion mapping, and approval.

SUPERSESSION A superseded edition remains traceable; current routes and catalogs identify the active edition.

CORRECTION Material errors require a recorded correction, affected-evidence analysis, and notification appropriate to impact.

ARCHIVAL INTEGRITY Published artifacts receive hashes, metadata, and a release manifest sufficient for independent verification.

END OF PERMANENT PUBLICATION / MYTHOS-WEB-0001

MYTHOS SYSTEMS / ENGINEERING STANDARDS LIBRARY