be available at each RTU. When the event storage is 80% full, the RTU shall contact the corresponding control centre to transfer the stored data.

1.3.23.12 Profiles

It shall be possible to store daily analogue profiles for alarm purposes for 25% (with a minimum of two) of the analogue inputs at the RTU.

1.3.23.13 Tables

RTU's shall be capable of receiving and storing for operational control, through user sequence programs, tabular data such as look-up tables for pumping regimes. It shall be possible to download the tables from the corresponding control centre.

1.3.23.14 Data and Event Tagging

Data and events for local storage and subsequent transmission from the RTU shall be tagged with the time and date at the RTU.

1.3.23.15 Alarm Tagging

Each alarm shall be tagged in its originating RTU with a source identifier and the time and date of occurrence. Likewise, the time and data of the alarm returning to normal shall also be recorded in the RTU for use in the corresponding control centre.

1.3.23.16 Alarms and Events

The SCADA system shall be able to detect/generate the following types of alarms at the RTU's:

1.3.23.17 Status alarms

Each change to status or derived status shall generate an event, which can be reported as an alarm. It shall be possible to assign a separate time delay to each status point for which an event has to persist before being reported as an alarm. This delay shall be configurable from 0 to 900 s.

1.3.23.18 Analogue Value Alarms

Each analogue shall have a minimum of four thresholds or limits. If an analogue or derived value transgresses any one of these limits, an event shall be generated which shall be able to be reported as an alarm. Each threshold transgress shall be a separate alarm e.g. high high, high, low, low low. It shall be possible to assign a