



WiredScore
PLATINUM

2 Greenway Plaza

2 Greenway Plaza, Houston, TX 77046
Expiry date: 01/30/2022

Key features of connectivity.

- There is currently a choice of 8 service providers offering high speed fiber connectivity.
- Free WiFi is provided in common and amenity areas to enhance access to connectivity within the building.
- Dark Fiber is available for tenants to lease as an unlit dedicated fiber option.
- There is at least one high speed, low cost internet option that provides 100 Mbps for an affordable price to small and medium size businesses.
- Three communications points of entry into the building provide tenants with the ability to utilize diverse connections for redundancy.
- The building infrastructure for communications equipment has capacity for additional service providers to enter the building and deliver to tenants Service provider equipment is located in a secure room to protect against potential damage.
- Service provider cables are located in secure risers throughout the building minimizing risk of potential damage and service outages.
- Four communications risers allow physical diversity to protect against potential disruption.
- There is a standard Boilerplate License Agreement on file that should be used to streamline the right of entry process for new carriers entering the building.

Providers serving the building.

<u>Carrier</u>	<u>Cable Type</u>
• AT&T	Direct Fiber Connection
• AT&T	Coaxial/Copper
• LOGIX Fiber Networks	Direct Fiber Connection
• Zayo	Direct Fiber Connection
• Phonoscope	Direct Fiber Connection
• Comcast Business	Direct Fiber Connection
• Comcast Business	Coaxial/Copper
• Crown Castle Fiber	Direct Fiber Connection
• CenturyLink	Direct Fiber Connection
• Verizon Enterprise Solutions	Direct Fiber Connection

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WiredScore Factsheet explainer.

Infrastructure.

Universal communications chambers:

Universal communication chambers (or "meet me chambers") are underground telco pits located externally near the property line. These allow for faster installations of new connections in the building since they remove the need to construct new penetrations to the building every time that a new connection is needed.

Telecommunications intakes:

These are the telco cable entry points into the building. Having multiple intakes from different locations around the building creates physical separation. Therefore, if the connectivity from one intake is disrupted, connectivity from the other intake can still be functional.

Telco room:

A location in the building where service provider equipment is installed. Separation of telco equipment from that of other utilities, such as electricity, gas or water, reduces the personnel able to access the telco equipment servicing tenants.

Flooding protection:

By situating telco rooms above the floodplain and having provision for minimising the impact from localised flooding ensures that the equipment within these rooms is continually protected.

Containment:

Dedicated metal trays that allow telco cables to be safely routed horizontally and vertically through the building. It is key that the capacity of the containment through the building is adequate for the needs of the building.

Communications risers:

A riser is the pathway that runs vertically from the bottom to the top of the building. Access to risers should be via secure cupboards on each floor. Risers in diverse locations, with capacity for future installations, ensure that providers can deliver reliable and resilient services to all tenants in the building.

Power.

Back-up generator:

Providing a connection from the building's back-up generator to the telco room enables continuation of tenant connectivity through power outages.

Tenant generator space:

Having well prepared pre-defined space for tenants to bring in their own backup power provision aids tenants to maintain connectivity continuity through power outages.

Wireless Network Infrastructure.

Rooftop space:

Having pre-defined space on the rooftop for tenants to install communication equipment enables diversity in connectivity options. Additionally, ensuring routes are in place for telco equipment from the rooftop to service tenants shortens installation time.

In-building mobile planning:

Radio frequency (RF) testing should be considered for any new construction. This will confirm the mobile signal strength available through the building. Buildings should also plan dedicated space to house in-building mobile solutions such as DAS or small cell equipment.

WiFi coverage:

Providing free WiFi in common areas enables tenants and their guests to remain connected throughout the building.

Connectivity.

Standard Wayleave Agreement:

These telecommunications agreements describe the landlord's rules for installing, maintaining and removing telco equipment. Existence of these pro-actively developed terms & conditions help ensure there is a streamlined process in place to allow new providers to supply service to the building. This can reduce delays for tenants getting set up with internet.

Utility site assessment:

A site assessment is a straightforward way to determine the connectivity infrastructure that is in the area surrounding the building.

Coordination with carriers:

Gaining confirmation from multiple, high quality, fibre or fixed wireless providers for connectivity service to the building delivers visibility to tenants on their connectivity options. This can be achieved via pre-installation of telco equipment or by letters of intent from providers outlining the ease of installing a connection to the site.