



TORONTO-DOMINION CENTRE

PROVIDERS SERVING THE BUILDING

CARRIER

Bell Canada
Rogers
Rogers
Cogeco
Telus
Beanfield
Zayo (Allstream)
Cogent

CABLE TYPE

Fibre to the building
Coax
Fibre to the building
Fibre to the building
Fibre to the building
Fibre to the building
Fibre to the building
Type 2 Fibre

KEY FEATURES OF CONNECTIVITY

- There is currently a choice of 7 service providers offering high speed fibre optic connectivity. These include Bell, Rogers, Cogeco, Telus, Beanfield, Zayo (Allstream), and Cogent.
- Free WiFi is provided in common areas to enhance access to connectivity within the building
- Multiple Points of Entry into the building provide occupiers with the ability to utilize diverse connections
- Service provider equipment is located in a secure and dedicated room to protect against potential damage
- Service provider cables are located in secure risers throughout the building minimizing risk of potential damage
- Multiple communications risers allow physical diversity to protect against potential service disruption
- There is a multi-operator Distributed Antenna System installed to enable seamless cellular connectivity from the parking levels to the top floor of the building.

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A CIP PROPERTY

WiredScore ID: 17165 Wired Certification

Valid Until: November 12th, 2021

WIRED CERTIFICATION FACT SHEET EXPLAINER



CONNECTIVITY

Fibre:

The most technologically advanced form of cabling used in buildings. Fibre provides dedicated high speed connections with equal download and upload speeds. This is a symmetric solution with upload and download speeds up to 10,000Mbps.

Fixed Wireless:

Rooftop based antenna networks are used for both primary and secondary forms of connectivity. This is a top choice for secondary connections because it doesn't rely on the existing cabling into a building. This is a symmetric solution with upload and download speeds up to 2,000Mbps.

Coaxial Cable:

Used in most cable provider networks to provide the link between the external fibre network and the installation. This is an asymmetric solution with upload speeds up to 50Mbps and download speeds up to 1,000Mbps.

Full Fibre Distribution:

Having multiple fibre access points pre-run throughout the building enables quicker installation of connections to tenants.

Type 2 Providers:

Carriers that do not own their own cabling entering the building, and service tenants "piggy backing" on another provider's network.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Point of Entry:

"POEs" are the telco cable entry points into the building. Having multiple POEs from different locations or sides of the building creates a physical separation; therefore, if the connectivity on one side of the building is disrupted, connectivity from the other side can still be functional.

Telco Room:

A location in the building where provider's 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. This mitigates the risk of accidental disruption to the telco equipment that is servicing tenants.

Communication Risers:

A pathway that runs vertically from the bottom to the top of the building. Access to communication risers should be via secure access points 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.

Back-up Generators:

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

Capacity:

The ability to support new telecommunications cabling and equipment utilizing the existing building infrastructure. Having spare capacity prevents costly installation fees when providers are delivering service.

READINESS

Access Agreements with Providers:

These agreements lay out ownership rules and regulations for operating as a service provider in the building. These documents ensure that current service providers have permission to sell and deliver services to tenants.

Standard Telecom Agreement:

A standard telecommunications agreement template describes the landlord's rules for installing, maintaining and removing telco equipment. Existence of these proactively developed terms & conditions helps ensure there is a streamlined process in place to allow new providers to supply service to the building. This can reduce delays for tenants signing up for internet service.

Building Install and Access Pack:

A package of outlined access procedures, routes and locations for telco equipment/cabling, and specifications for installations. This package enables tenants and providers to gain visibility on how any new or current installation should be implemented.

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