



## TWO HAMPSHIRE AT CABOT PARK

### AVAILABLE ISPS

Carrier	Cable Type	Network Type	Cable Distribution
Comcast	Coaxial	Phone or Cable	Full Coverage
Comcast Business	Fiber	Type 1	Full Coverage
Verizon	Copper	Phone or Cable	Full Coverage
Verizon	Fiber	Type 1	Full Coverage
Verizon FiOS	Fiber	Type 1	Full Coverage



### KEY FEATURES OF CONNECTIVITY

- Choice available of 3 unique sources of high-speed fiber connectivity.
- The following ISPs fully distribute fiber throughout the building to support ease of tenant access: Comcast Business | Verizon FiOS | Verizon
- Telecom cables are kept in protected, secure risers throughout the building to minimize risk of damage.
- Additional riser shaft space is available to support future needs of tenants and ISPs throughout the entire building.
- Telecom equipment is located above grade to prevent against damages from flooding.
- Building has a first responder system in place to enhance safety and security.
- Management offers capability to bring in new ISPs if requested by tenants.

# WIRED CERTIFICATION FACT SHEET EXPLAINER

CABLING TYPE	USE	MAXIMUM SPEED
<b>Copper</b>	Used in older Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) networks, these networks use copper telephone lines to provide Internet access to customers.	40 Mbps Down 5 Mbps Up
<b>Coaxial</b>	Used in most Cable provider networks. Typically used for Television sets or Modems.	300 Mbps Down 30 Mbps Up
<b>Fixed Wireless</b>	Rooftop based antenna networks are used for both primary and secondary forms of connectivity. Top choice for redundant connection because it doesn't rely on existing wireline cabling into a building. Fixed Wireless should not be confused with Satellite Dishes which provide Television service and minimal Internet capabilities.	1000 Mbps (1 Gig) Up and Down
<b>Fiber</b>	Most technologically advanced form of cabling used in buildings. Signals can travel for greater distances at faster speeds.	10,000 Mbps (10 Gig) Up and Down
DISTRIBUTION TYPE	DEFINITION	
<b>Direct to Tenant Space Only</b>	Carrier runs a single cable from where their equipment is located to the tenant they are servicing. This is not ideal for a tenant ordering new service as it could require extensive construction which will delay the tenant getting timely service.	
<b>Partial Distribution</b>	Partial Distribution is defined as a distribution point every 6-10 floors. Carrier places several distribution points within the building where they can connect additional cables for tenants. A distribution point can either be a termination box or a coil of spare cabling. For new service requests, partial distribution is less time intensive than direct to tenant space cables.	
<b>Full Distribution</b>	Carrier places distribution points (a termination box or a coil of spare cabling) every 5 floors or less and can easily serve any tenant in the building. This setup drastically reduces the time it takes for tenants to receive new service.	
NETWORK TYPE	DEFINITION	
<b>Type 1</b>	Carrier owns the fiber entering the building.	
<b>Type 2</b>	Carrier is using someone else's fiber, copper or coax to reach a tenant.	
<b>Phone Company or Cable Network</b>	Carrier is entering the building with Copper Phone Cables or Coaxial Cables. These usually only offer slower Internet speeds.	
<b>Rooftop Connection</b>	Rooftop connections are designated for Fixed Wireless providers. See definition above.	

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