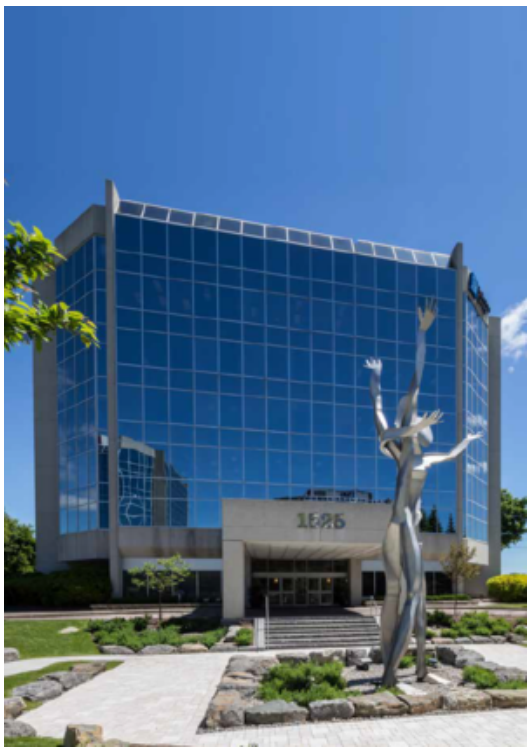
Carling Executive Centre 1

1525 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, ON, K1Z 8R9

WIRED CERTIFIED SILVER



Available ISPs

Carrier	Cable Type
Bell	Fibre to the building
Rogers	Coaxial
Rogers	Fibre to the building
Zayo	Fibre to the building

Key Features of Connectivity

- There is a choice of 3 service providers offering high speed connectivity (fibre or fixed wireless)
- Multiple communications points of entry into the building provide tenants with the ability to utilize diverse connections
- The communications Points of Entries have available capacity for additional service providers to enter the building
- The telco room has available capacity for the installation of additional service provider equipment
- There is available capacity within the risers for new service providers to supply service to tenants
- There is a standard Telecom License Agreement on file that should be used to streamline the right of entry process for new carriers entering the building
- Coaxial cabling can provide bundled phone, cable TV, and basic internet.

Wired Certification Fact Sheet Explainer

Connectivity	
Fibre	The most technologically advanced cabling used in buildings. Fibre provides dedicated high speed connections with equal download and upload speeds. This is a symmetric solution with upload & 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.
Wi-Fi	Providing free Wi-Fi in common and amenity areas enables tenants and their guests to remain connected throughout the building and can also be used for Wi-Fi calling.
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.

Carling Executive Centre 2

1545 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, ON, K1Z 8P9

WIRED CERTIFIED GOLD

Available ISPs

Carrier	Cable Type
Bell	Fibre to the building
Rogers	Coaxial
Rogers	Fibre to the building
Telus	Fibre to the building
Zayo	Fibre to the building

Key Features of Connectivity

- There is a choice of 4 service providers offering high speed connectivity (fibre or fixed wireless)
- Multiple communications points of entry into the building provide tenants with the ability to utilize diverse connections
- The communications Points of Entries have available capacity for additional service providers to enter the building
- The telco room has available capacity for the installation of additional service provider equipment
- There is available capacity within the risers for new service providers to supply service to tenants
- There is a standard Telecom License Agreement on file that should be used to streamline the right of entry process for new carriers entering the building
- Coaxial cabling can provide bundled phone, cable TV, and basic internet.

Wired Certification Fact Sheet Explainer

Connectivity	
Fibre	The most technologically advanced cabling used in buildings. Fibre provides dedicated high speed connections with equal download and upload speeds. This is a symmetric solution with upload & 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.
Wi-Fi	Providing free Wi-Fi in common and amenity areas enables tenants and their guests to remain connected throughout the building and can also be used for Wi-Fi calling.
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.

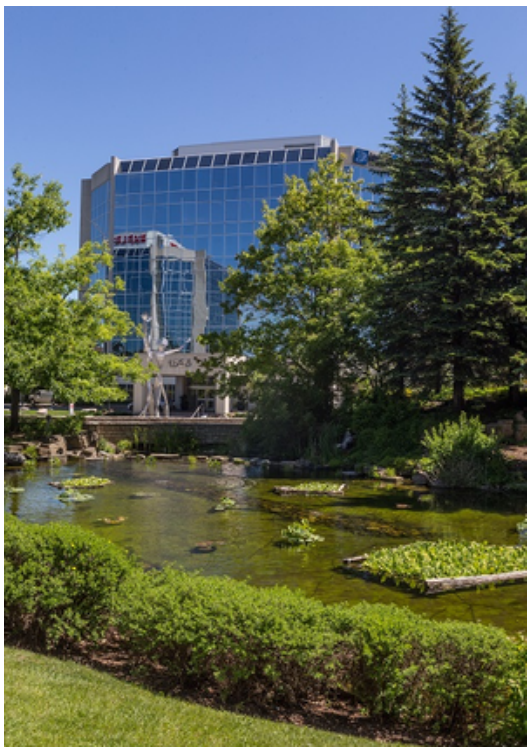
Infrastructure	
Point of entry	"POEs" are the telco cable entry points into the building. Having multiple POEs from different locations or sides of the building creates a physical separation; therefore, if the connectivity on one side of the building is disrupted, connectivity from the other side can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

Carling Executive Centre 3

1565 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, ON, K1Z 8R1

WIRED CERTIFIED GOLD



Available ISPs

Carrier	Cable Type
Bell	Fibre to the building
Rogers	Coaxial
Rogers	Fibre to the building
Telus	Fibre to the building
Zayo	Fibre to the building

Key Features of Connectivity

- There is a choice of 4 service providers offering high speed connectivity (fibre or fixed wireless)
- Multiple communications points of entry into the building provide tenants with the ability to utilize diverse connections
- The communications Points of Entries have available capacity for additional service providers to enter the building
- Service provider equipment is located in a secure and dedicated room to protect against potential damage
- The telco room has available capacity for the installation of additional service provider equipment
- There is available capacity within the risers for new service providers to supply service to tenants
- There is a standard Telecom License Agreement on file that should be used to streamline the right of entry process for new carriers entering the building
- Coaxial cabling can provide bundled phone, cable TV, and basic internet.

Wired Certification Fact Sheet Explainer

Connectivity	
Fibre	The most technologically advanced cabling used in buildings. Fibre provides dedicated high speed connections with equal download and upload speeds. This is a symmetric solution with upload & 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.
Wi-Fi	Providing free Wi-Fi in common and amenity areas enables tenants and their guests to remain connected throughout the building and can also be used for Wi-Fi calling.
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.