



42 West 39th Street

New York, New York



Available ISPs

| Carrier | Cable Type | Network Type | Cable Distribution |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Pilot Fiber | Fiber | Type 1 | Partial Coverage |
| RCN | Fiber | Type 1 | Full Coverage |
| Spectrum | Coaxial | Type 1 | Full Coverage |
| Spectrum | Fiber | Type 1 | Full Coverage |
| Towerstream | Fixed Wireless | Rooftop Wireless | Partial Coverage |
| Verizon | Copper | Phone or Cable | Full Coverage |
| Verizon | Fiber | Type 1 | Partial Coverage |
| Verizon FiOS | Fiber | Type 1 | Full Coverage |

Key Features of Connectivity

- 3 fiber providers can provide dedicated, business grade internet access with guaranteed upload and download speeds.
- Fixed wireless connectivity from the rooftop provides an independent internet option from the wire-line networks entering from the street.
- Additional riser capacity is available to support future needs of tenants and ISP's throughout the entire building.
- Management has documented agreements in place with carriers to support seamless and timely provision of services to tenants.
- Coaxial cabling can provide bundled phone, cable TV, and basic internet.
- Fiber from Verizon FiOS can provide shared high speed internet access for small businesses.
- Fiber from Pilot Fiber can provide shared high speed internet access for small businesses.
- Dedicated risers are present to contain and protect telecom cables from risk of damage.

Wired Certification Fact Sheet Explainer

| Cabling Type | Use | Maximum Speed (Bandwidth rates) |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Copper | 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 |
| Coaxial | Used in most Cable provider networks. Typically used for Television sets or Modems. | 300 Mbps Down 30 Mbps Up |
| Fixed Wireless | 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 |
| Fiber | 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 |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Direct to Tenant Space Only | 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. |
| Partial Distribution | 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. |
| Full Distribution | 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 |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Type 1 | Carrier owns the fiber entering the building. |
| Type 2 | Carrier is using someone else's fiber, copper or coax to reach a tenant. |
| Phone Company or Cable Network | Carrier is entering the building with Copper Phone Cables or Coaxial Cables. These usually only offer slower Internet speeds. |
| Rooftop Connection | Rooftop connections are designated for Fixed Wireless providers. See definition above. |