2.5% Structural Loading Rule

1. The total loading capacity or loading limit of the Structure[4]
2. The Access Seeker or load (which is converted to an approved reservation at the AIP Level 2 stage of the colocation process)
3. and proposed (reservations) occupancies (provided to the Access Seeker in the queue list at the PIR Level 1 stage of the colocation process)
4. All other Access Seeker existing and proposed (reservations) occupancies (provided to the Access Seeker in the occupancy list at the PIR Level 1 stage of the colocation process)
5. Previous structural analysis reports and the previous status of the S s loading capacity and if upgrade works were recommended

(Refer to **Point A** in the Flowchart)

5. When to apply the 2.5% rule

If the result of a structural loading analysis indicates that the Access Seeker proposed load together with all existing and proposed occupancies on the Structure:

A. Is Equal To or Exceeds its total loading capacity n the Access Seeker may consider applying the 2.5% rule;[5] or
B. Not Exceeds its total loading capacity (<100%) then the Access Seeker does not to need apply the 2.5% rule, as the Structure can accommodate the Access Seeker s additional load.

(Refer to **Point B** in the Flowchart)

6. Applying the 2.5% rule and Telstra's Reservations

If the Access Seeker is eligible to apply the 2.5% rule and the Structure equals or exceeds its total loading capacity, calculated in accordance with section 5 of this Supplement, the Access Seeker can apply the 2.5% rule.

How to apply the 2.5% rule

1 The first step is to consider factors 1, 3 4 & 5 in section 4 of this Supplement and the accumulative loading effect on the S . Then the other factor (factor 2 in section 4 of this Supplement) should be considered for the loading effect of the Access Seeker s proposed load on the Structure.

2 The second step is to quantify the change in load on the Structure with all the factors in section 4 of this Supplement considered. Theoretically this is calculated by subtracting the results of the S load with and then without the Access proposed load. The difference or change is expressed as a percentage and termed as differential load to the loading status of a S ing capacity.

3 The final step is to determine whether the differential load allows the Access Seeker to discount Telstra (reservations) or not using the following formula:

< 2.5% = Positive result, -Telstra reservations can then be discounted

= Negative result - Telstra reservations cannot be discounted

(Refer to **Point C** in the Flowchart)

[4] A Structure has exceeded its total loading capacity or loading limit if the total loading capacity .
[5] Provided t

A positive result allows an Access Seeker to discount

Discounting or not factoring in Telstra reservations in a structural loading analysis results in a reduction in the load on the Structure. Where the total load with Telstra reservations discounted is equal to or under 100%, the Access Seeker will not be required to upgrade the Structure.

7. Influences on the factors to be considered as part of the 2.5% rule

Keys factors such as the occupancies on a Structure used in a structural loading analysis directly determine whether the Access Seeker proposed load results in the Structure exceeding its total loading capacity. As occupancies on a S
position in a , the timing of an
may have an impact on whether the 2.5% rule is available and whether an Access Seeker

8. Colocation/Site Share Process and