

- WEST APPROACH: The 2,800-ft. west approach will be on Terminal Island.
- **2. COLUMNS:** More than 90 above-ground steel-reinforced concrete columns will support the west and east approach sections of the bridge.
- **3.** PEDESTRIAN & BICYCLE ACCESS: A pedestrian and bicycle path on the south side of the new bridge will connect to bike routes in downtown Long Beach and the east Port area.
- **4. HINGES:** Hinges are placed strategically between sections of the bridge to prevent damage by allowing movement during an earthquake or temperature changes.

- **5.** OVERLOOK: Observation decks will offer dynamic views from 205 feet above the water, facing south toward the harbor and Catalina Island.
- **6.** CABLE: Forty cables will be used to connect each tower to the road deck. The longest cable on the bridge will be 573 feet. Each cable is made up of 30-80 strands. If all the strands were laid end-to-end, they would add up to 1.7 million feet in length.
- 7. TOWERS: At 515 feet tall, the bridge's two towers will be the second tallest of any cable-stayed bridge in the U.S. The steel-reinforced concrete towers will be supported by massive foundations. The tower design unique to this bridge transitions from an octagon shape at the base to diamond shape at the top.
- **8.** CABLE-STAYED BRIDGE: The new bridge is a cable-stayed design, in which cables directly connect the towers to the road deck (unlike a traditional suspension bridge, which uses cables draped over towers). The entire length of the bridge main span and approaches -- will be 8,800 feet.
- **9.** SPAN: The main span and back spans of the new bridge will be 2,000 feet long and 205 feet above the water. It will be the highest deck of any cable-stayed bridge in the U.S.
- **10.** EAST APPROACH: The 3,600-ft. east approach will connect the bridge to both the Long Beach (710) Freeway and east Ocean Boulevard toward downtown Long Beach.

- **11. FOUNDATIONS:** The bridge will be supported by about 350 foundation piles, as deep as 175 feet below the surface.
- **12.** BACK CHANNEL: The bridge will span the Port's 220-ft.-wide back channel, allowing bigger ships to access the North Harbor area.
- **13.** PILE CAP: Pile caps are concrete and steel structures built atop a cluster of foundation piles. The pile caps support columns that connect to the road deck.

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