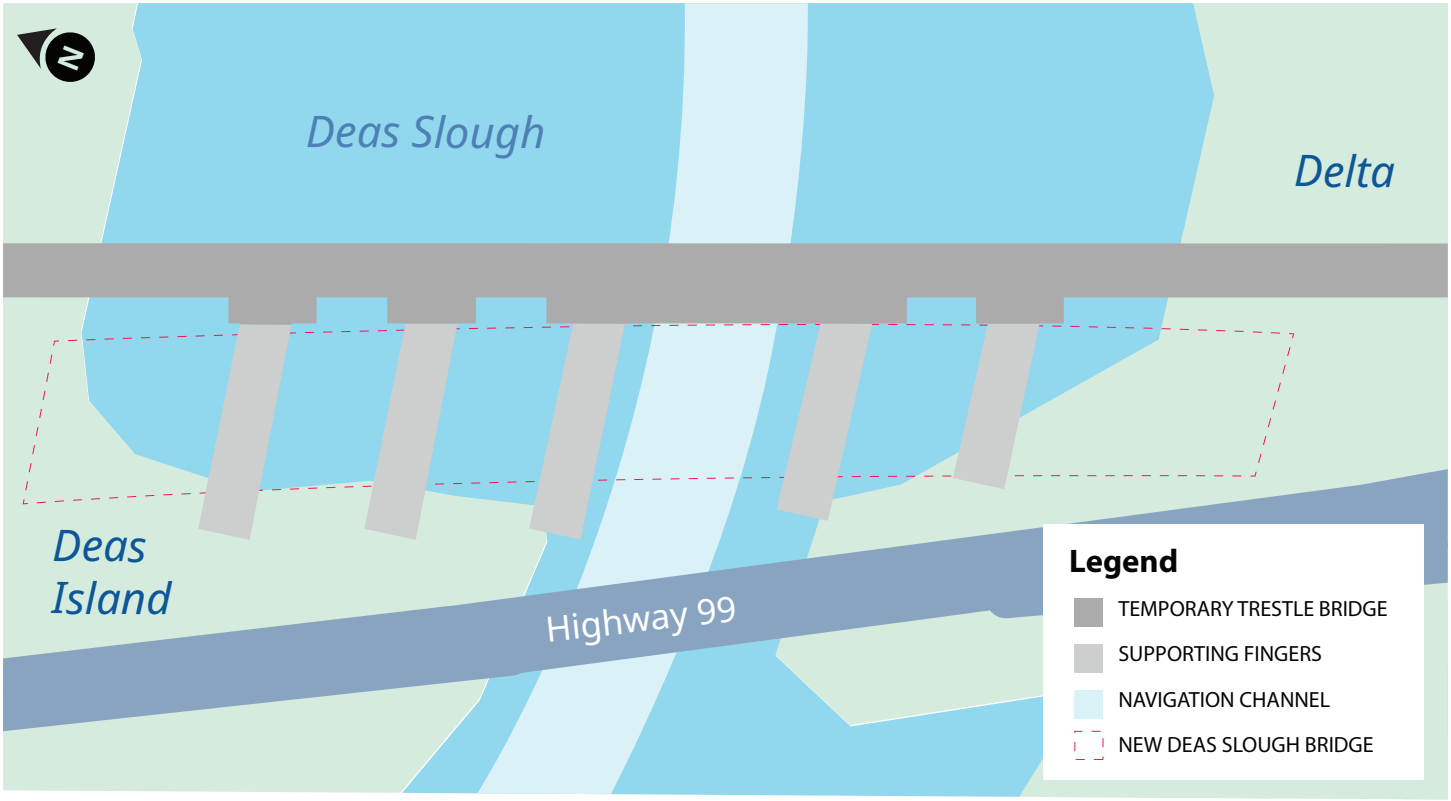
How We Build It: The Temporary Trestle Bridge

To support construction of the Fraser River Tunnel Project, crews will build a temporary trestle bridge just east of the existing Deas Slough Bridge. This bridge will provide construction crews with direct access to and from Deas Island outside of the Highway 99 corridor. Construction of the trestle bridge must take place during the least risk to fish window between June 15 and February 28. Trestle bridge construction is expected to start in October 2026.

Supporting fingers will be installed to support construction of the new Deas Slough Bridge. Due to the limited in-river construction window, the supporting fingers may need to be installed in summer 2027.

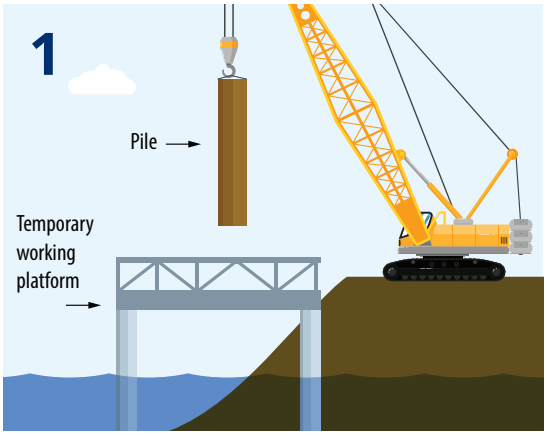


Pile driving is required to install the trestle bridge foundations, ensuring the structure can safely support construction traffic, including heavy trucks and equipment. Nearby residents can expect to hear intermittent noise throughout construction of the trestle bridge. If and when possible, a noise shroud will be used to help reduce noise impacts.

Additional Facts About The Temporary Trestle Bridge

- The trestle bridge will be 14 metres wide and 300 metres long
- 80 steel piles will be installed for the trestle bridge (additional steel piles will be installed for the supporting fingers)
- Each steel pile will be driven to a depth of 30-60 metres
- Each steel pile weighs between 13,300 and 33,800 kilograms, depending on length

How We Build It: Steel Pile Installation Process



A temporary working platform to support crew access and activity is installed and a steel pile is lifted into position.

A vibratory hammer is secured on top of the steel pile and used to vibrate the pile steadily into the ground.

Once the steel pile reaches its required depth, another steel pile is stacked on top and the two are welded together. The vibratory hammer and welding process is then repeated until the steel pile reaches resistance.

The pile driving hammer is then secured on top of the steel pile and used to hammer the pile until it reaches its final depth. This is now called a steel column.

This entire process is repeated until four steel columns have been driven to their final depths. They are then cut to the same height.

The steel trestle structure is then laid across and secured in place. The temporary working platform is shifted and the process is repeated.