



THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NY & NJ

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Transportation Regulations at Tunnel and Bridge Facilities



Revised March 2009

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FOREWORD

This booklet is intended to provide members of the trucking and associated industries with detailed and specific information concerning the rules established by The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to regulate the transportation of Hazardous Materials via vehicular tunnels and bridges operated by the Port Authority. The facilities to which these rules and regulations apply are the Lincoln Tunnel, the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge Upper and Lower Levels, the Bayonne Bridge, the Goethals Bridge and the Outerbridge Crossing.

As a screening for hazards, the USDOT has developed a regulatory classification system for hazardous materials. These classifications are:

1. Explosives
2. Gases
3. Flammable and combustible liquids
4. Flammable solids, spontaneous combustible, dangerous when wet
5. Oxidizers and organic peroxide
6. Toxic and Infectious
7. Radioactive
8. Corrosive
9. Other dangerous goods

A well established international system of visually identifying vehicle hazard contents by USDOT classification includes placards, labels, shipping papers, PACKING GROUP and package marking. This system is designed to provide initial warning regarding the contents of hazardous materials shipments. This system also serves to alert transportation workers of the presence of hazardous materials in shipments. The contents of this book rely on the 9 USDOT classifications to depict The Port Authority rules and regulations governing the transport of hazardous materials through these facilities.

The rules and regulations prescribed in this booklet supersede all previous Port Authority regulations on the subject. Copies of this booklet may be obtained from the Port Authority web site (www.panynj.gov). For any additional information that may be required, contact the Port Authority by calling the Communications Center at the Lincoln Tunnel, the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge, the Bayonne Bridge, the Goethals Bridge or the Outerbridge Crossing.

FACILITY ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

George Washington Bridge

Administration Building
220 Bruce Reynolds Blvd.
Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024
Telephone:
Communications Center Telephone:
New Jersey (201) 346-4000
New York (212) 435-7000

Bayonne Bridge

Port Richmond Field Office
Staten Island, New York 10303
Communications Center

New York (718) 390-2502
New York (212) 435-7000

Holland Tunnel

Administration Building
13th and Provost Streets
Jersey City, New Jersey 07310
Communications Center Telephone:
Telephone:
New Jersey (201) 360-5000
New York (212) 435-7000

Goethals Bridge

Administration Building
Howland Hook
Staten Island, New York 10303
Communications Center

New York (718) 390-2502
New York (212) 435-7000

Lincoln Tunnel

Administration Building
500 JFK Boulevard East
Weehawken, New Jersey 07087
Telephone:
Communications Center Telephone:
New Jersey (201) 617-8115
New York (212) 435-7000

Outerbridge Crossing

Tottenville Field Office
Staten Island, New York 10309
Communications Center

New York (718) 390-2502
New York (212) 435-7000

Port Authority Police Department

(800) 828-7273

BASIS FOR REGULATIONS

The following laws of the States of New York and New Jersey form the basis for the enforcement of the rules and regulations contained in this booklet: Compact of April 30, 1921, between the States of New York and New Jersey, authorizing the Port Authority to make suitable rules and regulations for the improvement of the conduct of navigation and commerce, which, when concurred in by the legislature of both states, are binding upon all persons and corporations.

Chapter 774, Laws of New York, 1950, as amended by Chapter 543, Laws of New York 1951, and Chapter 192, Laws of New Jersey, 1950, respectively, concurring in rules and regulations adopted by the Port Authority for the regulation of its vehicular facilities and prescribing proceedings and penalties in connection therewith.

Chapter 544, Laws of New York, 1971, and Chapter 113, Laws of New Jersey, 1932, respectively, grant to members of the police force of the Port Authority the powers of police officers.

Chapter 401, Laws of New Jersey, 1983, and Chapter 415, Laws of New Jersey, 1985, grant members of the police force of the Port Authority the power to enforce Chapter 401, Laws of New Jersey, 1983, which regulates the transportation of hazardous materials within New Jersey.

REFERENCE TO USDOT REGULATIONS

Whenever reference is made herein to “USDOT” regulations, it shall refer to those safety regulations of the United States Department of Transportation which govern the transportation of explosives and other hazardous materials by highway and, as they have or will become effective, amendments thereto and any other regulations concerning such subject matter which shall be promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation.

REGULATIONS APPLYING TO:

The George Washington Bridge
The Goethals Bridge
The Holland Tunnel

The Bayonne Bridge
The Outerbridge Crossing
The Lincoln Tunnel

APPLICABILITY OF REGULATIONS

The regulations contained herein apply to the George Washington Bridge, the Bayonne Bridge, the Goethals Bridge, the Outerbridge Crossing, the Holland Tunnel and the Lincoln Tunnel.

RULES FOR BULK SHIPMENTS OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

INSPECTION OF VEHICLE LOAD

Any vehicle whose load includes or is believed by a Port Authority Official to include any hazardous material shall be subject to inspection prior to entering a tunnel or a bridge in order to determine whether such entry would be in violation of rules and regulations, and no vehicle loaded with a hazardous material shall enter said facilities unless the driver shall first, on demand made by a Port Authority Official, exhibit a Bill of Lading or other shipping paper describing such article by the specific name by which it is known in the "List of Hazardous Materials" contained in Part 172 of the USDOT regulations or as required by these regulations.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION

If there is a spillage or discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) from a single package or a transport vehicle if not packaged, the US Coast Guard and National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) must be contacted upon discovery of the incident.

QUANTITY LIMITATIONS

When two or more hazardous materials with different quantity limitations - as given in these regulations – are transported at the same time, their combined weight shall not exceed the maximum allowed for the article having the more restrictive weight limitation.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

No vehicle shall enter the George Washington Bridge, the Bayonne Bridge, the Goethals Bridge, the Outerbridge Crossing, the Holland Tunnel or the Lincoln Tunnel if its load includes any nuclear weapon of war employing atomic fission or radioactive force, or any component part of such weapon containing a fissionable material as defined by USDOT regulations.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Vehicles entering upon either the George Washington Bridge, the Bayonne Bridge, the Goethals Bridge or the Outerbridge Crossing that have loads which includes any "highway route controlled quantity radioactive materials" as defined by USDOT regulations, or any other radioactive material for which placarding is required by USDOT regulations shall be subject to inspection to ensure compliance with applicable federal and state regulations.

EXPLOSIVES

No vehicle shall enter upon the George Washington Bridge Upper Level, the Bayonne Bridge, the Goethals Bridge or the Outerbridge Crossing if its load includes any of the following USDOT hazard classes or divisions: Class 1, Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, except under the following conditions:

- (a) When prior permission is given by the Manager of the facility or his/her authorized representative at least 2 hours before intended travel in order to provide an official escort. The Port Authority may grant exceptions only where other routes of transportation are not available.
- (b) Passage may be made only during the following hours: Monday through Friday 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM; 7:00 PM - 6:00 AM; Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays - Traffic Permitting.
- (c) Vehicle contents and shipping documents shall be subject to inspection by personnel prior to entering the facility.
- (d) Operators of vehicles must comply with all lawful orders, instructions, and directives of authorized Port Authority personnel.
- (e) Vehicles must remain at least 100 feet from any vehicle traveling in the same lane while crossing the facility.

CONFORMITY WITH FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

No vehicle loaded with hazardous material and no tank vehicle which last contained a hazardous material shall enter upon either the George Washington Bridge, the Bayonne Bridge, Goethals Bridge, the Outerbridge Crossing, the Holland Tunnel and the Lincoln Tunnel unless such vehicle, its load and the transportation of such load in such vehicle shall in every respect comply with the USDOT regulations, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, regulations regarding forbidden articles, proper condition for transportation, containers, packaging, marking, labeling, description, certification, quantity, limitations, and loading and placarding or marking of the vehicle, and shall comply with all other applicable laws and regulations of the United States, the States of New Jersey and New York, and the departments and agencies thereof as they apply to hazardous materials.

Note: For the information of transporters utilizing Port Authority facilities and entering New York City, there are rules and regulations for the transportation of hazardous cargo through the City of New York by motor vehicles. These regulations specify times of transit and routing requirements for hazardous materials. For additional information contact the New York City Fire Department at (718) 999-1438.

HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS

The following terms shall have the same meaning, application, classification and/or abbreviation in this booklet as are given to them, and as they are used in the regulations of the United States Department of Transportation:

- Class 1, Division 1.1 – Explosives with a mass explosion hazard
- Class 1, Division 1.2 – Explosives with a projection hazard
- Class 1, Division 1.3 – Explosives with a predominant fire hazard
- Class 1, Division 1.4 – Explosives with no significant blast hazard
- Class 1, Division 1.5 – Very insensitive explosives; blasting agents
- Class 1, Division 1.6 – Extremely insensitive detonating substances
- Class 2, Division 2.1 – Flammable Gases
- Class 2, Division 2.2 – Non Flammable, Non Toxic Gases
- Class 2, Division 2.3 – Poisonous or Toxic Gases
- Class 3 – Combustible and Flammable Liquids
- Class 4, Division 4.1 – Flammable Solids
- Class 4, Division 4.2 – Spontaneously Combustible Materials
- Class 4, Division 4.3 – Dangerous when Wet Materials
- Class 5, Division 5.1 – Oxidizing Substances
- Class 5, Division 5.2 – Organic Peroxides
- Class 6, Division 6.1 – Poisonous or Toxic Materials
- Class 6, Division 6.2 – Infectious Substances
- Class 7 – Radioactive Materials
- Class 8 – Corrosive Materials
- Class 9 – Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials
- ORM-D – Other Regulated Materials

INDEX OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



Class 1, Division 1.1 Placard Explosives With a Mass Explosion Hazard

***PERMITTED**

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

PROHIBITED ANY QUANTITY

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

* MUST MEET RESTRICTIONS ON PAGE 4



**Class 1, Division 1.2 Placard
Explosives With a Projection Hazard**

***PERMITTED**

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**

*MUST MEET RESTRICTIONS ON PAGE 4



**Class 1, Division 1.3 Placard
Explosives With Predominantly a Fire Hazard**

***PERMITTED**

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**

* MUST MEET RESTRICTIONS ON PAGE 4



**Class 1, Division 1.4 Placard
Explosives With No Significant Blast Hazard**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED
PLACARDED QUANTITIES**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)



**Class 1, Division 1.5 Placard
Very Insensitive Explosives: Blasting Agents**

PERMITTED

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED
PLACARDED QUANTITIES**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**



**Class 1, Division 1.6 Placard
Extremely Insensitive Detonating Substances**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED
PLACARDED QUANTITIES**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)



**Class 2, Division 2.1 Placard
Flammable Gases**

PERMITTED

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**

***Materials of Trade in
this Division are allowed.
See the definition of
Materials of Trade for
the quantity limitations.**



**Class 2, Division 2.2 Placards
Non-Flammable, Non Poisonous Gases**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

***Materials of Trade in this
Division (such as oxygen or
nitrogen) are allowed. See the
definition of Materials of Trade
for the quantity limitations.**



**Class 2, Division 2.3 Placard
Poisonous Gases**

PERMITTED

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**

THERE IS NO EXCEPTION FOR MATERIALS OF TRADE IN THIS DIVISION



**Class 3 Placards
Flammable Liquids**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

***Materials of Trade in this Class (such as paint or gasoline) are allowed. See the definition of Materials of Trade for the quantity limitations.**



**Class 3 Placards
Combustible Liquids**

PERMITTED

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**

***Materials of Trade in this Class
(such as fuel oil or diesel fuel)
are allowed. See the definition
of Materials of Trade for the
quantity limitations.**



**Class 4, Division 4.1 Placard
Flammable Solids**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

***Materials of Trade in this
Division (such as highway
flares or matches) are allowed.
See the definition of Materials
of Trade for the quantity
limitations.**



**Class 4, Division 4.2 Placard
Spontaneously Combustible Materials**

PERMITTED

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**



**Class 4, Division 4.3 Placard
Dangerous When Wet Materials**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED*
ANY QUANTITY**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

***There is no exception for
Materials of Trade in this
Division.**



**Class 5, Division 5.1 Placard
Oxidizing Substances**

PERMITTED

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED*
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**

***Materials of Trade in this
Division are allowed. See the
definition of Materials of Trade
for the quantity limitations.**



**Class 5, Division 5.2 Placard
Organic Peroxides**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

***There is no exception for
Materials of Trade in this
Division.**



**Class 6, Division 6.1 Placard
Poisonous Materials (inhalation hazards only)**

PERMITTED

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED*
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**

***There is no exception for
Materials of Trade in this
Division**



**Class 6, Division 6.1 Placards
Poisonous or Toxic Materials (excludes inhalation hazards)**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

***Materials of Trade in this Division (such as copper based pesticides or motor fuel anti-knock mixtures) are allowed. See the definition of Materials of Trade for the quantity limitations.**



Class 6, Division 6.2 Label Infectious Substances

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

PROHIBITED ANY QUANTITY

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)



**Class 7 Placard
Radioactive Materials**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

*Radioactive materials are prohibited with the exception of manufactured articles such as instruments, components, medical equipment, research materials, pharmaceuticals, clock dials, watches, smoke detectors, etc.



**Class 8 Placard
Corrosive Substances**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

***Materials of Trade in this Class (such as battery acid or soda lime) are allowed. See the definition of Materials of Trade for the quantity limitations.**



**Class 9 Placard
Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials**

PERMITTED

George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing

PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY

Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)

***Materials of Trade in this Class (such as lithium batteries or dry ice) are allowed. See the definition of Materials of Trade for the quantity limitations.**



**Placard
Dangerous Hazardous Materials**

PERMITTED

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED *
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**



**ORM-D Label
Other Regulated Materials**

PERMITTED

**George Washington Bridge
(Upper Level)
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outerbridge Crossing**

**PROHIBITED
ANY QUANTITY**

**Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
George Washington Bridge
(Lower Level)**

DEFINITIONS

AIR REACTIVE MATERIALS shall mean materials that will ignite at normal temperatures when exposed to air. White phosphorous, a flammable solid and a poison is an example.

BULK shall mean packaging that has no immediate form of containment and has a maximum capacity greater than 119 gallons (450 L) for a liquid, maximum net mass greater than 882 pounds (400 kg) for a solid or water capacity greater than 1000 pounds (454 kg) as receptacle for a gas.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS shall mean liquids having a flash point above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, which when mixed with air in the presence of source of ignition, may burn. The primary problems created by them are fires, spills, or leaks. Examples of combustible liquids are diesel fuel oil, kerosene, and home heating fuel.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS shall mean liquids which give off a flammable vapor at a temperature at or above one hundred degrees (100°) Fahrenheit, and below two hundred degrees (200°) Fahrenheit.

COMPRESSED GASES shall mean gases within a container that is under pressure at room temperature. Some examples are oxygen, nitrogen and liquefied petroleum gas.

CONSUMER COMMODITIES (ORM-D) shall mean hazardous materials that are packaged in a form intended or suitable for retail sale.

CONTAINER shall mean a drum, barrel, cylinder, carboy or other shipping container (other than a tank vehicle) used for the transportation of explosives or other hazardous materials as defined by the USDOT.

CORROSIVE MATERIALS shall mean liquids or solids that cause visible destruction or irreversible alterations in human skin tissue at the site of contact, or in the case of leakage from its packaging, a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum.

CRYOGENIC FLUIDS shall mean ultra-low temperature fluids, i.e., gases maintained in liquid state by low temperature and pressure less than 40 PSI absolute.

EXPLOSIVES shall mean chemical compounds, mixtures, or devices which function by explosion with an instant release of gas and heat.

FLAMMABLE GASES shall mean gases under pressure, which will form a flammable mixture when released in air.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS shall mean liquids having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit and which, when mixed with air in the presence of a source of ignition, may burn, or explode.

FLAMMABLE SOLIDS shall mean substances, other than an explosion, which can cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing, or processing, or which can be ignited readily, and when ignited burns vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. This includes dusts or fine powders (metals, cellulose, flour, etc.), those that ignite spontaneously at low temperatures (white phosphorous), and films, fibers, and fabrics of low ignition point materials.

FLASH POINT shall mean the lowest temperature at which a liquid gives off a flammable vapor.

GROSS WEIGHT shall mean the weight of a packaging plus the weight of its contents.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL shall mean any explosive, or flammable liquid, or any tar or cement softened or cut with a combustible or flammable liquid, or any combustible liquid, flammable solid, oxidizing material, corrosive material, flammable compressed or liquefied gas, any non-flammable compressed gas which is poisonous or lachrymatory to human beings or which has an irritating, asphyxiating or toxic effect when breathed in small concentrations, or any cryogenic fluid, or any radioactive material, or any poisonous substances, or any other regulated material.

- **Hazardous Material** shall also mean any poisonous article, or any liquid transported in bulk, which may, when released, produce a poisonous or irritating vapor.

- **Hazardous Material** shall also include any empty container which last contained any flammable liquid, compressed flammable gas, poison gas, or any flammable liquid, cut cement or tar, or flammable or non-flammable compressed gas.
- **Hazardous Material** as defined by the US Department of Transportation, shall mean a substance or material that is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT shall mean any situation (spill, leak, vehicular accident, etc.) in which a hazardous material is or could be released into the environment.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE shall mean any substance designated by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Water Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as posing a threat to waterways and the environment when released.

MATERIALS OF TRADE (MOTs) shall mean hazardous materials transported in small quantities as part of a business and subject to less regulation under Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 173.6 because of their lesser hazards.

MATERIALS OF TRADE QUANTITY LIMITS:

Class 3, 8, 9, Division 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, or ORM-D

- Not over 1 pound (0.5kg) solids or 1 pint (0.5 L) liquids for Packing Group I.
- Not over 66 pounds (30 kg) solids or 8 gallons (30L) liquid for Packing Group II, Packing Group III, ORM-D.
- Not to exceed 2% concentration of a diluted mixture of Class 9 material 400 pounds (1500L).

Division 2.1 or 2.2

DOES A CAMPER/RV MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR M.O.T

- Not over 100 kg (220 pounds) in a cylinder, or
- Not more than 70 gallon water capacity for a non-liquefied Division 2.2 material with no subsidiary hazard in a permanently mounted tank manufactured to the ASME Code.

Other limitation

- Aggregate gross weight of all materials may not exceed 440 pounds.

NET WEIGHT shall mean the weight of the contents of packages or containers.

NON BULK shall mean packaging less than 119 gallons.

NON FLAMMABLE GASES shall mean a gas under which will not form a flammable mixture in air but may support combustion. These gases may be oxidizers, poisons corrosives, etc.

N.O.S. shall mean not otherwise specified. The entries which use this description are generic names such as “Corrosive liquid, n.o.s.” This means that the actual chemical name for that corrosive liquid is not listed in the regulations; therefore, a generic name must be used to describe it on the shipping papers.

OXIDIZERS shall mean substances that yield oxygen readily and stimulate the combustion of organic matter. When combined with certain other materials, or when burned, this material releases oxygen which accelerates the burning action, and may result in explosions. Most oxidizers shipped as liquids will cause fire by contact with combustible materials. For example, organic peroxides heated above their transportation temperatures are likely to explode.

ORGANIC PEROXIDES shall mean substances that when heated above their transportation temperatures are likely to explode. If an accident occurs involving a refrigerated truck carrying organic peroxides and refrigeration is lost, there is a strong possibility that an explosion will occur.

PACKING GROUP shall mean a grouping according to the degree of danger. Packing Group I indicates great danger. Packing Group II indicates medium danger. Packing Group III indicates minor danger.

PERMITTED shall mean allowed passage, regardless of quantity.

PLACARD shall mean 10.8" square-on-point markings. The placard provides recognition information in a number of ways.

POISONS shall mean substances, which, even in very small amounts, are capable of causing injury to susceptible tissues by a chemical action. Poisons can enter the body by inhalation, absorption and ingestion.

POISONOUS INHALATION HAZARD (PIH) shall mean gases and volatile liquids that are toxic when inhaled (same as Toxic Inhalation Hazard).

PROHIBITED shall mean not allowed passage, regardless of quantity and placarding requirements.

PYROPHORIC shall mean substances that are flammable solids, which ignite spontaneously in contact with air at normal temperatures and do not require any other ignition source.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS shall mean materials or combination of materials that spontaneously emit ionizing radiation, and having a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram. There are three subdivisions of radioactive materials – White-I, Yellow-II, Yellow-III (Yellow-III is the most dangerous).

SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE shall mean substances that ignite due to retained heat, oxidize to generate heat and ignite, or absorb moisture to generate heat and ignite.

SHIPPING PAPER shall mean a manifest, memorandum receipt, bill of lading, shipping order or other memorandum describing the cargo.

TANK VEHICLE shall mean any tank motor vehicle with cargo tank, portable tank, or bulk pyramided cylinders, used for the transportation of liquid or gases as defined by the USDOT.

TOXIC INHALATION HAZARD (TIH) shall mean gases and volatile liquids that are toxic when inhaled (same as Poison Inhalation Hazard).

WATER REACTIVE SOLID MATERIALS shall mean materials that chemically react with water to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable or toxic vapor.

USEFUL WEB LINKS:

http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/13nov20061500/edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2006/octqtr/pdf/49cfr172.101.pdf

<http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=9e4b1ab92d55f458164c654e8e0edb34&rqn=div8&view=text&node=49:2.1.1.3.7.2.25.1&idno=49>