



Traffic Rules and Regulations

George Washington Bridge • Lincoln Tunnel

Holland Tunnel • Bayonne Bridge

Goethals Bridge • Outerbridge Crossing

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Forward

This booklet is intended to provide the users of The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (Port Authority) tunnels and bridges with detailed information concerning rules and regulations established by the Port Authority to regulate traffic moving in or upon these crossings.

These rules and regulations apply to the George Washington Bridge, Lincoln Tunnel, Holland Tunnel, Bayonne Bridge, Goethals Bridge, and Outerbridge Crossing.

The rules and regulations described here supersede all previous Port Authority regulations on the subject and are effective immediately. All the rules and regulations shall be construed to be consistent with rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Transportation of the United States of America.

The regulations contained in this book apply to Port Authority bridges and tunnels; users of other nearby facilities are advised to consult with the State of New Jersey, the State of New York and/or the City of New York concerning their respective regulations.

The use of Port Authority bridges and tunnels by any vehicle, Pedestrian or other permitted form of transportation is conditioned upon the observance of these rules and regulations, or any rules and regulations promulgated by the Port Authority pursuant to its authority. All rights, privileges, licenses and permits, express or implied, for the use of said crossings by any vehicle, Pedestrian, or other permitted form of transportation shall be deemed to be revoked and cancelled by and upon the breach of any such rules and regulations.

Nothing contained or omitted from these rules and regulations shall be construed to relieve any person from exercising all reasonable care to avoid or prevent injury or damage to persons or property. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section, or part of these regulations shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of these regulations.

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:

PORT COMPACT OF APRIL 30, 1921 – An interstate compact 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 or authorized by the legislatures of both states, shall be binding and effective upon all persons and corporations affected thereby.

NEW YORK

CHAPTER 774, LAWS OF NEW YORK, 1950 as amended by Chapter 543, Laws of New York 1951 – An act concurring in rules and regulations adopted by the Port Authority for regulation of traffic on its Vehicular Crossings and prescribing proceedings and penalties for violations thereof. New York law grants members of the police force of the Port Authority the powers of police officers. *McKinney's CPL § 1.20*.

NEW JERSEY

CHAPTER 192, LAWS OF NEW JERSEY, 1950 – An act concurring in rules and regulations adopted by the Port Authority for regulation of traffic on its Vehicular Crossings and prescribing proceedings and penalties for violations thereof. New Jersey law grants members of the police force of the Port Authority the powers of police officers. *N.J.S.A. 32:2-25*. New Jersey law also grants 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. *N.J.S.A. 39:5B-31*.





Section 1: General Roadway Rules

All laws, rules, and regulations passed by New York, New Jersey, or federal authorities regarding the registration and operation of motor vehicles and licensure of Drivers continue to apply at Port Authority Vehicular Crossings within the territorial limits of each applicable state. This booklet applies state and federal laws, rules, and regulations to the specific conditions Vehicular Crossing users may encounter while traveling on Port Authority crossings; however, it does not replace general federal and state laws, rules, and regulations about operating motor vehicles. Vehicle operators at Port Authority Vehicular Crossings must follow the following roadway rules:

1.1 Tolls

No traffic shall be permitted in or upon Vehicular Crossings except upon the payment of Tolls and other charges prescribed by the Port Authority. It is unlawful for any person to refuse to pay or to evade, or attempt to evade, the payment of such Tolls or other charges, including interference with Toll collection technologies. Failure to pay will incur additional fees and potential suspension of vehicle registration, or potential exclusion from Port Authority facilities.

1.2 Compliance with the Orders of Designated Port Authority Employees or Traffic Control Devices

All persons in or upon Vehicular Crossings must comply with any lawful order, signal or direction (by voice or hand) of any designated Port Authority employee at all times. When traffic is controlled by traffic signals, signs, or by mechanical or electronic signs, such signals and signs shall be obeyed unless a designated Port Authority employee directs otherwise.

1.3 Crash Procedure

The operator of any vehicle involved in a crash resulting in injury or death to any person or damage to any property shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of the crash, render such assistance as may be needed, and give name, address, driver's license information, insurance card and registration number to the person injured, to any police officer, or to any designated Port Authority employee. The operator of the vehicle shall make a report of the crash in accordance with the law of the State in which the crash occurred.

1.4 Speed Limits

No vehicle shall be driven in excess of posted speed limits. Table 1 shows maximum allowable speeds for each Vehicular Crossing, unless posted speed limits or variable messaging devices indicate a lower limit.

Facility	Maximum
George Washington Bridge	45 mph
Lincoln Tunnel	35 mph
Holland Tunnel	35 mph
Bayonne Bridge	50 mph
Goethals Bridge	50 mph
Outerbridge Crossing	45 mph

Table 1: Speed Limits on PANYNJ's Bridges and Tunnels

1.5 Slow Moving Vehicles

No vehicle shall be driven at a speed so slow as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation. If slower speeds are necessary for safe operations, vehicles on the Bridges and approach roads to the Lincoln Tunnel and Holland Tunnel shall, unless otherwise directed, use the right lane of the roadway and shall not attempt to pass other slow-moving vehicles.

1.6 Distance Between Moving Vehicles

Each vehicle shall maintain a safe and prudent distance behind the vehicle immediately preceding it in the same lane. See Section 1.9 for specific tunnel regulations.

1.7 Stalled or Disabled Vehicles

Stalled or disabled vehicles may be removed from the roadways of the Vehicular Crossings by a designated Port Authority employee or authorized third party, and parked or stored elsewhere at the risk and expense of the owner. Vehicles may, at the discretion of the Manager or the Manager's representative, be parked on Port Authority property in designated places for periods not exceeding twenty-four hours. Vehicles parked on Port Authority property in excess of twenty-four hours will be impounded at the owner's expense.

1.8 Stopping, Standing or Parking

Vehicles shall not stop, stand or park upon Vehicular Crossings except (a) when necessary to avoid injury or damage to persons or property (b) in obedience to traffic signals or to an order, signal or direction of any designated Port Authority employee, or (c) when unable to proceed because of the disability of the vehicle or operator. Repairs and tire changes shall not be made in or upon Vehicular Crossings except when authorized by a designated Port Authority employee and under their direction.

1.9 Specific Tunnel Regulations

- a) **CHANGING OF LANES:** Vehicles shall not change lanes in the Lincoln Tunnel or Holland Tunnel unless directed by a designated Port Authority employee or a Traffic Control Device.
- b) **SOUNDING HORN, FLASHING LIGHTS:** Drivers of vehicles shall not sound their horns or flash their lights in the Lincoln Tunnel or Holland Tunnel except in emergencies.
- c) **DISTANCE BETWEEN VEHICLES:** Each vehicle shall maintain a safe and prudent distance behind the vehicle immediately preceding it in the same lane. A vehicle operating at a maximum speed of 35 mph in the Lincoln Tunnel or Holland Tunnel shall maintain a distance of at least 75 feet behind the vehicle immediately preceding it in the same lane. However, a Bus or Truck with passengers standing or occupying seats which are not permanent or fixed, operating at a maximum speed of 35 mph, shall maintain a distance of at least 150 feet behind the vehicle immediately preceding it in the same lane.
- d) **TUNNEL POSTING:** Vehicles shall maintain a distance of at least 150 feet behind a marked Port Authority vehicle with flashing rooftop lights. Vehicles shall not attempt to drive by or pass a marked Port Authority vehicle with flashing rooftop lights.
- e) **HEADLIGHTS:** Drivers should turn on headlights before entering and while within the Lincoln Tunnel or Holland Tunnel.

1.10 High Beam Headlights

The use of high beam headlights is prohibited.

1.11 Restrictions for Trucks, Buses, Combination Vehicles, and Recreational Vehicles

Operators of Trucks, Buses, Combination Vehicles, and Recreational Vehicles shall obey all posted signs and directions from designated Port Authority employees, restricting such vehicles from certain lanes or roadways.

1.12 Drones

All Drones are prohibited from being operated within, above, or below the Port Authority's Vehicular Crossings, designated Pathways, or adjacent properties, without prior written approval by the Port Authority. More information about obtaining approval from the Port

Authority can be found at the Port Authority’s Special Events, Film and Photo Shoots, and UAS/Drone Flight Requests website (“Facility Contact Information and Resources” section).

1.13 Emergency Traffic Restrictions

The Manager or Manager’s representative may implement temporary operating regulations and traffic restrictions at Port Authority Vehicular Crossings to address emergencies, security threats, or inclement weather conditions, as needed. Such regulations may include, but are not limited to, limitations on certain classes of vehicles, lane utilization, vehicle occupancy, time-of-day restrictions, and reduced speed limits. Implementation of such actions will be undertaken when deemed necessary to support public safety. Under appropriate circumstances, such restrictions may be instituted in cooperation with federal, state and local authorities.





Section 2: Prohibited Roadway Traffic

The vehicles described in the sections below are not permitted upon the roadways of Port Authority Vehicular Crossings.

2.1 All Facilities

Prohibited Roadway Traffic at All Facilities

- a) Vehicles not properly licensed, registered, insured, and displaying appropriate license plates, in accordance with applicable state laws
- b) Vehicles or devices prohibited by the laws or regulations of New York or New Jersey from traveling on highways with characteristics similar to those of the Vehicular Crossing, or vehicles or devices prohibited by the laws or regulations of New York or New Jersey from using any of the streets or highways leading to or from the Vehicular Crossing
- c) Any other vehicle, which in the judgment of the Manager or the Manager's representative, is likely to endanger persons or property or render the use of Vehicular Crossings unsafe
- d) Vehicles not capable of maintaining a speed consistent with the normal and reasonable flow of traffic
- e) Vehicles having a tire width of less than 3 inches
- f) Vehicles having under-inflated or flat tires
- g) Motor vehicles having metal tires (including steam rollers and vehicles with metal treads) and Trailers or Semitrailers having metal tires and being towed by motor vehicles
- h) Pedestrians, Bicycles, other velocipedes, Electric Bicycles, Light Scooters, Electric Scooters, pushcarts, wheelbarrows, and all other non-motorized vehicles and devices
- i) Vehicles whose loads are not sufficiently covered, or properly confined, including but not limited to refuse, dirt, construction material, paper or similar materials
- j) Vehicles loaded with animals not properly confined
- k) Vehicles transporting cargoes that are prohibited by the Rules and Regulations specified in Section 4, entitled: "Hazardous Materials and Other Dangerous Articles"
- l) Tank trucks with leaky spigots, joints, hoses, etc.
- m) Towed vehicles which are not securely hitched

- n) Vehicles equipped with cutout or other apparatus or device which allows exhaust gas to escape into the atmosphere without passing through a muffler or silencer
- o) Vehicles being operated with gears disengaged (coasting)
- p) Vehicles giving off offensive or noxious odors or an excessive amount of smoke
- q) Buses with passengers standing between the Driver and the front entrance door or so located as to obstruct the view of the Driver either in front or on the sides

2.2 George Washington Bridge Lower Level, Lincoln Tunnel, and Holland Tunnel

Prohibited Traffic at the George Washington Bridge Lower Level, Lincoln Tunnel, and Holland Tunnel

- a) Vehicles using compressed flammable gases, other than Compressed Natural Gas, such as, but not limited to, propane, butane, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, acetylene, as fuel for heaters or refrigeration elements
- b) Any vehicle using a fuel for vehicular propulsion engines other than gasoline, gasohol, diesel fuel, methanol, kerosene, Compressed Natural Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas, or Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- c) House trailers, camper trailers, self-propelled campers, mobile homes, Recreational Vehicles (RVs), and other vehicles equipped with Liquefied Petroleum Gas installations for cooking, heating, or refrigeration

2.3 Additional Traffic Prohibited at the George Washington Bridge Lower Level

- a) All trucks
- b) All Combination Vehicles, including any vehicle towing a Trailer

2.4 Additional Traffic Prohibited at the Holland Tunnel

- a) Vehicles having four or more axles
- b) All Combination Vehicles, including any vehicle towing a Trailer

2.5 Additional Regulations at the George Washington Bridge Lower Level, Lincoln Tunnel and Holland Tunnel

- a) Section 2.2 permits battery electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles at the George Washington Bridge Lower Level, Lincoln Tunnel, and Holland Tunnel
- b) Alternate fueled vehicles powered by Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas, or Compressed Natural Gas shall be permitted to use the George Washington Bridge Lower Level, Lincoln Tunnel, and Holland Tunnel with the following criteria:
 - (1) The vehicle has a dedicated alternate fuel system installed by the manufacturer of the vehicle or a fuel system that has been properly converted to an alternate fuel system
 - (2) The fuel capacity of the vehicle does not exceed 150 pounds (68 kilograms) net weight of fuel
 - (3) The vehicle displays all markings and symbols required by law or regulation to identify the alternate-fuel system
 - (4) The alternate-fuel system conforms to applicable federal regulations including but not limited to 40 CFR 85, 86 and 600
 - (5) The vehicle alternate fuel system conforms to applicable industry standards, including:
 - NFPA 52-Standard for Compressed Natural Gas Vehicular Fuel Systems (1998 Edition) which is incorporated by reference.
 - NFPA 58-Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (1998 Edition) which is incorporated by reference.
 - NFPA 59A-Standard for the Production, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas which is incorporated by reference.
 - Alternate fueled vehicles shall comply with the latest Edition of these Publications.



Section 3: Restricted Roadway Traffic

The vehicle types listed below are considered likely to impede the steady and safe flow of traffic and are prohibited from using the Port Authority's Vehicular Crossings except with the Manager's or the Manager's representative's permission and upon payment of additional charges.

- Vehicles exceeding the size limitations set forth in Sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3
- Vehicles exceeding the weight limitations set forth in Section 3.4
- Animals not properly confined in a vehicle

Permission must be obtained, and applicable fees paid prior to intended passage. If permission is granted, passage may be restricted to the time and circumstances established by the Manager or the Manager's representative. The schedule of fees for vehicles exceeding size and weight limitations is established to offset the cost of accommodating this traffic and will be updated as costs change; fees for animals not properly confined in a vehicle will be calculated based on the unique circumstances of the proposed crossing. Details on obtaining approval from the Manager or the Manager's representative, and a schedule of the applicable charges, can be found by contacting individual facilities (see the "Facility Contact Information and Resources" section) or by visiting the Port Authority Truckers' Resources website: <https://www.panynj.gov/bridges-tunnels/en/trucker-resources.html>.

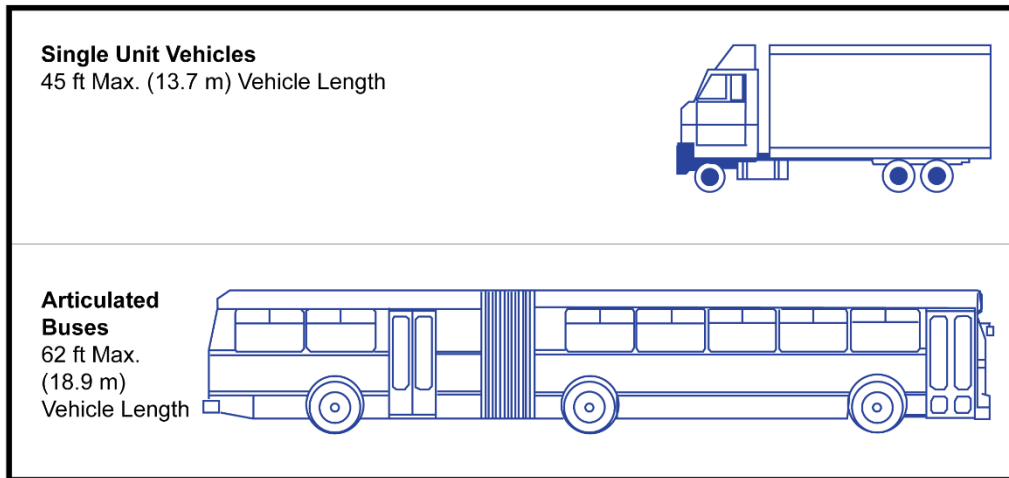


3.1 Vehicle Size Limitations: Length

The maximum allowable lengths for vehicles using any Port Authority crossings are:

- Single Unit Vehicles: maximum vehicle length—45 feet (13.7 meters)
- Articulated Buses: maximum vehicle length—62 feet (18.9 meters)

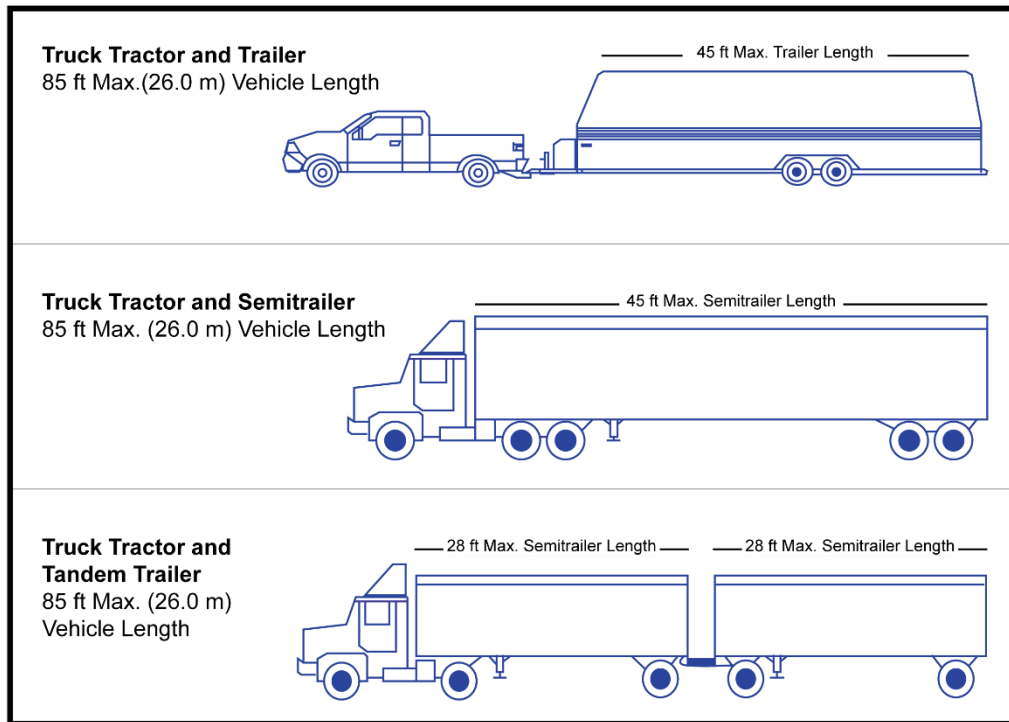
Length Limitations on All Facilities:



Additional maximum allowable lengths for vehicles using the Lincoln Tunnel are:

- Truck Tractor and Trailer: maximum vehicle length—85 feet (26.0 meters) and maximum Trailer length—45 feet (13.7 meters)
- Truck Tractor and Semitrailer: maximum vehicle length—85 feet (26.0 meters) and maximum Semitrailer length—45 feet (13.7 meters)
- Truck Tractor and Tandem Trailer: maximum vehicle length—85 feet (26.0 meters) and maximum length of each Semitrailer—28 feet (8.5 meters)

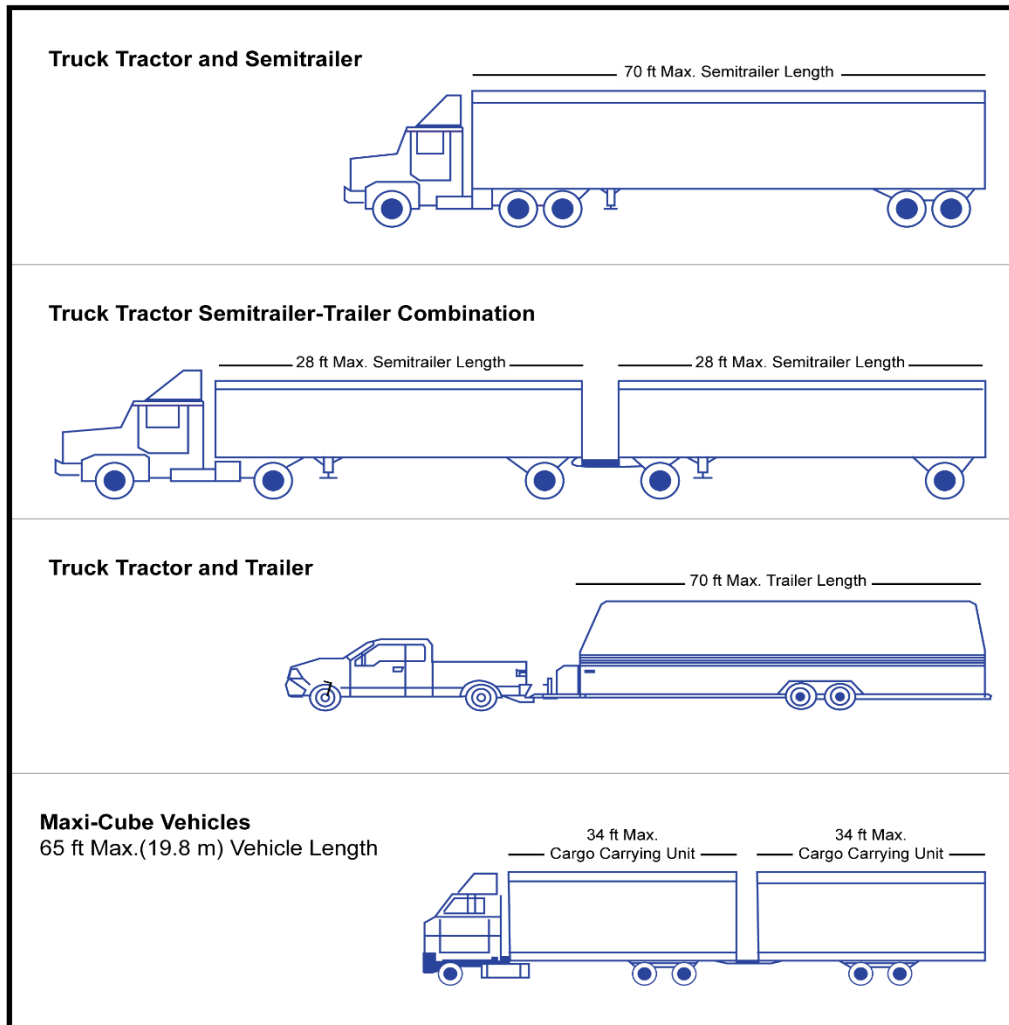
Length Limitations in the Lincoln Tunnel:



Additional maximum allowable lengths for vehicles using the bridges are:

- Truck Tractor and Semitrailer: maximum Semitrailer length—70 feet (21.3 meters)
- Truck Tractor Semitrailer-Trailer Combination: maximum length per Semitrailer—28 feet (8.5 meters)
- Truck Tractor and Trailer: maximum Trailer length—70 feet (21.3 meters)
- Maxi-Cube Vehicles: maximum vehicle length—65 feet (19.8 meters) and maximum length of each cargo carrying unit—34 feet (10.4 meters)

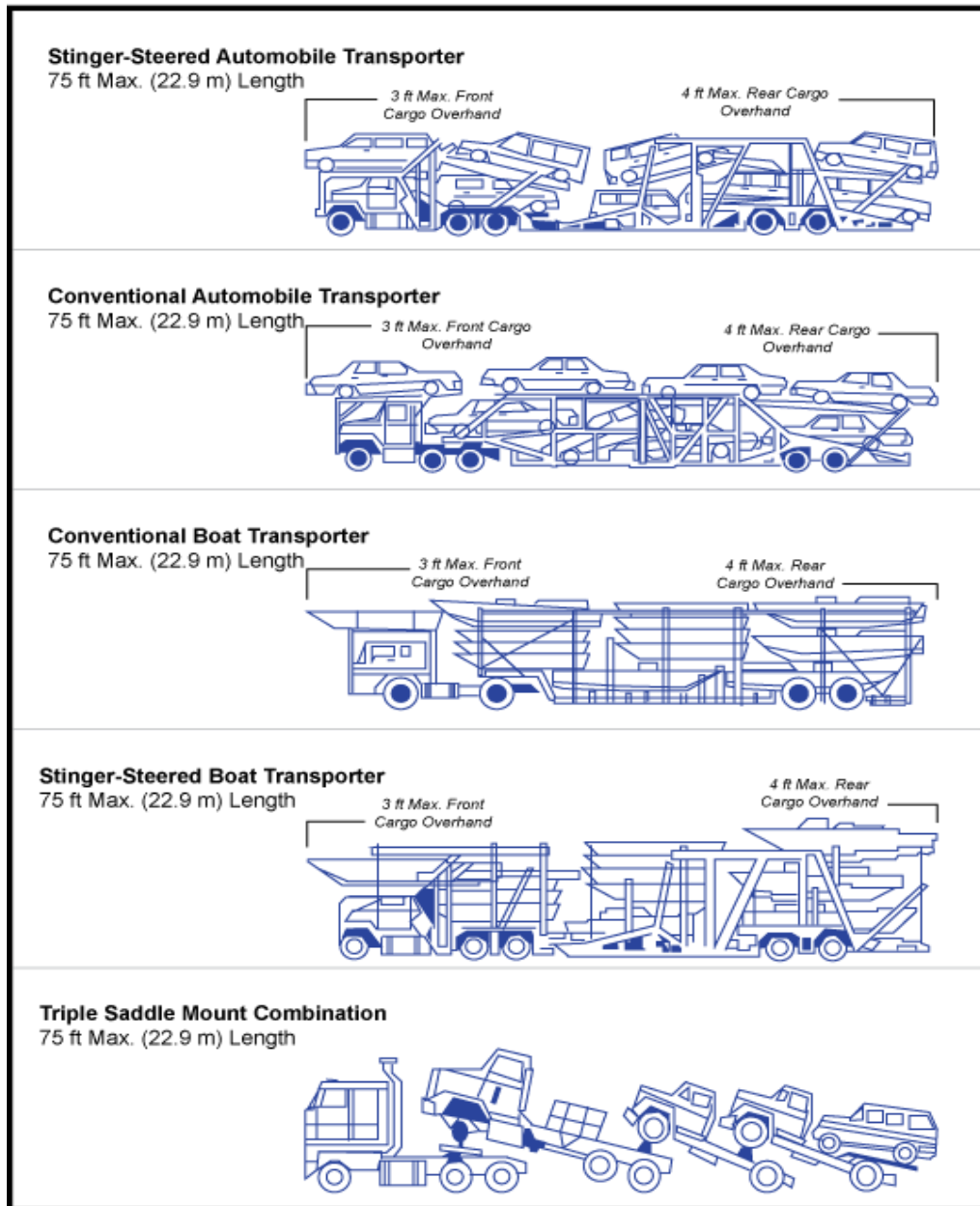
Length Limitations on Bridges:



Additional maximum allowable lengths for vehicles using the bridges are:

- Stinger-Steered Automobile Transporter, Conventional Automobile Transporter, Conventional Boat Transporter, and Stinger-Steered Boat Transporter: maximum vehicle length—75 feet (23 meters), maximum length of front overhang—3 feet (0.9 meters), maximum length of rear overhang—4 feet (1.2 meters)
- Triple Saddle Mount Combinations: maximum vehicle length—75 feet (23 meters)

Length Limitations on Bridges:



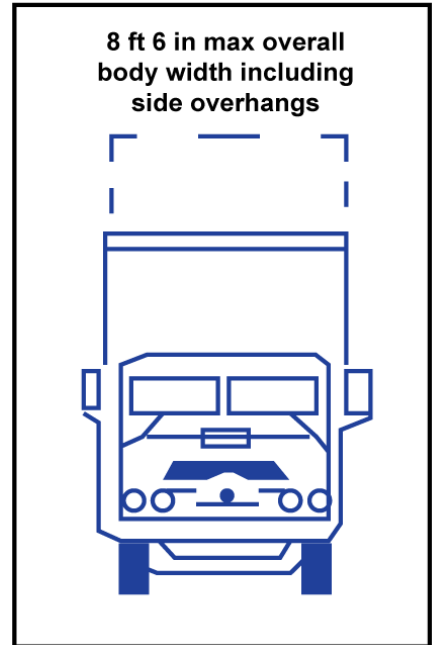
3.2 Vehicle Size Limitations: Width

Width Limitations on Bridges:

All vehicles: Maximum overall body width, including side overhangs— 8 feet 6 inches (2.5 meters)

Note: Federally approved safety devices accorded width exclusion status shall not be included in the calculation of a vehicle's body width when such vehicle is traveling on the Bridges. Such federally approved safety devices include mirrors, turn signal lamps, handholds for cab entry and egress, splash and spray suppressant devices, load-induced fire bulge and any other device which the United States Secretary of Transportation interprets or has interpreted as necessary for the safe and efficient operation of commercial motor vehicles.

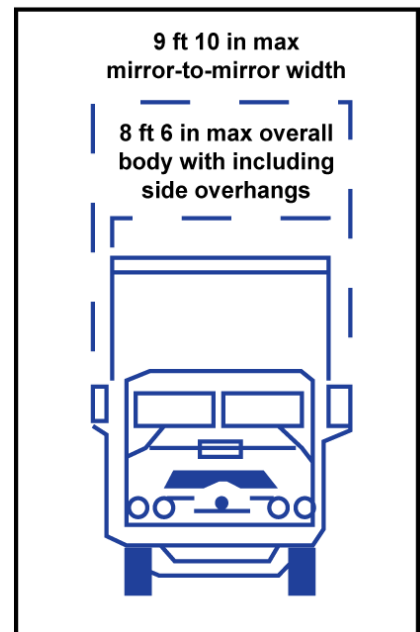
Additionally, any no-load carrying safety appurtenance listed herein shall be excluded from the calculation of a vehicle's body width when it extends no more than 3 inches from each side of the vehicle's body: (a) corner cap; (b) rear and side door hinges and their protective hardware; (c) rain gutters; (d) side marker lamps; (e) lift pads for TOFC (piggyback) trailers (f) hazardous materials placards; (g) tarp and tarp hardware; (h) tiedown assembly on platform trailers; (i) wall variation from true flat and (j) weevil pins and sockets on lowbed trailers. All other safety devices shall not extend beyond 3 inches on each side of a vehicle. A safety device, as used herein, may not have by its design, or use the capability to carry cargo.



Width Limitations in the Lincoln Tunnel:

All vehicles:

- Maximum overall body width including side overhangs—8 feet 6 inches (2.5 meters)
- Maximum distance side overhangs may extend beyond the rim of the wheel on each side of the vehicle—11 inches (28.0 centimeters)
- Maximum distance safety devices may extend beyond the side of vehicles up to 8 feet wide—11 inches (28.0 centimeters)
- Maximum distance safety devices may extend beyond the side of vehicles over 8 feet wide—8 inches (20.3 centimeters)
- Maximum mirror-to-mirror width—9 feet 10 inches (3.0 meters)

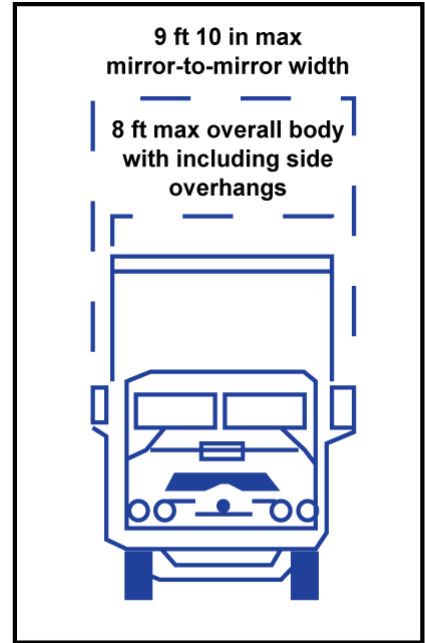


Note: Side overhangs cannot be more than eleven feet 6 inches (3.5 meters) above the roadway.

Width Limitations in the Holland Tunnel:

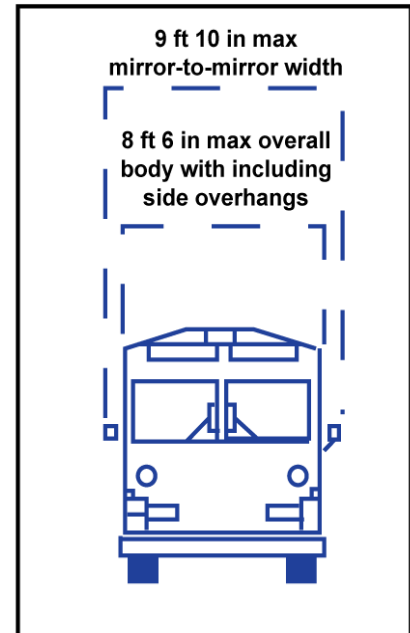
All vehicles except buses:

- Maximum overall body width including side overhangs— 8 feet (2.4 meters)
- Maximum distance side overhangs may extend beyond the rim of the wheel on each side of the vehicle—11 inches (28.0 centimeters)
- Maximum distance safety devices may extend beyond the side of each vehicle—11 inches (28.0 centimeters)
- Maximum mirror-to-mirror width—9 feet 10 inches (3.0 meters)



Buses:

- Maximum overall body width including side overhangs—8 feet 6 inches (2.5 meter)
- Maximum distance side overhangs may extend beyond the rim of the wheel on each side of the vehicle—11 inches (28.0 centimeters)
- Maximum distance safety devices may extend beyond the side of Buses over 8 feet wide—8 inches (20.3 centimeters)
- Maximum mirror-to-mirror width—9 feet 10 inches (3.0 meters)



Note: Side overhangs cannot be more than 11 feet 6 inches (3.5 meters) above the roadway.

3.3 Vehicle Size Limitations: Height

Facility	Height Limit
George Washington Bridge	13 feet 6 inches (4.1 meters)
Lincoln Tunnel	13 feet (4.0 meters)
Holland Tunnel	12 feet 6 inches (3.8 meters)
Bayonne Bridge	13 feet 6 inches (4.1 meters)
Goethals Bridge	13 feet 6 inches (4.1 meters)
Outerbridge Crossing	13 feet 6 inches (4.1 meters)

Table 2: Vehicle height limitations on PANYNJ's Tunnels and Bridges



3.4 Vehicle Size Limitations: Weight

Weight Limitations on Bridges:

Maximum gross weight for Single Unit Vehicles having two consecutive axles—40,000 pounds (18,143 kilograms).

Maximum gross weight for Single Unit Vehicles having three or more axles—50,000 pounds (22,680 kilograms).

Maximum gross weight for Combination Vehicles having three axles—60,000 pounds (27,216 kilograms).

Maximum gross weight for Combination Vehicles having four or more axles—80,000 pounds (36,287 kilograms).

Maximum gross weight, including load or contents, upon any one axle, including any one axle of a group of axles—20,000 pounds (9,072 kilograms).

The maximum gross weight, including load or contents, upon tandem axles—34,000 pounds (15,422 kilograms).

Maximum wheel load per lineal inch of tire—800 pounds (363 kilograms)

Note: In addition to all other weight limits, the maximum gross weight on two or more consecutive sets of axles shall not exceed the limits prescribed by the Bridge Gross Weight Formula.

The Bridge Gross Weight Formula Is:

$$\text{Weight} = 500 \left(\frac{L \times N}{N-1} + 12N + 36 \right)$$

W = the overall gross weight on any group of two or more consecutive axles to the nearest 500 pounds.

L = the distance in feet between the extreme of any group of two or more consecutive axles.

N = the number of axles in the group under consideration.

Weight Limitations in Tunnels:

Maximum gross weight for Single Unit Vehicles having two consecutive axles—40,000 pounds (18,143 kilograms).

Maximum gross weight for Single Unit Vehicles having three or more axles—50,000 pounds (22,680 kilograms).

Maximum gross weight for Combination Vehicles having three axles—60,000 pounds (27,216 kilograms).

Maximum gross weight for Combination Vehicles having four axles—70,000 pounds (31,751 kilograms).

Maximum gross weight for Combination Vehicles having five or more axles—80,000 pounds (36,287 kilograms).

Maximum gross weight, including load or contents, upon any one axle, including any one axle of a group of axles—22,400 pounds (10,160 kilograms).

The maximum gross weight, including load or contents, upon tandem axles—34,000 pounds (15,422 kilograms).

Maximum wheel load per lineal inch of tire—800 pounds (363 kilograms).



Section 4: Hazardous Materials

Vehicles carrying Hazardous Materials are prohibited from using Port Authority bridges and tunnels, except as shown in Table 3 and Table 4, based on the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) classification of the material being carried in the vehicle.















Description	USDOT Hazmat Regulatory Classification	GWB Upper Level, Bayonne, Goethals, Outerbridge	GWB Lower Level, Holland, Lincoln	Prohibition Exception
 Explosives with a Mass Explosive Hazard	1.1	Permitted with PAPD escort	Prohibited	None
 Explosives with a Projection Hazard	1.2	Permitted with PAPD escort	Prohibited	None
 Explosives with a Predominant Fire Hazard	1.3	Permitted with PAPD escort	Prohibited	None
 Explosives with no Significant Blast Hazard	1.4	Permitted	Prohibited	Loads that do not require placards are permitted
 Very Insensitive Explosives; Blasting Agents	1.5	Permitted	Prohibited	Loads that do not require placards are permitted
 Very Insensitive Explosives; Blasting Agents	1.6	Permitted	Prohibited	Loads that do not require placards are permitted
 Flammable Gases	2.1	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade (except Propane) Permitted (e.g. acetylene)
 Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases	2.2	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade Permitted (e.g. oxygen, nitrogen)
 Poisonous or Toxic Gases	2.3	Permitted	Prohibited	None
 Flammable Liquids	3	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade Permitted (e.g. paint, gasoline)
 Combustible Liquids	3	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade Permitted (e.g. fuel oil, diesel fuel)
 Flammable Solids	4.1	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade Permitted (e.g. highway flares, matches)
 Spontaneous Combustible Materials	4.2	Permitted	Prohibited	None
 Dangerous when Wet	4.3	Permitted	Prohibited	None

Table 3: Hazardous Materials Restrictions (USDOT Hazmat Regulatory Classification 1.1-4.3)

TB&T Traffic Rules and Regulations
Revised February 2026

Description	USDOT Hazmat Regulatory Classification	GWB Upper Level, Bayonne, Goethals, Outerbridge	GWB Lower Level, Holland, Lincoln	Prohibition Exception
 Oxidizing Substances	5.1	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade Permitted (e.g. benzoyl peroxide)
 Organic Peroxides	5.2	Permitted	Prohibited	None
 Poisonous or Toxic Materials (Inhalation Hazards Only)	6.1	Permitted	Prohibited	None
 Poisonous or Toxic Materials (Excluding Inhalations Hazards)	6.1	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade Permitted (e.g. copper based pesticides, motor fuel anti-knock mixtures)
 Infectious Substances	6.2	Permitted	Prohibited	None
 Radioactive Materials	7	Permitted	Prohibited	Manufactured Articles Permitted
 Corrosive Substances	8	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade Permitted (e.g. battery acid or soda lime)
 Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials	9	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade Permitted (e.g. lithium batteries or dry ice)
 Dangerous Hazardous Materials	-	Permitted	Prohibited	Materials of Trade Permitted
Propane	-	Permitted	Prohibited	None
Nuclear Weapons	-	Prohibited	Prohibited	None

Table 4: Hazardous Materials Restrictions (USDOT Hazmat Regulatory Classification 5.1-9, Dangerous Hazardous Materials, Propane, and Nuclear Weapons)

4.1 Permitted Hazardous Materials

While typically prohibited from using Port Authority Bridges, vehicles carrying materials with USDOT hazardous materials classifications 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 may travel across Port Authority Bridges with the Manager's or the Manager's representative's permission, upon payment of the appropriate additional fees, and with a police escort. Permission must be obtained prior to intended passage. If permission is granted, passages may be restricted to the time and circumstances established by the Manager or the Manager's representative. Details on obtaining approval from the Manager or the Manager's representative, and a schedule of the applicable charges, can be found by contacting individual facilities (see the "Facility Contact Information and Resources" section) or by visiting the Port Authority Truckers' Resources website: <https://www.panynj.gov/bridges-tunnels/en/trucker-resources.html>. The schedule of fees for vehicles carrying materials with USDOT hazardous materials classifications 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 is established to offset the cost of accommodating this traffic and will be updated as costs change.

4.2 Materials of Trade

As noted in Table 3, "Materials of Trade," meaning Hazardous Materials transported in small quantities as part of a business, are exempt from restrictions against bringing these materials through the George Washington Bridge Lower Level, Lincoln Tunnel, or Holland Tunnel. These materials of trade exemptions only apply for quantities less than the limits listed below:

Class 3, 8, 9, Division 4.1, 5.1, 6.1:

- Not over 1-pound solids (0.45 kilogram) or 1-pint (0.47 liters) liquids for Packing Group I
- Not over 66-pounds solids (30 kilograms) or 8 gallons (30 liters) liquid for Packing Group II and Packing Group III
- Not to exceed 2% concentration of a diluted mixture of Class 9 material 400 pounds (181 kilograms)

Division 2.1 or 2.2:

- Not over 220 pounds (100 kilograms) in a cylinder, or
- Not more than 70 gallons (265 liters) water capacity for non-liquified 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 (200 kilograms)

Note: There is no "Materials of Trade" exemption for propane. Vehicles carrying propane or propane tanks are prohibited from traveling through the George Washington Bridge Lower Level, Lincoln Tunnel, or Holland Tunnel.

4.3 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 to determine whether such entry would be in violation of the 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.

4.4 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 United States Coast Guard and National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) must be contacted by the vehicle operator upon discovery of the incident.

4.5 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.

4.6 Nuclear Weapons

Notwithstanding any applicable federal law, rule, rule or regulation, no vehicle shall enter any Port Authority Vehicular Crossing 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.

4.7 Radioactive Materials

Vehicles entering the George Washington Bridge, Bayonne Bridge, Goethals Bridge, or Outerbridge Crossing that have loads which include 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. As shown in Table 4, vehicles that have loads which include any "highway route controlled quantity

radioactive materials” are prohibited from using the Lincoln Tunnel or Holland Tunnel, and George Washington Bridge Lower Level

4.8 Conformity with Federal and State Regulations

No vehicle loaded with Hazardous Material and no tank vehicle which last contained a Hazardous Material shall enter any Port Authority crossing unless such vehicle, its load, and the transportation of such load in such vehicle, shall in every respect comply with the regulations of the United States, the States of New York and New Jersey, 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 regulations for the transportation of Hazardous Materials through the City of New York by motor vehicles which specify times of transit and routing requirements. For additional information see the New York City Fire Department permit description website: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/fdny/business/all-certifications/per-transportationhazardousmaterials.page>.





Section 5: Rules for Traffic Permitted on Designated Bridge Pathways

Users of the designated Pathways on the George Washington Bridge, Bayonne Bridge, and Goethals Bridge, shall obey all rules posted on signs and all directions from designated Port Authority employees. Additionally, Pathway users shall follow the following rules:

5.1 Permitted Traffic

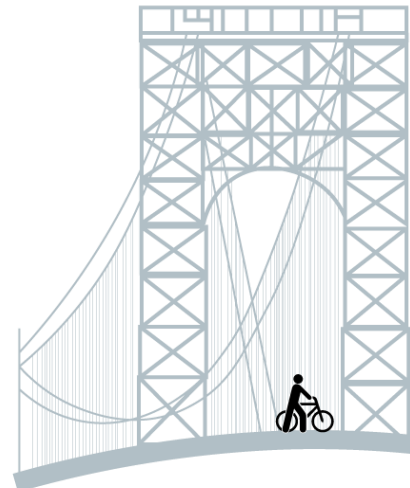
Pedestrians, persons who use a Wheelchair, Pedestrians with baby carriages, and Cyclists or Scooter Rider riding a Bicycle, Low-Speed Electric Bicycle, Light Scooter, or Low-Speed Electric Scooter are permitted on the designated Pathways of Bridges.

5.2 Prohibited Devices

Any vehicle or device requiring a license or registration under New York or New Jersey law is prohibited from the designated Pathways on Bridges, except for any vehicle or device specifically permitted in Section 5.1. Motorcycles, mopeds, dirt bikes, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), electric skateboards, hoverboards, electric unicycles, other similar devices, and any other vehicles or devices not specifically permitted in Section 5.1 are prohibited from the designated Pathways on Bridges.

5.3 Locations where Riding is Prohibited

Bicycles, Low-Speed Electric Bicycles, Light Scooters, and Low-Speed Electric Scooters may be ridden on the designated Pathways of Bridges, except at the Towers of the George Washington Bridge, where all riders must dismount and walk alongside their device until completely past the tower. Riders must also dismount and walk alongside their device at other locations where directed by signs or a designated Port Authority employee.



5.4 Speed Limit

The speed limit for all permitted devices on the designated Pathways of Bridges is 15 mph.

5.5 Keep Right

Designated Pathway users must keep to the right of the center of the designated Pathways, only moving to the left of center when it is safe to pass.

5.6 Right of Way

Pedestrians and persons who use a Wheelchair always have the right-of-way on designated Pathways. When the path is crowded and there is no room to pass safely, Cyclists or Scooter Riders who wish to pass must follow behind other travelers until it is safe to pass. If Pedestrian traffic is such that Cyclists and Scooter Riders cannot pass safely, then Cyclists and Scooter Riders shall ride at the Pedestrian pace or dismount and walk with their device.

5.7 Bell

Bicycles, Low-Speed Electric Bicycles, Light Scooters, and Low-Speed Electric Scooters using the designated Pathways must be equipped with a Bell or similar device.

5.8 Helmet

All Cyclists and Scooter Riders under age 18 are required to wear helmets while using the designated Pathways.

5.9 Closure of Designated Pathway(s)

The Manager or the Manager's representative may without notice restrict the use of or close the designated Pathway(s) at the Vehicular Crossing as they deem necessary to ensure the safe and secure operation of the Bridge. These closures may be due to inclement weather and other conditions at the discretion of the Manager or Manager's representative.

Facility Contact Information and Resources

George Washington Bridge

Telephone: (201) 346-4100

Lincoln Tunnel

Telephone: (201) 617-8115

Holland Tunnel

Telephone: (201) 360-5000

Staten Island Bridges (Bayonne Bridge, Goethals Bridge, and Outerbridge Crossing)

Telephone: (718) 390-2502

Port Authority Bus Terminal

Telephone: (212) 502-2500

Tunnels, Bridges & Terminals Department

General Offices

Telephone: (212) 435-7000

Port Authority Resources

Customer Connections: 1-800-221-9903

Port Authority Alerts (*free mobile/ email subscription*):

<https://www.panynj.gov/port-authority/en/alerts.html>

General Information on Port Authority's Bridges & Tunnels:

<https://www.panynj.gov/bridges-tunnels/en/index.html>

PANYNJ Toll Rates:

<https://www.panynj.gov/bridges-tunnels/en/tolls.html>

Port Authority Truckers' Resources Website:

<https://www.panynj.gov/bridges-tunnels/en/trucker-resources.html>

Tolls NY Mobile App:

<https://www.panynj.gov/bridges-tunnels/en/e-zpass.html>

Office of The Toll Payer Advocate:

<https://www.panynj.gov/bridges-tunnels/en/tolls/tpa.html>

Special Events, Film and Photo Shoots, and UAS/Drone Flight Requests:

<https://www.panynj.gov/port-authority/en/business-opportunities/special-events--films-and-photo-shoots-at-port-authority-facilit.html>



E-ZPass Information call: 1-800-333-TOLL

E-ZPass New York Service Center: <https://www.e-zpassny.com/>

E-ZPass New Jersey Service Center: <https://www.ezpassnj.com/en/about/csc.shtml>



Tolls by Mail - New York: <https://www.e-zpassny.com/>

Other Resources

New York City Fire Department Hazardous Materials Permit:
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/fdny/business/all-certifications/per-transportationhazardousmaterials.page>

The Highway Oversize Overweight Credentialing System (HOOCS):
<https://hoocs.dot.ny.gov/HOOCS/>

Definitions

AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTER – Shall mean any vehicle combination designed and used specifically for the transport of assembled (capable of being driven) motor vehicles. To qualify as an automobile transporter, the vehicle must be capable of carrying cargo on the power unit.

BELL – Shall mean a percussive signaling instrument mounted on a Bicycle or scooter.

BICYCLE – Shall mean a human powered device, including a velocipede or tricycle, propelled by the riders or rider, by means of pedals.

BOAT TRANSPORTER – Shall mean any vehicle combination designed and used specifically for the transport of assembled boats and boat hulls. Boats may be partially disassembled to facilitate transporting. To qualify as a boat transporter, the vehicle must be capable of carrying cargo on the power unit.

BRIDGE – Shall mean any bridge within the jurisdiction of the Port Authority, but shall not include its plazas, approaches and highway connections.

BUS – Shall mean a motor vehicle designed or used for the transportation of persons, having a seating capacity of 10 or more persons.

COMBINATION VEHICLE – Shall mean a truck, tractor, or other self-propelled vehicle in combination with a semi-trailer(s) or trailer(s).

COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS or CNG – Shall mean natural gas compressed to a pressure at or above 2900 pounds per square inch.

CONVENTIONAL AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTER – Shall mean an automobile transporter with a fifth wheel hitch located on the tractor frame over the drive axle or axles.

CONVENTIONAL BOAT TRANSPORTER – Shall mean a boat transporter with a fifth wheel hitch located on the tractor frame over the drive axle or axles.

CYCLIST – Shall mean a person riding a pedal-driven Bicycle or a Low-Speed Electric Bicycle

DRIVER – Shall mean the person who is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

DRONE – Shall mean an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft. This includes, but is not limited to, all uncrewed aerial vehicles (UAV), uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS), and similar devices.

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 USDOT 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 shall also include any substance or material in a quantity or form that may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety or property, when transported.

LIGHT SCOOTER – Shall mean a wheeled device that weighs less than 100 pounds, has a floorboard that can be stood upon by the operator, has handlebars, and is operable solely by human propulsion without pedals.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS or LNG – Shall mean natural gas that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature at atmospheric pressure.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS or LPG – Shall mean hydrocarbon gases including but not limited to propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

LOW-SPEED ELECTRIC BICYCLE – Shall mean an electric-assist Bicycle that can be propelled by the rider and includes an electric motor that provides assistance at a rate of speed below 20 mph. Such a Bicycle must display a manufacturer's label that identifies it as Class 1 or Class 2 and specifies its power and top assisted speed.

LOW-SPEED ELECTRIC SCOOTER – Shall mean a Light Scooter that has an electric motor that is capable of propelling the device at a maximum speed not exceeding 20 mph.

MANAGER – Shall mean the Port Authority official in charge of the particular Vehicular Crossing or the person performing management duties during their absence.

MOTORCYCLE – Shall mean all motorized vehicles registered as a Motorcycle, including motor scooters and motor bicycles licensed to operate on all New York and New Jersey state highways.

PACKING GROUP - Shall mean a grouping according to the degree of danger presented by Hazardous Materials. Class 2, Class 7, and Division 6.2 (other than regulated medical wastes) do not have Packing Groups. Packing Group I indicates great danger. Packing Group II indicates medium danger. Packing Group III indicates minor danger. The references for all Hazardous Materials performance packaging standards can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 178.

PATHWAY – Shall mean a sidewalk or path specifically designated for use by Pedestrians, Cyclists, and/or other permitted low-speed mobility devices.

PEDESTRIAN – Shall mean a person afoot or a person with disabilities who uses a manual or power Wheelchair or scooter, or manually-powered mobility aids such as a walker, crutches, or canes.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE or RV – Shall mean highway vehicles including one piece motor homes and travel trailers designed to serve as a temporary dwelling with single rear wheels. RVs having 3 or more axles with single rear wheels are considered class 7 vehicles. RVs having dual rear wheels are considered trucks and are charged an extra fee per axle.

SCOOTER RIDER – Shall mean a person riding a Light Scooter or a Low-Speed Electric Scooter.

SEMITRAILER – Shall mean a vehicle, not self-propelled, designed and constructed to be towed and to move with the forward end of its body or chassis resting upon the body or chassis of the towing vehicle.

SINGLE UNIT VEHICLE – Shall mean a self-propelled vehicle upon one chassis, or in one unit, without the capability of flexing for added maneuverability.

STINGER STEERED AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTER – Shall mean an automobile transporter with the fifth-wheel hitch located on a drop frame positioned below and behind the rear tractor axle.

STINGER STEERED BOAT TRANSPORTER – Shall mean a boat transporter with the fifth-wheel hitch located on a drop frame positioned below and behind the rear tractor axle.

TOLL – Shall mean the fee set forth in the published Toll schedule, that must be paid by permitted traffic solely for the one-time use of the Vehicular Crossing within the rules and regulations set forth in this book.

TOWERS OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE – Shall mean the 604-foot-tall steel support structures through which the George Washington Bridge designated Pathways pass near the shorelines of the Hudson River.

TRACTOR OR TRUCK TRACTOR – Shall mean the non-cargo carrying power unit that operates in combination with a Semitrailer or trailer, except that a truck tractor and Semitrailer engaged in the transportation of automobiles or boats may transport the motor vehicles or boats on part of the power unit.

TRAILER – Shall mean a vehicle (other than a Semitrailer), not self-propelled, designed and constructed to be towed.

TRUCK – Shall mean a motor vehicle having dual rear wheels designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise or registered for such use.

TUNNEL – Shall mean any tunnel within the jurisdiction of the Port Authority, but shall not include its plazas, approaches and highway connections.

VEHICULAR CROSSING – Shall mean the bridges and tunnels, and the plazas, approaches and highway connections thereto, within the jurisdiction of the Port Authority.

WHEELCHAIR – Shall mean a manually-operated or power-driven device designed primarily for use by an individual with a mobility disability for the main purpose of indoor or of both indoor and outdoor locomotion.