

FedEx Battery Shipping Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 9

Explanations 11

Next Steps 17

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which items are required on the shipper's declaration for UN3091 P.I. 970 Lithium Metal Battery under Section I?**
 - A. Net weight in KG, UN number, proper shipping name, and shipper/consignee name and address**
 - B. Net weight in pounds, UN number, hazard class, and packaging type**
 - C. Total package weight, country of origin, shipment date, and consignee email**
 - D. Battery chemistry, manufacturing date, lot number, and destination**

- 2. For UN3090 Lithium Metal Battery shipments, what is the maximum weight allowed for an individual cell to be considered compliant at permitted dangerous goods locations?**
 - A. 2 g**
 - B. 1 g**
 - C. 0.5 g**
 - D. 5 g**

- 3. Which label is required on UN3090 Lithium Metal Battery shipments?**
 - A. Lithium Battery Class 9 Hazard label**
 - B. Radioactive Materials label**
 - C. Flammable Liquid label**
 - D. Non-hazardous label**

- 4. For UN3091 P.I. 969 Lithium Metal Battery under Section II, what are the per-package limits excluding equipment?**
 - A. PAX = 5 kg; CAO = 5 kg**
 - B. PAX = 10 kg; CAO = 10 kg**
 - C. PAX = 5 kg; CAO = 35 kg**
 - D. PAX = 3 kg; CAO = 3 kg**

- 5. What three items are required for a Lithium Metal Battery UN3090 P.1. 965 under section 1A?**
- A. UN number, proper shipping name and shipper/cosignee name and address on the package**
 - B. Battery chemistry, production date and lot number**
 - C. Shipper's contact email, shipping date, and destination country**
 - D. Hazard class, flash point, and packaging type**
- 6. Under Section I for UN3481 P.I.967 Lithium Ion Batteries, what are the per-package limits for PAX and CAO?**
- A. PAX = 5kg; CAO = 35kg**
 - B. PAX = 10kg; CAO = 50kg**
 - C. PAX = 2kg; CAO = 10kg**
 - D. PAX = 7kg; CAO = 25kg**
- 7. Which statement is true about consignments of two packages or less where each package contains no more than 4 cells or 2 batteries installed in equipment?**
- A. The Lithium Battery Mark requirement does not apply**
 - B. Shipper's Declaration is required**
 - C. A dangerous goods surcharge applies**
 - D. No packaging is required**
- 8. For UN3480 under Section 1A, which statement about the Shipper's Declaration is true?**
- A. A Shipper's Declaration is not required for UN3480 under Section 1A.**
 - B. A Shipper's Declaration must include net weight in KG, UN number, proper shipping name, and shipper/consignee name and address.**
 - C. A Shipper's Declaration is optional.**
 - D. A Shipper's Declaration must include only UN number.**

- 9. What does CAO stand for in the context of battery shipments?**
- A. Cargo Aircraft Only**
 - B. Chemical Aviation Office**
 - C. Cargo and Operator**
 - D. Common Airborne Operations**
- 10. What information must appear on the package for UN3481 P.I.967 Lithium Ion Batteries under Section I?**
- A. UN number, proper shipping name, and shipper/consignee name and address**
 - B. UN number only**
 - C. Proper shipping name only**
 - D. Shipper/consignee address only**

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which items are required on the shipper's declaration for UN3091 P.I. 970 Lithium Metal Battery under Section I?

- A. Net weight in KG, UN number, proper shipping name, and shipper/consignee name and address**
- B. Net weight in pounds, UN number, hazard class, and packaging type**
- C. Total package weight, country of origin, shipment date, and consignee email**
- D. Battery chemistry, manufacturing date, lot number, and destination**

The key idea is identifying the shipment clearly and with enough detail to authorize and track the dangerous goods. For UN3091 lithium metal batteries under Packing Instruction 970, Section I, the shipper's declaration must include four items: the UN number, the proper shipping name, the net weight in kilograms, and the shipper/consignee names and addresses. The UN number and proper shipping name ensure the exact substance is recognized and handled correctly. The net weight in kilograms shows how much material is being shipped, which matters for compliance with quantity limits and safety procedures. The shipper and consignee names and addresses establish accountability and provide a point of contact if questions or issues arise. Other details like weight in pounds, hazard class, packaging type, country of origin, shipment date, or additional battery identifiers are not required on this declaration in this scenario and are typically found on other documents.

2. For UN3090 Lithium Metal Battery shipments, what is the maximum weight allowed for an individual cell to be considered compliant at permitted dangerous goods locations?

- A. 2 g**
- B. 1 g**
- C. 0.5 g**
- D. 5 g**

Limiting lithium content per cell is essential because lithium metal can ignite or react violently if the energy inside a cell is too high. For UN3090 lithium metal battery shipments, at locations permitted to handle dangerous goods, the amount of lithium in each individual cell must not exceed one gram. This keeps the potential energy of a single cell small enough to manage safely during handling and transport. So, one gram is the maximum per cell for compliant shipments at those locations. Values larger than that would require more stringent restrictions or different classification and packaging.

3. Which label is required on UN3090 Lithium Metal Battery shipments?

- A. Lithium Battery Class 9 Hazard label**
- B. Radioactive Materials label**
- C. Flammable Liquid label**
- D. Non-hazardous label**

Lithium metal batteries are dangerous goods because they can overheat or short-circuit, posing a fire risk during transport. Because of that, shipments of UN3090 are classified as Class 9 miscellaneous dangerous goods and must display the Class 9 hazard label that identifies lithium batteries. This label serves as a clear, at-a-glance warning to handlers and inspectors to apply the correct safety measures and regulatory requirements throughout the shipment. Labels for radioactive materials, flammable liquids, or a non-hazardous designation would not reflect the actual hazard of UN3090 lithium metal batteries, so they would be incorrect for this shipment.

4. For UN3091 P.I. 969 Lithium Metal Battery under Section II, what are the per-package limits excluding equipment?

- A. PAX = 5 kg; CAO = 5 kg**
- B. PAX = 10 kg; CAO = 10 kg**
- C. PAX = 5 kg; CAO = 35 kg**
- D. PAX = 3 kg; CAO = 3 kg**

The key idea here is the safety limit for how much lithium metal battery can be placed in a single package when shipping under UN3091, PI 969, Section II. For this section, the per-package limit excluding equipment is 5 kg for both passenger aircraft (PAX) and cargo aircraft (CAO). That means only the weight of the batteries themselves counts toward this limit, not any equipment included in the package. The other numbers would exceed this specific Section II allowance or apply to different scenarios, so 5 kg is the valid per-package maximum. If more than 5 kg of batteries need to be shipped, you'd split into multiple packages or use a different packing instruction with a higher limit.

5. What three items are required for a Lithium Metal Battery UN3090 P.1. 965 under section 1A?

- A. UN number, proper shipping name and shipper/cosignee name and address on the package**
- B. Battery chemistry, production date and lot number**
- C. Shipper's contact email, shipping date, and destination country**
- D. Hazard class, flash point, and packaging type**

When shipping a Lithium Metal Battery (UN3090) under packaging instruction 965 in section 1A, the shipment must be clearly identifiable by three things on the package: the UN number, the proper shipping name, and the shipper/cosignee name and address. The UN number (3090) uniquely identifies the material as lithium metal batteries. The proper shipping name provides the standardized label used in regulations, ensuring everyone along the chain knows exactly what is inside. The shipper and consignee names and addresses give a traceable point of contact and accountability for the shipment, which is essential for handling, tracking, and emergency response. Other details like battery chemistry, production date and lot number are useful for inventory or quality control, but they aren't the three required identifiers for regulatory identification on the package. Similarly, a shipper contact email, shipping date, destination country, or hazard class and flash point are not the trio mandated for identification on the exterior packaging under these rules.

6. Under Section I for UN3481 P.I.967 Lithium Ion Batteries, what are the per-package limits for PAX and CAO?

- A. PAX = 5kg; CAO = 35kg**
- B. PAX = 10kg; CAO = 50kg**
- C. PAX = 2kg; CAO = 10kg**
- D. PAX = 7kg; CAO = 25kg**

The main concept is that per-package weight limits for UN3481 Lithium Ion Batteries under Packing Instruction 967 are set to limit risk, and those limits differ by the type of aircraft. For shipments on passenger aircraft (PAX), the maximum weight allowed in a single package is 5 kg. For shipments on cargo aircraft only (CAO), the maximum per package rises to 35 kg. This difference exists because passenger operations require tighter limits due to in-cabin exposure risk, while cargo operations permit heavier packages under appropriate packaging and handling standards. If you need to ship more than these amounts, you'd need to split the shipment into multiple packages or adjust to stay within the limits.

7. Which statement is true about consignments of two packages or less where each package contains no more than 4 cells or 2 batteries installed in equipment?

- A. The Lithium Battery Mark requirement does not apply**
- B. Shipper's Declaration is required**
- C. A dangerous goods surcharge applies**
- D. No packaging is required**

For small shipments, there's an exception that stops the Lithium Battery Mark from being needed. If the whole consignment is two packages or fewer and each package has no more than 4 cells or 2 batteries installed in equipment, the outside marking that warns handlers about lithium batteries isn't required. This reflects the idea that with such limited quantities, the risk is considered sufficiently low that the additional warning label isn't necessary. You still must follow other packaging and safety rules for lithium batteries, but the specific mark isn't required under this limit.

8. For UN3480 under Section 1A, which statement about the Shipper's Declaration is true?

- A. A Shipper's Declaration is not required for UN3480 under Section 1A.**
- B. A Shipper's Declaration must include net weight in KG, UN number, proper shipping name, and shipper/consignee name and address.**
- C. A Shipper's Declaration is optional.**
- D. A Shipper's Declaration must include only UN number.**

A Shipper's Declaration for dangerous goods shipped by air must clearly identify what's being shipped, how much there is, and who is responsible for it. For UN 3480 lithium-ion batteries, the declaration must include the UN number and the exact proper shipping name, the net quantity (weight) in kilograms, and the shipper's and consignee's names and addresses. This combination provides unambiguous identification of the material, quantifies the hazardous load, and ties it to the parties involved, which is why it's required. The other statements misstate the requirement by suggesting the declaration isn't required, is optional, or only needs the UN number, which would omit essential information regulators need to verify safe handling and transport.

9. What does CAO stand for in the context of battery shipments?

- A. Cargo Aircraft Only**
- B. Chemical Aviation Office**
- C. Cargo and Operator**
- D. Common Airborne Operations**

Cargo Aircraft Only is the designation used in air shipping of batteries to indicate the package must be transported on a cargo-only aircraft, not on passenger aircraft. This restriction exists because certain battery and other dangerous-good shipments pose greater fire and safety risks in passenger cabins and on passenger flights, so they require the specialized handling, stowage, and fire-suppression capabilities of cargo-aircraft operations. Seeing this marking means planning and packaging must align with cargo-only routing and IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, ensuring the shipment is allowed on cargo planes with the appropriate documentation and limits for batteries. The other options do not represent the air-shipment designation used for batteries.

10. What information must appear on the package for UN3481 P.I.967 Lithium Ion Batteries under Section I?

- A. UN number, proper shipping name, and shipper/consignee name and address**
- B. UN number only**
- C. Proper shipping name only**
- D. Shipper/consignee address only**

The requirement being tested is how lithium ion battery shipments are identified and traced on the package. For UN3481 lithium ion batteries under Packaging Instruction 967, Section I, the package must clearly show three things: the UN number, the proper shipping name, and the shipper and consignee name and address. The UN number (un3481) provides a universal identifier for the hazardous material, so everyone along the chain knows exactly what is inside. The proper shipping name gives a standardized description of the contents, removing ambiguity about what the package contains. The shipper/consignee names and addresses link the shipment to the sender and recipient, enabling accountability, proper contact in case of issues, and correct routing or return if needed. If you only put one piece of information, you could misidentify the contents or lose track of who sent or is supposed to receive the package. For example, only the UN number doesn't specify the material's exact description, and only the proper shipping name doesn't provide the UN identifier or recipient details, while only the addresses omit what is inside. All three together ensure clear identification, regulatory compliance, and traceability.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://fedexbatteryshipping.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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