

FedEx Battery Shipping Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Under Section I, what is the threshold for cells in lithium metal batteries?**
 - A. Cells greater than 1 g**
 - B. Cells greater than 2 g**
 - C. Cells equal to 1 g**
 - D. Cells less than 1 g**

- 2. What is the role of the air waybill in lithium battery shipments?**
 - A. It serves as the receipt for the carrier**
 - B. It lists only the consignee's contact information**
 - C. It is a contract of carriage and must reflect dangerous goods details**
 - D. It is optional for hazmat**

- 3. How does FedEx verify compliance for hazmat battery shipments at acceptance?**
 - A. They rely on the shipper's self-certification**
 - B. They do not check at acceptance**
 - C. They inspect packaging, labeling, documentation, and ensure the shipper is properly trained**
 - D. They only verify shipment weight**

- 4. What is the minimum documentation required for FedEx air shipments of lithium batteries not in the excepted category?**
 - A. A shipper's declaration for dangerous goods (if required by the PI), proper air waybill, and package markings.**
 - B. Only a packing list.**
 - C. No documentation required.**
 - D. Only a commercial invoice.**

- 5. How does international shipping of lithium batteries differ from domestic shipping?**
- A. International requires compliance with IATA/ICAO and recipient country regulations; additional documentation and labeling may apply.**
 - B. International shipments are identical to domestic in packaging requirements; only the destination differs.**
 - C. International shipments use the same 49 CFR packaging standards as ground shipments.**
 - D. International shipments do not require labeling.**
- 6. What other label is required for a UN3090 P.1. 965 Lithium Metal battery per section 1A?**
- A. Cargo Aircraft Only (CAO) label**
 - B. Fragile label**
 - C. Do Not Load label**
 - D. Recyclable label**
- 7. What does Section II state in reference to UN3090 P.1. 965 Lithium Metal Batteries?**
- A. Not accepted here IATA operator variation FX-05A; must be offered as Section 1A or 1B**
 - B. Section II is the preferred option for all lithium metal batteries**
 - C. Section II allows unlimited lithium content per package**
 - D. Section II requires no labeling for shipments**
- 8. What hazard class label is required for UN3480 lithium batteries?**
- A. Class 2 Hazard label**
 - B. Class 9 Hazard label**
 - C. Class 3 Hazard label**
 - D. Class 8 Hazard label**

- 9. What is the rule for number of cells or batteries per package under Section I?**
- A. Must be exactly the number required for operation**
 - B. Must not exceed the number required for operation plus two spare sets**
 - C. No limit**
 - D. Only one spare set allowed**
- 10. Is there a surcharge for UN3480 P.I.965 Lithium Ion Batteries under Section IB?**
- A. No surcharge is applicable**
 - B. Yes, dangerous goods surcharge**
 - C. Only applicable for shipments over 50 kg**
 - D. Surcharge only applies if the operator requests it**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under Section I, what is the threshold for cells in lithium metal batteries?

- A. Cells greater than 1 g**
- B. Cells greater than 2 g**
- C. Cells equal to 1 g**
- D. Cells less than 1 g**

The threshold is based on how much lithium is in each cell. Under Section I, if a lithium metal cell contains more than 1 gram of lithium, it must meet the stricter shipping requirements of this section. This boundary exists because higher lithium content means greater energy and risk if the cell is damaged or short-circuited during transport, so safer packaging, labeling, and handling are required. Cells with 1 gram or less fall under less stringent rules. This is why “greater than 1 g” is the correct boundary—the other options don’t match the defined limit.

2. What is the role of the air waybill in lithium battery shipments?

- A. It serves as the receipt for the carrier**
- B. It lists only the consignee's contact information**
- C. It is a contract of carriage and must reflect dangerous goods details**
- D. It is optional for hazmat**

The air waybill serves as the contract of carriage between the shipper and the carrier, and for lithium battery shipments it must reflect the dangerous goods details required by the regulations. This document records who is shipping, who is receiving, where and when the shipment moves, and how many batteries are being sent. Crucially for hazmat, it includes the proper shipping name, UN number, hazard class, packing instructions, and other dangerous goods information so the carrier knows exactly what is being transported and how to handle it safely. This contractual role binds both parties to the terms of transport and provides the regulatory basis for the shipment, while also acting as a receipt. It’s not simply a receipt or a list of consignee contacts, and hazmat shipments cannot be made without the appropriate DG details on the AWB.

3. How does FedEx verify compliance for hazmat battery shipments at acceptance?

- A. They rely on the shipper's self-certification**
- B. They do not check at acceptance**
- C. They inspect packaging, labeling, documentation, and ensure the shipper is properly trained**
- D. They only verify shipment weight**

At acceptance, the emphasis is on verifying that every component that makes hazmat battery shipments safe and compliant is in place. FedEx checks that the packaging is robust and appropriate for transport, so the package can withstand handling, transit vibrations, and potential impacts without letting contents leak or short-circuit. This often means UN-standard packaging, proper inner and outer layers, cushioning, and a secure seal, with no signs of damage or tampering. Labeling is then reviewed to ensure the correct hazard warnings and handling marks are present and correspond to what's described on the shipping papers. For lithium battery shipments, this includes the right battery-specific labels and markings, and, where required, proper UN numbers or classification marks on the outer packaging. Documentation is inspected to confirm the dangerous goods paperwork is complete and accurate. This includes the shipper's declaration or appropriate shipping papers that reflect the battery type, quantity, watt-hour rating (when applicable), and any special handling or transport requirements, along with emergency contact information. Finally, training verification is checked to make sure the shipper is properly trained to prepare hazmat shipments. This helps ensure the person responsible knows the regulations, packaging methods, labeling requirements, and the correct documentation to accompany the shipment. Together, this combination is essential because it directly addresses the safety and regulatory risks of transporting batteries. Relying on self-certification or focusing only on weight would not guarantee that packaging, labeling, documentation, and training meet the standards required for safe hazmat transport.

4. What is the minimum documentation required for FedEx air shipments of lithium batteries not in the excepted category?

- A. A shipper's declaration for dangerous goods (if required by the PI), proper air waybill, and package markings.**
- B. Only a packing list.**
- C. No documentation required.**
- D. Only a commercial invoice.**

Lithium batteries shipped by air that are not in the excepted category are dangerous goods and require documentation that confirms compliance with dangerous goods rules. The minimum set includes a shipper's declaration for dangerous goods (if the packing instruction requires it), a proper air waybill, and clear package markings. The shipper's declaration validates that the shipment meets the DG requirements, the air waybill serves as the contract for air transport and must reflect the DG status, and the package markings communicate the hazard to handlers and regulators. A packing list or a commercial invoice alone doesn't communicate the DG compliance or hazards, so they don't meet the minimum documentation requirement.

5. How does international shipping of lithium batteries differ from domestic shipping?

A. International requires compliance with IATA/ICAO and recipient country regulations; additional documentation and labeling may apply.

B. International shipments are identical to domestic in packaging requirements; only the destination differs.

C. International shipments use the same 49 CFR packaging standards as ground shipments.

D. International shipments do not require labeling.

International shipping of lithium batteries is governed by international dangerous goods rules and the regulations of the destination country, which adds layers beyond domestic packaging. For air shipments, this means following IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulations (and ICAO technical instructions), correctly identifying the battery type with its UN number, adhering to limits on state of charge and watt-hour ratings, and using UN-spec packaging. You'll also typically need formal documentation such as a Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods and specific labeling and markings, plus the appropriate air waybill and any carrier or country-specific requirements. The destination country may impose additional import rules, labeling, and documentation. Domestic shipping, by contrast, mainly follows the country's own hazardous materials rules (for example, the 49 CFR in the United States), which are oriented to domestic handling and may not require the same international declarations, cross-border labeling, or country-specific import paperwork. That difference—international compliance with IATA/ICAO and the recipient country's regs plus extra documentation and labeling—is what sets international lithium battery shipping apart from domestic.

6. What other label is required for a UN3090 P.1. 965 Lithium Metal battery per section 1A?

A. Cargo Aircraft Only (CAO) label

B. Fragile label

C. Do Not Load label

D. Recyclable label

The main idea is that certain air shipments of lithium metal batteries carry a requirement to mark the package with a label that says the cargo aircraft only can be used. For UN3090 lithium metal batteries handled under this packaging instruction, the outer packaging must include the Cargo Aircraft Only label when the configuration of the shipment falls under the conditions that restrict transport to cargo aircraft. This label warns everyone along the handling chain that the package cannot be loaded onto a passenger plane due to the significant fire risk associated with lithium metal batteries and the limited firefighting options in passenger-jet scenarios. So, the correct label isn't about fragility, loading prohibitions, or recyclability. It's specifically the Cargo Aircraft Only mark, which communicates the required transport restriction.

7. What does Section II state in reference to UN3090 P.1. 965 Lithium Metal Batteries?

- A. Not accepted here IATA operator variation FX-05A; must be offered as Section 1A or 1B**
- B. Section II is the preferred option for all lithium metal batteries**
- C. Section II allows unlimited lithium content per package**
- D. Section II requires no labeling for shipments**

Section II sets how UN3090 Lithium Metal Batteries are handled for air shipments, including a specific restriction tied to the IATA operator variation FX-05A. It says these batteries are not accepted under Section II here and must be offered under the IATA packaging instructions Section 1A or 1B, following that FX-05A variation. This reflects safety requirements for transporting lithium metal batteries, which demand particular packaging, documentation, and labeling standards that differ from Section II's basic terms. The notion that Section II is the universal option for all lithium metal batteries, allows unlimited lithium content per package, or requires no labeling, doesn't fit these safety-focused rules; labeling is required for lithium battery shipments, and content limits and accepted sections are defined by the specific packaging instructions and variations.

8. What hazard class label is required for UN3480 lithium batteries?

- A. Class 2 Hazard label**
- B. Class 9 Hazard label**
- C. Class 3 Hazard label**
- D. Class 8 Hazard label**

Lithium ion batteries are classified as Class 9, miscellaneous dangerous goods, because they can ignite or vent heat if damaged, short-circuited, or improperly handled. UN3480 refers to batteries shipped by themselves, and the required hazard label is the Class 9 label. This labeling alerts handlers and emergency responders to the specific risks of batteries and to follow the applicable packaging, quantity, and documentation rules. Other hazard classes (like Class 2 gases, Class 3 flammable liquids, or Class 8 corrosives) don't apply to bare lithium ion batteries, which is why the Class 9 label is the correct choice.

9. What is the rule for number of cells or batteries per package under Section I?

A. Must be exactly the number required for operation

B. Must not exceed the number required for operation plus two spare sets

C. No limit

D. Only one spare set allowed

Limiting how many cells or batteries go into one package is about safety and risk management in transport. Section I allows you to include only what the device needs to operate, plus up to two spare sets. In practice, that means you pack the number required for normal use and you may also include up to two complete spare sets with the same device in the same box. This keeps the total energy and potential for a hazardous event in check while still giving you enough spares for operation. The other ideas would either be too restrictive or too permissive: requiring exactly the operating amount would disallow any spare batteries in the same package; no limit would raise safety concerns; and allowing only one spare set would exceed the stated allowance.

10. Is there a surcharge for UN3480 P.I.965 Lithium Ion Batteries under Section IB?

A. No surcharge is applicable

B. Yes, dangerous goods surcharge

C. Only applicable for shipments over 50 kg

D. Surcharge only applies if the operator requests it

Lithium ion batteries classified as UN3480 are treated as dangerous goods in transit. Because they require special handling, documentation, labeling, and safety compliance, carriers apply a dangerous goods surcharge to cover these extra costs. Under this Section IB scenario, shipments of UN3480 batteries (even when using the PI965 packaging instruction) trigger that surcharge. It isn't waived by weight or by the operator choosing to apply it; it's a standard fee for hazmat shipments.

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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