

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. Which UN number corresponds to lithium ion cells or batteries?**
 - A. UN 3480
 - B. UN 3090
 - C. UN 3091
 - D. UN 3481
- 2. Which combination of labeling and declaration is required for UN3480 Section IB shipments?**
 - A. Only labeling is required; no declaration
 - B. Only the Shipper's Declaration is required
 - C. Both labeling (including UN number and shipper/consignee) and the Shipper's Declaration with net weight and IB designation
 - D. Neither labeling nor declaration is required
- 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 difference between 'package labeling' and 'package marking'?**
 - A. Labeling is text, marking is symbols
 - B. Labeling refers to symbols or pictograms; marking is text/identification like UN numbers
 - C. Labeling and marking are the same
 - D. Marking is the date only
- 5. UN 3480 corresponds to which description?**
 - A. Lithium ion cells or batteries
 - B. Lithium metal cells or batteries
 - C. Lithium metal batteries contained in or packed with equipment
 - D. Lithium ion batteries contained in equipment

- 6. Lithium Ion batteries packed with equipment are categorized as which UN and packing instruction?**
- A. UN3482, P.I. 966
 - B. UN3482, P.I. 967
 - C. UN3481, P.I. 966
 - D. UN3481, P.I. 967
- 7. What does the IB designation on the Shipper's Declaration indicate after packing instruction?**
- A. IA
 - B. IB
 - C. 1C
 - D. IB2
- 8. Which UN number corresponds to lithium metal cells or batteries contained in or packed with equipment?**
- A. UN 3091
 - B. UN 3480
 - C. UN 3090
 - D. UN 3481
- 9. Is there a surcharge for Section I shipments?**
- A. No surcharge
 - B. Yes - dangerous goods surcharge
 - C. Only for international shipments
 - D. Only for batteries over 100Wh
- 10. What is the per-package limit for UN3480 P.I.965 Lithium Ion Batteries when shipped under 1A packaging?**
- A. 25 kg
 - B. 35 kg
 - C. 50 kg
 - D. 75 kg

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which UN number corresponds to lithium ion cells or batteries?

- A. UN 3480**
- B. UN 3090
- C. UN 3091
- D. UN 3481

Lithium ion batteries have a specific UN designation to guide how they're shipped, packaged, and handled. For lithium ion cells or batteries sent by themselves (not inside or with equipment), the UN number to use is 3480. This tells shippers and carriers the exact type of battery and the corresponding safety rules. There's a related designation, 3481, for lithium ion batteries that are contained in equipment or packed with equipment, which comes with its own packaging and handling requirements. The other UN numbers listed correspond to different chemistry—lithium metal batteries—not lithium ion—so they describe a separate set of regulations. Using the correct UN number ensures proper packaging, labeling, and safety compliance during transport.

2. Which combination of labeling and declaration is required for UN3480 Section IB shipments?

- A. Only labeling is required; no declaration
- B. Only the Shipper's Declaration is required
- C. Both labeling (including UN number and shipper/consignee) and the Shipper's Declaration with net weight and IB designation**
- D. Neither labeling nor declaration is required

UN 3480 Section IB shipments require both labeling and a Shipper's Declaration. The labeling must clearly show the UN number (UN 3480) and identify the shipper and consignee, along with other handling details so that anyone handling the package knows exactly what it is and how to treat it. The Shipper's Declaration accompanies the shipment and certifies that the package complies with the Section IB packing instruction, including the exact net weight and the IB designation. This combination ensures regulators and carriers can verify the hazard, the quantity, and the specific packaging requirements, providing both identification and documented compliance. Without labeling, handlers can't quickly identify the hazard; without the declaration, there's no official proof that the shipment meets the required safety packaging and quantity standards.

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 difference between 'package labeling' and 'package marking'?

- A. Labeling is text, marking is symbols
- B. Labeling refers to symbols or pictograms; marking is text/identification like UN numbers**
- C. Labeling and marking are the same
- D. Marking is the date only

The important distinction is how information is communicated on the package. Labels convey hazards visually using symbols or pictograms, so handlers can recognize the risk quickly at a glance. Markings provide the exact textual identification and regulatory details the shipment needs, such as UN numbers and the proper shipping name. For lithium batteries, you'd see the hazard label (the pictographic symbol for the battery class) plus any handling marks, while the markings would include UN numbers (like UN 3480 or UN 3481), the proper shipping name, and other required data. So labeling = symbols/pictograms; marking = text-based identification like UN numbers.

5. UN 3480 corresponds to which description?

- A. Lithium ion cells or batteries**
- B. Lithium metal cells or batteries
- C. Lithium metal batteries contained in or packed with equipment
- D. Lithium ion batteries contained in equipment

UN 3480 is the designation for lithium ion batteries or cells that are shipped by themselves, not installed in or with any equipment. It distinguishes standalone lithium ion power sources from those that are contained in equipment (which falls under a different UN number, UN 3481) and from lithium metal batteries (which have their own UN number, UN 3090). So the best description is simply lithium ion cells or batteries.

6. Lithium Ion batteries packed with equipment are categorized as which UN and packing instruction?

- A. UN3482, P.I. 966**
- B. UN3482, P.I. 967
- C. UN3481, P.I. 966
- D. UN3481, P.I. 967

When lithium ion batteries are shipped with the equipment, they are classified under a specific UN number and packing instruction that reflect that they accompany the device rather than being installed in it. In this scenario, the correct designation is UN 3482, with Packing Instruction 966. That combination is used for lithium ion batteries that are packed with equipment, meaning the device is shipped with spare batteries packaged together with it. This differs from batteries contained in equipment, which use UN 3481 with its own packing instructions. The other choices don't fit because they either map to the contained-in-equipment scenario or to different packaging instructions that don't apply to "packed with equipment."

7. What does the IB designation on the Shipper's Declaration indicate after packing instruction?

- A. IA
- B. IB**
- C. 1C
- D. IB2

The designation after the packing instruction tells how the lithium battery is packaged relative to the equipment being shipped. IB specifically means the battery is packed with the equipment (the battery is included with the device in the same package, but not installed inside the device). This distinction matters because it changes which packing requirements and handling rules apply. If the battery were contained in the equipment, the designation would be IA. The other options aren't used for this purpose.

8. Which UN number corresponds to lithium metal cells or batteries contained in or packed with equipment?

- A. UN 3091**
- B. UN 3480
- C. UN 3090
- D. UN 3481

Lithium metal batteries are split into two UN numbers depending on how they're shipped. When the battery is contained in or packed with equipment, the designation used is UN 3091. This tells handlers and shippers that the battery is lithium metal and that it's part of a device or packaged with other equipment, which changes the applicable packaging, labeling, and handling rules. This differs from the case where lithium metal batteries are shipped by themselves, which uses UN 3090. For broader context, lithium ion batteries follow the parallel pattern: UN 3480 for standalone batteries and UN 3481 for those contained in or packed with equipment.

9. Is there a surcharge for Section I shipments?

- A. No surcharge
- B. Yes - dangerous goods surcharge**
- C. Only for international shipments
- D. Only for batteries over 100Wh

Section I shipments are considered dangerous goods. Because these items require extra precautions—special handling, labeling, documentation, and strict regulatory compliance—FedEx applies a dangerous goods surcharge to cover the additional costs involved in safely shipping them. This surcharge applies to both domestic and international shipments that qualify as dangerous goods, not just international ones. It isn't limited to batteries over a certain capacity; any shipment that meets the dangerous goods criteria would trigger the surcharge. So, there is a dangerous goods surcharge for Section I shipments.

10. What is the per-package limit for UN3480 P.I.965 Lithium Ion Batteries when shipped under 1A packaging?

- A. 25 kg
- B. 35 kg**
- C. 50 kg
- D. 75 kg

The per-package limit for UN3480 lithium ion batteries shipped under 1A packaging is 35 kg. This weight cap is set by the packaging instruction to keep individual shipments manageable and reduce the risk of damage or thermal events during air transport. The weight counted includes the battery plus its protective packaging inside the outer container. If your shipment would exceed 35 kg, split it into multiple packages so each stays at or below 35 kg, and follow the other packaging and labeling requirements. The other weight options aren't the standard limit for this scenario; 35 kg is the maximum allowed per package under 1A packaging for UN3480.

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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