

IATA PACKING AND SHIPPING DANGEROUS GOODS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://iatapackshipdangerousgoods.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

1. What are Special Provisions (SP) in the IATA DGR?

- A. Additional rules or allowances for specific substances or articles beyond the standard provisions.
- B. A list of prohibited items.
- C. A set of guidelines for calculating freight charges.
- D. A safety checklist for passenger luggage.

2. How are infectious substances regulated under IATA DGR?

- A. They are classified as non-hazardous.
- B. They are classified as infectious substances (Category A or B) with specific packaging and labeling requirements.
- C. They are forbidden from air transport.
- D. They require no packaging.

3. What are Special Provisions (SPs) in the DGR?

- A. Additional provisions that modify or add requirements for specific substances or shipment circumstances.
- B. A set of penalties for non-compliance.
- C. A description of packaging colors.
- D. A checklist for training.

4. What does the Shipper's Declaration certify for DG shipments?

- A. The Shipper's Declaration certifies compliance for DG shipments.
- B. The Shipper's Declaration documents transport and may include DG details but does not certify compliance.
- C. The Shipper's Declaration is optional and does not certify compliance.
- D. The Shipper's Declaration is used to declare the value of the shipment for insurance.

5. When shipping Category B infectious substances by air, which documentation is required?

- A. An itemized list of contents and air waybill
- B. A full safety data sheet and packing list
- C. Only a commercial invoice
- D. No documents are required

6. What does LQ marking entail?

- A. Marks indicating Limited Quantities and the reduced requirements for packaging and documentation.
- B. Marks indicating Lithium Quota.
- C. Marks indicating Large Quantity.
- D. Marks indicating Loss of Qualification.

7. Who specifically benefits from access to DG documentation after an incident?

- A. Shippers
- B. Investigators
- C. Freight forwarders
- D. Customers

8. How should lithium batteries be described on the shipping paper?

- A. Identify the battery type (lithium ion or lithium metal), the UN number, proper shipping name, and if applicable, the state of charge and containment status.
- B. List only the UN number.
- C. List only the proper shipping name.
- D. Omit the battery details to save space.

9. Select the correct Proper Shipping Name for the Shipper's Declaration below. (Ebola Virus Disease Blood)

- A. UN3373 Biological Substance, Category B
- B. UN3475 Corrosive Liquid, Not Otherwise Classified
- C. UN2900 Infectious Substance, affecting animals
- D. UN2814 Infectious Substance, Affecting humans (Ebola virus)

10. What does 'Cargo Aircraft Only' (CAO) mean in dangerous goods shipping?

- A. Shippings are allowed on any aircraft.
- B. Some DG shipments are restricted from passenger aircraft and must be carried on cargo aircraft only due to safety regulations.
- C. Only domestic flights.
- D. Only overnight service.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What are Special Provisions (SP) in the IATA DGR?

- A. Additional rules or allowances for specific substances or articles beyond the standard provisions.
- B. A list of prohibited items.
- C. A set of guidelines for calculating freight charges.
- D. A safety checklist for passenger luggage.

Special Provisions are extra rules and allowances for specific dangerous goods that go beyond the standard requirements. They are used when a material has unique hazard characteristics or regulatory needs that the generic provisions don't fully cover. In the IATA DGR, each UN number and proper shipping name may reference one or more Special Provisions, and these provisions can add, modify, or clarify packaging, labeling, handling, or transport conditions. They can indicate exemptions, required temperature control, or specific packaging methods, helping ensure safe and compliant air transport for items with particular risk profiles. This isn't a list of prohibited items, nor a tool for calculating freight charges, nor a general safety checklist for passenger luggage. Special Provisions are an integral part of the regulations that guide when and how certain dangerous goods may be shipped by air, in conjunction with the other standard requirements. Always check the applicable SPs in the current DGR edition for the item you're shipping to determine the exact conditions.

2. How are infectious substances regulated under IATA DGR?

- A. They are classified as non-hazardous.
- B. They are classified as infectious substances (Category A or B) with specific packaging and labeling requirements.
- C. They are forbidden from air transport.
- D. They require no packaging.

Infectious substances are treated as dangerous goods that must be tightly controlled through classification and containment. Under IATA DGR, they are divided into two categories based on the risk and the conditions under which they can cause infection: Category A for substances known to cause infection when exposure occurs, and Category B for substances that are infectious but don't meet Category A criteria. Once classified, these shipments require strict packaging and labeling to prevent leakage and exposure. This means using UN-specification packaging with a primary leak-proof container, a secondary protective container, absorbent material, and an outer packaging designed to withstand transport. In addition, clear hazard labeling and appropriate documentation are required so handlers and air carriers understand the risk and the correct handling procedures. Because of these dedicated requirements, infectious substances are regulated rather than considered non-hazardous, forbidden, or unpackaged. The correct answer reflects that they are categorized as infectious substances (Category A or B) with specific packaging and labeling requirements.

3. What are Special Provisions (SPs) in the DGR?

- A. Additional provisions that modify or add requirements for specific substances or shipment circumstances.
- B. A set of penalties for non-compliance.**
- C. A description of packaging colors.
- D. A checklist for training.

Special Provisions are extra rules in the Dangerous Goods Regulations that modify or add requirements for specific substances or shipment circumstances. Each dangerous good has a UN number, and SPs are coded notes that tell you when standard rules must be adjusted—for example, changes to packaging, labeling, segregation, quantity limits, or handling procedures. These provisions help determine whether a shipment is allowed and how it must be prepared, packaged, and transported. They are not penalties for non-compliance, nor descriptions of packaging colors, nor a training checklist. Understanding SPs is essential because they can alter standard requirements for concentration, compatibility, inner packaging, or other handling details.

4. What does the Shipper's Declaration certify for DG shipments?

- A. The Shipper's Declaration certifies compliance for DG shipments.**
- B. The Shipper's Declaration documents transport and may include DG details but does not certify compliance.
- C. The Shipper's Declaration is optional and does not certify compliance.
- D. The Shipper's Declaration is used to declare the value of the shipment for insurance.

The Shipper's Declaration is a formal, legally binding statement that the dangerous goods are being transported in full compliance with the applicable regulations. It goes beyond simply listing what's in the shipment; it asserts that the shipper has properly classified the substance, chosen the correct packaging and labeling, prepared the correct shipping name and UN number, identified the hazard class and packing group, ensured the quantity and packaging meet the rules, and provided accurate documentation. By signing this declaration, the shipper takes responsibility for regulatory compliance and confirms that the shipment can be transported under the stated conditions. That's why it's not just a general document or optional. It's a certification of conformity with dangerous goods regulations. It also isn't about insurance value—the declaration's purpose is regulatory compliance, not declaring monetary value for coverage.

5. When shipping Category B infectious substances by air, which documentation is required?

- A. An itemized list of contents and air waybill**
- B. A full safety data sheet and packing list
- C. Only a commercial invoice
- D. No documents are required

When shipping Category B infectious substances by air, you must have the air waybill and an itemized list of contents. The air waybill is the official transport document used by airlines and authorities to track and route the shipment, while the itemized contents list provides a precise breakdown of what is inside the package, including the number and type of items. This combination ensures proper handling, regulatory verification, and any necessary emergency response information. A full safety data sheet is not required for Category B infectious substances, as SDSs pertain to chemical hazards and do not substitute the required transport documentation. A commercial invoice alone does not furnish the essential hazard and contents details, and having no documents would be non-compliant and unsafe.

6. What does LQ marking entail?

- A. Marks indicating Limited Quantities and the reduced requirements for packaging and documentation.
- B. Marks indicating Lithium Quota.
- C. Marks indicating Large Quantity.
- D. Marks indicating Loss of Qualification.

LQ marking signals Limited Quantities, meaning the dangerous goods are packed under the Limited Quantity provisions. This designation indicates the shipment stays within defined quantity limits per package and therefore uses simplified packaging, labeling, and documentation compared with full Dangerous Goods rules. It's not about Lithium Quota, Large Quantity, or Loss of Qualification—those are different concepts. When you see the LQ mark, you know the package is being treated under the lighter LQ requirements for handling and compliance.

7. Who specifically benefits from access to DG documentation after an incident?

- A. Shippers
- B. Investigators
- C. Freight forwarders
- D. Customers

After an incident, investigators rely on dangerous goods documentation to reconstruct exactly what was involved and why the incident occurred. The DG documentation—such as the Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods and related emergency information—contains critical details: the UN number, proper shipping name, hazard class, packing group, quantity, packaging type, and the shipper and consignee information, plus emergency contact and packaging instructions. With this information, investigators can confirm that the goods were classified, labeled, and packaged correctly, verify that shipping procedures followed regulatory requirements, and assess whether any misclassification, improper packaging, insufficient labeling, or documentation errors contributed to the incident. This enables accurate root-cause analysis, supports regulatory reporting, and guides corrective actions to prevent recurrence. Other parties like shippers, freight forwarders, or customers interact with the documents in the ordinary course, but investigators specifically benefit the most because the documents provide the factual basis needed to understand and resolve the incident.

8. How should lithium batteries be described on the shipping paper?

- A. Identify the battery type (lithium ion or lithium metal), the UN number, proper shipping name, and if applicable, the state of charge and containment status.**
- B. List only the UN number.
- C. List only the proper shipping name.
- D. Omit the battery details to save space.

On shipping papers, lithium batteries must be described with multiple details to clearly communicate the hazard and the exact material being shipped. The key pieces are the battery type (lithium ion or lithium metal), the UN number, the proper shipping name, and, when applicable, the state of charge and whether the battery is contained in equipment or packed separately. The battery type is essential because lithium ion and lithium metal batteries have different classifications, UN numbers, and packaging requirements. The UN number provides a standardized identifier for the material, so responders and handlers know precisely what is being transported. The proper shipping name translates that identity into a clear label on the form, indicating the nature of the dangerous good in a way that regulatory systems recognize. State of charge and containment status adjust the documentation to reflect risk and packaging conditions. The state of charge is sometimes required because highly charged batteries pose greater thermal and ignition risks, affecting handling and permitted transport. Containment status indicates whether the battery is shipped packed with equipment or contained in equipment, which changes the applicable classification and packaging rules. Choosing only the UN number or only the proper shipping name would leave out critical context about the exact battery type and how it's packaged, and omitting these battery details would fail to meet documentation requirements and jeopardize safe transport.

9. Select the correct Proper Shipping Name for the Shipper's Declaration below. (Ebola Virus Disease Blood)

- A. UN3373 Biological Substance, Category B
- B. UN3475 Corrosive Liquid, Not Otherwise Classified
- C. UN2900 Infectious Substance, affecting animals
- D. UN2814 Infectious Substance, Affecting humans (Ebola virus)**

Understanding how infectious substances are classified for air transport is essential. Ebola virus in blood is a pathogen that can cause serious, life-threatening disease in humans, so it falls under the high-risk category for shipping. The correct proper shipping name reflects this: UN2814 Infectious Substance, Affecting humans (Ebola virus). This naming indicates the material contains a pathogen that can cause disease in people and requires the more stringent Category A handling and labeling. The other options don't fit. UN3373 Biological Substance, Category B is used for diagnostic specimens not expected to cause severe disease and generally not for known dangerous pathogens like Ebola. UN2900 Infectious Substance, Affecting animals is for pathogens primarily affecting animals, not humans. UN3475 Corrosive Liquid is unrelated to infectious materials.

10. What does 'Cargo Aircraft Only' (CAO) mean in dangerous goods shipping?

- A. Shippings are allowed on any aircraft.
- B. Some DG shipments are restricted from passenger aircraft and must be carried on cargo aircraft only due to safety regulations.**
- C. Only domestic flights.
- D. Only overnight service.

CAO means that certain dangerous goods must be shipped only on all-cargo aircraft and cannot be carried on passenger aircraft due to safety requirements. Some hazard classes or quantities require the specialized handling, segregation, and firefighting capabilities available on cargo planes, and shipping them on passenger flights could pose unacceptable risks to passengers and crew. This designation guides shippers and operators to use cargo-only flights so the shipment is managed with the appropriate equipment, procedures, and trained personnel. It isn't about domestic versus international service or about speed; it's about the aircraft type allowed for transporting the dangerous goods.

SAMPLE

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://iatapackshipdangerousgoods.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE