

Saf-T-Pak Shipping Course 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 of the following is true about the marking on an overpack when inner packages are compliant?**
 - A. The marking 'Overpack' should be placed on the outside**
 - B. The marking is not required if inner packages are compliant**
 - C. The marking must be inside the overpack**
 - D. The marking is optional**

- 2. Which of the following is considered packaging?**
 - A. Absorbent**
 - B. Primary receptacles**
 - C. All of the above**
 - D. Secondary packaging**

- 3. Category A package designs must pass which of the following tests?**
 - A. Drop test**
 - B. Stacking test**
 - C. Puncture test**
 - D. All of the above**

- 4. After removing a Category B package from cold conditions, how long must you wait before performing the drop test?**
 - A. 10 minutes**
 - B. 15 minutes**
 - C. 30 minutes**
 - D. 60 minutes**

- 5. Which statement best describes the relationship between Category A and Category B Infectious Substances as presented?**
 - A. Category A defines fatal or life-threatening disease in otherwise healthy humans and animals, while Category B includes other infectious substances not meeting that criteria**
 - B. Category A and B are the same**
 - C. Only Category B exists**
 - D. Not regulated**

- 6. For a liquid Category B shipment, which packaging feature is essential?**
- A. No outer packaging is required**
 - B. An inner primary container with a leakproof cap**
 - C. A single glass bottle with no secondary containment**
 - D. A plastic bag is sufficient**
- 7. What is required next to any alterations on a Shipper's Declaration?**
- A. Full signature of certifier**
 - B. Initials of certifier**
 - C. None, changes are not permitted**
 - D. Corrections should be made in a different color ink**
- 8. Which UN number is associated with Biological Substances, Category B shipments?**
- A. UN 2814**
 - B. UN 3373**
 - C. UN 2900**
 - D. UN 1993**
- 9. Which shipment would not qualify as an Exempt patient specimen shipment?**
- A. Blood sample being sent to test for a suspected pathogen**
 - B. Blood sample being sent to test for blood glucose levels**
 - C. Urine sample being sent to test for drug effectiveness**
 - D. Blood sample to test for pregnancy**
- 10. Category A Infectious substances may be transported as exceptions to the regulations, provided they are shipped in quantities less than:**
- A. There are no exceptions for Division 6.2**
 - B. 0.5 mL**
 - C. 1 mL**
 - D. 30 mL**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is true about the marking on an overpack when inner packages are compliant?

- A. The marking 'Overpack' should be placed on the outside**
- B. The marking is not required if inner packages are compliant**
- C. The marking must be inside the overpack**
- D. The marking is optional**

Marking the exterior with the word Overpack communicates to all handlers that this unit is an overpack containing several inner packages. This visibility is required to ensure correct handling, stowage, and regulatory recognition, and it applies even when the inner packages already carry their own markings. The marking belongs on the outside so it can be seen without opening the overpack; placing it inside would defeat its purpose, and making the marking optional or omitting it would reduce visibility and compliance.

2. Which of the following is considered packaging?

- A. Absorbent**
- B. Primary receptacles**
- C. All of the above**
- D. Secondary packaging**

In hazmat shipping, packaging means the complete system that surrounds and protects the contents, not just the container itself. The primary receptacle is the actual container that holds the material. Absorbent material is included inside the package to soak up any leaks and prevent spills from spreading. Secondary packaging is the outer layer that provides extra protection and helps keep the primary container, absorbent, and contents secure during transit. Since each of these elements plays a role in safely containing and protecting the material, all of them are considered packaging components.

3. Category A package designs must pass which of the following tests?

- A. Drop test**
- B. Stacking test**
- C. Puncture test**
- D. All of the above**

Category A packaging must endure a set of tests that prove it will keep contents contained during real-world transit. The drop test checks that the package can absorb impact without breaking or leaking if it's accidentally dropped from a specified height. The stacking test ensures the package can withstand the weight of other packages stacked on top during transport, without compromising containment. The puncture test verifies the package resists penetration by a sharp object, protecting the contents from breach. Because Category A packaging is intended to safely carry certain dangerous or infectious substances, it must pass all of these tests to demonstrate robust containment under various hazards.

4. After removing a Category B package from cold conditions, how long must you wait before performing the drop test?
- A. 10 minutes
 - B. 15 minutes**
 - C. 30 minutes
 - D. 60 minutes

The test assumes the package has reached ambient temperature before the drop is performed. When a package stored cold is dropped while still cold, surface moisture can condense and cold-related changes in material strength can affect the result, producing a misleading outcome. Waiting 15 minutes gives enough time for the contents and packaging to warm to ambient conditions so the drop test reflects normal handling. Shorter times risk condensation or cold stiffness skewing the result, while longer waits don't add meaningful accuracy.

5. Which statement best describes the relationship between Category A and Category B Infectious Substances as presented?

- A. Category A defines fatal or life-threatening disease in otherwise healthy humans and animals, while Category B includes other infectious substances not meeting that criteria**
- B. Category A and B are the same
- C. Only Category B exists
- D. Not regulated

The main idea here is how infectious substances are grouped by risk for shipping. Category A includes those infectious substances capable of causing a fatal or life-threatening disease in otherwise healthy humans or animals. Category B covers all other infectious substances that do not meet that high-risk criterion. This separation explains why Category A materials require stricter packaging, labeling, and documentation than Category B materials, since they pose a greater potential threat if released during transport. The statement described fits this relationship precisely: Category A is defined by the potential to cause severe disease, while Category B consists of infectious substances that don't meet that high-risk threshold. The other options don't reflect this risk-based distinction or the existence of two distinct categories.

6. For a liquid Category B shipment, which packaging feature is essential?

A. No outer packaging is required

B. An inner primary container with a leakproof cap

C. A single glass bottle with no secondary containment

D. A plastic bag is sufficient

For a liquid Category B shipment, preventing leakage during transit relies on a three-layer packaging system, with the inner container playing a crucial role. The essential feature is an inner primary container that is leakproof and sealed with a cap. This ensures the liquid cannot escape even if handling or the outer packaging is stressed, providing the first line of containment and protection for people and the environment. This leakproof inner container is a must-have because it directly prevents leakage at the source, which is the foundation of safe and compliant packaging. Outer packaging and secondary containment still matter, but they're the outer layers that protect and contain any potential breach, not a substitute for a leakproof inner container. The other options fail because outer packaging alone isn't sufficient, a single glass bottle with no secondary containment lacks the necessary secondary barrier, and a plastic bag isn't adequate for leak protection or structural integrity.

7. What is required next to any alterations on a Shipper's Declaration?

A. Full signature of certifier

B. Initials of certifier

C. None, changes are not permitted

D. Corrections should be made in a different color ink

Any alteration on a Shipper's Declaration must be endorsed with the certifier's full signature right next to the change. This ensures the modification is legally valid, traceable, and clearly attributable to the person responsible for certifying the information. A full signature provides accountability and authority for the amendment, which initials or other informal marks wouldn't reliably establish. Corrections in a different color ink aren't a substitute for that official endorsement and don't show who approved the change or when it was made.

8. Which UN number is associated with Biological Substances, Category B shipments?

- A. UN 2814
- B. UN 3373**
- C. UN 2900
- D. UN 1993

Understanding UN numbers for biological shipments helps you see how much risk is present and what packaging and handling rules apply. Biological Substances, Category B are assigned UN 3373. This category covers specimens that are not known to contain, or are unlikely to contain, viable pathogens and thus pose a lower risk when properly packaged. It's a step down in strictness from Category A, which uses UN 2814 for infectious substances that can cause disease in humans and require more stringent containment and packaging. The other numbers shown—UN 2900 and UN 1993—refer to different hazards (infectious substances affecting animals and flammable liquids, respectively) and aren't used for Biological Substances, Category B. So UN 3373 is the designation used for Biological Substances, Category B shipments, reflecting their lower risk and corresponding handling requirements.

9. Which shipment would not qualify as an Exempt patient specimen shipment?

- A. Blood sample being sent to test for a suspected pathogen**
- B. Blood sample being sent to test for blood glucose levels
- C. Urine sample being sent to test for drug effectiveness
- D. Blood sample to test for pregnancy

Exempt patient specimens are shipments of patient samples that are known not to contain infectious substances and meet specific conditions that let them bypass the stricter rules for infectious materials. The scenario that would not qualify as Exempt is the blood sample being sent to test for a suspected pathogen. If a pathogen could be present, the sample may be infectious and must be shipped under infectious-substance regulations, with the appropriate packaging, labeling, and documentation. The other options fit the exempt pathway because they involve routine, non-infectious clinical testing: a blood sample for blood glucose levels, a urine sample for drug effectiveness, and a blood sample for pregnancy testing are not considered infectious substances under normal circumstances, so they can be shipped as Exempt patient specimens when they meet the exemption criteria. If there's any doubt about infectious risk, treat the shipment as regulated.

10. Category A Infectious substances may be transported as exceptions to the regulations, provided they are shipped in quantities less than:

A. There are no exceptions for Division 6.2

B. 0.5 mL

C. 1 mL

D. 30 mL

Category A infectious substances do not have quantity-based exemptions under Division 6.2; shipments must meet the full regulatory requirements regardless of how small the amount is. Because of the high risk, there is no threshold that exempts these substances from standard packaging, labeling, and documentation. So the rule is that there are no exceptions for Division 6.2, meaning even tiny quantities must be shipped under the strict regulations.

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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://saftpakshippingcourse.examzify.com>

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

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