

**IATA Training for Shipping DRY ICE**  
**Complete and Mail to Adis Umpierre UTSW Mail Code 9053**

Employee ID #	Name	Date	Department	Mail Code

1. What regulations pertain to shipments of dangerous goods traveling to, from, or within the United States?
  - a. 49 CFR and IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations
  - b. OSHA and Department of Transportation Regulations
  - c. JCAHO Regulations
  
2. If a package contains dangerous goods other than Dry Ice, shipping training is optional.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. Packages with Dry Ice can be left unattended by the Drop-off Mailboxes around campus.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. All airlines allow packages with dry ice in their planes as long as they are under 5 lbs
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Packaging for a shipment with Dry Ice must be designed and constructed to permit the release of CO<sub>2</sub> gas and prevent a buildup of pressure that could rupture the package.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. Dry Ice is considered a hazardous material because: (Mark all that may apply)
  - The vapors can displace oxygen causing dizziness and/or suffocation.
  - Cold box may contain perishables.
  - Contact with the solid may cause cryogenic burns.
  - It is flammable when wet.
  - It can affect aviation instrumentation.
  
7. The UN Number for dry ice is:
  - a. UN 3373
  - b. UN 904
  - c. UN 1845
  - d. UN Class 9
  
8. Net Weight in Kilograms of Dry Ice need to be marked on: (Mark all that apply)
  - Styrofoam
  - Air Waybill
  - Box
  - A separate piece of paper
  
9. Shipping document needs to be kept for 2 years
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. A package for a shipment with Dry Ice should look like this: (Circle the Proper Box)

