

Shipping Avian Influenza Samples by Air to Comply with International Air  
Transportation Authority (IATA) Regulations Training Test  
Training Site      Training Date

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

1. When shipping a Category A infectious substance by air, which of the following IATA Packing Instructions must be followed?
  - A. PI 601
  - B. PI 602**
  - C. PI 904
  - D. PI 650
  - E. PI 600
  
2. A package containing dry ice must:
  - A. Not be sealed tightly so that it allows the carbon dioxide gas to escape to the outside**
  - B. Sealed tightly so that the carbon dioxide can not vent to the outside
  - C. Be leak proof so that the dry ice does not leak
  - D. Dry ice is not considered a dangerous good, there are no specific requirements for using it in a package
  
3. If you have doubts about whether the infectious substance you are shipping is a Category A or B infectious substance, you should classify it as Category B.
  - A. True
  - B. False**
  
4. If the infectious substance you are shipping meets the criteria for Category A but is not on the indicative list detailed in Table 3.6 D of the IATA DGR, you do not have to classify the substance as a Category A infectious substance.
  - A. True
  - B. False**
  
5. According to the IATA DGR, a Category A infectious substance is an infectious substance that, when exposure to it occurs, is capable of causing permanent disability, or life threatening or fatal disease in otherwise healthy humans or animals.
  - A. True**
  - B. False
  
6. The operator accepting a package for shipment
  - A. has the right to open a package to inspect it
  - B. has the right to reject a package if it fails to comply with applicable IATA DGR
  - C. is responsible for checking the package and documentation, storing, loading and transporting the package
  - D. All of the above**
  - E. None of the above

7. If a Category A infectious substance is known to affect both humans and animals, it should be given the UN number and proper shipping name
- A. **UN 2814**
  - B. UN 2900
  - C. UN 3373
  - D. None of the above
8. Packages containing Category A infectious substances must:
- A. Have triple packing
  - B. Have primary and secondary packaging that can withstand an internal pressure of 95kPA
  - C. Have a UN Package Certification Mark
  - D. Indicate the name of a person who can be contacted 24 hours a day while the box is in transit
  - E. Have a Class 6 "Infectious Substance" label
  - F. **All of the above**
9. When the package of an infectious substance contains dry ice, which of the following IATA Packing Instructions must be followed?
- A. PI 601
  - B. PI 602
  - C. **PI 904**
  - D. PI 650
  - E. PI 600
10. If a package contains dry ice, as long as it contains less than 2 kg of dry ice, the package does not require any special labeling or packing for international air shipment.
- A. True
  - B. **False**
11. A human or animal specimen that is not likely to contain a pathogen is
- A. exempt from IATA DGR
  - B. must be packaged in leakproof triple packaging
  - C. if liquid, must be packaged with sufficient absorbent material to absorb its contents
  - D. must be labeled as "exempt animal specimen" or "exempt human specimen"
  - E. **All of the above**
12. You are the shipper who has just given a package containing a Category A substance to an international airline for transport. The airline has called you to inform you that there has been an accident at the airport and your box was crushed. The agent wants your advice. You should tell him NOT to (list at least 3 of the most important things you would advise him to **avoid** doing) **Any three of the following responses is acceptable**
- A. Do not clean-up or dispose of infectious substances unless under the supervision of a specialist.
  - B. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
  - C. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
  - D. Do not touch any liquid (water or frost) produced by damaged packages containing dry ice. It could be contaminated by the contents of the package.

13. When you go to the airport in response to the call about the accident and find the package crushed on the floor of the warehouse, what are some of the actions you should take (list the 4 most important things you **would** DO) **Any four of the following responses are acceptable**
- A. Isolate the spill or leak area immediately
  - B. Keep unauthorized personnel away
  - C. Identify substance involved, if possible
  - D. Report the spill to the appropriate authorities
  - E. Avoid contact with broken glass or sharp objects that may cause cuts or scratches that could increase the risk of exposure
  - F. Cover damaged package or spilled material with damp towel and wet the towel and package with liquid bleach or other suitable disinfectant to kill any released infectious substance.
  - G. Absorb spilled materials and disinfectant with earth, sand or other non-combustible material while avoiding direct contact.
  - H. Move exposed persons to a safe, isolated area.
  - I. Contact the appropriate public health and veterinary health authorities as soon as possible.
14. According to the IATA DGRs, anyone who is responsible for packing or shipping infectious substances must receive training every 2 years
- A. **True**
  - B. False
15. The maximum amount of material you can ship in a Category A package being transported in a passenger aircraft is:
- A. **50 ml**
  - B. 100 ml
  - C. 1 liter
  - D. 4 liters
  - E. 100 liters
16. You must complete and present to the Operator the completed and signed Shipper's Declaration Form for Dangerous Goods in
- A. One copy
  - B. **Two copies**
  - C. Three copies
  - D. It is not necessary to present the Declaration Form to the Operator as long as it is kept in the files
17. The Consignee for the shipment listed on the Declaration Form is the person who
- A. Must be on 24 hour notice as an Emergency Contact
  - B. Is responsible for packing and shipping the goods
  - C. **Is responsible for receiving the shipment on its arrival at its destination**
  - D. None of the above

### IATA DGR Table 3.6.D

**Indicative examples of Infectious Substances included in Category A in the forms (e.g. cultures) indicated**

<i>Brucella anthracis</i> (cultures only)	Japanese Encephalitis virus (cultures only)
<i>Brucella abortus</i> (cultures only)	Junin virus
<i>Brucella melitensis</i> (cultures only)	Kyasanur Forest disease virus
<i>Brucella suis</i> (cultures only)	Lassa virus
<i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (Glanders) (cultures only)	Machupo virus
<i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i> (cultures only)	Marburg virus
<i>Chlamydomphila psittaci</i> -avian strains (cultures only)	Monkeypox virus
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i> (cultures only)	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (cultures only)
<i>Coccidioides immitis</i> (cultures only)	Nipah virus
<i>Coxiella burnetti</i> (cultures only)	Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus
Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus	Poliovirus (cultures only)
Dengue virus (cultures only)	Rabies virus (cultures only)
Eastern equine encephalitis virus (cultures only)	<i>Rickettsia prowazeki</i> (cultures only)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> , verotoxigenic (cultures only)	<i>Rickettsia rickettsia</i> (cultures only)
Ebola virus	Rift Valley fever virus (cultures only)
Flexal virus	Russian spring-summer encephalitis virus (cultures only)
<i>Francisella tularensis</i> (cultures only)	Sabia virus
Guanarito virus	<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> type 1
Hantaan virus	Tick-borne encephalitis virus (cultures only)
Hantavirus causing hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome	Variola virus
Hendra virus	Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (cultures only)
Hepatitis B virus (cultures only)	West Nile virus (cultures only)
Herpes B virus (cultures only)	Yellow fever virus (cultures only)
Human immunodeficiency virus (cultures only)	<i>Yersinia pestis</i> (cultures only)
Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (cultures only)	

African swine fever virus (cultures only)
Avian paramyxovirus Type 1 (Velogenic Newcastle Disease virus) (cultures only)
Classical swine fever virus (cultures only)
Foot and mouth disease virus (cultures only)
Lumpy skin disease virus (cultures only)
<i>Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides</i> - Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (cultures only)
Peste de petits ruminants virus (cultures only)
Rinderpest virus (cultures only)
Sheep-pox virus (cultures only)
Goatpox virus (cultures only)
Swine vesicular disease virus (cultures only)
Vesicular stomatitis virus

**Note: These lists are not exhaustive. Other substances that are not on these lists, but do meet the criteria for Category A or B substances must be assigned Category A or B.**

Shipping Avian Influenza Samples by Air to Comply with International Air  
Transportation Authority (IATA) Regulations Training Test  
Dakar, Senegal July 3, 2009

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

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  - B. \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. \_\_\_\_\_
  - D. \_\_\_\_\_
13. When you go to the airport in response to the call about the accident and find the package crushed on the floor of the warehouse, what are some of the actions you should take (list the 4 most important things you **would** do)
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. \_\_\_\_\_
  - D. \_\_\_\_\_
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# USAID | STOP AI

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## RECORD OF TRAINING for the Shipment of Infectious Substances

- INSERT NAME HERE -

has completed training for the handling/offering for transport of infectious substances as indicated below.

-insert trainer's  
name-

\_\_\_\_\_  
Trainer's Signature

- insert date here -  
Date of Training Completion

- insert date here -  
Expiration date - (Recurrent  
Training must take place  
within 24 months to ensure  
knowledge is current)

Exam Score: -insert  
score here -

Trained by USAID|STOP AI using  
IATA Dangerous Goods Regulation  
Certification Course

### Materials Covered

- Classification
- Reporting and Documentation
- Packaging requirements
- Safety Marking and Labeling  
Requirements
- Emergency Action Requirements

# Infectious Substance Classification for International Air Shipment Decision Tree

