

Canadian Registered Safety Professional (CRSP) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What does public law primarily address?**
 - A. Identifying an offense**
 - B. State-individual relationships**
 - C. Implementing laws fairly**
 - D. Societal protection**
- 2. What is the main purpose of a regulatory prosecution under OHS legislation?**
 - A. deterrence**
 - B. compliance**
 - C. prevention**
 - D. enforcement**
- 3. If hazards affect the public, where do they fall under?**
 - A. Federal vs Provincial**
 - B. Statutory law refers to?**
 - C. A contract**
 - D. Public health**
- 4. Where are First Aid Measures typically found in the SDS?**
 - A. Section 2 of WHMIS 2015**
 - B. Section 4 of WHMIS 2015**
 - C. 16 sections for SDS and 9 sections for MSDS**
 - D. Proof Beyond Reasonable doubt**
- 5. Defense of reasonable mistake of fact can be defined as?**
 - A. The accused knowingly commits a crime**
 - B. The accused was coerced to commit the crime**
 - C. The accused makes an honest error in believing certain facts to be true**
 - D. The accused fabricated evidence**
- 6. What is the final and highest court in Canada?**
 - A. The Federal Court**
 - B. The Provincial Court**
 - C. The Supreme Court of Canada**
 - D. The Superior Court of Canada**

- 7. Which purpose of the Code of Ethics highlights promoting principles of human rights, equity, dignity, and respect in the workplace?**
- A. Competence - provide sound judgement**
 - B. Integrity - maintain honesty, protect and promote safety**
 - C. Requirements - keep apprised all relevant laws, regulations and recognized standards of practice**
 - D. Respect in the workplace - support, promote, and apply principles of human rights, equity, dignity and respect**
- 8. What is the primary purpose of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) regulations?**
- A. Profit maximization**
 - B. Incident containment**
 - C. Employee discipline**
 - D. Deterrence**
- 9. What is the centerpiece of federal environmental legislation in Canada?**
- A. GHSL Laws**
 - B. Worker General Duties**
 - C. The Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)**
 - D. Utilitarian theory**
- 10. How does Utilitarian theory determine the correctness of an action?**
- A. By adherence to natural law**
 - B. Respecting human rights**
 - C. Based on fulfilling duties**
 - D. By creating the greater amount of good**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does public law primarily address?

- A. Identifying an offense
- B. State-individual relationships**
- C. Implementing laws fairly
- D. Societal protection

Public law primarily addresses State-individual relationships. This includes regulating the interactions between the government (State) and individuals or organizations. Public law sets out the legal framework within which the government operates and how individuals can interact with the government. This can encompass areas such as administrative law, constitutional law, and criminal law. Option A, identifying an offense, is more closely related to criminal law specifically. Option C, implementing laws fairly, is a general concept that could apply to various areas of law. Option D, societal protection, although important, is not the primary focus of public law.

2. What is the main purpose of a regulatory prosecution under OHS legislation?

- A. deterrence**
- B. compliance
- C. prevention
- D. enforcement

A regulatory prosecution under OHS legislation serves as a form of deterrence, meaning it aims to discourage others from committing similar violations in the future. The other options may also be associated with OHS legislation, but they are not the primary purpose of a regulatory prosecution. B Compliance refers to following or meeting laws and regulations, which is a broader goal rather than the main purpose of a prosecution. C: Prevention is another important goal of OHS legislation, but it is usually achieved through education, training, and implementing safety measures rather than through prosecution. D: Enforcement may be a result of a regulatory prosecution but it is not the main purpose. The main purpose is to deter future violations.

3. If hazards affect the public, where do they fall under?

- A. Federal vs Provincial
- B. Statutory law refers to?
- C. A contract
- D. Public health**

Hazards affecting the public fall under the category of public health. Public health encompasses efforts aimed at improving the health and well-being of the community as a whole, including identifying and addressing hazards that may impact the public such as environmental risks, infectious diseases, and workplace safety concerns. Public health initiatives are typically governed by regulations and guidelines set forth by public health agencies and organizations to protect and promote the health of communities.

4. Where are First Aid Measures typically found in the SDS?

- A. Section 2 of WHMIS 2015**
- C. Section 4 of WHMIS 2015**
- C. 16 sections for SDS and 9 sections for MSDS**
- D. Proof Beyond Reasonable doubt**

First Aid Measures are typically found in Section 4 of the Safety Data Sheets (SDS). This section provides important information on first aid measures that should be taken in case of exposure to the product, including instructions on what to do if swallowed, inhaled, or in contact with skin or eyes. Options A, C, and D are not where First Aid Measures are typically located in the SDS.

5. Defense of reasonable mistake of fact can be defined as?

- A. The accused knowingly commits a crime**
- B. The accused was coerced to commit the crime**
- C. The accused makes an honest error in believing certain facts to be true**
- D. The accused fabricated evidence**

Defense of reasonable mistake of fact can be defined as the situation where the accused makes an honest error in believing certain facts to be true. This defense indicates that the accused did not have knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the alleged crime and genuinely believed that their actions were lawful based on the information they had. It is an important aspect of criminal law because it recognizes that individuals should not be held criminally liable for actions taken under a genuine mistake of fact. Option A is incorrect because it implies that the accused knowingly commits a crime, which is not the case for the defense of reasonable mistake of fact. Option B is incorrect as it refers to the accused being coerced to commit the crime, which falls under the defense of duress, not the defense of reasonable mistake of fact. Option D is also incorrect as it suggests that the accused fabricated evidence, which is a different legal issue unrelated to a mistake of fact defense.

6. What is the final and highest court in Canada?

- A. The Federal Court**
- B. The Provincial Court**
- C. The Supreme Court of Canada**
- D. The Superior Court of Canada**

The Supreme Court of Canada is the final and highest court in Canada because it holds the ultimate authority in the Canadian judicial system and has the power to make final decisions on all legal matters. Option A, the Federal Court, only handles specific types of cases related to federal laws and regulations. Option B, the Provincial Court, only has jurisdiction over matters within a specific province or territory. Option D, the Superior Court of Canada, is a trial court and does not have the authority to make final decisions on legal matters. Therefore, C is the correct answer as it is the only option that is the highest and final court for all legal cases in Canada.

7. Which purpose of the Code of Ethics highlights promoting principles of human rights, equity, dignity, and respect in the workplace?

- A. Competence - provide sound judgement**
- B. Integrity - maintain honesty, protect and promote safety**
- C. Requirements - keep apprised all relevant laws, regulations and recognized standards of practice**
- D. Respect in the workplace - support, promote, and apply principles of human rights, equity, dignity and respect**

The other options may sound similar to the promoted principles of human rights, equity, dignity, and respect but they do not directly mention them. Option A mentions "sound judgment" but does not specifically address promoting principles of respect and dignity in the workplace. Option B mentions "honesty" and "safety" but does not mention human rights and equity. Option C mentions keeping up with laws and regulations but does not specifically mention promoting human rights and dignity. Option D is the best answer because it directly addresses the promotion and application of these principles in the workplace.

8. What is the primary purpose of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) regulations?

- A. Profit maximization**
- B. Incident containment**
- C. Employee discipline**
- D. Deterrence**

The primary purpose of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) regulations is deterrence. These regulations are put in place to deter employers from taking actions that could potentially harm the health and safety of their employees. By establishing clear guidelines and consequences for non-compliance, OHS regulations aim to encourage employers to prioritize the well-being of their workers and create safe working environments. Profit maximization, incident containment, and employee discipline are not the primary objectives of OHS regulations.

9. What is the centerpiece of federal environmental legislation in Canada?

- A. GHSL Laws**
- B. Worker General Duties**
- C. The Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)**
- D. Utilitarian theory**

The centerpiece of federal environmental legislation in Canada is the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). This is a comprehensive legislation that seeks to protect both the environment and human health from harmful effects of pollution and waste. The other options, including GHSL laws, Worker General Duties, and Utilitarian theory, are not specific pieces of legislation in Canada and are therefore incorrect. GHSL laws refer to a global index for mapping the distribution of urban growth, while Worker General Duties is a general term that may not specifically relate to environmental legislation. Utilitarian theory, on the other hand, is a moral and ethical theory that is not specific to environmental legislation in Canada. Therefore, only the CEPA is the clear and accurate answer to this question.

10. How does Utilitarian theory determine the correctness of an action?

- A. By adherence to natural law**
- B. Respecting human rights**
- C. Based on fulfilling duties**
- D. By creating the greater amount of good**

Utilitarian theory determines the correctness of an action by focusing on the outcome of that action, specifically, on maximizing overall happiness or well-being, also known as creating the greatest amount of good. This approach considers the consequences of an action for all individuals affected by it and aims to promote the greatest good for the greatest number of people. This principle guides decision-making by evaluating the potential outcomes in terms of benefits and harms to determine the most ethical course of action. Options A, B, and C are incorrect as they do not directly align with the fundamental principle of Utilitarianism, which is to maximize overall happiness or well-being. Option A mentions adherence to natural law, which is more aligned with natural law theory; Option B refers to respecting human rights, which is a consideration in ethical theories like deontology; Option C talks about fulfilling duties, which is a core concept in duty-based ethical frameworks like Kantian ethics.