

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What does statutory law refer to?**
 - A. A contract**
 - B. Regulations**
 - C. Vicarious liability**
 - D. the laws passed by legislatures.**
- 2. What does Mens Rea stand for in legal terms?**
 - A. Guilty Mind**
 - B. Main premises of OHS legislation**
 - C. Refers to fairness in adjudication systems**
 - D. Forms of justice**
- 3. What is a system in which every individual is responsible for health and safety?**
 - A. Controlled Responsibility System (CRS)**
 - B. Individualized Safety Approach (ISA)**
 - C. Internal Responsibility System (IRS)**
 - D. Workers' Oversight Scheme (WOS)**
- 4. What is the term for falling below the standard and the opposite of due diligence?**
 - A. Residual Power**
 - B. Private Nuisance**
 - C. Procedure Law**
 - D. Negligence**
- 5. What kind of justice emphasizes fairness in decision making about others' interests, requiring an unbiased decision maker?**
 - A. Virtue ethics**
 - B. Procedural justice**
 - C. Retributive justice**
 - D. Legal duties and rights**

- 6. What should Canadian Registered Safety Professionals do in relation to recognized scientific methods according to the Code of Ethics?**
- A. Interpret findings subjectively**
 - B. Be biased in their interpretations**
 - C. Be objective in the application of recognized scientific methods**
 - D. Ignore scientific methods in their work**
- 7. What is the main purpose of a regulatory prosecution under OHS legislation?**
- A. deterrence**
 - B. compliance**
 - C. prevention**
 - D. enforcement**
- 8. How many readings does a bill typically go through?**
- A. 1 reading**
 - B. 2 readings**
 - C. 3 readings**
 - D. 4 readings**
- 9. What does the acronym "POGG" stand for in Canadian constitutional law?**
- A. A. Peace, Order, and Good Government**
 - B. B. Intra-vires**
 - C. C. Ultra-vires**
 - D. D. Jurisdiction**
- 10. From which concept does the idea of the IRS stem?**
- A. Safety compliance standards**
 - B. Accident theory**
 - C. Industrial productivity**
 - D. Government regulations**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does statutory law refer to?

- A. A contract
- B. Regulations
- C. Vicarious liability
- D. the laws passed by legislatures.**

Statutory law refers to the laws that are passed by legislatures. These laws are formally written and enacted by a governing body such as a parliament or congress. Statutory laws are distinct from regulations, which are created by administrative agencies and not by the legislative branch. Contracts are legally binding agreements between parties, and vicarious liability refers to a situation where one party is held responsible for the actions of another party.

2. What does Mens Rea stand for in legal terms?

- A. Guilty Mind**
- B. Main premises of OHS legislation
- C. Refers to fairness in adjudication systems
- D. Forms of justice

Mens Rea is a legal term that refers to a person's state of mind at the time a crime was committed. This means that the individual had the intention or awareness of their actions and understood that they were committing a crime. Option B, the main premises of OHS legislation, is incorrect because it refers to occupational health and safety laws, which are not related to the concept of Mens Rea. Option C, referring to fairness in adjudication systems, is also incorrect because Mens Rea specifically relates to criminal law, not all systems of adjudication. Option D, forms of justice, is also incorrect because Mens Rea specifically deals with the mental element of a crime, not different types of justice.

3. What is a system in which every individual is responsible for health and safety?

- A. Controlled Responsibility System (CRS)
- B. Individualized Safety Approach (ISA)
- C. Internal Responsibility System (IRS)**
- D. Workers' Oversight Scheme (WOS)

The correct answer is C. Internal Responsibility System (IRS). In the Internal Responsibility System (IRS), every individual within an organization, from top management to frontline workers, shares the responsibility for health and safety. This system promotes a collaborative approach where everyone is accountable for maintaining a safe and healthy work environment. It emphasizes that safety is not just the responsibility of a specific department or personnel, but a collective duty of everyone involved in the workplace. Options A, B, and D are incorrect: A. Controlled Responsibility System (CRS) does not accurately define a system where every individual is responsible for health and safety. B. Individualized Safety Approach (ISA) does not capture the essence of shared responsibility among all individuals in the workplace. D. Workers' Oversight Scheme (WOS) does not reflect the concept of a collective responsibility system for health and safety.

4. What is the term for falling below the standard and the opposite of due diligence?

- A. Residual Power**
- B. Private Nuisance**
- C. Procedure Law**
- D. Negligence**

Negligence is the term for falling below the standard and is the opposite of due diligence. Negligence is the failure to take proper care in doing something, which can lead to harm or damage to others. Due diligence, on the other hand, is the level of care that a reasonable person would exercise in a given situation to prevent harm or accidents. Option A, Residual Power, is not the term for falling below the standard and the opposite of due diligence. Residual power typically refers to powers not specifically assigned to any level of government in a federal system. Option B, Private Nuisance, refers to a legal term relating to interference with a person's use and enjoyment of their property, which is not directly related to falling below the standard and the opposite of due diligence. Option C, Procedure Law, relates to the rules governing the procedural aspects of legal processes, such as how legal proceedings are conducted, rather than the concept of falling below the standard and the opposite of due diligence.

5. What kind of justice emphasizes fairness in decision making about others' interests, requiring an unbiased decision maker?

- A. Virtue ethics**
- B. Procedural justice**
- C. Retributive justice**
- D. Legal duties and rights**

Procedural justice is the type of justice that focuses on fairness in decision-making and requires an impartial decision maker. Virtue ethics, on the other hand, focuses on moral character and making virtuous decisions. Retributive justice is based on punishing individuals for their wrongdoings. Legal duties and rights refer to the laws and regulations that govern a society, but it does not necessarily emphasize fairness in decision-making. Therefore, the correct answer is B Procedural justice.

6. What should Canadian Registered Safety Professionals do in relation to recognized scientific methods according to the Code of Ethics?

- A. Interpret findings subjectively**
- B. Be biased in their interpretations**
- C. Be objective in the application of recognized scientific methods**
- D. Ignore scientific methods in their work**

Canadian Registered Safety Professionals should be objective in the application of recognized scientific methods according to the Code of Ethics. It is crucial for safety professionals to rely on sound scientific methods to make informed decisions and recommendations that are based on evidence and facts rather than personal biases or subjective interpretations. By following this ethical guideline, CRSPs can ensure that their work is thorough, accurate, and in the best interest of promoting a safe work environment for all employees.

7. 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.

8. How many readings does a bill typically go through?

- A. 1 reading**
- B. 2 readings**
- C. 3 readings**
- D. 4 readings**

A bill typically goes through three readings before it is passed into a law. The first reading introduces the bill and gives an overview of its purpose and content. The second reading is a more in-depth discussion of the bill and any proposed amendments. The third reading is the final vote on the bill and if it passes, it is sent to the other legislative body (such as the House or Senate) for consideration and repeat the process. Therefore, options A, B, and D are incorrect as a bill typically goes through more than one reading.

9. What does the acronym "POGG" stand for in Canadian constitutional law?

A. A. Peace, Order, and Good Government

B. B. Intra-vires

C. C. Ultra-vires

D. D. Jurisdiction

The acronym "POGG" stands for "Peace, Order, and Good Government" in Canadian constitutional law. This concept is derived from section 91 of the Constitution Act, 1867, which grants the federal government authority over matters related to national concern that fall outside the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces. POGG allows the federal government to legislate on issues that are considered to be crucial for the peace, order, and good government of Canada as a whole. This principle is essential for maintaining the balance of powers between the federal and provincial governments in Canada.

10. From which concept does the idea of the IRS stem?

A. Safety compliance standards

B. Accident theory

C. Industrial productivity

D. Government regulations

The idea of the IRS (Injury Reduction Strategy) stems from accident theory. Accident theory focuses on understanding the causes of accidents and incidents in the workplace in order to develop strategies to prevent them from occurring. The IRS is a proactive approach that aims to identify potential risks and hazards before they result in injuries or incidents. By focusing on accident theory, organizations can implement measures to reduce the likelihood of accidents and create a safer work environment for employees.

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://crsplaworder.examzify.com>

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