CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS

C-9 SURVEY LAW

Note: The use of calculators or similar devices is not permitted in this exam.
Note: This examination consists of 9 questions on 1 page.

Marks

Q. No	Time: 3 hours	Value	Earned
1.	Both coastal and inland water boundaries can move by virtue of natural forces or artificial (man-made) means. Discuss the various ways in which changes to water boundaries can occur and their effect on the extent of ownership of a parcel fronting on the body of water.	15	
2.	What are the traditional riparian rights according to the common law? Provide a few examples of where these traditional rights have been abrogated by statute.	10	
3.	Name four maritime zones and briefly describe their characteristics.	5	
4.	In Canada, some mineral interests are held by the Crown and some are privately held, sometimes by the owner of the land and sometimes by others. Describe how mineral interests are held by the various parties both within and outside of the Torrens system of land titles.	15	
5.	If there is an error or a misclosure in a metes and bounds description, how do you proceed to establish the boundaries by survey?	5	
6.	How are the boundaries of an air space parcel defined where the air space parcel is not internal to a building? Give an example.	10	
7.	a) In Québec, there are strict laws governing the maintenance and custody of the records of a land surveyor. Describe how a land surveyor must maintain and store records and what must happen to them when he retires, is incapacitated, or dies. b) Compare the requirements discussed above with similar requirements in another province, citing a reference.	10	
8.	Describe the general principles of typical condominium or strata title legislation.	10	
9.	Provide brief definitions for the following terms: a) Servient tenement b) Covenant c) Adverse possession d) Hearsay evidence e) Bornage f) Ad medium filum aquae g) Right of reverter h) Privilege i) Profit à prendre j) Meander line	20	
	Total Marks:	100	