

**CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS**

**C-9 SURVEY LAW**

**October 2020**

**Note: This examination consists of 9 questions on 1 page.**

**Q. No**

Time: 3 hours

**Marks**  
Value   Earned

1.	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	
2.	Give an example of each of the following types of description: a) Metes and bounds b) Centreline c) Parcel with a water boundary d) By exception e) By aliquot parts	15	
3.	Describe the general principles of typical condominium or strata title legislation.	10	
4.	Land surveyors are often called as witnesses in survey or boundary related legal proceedings. In some cases, the land surveyor will give individual (or lay) testimony and, in others, will act as an expert witness. What is the difference? Giving examples, describe how the testimony differs.	10	
5.	Discuss the characteristics of and criteria for adverse possession and prescription. What are the differences between them?	10	
6.	How is navigability of a body of water determined? How does navigability affect the rights of an owner of land?	10	
7.	What federal statute applies to the removal, damage or destruction of survey monuments throughout Canada? Describe the provisions of the statute.	5	
8.	What are the ways in which a road or highway may be dedicated?	5	
9.	Provide definitions for the following terms: a) Allodial Title b) Quit claim c) Privilege d) Equidistant Principle e) Escheat f) Bornage g) Right of reverter h) Profit à prendre i) Estoppel j) Conventional Line	20	
<b>Total Marks:</b>		100	