

**CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS**

**C9 – SURVEY LAW**

**October 2023**

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

**Marks**

**Q. No**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Value   Earned**

1.	Discuss the common law doctrines of accretion and erosion. Describe the criteria for each. With sketches, describe the ways in which lawful accretion might be apportioned as between owners in various circumstances.	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  Hints: Demonstrate when “more or less” should or should not be used, water boundary does not mean north or south of a creek or river and “centreline” does not mean the middle thread of a creek or river. Also, don’t assume that there is a survey of the described parcel.	15	
3.	Describe the general principles of typical condominium or strata title legislation.	10	
4.	Discuss the characteristics of and criteria for adverse possession and prescription. What are the differences between them?	10	
5.	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	
6.	What federal statute applies to the removal, damage or destruction of survey monuments throughout Canada? Describe the provisions of the statute.	10	
7.	How is navigability of a body of water determined? How does navigability affect the rights of an owner of land?	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) Caveat d) Equidistant Principle e) Escheat f) Privilege (legal sense) g) Right of reverter h) Profit à prendre i) Estoppel j) Conventional Line	20	
	<b>Total Marks:</b>	100	