

CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS

C9 – SURVEY LAW

March 2024

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

Marks

Q. No

Time: 3 hours

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.	<p>Give an example of each of the following types of description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Metes and bounds b) Centreline c) Parcel with a water boundary d) By exception e) By aliquot parts <p>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.</p>	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.	A number of jurisdictions have provisions in their statutes for “special surveys”. Describe their purpose and give a brief methodology.	10	
6.	How is navigability of a body of water determined? How does navigability affect the rights of an owner of land?	10	
7.	If there is an error or a misclosure in a metes and bounds description (not based on a survey), how do you proceed to establish the boundaries by survey?	5	
8.	What are the ways in which a road or highway may be dedicated?	5	
9.	<p>Provide brief definitions for the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Allodial Title b) Meander Line c) Caveat d) Hearsay Evidence e) Escheat f) Bornage g) Right of reverter h) Privilege i) Estoppel j) Conventional Line 	20	
Total Marks:		100	