

CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS

C9 – SURVEY LAW

March 2025

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.	Give an example of each of the following types of descriptions: 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.	What federal statute applies to the removal, damage or destruction of survey monuments throughout Canada? Describe the provisions of the statute.	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.	A number of jurisdictions have provisions in their statutes for “special surveys”. Describe their purpose and give a brief methodology.	10	
7.	What are the ways in which a road or highway may be dedicated?	5	
8.	Discuss Limitations of Actions and why and how the courts impose them.	5	
9.	Provide brief definitions for the following terms: a) Servient tenement b) Quit claim c) Ordinary High Water Mark d) Hearsay Evidence e) Escheat f) Bornage g) Right of reverter h) Allodial Title i) Estoppel j) Meander Line	20	
Total Marks:		100	