

**CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS**

**SCHEDULE II / ITEM 3  
SURVEY LAW**

**March 2009**

**Note: This examination consists of 8 questions on 1 page.**

**Marks**

**Q.No**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Value   Earned**

|                     |  |     |  |
|---------------------|--|-----|--|
| 1                   | Give an example of each of the following types of descriptions:<br>a. Metes and bounds<br>b. Centreline<br>c. Parcel with a water boundary<br>d. By exception<br>e. By aliquot parts   | 15  |  |
| 2                   | Name four maritime zones and briefly describe their characteristics.   | 10  |  |
| 3                   | Discuss the common law doctrines of accretion and erosion. Describe the criteria for each. Describe the way in which lawful accretion might be apportioned as between owners in various circumstances.   | 15  |  |
| 4                   | Describe the general principles of typical condominium or strata title legislation.  | 10  |  |
| 5                   | How is navigability of a body of water determined? How does navigability affect the rights of an owner of an adjacent upland parcel?   | 10  |  |
| 6                   | 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  |  |
| 7                   | Discuss the characteristics of and criteria for adverse possession and prescription. What are the differences between them?  | 10  |  |
| 8                   | Provide brief definitions for the following terms:<br>a. Servient tenement<br>b. Quit claim<br>c. Ordinary High Water Mark<br>d. Hearsay Evidence<br>e. Escheat<br>f. Bornage<br>g. Right of reverter<br>h. Right of Way<br>i. Estoppel<br>j. Conventional Line                                    | 20  |  |
| <b>Total Marks:</b> |  | 100 |  |