

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS
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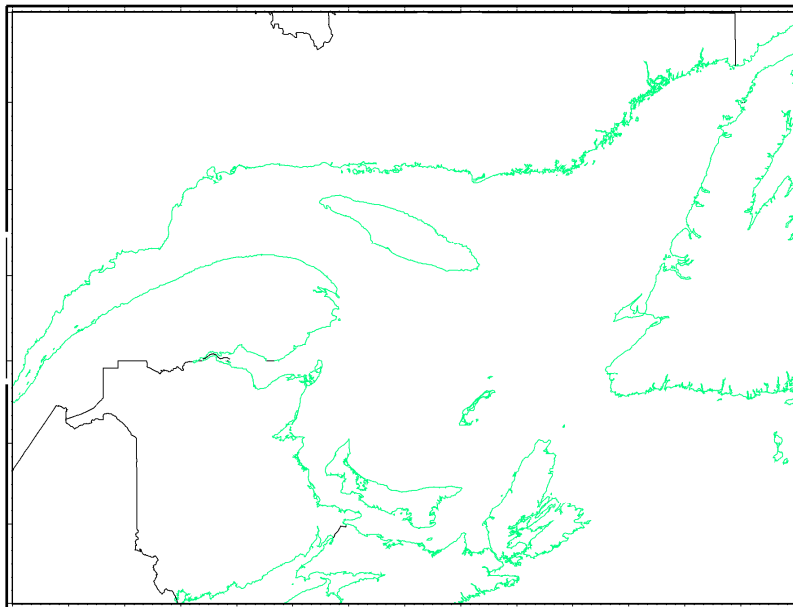
**PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2
PROPERTY RIGHTS SYSTEMS ON CANADA LANDS**

March 2010

This examination consists of 12 questions on 2 pages.

<u>Q. No</u>	<u>Time: 3 hours</u>	<u>Marks</u>	
		<u>Value</u>	<u>Earned</u>
1.	Describe the administration of placer mining claims.	10	
2.	Describe the administration of oil and gas in the offshore.	10	
3.	How does one obtain a mineral claim in the Northwest Territories?	10	
4.	Describe "Commissioner's Lands" and their administration.	5	
5.	Describe the administration of subsurface rights on Indian Reserves.	5	
6.	How does one obtain a quartz mining claim?	10	
7.	In what original document will you find the following statements, <u>or</u> who said or wrote the following statements? Why were the statements made? a) "a north-south delimitation line passing 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands", b) "the freedom of the high seas", c) "defined _____ as that submerged contiguous land covered by no more than 100 fathoms of water", d) "common heritage of mankind", e) "Use it, or lose it."	2 2 2 2 2	
8.	The starting point of the maritime boundary between Guyana and Suriname (north coast of South America) is referenced to a 1936 monument sunk into the ground 200 metres inland from the high water line. In 1936, the Parties agreed to the astronomic position for the monument. At a distance of 100 feet and on an azimuth of 190°, there is a navigational beacon which is shown on the large-scale nautical chart; the chart is drawn on the Provisional South American Datum. In a tribunal arbitrating the maritime boundary of the two countries, one party claims a GPS position for the monument. As the tribunal's expert, describe how you would verify that the astronomic, local datum and GPS positions of the reference point are compatible, or not compatible, and how you could obtain the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS-84) position for the monument.	10	
9.	Define "half-effect" in the context of maritime boundary delimitation. Give an example where half-effect has been used.	3	
10.	Canada is preparing its submission of a continental shelf claim to the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. a) What authority does the Commission have in defining that limit? b) What federal government departments are involved, and what is their role?	1 9	

11.	<p>At a proposed well-site, there are the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 360 nautical miles to nearest Territorial Sea baseline b) 65 nautical miles to the foot of the slope c) the water is 3100 metres deep d) 95 nautical miles seaward of the 2500-metre isobath (depth contour) e) the sedimentary rock is 1300 metres thick. <p>Is this well-site within the juridical continental shelf, as defined by Article 76 of UNCLOS? Describe how each of the pieces of data affects your conclusion. (1 nautical mile = 1852 metres)</p>	2 5	
12.	<p>Consider the scenario that Canada needs to define its territorial sea inside the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Describe which territorial sea baseline provision of the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea you are using in various portions of the Gulf so that Canada gets the best advantage. Illustrate your proposals by sketches. The attached map is for your reference. [Hint: Correctly use as many different types of territorial sea baselines as possible.]</p>	10	
Total Marks:		100	



Gulf of St. Lawrence

As a rough guide, the distances from A to B in the following table are about 12 n.m.

A	B
Cape Breton Island	St. Paul Island
SE Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia mainland (south of PEI)
SW Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick mainland
North shore of Strait of Belle Isle at Quebec/Labrador border	Island of Newfoundland