

January 22, 2008

General Instructions For Surveys and Plans Outside the Provincial Survey System

NOTE:

This document is a Controller of Surveys Policy manual to be used as a general guideline for the Legal Survey and preparation of plans for lands existing outside the Provincial Land Survey System. Reference should still be made to the various Acts and Regulations pertaining to specific situations, which may or may not be included in this document.

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Overview

The general procedures for performing routine type subdivision, parcel and right of way surveys outside the Provincial Land Surveys System are similar to those affecting titled lands in the southern portion of the province. The surveys and preparation of plans are conducted under the provisions of *The Land Surveys Act, 2000* and *The Land Surveys Regulations*.

There are however situations where the normal procedures are not entirely applicable and some alternative methods are required. The following instructions are intended to provide guidance to Land Surveyors involved in surveys lying outside the Provincial Land Survey System. Hunting and trapping sites and remote commercial and residential sites are examples of these types of surveys.

In situations where these general instructions do not adequately define required procedure it is essential that the Surveyor apply for specific instructions before the survey is started. The application to the Controller of Surveys should contain the following information:

- Location of the lands to be surveyed
- Name of Surveyor engaged to perform the survey
- Nature of the transaction and the purpose for which the survey is intended – if for a lease or other terminable transaction, give also the term for which it will run
- A description of the parcel or parcels which it is intended to create, preferably in the form of a location sketch

In case of doubt as to the intention or application of any clause in the general instructions or in the specific instructions, the matter should be referred to the Controller of Surveys for clarification.

**NOTE**

Before starting a survey, the Surveyor shall obtain all available information about any previous surveys in the area. It is the Surveyor's responsibility to ensure that all information affecting the survey is obtained.

For information on the survey of Mineral Dispositions, please contact the Controller of Surveys.

Methods and Accuracy

- Each boundary line created shall be surveyed, even if it is common with the monumented boundary of a prior official survey. In certain cases a surveyor may adopt the boundary of a prior official survey without actual retracement, if the surveyor reports that the monuments are in their original position and in good condition. However, before a surveyor adopts a boundary from a prior survey, contact shall be made with the Controller of Surveys for approval.
- Consideration will be given to such factors as: whether the Surveyor or the firm associated with the Surveyor performed the prior survey, age of previous survey, number and length of lines to be surveyed and whether the client is in agreement to adoption of the boundary.
- Sufficient measurements shall be taken, either directly or indirectly, to verify that the minimum allowable mathematical closures for the survey are achieved.
- Standard legal survey practice shall apply for the survey. The error in misclosure shall not exceed one part in five thousand.
- An azimuth for a selected boundary or course shall be obtained on each survey. Azimuths can be established from available geodetic points or from a previous legal survey or from astronomic observations, Global Positioning System (GPS) observations or other suitable method.
- Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum 1983 (CSRS) coordinate values shall be derived for all of the survey monuments. The coordinates shall be computed using the NAD83 datum and the currently adopted geoid model Canadian Gravimetric Geoid 2000 (CGG2000). The horizontal component of the survey shall achieve a minimum accuracy of 1.0 metre relative to the Canadian Spatial Reference System defining points.
- The height used to project distances to the ellipsoidal surface for UTM coordinate calculations may be derived from connections to nearby benchmarks or from GPS observations. If neither of these methods is practical, then heights may be scaled from an official provincial or national topographic map.

Connections

The intent of this section is to specify acceptable methods for connecting new surveys in isolated areas to the Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) to an absolute accuracy of one (1) meter.

Every survey shall be connected to nearby land surveys and to the Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS). If the nearby land survey had already connected to the CSRS, no additional connections to the CSRS are required. All connections are subject to the following conditions:

- Connections shall be made to legal surveys that are existing within 500 metres of the new survey, and shall include a minimum of two (2) existing monuments. The acceptability of a connection is dependent on the local terrain, methodology used and the amount of additional fieldwork required. For example utilizing appropriate Global Positioning System (GPS) measurements would enable connections to monuments more distant than if conventional survey methods were used. The primary principal is that surveys may not overlap, and care should be taken to ensure that small gaps between nearby surveys do not occur.
- Connections to the Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) will use one of the following options or their equivalent:
 1. **Dual Frequency Survey Grade GPS Receiver**

Connections from two (2) points of the new survey to a minimum of two (2) integrated provincial geodetic points or post processed against a minimum of 3 Canadian Active Control Points (CACP's) or a combination provincial geodetic points and CACP's. A minimum of one (1) hour of data collection is recommended.
 2. **Single Frequency GIS Grade GPS Receiver With Satellite Corrections**

The Controller of Surveys may allow the use of GPS positions obtained using Canada-wide Differential GPS Service (CDGPS) for small isolated parcels. This type of connections should produce coordinates with an accuracy in the 1 to 2 meter range relative to datum when processed with the Precise Point Positioning (PPP) service or similar.

3. Single Frequency Sports Grade GPS Receiver Averaging

For small isolated parcels where GPS is not used for the boundary survey, the Controller of Surveys may permit connections using any GPS receiver and averaging positions collected with a Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP) less than 4, for a minimum of 15 minutes. In this case only one monument is required to be connected, but an azimuth shall be determined in order to properly orient the survey. Acceptable methods for determining azimuth are sun or star shots, but not calculated from coordinates between two (2) points in the survey coordinated using the same averaging method.

Below is a list of GPS receiver types opposed to correction methods and the expected absolute accuracies attainable

Correction Method	----- GPS Receiver Type -----		
	Single Freq Sports Grade	Single Freq GIS Grade	Dual Freq Survey Grade
Uncorrected	15-20 m	15-20 m	15-20 m
WAAS	3-5 m	3-5 m	3-5 m
CDGPS	2-4m	1-2 m	0.3-0.5m
Static Post Processed	3 m	0.5 m	0.02-0.05 m

- If connecting existing legal or control monuments to a new survey involves significant amounts of additional work, the Controller of Surveys should be contacted to assess the necessity of the connection.
- If appropriate, make occasional ties from strategic monuments to nearby permanent structures such as buildings, concrete bridge abutments, etc. This information should be shown on the plan as secondary information and as dashed lines so that it may be used as reference for identifying or replacing the original monuments.

Measurements

- Measurements can be derived by using conventional survey procedures and equipment, such as measuring tapes, EDM, theodolite, capable of achieving the accuracy specified in these instructions.
- Measurements can be derived by Global Positioning Systems (GPS). The survey shall be performed using proven GPS techniques with sufficient independent check measurements to eliminate the possibility of gross error in any measurements. The control network configuration and survey practices shall meet standard land survey accuracy requirements, and positional accuracy requirements stated in the previous section.
- All measured lengths shall be reduced to the horizontal at general ground level and expressed in metres and decimals thereof.

Boundaries and Monumentation

- Cut lines may be established at the discretion of the surveyor, after consultation and approval by the client, adjacent owners and any government agency affected by the survey.
- Monuments shall be established at all deflection points and at the intersection of all previously surveyed lines. Where special and peculiar circumstances exist the Controller of Surveys may waive these requirements.
- Where a surveyed boundary terminates at a natural boundary, a monument on the surveyed boundary shall be placed far enough from the natural feature to be reasonably safe from destruction. The distance along the surveyed boundary between the natural boundary and the monument shall be recorded.
- Where a surveyed boundary crosses a natural boundary (water bodies) ties from the bank to the nearest monument of the surveyed boundary shall be obtained.
- A monument shall consist of:
 - A standard iron post.
 - Short iron posts cemented into superficial bed rock.
- A sufficient number of marker posts shall be established on each survey to facilitate identification of the boundaries and monuments.
- Where conditions are not suitable for establishing a conventional marker post or the marker post may interfere with the aesthetic qualities of the environment the following alternatives for marking monuments may be used: wooden reference posts, rock mounds, earth mounds or pits. The surveyor should make every effort to have at least one significant marker on each site. Discussion with the client may be required to determine the most appropriate corner of the site to establish the marker.
- The main consideration in establishing markers to reference legal monuments and selecting sites thereof is to enhance the permanence of physical evidence of the survey and to make the evidence easier to find.

- The maximum distance between survey monuments delineating the boundary shall be one kilometre.
- On large surveys with multiple courses, every monument planted shall be marked consecutively as follows: B1, B2, etc.
- All monuments required for a survey that are lost or in a state of disrepair shall be re-established or restored.

Natural Boundaries

- In common law, a natural boundary at any instant is the designated feature as it exists at that instant and the boundary position changes with the natural movements of the feature so long as these movements are gradual and imperceptible from moment to moment.
- Where isolated parcels are adjacent to bodies of water it is understood that the Development Plan will have addressed the minimum set back requirements and the issue of whether the natural boundary is taken as the legal boundary or a surveyed line is required to establish a shoreline reserve.
- The character of any natural feature adopted as a boundary shall be designated clearly and concisely both on the plan and in the field notes. In the case of water boundaries, except where applicable legislation, judicial decisions or existing rights are to the contrary, use “bank” as defined in Section 32 of *The Land Surveys Regulations* as the feature defining the boundary.
- All natural boundaries or features within 30 metres of a parcel or other subdivision shall be located and tied into.
- Natural boundaries can be located by either:
 - Conventional survey traverse and offset methods under Section 33 of *The Land Surveys Regulations*. This would include provision for radial measurements and use of position determining systems such as GPS to determine sufficient points on the bank to define all its irregularities.

- By plotting the feature directly from controlled aerial photographs, provided that:
 - The scale of the photographs is as large as or larger than the scale of the final plan of survey. Enlargements may be used to fulfill this requirement only if the resolution is such that the boundary feature is sharply defined on the enlargements.
 - The boundary is inspected by the surveyor.
 - The position of the boundary is clearly marked on the photographs and where it is inspected on the ground, is marked on the photograph in the course of the inspection.
 - Photo identifiable points are positively identified and are marked on the photographs and surveyed on the ground in relation to the monumentation of the survey and according to the following specifications:
 - One photo identifiable point is to be established in the vicinity of each intersection of a surveyed boundary with the nature boundary and a tie to be made along each intersecting surveyed boundary.
 - At least three photo identifiable points are to be established in the vicinity of the natural boundary on each photograph used, or if enlargements are used, on each 25 cm square of the enlargement along the course of the natural boundary.
 - The accuracy of survey of the photo identifiable points shall be at least equal to one part in 5 thousand.

Reservoirs or Controlled Water Bodies

For surveys adjacent to reservoirs or controlled water bodies, a surveyed line may be required to define the limits of the survey.

Miscellaneous

- The Surveyor should consult with the client and/or the administrator of the Land involved, determining if additional information such as spot elevations, profiles, building and/or improvement ties, etc. are specifically required for a particular project.
- The Controller of Surveys may at any time, for any reason the Controller of Surveys deems necessary, demand a complete written report by the Surveyor of a survey describing all information which may be pertinent to the filing of the plan of survey.
- The Controller of Surveys may request, for particular projects, digital files that are compatible to the SaskGIS Cadastral overlay for Saskatchewan Northern Rural Areas.
- All surveys of crown lands approved and confirmed by the Controller of Surveys are subject to inspection on the ground by the office of the Controller of Surveys.
- The Controller of Surveys may waive any of these instructions, where in the Controller of Surveys opinion special and peculiar circumstances exist justifying a departure from the same.

Plan Submissions

- The submission to the Controller of Surveys shall consist of a plan of survey and where applicable field notes including azimuth observations, surveyor's report, vertical photographs and other information used in plotting boundaries or features shown on the plan. For surveys where observations are recorded electronically, a digital file of the recorded data will substitute for original field notes.
- The survey report shall consist of:
 - The date of the survey
 - The equipment and procedures used to collect and calculate the data
 - An accuracy statement if GPS is used
- If new geodetic points are established, copies of all observations, calculations and computer listings showing all adjustment parameters, input, residuals and accuracy analysis shall be made available on request. GPS observation files shall be converted to the Receiver Independent Exchange (RINEX) format.
- Any other items requested in specific instructions shall also be submitted.

Plans

- Both mineral and surface subdivision plans are drawn in the same format except the land layer in the Title Block shall specify which layer will be affected (Surface or Mineral).
- In certain cases a Special Plan of Survey may be required. The Controller of Surveys shall be contacted for instructions for the preparation of special plans. In some cases the Controller of Surveys' office may prepare the Special Plan of Survey. In these cases the surveyor shall submit a certified copy of the field notes.
- The owners or administrators of the land may sign the plan. However, this is not a mandatory requirement.

**NOTE**

For additional information on the preparation of plans for lands existing outside the Provincial Land Survey System, please contact the ISC Customer Support Team at 1-866-275-4721.

For examples of Northern Plans see Appendix B, C, D and E

Combined Purpose Plans

In some cases it is acceptable to use a plan for more than one purpose. A combination of any or all of the plan types (Plan of Survey, Descriptive Plan Type I or Descriptive Plan Type II) may be used. However, plans shall be specific to each land layer. A combination plan will not be allowed if it affects surface and mineral layers, mineral and feature layers or surface and feature layers.

**NOTE**

Condominium plans are the exception. They cannot be combined with any other plan type or land layer.

Some examples of situations where combined purpose plans can be used are:

- To create new subdivisions by plan of survey and consolidate the remainder of a parcel by Descriptive Plan Type II.
- To create new subdivisions by plan of survey and re-arrange a lot boundary by Descriptive Plan Type I.

- To rearrange a lot boundary by Descriptive Plan Type I and create a consolidation by Descriptive Plan Type II.
- To create a new subdivision by plan of survey and re-arrange a lot boundary by Descriptive Plan Type I and consolidate the remainder of a parcel by Descriptive Plan II.

The title block shall state the plan type with the highest hierarchy (Plan of Survey being the highest level, Descriptive Plan Type I being next and Descriptive Plan Type II being the lowest). The land layer (surface, mineral or feature) shall be shown next. Then each plan purpose shall be listed in order of its hierarchy.


The line of approval shall include all new parcels.

For example of a plan showing multiple purposes see Appendix A

Plan Requirements

All plans outside the Provincial Land Surveys System should include the following:

Title Block

 **NOTE** *Company names cannot appear within the title block.*

The title block should include the following information in the order as shown:

Heading

- Plan Type – Plan of Survey
- Land Layer – Surface, Mineral or Feature
- Plan Purpose – Subdivision, Right of Way, Surface Lease, etc.
- Reference to legal land descriptions being subdivided by the new parcels.
- Location
 - Latitude and Longitude
 - If contained within an urban municipality, urban name is also required.
 - The statement “Near (urban name)” is no longer acceptable. If the subdivision is outside or adjacent to an urban limit, only the rural LLD is required.
 - If within Rural limits, the RM name and Number shall be displayed.
 - Official names may be displayed.

- NTS (National Topographic System) Map sheet number
- Saskatchewan
- Who prepared the plan – Name of Surveyor
- Date of survey - Month or range of months and year or range of years of the survey
- Scale of the plan - shall be drawn at either 1, 2 & 5 series (1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:5000) or a scale approved by the Controller of Surveys.



NOTE

There should be no reference made to Projected Twp., Range and Meridian


Legend

- Area to be approved is outlined with a heavy dashed line.
- Measurements are in metres and decimals thereof.
- The unique identifier number of S (number) for the survey firm has been stamped on all established standard iron posts.
- For surface plans, a note should be added to the legend stating, “All parcels within the line of approval have extension 0”. In some situations the addition of ‘unless otherwise shown’ may be required.
- For feature plans, a note should be added to the legend stating, “The extensions of all parcels affected by this feature are 0 unless otherwise shown” is required.
- Standard iron posts (or Standard Monuments or Monuments as the case may be) found are shown thus - - - - - ◆
- Standard iron posts (or Standard Monuments or Monuments as the case may be) planted are shown thus - - - - - ●
- Control Survey monuments and number (found or planted) are shown thus ----- ▲
- Control Survey Reference Monuments are shown thus-----△
- Photo Control points are shown thus ----- ⊕
- If water boundaries are shown, a statement is required as to how the banks were plotted.
- The bank is taken as the boundary, for definition of bank see Section 32 of *The Land Surveys Regulations*.
- All positions are relative to Control Monument (number)
- GPS coordinates were obtained using_____.


List of Coordinates

- A chart showing the NAD83(CSR98) Latitude and Longitude coordinates, UTM coordinates and zone and heights for all geodetic points of the survey and for survey monuments directly connected to the geodetic points.

- A chart showing the adjusted NAD83(CSRS98) Latitude and Longitude coordinates and UTM coordinates and zone heights for all photo identifiable points used for control.
- A statement indicating that the coordinates are current as of a specific date.
- A list of equipment used for the survey including makes and model numbers.
- A list of post processing software used for the survey, if used.
- A statement of methods used and length of observations.
- A statement of how the survey was tied to the Canadian Spatial Reference System.

 **NOTE** A list of Coordinates may not be required if the plan is tied to an existing coordinated legal survey.

Plan Guidelines

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
|  NOTE | ➤ If reference is made to “Monuments found (or planted)” in the legend, then all monuments shown on the plan shall be labelled as to the type of monuments found or planted and their markings. | <i>Monument Labels</i> |
| | ➤ Addresses, telephone numbers or any other form of advertising shall not appear anywhere on the plan. Company logos are acceptable as long as they do not include addresses, telephone numbers or any other form of advertising. | <i>Advertising</i> |
| | ➤ The plan shall not exceed 860 mm in width or 3,000 mm in length. | <i>Plan Sizes</i> |
| | ➤ An area of at least 20 mm but no more than 40 mm around all edges of the plan shall be kept clear of any information. | <i>Borders</i> |
| | ➤ A north arrow shall be displayed. | <i>North Arrow</i> |
| | ➤ Only plans approved or approved/pending at the time of the approval of the plan being surveyed are to be shown. If ties are shown to unapproved plans, the plans shall be in the Land Surveys Directory and notation “unapproved” shall be shown with the plan number of the unapproved plan. | <i>Unapproved Information</i> |
| | ➤ The area to be approved shall be outlined by a heavy dashed line and a note to that effect shall appear in the legend. | <i>Approval Line</i> |

- The full extent of the source parcels shall be shown as solid lines and at a standard scale specified in the Title Block section of this document. If this is not possible, the extent of the source parcel shall be shown on a key plan. If the source parcel is an NTS Mapsheet, the entire mapsheet shall be shown in the Key Plan and the source parcel labeled Mapsheet # _____ -Ext. ____.

*Source
Parcels*
- Key Plans should be drawn to scale. If they are drawn to a standard scale as specified in the Title Block section of this document, the scale shall be displayed. If the Key Plan is drawn at a non-standard scale, the scale shall **not** be displayed. The notation “Not to Scale” shall **not** to be shown on the key plan.

Key Plans
- All road allowances shall be shown as solid lines.

*Road
Allowances*
- All Feature Plans are shown as dashed lines on the plan proper. Feature plan limits do not have to be shown in the key plan.

*Feature
Plans*
- Easement Instruments or registered interests shall not be shown on the new plan unless they are represented by a plan within the Land Surveys Directory.

*Registered
Interests*
- Portions of all parcels immediately adjacent to the line of approval shall be shown to give a geographical location of where the plan is located.

*Adjacent
Information*
- All titled boundaries such as quarter lines, legal subdivision lines, source parcels, etc. shall be defined by solid lines.

*Titled
Boundaries*
- The legal land description along with a new extension number shall be displayed for all the remaining portions of the source parcels.

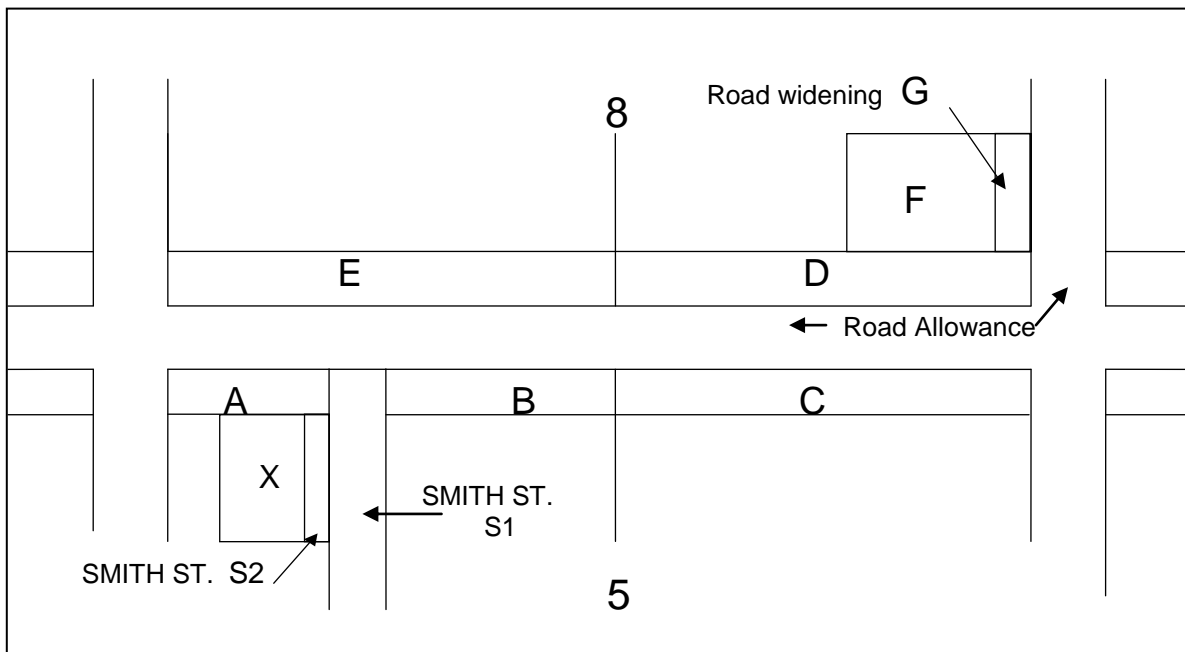
LLD's
- For abbreviations, see Section 13(1) of *The Land Surveys Regulations*.

Abbreviations
- Where sufficient space does not exist on the plan proper to show all information that is required, that information may be shown on an enlargement (detail), drawn to a size that is sufficient to clearly show that information. The enlargement does not have to be drawn to scale. However it shall be drawn proportionately so it is very clear as to its survey content. Plans entered with enlargements drawn to scale will be acceptable regardless of the scale used.

Details
- All details shall be drawn outside of the source parcels where possible.

- Road widenings on subdivision plans shall be given a parcel identifier. If the new road widening is adjacent to a street, it is considered an extension of that street so it should be given an identifier of S#. The road widening shall also be labeled with the street name. If the new road widening is adjacent to a road allowance or road plan it is considered an extension of the road and therefore should be given a parcel designator of A, B, C, etc. or G as shown below. Road widenings on any plan other than a road plan shall be labeled “**Road Widening**”.

 *NOTE* In some cases Services Roads can have a parcel designator.



- Street names shall be displayed where portions of urban areas are shown. *Street Names*
- Condominium plans, shown for reference information, should be labeled “Condominium Plan No. ___” with the underlying subdivision plan number shown in brackets. *Condos*
 e.g.: Condominium Plan No. 99RA05654
 (Plan No. 96R68343)
- A note identifying the nature (size) of the monuments used to mark lot corners shall be shown. (This could be shown in the legend.) *Lot Corner Monuments*
- The perpendicular width of all roads, streets and lanes affected by the new survey shall be shown. *Widths of Roads*

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ | When railway right of ways or railway station grounds form part of the source parcel, the centerline of the railway is not required. However, if the centerline is shown it shall be shown as a faint dashed line so as not to be confused with the heavy dashed approval line. | <i>Railways</i> |
| ➤ | Angular and linear measurements shall be shown for each new boundary. | <i>New Boundary</i> |
| ➤ | Angular and linear measurements are required for each connection to an existing surveyed boundary. | <i>Existing Surveyed Boundary</i> |
| ➤ | Angular and linear measurements are required in all directions from a point of intersection. | <i>Point of Intersection</i> |
| ➤ | The plan shall indicate the method used to plot any natural boundaries required and include the relevant photograph numbers. | <i>Natural Boundary</i> |
| ➤ | All plans shall show areas for each parcel surveyed. | <i>Areas</i> |
| ➤ | The official names of all geographical locations shall be shown within 200 metres of the survey unless the survey is adjacent to subdivision, in which case only the adjacent parcels have to be shown. | <i>Geographical Locations</i> |
| ➤ | The character of any natural feature adopted as a boundary shall be designated clearly and concisely on the plan. In the case of water boundaries, except where applicable legislation, judicial decisions or existing rights are to the contrary, use “bank” as defined in Section 32 of <i>The Land Surveys Regulations</i> as the feature defining the boundary. | <i>Water Boundaries</i> |
- Where title is based on the bank, the bank shall be plotted as shown in GIS or according to the township plan referred to on the pre-converted title. A note shall be shown on the plan stating “The bank is taken as the boundary. For the definition of bank, see Section 32 of *The Land Surveys Regulations*”.
 - A note shall be added to the plan, adjacent to the bank, to clearly indicate the method used to establish the bank.
e.g.: “The bank was plotted from 1:60,000 Aerial Photography (Photo ISC 80482-033 L-16)”.
 - Where it is necessary to define the bank at the time of the current survey, measurements are to be shown at each change in direction to adequately define the bank.

Support Documents

Mineral Subdivision

- Certification of Surveyor. Note: that the plan title block shall be displayed on the Certification of Surveyor. This links the certification with the plan.
- Letter of submission/Surveyors report detailing any unusual circumstances or problems related to the survey.

Surface Subdivision

- Certification of Surveyor. Note: that the plan title block shall be displayed on the Certification of Surveyor. This links the certification with the plan.
- Letter of submission/Surveyors report detailing any unusual circumstances or problems related to the survey.
- Community Planning Approval/Affidavit as stated under *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*. The approval shall be valid on the day the plan is approved for the creation of the Transform Approval Certificate.
 - For further information please see Community Planning Approval pursuant to The Planning & Development Act, 2007 document on the ISC Website (www.isc.ca -Home / Geomatics / Plan Processing / Plan Preparation Documents).

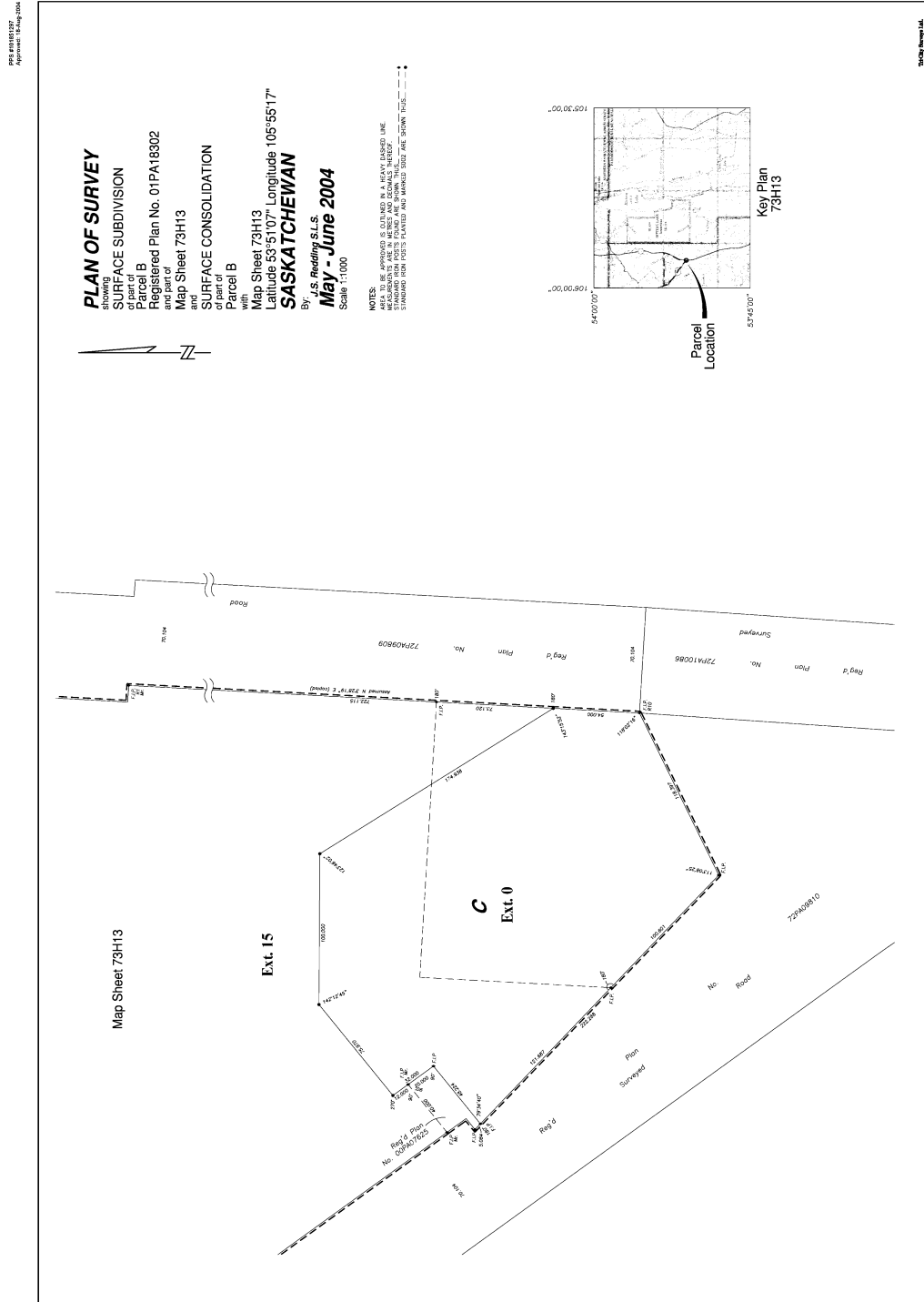
Dedicated Lands

- See Dedicated Land document on the ISC Website (www.isc.ca -Home / Geomatics / Plan Processing / Plan Preparation Documents).

Closure of Roads, Streets, Lanes, etc.

- See Permanent Road Closure document on the ISC Website (www.isc.ca -Home / Geomatics / Plan Processing / Plan Preparation Documents).

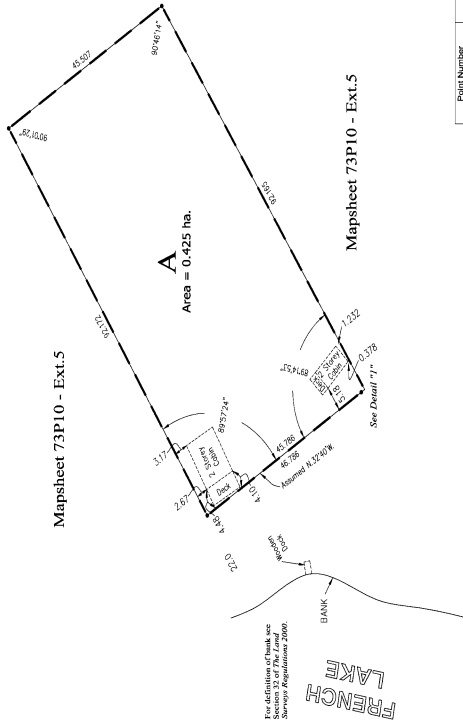
Appendix A



Appendix B

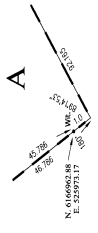
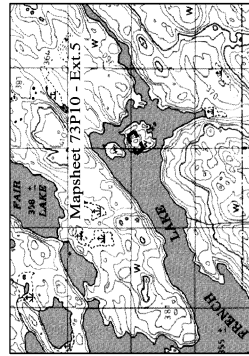
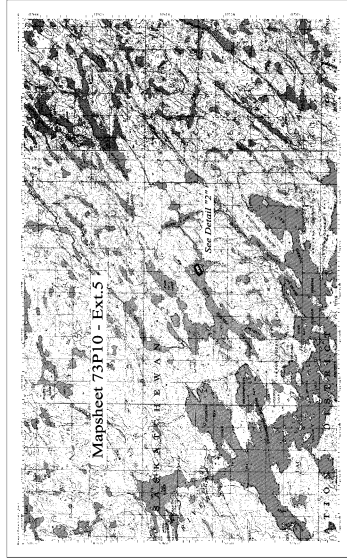
PPS #10160734
Approved 05-Dec-2005

**PLAN OF SURVEY
SHOWING
SURFACE SUBDIVISION
OF PART OF
MAPSHEET 73P10
FRENCH LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN**
BY: R.A. WEBSTER, S.L.S.
LAT 55°38'52"
LONG 104°35'14"
AUGUST 2005
SCALE 1 : 500



- NOTE:**
- Measurements are in metres and decimals thereof.
 - Area to be approved is outlined by a heavy dashed line.
 - Monuments found are shown thus
 - Standard Iron Posts planted are shown thus
 - The unique identifier of 5029 for this survey firm has been stamped on all established standard iron posts.
 - The unique identifier of 5029 has been an extension 0.
 - Coordinates shown are NAD 83 CSRS (Dual frequency with post processing).

Point Number	Northings	Eastings	Latitude	Longitude	Orthom. Height	Zone
CH2	525993.172	494445.930	N 50°38'52.0043P	W 104°35'14.2617P	387.021	13
101	525993.172	494445.930	N 50°38'52.0043P	W 104°35'14.2617P	387.021	13
bank_WICGA_ACP	5783787.384	494445.930	N 52°11'46.4825S	W 106°25'54.0221E	600.679	13



Key Map
Not to Scale

Appendix E

PPS #101889276
Approved: 06-Apr-2006

