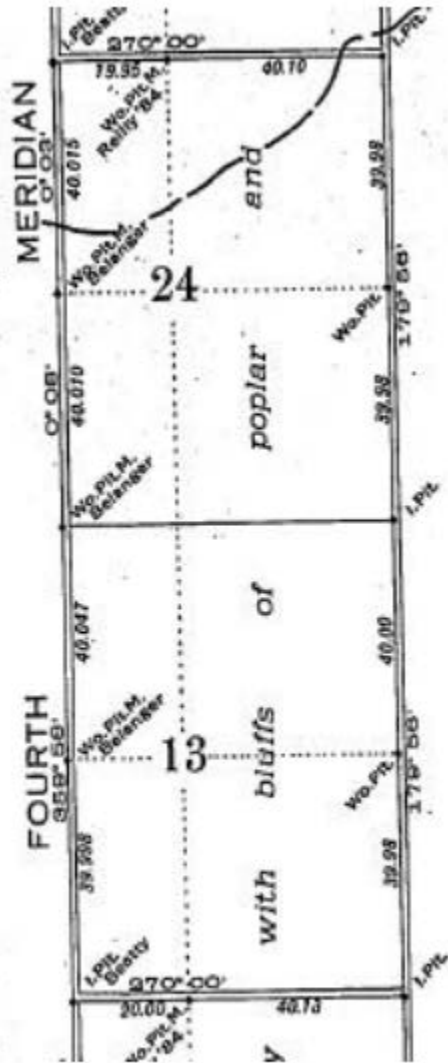


# Policy and Procedure: Establishment of North Quarter Corner on Blind Line for Fractional Sections

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<b>Owner</b> Ministry of Justice - Controller of Surveys	<b>Manual</b> Surveys	<b>Last Revision</b>
<b>Policy Name</b> Establishment of N ¼ Corner on Blind Line for Fractional Section	<b>Effective Date</b> December 19, 2003	<b>Revised Date</b>
<p><b>Policy Statement:</b></p> <p>The Controller of Surveys, has reviewed the policy for the establishment of the N ¼ Corner on a blind line for fractional sections. Fractional sections result when a township survey abuts meridian lines (2nd ,3rd or 4th Meridian) or different system of survey (I.R. survey or 3rd system abuts 2nd system) and the ¼ sections adjacent to the meridian line or different system is not a full ¼ section. The Controller’s review noted the following points:</p> <p>If the method stated in the Land Surveys Regulations (Section 72.7b) was used, the errors in the measurements along the north and south section boundaries immediately north and south of the blind line would be proportioned into the position of the N ¼ section corner on the blind line. In normal circumstances the N ¼ section corner on a blind line is established on a straight line between the two NE section corners and on an equal split (minus road allowance). This method does not allow any errors in chainages in the north and south boundaries of the sections immediately north and south of the blind line to factor into the position of the N ¼ section corner.</p> <p>In previous cases where the N ¼ section corner on a blind line could not be established on an equal split, the Controller of Surveys would issue instructions for the N ¼ corner to be established using the theoretic chainage from the Supplement to the Manual of Instructions for the Survey of Canada Lands. The Controller of Surveys has consistently used this method in the case of fractional sections since the 1960’s. By using the chainage from the Supplement to the Manual the N ¼ section corner is established at the proper theoretic position.</p> <p>However, it was noted that some of the earlier townships were not surveyed using the theoretic chainage as shown in the said manual. Many township surveys laid out the north section boundaries at 40.00 chains per ¼ section. As a result, the theoretic chainage from the manual would not match the original intent of the township survey.</p>		

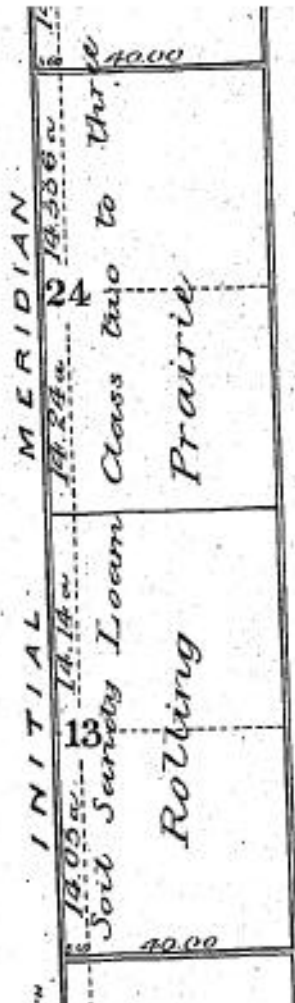
In view of the above, the following policies are adopted:

**Case 1** – Where the original township survey has established the north boundaries of sections at theoretic chainages, (that is convergence of meridians has been taken into account) the N ¼ section corner on blind lines for fractional sections shall be established on the theoretic chainage from the Supplement to the Manual of Instructions for the Survey of Canada Lands. For a sample see instructions for Twps 51&52 Rge 28 W3M



Twps 51-28-w3m

**Case 2** - Where the original township survey has established the north boundaries of sections at 40.00 chains per  $\frac{1}{4}$  section, the N  $\frac{1}{4}$  section corner on blind lines for fractional sections shall be established holding 40.00 chains for the full  $\frac{1}{4}$  section. This would establish the N  $\frac{1}{4}$  corner at the same position if it had been established on the original township survey. For a sample see instructions for Twp 12 Rge 30 W3M.



Twp 15-30-w3m

**Case 3** - Where the original township survey **did not** establish the north boundaries of sections at theoretic chainages as shown in the Manual or at 40.00 chains per  $\frac{1}{4}$  section a thorough review of the township survey would be required by the Controller of Surveys office before instructions could be issued.

Approved By: Controller of Surveys

Date: December 19, 2003