ALBERTA SURVEY CONTROL PRODUCTS MANUAL

Lands Division Land Dispositions Branch Geodetic Control Unit

> Edmonton 2007



Pub. No.: Ref. 85 ISBN: 0-7732-1298-1

For copies of this document, please contact:

Geodetic Control Unit Alberta Sustainable Resource Development 15th Floor – Oxbridge Place 9820 – 106 Street Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2J6

Or download it from the web at: http://www.srd.gov.ab.ca/lands

Phone: (780) 427-3143 FAX: (780) 427-1493

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
SECTION 1	INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION 2	ALBERTA SURVEY CONTROL MARKER (ASCM) ID CARD DESCRIPTION	2
	Horz. Datum; Latitude/Longitude; Horz. Class; Updated; Vert. Datum; Elevation; Vert. Class; Updated	3
	Marker Installed; Date Printed; Last Updated	4
	ASCM; Tablet Markings; Mapsheet Name; Mapsheet Number; Marker Condition	5
	TM Coordinates	6
	Geoid Data	8
	Coordinate History	9
	Non-Coordinate Revisions	10
	Historical; Other Marker Names	10
	Adjacent Markers (calculated)	11
	Marker Type	13
	Marker Location	13
	Marker Condition Comments	14
	Coordinate History Comments	14
SECTION 3	PRELIMINARY ID CARD DESCRIPTION	15
	Geographic Coordinates/Elevation Information	16
	Project #; Field Status; Data Processing Status; Project Comments	17
APPENDIX 1	ID CARD	18
	Integration Status; Horizontal Order	18
	Vertical Survey Methods	19
APPENDIX 2	ACRONYMS used in manual	20

FIGURE

1	Sample of an ALBERTA SURVEY CONTROL MARKER ID CARD	2
2	Sample of a PRELIMINARY ID CARD1	5

The Lands Dispositions Branch, Surveys & Technical Services Section (referred to as "DOS" in this manual) is within the Lands Division of Alberta Sustainable Resource Development. One of the primary responsibilities of DOS is to establish and maintain – under the authority of the <u>Surveys Act</u> – the survey control component of the provincial spatial referencing system. This component includes a network of several thousand durable markers set permanently in the ground at an appropriate spacing throughout Alberta.

Co-ordinates and other Albert Survey Control Marker (ASCM) attributes are maintained by DOS and are available to the public in the form of specific products. This manual describes three of the products available from DOS: the ASCM identification (ID) card, the ASCM Multiple Listing, and the ASCM Preliminary ID card. These products are generated from the Multipurpose Alberta Survey Control Operations and Tasks (MASCOT) system. The MASCOT system also includes software to support the maintenance, densification and extension of the provincial spatial referencing system.

The ASCM ID card is a one-page product that contains extensive information for a specific marker. Information displayed on the ID card includes the marker's coordinates, elevation, identifying markings, physical construction, physical condition, location description, condition report comments, and coordinate revision history. ID cards are used by surveyors and other positioning specialists who require an extensive amount of information for an ASCM. An example ID card is shown in Figure 1, with a full description provided in Section 2.

The Multiple Listing is a one page to multiple page product that contains limited information or one or more markers. The Multiple Listing contains two lines of data per marker, for up to 17 markers per page. Markers are listed in ascending order by ASCM number and are grouped by mapsheet. Information displayed on the Multiple Listing includes the marker's coordinates, elevation, identifying markings, and physical condition. An example Multiple Listing is shown in Figure 2, with a full description provided in Section 3.

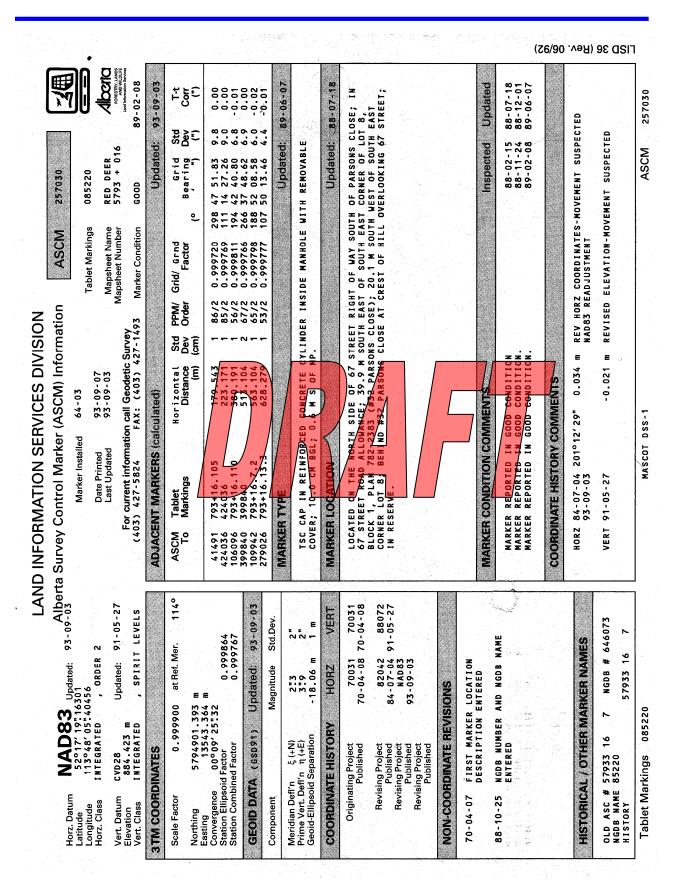
The Preliminary ID card is a one page product that contains any preliminary information available for a specific marker. A preliminary ID card will exist for a marker only when:

- the coordinates of a new marker that was recently installed have not been adopted by DOS, or
- the coordinates or elevation (or both) currently published for an existing marker are due to be revised by DOS.

In either case, the information on the Preliminary ID card includes the marker's physical construction, tablet markings, and location description. In the case of a new marker, this information is important to surveyors performing integrated surveys in the vicinity of the marker. Coordinates or an elevation (or both) are sometimes displayed on the Preliminary ID card: if they are, they are pending approval by DOS. An example Preliminary ID card is shown in Figure 3, with a full description provided in Section 4.

Each of the next three sections begins with an example product. To simplify the product description, each example product has been divided into blocks. Each block is highlighted later in the section and followed by a full description of the block's contents. NOTE THAT THESE EXAMPLES ARE ONLY MOCK-UPS OF THE ACTUAL PRODUCTS. THEY HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE MANUAL FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY.

SAMPLE OF AN ALBERTA SURVEY CONTROL MARKER ID CARD-FIGURE 1



Horz. Datum Latitude Longitude	= NAD83 52°17′19°1 = 113°48′05°4	6301	93-09-03
Horz. Class	INTEGRATED	, ORDER	2
Vert. Datum Elevation	CVD28 884.423 m	Updated:	91-05-27
Vert. Class	INTEGRATED	, SPIRI	T LEVELS

Horz. Datum: - Identifies the reference system for the horizontal coordinates, gravity field information and the horizontal coordinate history data.

- Based on a specific ellipsoid with a specific origin and orientation with respect to the earth.
- A geocentric GRS80 ellipsoid is the basis of the NAD83 datum. A nongeocentric Clark 1866 ellipsoid is the basis of the NAD27 datum.

Latitude/Longitude: -

- The geographic coordinates of the marker.
 Referenced to the surface of the ellipsoid associated with Horz. Datum.
 - Displayed in units of degrees, minutes and seconds of arc.
- Horz. Class: Qualifies both the horizontal integration status and horizontal order of the marker's coordinates.
 - The integration status can be either INTEGRATED, UNCLASSIFIED, PROVISIONAL, TRANSFORMED, APPROXIMATE or CONSULT AGENCY (see APPENDIX 1 for an explanation).
 - The horizontal ORDER corresponds to the worst-case order determined relative to the nearest 100 (at most) ADJACENT MARKERS that are at least 200m away. The ORDER can be either 1, 2, 3, 4 or U (see APPENDIX 1 for an explanation).
 - Updated: Date the geographic coordinates were adopted by DOS.

Vert. Datum: - Identifies the reference system for the elevation and vertical coordinate history data.

- Vertical datum is defined by a set of fundamental elevations to which other elevations are referred.
 - The 1928 Canadian Vertical Datum (CVD28) is defined by five tidal stations and a benchmark included in the 1928 national vertical adjustment.

Elevation: - Height of the marker above mean sea level, as defined by the Vert. Datum. Also known as "Orthometric Height" or H, where H=h-N (orthometric height is the ellipsoidal height minus geoid-ellipsoid separation).

- Displayed in metres.
- Vert. Class: Qualifies both the vertical integration status of the marker's elevation and the survey method used to determine the elevation.
 - The integration status can be either INTEGRATED, UNCLASSIFIED, APPROXIMATE, PROVISIONAL, or CONSULT AGENCY (see APPENDIX 1 for an explanation).
 - Updated: Date the elevation was adopted by DOS.

Marker Installed	64 - 03
Date Printed Last Updated	93-09-07 93-09-03
For current information (403) 427-5824	n call Geodetic Survey FAX: (403) 427-1493

Marker Installed:	-	Year and month the marker was physically installed in the field.
-------------------	---	--

- Date Printed: Date the ID card was printed by the user.
- Last Updated: Date on which the last update was made to any information on the ID card. - Last update date for new markers will be the same as the originating project date (see COORDINATE HISTORY).
 - For existing markers, the Last Updated date will match the Updated date of the most recent revision to the ID card.

ASCM	257030	
Tablet Markings	085220	
Mapsheet Name Mapsheet Number	RED DEER 5793 + 016	FORESTRIAL LANDS AND WEDLOFE Land Information Services
Marker Condition	GOOD	89-02-08

- ASCM: A random number consisting of two to six digits assigned to the marker by DOS to identify the marker.
 - Permanently associated with the marker (even if the marker is destroyed).
 - If a new marker is installed in the same location as the destroyed marker it
 - replaces, a new ASCM number will be assigned to the replacement marker.
 May or may not be stamped into the marker's tablet or cap.

Tablet Markings:

- Actual number or marking stamped into the marker's tablet or cap.
 For markers installed after circa 1987, the tablet markings usually reflect the ASCM number. For markers installed before circa 1988, the tablet markings usually reflect the old ASC number (see HISTORICAL/OTHER MARKER NAMES).
 - For markers that were not installed under the direction of DOS, the tablet markings usually reflect the identifier adopted by the installing agency (the National Geodetic Data Base – NGDB number assigned by Natural Resource Canada – NRCAN.
- Mapsheet Name: Identifies the name of the survey control index map(s) that includes the marker.
 - For rural index maps, the mapsheet name is consistent with the Canadian National Topographic System (NTS) 1:250 000 map name (GLEICHEN).
 - For urban index maps, the mapsheet name includes the name of the surrounding municipality (GRANDE PRAIRIE) or municipalities (BLACK D. T. VALLEY).
 - A series of index maps exists for the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. Each index map in both series is differentiated by an alphabetical identifier (CALGARY A). In cases where a Calgary or Edmonton index map overlaps with an adjacent municipality's index map, markers within the overlap area will appear on both the city and municipality index maps. In these cases, the map name on the ID card is a compound name that refers to the two overlapping urban index maps (CALGARY A/AIRDRIE).
- Mapsheet Number:
 Identifies the number of the survey control index map that includes the marker.

 For rural index maps. The mapsheet number is a five-digit number based on both the latitude and longitude of the southeast corner and the mapsheet's three
 - character NTS 1:250 000 map number (50112 82I).
 For urban index maps, the mapsheet number is the 1:5 000 3TM map number. This number is based on the 3TM northing and easting of the mapsheet's southeast corner (5934 + 028).
 - Marker Condition
 Last reported physical condition of the marker (GOOD or DESTROYED).
 If a field inspection report or network adjustment indicates an anomaly (damaged tablet or apparent marker instability), the note "SEE BELOW" refers to the latest MARKER CONDITION COMMENTS.
 - Unless the marker's current condition is DESTROYED, the date adjacent to the Marker Condition indicates when the marker was last inspected. If the marker's current condition is DESTROYED, the date indicates when the marker was initially reported DESTROYED.

3TM COORDINATES			
Scale Factor	0.999900	at Ref. Mer.	114º
Northing	5794901.393	m	
Easting	13543.364	m	
Convergence	00°09'25"32		
Station Ellipsoid Factor		0.999864	
Station Combined Factor		0.999767	

TM COORDINATES:	 Either the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) or the 3-degree Transverse Mercator (3TM) map projection is used to publish mapping plane coordinates. The UTM projection has a zone width of 6 degrees longitude: the 3TM projection has a zone width of 2 or 4 degrees longitude in rurals area only (in Alberta only). Urban areas are 3 degrees wide. Both UTM and 3TM coordinates are available for rural markers (markers included in a rural index map) and urban markers (markers included in an urban index map).
Scale Factor:	 Scale factor along the reference meridian for the specified Transverse Mercator projection. The scale factor for the UTM projection is 0.9996; the scale factor for the 3TM projection is 0.9999.
at Ref. Mer.:	 West longitude of the central meridian for the specified Transverse Mercator projection. Valid central meridians for the UTM projection are 111 and 117 degrees longitude. Valid central meridians for the 3TM projection are 111, 114, 117 and 120 degrees longitude. Displayed in degrees.
Northing:	 North-south mapping plane coordinate. Referenced to the equator. Derived from the marker's geographic coordinates using the specified Transverse Mercator projection. Displayed in metres.
Easting:	 East-west mapping plane coordinate. Derived from the marker's geographic coordinates using the specified Transverse Mercator projection. For the 3TM projection, the easting of the central meridian is zero; coordinates are positive to the east and negative to the west. For the UTM projection, a false easting of 500 000 m is assigned to the central meridian so that all eastings within the specified zone are positive; coordinates increase to the east and decrease to the west. Displayed in metres.

- Displayed in metres.

Convergence:	-	Angle between grid north and geodetic north at the marker. This value is added to a grid bearing from the marker to derive an equivalent ellipsoidal azimuth. The convergence is positive east of the central meridian and negative west of the central meridian. Displayed in units of degrees, minutes and seconds.
Station Ellipsoid Factor:	-	Scale factor for reducing measured ground distances to the ellipsoid's surface. The scale factor is valid for a limited area around the marker. If a distance is measured between two markers that have different scale factors, the mean of the two scale factors can be used as an approximation. Note that the Station Ellipsoid Factor should not be used to "scale" the marker's mapping plane coordinates.
Station Combined Factor:	-	Scale factor for reducing measured ground distances to the mapping plan. The scale factor is valid for a limited area around the marker. If a distance is measured between two markers that have different scale factors, the mean of the two scale factors can be used as an approximation. Note that the Station Combined Factor should not be used to "Scale" the marker's mapping plane coordinates.

GEOID DATA (GSD91)	Updated:	93-01-18
Component	Magnitude	Std.Dev.
Meridian Defl'n ξ (+N) Prime Vert. Defl'n η (+E) Geoid-Ellipsoid Separation	2"3 3"9 -18.06 m	2" 2" 1 m

GEOID DATA:	 Identifies the mathematical model used to represent the earth's geoid (GSD95) The geoid is the equipotential surface of the earth's gravity field that best fits mean sea level. The current geoid model (GSD95) is derived from GSD91, new surface gravity measurements and new digital terrain elevation data. The GSD95 model was developed and is distributed by NRCAN, and was made available in January 1996.
Updated:	 Date the GEOID DATA were computed or last updated. The date of the update will change only if the geoid model changes, or if there is any change to the marker's geographic coordinates.
Meridian Defl'n:	 North-south or meridian component of the deflection of the vertical at the marker. The deflection of the vertical is the angle at the earth's surface between the directions of the actual plumb line and an imaginary line perpendicular to the ellipsoid. A positive value indicates that the actual plumb line is tilted north from the imaginary line that is perpendicular to the ellipsoid. Displayed in seconds of arc.
Prime Vert. Defl'n:	 East-west or prime vertical component of the deflection of the vertical at the marker. The deflection of the vertical is the angle at the earth's surface between the directions of the actual plumb line and an imaginary line perpendicular to the ellipsoid. A positive value indicates that the actual plumb line is tilted east from the imaginary line that is perpendicular to the ellipsoid. Displayed in seconds of arc.
Geoid-Ellipsoid Separation:	 Distance between the ellipsoid and the geoid measured along the actual plumb line. Also known as the "geoidal undulation", "geoid separation" or N, where N=h-H (geoidal undulation is ellipsoidal height minus orthometric height). The geoid-ellipsoid separation is positive above the ellipsoid and negative below the ellipsoid. For GSD95, the accuracy of the relative difference in the geoid-ellipsoid separation for a pair of markers is claimed to be 5 cm over distances of 10 to 30 km. This claimed accuracy deteriorates in mountainous regions. Displayed in metres.

COORDINATE HISTORY	HORZ	VERT
Originating Project Published	70031 70-04-08	
Revising Project Published Revising Project Published Revising Project Published	82042 84-07-04 NAD 83 93-09-03	

COORDINATE HISTORY:	-	Information relating to current and historical attributes of the marker.
Originating Project:	-	Identifies the source of the original coordinates or elevation (an adjustment, records conversion, or acceptance of PROVISIONAL coordinates or elevation). In most cases, both horizontal and vertical identifiers from the originating project are shown; in these cases, the project identifiers must be the same. In some cases, only one of the two originating project identifiers is shown. A blank horizontal (or vertical) originating project identifier indicates that the original coordinates (or elevation) were approximate only.
Published:	-	Date the originating (or revised) elevation or coordinates was adopted by DOS. All revision project information is sorted in ascending order by the published date.
Revising Project:	-	Identifies the source of up to the last three coordinate or elevation revisions. If NAD83 is listed as the revising project, the marker's coordinates were revised in the province-wide NAD83 "refresh" readjustment that followed the Western Canada 1993 "Network Maintenance Integration Project" (NMIP93) NAD83 readjustment.

NON-COORDINATE REVISIONS

70-04-07			R LOCATI ENTERED	ON	
88-10-25	NGDB		AND NGD	B NAME	
HISTORICA				AMES	
HISTORICA	L / OT	HER M	ARKER N	AMES	
OLD ASC #	57933				
	57933		7 NGDB		

NON-COORDINATES REVISIONS:

- Records the date the marker's location description was adopted, as well as the date and details of the last three non-coordinate revisions.
- Typically, a marker's location description is available to the public the day after it is entered into the database.
- The remaining comments record up to the last three revisions made to any information on the ID card except for geographic coordinates and elevation (tablet markings, installation date, horizontal classification, and NGDB number).

Alberta Survey Control (ASC) number that was used to identify markers within a specific mapsheet. ASC numbers have not been assigned to markers

- HISTORICAL/OTHER MARKER NAMES: Summary of identifiers either previously used or currently associated with the marker.
 - OLD ASC #: -
 - NGDB # & NGDB NAME: The NGDB number and name associ

since circa 1988.

- The NGDB number and name associated with the marker.
 - The NGDB is maintained by NRCAN.
 - Not all ASCMs have an NGDB number or name associated with them.
- HISTORY: Any other name, number or tablet markings associated with the marker.
 - In some cases, these identifiers refer to a destroyed marker that was replaced by the existing ASCM.

ADJACENT MARKERS (calculated)						Updated: 93-09-03			
ASCM To	Tablet Markings	Horizontal Distance (m)	Std Dev (cm)	PPM/ Order	Grid/ Grnd Factor	(°	Grid Bearing (")	Std Dev (")	T-t Corr (")
41491	793+16.105	179.543	1	86/2	0.999720	298	47 51.83	9.8	0.00
424036	424036	223.171	1	85/2	0.999769	111	14 27.26	9.0	0.00
106096	793+16.110	380.191	1	56/2	0.999811	194	42 40.80	6.8	-0.01
399840	399840	513.843	2	67/2	0.999766	266	37 48.62	6.9	0.00
109942	793+16.7.2	563.104	1	65/2	0.999798	188	52 08.58	6.0	-0.02
279026	793+16.13.3	628.279	1	53/2	0.999777	107	50 13.46	4.4	-0.01

ADJACENT MARKERS (calculated):	-	Lists "connection" to nearby markers. These "connections" are not restricted to historic or current sight lines, and are computed from the published coordinates of the two adjacent markers. When possible, up to six sample "connections" from the full-circle horizon are selected. The "connections" are sorted in ascending order of horizontal or slope distance. "Connections" to destroyed markers are not listed.
Updated:	-	Date the ADJACENT MARKERS (calculated) information was calculated or last updated. The update date will change only if: 1) There is any change to the coordinates or elevation of either the originating marker or any adjacent markers; 2) there is a change to the tablet markings of any adjacent marker; 3) any previously adjacent marker is reported as destroyed; or 4) a new "connection" is added to the list.
ASCM To & Tablet Markings:	-	Identifies an adjacent marker's ASCM number and tablet marking.
Horizontal or Slope Distance	-	 Horizontal distance is the distance between the markers that is derived assuming a constant elevation based on the "from" marker. Slope distance is the spatial distance between the two markers. A Horizontal distance is listed only if the originating marker is included in an urban index map; a Slope distance is listed only if the originating marker is included in a rural index map. Displayed in metres.
Std Dev (cm):	-	Standard deviation of the calculated Horizontal or Slope distance. Displayed in centimetres.
PPM/Order:	-	Indicates the precision of the marker's coordinates relative to the listed adjacent marker, based on the dimension of the 95 percent relative confidence ellipse's semi-major axis. PPM is the ratio of the dimension to the distance

	- Or	tween the two markers, expressed in parts-per-million. der can either be 1, 2, 3 or 4 (see APPENDIX 1 for an planation).
Grid/Grnd or Grid/Slope Factor:	distat A Gr inclue listed	e factor for reducing the listed Horizontal or Slope nce to the mapping plan. rid/Grnd factor is listed only if the originating marker is ded in an urban index map; a Grid/Slope factor is l only if the originating marker is included in a rural c map.
Grid Bearing or Astronomic Azimuth:	Trans Astricorre ellips geog terms geom A Gr inclue Azin in a r	bearing is computed directly from the published sverse Mercator coordinates of the two markers. onomic Azimuth is computed by adding a set of active terms to the calculated ellipsoidal azimuth. The boidal azimuth is computed directly from the published raphic coordinates of the two markers. The corrective is account for the deflections of the vertical and the netry of a geodesic line on the ellipsoid. Tid Bearing is listed only if the originating marker is ded in an urban index map; an Astronomic nuth is listed only if the originating marker is included ural index map. ayed in units of degrees, minutes and seconds of arc.
Std Dev (")	Astr	dard deviation of the calculated Grid Bearing or onomic Azimuth. ayed in seconds.
T-t Corr:	obtai betwo This the "o The e calcu	o-chord correction added to the grid bearing (t) to n the bearing of the projected geodesic line (T) een the markers. correction is positive if the adjacent marker is north of occupied" marker; otherwise the correction is negative. ellipsoidal azimuth to the adjacent marker can be lated by adding the meridian convergence and the T-t oction to the grid bearing.

Displayed in seconds of arc.

MARKER TYPE	Updated:	89-06-07
TSC CAP SET INTO REINFORCED CONCRETE CYLINDER INSIDE MANHO COVER; 10 CM BGL; 0.6 M S OF MP	LE WITH REMO	VABLE
MARKER LOCATION	Updated:	88-07-18
LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 67 STREET RIGHT OF WAY SOUTH 67 STREET ROAD ALLOWANCE; 39.9 M SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH EAST OF BLOCK 1, PLAN 782-2383 (#32 PARSONS CLOSE); 20.1 M SOUTH WH CORNER LOT 8; BEHIND #32 PARSONS CLOSE AT CREST OF HILL OVE IN RESERVE.	CORNER OF LO	T 8, EAST

	-	Includes both the physical description of the marker, and an indication of the marker's position with respect to ground level and any nearby marker posts or guard posts. The physical description includes the marker's dimensions, material, construction, and the type of tablet installed. Abbreviations used in the description are outlined in the <i>Standards</i> , <i>Specifications and Guidelines for Alberta Survey Control</i> from DOS.
Updated:	-	Date the MARKER TYPE description was last updated.
	-	Description of the marker's location with reference to the township system or a geographic place name, and relative to nearby identifiable features (streets, power poles, sidewalks, fence lines, and hydrants). Abbreviations used in the description are outlined in the <i>Standards,</i> <i>Speculations and Guidelines for Alberta Survey Control</i> from DOS.
Updated:	-	Date the MARKER LOCATION Description was last updated.

MARKER CONDITION COMMENTS	Inspected Updated
MARKER REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION MARKER REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION. MARKER REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION.	88-02-15 88-07-18 88-11-24 88-12-01 89-02-08 89-06-07
COORDINATE HISTORY COMMENTS	
HORZ 84-07-04 201°12'29" 0.034 m 93-09-03	REV HORZ COORDINATES-MOVEMENT SUSPECTED NAD83 READJUSTMENT
VERT 91-05-27 -0.021 m	REVISED ELEVATION-MOVEMENT SUSPECTED
MASCOT DSS-1	ASCM 257030
RKER CONDITION COMMENTS:	 Lists the four most recent condition comments. In most cases, the condition comments are bas field inspection reports. If, during data processing, a marker appears to unstable, a comment referring to the suspected instability of the marker is added under MARK CONDITION COMMENTS. A marker's condition is downgraded to DESTRO if it is certified to be "physically lost" after an exhaustive search by an Alberta land surveyor.
Inspected:	 If the comment is based on a field inspection reported the Inspected date is the date the inspection of performed. All MARKER CONDITION COMMENTS sorted in ascending order by the inspection date The most recent inspection date is repeated new the current Marker Condition date in the heat the ID card.
Updated:	- Date the associated marker condition comment inspection date was entered into the database.
ORDINATE HISTORY COMMENTS:	 Lists the last three horizontal coordinate revision and the last three elevation revisions. Each revision is dated; the revision date corresp to the Published date of the associated revisir project. Horizontal (or vertical) revisions usually include direction and magnitude of the shift from the pre coordinates (or evaluation). Each revision includes a brief explanation of the nature of the revision (integration or physical movement).

SAMPLE OF A PRELIMINARY ID CARD

Horz Datum Updated: Latitude	Marker Installed 92-02		390484
C t de s s s			123456 <u>Red</u> Deer
vert varum tvyzo updated: Elevation 853.799 m Vert Class PENDING ADOPTION , SPIRIT LEVELS	For current information call Geodetic Survey (403) 427-5824 FAX: (403) 427-1493	Mapsneet Number 37 Marker Condition GG	6000 + 010 6000
PR0JECT # 92169	MARKER TYPE		
FIELD STATUS	ASC CAP ON 5 CM SQ HEAVY WALL STEEL PIPE	2.4 M LONG WITH HELIX B 20 cm BGL; 1.0 m se of g	BASE GP
R C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	MARKER LOCATT on Located on W/ S of 100 ST AT 25 Ave Se; 1. 3.4 m North of E-W Seq Line FL prod E; 12 South ve c/L of 25 Ave prod W.	T OF W EDGE OF St of W BDY of	Updated: Burlington RD; 100 ST FL; 1.5 M
DATA PROCESSING STATUS			
Date Processing Commenced 93-01-03 Date Edit Finished Date Elevation Derived 93-04-20 Date Horz Coords Derived			
PROJECT COMMENTS			
VERT. RE-OBS. REQUESTED 93-01-25	MARKER CONNENTS		Inspected Updated
NON-COORDINATE REVISIONS			
93-01-04 Tablet Marking & Installation Date entered via Desc. Editor.	COORDINATE HISTORY COMMENTS HORZ VERT		
NOTE: See Curr./Hist. Marker Cond. Comm. FOR PHYSICAL MARKER CONDITION REVISION			
**************************************	**************************************	*** *** *** * *	**************************************

FIGURE 2

PRELIMINARY ID CARD DESCRIPTION

Horz Datum Latitude Longitude		Updated:		
Horz Class		, ORDE	R	
Vert Datum Elevation		Updated: m		
Vert Class	PENDING	ADOPTION ,	SPIRIT	LEVELS

Horz Datum:	-	See ID card description (Section 2) for an explanation. Will not be printed if the horizontal integration status is "design".
Latitude/Longitude:	-	See ID card description (Section 2) for an explanation. Will not be printed if the horizontal integration status is "design".
Horz Class:	-	If printed, Horz Class identifies the horizontal integration status and the order (see APPENDIX 1 FOR AN EXPLANATION). Neither the horizontal integration status nor ORDER will be printed if the integration status is "design".
Vert Datum:	-	See ID card description (Section 2) for an explanation. Will not be printed if the vertical integration status is "design".
Elevation:	-	See ID card description (Section 2) for explanation. Will not be printed if the vertical integration status is "design".
Vert Class:	-	If printed, Vert Class identifies the vertical integration status for the marker as PENDING ADOPTION and the survey method (see APPENDIX 1 FOR AN EXPLANATION) used to determine the elevation. Neither the vertical integration status nor the survey method will be printed if the former is "design".
Updated:	-	See ID card description (Section 2) for an explanation. Updated date is always blank for preliminary information.

PRELIMINARY ID CARD DESCRIPTION

PROJECT # 92169

```
----
      . . . . . .
           . . . . . . . . . . . .
FIELD STATUS
Date Proj. Sent To Geod. Sec. 92-12-20
EDM CALIBRATIONS ARE 40 DAYS APART?
SEE MEMOS & NOTES WITH DECISIONS MADE
93-01-04 FIRST MARKER LOCATION
           DESCRIPTION ENTERED
----
                               . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
DATA PROCESSING STATUS
Date Processing Commenced
                                 93-01-03
Date Edit Finished
Date Elevation Derived
                                 93-04-20
Date Horz Coords Derived
                                     PROJECT COMMENTS
VERT. RE-OBS. REQUESTED 93-01-25
```

PROJECT #:	-	Identifies the source of the preliminary horizontal and vertical coordinate data.
	-	the survey field notes or "returns".
	-	Indicates the state of the adjustment and analysis of the project's survey observations. For DOS internal use.
PROJECT COMMENTS:	-	Summary of any general or "overall" comments recorded for the project.

INTEGRATION STATUS:	 INTEGRATED: coordinates are consistent with the provincial spatial referencing system. UNCLASSIFIED: coordinates are final values, but an integration status has not been determined because either it cannot be determined, or it would be of little value (the marker was physically destroyed before the coordinates were published). PROVISIONAL: coordinates have been supplied by another agency, or more observations are required; it has not been confirmed whether or not they are consistent with the provincial survey control network. TRANSFORMED: coordinates have been transformed from NAD27 to NAD83 using the most current version of the National transformation. APPROXIMATE: coordinates are final, but approximate values. If a marker's final horizontal coordinates are APPROXIMATE, then the marker is considered a vertical "benchmark". Vertical benchmark information is not disseminated by DOS. CONSULT AGENCY: consult with DOS. Usually is associated with survey control work, performed by an agency other than DOS, that has not been performed to current standards/or specifications. Contact DOS for more information. PENDING ADOPTION: coordinates are derived from an adjustment, and will likely be published as final values when they are reviewed and approved by DOS.
HORIZONTAL ORDER:	 Classifies the precision of a marker's horizontal coordinates, relative to the coordinates of either one adjacent marker (in the case of the ADJACENT MARKERS (calculated) information), or a finite number of adjacent markers (in the case of the Horz. Class). Based on the dimension of a 95 percent relative confidence ellipse's semi-major axis, as outlined in the <i>Specifications and Recommendations for Control Surveys and Survey Markers (1978)</i> by NRCAN. For classification, this dimension (in cm) must not exceed C*(d + 0.20), where d is the distance to the adjacent marker in km, and C is the factor associated with the order class (see the following value-set). 1: first order. Dimension is not greater than 2*(d + 0.2). 2: second order. Dimension is not greater than 5* (d + 0.2). 3: third order. Dimension is not greater than 30* (d + 0.2). 4: fourth order. Dimension is not greater than 30* (d + 0.2). U: unclassified. Either the dimension exceeds 30* (d + 0.2), an order cannot be determined (no covariance data exists), or order is irrelevant (the marker was destroyed before the coordinates were adopted). An order can be determined for a pair of markers only if covariance information exists for the horizontal coordinates of both markers.

VERTICAL SURVEY METHODS:	 SIMUL TRIG LEV: simultaneous trigonometric leveling. NON-SIMUL TRIG: non-simultaneous trigonometric leveling. AIR TRIG: airborne trigonometric leveling. BAROM LEVELS: barometric leveling RADAR ALTI: radar altimetry. DOPPLER SAT.: doppler satellite (TRANSIT) observations. CONTOURS: elevations are interpolated from a contour map. GPS: NAVSTAR Global Positioning System observations. ISS: Inertial Survey system. SPIRIT/TRIG: relative spirit levels from a TRIGderived datum. SPIRIT/GPS: relative spirit levels from an ISS-derived datum. CONSULT: consult with DOS. Usually is associated with survey control work, performed by an agency other than DOS
	survey control work, performed by an agency other than DOS that has not been performed to current standards and/or specifications. Contact DOS for more information.

ASC	_	Alberta Survey Control.
ASCM	_	Alberta Survey Control Marker.
С	-	Order class multiplication factor.
Class	_	Classification.
COMB-FAC	2 –	Combined Factor.
CVD28	_	Canadian Vertical Datum 1928.
D	-	Distance.
Defl'n	_	Deflection.
DSS	-	Data Services Subsystem.
EDM	_	Electronic Distance measurement.
ELL-FAC	-	Ellipsoid Scale Factor.
ELL-SEP	_	Separation between the ellipsoid and the geoid.
GRID/GRND-		Grid-to-Ground.
GRID/SLOP -		Grid-to-Slope.
GRS80	_	Geodetic Reference System 1980.
GSD95	_	Geodetic Survey Division 1995 geoid model.
Н	_	Orthometric height.
н	_	Ellipsoidal height.
Horz	_	Horizontal.
ID	_	Identification.
MASCOT	_	Multipurpose Alberta Survey Control Operations and Tasks.
Ν	_	Geoidal undulation.
NAD27	_	North American Datum 1927.
NAD83	_	North American Datum 1983.
NGDB	_	National Geodetic Data Base.
NMIP93	_	Network Maintenance Integration Project 1993.
NTS	_	National Topographic System.
NTVX.X	_	National Transformation Version X.X.
ORD	_	Order.
PPM	_	Parts-per-million.
Ref. Mer	_	Reference Meridian.
Std Dev	_	Standard Deviation.
ТМ	_	Transverse Mercator.
UTM	_	Universal Transverse Mercator.
3TM	_	3 degree Transverse Mercator.
Vert	_	Vertical.