



Statement of Disclosure

Financial Disclosure Act

You must complete a Statement of Disclosure form if you are:

- a nominee for election to provincial or local government office*, as a school trustee or as a director of a francophone education authority
- an elected local government official
- an elected school trustee, or a director of a francophone education authority
- an employee designated by a local government, a francophone education authority or the board of a school district
- a public employee designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council

*("local government" includes municipalities, regional districts and the Islands Trust)

Who has access to the information on this form?

The *Financial Disclosure Act* requires you to disclose assets, liabilities and sources of income. Under section 6 (1) of the *Act*, statements of disclosure filed by nominees or municipal officials are available for public inspection during normal business hours. Statements filed by designated employees are not routinely available for public inspection. If you have questions about this form, please contact your solicitor or your political party's legal counsel.

What is a trustee? – s. 5 (2)

In the following questions the term "trustee" does not mean school trustee or Islands Trust trustee. Under the *Financial Disclosure Act* a trustee:

- holds a share in a corporation or an interest in land for your benefit, or is liable under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) to pay income tax on income received on the share or land interest
- has an agreement entitling him or her to acquire an interest in land for your benefit

Person making disclosure:	BLESSIN	DOUGLAS, EDWARD
	last name	first & middle name(s)
Street, rural route, post office box:		
City:	PORT COQUITLAM	Province: BC
		Postal Code: V3C6K6
Level of government that applies to you:	☐ provincial ☒ local government	
	☐ school board/francophone education authority	

If sections do not provide enough space, attach a separate sheet to continue.

Assets – s. 3 (a)

List the name of each corporation in which you hold one or more shares, including shares held by a trustee on your behalf:

SEE THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT OF ASSETS.
(provided upon request) RBC Securities.

Liabilities – s. 3 (e)

List all creditors to whom you owe a debt. Do not include residential property debt (mortgage, lease or agreement for sale), money borrowed for household or personal living expenses, or any assets you hold in trust for another person:

creditor's name(s)

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This involves a thorough review of the available information and a clear definition of the issue at hand. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to gather relevant data and information. This can be done through various methods, including interviews, surveys, and document analysis. The third step is to analyze the data and information gathered. This involves identifying patterns, trends, and potential causes of the problem. The final step is to develop and implement a solution. This may involve creating a plan, allocating resources, and monitoring progress. The process of investigation is an ongoing one, and it may be necessary to revisit previous steps as more information is gathered or as the situation evolves.

creditor's address(es)

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. The investigator must also identify the objectives of the investigation and the methods to be used. The investigator must also identify the resources available for the investigation.

2. The second step in the process of the investigation is the collection of data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must collect data from the sources identified in the first step. The investigator must also collect data from the sources identified in the first step. The investigator must also collect data from the sources identified in the first step.

3. The third step in the process of the investigation is the analysis of the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must analyze the data collected in the second step. The investigator must also analyze the data collected in the second step. The investigator must also analyze the data collected in the second step.

4. The fourth step in the process of the investigation is the interpretation of the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must interpret the results of the analysis in the third step. The investigator must also interpret the results of the analysis in the third step. The investigator must also interpret the results of the analysis in the third step.

5. The fifth step in the process of the investigation is the reporting of the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must report the results of the investigation to the appropriate authorities. The investigator must also report the results of the investigation to the appropriate authorities. The investigator must also report the results of the investigation to the appropriate authorities.

Income – s. 3 (b-d)

List each of the businesses and organizations from which you receive financial remuneration for your services and identify your capacity as owner, part-owner, employee, trustee, partner or other (e.g. director of a company or society).

- Provincial nominees and designated employees must list all sources of income in the province.
- Local government officials, school board officials, francophone education authority directors and designated employees must list only income sources within the regional district that includes the municipality, local trust area or school district for which the official is elected or nominated, or where the employee holds the designated position.

your capacity

CUSTOMER SERVICE

name(s) of business(es)/organization(s)

MDT SPORTING GOODS

Real Property – s. 3 (f)

List the legal description and address of all land in which you, or a trustee acting on your behalf, own an interest or have an agreement which entitles you to obtain an interest. Do not include your personal residence.

- Provincial nominees and designated employees must list all applicable land holdings in the province.
- Local government officials, school board officials, francophone education authority directors and designated employees must list only applicable land holdings within the regional district that includes the municipality, local trust area or school district for which the official is elected or nominated, or where the employee holds the designated position.

legal description(s)

[illegible]**address(es)**

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on an observation or a problem that needs to be solved. For example, a scientist might observe that a plant grows faster in one location than in another and ask the question, "What factors affect plant growth?"

2. The second step is to form a hypothesis, which is a tentative answer to the question. This hypothesis should be based on prior knowledge and be testable. For example, a scientist might hypothesize that "Plants grow faster in sunlight than in shade."

3. The third step is to design an experiment to test the hypothesis. This involves identifying the variables that will be tested and the methods that will be used to collect data. For example, a scientist might design an experiment where they grow two groups of plants, one in sunlight and one in shade, and measure their growth over time.

4. The fourth step is to conduct the experiment and collect data. This involves following the experimental design and recording the results of the experiment. For example, the scientist might record the height of the plants in sunlight and shade at regular intervals.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the data and draw a conclusion. This involves looking at the results of the experiment and determining whether they support or refute the hypothesis. For example, if the plants in sunlight grew faster than the plants in shade, the scientist might conclude that "Plants grow faster in sunlight than in shade."

6. The final step is to communicate the results of the experiment. This involves sharing the findings with other scientists and the public. For example, the scientist might write a paper or give a presentation about their experiment and its results.

Corporate Assets – s. 5

Do you individually, or together with your spouse, child, brother, sister, mother or father, own shares in a corporation which total more than 30% of votes for electing directors? (Include shares held by a trustee on your behalf, but not shares you hold by way of security.)

☒ no ☐ yes

If yes, please list the following information below & continue on a separate sheet as necessary:

- the name of each corporation and all of its subsidiaries
- in general terms, the type of business the corporation and its subsidiaries normally conduct
- a description and address of land in which the corporation, its subsidiaries or a trustee acting for the corporation, own an interest, or have an agreement entitling any of them to acquire an interest
- a list of creditors of the corporation, including its subsidiaries. You need not include debts of less than \$5,000 payable in 90 days
- a list of any other corporations in which the corporation, including its subsidiaries or trustees acting for them, holds one or more shares.

 signature of person making disclosure	2026/09/01 date
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Where to send this completed disclosure form:

Local government officials:

... to your local chief election officer

- with your nomination papers, and

... to the officer responsible for corporate administration

- between the 1st and 15th of January of each year you hold office, and
- by the 15th of the month after you leave office

School board trustees/Francophone Education Authority directors:

... to the secretary treasurer or chief executive officer of the authority

- with your nomination papers, and
- between the 1st and 15th of January of each year you hold office, and
- by the 15th of the month after you leave office

Nominees for provincial office:

- with your nomination papers. If elected you will be advised of further disclosure requirements under the *Members' Conflict of Interest Act*

Designated Employees:

... to the appropriate disclosure clerk (local government officer responsible for corporate administration, secretary treasurer, or Clerk of the Legislative Assembly)

- by the 15th of the month you become a designated employee, and
- between the 1st and 15th of January of each year you are employed, and
- by the 15th of the month after you leave your position