NTS

Daiwan Engineering Ltd.
1030-609 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C. Canada. V7Y 1G5
Phone: (604) 688-1508

825835

SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE GLORIA PROPERTY

LIARD MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS: 104B/12E and 104B/13E

Latitude: 56° 45'N
Longitude: 131° 35'W

For

Universal Trident Industries Ltd.
1030 - 609 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V7Y 1G5

By

David J. Pawliuk, B.Sc., P.Geol.

March 5, 1991

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Daiwan Engineering Ltd.
1030 - 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G5
Phone: (604) 688-1508

SUMMARY

The Gloria mineral property was staked to cover a known mineral occurrence and the adjacent prospective rock units on the north side of the Iskut River, northwestern British Columbia.

The known occurrence on the Gloria property, the "Johnson River" showing, contains lead, zinc, copper and silver with trace amounts of gold in a 1 - 10 foot wide quartz vein. The same metals are present in similar proportions in the recently discovered volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) horizon intersected by drilling on the Rock and Roll property to the east of the Gloria property.

The Gloria property is underlain by the same age Stuhini Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks which host the Rock and Roll occurrence to the east. A strong magnetic trend joining the two properties is shown by the regional airborne survey maps. The geological setting of the Gloria claims appears identical to that of the volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit on the Rock and Roll property.

Preliminary exploration work on the Gloria property during 1988 showed that gold and base metals are present in anomalous concentrations near a granitic stock in central Gloria 3 mineral claim.

Airborne geophysical surveying should be followed by extensive geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the Gloria property in Phase I work, estimated to cost $135,000. Contingent on favourable results from Phase I, an additional $165,000 will be required for detailed follow-up work including diamond drilling of suitable targets.

INTRODUCTION

The author prepared this summary report on the Gloria property, Iskut River area, British Columbia at the request of Mr. R. Philp, President, Universal Trident Industries Ltd.

The author has not visited the property but has worked in the Stewart area to the south. The report relies on information filed on adjoining properties, Minfile reports and recent press releases concerning the current exploration on adjacent properties.

The recent recognition of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits at the nearby Rock and Roll occurrence provides a significant new impetus for the evaluation of the Gloria property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

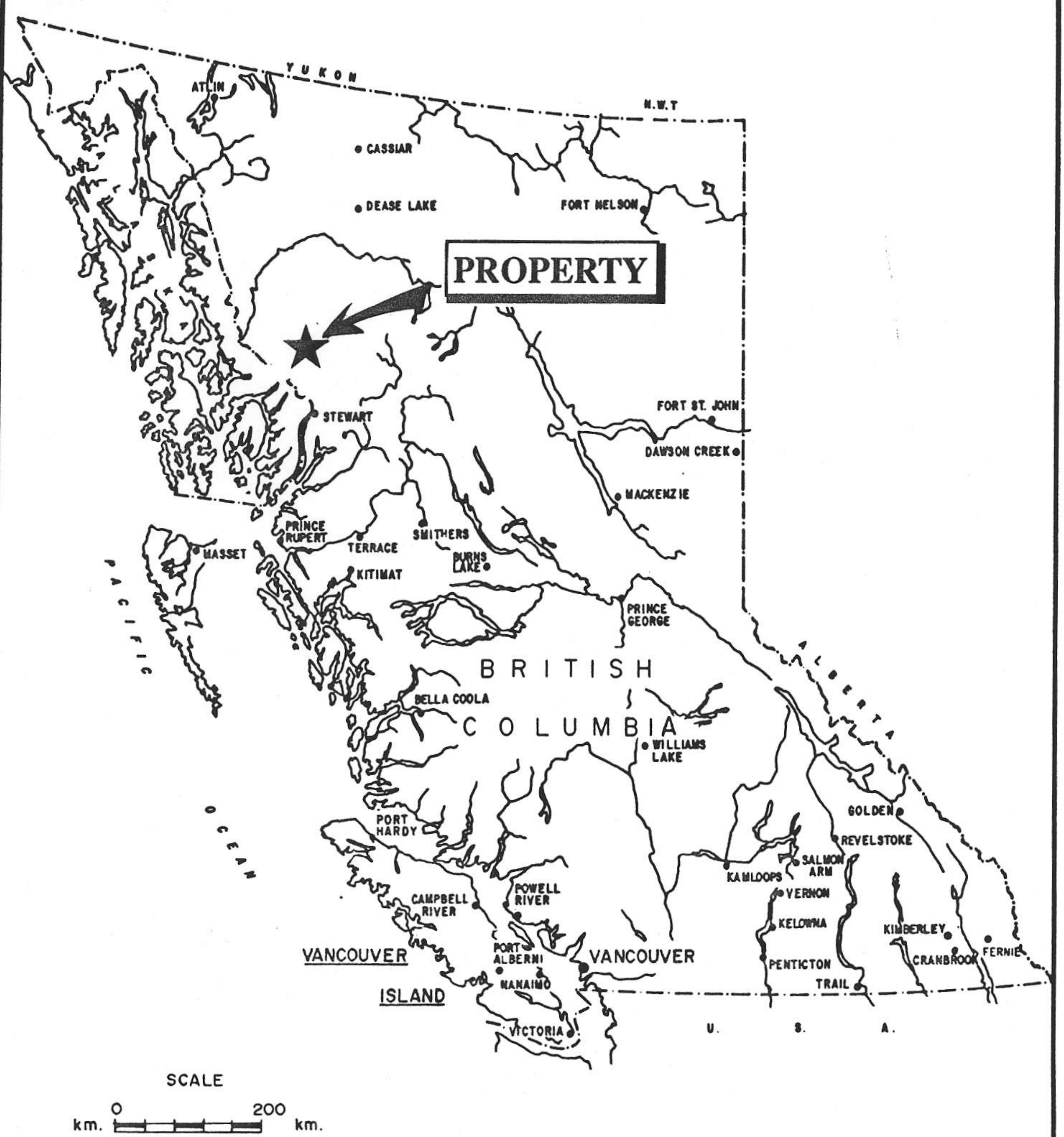
The Gloria property of Universal Trident Industries Ltd. is located approximately 980 km (610 miles) northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia (Figure 1). The property is on the north side of the Iskut River, near its junction with the Stikine River. The claims are within N.T.S. map-sheets 104B/12E and 104B/13E.

Access to the property is by helicopter from the Bronson Airstrip, which is 32 km to the east. Alternate access is via the Stikine and Iskut rivers from Wrangell, Alaska which is 70 km southwest of the Gloria property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Gloria property lies within the eastern Coast Mountains. Rugged, steep slopes and exposed rock faces are common within the property area. Elevations range from approximately 760 to over 1,830 m (2,500 to over 6,000 ft.) a.s.l. Low-lying areas along Iskut River are covered by dense brush; the treeline occurs at around 1,070 m (3,500 ft.).

The Gloria property is in a region of moderate to heavy precipitation where glaciers cover much of the highest ground. Precipitation on the mountains is mainly snow except during July, August and September. South-facing slopes become snow-free during May, but large areas above treeline remain snow covered until August. Little prospecting or geological mapping can be completed after mid-October.



UNIVERSAL TRIDENT INDUSTRIES LTD.		
GLORIA CLAIM GROUP LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
LOCATION MAP		
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.		
SCALE As shown	DATE Feb. '91	FIG. 1

PROPERTY

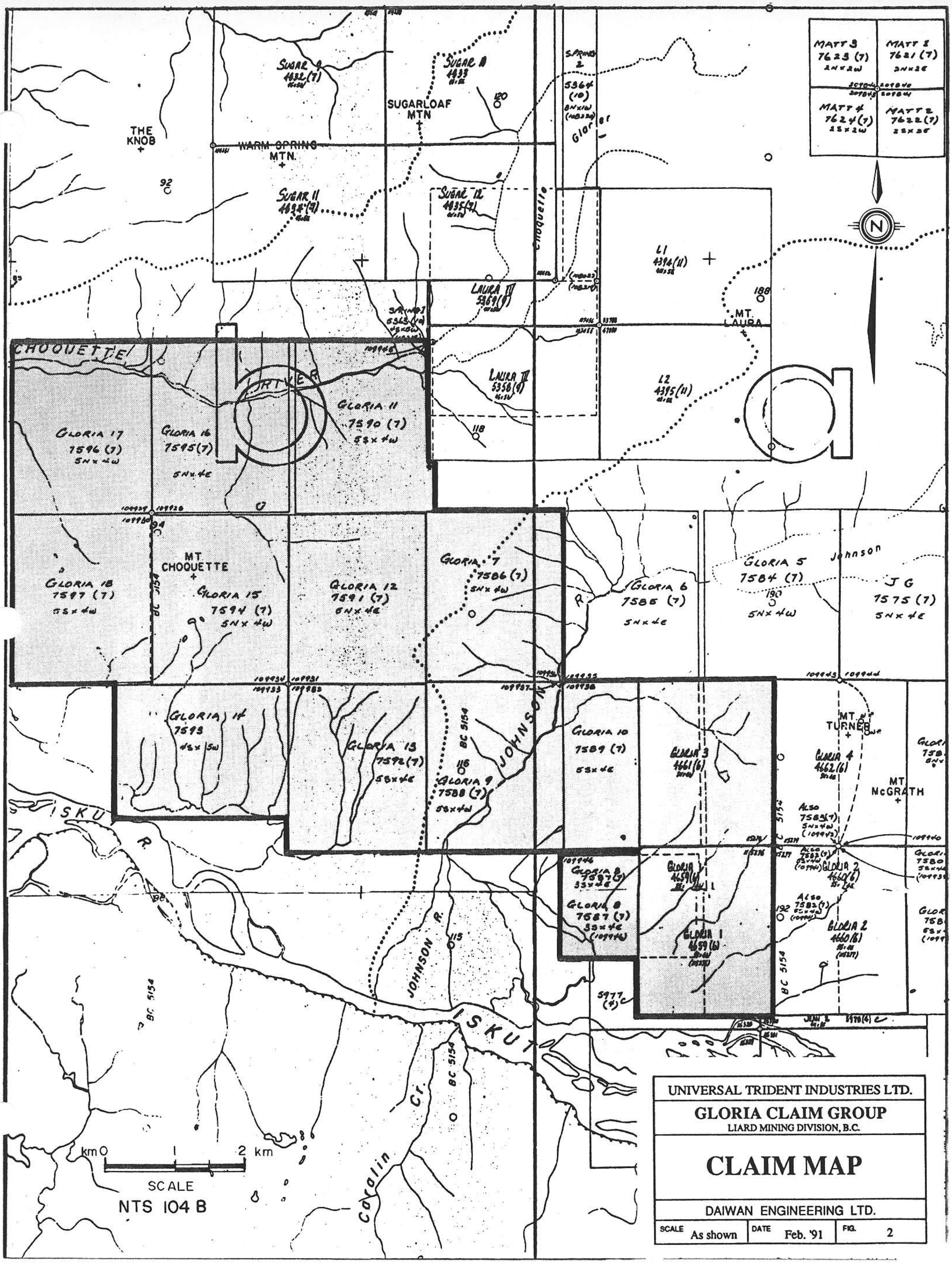
The Gloria property is comprised of the Gloria 1, Gloria 3 and Gloria 7 - 18 mineral claims, totalling 272 units, recorded within the Liard Mining Division.

The claims are shown in Figure 2, and the claim data are listed below:

CLAIM STATUS

Claim	Units	Record Number	Record Date	Current Expiry Date	Owner
GLORIA 1	20	4659	June 20/88	June 20/91	Daiwan Engineering Ltd.*
GLORIA 3	20	4661	"	"	"
GLORIA 7	20	7586	July 11/90	July 11/91	"
GLORIA 8	12	7587	"	"	"
GLORIA 9	20	7588	"	"	"
GLORIA 10	20	7589	"	"	"
GLORIA 11	20	7590	"	"	"
GLORIA 12	20	7591	"	"	"
GLORIA 13	20	7592	"	"	"
GLORIA 14	20	7593	"	"	"
GLORIA 15	20	7594	"	"	"
GLORIA 16	20	7595	"	"	"
GLORIA 17	20	7596	"	"	"
GLORIA 18	20	7597		"	"

* Universal Trident Industries Ltd. has earned a 50% interest in the property by an earlier consideration, subject to a 2% NSR.



UNIVERSAL TRIDENT INDUSTRIES LTD.
GLORIA CLAIM GROUP
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.
CLAIM MAP
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.
SCALE As shown
DATE Feb. '91
FIG. 2
km 0 1 2 km
SCALE
NTS 104 B
THE KNOB
WARM SPRING MTN.
SUGARLOAF MTN
MT CHOQUETTE
MT LAURA
MT TURNER
MT McGRATH
CHOQUETTE RIVER
ISKUT R.
ISKUT
JOHNSON R.
JOHNSON
Coralin Cr.
BC 5154
SUGAR 9 4432 (7)
SUGAR 11 4434 (7)
SUGAR 12 4435 (7)
LAURA III 5369 (9)
LAURA II 5358 (9)
L1 4394 (11)
L2 4395 (11)
MATT 3 7623 (7)
MATT 1 7621 (7)
MATT 4 7624 (7)
MATT 2 7622 (7)
GLORIA 17 7596 (7) 5N x 4W
GLORIA 16 7595 (7) 5N x 4E
GLORIA 11 7590 (7) 5S x 4W
GLORIA 18 7597 (7) 5S x 4W
GLORIA 15 7594 (7) 5N x 4W
GLORIA 12 7591 (7) 5N x 4E
GLORIA 7 7586 (7) 5N x 4W
GLORIA 6 7585 (7) 5N x 4E
GLORIA 5 7584 (7) 5N x 4W
JG 7575 (7) 5N x 4E
GLORIA 14 7593 4S x 5W
GLORIA 13 7592 (7) 5S x 4E
GLORIA 9 7588 (7) 5S x 4W
GLORIA 10 7589 (7) 5S x 4E
GLORIA 3 4661 (6)
GLORIA 4 4662 (6)
GLORIA 8 7587 (7) 5S x 4E
GLORIA 1 4659 (6)
GLORIA 2 4660 (6)

HISTORY

Exploration work in the Gloria property area has been concentrated along the larger rivers. Placer miners passed through the area enroute to the historic Klondike and Cassiar gold fields. Some placer mining has occurred on the bars of the Stikine River as far upstream as Telegraph Creek (Kerr, 1948).

Geological mapping of the lower Iskut, Craig and Stikine rivers was performed by the Geological Survey of Canada from 1926 to 1929 (Kerr, 1948). Kerr (1948) described several showings and recognized the mineral potential of the Iskut River area.

Exploration work was concentrated in the Bronson Creek area, east of the Gloria property, in the early 1900s. Little additional work was done until regional prospecting and stream sediment sampling in the 1970s which focused attention on the area. Two significant gold deposits were delineated in the Johnny Mountain/Bronson Creek area during the 1980s: Snip (1.4 million tons at 21.9 g/t) and Skyline (982 thousand tons at 24.1 g/t) (Kopochinski, 1988).

During 1988, Northwind Ventures Ltd. performed exploration on the Gloria 1 - 4 mineral claims which had been staked to cover the Johnson mineral occurrence. Favourable assay results for base metals and geochemically anomalous gold concentrations were found on the Gloria 1 and 3 mineral claims (Atkinson, 1989). A further program budgeted to cost $250,000 was recommended.

In 1989, Northwind Ventures Ltd. agreed to assign the Gloria 1 and 3 mineral claims to Daiwan Engineering Ltd. in return for the settlement of a claim dispute in the Unuk River area. Subsequently, further claims were staked by both Daiwan Engineering Ltd. and Northwind Ventures Ltd. in the Gloria property area.

In 1988 and 1989, spectacular drill results for the Calpine Resources Inc. discovery at Eskay Creek indicated the potential for the Iskut River area to also host stratabound volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style deposits. There was considerable exploration during 1989 for Calpine-style deposits within Hazelton Group rocks.

At the same time, Eurus Resource Corp. and Thios Resources Inc. were evaluating their Rock and Roll property approximately 29 km east of the centre of the Gloria property. They announced drill results from a volcanogenic style massive sulphide deposit in the older Stuhini Group rocks. They reported a uniform stratigraphic unit averaging 25 metres in width, and containing two to three distinct mineralized zones, over a strike length of 200 metres (The Northern Miner, Feb. 11, 1991). Assay results show that drill cores of the mineralized "Black Dog" horizon on the Rock and Roll property contain up to 15.21 opt silver, 0.459 opt gold, 1.52% lead, 5.45% zinc and 1.68% copper. The Black Dog horizon within these drill holes is up to 5.0 m (16.4 ft.) wide (The Northern Miner, March 4, 1991).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The lower Iskut River area is underlain by early Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Stuhini and Hazelton groups which lie within an uplift known as the Stewart Complex (Grove, 1968). This area lies within the Intermontane Belt, near the eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Figure 3).

The Lower Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group are the main host rocks for mineral deposits in the Johnny Mountain/Snip and Stewart areas. Hazelton Group rocks overlie the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group.

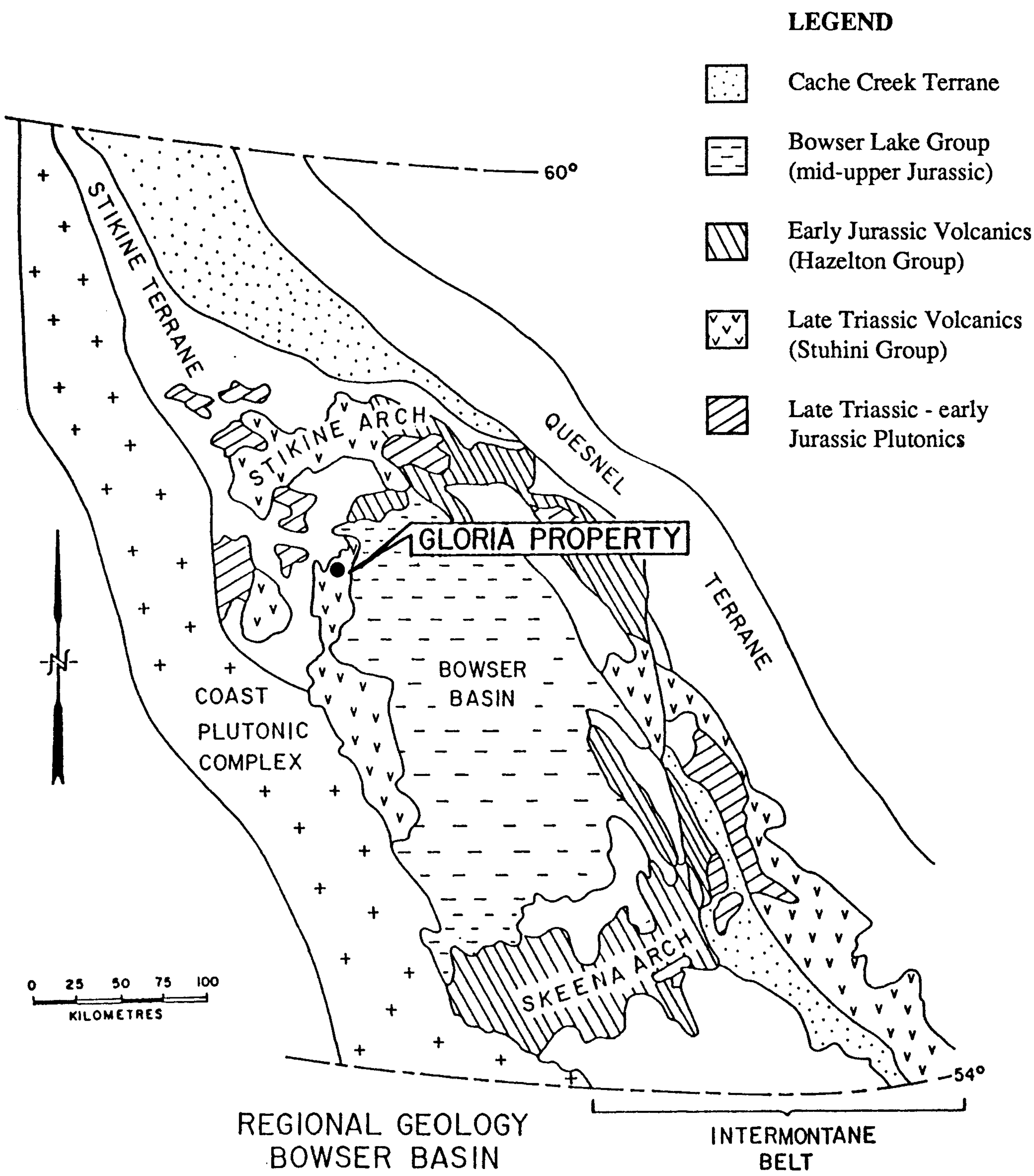
Both the Hazelton and Stuhini Group rocks are intruded by granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex which range in age from Paleozoic to Tertiary. These intrusions may be related to the gold deposits discovered to date in the Iskut area.

Stuhini Group rock units likely extend west and north from the Rock and Roll occurrence onto the Gloria property (Figure 4). The rocks at Twin Glacier-Hoodoo Mountain area, 22 km east of the Gloria property and north of the Rock and Roll occurrence, have been mapped as Stuhini Group by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Fillipone and Ross, 1988).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Preliminary geological mapping by Northwind Ventures Ltd. (Atkinson, 1989) has shown that the geology of the Gloria property area varies considerably from that indicated by Kerr (1948).

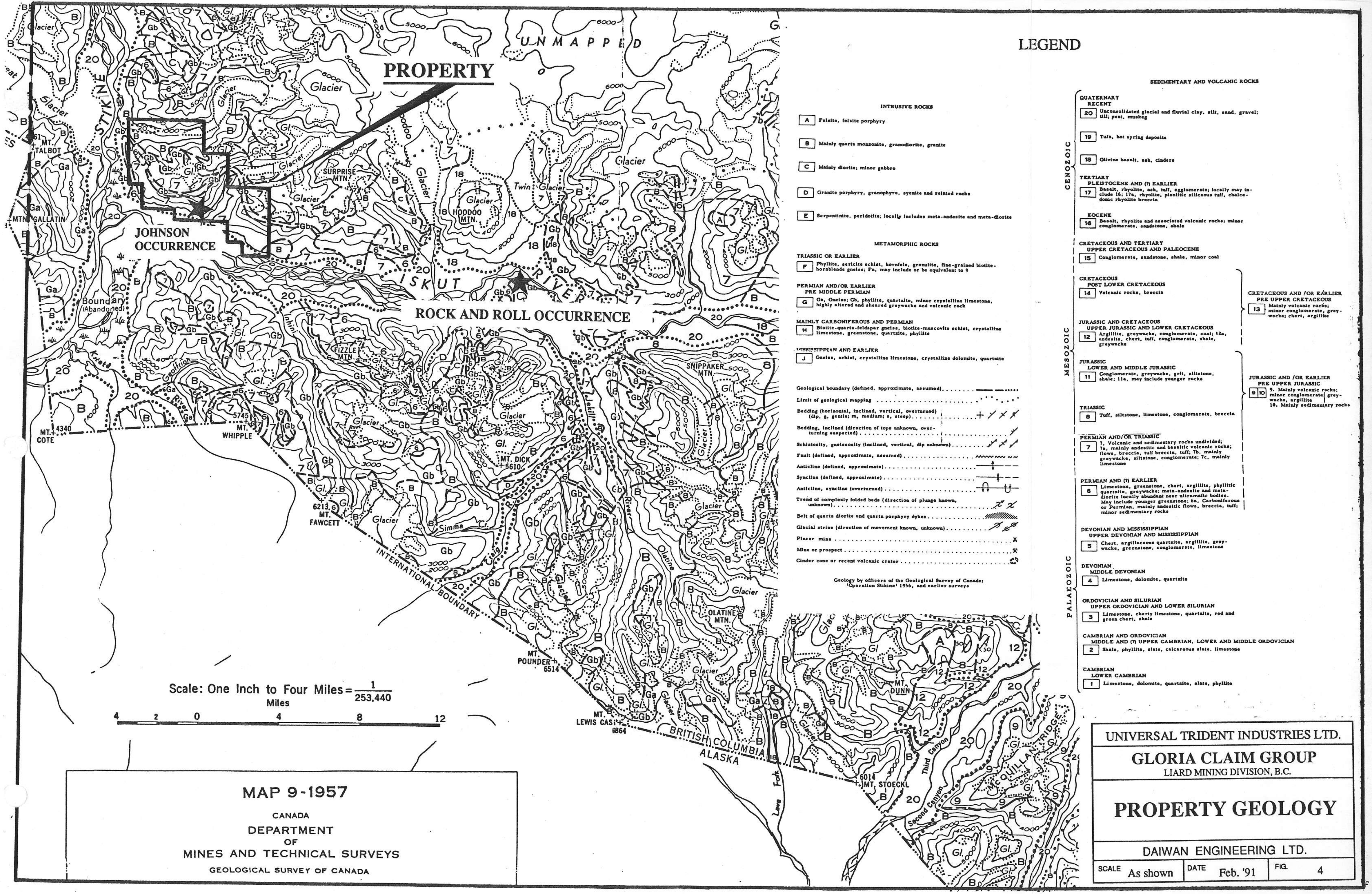
A 'frying pan'-shaped intrusive plug of granodiorite and diorite intrudes ferruginous mudstones, siltstone and argillite west of Mount Turner (Figure 5). A series of northeast and northwest trending felsite dykes on the northern side of the plug 'handle' appear to be related to later igneous activity in the area.

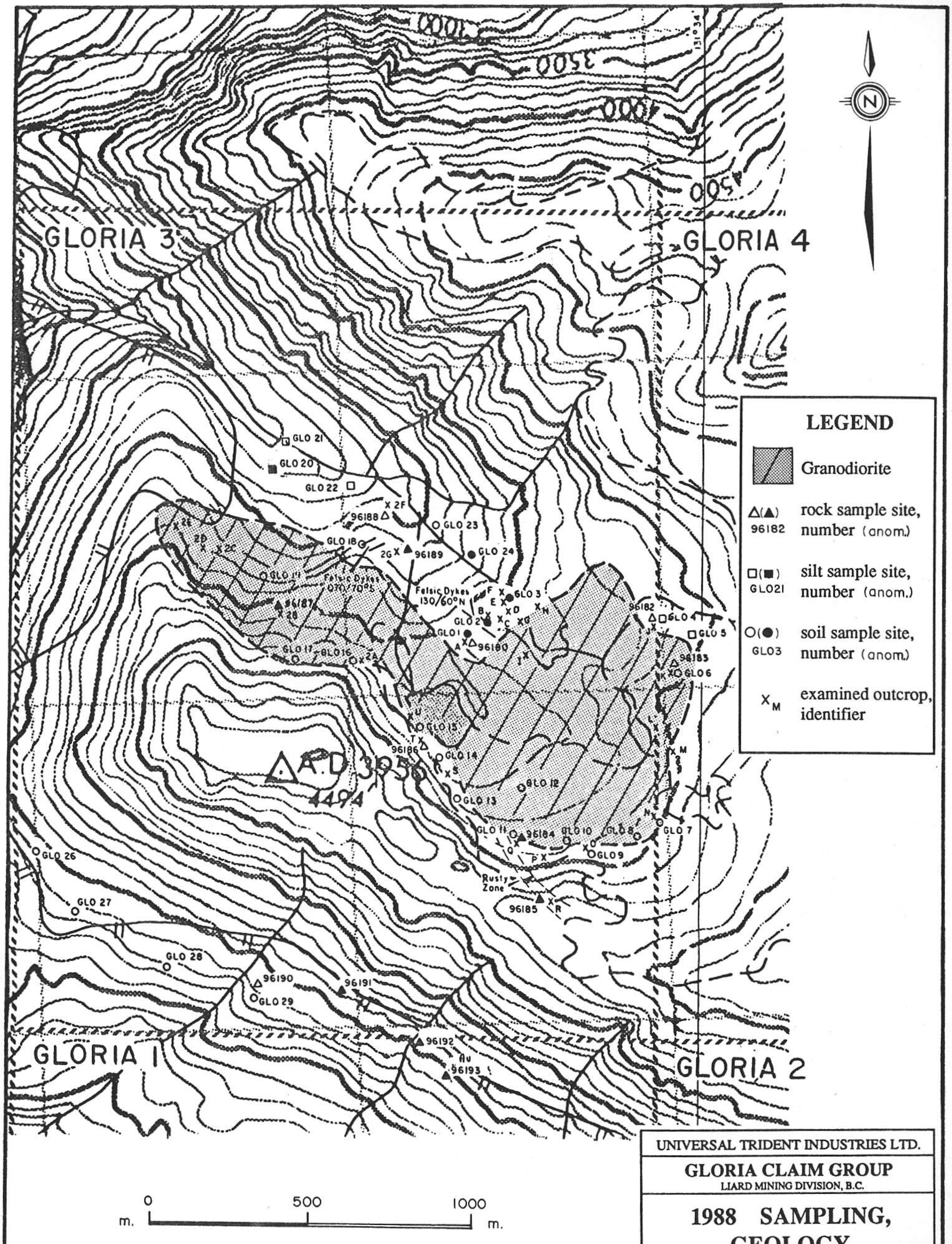


REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BOWSER BASIN
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Outline of terrane boundaries and major rock groups of the Jurassic and Triassic – modified from Thomson, 1985).

UNIVERSAL TRIDENT INDUSTRIES LTD.		
GLORIA CLAIM GROUP LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.		
SCALE As shown	DATE Feb. '91	FIG. 3


PROPERTY
JOHNSON OCCURRENCE
ROCK AND ROLL OCCURRENCE
UNMAPPED
STIKINE
ISKUT RIVER
MT. TALBOT
MTN GALLATIN
SURPRISE MTN.
HOODOO MTN.
Twin Glacier
Boundary (Abandoned)
FIZZLE MTN.
SNIPPAKER MTN.
MT. DICK 5610
MT. WHIPPLE 5745
MT. COTE 4340
MT. FAWCETT 6213
MT. POUNDER 6514
MT. LEWIS CASS 6864
OLATINE MTN.
MT. DUNN
MT. STOECKL 6014
McQUILLAN RIDGE
Second Canyon
Third Canyon
Love Fork
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA
Scale: One Inch to Four Miles = 1/253,440
Miles
4 2 0 4 8 12
MAP 9-1957
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
LEGEND
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
A Felsite, felsite porphyry
B Mainly quartz monzonite, granodiorite, granite
C Mainly diorite; minor gabbro
D Granite porphyry, granophyre, syenite and related rocks
E Serpentinite, peridotite; locally includes meta-andesite and meta-diorite
METAMORPHIC ROCKS
TRIASSIC OR EARLIER
F Phyllite, sericite schist, hornfels, granulite, fine-grained biotite-hornblende gneiss; Fa, may include or be equivalent to 9
PERMIAN AND/OR EARLIER
PRE MIDDLE PERMIAN
G Ga, Gneiss; Gb, phyllite, quartzite, minor crystalline limestone, highly altered and sheared greywacke and volcanic rock
MAINLY CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN
H Biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss, biotite-muscovite schist, crystalline limestone, greenstone, quartzite, phyllite
MISSISSIPPIAN AND EARLIER
J Gneiss, schist, crystalline limestone, crystalline dolomite, quartzite
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Limit of geological mapping
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned) (dip, g, gentle; m, medium; s, steep)
Bedding, inclined (direction of tops unknown, overturning suspected)
Schistosity, gneissosity (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline, syncline (overturned)
Trend of complexly folded beds (direction of plunge known, unknown)
Belt of quartz diorite and quartz porphyry dykes
Glacial striae (direction of movement known, unknown)
Placer mine
Mine or prospect
Cinder cone or recent volcanic crater
Geology by officers of the Geological Survey of Canada: 'Operation Stikine' 1956, and earlier surveys
SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS
CENOZOIC
QUATERNARY
RECENT
20 Unconsolidated glacial and fluvial clay, silt, sand, gravel; till; peat, muskeg
19 Tufa, hot spring deposits
18 Olivine basalt, ash, cinders
TERTIARY
PLEISTOCENE AND (?) EARLIER
17 Basalt, rhyolite, ash, tuff, agglomerate; locally may include 16; 17a, rhyolite, pisolitic siliceous tuff, chalcedonic rhyolite breccia
EOCENE
16 Basalt, rhyolite and associated volcanic rocks; minor conglomerate, sandstone, shale
MESOZOIC
CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY
UPPER CRETACEOUS AND PALEOCENE
15 Conglomerate, sandstone, shale, minor coal
CRETACEOUS
POST LOWER CRETACEOUS
14 Volcanic rocks, breccia
CRETACEOUS AND /OR EARLIER
PRE UPPER CRETACEOUS
13 Mainly volcanic rocks; minor conglomerate, greywacke; chert, argillite
JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS
12 Argillite, greywacke, conglomerate, coal; 12a, andesite, chert, tuff, conglomerate, shale, greywacke
JURASSIC
LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
11 Conglomerate, greywacke, grit, siltstone, shale; 11a, may include younger rocks
JURASSIC AND /OR EARLIER
PRE UPPER JURASSIC
9 10 9. Mainly volcanic rocks; minor conglomerate, greywacke, argillite 10. Mainly sedimentary rocks
TRIASSIC
8 Tuff, siltstone, limestone, conglomerate, breccia
PERMIAN AND/OR TRIASSIC
7 7, Volcanic and sedimentary rocks undivided; 7a, mainly andesitic and basaltic volcanic rocks; flows, breccia, tuff breccia, tuff; 7b, mainly greywacke, siltstone, conglomerate; 7c, mainly limestone
PALAEOZOIC
PERMIAN AND (?) EARLIER
6 Limestone, greenstone, chert, argillite, phyllitic quartzite, greywacke; meta-andesite and meta-diorite locally abundant near ultramafic bodies. May include younger greenstone; 6a, Carboniferous or Permian, mainly andesitic flows, breccia, tuff; minor sedimentary rocks
DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN
UPPER DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN
5 Chert, argillaceous quartzite, argillite, greywacke, greenstone, conglomerate, limestone
DEVONIAN
MIDDLE DEVONIAN
4 Limestone, dolomite, quartzite
ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND LOWER SILURIAN
3 Limestone, cherty limestone, quartzite, red and green chert, shale
CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN
MIDDLE AND (?) UPPER CAMBRIAN, LOWER AND MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN
2 Shale, phyllite, slate, calcareous slate, limestone
CAMBRIAN
LOWER CAMBRIAN
1 Limestone, dolomite, quartzite, slate, phyllite
UNIVERSAL TRIDENT INDUSTRIES LTD.
GLORIA CLAIM GROUP
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.
SCALE As shown
DATE Feb. '91
FIG. 4



UNIVERSAL TRIDENT INDUSTRIES LTD.

GLORIA CLAIM GROUP
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

1988 SAMPLING, GEOLOGY

DAIWAN ENGINEERING LTD.

SCALE	DATE	FIG.
As shown	Feb. '91	5

From Atkinson, J.R. (1989)

Siltstone, argillite, mudstone and minor amounts of quartzite, grit and fine grained conglomerate are the sedimentary rocks mapped by Northwind Ventures Ltd. in the property area. Bedding strikes northeasterly (020°) and dips 30° to the southeast.

Kerr (1948, p.77) described the Johnson River showing as a quartz vein one foot (locally as much as 10 feet) wide along a well-defined fracture zone within andesitic tuffs. This zone strikes northeasterly (040°) and dips 60° northwest. Vein material is chiefly quartz, with some galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and pyrite. The vein is exposed for 200 feet; however, parts of the exposure are inaccessible because of the steep topography. A representative sample of the better part of the main vein assayed trace gold, 10.82 opt silver, 3.43% copper, 5.04% lead and 1.47% zinc. This occurrence is plotted on Figure 4.

1988 WORK PROGRAM SUMMARY

Geological mapping and geochemical rock, soil and silt sampling were performed during October, 1988 by Northwind Ventures Ltd. This work was concentrated near a newly mapped granodiorite intrusion within the Gloria 3 mineral claim, and on the south-facing slopes on the property (Figure 5). The following summary is taken largely from Atkinson (1989).

Soil samples were collected at various intervals along traverses generally parallel to topographic contours; sample locations were determined by observed rock type, presence of till or colluvium and mineralization. The silt samples were obtained from one stream system draining westward from the central part of the claims and crossing the granodiorite intrusive.

In general, gold and base metal values were low, but anomalous variations were noted. Samples containing anomalous or possibly anomalous copper, gold, silver and/or zinc concentrations are shown by solid symbols on Figure 5.

Soils from the centre of the Gloria 3 mineral claim contain anomalous concentrations of copper (to 375 parts per million [ppm]), silver (to 2.2 ppm) and gold (10 to 30 parts per billion [ppb]). This area is interesting because here felsite dykes cut the metasediments. The only rock sample containing anomalous (42 ppb) gold was collected in this area; this rock is pyrite-bearing quartzite intruded by felsite dykes.

Other zones extending to the southwest from the centre of the Gloria 3 mineral claim show elevated copper concentrations of 105 to 202 ppm, with associated higher silver and gold levels. The trend of these zones appears to parallel the regional strike of the sedimentary rock units.

A list of samples taken during 1988 forms part of Appendix 1.

DISCUSSION

The recent recognition of VMS type deposits in the Hazelton Group rocks at Eskay Creek, and now in the older Stuhini Group rocks on the Rock and Roll claims, provides a significant new impetus for the evaluation of the Johnson River mineral occurrence and the Gloria property.

The mineralization at the Johnson River showing on the Gloria property is within the same rock unit package which hosts the Rock and Roll occurrence. The Johnson River showing appears similar in character to the Rock and Roll occurrence with both having copper, lead, zinc, high silver and low gold values.

Available geological maps of the Gloria property area show that Stuhini Group rocks strike westerly along the Iskut River valley then bend north into the Stikine River valley. The limestone marker horizon mapped as "Gb" or "6" on Figure 4 shows the general trend of the rock units through this area.

Contour lines on 1:50,000 scale governmental aeromagnetic maps trend westerly along the Iskut River valley, then bend northward at the junction with the Stikine River valley, paralleling the trend of the Stuhini Group rock units.

It appears that geophysical techniques have successfully delineated the massive sulphide-bearing stratigraphic unit at the Rock and Roll property. Similar testwork will be the major focus of exploration work on the Gloria property. Detailed geological mapping and sampling are needed to define other mineralized areas on the Gloria mineral property.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The limited exploration to date has outlined several areas of interest for follow-up work.

2. The area of felsite dykes north of the granodiorite 'handle' mapped by Northwind Ventures Ltd. geologists in 1988 has anomalous gold and base metal concentrations in soil, silt and rock samples.

3. A gossanous zone on the southern contact of the granodiorite which yielded rock samples with anomalous concentrations of base metals, especially copper, warrants additional work. This zone of interest appears to extend southward to an area where grab rock samples contain anomalous copper values (to 1,461 ppm).

4. The geological setting of the Gloria claims appears identical to that of the VMS style deposit on the Rock and Roll property. The similar geology, with base metal values obtained during 1988 exploration, requires that extensive geophysical surveying, geological mapping and sampling be carried out on the Gloria property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Airborne very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM), multi-frequency EM, and magnetometer surveying should be conducted along north/south flight lines across the property.

2. Geochemical stream sediment sampling should be attempted along all accessible stream drainages with analysis of the panned heavy concentrates for base and precious metals and their associated trace elements.

3. Extensive prospecting and geological mapping should be carried out across the property, with detailed mapping of all zones of interest.

4. Whole rock samples should routinely be analyzed for NaO + K_2O · MGO because areas of deficient or enhanced levels can be related to volcanogenic massive sulphide style deposits.

David J Pawliuk

PROPOSED BUDGET

The following Phase I Budget is proposed for the Gloria Property.

Phase I

Airborne VLF-EM, EM and magnetometer survey		$ 60,000
Ground Progam (One Month)		
Mobilization		
4 men, camp, airfares	$ 6,500	
Geological mapping and prospecting		
50 man days @ $300		
50 man days @ $360	33,000	
Heavy mineral sampling		
2 men x 10 days x $330	6,600	
Helicopter		
15 days x 1.5 hrs x $900 (incl. fuel)	20,250	
Assays:		
200 soils @ $13.50	2,700	
150 rocks @ $20.00	3,000	
Freight	2,000	
Vehicle rentals	1,000	
Camp equipment rental	800	
Radio and telephone rentals	2,000	
Food		
4 men x 30 days x $85	10,200	
Field supplies	1,000	59,350
		119,350
GST		8,354
Contingency and GST		7,296
TOTAL		$ 135,000

PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase II

Contingent on favourable results from Phase I exploration work, a program of detailed follow-up work, including diamond drilling of suitable targets, will be required on the Gloria property.

Mobilization	$ 4,500	
Geologist - 20 days @ $360	7,200	
Field assistants - 4 x 20 days x $250	20,000	
Helicopter support	10,000	
Camp, accommodations, etc.	7,500	$ 51,200
Diamond Drilling		
Mobilization	10,000	
Drilling 1,550 feet at $45.00/foot all-inclusive	69,750	
Helicopter support	10,000	89,750
GST		9,866
Contingency and GST		14,184
Total		**$ 165,000**
TOTAL OF PHASE I AND II		**$ 300,000**

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David J. Pawliuk, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist for Daiwan Engineering Ltd. with offices at 1030 - 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta with a degree of B.Sc., Geology.

3. I am a member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

4. I have practised my profession continuously since 1975.

5. This report is based on a report on the Gloria property by J. R. Atkinson, and on the reports of others working in the area.

6. I have not visited the Gloria property.

7. I have no interest, either direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any such interest, in the properties or securities of Universal Trident Industries Ltd.

8. This report, when quoted in full, may be used by Universal Trident Industries Ltd. for stock exchange requirements and for the raising of funds.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
DAVID J. PAWLIUK

David J. Pawliuk, B.Sc., P.Geol.
March 5, 1991

Daiwan Engineering Ltd.
1030 - 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G5
Phone: (604) 688-1508

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_______________ (1978)	Hoodoo Mountain, British Columbia, Sheet 104B/14; G.S.C. Map 9236G (Aeromagnetic).
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<u>APPENDIX 1</u>

1988 EXPLORATION WORK

Rock and Soil Sample Descriptions

Analytical Results

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1988 Exploration Work - Rock and Soil Descriptions

Location	Description
A	Thin bedded ferruginous mudstone and siltstone with minor quartz veining and calcite; trace pyrite in 3 m thick fault zone at 20/30°E; Sample 96180
B	Felsite dyke (1.0 m) in fine grained clastic (argillite); dyke trends 130/60°NE; GLO 2 soil
C	Float at bottom of cliff; argillite with ribbon quartz/calcite veins and traces of pyrite on fractures at 140/20°NE; Sample 96181
D	Granodiorite dyke; medium grained, greenish grey, porphyritic feldspar; abundant faults and dykes in many orientations
E	Mudstone, weakly ferruginous and gently warped; bedding 020/30°E; GLO 3 soil
F	Felsite dyke (30 cm wide); fine grained, siliceous
G	Granodiorite, massive medium grained unmetamorphosed
H	Contact granodiorite to east, metasediments to west
I	Massive diorite-granodiorite
J	Blocks in till of fractured siltstone with 1% pyrite on fractures and minor calcite veining; GLO 4 silt; GLO 5 silt at break in slope
K	Angular blocks at edge of talus; granodiorite with 5 to 20 thick cm calcite veins with trace pyrite; GLO 6, Sample 96183
L	Large Outcrop granodiorite/diorite
M	Massive grit/fine conglomerate
N	Massive granodiorite; GLO 7 soil

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O	Contact between granodiorite to west and mudstone to east, with fracturing at 30/40°N; GLO 9 soil
P	Diorite
Q	Angular block of mafic volcanic flow; pyrite up to 1%; GLO 11 soil, Sample 96184
R	Angular blocks of altered (bleached) quartz stockwork, veined with trace pyrite; train of gossanous blocks up to glacier; Sample 96185
S	Blocks of argillite and siltstone
T	Large angular block in talus of calcite vein; Sample 96186
U	Large blocks massive monzonite
2A	Outcrop monzonite/granodiorite; GLO 16 soil
2B	Numerous large boulders of monzonite with minor ferruginous argillite xenoliths; source is just above
2C	Blocks of fine grained monzonite with a trace of disseminated pyrite on fractures; Sample 96187
2D	Fine grained grey-white sucrosic quartzite
2E	Large outcrop and blocks of monzonite
2F	Large block in creek bottom; silicified, thin bedded argillite with iron stains; pyrite up to 1% on fractures; Sample 96188
2G	Fine grained quartzite with trace pyrite on fractures intruded by felsite dykes; Sample 96189

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Soil Samples

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
GLO 1	26*	2.2*	318+
GLO 2	14	2.2*	373*
GLO 3	30*	1.5+	375*
GLO 6	10	0.2	128
GLO 7	6	0.2	84
GLO 8	10	0.1	94
GLO 9	9	0.2	121
GLO 10	7	0.2	105
GLO 11	9	0.1	87
GLO 12	5	0.1	97
GLO 13	10	0.1	86
GLO 14	10	0.2	132
GLO 15	6	0.2	76
GLO 16	11	0.2	169
GLO 17	5	0.1	137
GLO 18	11	0.9	202
GLO 19	5	0.6	25
GLO 23	11	0.2	105
GLO 24	17+	0.3	142
GLO 25	<5	0.7	53
GLO 26	<5	0.1	8
GLO 27	<5	0.1	7
GLO 28	8	0.1	4
GLO 29	<5	0.2	13
Mean (M)	10	0.4	122.8
Standard Deviation (SD)	6.4	0.6	104.0
* Anomaly M+2SD	23	1.6	331
+ Possibly Anomalous M+1SD	16	1.0	227

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Rock Samples

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
96180	<5	0.1	21	2	66
96181	5	<0.1	4	<2	9
96182	<5	0.4+	121	2	20
96183	<5	<0.1	38	<2	57
96184	10+	0.5*	160+	5	40
96185	<5	0.2	177+	2	60
96186	<5	<0.1	6	<2	11
96187	<5	0.2	109	3	99+
96188	<5	0.1	74	7	49
96189	42*	<0.1	78	6	40
96190	<5	<0.1	66	<2	29
96191	7	0.5*	96	8*	131*
96192	5	0.2	1461*	<2	9
96193	<5	<0.1	203+	2	54
Mean (M)	3.8	0.17	89	3	48.5
Standard Deviation (SD)	2.5	0.16	64	25	35
* Anomalous M+2SD	8.8	0.49	217	8	118.5
+ Possibly Anomalous M+1SD	6.3	0.33	153	5.5	83.5

Silt Samples

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
GLO 4	10	0.1	117
GLO 5	5	0.1	115
GLO 20	13+	0.1	121+
GLO 21	8	0.1	93
GLO 22	8	0.2	99
Mean (M)	8.8	0.12	109
Standard Deviation (SD)	3	0.04	12
* Anomalous M+2SD	14.8	0.21	133
* Possibly Anomalous	11.8	0.16	121

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Phone: (604) 688-1508