TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CRUZ DE MAYO PROPERTY, SONORA MEXICO
PREPARED FOR SILVERCREST MINES INC.

Report for NI 43-101

Authors:

N. Eric Fier, C.P.G., P.Eng.

C. Stewart Wallis, P.Geo.

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1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) was retained by J. Scott Drever, President of SilverCrest Mines Inc. (SVL), to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Cruz de Mayo property, in northeastern Sonora, Mexico. The purpose of this report is to support an initial estimate of Mineral Resources. This report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Disclosure Standards for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

SVL has completed a program of sampling, diamond drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling sufficient to produce an estimate of mineral resources containing a significant silver resource that, based on the configuration of the deposit and favourable topography, could potentially be partially mined by open pit methods. The resource estimate at a cut-off of 30 g/t Ag is stated in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1 MINERAL RESOURCES
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

Classification	Tonnes	g/t Ag	Contained Ounces Ag
Indicated	1,141,000	64.15	2,353,400
Inferred	6,065,000	66.50	12,967,100

Notes.
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. The cut-off grade of 30 g/t Ag was used.
3. A specific gravity of 2.54 was used.

In Scott Wilson RPA's opinion, the classification of Mineral Resources for the Cruz de Mayo property is appropriate and conforms to the definitions as stated by NI 43-101 and set out in the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council on December 11, 2005 (CIM definitions).

Additional drilling is required to delineate the extent of the mineralization to the north, down dip and to investigate the potential for higher grade mineralization at

structural intersections. The mineralized zone has excellent potential to host additional resources within the immediate area. The proposed Phase III budget of $870,000 is designed to advance the property by further delineation of the resource base. The program includes detailed underground sampling, RC and diamond drilling, and further resource modelling.

Contingent upon the successful completion of the Phase III program, a pre-feasibility study may be warranted at an estimated cost of $750,000.

Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that the property warrants the recommended budget.

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The Cruz de Mayo property is approximately 150 km northeast of the state capital city of Hermosillo, Sonora. The Cruz de Mayo property can be easily accessed year round by paved highways east from Hermosillo to the community of Cumpas and from there by a gravelled road, a distance of 12 km.

The property consists of two concessions with a total nominal area of 452 ha. The Cruz de Mayo concessions are contiguous within the area. All concessions are surveyed on the ground by a registered land surveyor at the time of location. A concession in Mexico does not confer any ownership of surface rights. The Cruz de Mayo concessions are located on private land, and it will be necessary to deal with the owner.

The new Mexican Mining Regulations, signed in February 2005 and put into effect in January 2006, provide for all concessions to be valid for a period of 50 years. Taxes, based on the surface area of the concession, are due in January and June of each year at an annual cost of approximately US$2,000.

Under the terms of an agreement dated December 6, 2006, SVL has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the El Gueriguito Concession by making staged option payments of US$120,000 over a period of three years. There are no applicable work commitments to the property owner and there is a 2.5% NSR royalty with a buyout of 1% NSR for $1 million. No payments have been made to date.

The Cruz de Mayo Project is a historic high-grade silver producer. Although there are no official records, historic production from both open-cut and underground mining has been estimated from the dumps and old workings to be 10,000 tonnes at a grade of 0.5 g/t Au and 150 g/t Ag.

During the late 19th to early 20th century, an unnamed company operated the Cruz de Mayo mine until it was abandoned at the onset of the Mexican Revolution of 1910. During this period underground development work was completed including four adits (Uno, Dos, Tres and Cuarto) for a total of approximately 600 m of excavation. All adits except Adit Dos are caved and inaccessible.

During the 1970s and 1980s, Tormex Development Inc. (Tormex) of Toronto, Canada, drilled 16 core holes on the property. Detailed core logs are available for the first five holes with only cross-sectional information, with composite assay results available for the remaining 11 holes.

Since the early 1990s, the property has been dormant. Underground channel sampling was completed by Minera Looker, S.A. de C.V., in the early 1990s and consisted of approximately 50 samples in Adit Dos. The average grade of these samples was estimated at 0.45 g/t Au and 159 g/t Ag.

The property is located in the Basin and Range Province, west of the Sierra Madre Occidental mountain range. A thick succession of shallow marine siliclastic and carbonate sediments was deposited in the northwest trending rift-basin during Late Jurassic time. These sediments were overlain by intermediate to felsic rocks during the

Late Cretaceous to Middle Tertiary time. The primary rock types observed on the property are Tertiary andesite and rhyolite flows. These units have been uplifted and strike north-south with a dip of 10º to 45º southwest.

The main mineralized zone consists of quartz veining, quartz veinlets and stockwork, banded quartz, and vuggy quartz associated with northwest trending structures cross-cutting the volcanic units, with rhyolite the preferred host. This fractured zone is approximately 2.5 km in length with a width of 200 m. The thickness of the silver mineralization is one metre to 87 m, averaging approximately 30 m. The mineralized zone dips from 10º to 30º to the southwest and has been tested to a depth of approximately 200 m from surface.

Tormex completed two core drilling programs in the early 1970s and early 1980s. The first program consisted of five holes totalling 419.7 m and the second program consisted of 11 holes totalling 452.2 m.

SVL completed a core drill program in early 2005 consisting of three holes totalling 379.4 m and a succeeding program in 2006 consisting of 20 core holes totalling 1,812.9 m. In the spring of 2007, SVL completed an RC drilling program consisting of 24 holes totalling 2,828 m.

In 2007, SVL carried out six bottle roll tests on representative samples collected from the Cruz de Mayo property. This work was completed by Sol & Adobe S.A. de C.V. in Hermosillo, Mexico, in association with the University of Sonora. Results of a three-day leach at minus 10 mesh indicated an average 55.7% recovery for silver. Reagent consumption was 1.0 kg/t of cyanide consumption. Lime consumption was 4.8 kg/t. Further bottle roll tests to optimize cyanide and lime consumptions on average grade composites were recommended.

The resource estimate was carried out using a block model constructed in GEMS (Gemcom). The block model consisted of blocks measuring ten metres along strike, five

metres across strike, and ten metres vertically. No rotation was applied to the model. Grade for silver were interpolated into the blocks using Ordinary Kriging.

Samples within the mineralized zone were composited to two metre lengths. Estimates were run in two passes, with the first limited to a minimum of two and a maximum of 12 composites, and the second, a minimum of one and a maximum of 12. No more than three composites were allowed to be captured from any one drill hole. Search ellipsoids were 67 m x 59 m x 28 m (i.e., the variogram range) for the first pass, and 90 m x 90 m x 50 m for the second. A specific gravity of 2.54 based on test work was used in the model.

No measured resources were estimated. Indicated blocks were those estimated in the first pass (i.e., at the variogram range search distance), with a minimum of six composites, and distance to the nearest composite of 35 m or less. Inferred blocks were all blocks estimated in the second pass plus those first-pass blocks not captured in the Indicated category.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) was retained by J. Scott Drever, President of SilverCrest Mines Inc. (SVL), to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Cruz de Mayo property, in northeastern Sonora, Mexico. The purpose of this report is to support an initial estimate of Mineral Resources. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

SVL is a junior mining company listed on the TSX-V Exchange, with an emphasis on silver projects. The current property holdings include exploration and advanced stage projects in Mexico and El Salvador.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Site visits were carried out by C. Stewart Wallis, P.Eng., Associate Geologist with Scott Wilson RPA, on April 19, 2006, and again on November 16, 2007. N. Eric Fier has visited the property numerous times over the last six months.

During the site visit, discussions were held with various geological personnel from SVL, including Eric Fier who is president of the Mexican company, Nusantara de Mexico S.A. de C.V.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Item 21 References.

TABLE 2-1 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the SI (metric) system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

μ	micron
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
μg	microgram
A	Ampere
a	annum
AA	Atomic Absorption
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic metres per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia.	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
ft	foot
ft/s	foot per second
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
hr	hour
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
in	inch
in^2	square inch
J	Joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km^2	square kilometre
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million)
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
min	minute
MASL	metres above sea level
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	Megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/dmt	ounce per dry metric tonne
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	Volt
W	Watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) for SilverCrest Mines Inc. (SVL). The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to Scott Wilson RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by SVL and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, Scott Wilson RPA has relied on ownership information provided by SVL. SVL has obtained a Title Opinion completed by an independent attorney that confirms SVL's legal rights to the claimed areas. Scott Wilson RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Cruz de Mayo Project and expresses no legal opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Cruz de Mayo property is approximately 150 km northeast of the state capital city of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, near the intersection of 30º12' north latitude, and 109º50' west longitude (Figure 4-1). The community of Cumpas is located 12 km southeast of the property. The area is covered by the INEGI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática) "Agua Cliente" topographic map at a scale of 1:50,000, sheet H12-B84.

The property consists of two concessions with a total nominal area of 452 ha (Table 4-1). The Cruz de Mayo concessions are contiguous within the area (Figure 4-2). The concessions are registered with Mexico Mines Registry in Hermosillo and Mexico City in the name of Nusantara de Mexico, S.A de C.V. (Nusantara), and Minera Looker, S.A. de C.V (Minera Looker). Nusantara, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SVL, has an option agreement to acquire the concession held by Minera Looker. The concessions are surveyed on the ground by a registered land surveyor at the time of location.

TABLE 4-1 CONCESSIONS
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

Concession number	Inception Date/ Expiry Date	Concession name	Owner	Size (ha)
224223	April 2005/April 2055	Cruz de Mayo 2	Nusantara SA de CV	434
165535	October 1979/ October 2029	El Gueriguito	Minera Looker SA de CV	18
			TOTAL	**452**

The Cruz de Mayo 2 concession was purchased in 2005 for approximately $10,000 from Mineral Cascabel, S.A. de C.V., a Mexican geological consulting company. No further obligations apply.

Under the terms of an agreement dated December 6, 2006, SVL has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the El Gueriguito Concession by making staged option

payments of US$120,000 over a period of three years as follows: on transfer of Minera Looker company shares, US$20,000; within six months of the transfer, US$20,000; within twelve months, US$25,000; within twenty-four months, US$25,000; within thirty-six months, US$30,000.

No payments have been made to date as the property transfer is still in progress. There are no applicable work commitments to the property owner and there is a 2.5% NSR royalty with a buyout of 1% NSR for $1 million.

The new Mining Regulations, signed in February 2005 and put into effect in January 2006, provide for all concessions to be valid for a period of 50 years. Taxes, based on the surface area of the concession, are due in January and June of each year at an annual cost of approximately US$2,000. All tax payments have been completed to date.

A concession in Mexico does not confer any ownership of surface rights. However, use of surface rights for exploration and production can be obtained under the terms of various acts and regulations if the concession is on government land. The Cruz de Mayo concessions are located on private land, and it will be necessary to deal with the owner(s).

Work permits required for the exploration work have been obtained. The Mexican government issues an environmental permit (Environmental Assessment) for all proposed exploration work and a follow up inspection of required reclamation.

FIGURE 4-1 LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 4-2 PROPERTY MAP

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The Cruz de Mayo property can be easily accessed year round by paved highways east from Hermosillo to Ures, a distance of approximately 90 km, then northeast along a paved secondary road to the community of Cumpas a distance of approximately 70 km and by a gravelled maintained road 12 km northwest of Cumpas.

CLIMATE

The climate is typically Sonoran desert, with the dry season from October to May. Average rainfall is estimated at 300 mm per annum. Seasonal temperatures vary from 10ºC to +40ºC. Summer afternoon thunderstorms are common and can temporarily impact on the local electrical service. Flash flooding is common in the area.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Water for drilling is readily available near the property from the accessible local water wells. Water for a production facility could come from a local groundwater source, a pre-constructed reservoir or the nearby river approximately 7 km east of Cruz de Mayo.

Electrical power is readily available from nearby sources that currently supply municipalities, agriculture and mines.

Sufficient area is available for a processing plant, waste dumps and leach pad or tailings disposal on the property, provided that the surface rights can be obtained from the current owners.

The mining centres of Nacozari and Cananea are the closest urban area of any size (population of 10,000 and 30,000, respectively), and are about 30 km to 80 km north by

paved road from the property. Most services and supplies are available in Cananea, but it may be necessary to go to Hermosillo, 170 km southwest of the property, for heavier machine shop, fabrication, and engineering services. Both communities are considered exploration and mining centres. Alternatively, Tucson, Arizona, is approximately a five-hour drive from the property.

Northern Mexico has significant precious and base metal mines and there are numbers of people with experience in mining and processing of those commodities. Many of the trades and skills learned there would be transferable to a new operation. The nearby Cananea and La Caridad (Nacozari) mines are considered some of the largest mines in North America.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Cruz de Mayo project has several buildings on site used for core and reverse circulation (RC) sample storage. There is no electric power on site.

A spring is located near the camp with minor water flows. A small water reservoir is located approximately 3 km northwest of the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located on the western edge of the north-trending Sierra Madre Occidental, geographically adjacent to the Cumpas valley. Elevations range from 800 m ASL to 1,600 m ASL, with the project located on the range front at a lower elevation respective to the mountains immediately west.

Vegetation is scarce during the dry season. During the wet season, various blooming cactus, trees and grasses are abundant in drainage areas.

6 HISTORY

The Cruz de Mayo Project is a historic high-grade silver producer. Although there are no official records, historic production from both open-cut and underground mining has been estimated from the dumps and old workings at 10,000 tonnes at a grade of 0.5 g/t Au and 150 g/t Ag.

During the late 19th to early 20th century, an unnamed company operated the Cruz de Mayo mine until it was abandoned at the onset of the Mexican Revolution of 1910. During this period underground development work was completed including four adits (Uno, Dos, Tres and Cuarto) for a total of approximately 600 m of excavation. All adits except Adit Dos are caved and inaccessible.

After World War II, intermittent small scale mining was carried out by local companies. There are no records available for this production. Local residents suggest that approximately 5,000 tonnes was shipped to the nearby La Caridad smelter for flux at a grade of 0.5 g/t Au and 150 g/t Ag. No old tailings remain onsite.

During the 1970s and 1980s, Tormex Development Inc. (Tormex) of Toronto, Canada, drilled 16 core holes on the property. Detailed core logs are available for the first five holes with only cross-sectional information, with composite assay results available for the remaining 11 holes.

The property has been dormant since the early 1990s. Underground channel sampling was completed by Minera Looker in the early 1990s and consisted of approximately 60 samples in Adit Dos. The average grade of these samples was estimated at 0.45 g/t Au and 159 g/t Ag. Sampling locations can not be verified at this time.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The State of Sonora is dominated by three physiographic provinces, which trend north-south and parallel the Sierra Madre Occidental. The property is located in the Basin and Range Province, which is part of the Sonora Desert subprovince, while the other two provinces consist of the Transitional Zone and the High Plateau (Figure 7-1).

The Late Proterozoic rifted continental margin of the North American plate lies approximately 120 km west of the property area. The passive continental margin was the depositional site of a thick sequence of shallow marine shelf carbonate and siliclastic rocks, which is unconformably overlain by volcanic and volcaniclastic formations. The rocks resulted from east-directed subduction of the Farallon Plate beneath the North American plate during the Early and Middle Jurassic and concurrent continental arc volcanism. A large crustal-scale shear zone termed the Mojave-Sonora Megashear is thought to be the result of reactivation of the North American Plate margin. Left lateral movement along this northwest trending shear likely placed the North American craton against the Caborca Terrane, which is located to the west.

A thick succession of shallow marine siliclastic and carbonate sediments (the Bisbee Group) was deposited in the northwest trending rift-basin which is believed to have resulted from the back-arc extension during Late Jurassic time. These sediments filling the rift basin (Chihuahua trough) were overlain by intermediate to felsic rocks during the Late Cretaceous to Middle Tertiary time.

The northwest trending shear and associated faults appear to be an important control on mineralization in the region. The structural preparation along the faults localized the conduits for mineral bearing solutions. The heat source for the mineralizing solutions was likely from the plutonic rocks which are common in Sonora. These intrusives are considered batholithic and calc-alkaline, volcanic-arc plutons which are Middle Jurassic

FIGURE 7-1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

to Tertiary in age. There are several major copper porphyries hosted by these intrusions located at Cananea, Nacozari and La Caridad which are proximal to Cruz de Mayo.

LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The primary rock types observed on the property are the Tertiary andesite and rhyolite flows (Figure 7-2, 7-3). These units have been uplifted, thrust faulted and strike approximately north-south with a dip of 10º to 45º west.

All the volcanic units in the immediate area of the Cruz de Mayo deposit exhibit propylitic to silicic alteration. Within the main mineralized zone, widespread silicification proximal to quartz veining is present. Within the andesite beds, chloritic alteration increases away from the mineralized zone.

The mineralized zone is associated with a rhyolite host bed (lithologic control) which strikes approximately north-south, dipping an average of 25º to the west. Underlying the favourable bed is a thrust-fault which may be related to mineralization and has been infilled with quartz and calcite. The mineralized zone is approximately 2.5 km in length with a true width from one metre to 87 m, averaging approximately 30 m. The zone dips from 10º to 30º to the southwest and has been tested to a depth of approximately 200 m from surface. Splaying and cross-cutting northeast trending structures appear to influence mineralization which occurs at intersections and along a northeast trend.

Intrusives have been identified at Cruz de Mayo and include andesite porphyry dikes and granodiorite stocks. The heat source for mineralization appears to be associated with these intrusives.

The main zone is infilled with quartz veining, quartz veinlets and stockwork, banded quartz, and vuggy quartz. Minor breccia is found locally at areas of fault intersections. An unidentified green-yellow mineral (sulfosalt?) is associated with silver mineralization. Iron oxides including limonite, jarosite, goethite and hematite are associated with

mineralization. Significant manganese oxides are located in the southeast part of the mineralized zone near an intrusive contact.

FIGURE 7-2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

FIGURE 7-3 CROSS SECTION A-A'

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization at Cruz de Mayo occurs as a series of quartz veins and stockworks typical of volcanic dome low-sulphidation deposits found in the Sierra Madres and elsewhere in the world, such as Silver Standard Resources Inc.'s Pitarrilla deposit in Durango, Mexico. These deposits form in predominantly felsic sub-aerial volcanic complexes in extensional and strike-slip structural regimes. Samples collected primarily by SVL show a geochemical signature of Ag+Pb+Zn+Cu+Au+Ca+Mn which is consistent with a high level low-sulphidation system.

The mineralization is the result of ascending structurally controlled low-sulphidation silica-rich fluids into a near-surface environment. Mineral deposition takes place as the fluids undergo cooling by fluid mixing, boiling and decompression. Brecciation of the mineralized zone appears to be due to explosive venting from nearby intrusive(s) followed by deposition of the mineralization by ascending fluids.

A large intrusive (granodiorite to granite) that exists approximately 500 m west of Cruz de Mayo may be associated with the mineralization.

9 MINERALIZATION

The ratio of gold to silver of the Cruz de Mayo deposit is estimated to be 1:800, with minor lead, zinc and copper. The mineralization is associated with stockworks in Tertiary felsic volcanics, which is exposed on the surface for approximately 2.5 km with a true width of one metre to 87 m, averaging 30 m. Underground workings have confirmed mineralization along 200 m of this strike length over an average width of 30 m for the low grade (average 34 g/t) and 5 m for the higher grade (>150 g/t) silver mineralization. The zone consists of multiple-banded quartz veins and stockworks, with associated silver sulfosalts (?), fluorite, calcite and minor sulphides. Bonanza ore shoots (greater than 500 g/t Ag) appear to be present but require more definition to determine their full extent.

The permeable nature of the fractured zones has allowed significant oxidation to occur to at least 150 m below the surface. The deepest core hole intersected the mineralized zone at approximately 150 vertical metres and shows oxidation.

Metal zonation appears to correspond to northwest-trending regional lineaments that are intersected by northeast-trending structures that crosscut the mineralized zone and form high grade shoots. No vertical zonation is apparent. Minor sulphides have been observed only in a few locations within the mineralized zone.

Alteration within the deposit is widespread and pervasive, with the most significant being silicification, kaolinization, and chloritization. Kaolin has formed primarily along structures and contacts, which are deeply weathered and oxidized. Limonite within the oxide zone consists of a brick-red colour after pyrite, brown goethite and local yellow jarosite. Manganese occurs locally as pyrolusite and minor psilomelane.

Gangue minerals consist of quartz, calcite, chlorite and fluorite. Analysis shows calcium content of up to 15% in the thrust fault gauge.

10 EXPLORATION

Exploration carried out previous to SVL's acquisition has been discussed in Item 6 History.

In 2006 and the first half of 2007, SVL completed an extensive exploration program at Cruz de Mayo, which included surface mapping and sampling, core drilling and RC drilling as presented in the following sections. The drill results are provided in Tables 17-2 and 17-3 under Item 17 Mineral Resources.

SURFACE SAMPLING

Minor surface sampling was completed by SVL in June 2006 under the direction of N. Eric Fier, CPG, P.Eng. and co-author of this report. Sampling was designed to follow-up on previous surface results reported by Tormex. Limited SVL results were consistent with Tormex results.

11 DRILLING

Tormex completed two core drilling programs in the early 1970s and early 1980s. The first program consisted of five holes totalling 419.7 m and the second program consisted of 11 holes totalling 452.2 m. The drilling company used for this work is unknown.

SVL completed a core drill program in early 2005 consisting of three holes totalling 379.4 m. Drilling was completed by Major Drilling de Mexico (Major), a subsidiary of Major Drilling Canada of Ontario, using a Longyear 38 drill and associated support equipment.

The 2005 core holes (NQ size) were drilled to test the down dip projection of surface mineralization. Two holes were vertical (CM05-01, 02) and one hole (CM05-03) was angled from hole number 02 to utilize a single drill pad.

SVL completed a core drill program in 2006 consisting of 20 holes totalling 1,812.9 m. Drilling was completed by Major, using a Longyear 38 drill and associated support equipment.

Core holes (NQ size) were drilled on 100 m to 150 m sections along the northwest trending strike of the mineralized zone. All holes but one were drilled vertically. Periodic downhole surveys were completed to test hole deviation. Most of the holes were short and showed little to no change in orientation.

Of the 20 core holes, 19 were drilled near perpendicular to the mineralized structure at 90º. At this drill angle, most of the intercepts are considered to be at or near true thickness of mineralization.

In the spring of 2007, SVL completed an RC drilling program consisting of 24 holes totalling 2,828 m. The holes were drilled at various angles with both true and apparent thicknesses.

The location of the drill holes is shown on Figure 11-1 and a summary of the most significant drill hole intercepts used in the resource estimate are presented in Table 17-2.

FIGURE 11-1 DRILL PLAN

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Knowledge of the sampling methodology for work completed prior to 2006 is limited. All sampling completed by Minera Looker is inadequately documented to determine the approach.

For the 2005 and 2006 core drilling program, core was collected in plastic core boxes and labelled for hole identification and location. Each day, the core boxes are collected and delivered to the core laydown area located on the property. The core is measured for further identification and recovery and then geologically logged. After identifying the mineralized zone, core is selected for splitting in half with a hydraulic hand splitter. Sampling intervals are determined geologically. Once split, the core is placed in a plastic bag with a label and marked with the sample number. The remaining core is stored on the property in an enclosed area at the camp site or in the yard (under cover) at the company house in Cumpas.

Sampling of the 2006 RC drill program consisted of collecting rock chips in plastic bags in one-metre intervals and labelling each with a sample number. Duplicate samples were collected for each interval with a small amount of chips collected in plastic chip boxes for geological logging. Every day, the marked plastic bags and chip boxes were collected and delivered to the camp located on the property where the individual bags were prepared for shipping.

All surveying, including drill hole collars, was completed by Nusantara personnel using GPS. The drill collars are marked in the field with a concrete cap or PVC pipe.

Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that the sampling has been supervised by professionals and in general appears to meet accepted industry standards.

13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The methodology of the sample preparation and analysis of the historical programs is not well documented.

SVL surface, underground and drill samples were collected over selected intervals, placed in plastic bags and periodically shipped to ALS Chemex in Hermosillo, Mexico, for preparation with subsequent shipping of sample pulps by ALS Chemex to their North Vancouver lab for geochemical analysis. All analyses were completed using standard 30 gram fire-AA finish for gold and ICP for multiple geochemical analyses including silver. Gravimetric analysis was completed for overlimit assays on gold and silver. After comparison of the various methods and validation, all silver analysis were carried out using four-acid digestion.

Typical internal standards and checks on the labs were completed by both ALS Chemex and ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (ACME) during analysis of Cruz de Mayo samples. SVL did not insert standards or blanks in the field. Duplicate samples were analyzed as discussed in Item 14 Verification.

Security of samples before 2006 is unknown. Security for the SVL samples was completed using typical tagging and tracking of samples up to delivery to the laboratory.

Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis and security are acceptable, were supervised by professionals and in general meet accepted industry standards.

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14 DATA VERIFICATION

In April 2006, Scott Wilson RPA collected select samples for verification, including a surface channel sample and quarter splits of drill core. The samples were put into sealed tamper proof plastic bags and delivered by Mr. Wallis to the ALS Chemex lab in Hermosillo, Mexico.

Samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverized to 90 percent passing minus 150 mesh. Gold was determined by a 30-gram fire assay with an AA finish and rerun with a gravimetric finish if the value was greater than 0.1 g/t. All silver assays were 30-gram-fire assay with an aqua regia finish. Results are shown in Table 14-1.

TABLE 14-1 SCOTT WILSON RPA SAMPLING

SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

Location	Company	Sample number	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au % Diff	Ag % Diff
Media de Luna (surface)	SVL Scott Wilson RPA	590911 H038627	2.5 2.0	0.090 0.124	53.5 44.3	-27	21
Oasis stockwork	SVL Scott Wilson RPA	585084 H038628	2.0 2.0	0.007 0.005	0.5 0.6	40	-17
DH CM05-02, 42.35 to 44.2m	SVL Scott Wilson RPA	560844 H038629	1.85 1.85	0.090 0.109	135.0 103.0	-17	31

Overall, the grade comparisons are considered to be within acceptable ranges.

Under the recommendation and direction of ALS Chemex Labs in Hermosillo, all mineralized samples where re-analyzed for silver using a four-acid digest analytical method. This method for silver analyses is standard practice for most silver deposits in Northern Mexico and Southwest U.S.A. The justification for such analyses is based on silver geochemistry whereby the silver mineralization is not fully digested under standard fire/AA finish or ICP analysis using aqua regia. A specific case history for this silver geochemistry and impact on silver grades is presented by Minefinders Corp. Ltd. (Minefinders) for the Dolores Project also located in Northern Mexico (refer to

Minefinders' website for more information). At Dolores, reanalysis increased the average silver grades by over 30%.

Results and comparison of ICP and four-acid digest methods for SVL samples along with quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) for duplicate analysis of the four-acid digest method are presented in Table 14-2. For QA/QC, analyses were completed at ALS Chemex and ACME in Vancouver on ALS Chemex pulps from core sampling. Figures 24-1 and 24-2 of Appendix 1 are Thompson-Howarth and scatter plots illustrating the variance between the two sets of duplicate analysis. Figure 24-3 illustrates the comparison between the ICP and four-acid method.

TABLE 14-2 ALS VS CHEMEX ASSAYS - ICP VS 4-ACID
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

SAMPLE #	ALS Chemex ICP41 Ag ppm	ALS Chemex 4 acid Ag ppm	ACME 4 acid Ag gm/t	ALS ICP vs ALS 4 Acid % change	ALS ICP vs ACME 4 Acid % change	ALS-ACME % change	ALS-ACME >10 g/t % change
560506	11.2	35	35	213	213	0	0
560511	20.7	48	44	132	113	8	8
560516	6.3	20	21	217	233	-5	-5
560524	0.5	1	1	100	100	0	
560530	1.6	5	5	213	213	0	
560535	2.3	6	4	161	74	33	
560540	0.8	2	3	150	275	-50	
560568	1.3	2	1	54	-23	50	
560577	3.6	7	5	94	39	29	
560588	147.0	230	207	56	41	10	10
560593	1.7	2	4	18	135	-100	
560608	9.6	18	17	88	77	6	6
665329	5.8	12	11	107	90	8	8
665334	1.0	1	1	0	0	0	
666432	1.5	6	4	300	167	33	
666437	1.2	3	3	150	150	0	
666442	1.0	1	1	0	0	0	
666508	1.0	1	1	0	0	0	
666513	0.2	1	1	400	400	0	
666518	0.5	3	1	500	100	67	
666523	0.3	3	1	900	233	67	
666577	1.7	5	4	194	135	20	

SAMPLE #	ALS Chemex ICP41 Ag ppm	ALS Chemex 4 acid Ag ppm	ACME 4 acid Ag gm/t	ALS ICP vs ALS 4 Acid % change	ALS ICP vs ACME 4 Acid % change	ALS-ACME % change	ALS-ACME >10 g/t % change
666582	1.8	7	6	289	233	14	
666598	3.7	9	9	143	143	0	
666607	4.2	8	9	90	114	-13	
666612	2.8	8	9	186	221	-13	
666617	0.6	1	1	67	67	0	
666622	1.0	3	1	200	0	67	
666627	6.3	22	19	249	202	14	14
666632	0.8	3	3	275	275	0	
666637	0.5	2	1	300	100	50	
666642	0.7	2	1	186	43	50	
666647	0.6	2	1	233	67	50	
666652	1.4	4	3	186	114	25	
666669	0.3	2	1	567	233	50	
666712	0.7	4	1	471	43	75	
666717	247.0	501	372	103	51	26	26
666722	1.7	10	12	488	606	-20	-20
666778	3.2	13	12	306	275	8	8
666783	1.0	6	6	500	500	0	
666795	24.6	63	67	156	172	-6	-6
666878	3.1	14	11	352	255	21	21
666883	9.4	31	32	230	240	-3	-3
666888	10.9	25	27	129	148	-8	-8
666989	1.6	6	8	275	400	-33	
666999	1.5	4	1	167	-33	75	
621507	1.5	5	3	233	100	40	
621512	1.6	5	7	213	338	-40	
666932	0.7	3	1	329	43	67	
621522	1.0	1	1	0	0	0	
621533	0.5	2	1	300	100	50	
621538	0.4	2	3	400	650	-50	
621543	5.7	17	11	198	93	35	35
621548	0.2	2	1	900	400	50	
621559	3.7	7	13	89	251	-86	-86
621579	1.8	5	5	178	178	0	
621592	2.0	6	4	200	100	33	
Mean	19.6	42	35.8				
Av diff				232	166	12	0

Although the ACME results have a higher detection limit, the limited results on the duplicate pulps show consistent overall correlation of grades between laboratories.

The resource estimate is based on the use of four-acid digest analytical results.

Core recoveries from the SVL 2006 drill program were considered to be poor in the mineralized zone. Recoveries ranged from nil to +80%. Due to the poor recoveries, RC drilling was completed to collect representative samples for comparison purposes.

Twin holes were completed using core drilling and RC drilling. Tables 14-3 and 14-4 show the comparisons.

TABLE 14-3 SILVERCREST CORE VERSUS TORMEX CORE
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

SVL Drill Hole Number	From	To	Interval	Weighted Average Ag g/t	Tormex Drill Hole Number	From	To	Interval	Weighted Average Ag g/t
CM06-05	10.0	13.4	3.4	78.3	CM-01	6.8	30.8	24.0	35.0
CM06-06	27.1	40.8	13.8	26.9	CM-04	4.0	42.0	38.0	42.6
CM06-07	14.8	25.6	10.8	55.8	CM-02	13.9	31.9	18.0	93.3
CM06-09	10.3	32.6	22.3	6.0	CM-05	9.55	29.6	20.0	159

TABLE 14-4 SILVERCREST REVERSE CIRCULATION VERSUS TORMEX CORE
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

SVL Drill Hole Number	From	To	Interval	Weighted Average Ag g/t	Tormex Drill Hole Number	From	To	Interval	Weighted Average Ag g/t
CMRC07-27	9.0	13.5	4.5	16.3	CM-01	6.8	30.8	24	35
CMRC07-25	30.0	40.5	10.5	106.4	CM-04	4	42	38	42.6
CMRC07-26	15.0	25.5	10.5	77.5	CM-02	13.9	31.9	18	93.3
CMRC07-24	25.5	33.0	7.5	29.2	CM-05	9.55	29.6	20	159

Results of both the core and RC twin holes completed by SVL show inconsistencies in mineralized thicknesses and grade. These inconsistencies suggest that mineralization can be variable in the deposit and that the Tormex results are optimistic. The difference in grade may be due to the difference and inaccuracy in analytical procedures from the 1970s to present day. Due to these inconsistencies, the Tormex data have been excluded from the database for resource estimation.

Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that the data meet accepted industry standards and are suitable for use in estimating resources.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties as defined by NI 43-101.

16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

In May 2007, six representative samples were collected by Nusantara from RC coarse rejects from storage at ALS Chemex in Hermosillo. Initial bottle roll testing was completed under the direction of Sol & Abode Ingenerias, S.A. de C.V. (Sol & Adobe), at the metallurgical lab at the University of Sonora, Hermosillo. Results of a three-day leach at minus 10 mesh are shown in Table 16-1.

TABLE 16-1 SVL BOTTLE ROLL RESULTS
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

Sample no.	Calculated head Ag (g/t)	% Ag Recovery	Consumption NaCN kg/t	Consumption Lime kg/t	ALS Chemex Analysis Ag (g/t)
1	192	66.3	0.9	5.0	251
2	47	62.3	1.0	5.0	54
3	187	59.8	1.8	5.0	189
4	227	81.9	0.6	5.5	391
5	37	37.5	0.9	4.0	52
6	87	26.3	1.1	4.0	116
	Average	55.7	1.0	4.8	

The conclusions made by Sol & Adobe indicate an average 55.7% recovery for silver. Reagent consumption was modest at 1.0 kg/t of cyanide consumption. Lime consumption was 4.8 kg/t. Sol & Adobe recommended further bottle roll tests to optimize cyanide and lime consumptions on average grade composites.

In May 2007, four core samples were collected by Nusantara and sent to the University of Sonora, Hermosillo, for specific gravity analysis. The samples vary from 2.50 to 2.65, with an average gravity of 2.54 which was used in the resource estimation. Since most of the whole core for the mineralized zone was split and used in geochemical analysis, the above specific gravity results represent zones proximal to the mineralization. Further specific gravity test work is recommended within the quartz-enriched mineralized zone.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

MINERAL RESOURCES

The collection and compilation of all information with respect to resource estimation for Cruz de Mayo was completed by SVL and its subsidiary Nusantara. These data were primarily retrieved from Minera Cascabel, S.A. de C.V., Minera Looker and Nusantara personnel. All the available data on core drilling and RC drilling were compiled and entered into Excel data spreadsheets and then imported into a Gemcom database. The current database used for the resource estimation is shown in Table 17-1.

TABLE 17-1 CRUZ DE MAYO DATABASE
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

Data	Number	Number of samples	Metres
TCD-1 to 5*	5	125	419.7
TCP-6 to 16*	11	17	452.2
CM05-01 to 03	3	157	379.4
CM06-04 to 23	20	468	1,812.9
CM07-24 to 50	27	1,910	2,828.0
TOTAL	66	2,677	5,893.3

*not used for resource estimate

Scott Wilson RPA's due diligence of the resource estimation included a review of all surface, underground and drill hole data, the use of surface topography and location of underground workings (insignificant).

The significant drill hole intercepts are shown in Table 17-2. The intercepts are weighted averages of all values greater than 15.0 g/t Ag.

TABLE 17-2 SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERCEPTS
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Weighted Average Ag g/t
CM05-02	40.7	99.6	58.9	110.9
CM05-03	53.1	81.3	28.2	70.8
CM06-08	42.0	68.3	26.2	77.0
CMRC07-24	25.5	33.0	7.5	29.2
CMRC07-25	30.0	40.5	10.5	106.4
CMRC07-26	15.0	25.5	10.5	77.5
CMRC07-27	9.0	13.5	4.5	16.3
CMRC07-28	31.0	54.0	23.0	97.2
CMRC07-31	40.5	43.5	3.0	38.0
CMRC07-32	46.5	60.0	13.5	167.7
CMRC07-33	48.0	78.0	30.0	56.0
CMRC07-33	96.0	100.5	4.5	53.0
CMRC07-34	145.5	155.0	9.5	39.8
CMRC07-35	115.5	202.5	87.0	62.0
CMRC07-36	85.5	88.5	3.0	29.5
CMRC07-38	88.5	93.0	4.5	43.7
CMRC07-38	130.5	142.5	12.0	169.5
CMRC07-39	40.5	46.5	6.0	156.5
CMRC07-40	54.0	63.0	9.0	78.8
CMRC07-41	54.0	60.0	6.0	41.0
CMRC07-42	3.0	51.0	48.0	34.9
CMRC07-43	16.5	96.0	79.5	52.8
CMRC07-44	33.0	37.5	4.5	26.3
CMRC07-44	75.0	88.5	13.5	38.9
CMRC07-48	108.0	189.5	81.5	46.34
CMRC07-49	152.0	189.5	37.5	30.58
CMRC07-50	112.5	118.5	6.0	93.33
Weighted Average			**23.25**	**65.76**

Statistically, the data comprise possibly three different populations. At least two of the separate populations correspond to the high grade versus lower grade silver mineralization.

During data review, it was discerned that there was a zonation of metal grades, with a high-grade zone associated with structural intersections. These boundaries have not been fully established and so could not be applied to the resource estimate. In Scott Wilson RPA's opinion, further review is necessary to resolve this possible structural control.

The topography was created from a detailed aerial flight completed by Eagle Mapping Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. Digital maps using two-metre contours were created. The flight was completed using WGS 84 system versus the ground survey of drill holes in NAD 27. All holes were converted to WGS 84 using a standard spreadsheet equation available on several survey websites. Manual adjustments were made to several holes, with the generated topography being the default. Typically, these adjustments were only a few metres. However, a few holes (CM06-09 and CM07RC-27) required significant manual adjustment to be consistent with topography and field identification. These errors may have been due to GPS field problems or improper written coordinates. Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that detailed surveying of all drill hole coordinates using WGS 84 system is required before any further resource estimation.

BLOCK MODELLING

The resource estimate was carried out using a block model constructed in Gemcom. The block model consisted of blocks measuring 10 m along strike (east-west), 5 m across strike, and 10 m vertically. No rotation was applied to the model. Grade for silver was interpolated into the blocks using Ordinary Kriging. A block model for gold has not been created. The average uncut grade for gold is approximately 0.1 g/t Au, therefore, it is considered minor for estimation purposes.

Wireframe models were constructed of the topographic surface, as well as the two principal mineralized zones. The two zones consist of northwest-striking tabular bodies, which have a shallow dip to the southwest. The topographic digital terrain model (DTM) was then used to clip the mineralized zones model at the ground surface. The clipped mineralized zones (geology shapes) were used to assign a rock code to both the blocks and the sample composites. Geology shapes were constructed from geologic knowledge of the deposit and the use of a 15 g/t Ag cut-off.

STATISTICS

Samples contained within the mineralization wireframe were collected and subject to statistical analysis. Sample statistics are provided in Table 17-3.

TABLE 17-3 SAMPLE STATISTICS
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

	Ag	Au
No. (Total)	502	502
No. (Non-zero)	476	396
Mean	59.40	0.09
Median	29.00	0.03
SD	114.60	0.37
CV	1.93	3.97
Min	1.00	0.005
Max	1,370.00	4.81

The assay data are observed to be moderately to strongly positively skewed, and so in Scott Wilson RPA's opinion, it is appropriate to cap high grades to a predetermined value. The samples were capped at 300 g/t Ag. A total of 12 samples, or 2.5% of the population, were affected by capping at this level.

COMPOSITES

It was observed that the samples were taken over varying lengths and so it was necessary to composite to a uniform length. Samples within the mineralized zone were composited to two-metre lengths, starting at the point where the sample string entered the wireframe solid and progressing at two-metre intervals to the exit point. This resulted in approximately 5% of the total number of composites being less than the prescribed two-metre length. Scott Wilson RPA inspected these composites and is of the opinion that they are of similar grades to the other composites and that using them in the grade estimation will not introduce a bias. Consequently, they were left in the database. Composite statistics are provided in Table 17-4.

TABLE 17-4 COMPOSITE STATISTICS
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

	Ag	Au
Num	488	488
Mean	45.78	0.048
St Dev	53.24	0.071
CV	1.16	1.47
Median	25.18	0.027
Max	300.00	0.488
Min	0.00	0.000

GEOSTATISTICS

A geostatistical analysis was carried out on the composites to derive kriging and search parameters. The kriging parameters derived from the semi-variogram analysis are provided in Table 17-5.

TABLE 17-5 KRIGING PARAMETERS
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

				Ranges			Orientations		
	Nugget	Tot. Sill	% Nug.	Major	Semi	Minor	Major	Semi	Minor
Ag	0.15	0.8	18.75%	67	59	28	030/20	295/15	171/65

The silver model comprises a single spherical model with orientations that closely match one another and the known principal geological structure.

SEARCH PARAMETERS

The grade interpolation was carried out in two passes: the first at the variogram range (Table 17-5), the second using a 90 m x 90 m x 50 m search ellipsoid. For the first pass, estimates were limited to a minimum of two and a maximum of 12 composites, with no more than three composites allowed from any one drill hole. For the second pass, the minimum composite limit was lowered to one.

CLASSIFICATION

No Measured resources were estimated. The Indicated category included blocks estimated in the first pass (i.e., at the variogram range search distance), with a minimum of six composites and distance to the nearest composite of 35 m or less.

The Inferred category was assigned to all blocks estimated in the second pass, plus all first pass blocks not captured in the Indicated assignment.

BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

The block model results were subjected to the following validation exercises:

- Inspection on plan and section views and comparison with assays.
- Comparison of global block and composite mean grades.

The global mean block grade was 59.04 g/t Ag, which compares reasonably well with the mean composite grade of 53.24 g/t Ag.

The block grades were observed to agree well with the composited drill hole sample grades.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The previous extracted underground tonnage has been approximated by historic records and volumetric measurements of underground workings completed by SVL in May 2007. The extracted tonnage and grade is considered insignificant and, therefore, does not impact on the estimated resources.

A specific gravity of 2.54 was used for the resource estimations based on test work as stated in Item 16.

Table 17-6 shows the resource estimate for Cruz de Mayo based on a cut-off grade of 30 g/t Ag:

TABLE 17-6 MINERAL RESOURCES

SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

Classification	Tonnes	g/t Ag	Contained Ounces Ag
Indicated	1,141,000	64.15	2,353,400
Inferred	6,065,000	66.50	12,967,100

Notes.
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. A cut-off grade of 30 g/t Ag was used.
3. A specific gravity of 2.54 was used.

In Scott Wilson RPA's opinion, the classification of Mineral Resources for the Cruz de Mayo property is appropriate and conforms to the definitions as stated by NI 43-101 and set out the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council on December 11, 2005 (CIM definitions).

FIGURE 17-1 3D MODEL

18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

No visual evidence of any environmental problems was observed during the site visit. There is no evidence of prior treatment of the ores on the property and the infrastructure is limited to four adits and several old buildings at the camp site.

Under current Mexican mining law, an environmental assessment report is required for exploitation permitting. This report requires a plan of operations and reclamation plan to World Bank standards. Reclamation bonding is not required but can be discretionary in the near future based on environmental impact.

19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

SVL has completed a program of sampling, diamond and reverse circulation drilling sufficient to produce an estimate of mineral resources containing a significant silver resource that, based on the configuration of the deposit and favourable topography, could potentially be partially mined by open pit methods. The resource estimate at a cut-off of 30 g/t Ag is stated in Table 19-1.

TABLE 19-1 MINERAL RESOURCES
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

Classification	Tonnes	g/t Ag	Contained Ounces Ag
Indicated	1,141,000	64.15	2,353,400
Inferred	6,065,000	66.50	12,967,100

Notes.
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. A cut-off grade of 30 g/t Ag was used.
3. A specific gravity of 2.54 was used.

In Scott Wilson RPA's opinion, the classification of Mineral Resources for the Cruz de Mayo property is appropriate and conforms to the definitions as stated by NI 43-101 and set out in the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council on December 11, 2005.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional drilling is required to delineate the extent of the mineralization to the north, down dip and to investigate the potential for higher grade mineralization at structural intersections. The mineralized zone has good potential to host additional resources within the immediate area.

The property is considered to be at an intermediate exploration stage of development. The following proposed Phase III budget (Table 20-1) for Cruz de Mayo is based on further defining and expanding the current resource by reclassifying Inferred resources into Indicated resources with infill drilling. It is intended that the drill density will be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of a pre-feasibility study. In addition to the drilling, specific detailed work is required as follows:

- Conduct additional systematic underground continuous channel sampling.
- Investigate deposit mineralogy and petrography.
- Complete further metallurgical test work for optimum recovery rates.
- Complete detailed underground geologic mapping.
- Do further specific gravity measurements.
- Commence preliminary environmental baseline studies.
- Complete detailed survey of all drill holes.

TABLE 20-1 PROPOSED BUDGET PHASE III
SilverCrest Mines Inc. - Cruz de Mayo Property, Mexico

Task	Cost per unit	Cost $
Core & RC Drilling	4,000 m @ $150	600,000
Underground Sampling & Assays	100 samples @ $30	3,000
Site preparation		22000
Metallurgical Testing		50,000
Environmental base line studies		50,000
Resource Modelling	20 days @ $1,000	20,000
Geologist	60 man days @$500	30,000
Labour	150 man days @ $20	30,000
Expenses, accommodation,	200 days @ $100	20,000
Contingency		45,000
TOTAL		**870,000**

Contingent upon the successful completion of the Phase III program, a pre-feasibility study may be warranted at an estimated cost of $750,000.

Scott Wilson RPA is of the opinion that the property warrants the recommended budget. The proposed program is subject to variation, depending on results encountered by SVL in the course of the program. SVL may determine that increased spending is warranted if favourable results are encountered and may conclude that less spending or discontinuation of the program is appropriate if unfavourable results are encountered.

21 REFERENCES

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22 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Cruz de Mayo Property, Sonora, Mexico" and dated December 10, 2007, was prepared and signed by the following authors:

"Signed and Sealed"

Dated at Vancouver, BC
December 10, 2007

C. Stewart Wallis, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

"Signed and Sealed"

Dated at Vancouver, BC
December 10, 2007

Nathan Eric Fier, C.P.G., P. Eng.
Chief Operating Officer for
SilverCrest Mines Inc.

23 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

N. ERIC FIER

I, N. Eric Fier, C.P.G., P.Eng., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Cruz de Mayo, Sonora, Mexico", prepared for SilverCrest Mines Inc., and dated December 10, 2007, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the Chief Operating Officer of SilverCrest Mines and President of Nusantara S.A. de C.V. My office address is Suite 405, 1311 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2P3.

2. I am a graduate of Montana Tech, Butte, Montana, in 1984 and 1986 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Engineering and Mining Engineering, respectively.

3. I am registered as a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (Reg.#10622) and a Professional Engineer in British Columbia (Reg.#135165). I have worked as a geologist and mining engineer for a total of 20 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Review and report as a manager and consultant on numerous exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence, operations and regulatory requirements, including:
        - Development Manager for Eldorado Gold on the La Colorado Mine, Sonora Mexico and La Trinidad Mine, Sinaloa Mexico.
        - Geologic review and acquisition of numerous Mexican properties for Eldorado Gold and SilverCrest Mines.
        - Technical Report on the San Marcial Property, Mexico.
        - Technical Report on the El Ocote Project, Honduras.
        - Technical Report on the El Zapote Project, El Salvador.
        - Technical Report on the Santa Elena Project, Mexico.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the Cruz de Mayo Property on several occasions from January 2006 to present.

6. I am responsible for the overall preparation of the Technical Report.

7. I am not independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement before January 2006 with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, as of the date of the report, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated 10th day of December, 2007

"Signed and Sealed"

N. Eric Fier, C.P.G., P.Eng.

C. STEWART WALLIS

I, C. Stewart Wallis, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Cruz de Mayo, Sonora, Mexico", prepared for SilverCrest Mines Inc., and dated Devember 10, 2007, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an Associate Consulting Geologist with Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. My office address is Suite 1204, 1140 W. Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4G1.

2. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, in 1967 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.

3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of British Columbia (Reg.# 372) and Saskatchewan (Reg.# 10829), a Professional Geologist in the State of Wyoming (Reg.# PG-2616) and a Certified Professional Geologist registered with the American Institute of Professional Geologists. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 38 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Review and report as a consultant on numerous exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements, including:
        - Technical Report on the Pitilla Properties, Sonora Mexico
        - Technical Report on the Dolores Property, Mexico
        - Technical Report on the Santa Elena Property, Mexico
    - Managing Director of a consulting company in charge of evaluations, due diligence, and technical reports on a wide variety of commodities throughout the world.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the Cruz de Mayo Property on April 19, 2006 and again on November 16, 2007.

6. I am responsible for the site visit, Items 12, 13, 14 and a review of Item 17.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, as of the date of the report, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated 10th day of December, 2007

"Signed and Sealed"

C. Stewart Wallis, P.Geo.

24 APPENDIX 1

FIGURE 24-1 THOMPSON-HOWARTH PLOT SILVER DUPLICATES

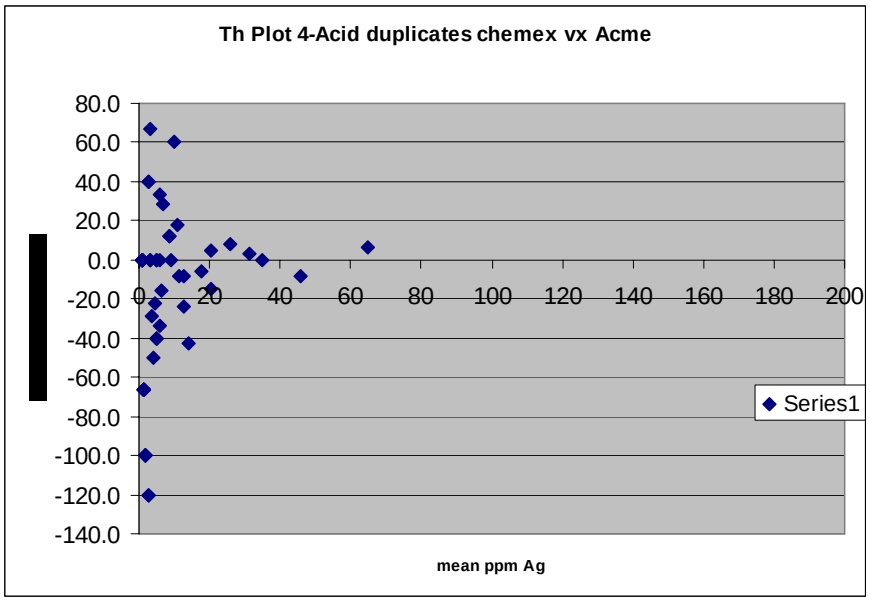

FIGURE 24-2 SCATTER PLOT SILVER DUPLICATES CHEMEX VERSUS ACME

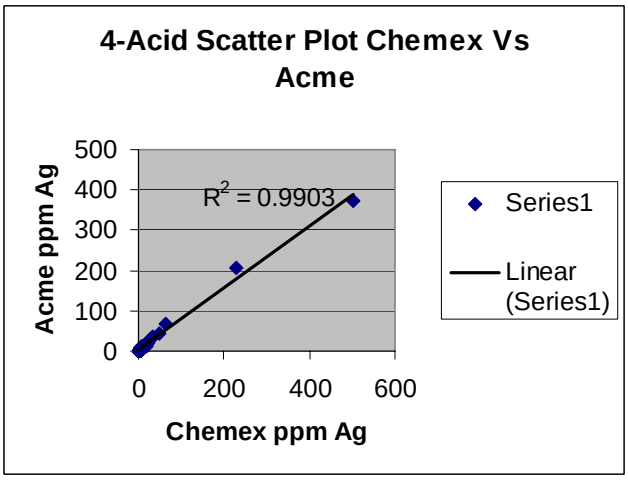

FIGURE 24-3 SCATTER PLOT ICP VERSUS FOUR-ACID