

## SilverCrest Reports Final RC Drill Results and Preliminary Metallurgy at Cruz de Mayo, Mexico

TSX-V: SVL For Immediate Release

**VANCOUVER, B.C. July 26, 2007** – SilverCrest Mines Inc. (the "Company") is pleased to report assay results for the final 4 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes of a total 27 RC holes drilled at its Cruz de Mayo Project in northern Mexico. These results continue to establish the continuity and grade of a silver mineralized zone that is now considered to be the discovery of a significant new silver deposit. The Cruz de Mayo Project is located approximately 180 kilometres northeast of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico and is easily accessible with excellent local infrastructure. The Company owns a 100% interest in 434 hectares and has a contract to purchase an additional 18 hectare concession.

The Company completed three initial core holes in late 2005 to test the possible extension of a small historical silver resource identified in the 1970's and followed up with a 20 core drill program in early 2006. A more recent RC drilling program of 27 holes was completed in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007. (Please see press releases dated July 5, 2007 and May 24, 2007 on the Company's web site, <a href="https://www.silvercrestmines.com">www.silvercrestmines.com</a>, for previously released results).

RC drilling on approximately 100 to 150 metre centres has consistently intersected significant silver mineralization over a strike length of approximately 1.7 kilometres. Significant drill intercepts from these final holes are shown below and include hole CMRC07-48 with **39.0 metres** (**127.5 feet**) **grading 48.0 gpt** (**1.4 opt**) silver (see attached cross section CC). Within the broader mineralized zone there is a higher grade intersection of **6.0 metres** (**19.6 feet**) **grading 131.5 gpt** (**3.8 opt**) silver.

| Hole<br>Number | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Interval<br>(ft) | Weighted<br>Average*<br>Ag gpt | Weighted<br>Average*<br>Ag opt |
|----------------|----------|--------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CMRC07-47      | 91.5     | 97.5   | 6.0          | 19.6             | 68.7                           | 2.0                            |
| CMRC07-48      | 112.5    | 151.5  | 39.0         | 127.5            | 48.0                           | 1.4                            |
| Includes       | 145.5    | 151.5  | 6.0          | 19.6             | 131.5                          | 3.8                            |
| CMRC07-49      | 152.0    | 186.5  | 34.5         | 112.8            | 31.0                           | 0.9                            |
| CMRC07-50      | 69.0     | 73.5   | 4.5          | 14.7             | 556                            | 1.6                            |

<sup>\*</sup>Silver values for wt. avg. are uncut

It should be noted that holes CMR07-48 and 49 ended in the mineralized zone with silver values greater than 34 gpt (1.0 opt) silver. Gold results are pending. Previous gold analysis shows 0.3 to 0.7 gpt gold within the higher grade areas of mineralization. All analyses were completed by ALS-Chemex in Hermosillo, Mexico and North Vancouver, BC.

The oxidized stockwork zone that contains the silver mineralization has been defined over a total strike length of approximately 2.5 kilometres. Approximately 800 metres of this length have been tested with detailed drilling while the remainder has been tested with widely spaced holes. The favorable host for stockwork silver mineralization is a ryholite bed which dips at about 25° to the southwest nearly parallel to the slope of the topography. This "dip slope" makes for potentially low strip ratios for the deposit. The deposit remains open to the northwest and will be the subject of additional work.

The detailed drill area is the subject of a Technical Report that will provide a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate. The report and the resource estimate are nearing completion and will be released as soon as it has been vetted by a third party, independent Qualified Person.

## **Preliminary Metallurgy Results**

A total of 37 samples from four widely spaced RC drill holes were blended to create six samples that are believed to be representative of the low, medium and high grade silver mineralization of the Cruz de Mayo silver deposit. These samples were then subjected to standard bottle roll tests to determine the leachability of the silver and gold mineralization by cyanide extraction. The tests were carried out by the engineering firm of Sol & Adobe Ingenieros y Asociados, S.A. de C.V of Hermosillo, Mexico in conjunction with the University of Hermosillo. The preliminary report concluded that the mineralization from Cruz de Mayo is amenable to leaching by cyanidation. The summary of the results are shown in the following table.

| Sample<br>No. | Extraction (%) |       | Cyanide<br>Cons | Lime<br>Cons | Average Head<br>Assay (g/t) |       | Calculated Head<br>Assay (g/t) |       | Average Tail<br>Assay (g/t) |      |
|---------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|
|               | Au             | Ag    | kg              | kg           | Au                          | Ag    | Au                             | Ag    | Au                          | Ag   |
| 1CM-1         | 94.46          | 66.16 | 0.88            | 5            | 0.325                       | 214.2 | 0.85                           | 192.7 | 0.05                        | 69.7 |
| 1CM-2         | 89.10          | 59.91 | 0.96            | 5            | 0.26                        | 53.5  | 0.59                           | 48.4  | 0.07                        | 21.0 |
| 1CM-3         | 88.15          | 59.39 | 1.84            | 5            | 0.305                       | 203   | 0.69                           | 188.2 | 0.09                        | 83.5 |
| 1CM-4         | 93.04          | 80.35 | 0.56            | 5.5          | 0.325                       | 275   | 0.77                           | 231.3 | 0.06                        | 51.0 |
| 1CM-5         | 83.24          | 36.59 | 0.93            | 4            | 0.335                       | 55.5  | 0.49                           | 37.6  | 0.09                        | 26.0 |
| 1CM-5R        | 84.00          | 47.97 | 1.13            | 2.3          | 0.335                       | 55.5  | 0.51                           | 45.2  | 0.09                        | 26.0 |
| 1CM-6         | 81.89          | 25.72 | 1.06            | 4            | 0.3                         | 125.5 | 0.45                           | 88.5  | 0.09                        | 72.0 |
| 1CM-6R        | 84.02          | 29.62 | 1.38            | 2.3          | 0.3                         | 125.5 | 0.51                           | 92.9  | 0.09                        | 72.0 |

**Test Conditions:** 

Sample weight: 1,000 g; Volume of Solution: 2,000 g; Total Time: 72 hours; Particle Size: -100 Mesh; Average pH: 11.4 Extraction based on Calculated Head

Composite sample CM-4 gave the best extraction of 80.35% silver and 93.04% gold. Composite samples CM-5 and CM-6 returned the lowest extractions for silver at 36.59% and 25.72% respectively although adjustments to the test parameters (1CM-5R and 1CM-6R) improved these recoveries to 47.97% and 29.62% respectively. Cyanide and lime consumptions averaged 1.09 kb/t and 4.14 kg/t which are within acceptable limits at this stage of testing.

J. Scott Drever, President stated "We are certainly encouraged by these results at this early stage of testing. Obviously we will be doing additional work to optimize test conditions to achieve the best extraction possible and will undertake mineralogical studies to better understand the composite samples' response to the cyanidation process. Equally important will be the distribution of tonnage and grade of the deposit and how these might relate to the preliminary recovery results. We expect, shortly, to be in a position to announce the results of a NI 43-101compliant resource estimate for Cruz de Mayo and the relationships of tonnage, grade and recovery will be invaluable in directing our ongoing exploration efforts to define a substantial silver deposit."

Cruz de Mayo is located on the southeast end of a 35 kilometre long trend referred to as the "Silver Angel Trend". The Company controls most of the trend and continues reconnaissance exploration work to define targets similar to Cruz de Mayo. The trend has several small, high grade historical silver-gold producers which require further investigation.

The Qualified Person for this news release is N. Eric Fier, CPG, P.Eng. and Chief Operating Officer for SilverCrest Mines Inc.

SilverCrest Mines Inc. is a "Silver Focused" exploration and development company with a portfolio of high grade silver deposits and exploration properties located in El Salvador and Mexico. This property portfolio, which includes reported indicated and inferred silver resources and substantial exploration potential, provides an important base from which SilverCrest can develop its corporate objective of becoming a significant silver asset based company. The Company's immediate initiative is to acquire and develop substantial silver resources and ultimately to operate high grade silver mines throughout North, Central and South America.

This news release contains forward-looking statements, which address future events and conditions, which are subject to various risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results, programs and financial position could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements as a result of numerous factors, some of which may be beyond the Company's control. These factors include: the availability of funds; the timing and content of work programs; results of exploration activities and development of mineral properties, the interpretation of drilling results and other geological data, the uncertainties of resource and reserve estimations, receipt and security of mineral property titles; project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, fluctuations in metal prices; currency fluctuations; and general market and industry conditions.

Forward-looking statements are based on the expectations and opinions of the Company's management on the date the statements are made. The assumptions used in the preparation of such statements, although considered reasonable at the time of preparation, may prove to be imprecise and, as such, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors of SilverCrest Mines Inc.

"J. Scott Drever"

President

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