GEOLOGICAL AND EXPLORATION REPORT ON THE ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT

Zacualpan Mining District

Zacualpan Municipality, Mexico State
and Tetipac Municipality, Guerrero State
Mexico

Centered near:
18°43' N Latitude, 99°47' W Longitude

Prepared for:

IMPACT SILVER CORP.
Suite 900 – 543 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1X8

Report by

Helen Grond, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

September 6, 2005

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

IMPACT Silver Corp. ("IMPACT Silver" in this report and formerly IMPACT Minerals International Inc.) holds the Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project. The 124.5km2 project consists of options from two private Mexican companies to purchase rights to various mineral concessions, operating mines and a lease on an operating processing plant as well as applications for other mineral concessions. The project is located 100km southwest of Mexico City and 25km northwest of the Taxco Silver Mine. Access is by paved highway that runs through the middle of the district. Infrastructure is good throughout the district with gravel road networks, electric power, ample water supplies and a trained work force.

The property has an active mining and processing operation that operates with no defined reserves or resources under private Mexican ownership. The main objectives of IMPACT Silver's exploration work on the property are to demonstrate the potential for expansion of the known mineralized zones and to identify targets for new deposit discoveries elsewhere on the large property. This report describes the results of the exploration work to date, comments on future exploration potential and makes recommendations for further exploration work on the project.

HISTORY

Zacualpan is one of the oldest mining districts in North America with Spanish Colonial mining dating back to at least 1527. In 1531, it was the first mining district in the Americas to be given the title of 'Royal Mines' of Zacualpan by proclamation under the Spanish Crown. Numerous veins in the district have seen historic production but statistics for the early centuries of production are sporadic. In modern times recorded production between 1975-2004 was about 17 million ounces of silver (26 million ounces silver equivalent with by-product gold, lead and zinc credits). In June 2004 IMPACT Silver signed the option agreement covering most of the district and related assets.

GEOLOGY

The Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project is located in the northern portion of the Teloloapan Subterrane of southeastern Guerrero Terrane. The Teloloapan Subterrane is a deformed volcano-sedimentary arc sequence of Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous age marked by low grade greenschist facies metamorphism. Most significant mineral prospects are hosted by intermediate to mafic volcanic pyroclastics and flows of the Lower Villa de Ayala Formation. Multiphase deformation occurred throughout the region and controlled the emplacement and present day location of mineralization in the Zacualpan Mining District.

MINERALIZATION

The Zacualpan Mining District occurs in a well mineralized region known as Sierra Madre del Sur. Two types of mineralization are prominent in the region: volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) base metal deposits and epithermal vein deposits such as Zacualpan. Much of the epithermal mineralization in the region was emplaced during a period of favourable magmatic and plate tectonic stress regimes dated at about 32-38 million years ago.

On the property IMPACT Silver personnel have catalogued over 100 silver prospects. They range from small veins to active mining operations. Historically the most important production vein has been the Lipton Vein.

Modern mining grades in the Zacualpan District commonly range from 200-500g/t silver equivalent. Locally the district has produced very high grade silver mineralization (over 1,000g/t silver) which is an important exploration target.

EXPLORATION MODEL

Silver mineralization at Zacualpan is of the class known as silver-rich intermediate sulphidation epithermal vein deposits. Many of the largest and best known silver mines in Mexico belong to this class including Fresnillo, Pachuca and Taxco. These mines also typically produce by-product gold, zinc and lead.

These deposits occur as veins and less commonly as breccia bodies and disseminations or stockworks. Mineralization usually consists of pyrite with variable sphalerite, galena and various silver and gold minerals in a dominantly quartz and carbonate matrix. Vertical extent of economic mineralization averages about 300m but is known to vary from 100m to 960m at the Fresnillo Mine in central Mexico.

Based on observations of mine staff at Zacualpan over many years and results of recent work by IMPACT Silver, the Zacualpan Mining District Exploration Model is being developed to guide exploration for new deposits. Some of the key elements of the model are as follows.

Most economic mineralization in the Zacualpan Mining District is associated with northwest and north-south trending vein structures. These vein structures can often be traced for many kilometers across the district but economic mineralization occurs as mineralized shoots in structurally favourable sections along the trace of the vein structures. The most common structurally favourable location for development of such ore shoots is the intersection of northwest and north-south trending vein structures. A second structurally favourable location is on flexures in vein structures. The main ore shoots mined over the last 30 years have dimensions of 2-6m in width, 30-150m in length and 230-300m in vertical

extent. The biggest modern production occurred on ore shoots developed where secondary north-south veins intersected the Lipton Vein in the Guadalupe Mine. To the southeast, present day mining of high grade silver from Silver Shoot No. 1 of the Compadres Mine occurs where the northwest trending San Agustin Vein is intersected by the north trending Cometa Navideno Vein trend.

Another important ore control is host rock. Almost all economic mineralization in the district is hosted by intermediate to mafic volcanics especially andesite and related competent host rocks. Where ore shoots pass into shale or schist, the veins often dissipate into small stringer veins.

Typical of epithermal deposits, ore shoots at Zacualpan are vertically zoned with silver values increasing toward the top and zinc and lead values increasing toward the bottom. Gold values are less predictable but commonly significant.

Soil sampling, detailed mapping, trenching and drilling utilizing the Zacualpan Mining District Exploration Model have proven to be the most effective exploration methods in IMPACT Silver's work to date on the property.

STATUS OF EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS

The Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project includes operating mines, a 500 tonne per day processing plant (presently operating at less than half capacity) and associated mineral concessions and surface rights. This report only focuses on the exploration aspects of the project.

To date IMPACT Silver has completed four phases of exploration that began with a property wide reconnaissance program followed by detailed mapping, soil and rock sampling and a 12 hole 1866m core drilling program on two target areas. In total 1,953 rock, 1,631 soil, 165 tailings and 389 drill core samples have been collected and assayed. This work has identified a number of significant mineral prospects that warrant further exploration. Highlights include the following;

At the Compadres Mine underground sampling of active mine workings has returned values ranging from 680g/t silver and 0.30g/t gold over 0.9m true width on Level 1 to 12,591g/t silver and 12.07g/t gold over 1.67m true width on Level 3. Subsequently Levels1 to 3 were mined out over a widths of 2-3m and strike lengths of 30 to 40m. Drill holes below the workings identified several stacked veins also with a number of high grade intersections. Data for this area is plotted in cross section on Figures 8A and 8B.

At the Soledad Zone located 200m southeast of the Compadres Mine on the same vein system five drill holes hit old open mine workings three times but also intersected several significant intersections that may be the top of a high grade mineralized shoot.

Exploration on early stage targets has identified several moderate to high grade mineral prospects that are prospective drill targets.

CONCLUSIONS

IMPACT Silver Corp. has an option to purchase the Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project , an active mining operation with a processing plant rated at 500 tonnes per day (but operating at less than half capacity) and a large land position. The 124.5km2 property including concession applications covers most of the mining district. Over 100 mineral prospects have been catalogued on the property.

The property has seen recent exploration success. In early 2005 drilling on down dip extensions of Silver Shoot No. 1 at the Compadres mine found a series of stacked mineralized veins. The best intersections came from the deepest holes, which included 3,234g/t silver and 0.41g/t gold over 1.6m (estimated true width) in hole Z05-02 and 2,713g/t silver and 0.36g/t gold over 4.4m (estimated true width) in hole Z05-04. Other prospects sampled in the course of field work to date have also returned significant metal values.

The property is historically underexplored and has strong exploration potential with many advanced to early stage exploration targets. Soil sampling, detailed mapping, trenching and drilling utilizing the property exploration model have proven to be the most effective exploration methods in work to date on the property.

The objective of the continuing exploration work is the discovery of new potentially economic silver-gold-base metal deposits and preliminary assessment of the size and grade potential of known deposits and prospects. The results of this work program will likely be a key factor in IMPACT Silver's decision on the potential purchase of the Zacualpan assets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase exploration program budgeted at US$1,260,000 is recommended. Building on the four phases completed to date, Phase 5 is a 90 day program of continued mapping and sampling to identify and outline additional drill targets. Phase 6 is mainly a 6,000m core drilling program designed to expand known zones of mineralization, to carry out initial tests of new zones discovered in the field work of previous phases and to test buried targets based the Zacualpan Mining District Exploration Model. Phase 6 also includes some continued mapping and sampling.

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by Helen Grond, P.Geo.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

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The property has an active mining and processing operation that operates with no defined reserves or resources under private Mexican ownership. The main objectives of IMPACT Silver's exploration work on the property are to demonstrate the potential for expansion of the known mineralized zones and to identify targets for new deposit discoveries elsewhere on the large property. This report describes the results of the exploration work to date, comments on future exploration potential and makes recommendations for further exploration work on the project.

1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PURPOSE

IMPACT Silver commissioned the author to write this independent technical report reviewing and summarizing exploration results and mineral potential of the Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project and recommending, if deemed appropriate, a program for continuing exploration work on the project. The writer was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The author was not commissioned to draw conclusions on the active mining and processing operations but does include information on these operations in this report to put the exploration work in its context of a property with operating mines and a processing plant.

1.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This report on the Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project is based on the following sources of information:

1. Publicly available technical reports of a regional and a district specific nature published by Mexican government agencies and in scientific journals. These are listed in Section 12.0 of this report.

2. Private technical documents found in filing cabinets in the geology office at the mine site.

3. IMPACT Silver public news releases and management discussion documents on the project issued since June 2004 and available on the Internet at www.sedar.com.

4. Discussions with IMPACT Silver's technical and management personnel, and with employees at the mine site.

1.4 FIELD INVOLVEMENT OF THE AUTHOR

The author spent 15 days on the property between April 30 and May 14, 2005. During this time the author personally supervised day to day running of the project including sampling of drill core for holes Z05-11 and -12, sampling of tailings, mapping and sampling of mineral prospects in the Lipton Vein - Compadres Vein intersection area, collection of a 15kg sample for metallurgical studies and chain of custody procedures for sample shipments. Assay certificates from sampling by the author are in Appendix 2. In addition the author made a point of visiting all the producing mines and the processing operations on the property.

1.5 DISCLAIMER

The author has not carried out due diligence on the land tenure, legal agreements or other legal and corporate issues associated with the Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project but has relied on information provided by IMPACT Silver. As such the author can not and does not take legal responsibility for such information as reproduced in this report.

Active mining and processing operations on the property are briefly described in this report to put the exploration work and mineral potential into context and to provide a more complete description of the project as a whole. The author, however, is a registered Professional Geoscientist and not a mining or metallurgical engineer and as such does not make any judgments or conclusions or take any responsibility with regard to information on the mining and processing aspects of the project but only reports this information as provided by IMPACT Silver.

This report includes technical information taken from the sources listed in Section 1.3. While reasonable care has been taken in preparing this report and based on the author's personal observations over 15 days at the project site the

information from these sources appears reasonable, the author can not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1 PROPERTY AREA AND LOCATION

The Royal Mines of Zacualpan property covers an area of 124.5km2 and encompasses most of the Zacualpan Mining District. The project is located 100km southwest of Mexico City and 25km northwest of the Taxco Silver Mine (Figure 1). Access is by paved highway that runs through the middle of the Zacualpan Mining District. Infrastructure is good throughout the district with good gravel road networks, modern electric power lines, ample subterranean water supplies and a trained work force.

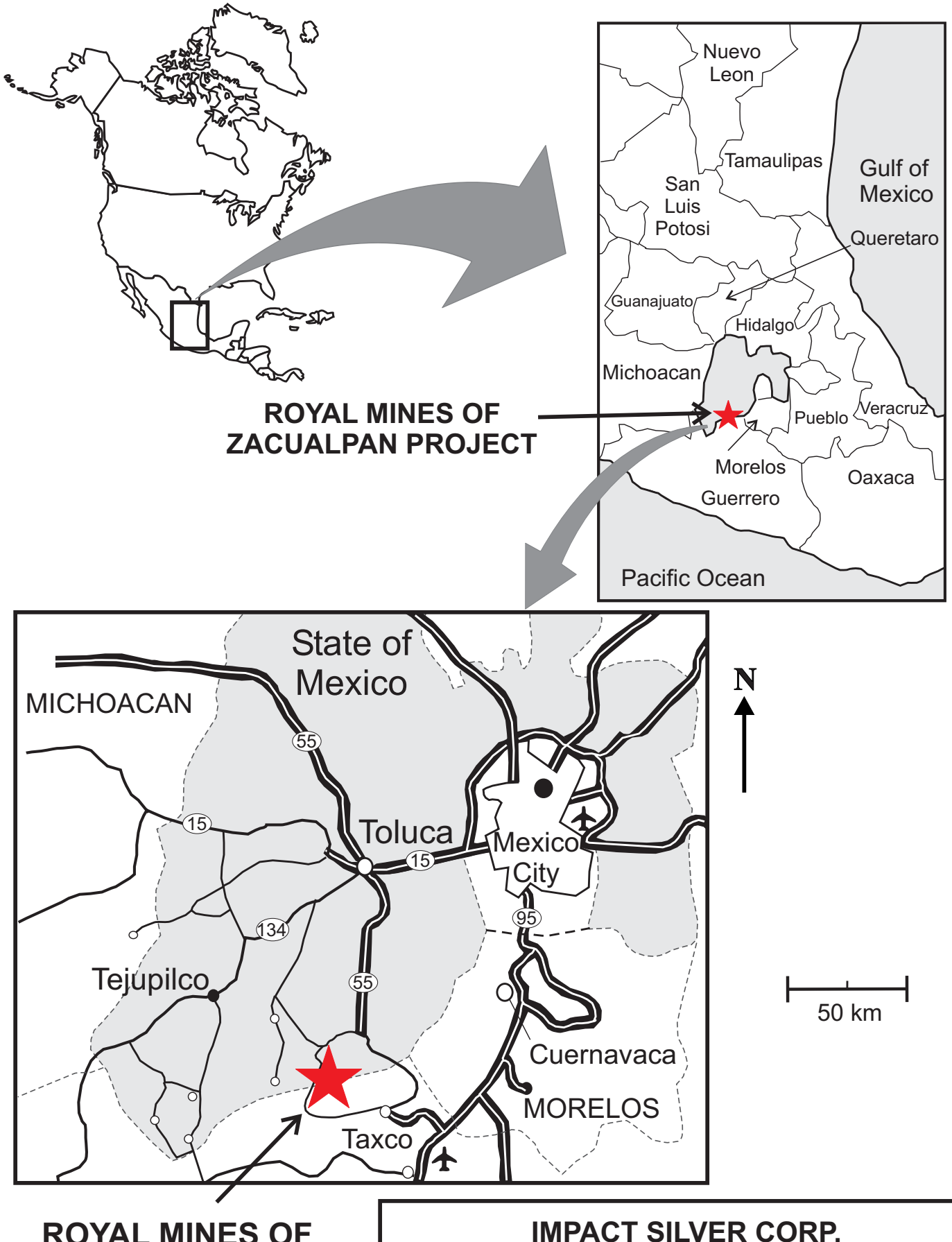
The property is located in Zacualpan Municipality of Mexico State and Tetipac Municipality of Guerrero State of Mexico. It is centered near 18°43' N Latitude, 99°47' W Longitude at Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates 416362mE, 2069964mN (WGS84 datum, Zone 14) on Mexican government 1:50 000 map sheet Pilcaya E14-A67.

2.2 LAND TENURE, LEGAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

IMPACT Silver controls mineral concessions and applications for mineral concessions totalling 124.5km2 plus local surface rights (Figure 2). The mineral concessions and applications are described in Appendix 1. The information described in this section is taken from IMPACT Silver news releases and discussions with IMPACT Silver's management. The author has not verified this information but only reports it as provided by IMPACT Silver.

On June 14, 2004, IMPACT signed a legally binding Promise to Contract agreement with two related private Mexican companies, Minera el Porvenir de Zacualpan, SA de CV ("Minera el Porvenir") and Minera Laureles, SA de CV. The agreements are options for producing mines, a processing plant lease, owned and leased mineral concessions and local surface rights in the Zacualpan Mining District. In total, under terms of the options, IMPACT may purchase all rights of the Mexican companies for US$1.6 million plus 300,000 IMPACT shares.

In detail, the Minera Laureles agreement is a three-year lease with option to purchase for concessions that include the producing Compadres Mine. The exploitation and exploration concessions under this agreement are 100% owned by Minera Laureles and not subject to any royalty or other secondary agreement. Under terms of this agreement, IMPACT is making lease payments of US$3,000 per month and 100,000 shares per year, as well as incurring work commitments



IMPACT SILVER CORP.

ZACUALPAN SILVER DISTRICT

Mexico & Guerrero States, Mexico

LOCATION MAP

Drawn by: MM
Checked by: GG/HCG
Date: July, 2005

FIGURE 1

totalling US$1,000,000 over three years covering the properties in both agreements. In return, IMPACT has the option at any time before the end of the third year to purchase 100% interest in these exploitation and exploration concessions for US$1,000,000.

The Minera el Porvenir agreement is a three-year option for concessions covering other parts of the Zacualpan Mining District. This agreement includes the historic Guadalupe Mine, which continues to operate on limited tonnage, the 500-tonne-per-day processing plant with associated facilities and a surface rights lease. The processing plant and concessions in this second agreement are presently under lease by Minera el Porvenir and IMPACT Silver has an option to purchase these lease rights to these assets for US$500,000. The plant lease rights expire in June 2006 with discussions in progress to extend them. The concession lease rights have already been extended to June 2014.

Under the Promise to Contract agreement, the Mexican companies may continue mining and processing material from the properties in both agreements until IMPACT exercises its purchase options.

IMPACT Silver has also made application for additional concessions in the name of a nominee that in total gave it control over a total of 124.5km^2 encompassing most of the Zacualpan Mining District.

2.3 LEGAL SURVEY

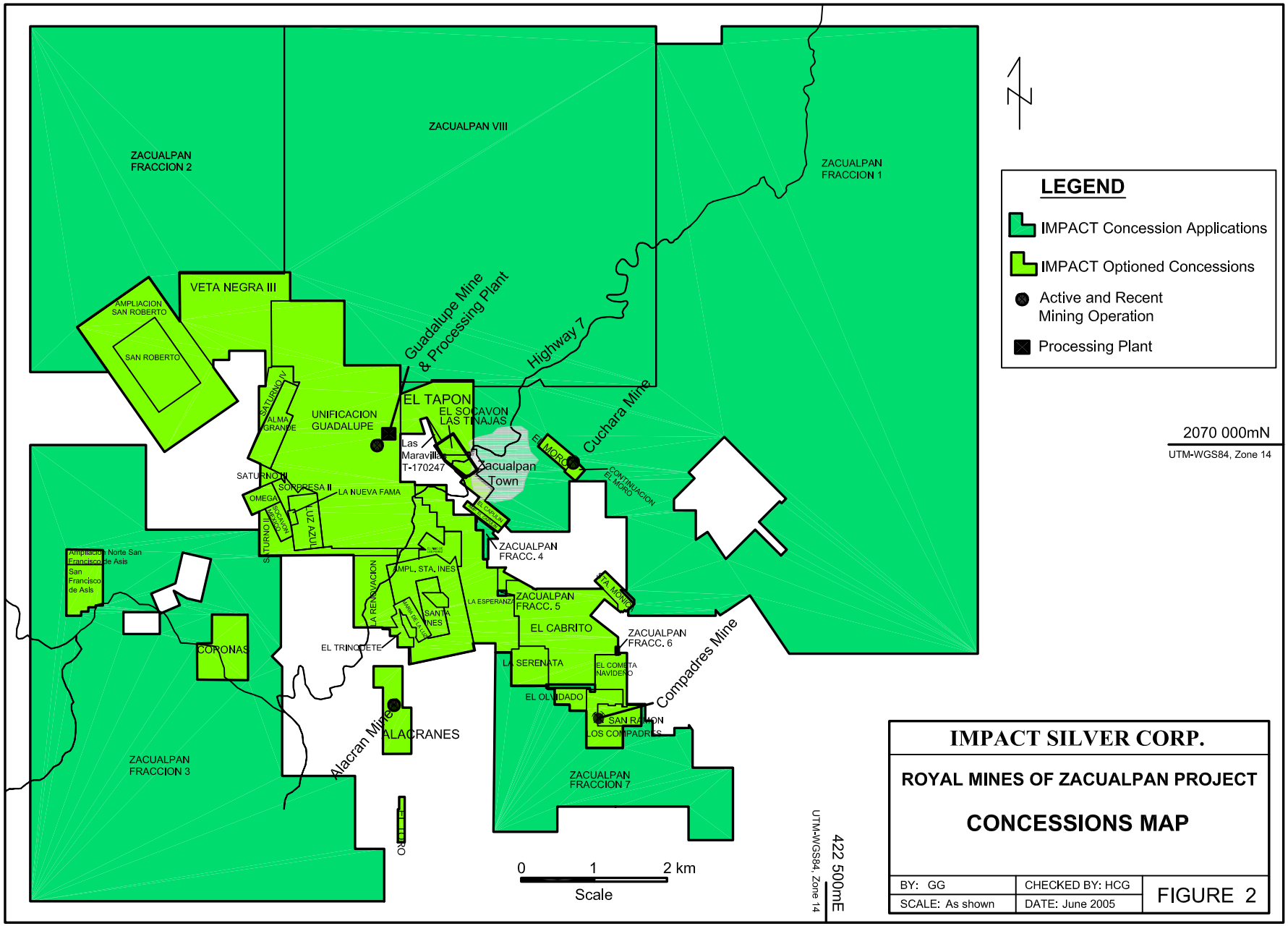
Claim monuments for all exploitation and exploration concessions, and concession applications controlled by IMPACT Silver have been surveyed under the direction of IMPACT Silver.

2.4 LOCATION OF MINERALIZATION AND FACILITIES

The location of main zones of known mineralization, historic and active mine workings, tailings ponds and other mine and processing plant facilities are on Figures 6 and 7, and are further described below.

2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

IMPACT Silver has informed the author that their initial due diligence work indicates that the property interest is subject only to normal environmental regulations and liabilities as stipulated under the laws of Mexico and the sufficiency of rights for exploration and mining operations on the property is subject only to normal procedures and permits under the laws of Mexico.


ZACUALPAN VIII
ZACUALPAN FRACCION 2
ZACUALPAN FRACCION 1
ZACUALPAN FRACCION 3
ZACUALPAN FRACCION 7
VETA NEGRA III
AMPLIACION SAN ROBERTO
SAN ROBERTO
SATURNO IV
ALMA GRANDE
UNIFICACION GUADALUPE
Guadalupe Mine & Processing Plant
Highway 7
EL TAPON
EL SOCAVON
LAS TINAJAS
Las Maravillas T-170247
Zacualpan Town
Cuchara Mine
EL MORO 7
CONTINUACION EL MORO
SATURNO III
SORPRESA II
LA NUEVA FAMA
OMEGA
SOCAVON SATURNO
LUZ AZUL
ZACUALPAN FRACC. 4
Ampliacion Norte San Francisco de Asis
San Francisco de Asis
IMPL. STA. INES
LA RENOVACION
SANTA INES
LA ESPERANZA
ZACUALPAN FRACC. 5
STA. MONICA
EL CABRITO
ZACUALPAN FRACC. 6
CORONAS
EL TRINCHETE
LA SERENATA
EL COMETA NAVIDEÑO
EL OLVIDADO
Compadres Mine
SAN RAMON
LOS COMPADRES
Alacran Mine
ALACRANES
EL TORO
0 1 2 km
Scale
422 500mE
UTM-WGS84, Zone 14
2070 000mN
UTM-WGS84, Zone 14
LEGEND
IMPACT Concession Applications
IMPACT Optioned Concessions
Active and Recent Mining Operation
Processing Plant
IMPACT SILVER CORP.
ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT
CONCESSIONS MAP
BY: GG
CHECKED BY: HCG
SCALE: As shown
DATE: June 2005
FIGURE 2

2.6 PERMITS

IMPACT Silver has informed the author that permits for their exploration activities are obtained as required. Within and close to the active mine workings, IMPACT Silver operates under the authority of the Minera el Porvenir operating permits. Permits for the recent drill program were granted by government authorities in a timely fashion and it is expected such permits in the future will also be readily obtained. Permission for trenching, construction of drill platforms and trespass rights for mapping and sampling are obtained from local private land owners and/or village councils as required.

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHISIOGRAPHY

3.1 PHISIOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The Royal Mines of Zacualpan property is marked by mature rounded mountains of the Sierra Madre del Sur physiographic province. Elevations on the property range from 1460 to 2400m above sea level. The climate is semi-tropical with annual rainfall typically ranging from 800-1600mm with a mild rainy season from June to October. Temperatures typically range from 14-22^{o}C. Exploration and mining operations can readily be carried out year round. Vegetation varies from large areas of immature bush mainly over dormant farmland to numerous small cleared farm plots to well forested areas covered with white oak, pine, arbutus and cedar mainly in western and southern portions of the property (Noguez and others, 1991).

3.2 ACCESS AND PROXIMITY TO POPULATION CENTRES

The property is readily accessible year round via a paved two lane highway which runs through it from northeast to southwest (Figure 2) and connects the area to major population centres of central Mexico. The state capital of Toluca is a two hour drive from the property and is one of the largest industrial cities in Mexico. The regional capital of Ixtapan de la Sol located a one hour drive from the property and has services and retail outlets typical of a popular tourist centre. Local access on the property is via an extensive network of good gravel roads that serve local farmers and villages.

3.3 SURFACE RIGHTS, POWER, WATER, PERSONNEL, TAILINGS, PROCESSING PLANT

IMPACT Silver has informed the author that initial corporate due diligence investigations indicate their Mexican partners hold lease agreements for surface rights associated with the processing plant, tailings dam and mines as well as other areas on the property.

Electrical power is supplied to the processing plant and adjacent Guadalupe Mine by a 26KVA power line that was installed in parts of the district by the Mexican national electrical authority in 2004. The Compadres Mine is located beyond the present electrical grid and operates on diesel generators.

Water for the processing plant is plentiful. It is pumped from below the 195m level of the Guadalupe Mine and supplemented with recycled water from dewatering of the tailings.

Trained mining and technical personnel live in local towns, most within walking or short driving distance of the processing plant. The largest single employer in the district is the mine with a current workforce of about 78.

The processing plant is rated at 500 tonnes per day but presently reported to be operating at less than half capacity. The present plant and tailings dams (Figure 7) were built in the mid-1980's. Smaller predecessor plants have occupied the site since at least 1930 according to senior mine staff. The tailings dams are almost full and IMPACT Silver recently contracted Knight Piesold Engineering of Vancouver Canada to begin preliminary studies for a new or expanded tailings dam. In 2005 IMPACT Silver also contracted an independent mining engineer and an independent metallurgist to report in a preliminary fashion on improving operating efficiencies at the mines and processing plant respectively.

4.0 HISTORY

Zacualpan is one of the oldest mining districts in North America. The first known native mining in the region dates back to the mid-1400's before Spanish contact (CRM, 1999, p. 180). The first contact between the Spanish and native miners in the region was in 1519 when Hernan Cortez´s scouts investigated the area (Ocampo, 2004). By 1522 the Taxco silver mines, 25 km southeast of Zacualpan became the first Spanish mining district in North America (CRM, 1999 p. 180). By 1527 Zacualpan was already an active mining district and in 1532 was the first mining district in the Americas to be given the title of 'Royal Mines' of Zacualpan. By 1597 there were 26 processing mills operating in the Zacualpan Mining District fed by an unspecified number of mines (Estrada, 1995, p. 101).

Mining activity waned between 1630 and the late 1600´s when most of the mines reached the water table and were forced to close down. In 1723, mining taxes were abolished in Mexico and mining activity returned but was short-lived as by 1750 most activity in the Zacualpan area had ceased due to a combination of hard ground and flooded mines (Estrada, 1995 p. 104,135). German mining techniques were introduced to Zacualpan in 1757 and mining activity increased (Ocampo, 2004; Estrada, 1995, p. 136). There were 21 operating mines in the district in 1774 and official total production stood at 329 ounces of gold and just over 500,000 ounces of silver (Lopez and Urrutia, 1988).

Famine in the late 1700´s followed by the outbreak of the Mexican War of Independence in 1810 saw the suspension of all mining in the region (Ocampo, 2004, CRM, 1999, p. 165 and Estrada, 1995, p. 148). Through the mid-1800's mining at Zacualpan was revived with ten operating mines and nine metallurgical plants by 1880 (Estrada, 1995, p.154-55) including the Guadalupe Mine (CRM, 1999, p. 165). The Cuchara mine operated during the early 1900´s and was one of about 40 operating mines in the region at that time (Ocampo, 2004)).

The Mexican Revolution (1910-17) disrupted most mining operations in the Zacualpan Mining District (CRM, 1999, p.165) and throughout Mexico. Work in the region was sporadic during the early- to mid-1900´s.

About 1930, Ignacio Gutierrez reportedly bought the Guadalupe Mine and plant, and operated it until 1965 when ownership passed to his sons. Very soon afterward they became partners with the subsidiary of a Canadian company (Compania Minera Continental) and in 1972 sold their remaining interest to the major Mexican mining company Industrias Penoles. During this time most of the present day Zacualpan property leased claims (see Section 1 of Appendix 1) were amalgamated and the Guadalupe, Pachuqueno and Zorra deposits were connected into one large underground mine (personal communication, Asencion Garcia, long time mine employee, 2004). In 1975 Penoles bought out Minera Continental.

In 1992 after a brief closure, a private Mexican company, Minera el Porvenir, leased and restarted the Zacualpan mining and processing operations and have been operating since then (Porvenir, 2002). A related company, Minera Laureles purchased and operated the Cuchara Mine between 2000 and August 2005, and developed the Compadres Mine in late 2004. At present mining is continuing at the Guadalupe and Compadres Mines.

Production records for the early centuries are sporadic and total historical production from the district is not known. In modern times recorded production between 1975-2004 was about 16.5 million ounces of silver. Between 1975-90 the Guadalupe operations produced 1.5 million tonnes at an average grade of 270g/t silver, 1% zinc and 0.9% lead (CRM, 1999). Between 1992-2004 under present management the operations produced 4.9 million ounces of silver

according to mine office records. Modern production records for byproduct gold, zinc and lead are incomplete but in 2003 the mine produced 2,446 ounces of gold, 3.7 million pounds of zinc and 2.7 million pounds of lead as well as 297,083 ounces of silver according to mine office records.

In June 2004, IMPACT Minerals International, predecessor to IMPACT Silver, acquired an option to purchase the Zacualpan assets under a legally binding Promise to Contract agreement with the Mexican companies. They carried out extensive surface exploration and a 1,866m core drilling program between February 27 - April 20, 2005 on targets in the Compadres and Cometa Navideno areas. IMPACT Silver has also applied for additional mineral concessions to bring the total land position under IMPACT control to 124.5km2. Results of work carried out by IMPACT are summarized in this report.

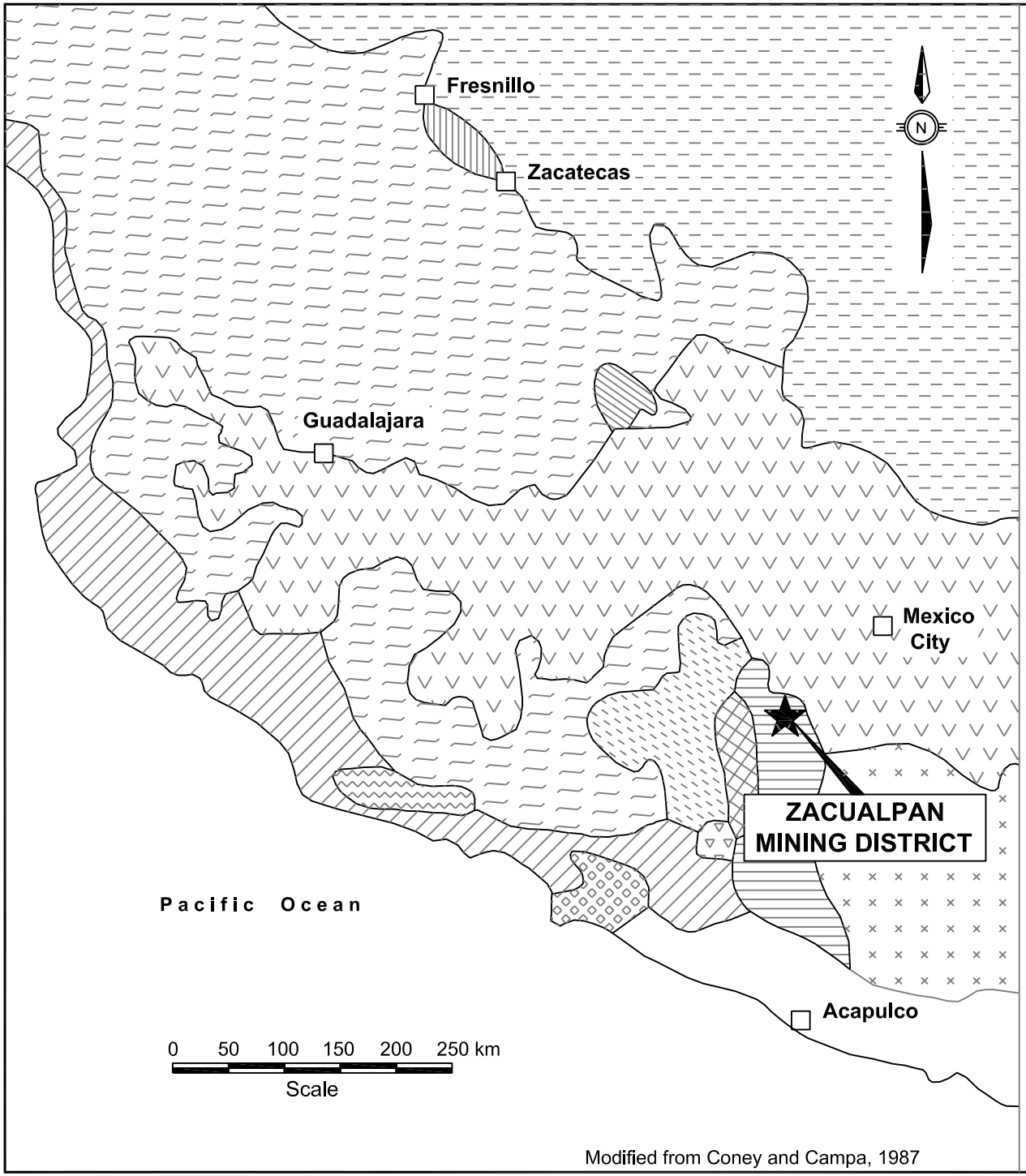
5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project is located in the northern portion of the Teloloapan Subterrane (Talvera Mendoza and others, 1995) of southeastern Guerrero Terrane (Campa & Coney, 1983) (Figure 3). The Teloloapan Subterrane is a deformed volcano-sedimentary arc sequence of Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous age marked by low grade greenschist facies metamorphism (Ruiz & Centeno-Garcia, 2000).

Regionally underlying the Teloloapan stratigraphy is the pre-Upper Jurassic Tejupilco Schist (Vidal Serratos and others, 1999) consisting mainly of strongly foliated black siliciclastics (Table 1). Tejupilco Schist is thought to be the same formation as Taxco Schist, host rock to the Taxco Silver District 25km to the southeast of Zacualpan (Elias & Sanchez, 1992).

Unconformably overlying Tejupilco Schist in the Zacualpan area are Lower Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary formations of the Teloloapan Subterrane (Vidal Serratos and others, 1999; Talvera Mendoza and others, 1995). The base is represented by the Villa de Ayala Formation, a three kilometer thick sequence whose lower part consists mainly of mafic to intermediate volcanics (predominantly massive to pillowed flows and flow breccias). This is the dominant host rock to historically mined veins on the Royal Mines of Zacualpan property. The upper part consists of volcano-sedimentary rocks including tuffs and cherts. Overlying and in facies transition contact with the Villa de Ayala Formation is the Acapetlahuaya Formation, a 1.5km thick sequence of volcaniclastic metasediments, greywackes and debris flows. These formations are overlain by a variety of Middle to Upper Cretaceous metasedimentary formations (see Table 1).



Modified from Coney and Campa, 1987

LEGEND

TERTIARY

- Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt

UPPER JURASSIC - LOWER CRETACEOUS

Guerrero Terrane: bimodal volcanic and clastic/carbonate sedimentary rocks

Guerrero Subterranes

- Zihuatanejo
- Huetamo
- Arcelia
- Teloloapan
- Fresnillo - Zacatecas
- Guanajuato
- Papanoa - Las Ollas - Camalotito

Guerrero Basement

- Arteaga
- Placeres

CAMBRIAN TO MIDDLE JURASSIC

- Mixteco Terrane: metamorphic rocks

CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN TO PERMIAN

- Sierra Madre Oriental: limestone, shale, sandstone

PRECAMBRIAN TO MESOZOIC

- Sierra Madre Occidental: deformed basement

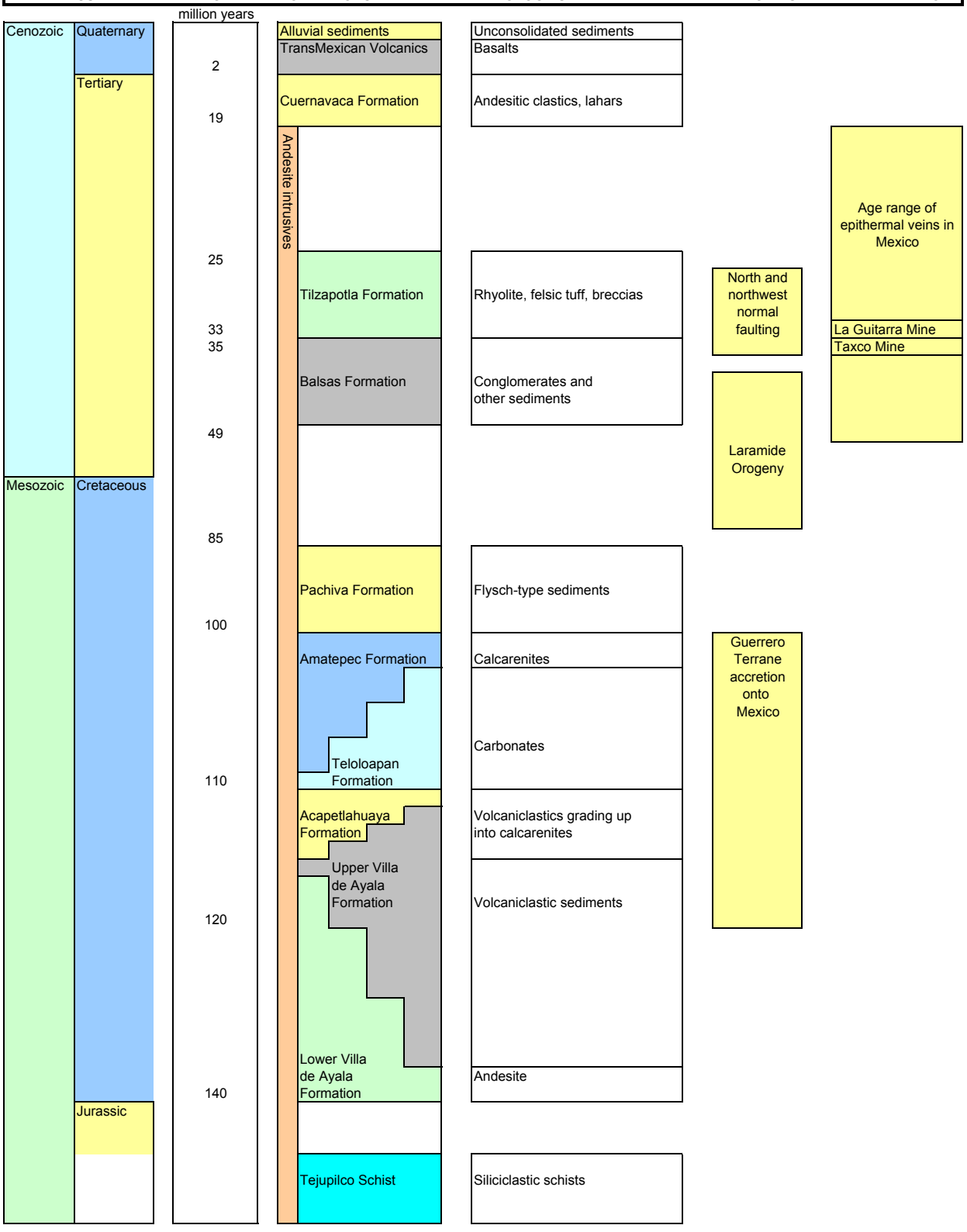
IMPACT SILVER CORP.

ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

BY: GG	CHECKED BY: HCG	FIGURE 3
SCALE: As shown	DATE: June 2005	

TABLE 2: ZACUALPAN REGION - STRATIGRAPY, TECTONICS AND MINERALIZATION



References: Bird (2002), Camprubi and others (2003), Dickinson and Lawton (2001), Lewis and Rhys (2000), Vidal Serratos and others (1999)
Compilation by: G. Gorzynski, IMPACT Silver Corp.

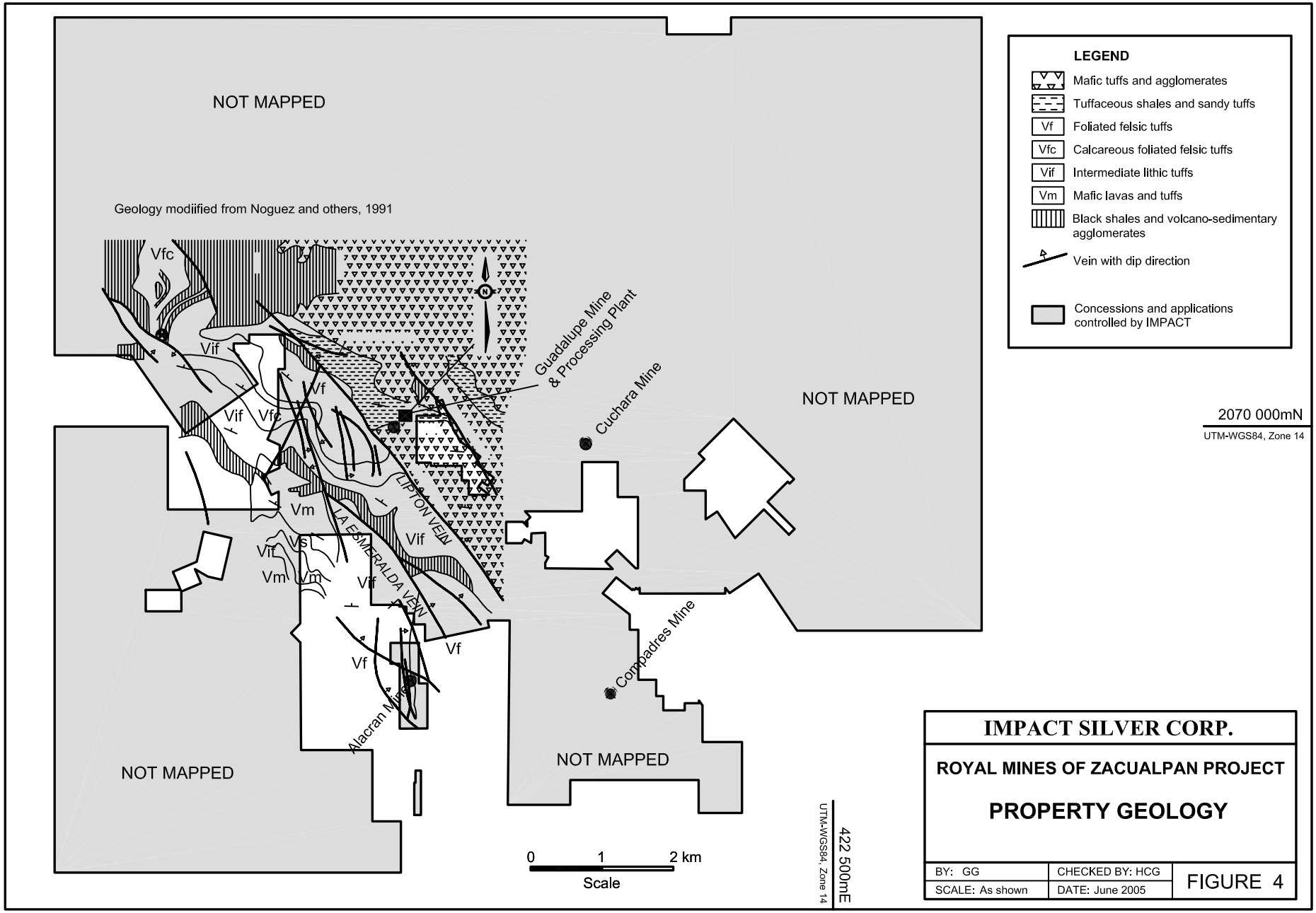
Unconformably overlying the Cretaceous formations are Tertiary age Balsas Formation continental sediments that in turn are unconformably overlain by Upper Series Volcanics (Tilzapotla formation) rhyolites and felsic pyroclastics (Vidal Serratos and others, 1999). These are locally unconformably overlain by Quaternary age volcanic flows associated with the TransMexican Volcanic Belt and various unconsolidated Quaternary basin-fill sediments. These post-Cretaceous formations form thick sections of cover rock that hide potentially mineralized Cretaceous formations between Zacualpan and Taxco 25km to the southeast, and between Zacualpan and Sultepec, 30km to the northwest.

Multiphase deformation occurred throughout the region. Early deformation fabrics remnant from the mid-Cretaceous accretion of the Guerrero Terrane onto the Mexican mainland (Table 1) have not yet been identified on the property but may exist. This was followed by the Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary Laramide Orogeny. Earlier Laramide tectonics produced east- to northeast-vergent thrust faults while a later pulse produced west-vergent thrust faults, together imprinting two sets of penetrative foliations and recumbent folds on rocks of the Teloloapan Subterrane (Salinas-Prieto and others, 1993). In mid-Tertiary times a major change in tectonic stress direction (Bird, 2002) caused north and northwest normal faulting in the Tizapa area of northwestern Teloloapan Subterrane (Lewis and Rhys, 2000) and probably also affected the Zacualpan area. This deformation history has created a complex pattern of structures which controlled the emplacement and present day location of epithermal mineralization in the Zacualpan Mining District.

5.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Most of the Royal Mines of Zacualpan property has not been mapped in detail and mapping by IMPACT Silver personnel to date has been mainly focussed in the immediate vicinity of mineral prospects. Mapping to date indicates that the central portions of the property are underlain by a limited suite of bedrock units (Figure 4). Most significant mineral prospects are hosted by intermediate to mafic volcanic pyroclastics and flows of the Lower Villa de Ayala Formation (Table 1). Black shales and siltstones form lenses in the volcanics up to tens of meters thick in the central portions of the property increasing to subequal proportions to the northwest. Peripheral areas on the property are overlain by post-Cretaceous formations that overlie and hide areas of potential mineralization.

Further details of property geology as related to mineralization are described in Section 6.2.


NOT MAPPED
Geology modiified from Noguez and others, 1991
Vfc
Vif
Vf
Vif
Vfc
Vm
Vif
Vs
Vif
Vm
Vm
Vif
Vf
Vf
Guadalupe Mine
& Processing Plant
Cuchara Mine
LIPTON VEIN
LA ESMERALDA VEIN
Alacran Mine
Compadres Mine
NOT MAPPED
NOT MAPPED
NOT MAPPED
0
1
2 km
Scale
LEGEND
Mafic tuffs and agglomerates
Tuffaceous shales and sandy tuffs
Vf
Foliated felsic tuffs
Vfc
Calcareous foliated felsic tuffs
Vif
Intermediate lithic tuffs
Vm
Mafic lavas and tuffs
Black shales and volcano-sedimentary agglomerates
Vein with dip direction
Concessions and applications controlled by IMPACT
2070 000mN
UTM-WGS84, Zone 14
422 500mE
UTM-WGS84, Zone 14
IMPACT SILVER CORP.
ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
BY: GG
CHECKED BY: HCG
SCALE: As shown
DATE: June 2005
FIGURE 4

6.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

6.1 EPITHERMAL VEIN DEPOSIT MODEL

Silver mineralization at Zacualpan is of the class known as silver-rich intermediate sulphidation epithermal vein deposits (Hedenquist, 2000). Many of the largest and best known silver mines in Mexico belong to this class including mines at Fresnillo, Pachuca and Taxco. These mines also typically produce by-product gold, zinc and lead.

These deposits occur as veins and less commonly as breccia bodies and disseminations or stockworks. Mineralization usually consists of pyrite with variable sphalerite, galena and various silver and gold minerals in a dominantly quartz and carbonate matrix. Vertical extent of economic mineralization averages about 300m but is known to vary from 100m to 960m (at the Fresnillo Mine in central Mexico) (Garcia and others, 1991).

6.2 EXPLORATION MODEL

Base on observations of mine staff at Zacualpan over many years and results of recent work by IMPACT Silver, the Zacualpan Mining District Exploration Model is being developed to guide exploration for new deposits. Some of the key elements of the model are as follows.

Most economic mineralization in the Zacualpan Mining District is associated with northwest and north-south trending vein structures (Figure 6). These vein structures can often be traced for many kilometers across the district but economic mineralization occurs as mineralized shoots in structurally favourable sections along the trace of the vein structures. The main ore shoots mined over the last 30 years have dimensions of 2-6m in width, 30-150m in length and 230-300m in vertical extent. The most common structurally favourable location for development of such ore shoots is the intersection of northwest and north-south trending vein structures. A second structurally favourable location is on flexures in vein structures.

Another important ore control is host rock. Almost all economic mineralization in the district is hosted by intermediate to mafic volcanics especially andesite and related competent host rocks. Where ore shoots pass into shale or schist, the veins often dissipate into small stringer veins. At the Cuchara Mine early near surface mining of the main ore shoot in andesite ceased when it entered a shale horizon and dissipated. Later operators excavated through the shale back into andesite below and encountered the large well mineralized shoot that has been the subject of extensive mining in modern times.

Typical of epithermal deposits, mineralized shoots at Zacualpan are vertically zoned with silver values increasing toward the top and zinc and lead values

increasing toward the bottom. Gold values are less predictable but commonly significant.

Soil sampling, detailed mapping, trenching and drilling guided by the Zacualpan Mining District Exploration Model have proven to be the most effective exploration methods in IMPACT Silver's work to date on the property.

7.0 MINERALIZATION

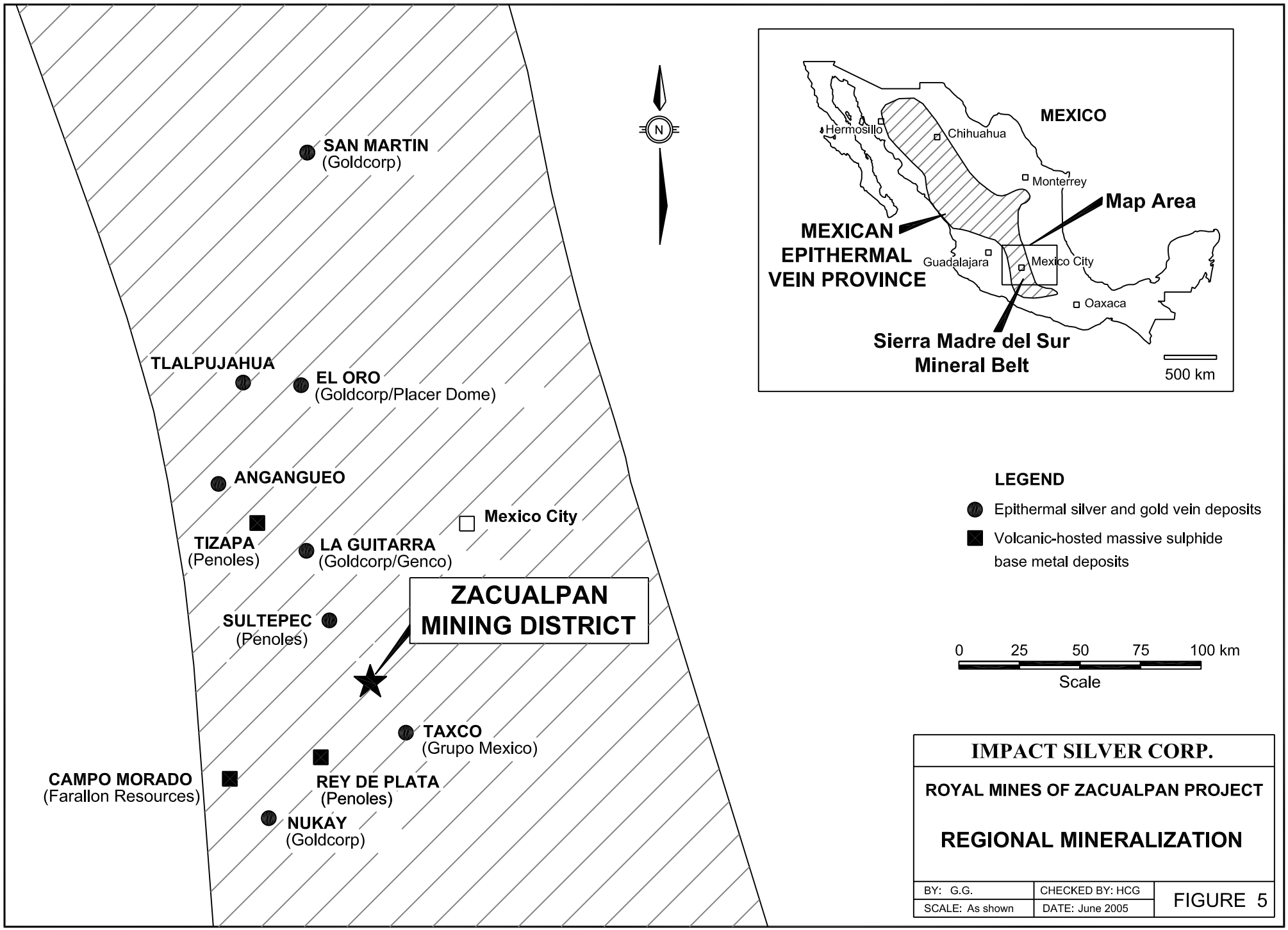
7.1 REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

The Zacualpan Mining District occurs in a well mineralized region known as Sierra Madre del Sur (Figure 5). Two types of mineralization are prominent in the region.

The first is volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) base metal deposits. They form significant mines and prospects of which the best known examples are the Tizapa Mine of Penoles and the Campo Morado Project of Farallon Resources of Vancouver. Although no significant VMS mineralization has yet been identified on the Zacualpan property, the Villa de Ayala Formation which is host rock to VMS mineralization elsewhere in the region is also the predominant bedrock underlying the Zacualpan Mining District.

The second type of mineralization is epithermal vein deposits. These are believed to be the southern extension of the Mexican epithermal vein province of northern and central Mexico. Prominent examples in the region include the Taxco Mine of Grupo Mexico (the oldest mining district in Mexico), the recently closed Sultepec Mine of Industrias Penoles and the Royal Mines of Zacualpan (probably the second oldest mining district in Mexico and subject of this report). Some of the important features typical of these deposits are described in Section 6.

The age of silver mineralization at Zacualpan is not known but it is probably similar in age to Taxco Mine (25km to the southeast) dated at 38-36my(?) and to Temascaltepec (La Guitarra Mine, Figure 5) dated at 33.3-32.9my (Camprubi and others, 2003 and references therein, and Table 1 in this report). These age dates are almost coincident with the initiation of rhyolitic volcanism in the region dated at 33.8my (Vidal Serratos and others, 1999) and the rapid change of plate tectonic stress fields from compression to extension in northern and central Mexico estimated at about 33my (Bird, 2002). The felsic subsurface magmatic activity (Caprubi and others, 2003) coincident with an extensional stress regime created a favourable environment for epithermal mineralizing systems such as Zacualpan.



IMPACT SILVER CORP.

ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

BY: G.G.	CHECKED BY: HCG	FIGURE 5
SCALE: As shown	DATE: June 2005	

7.2 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

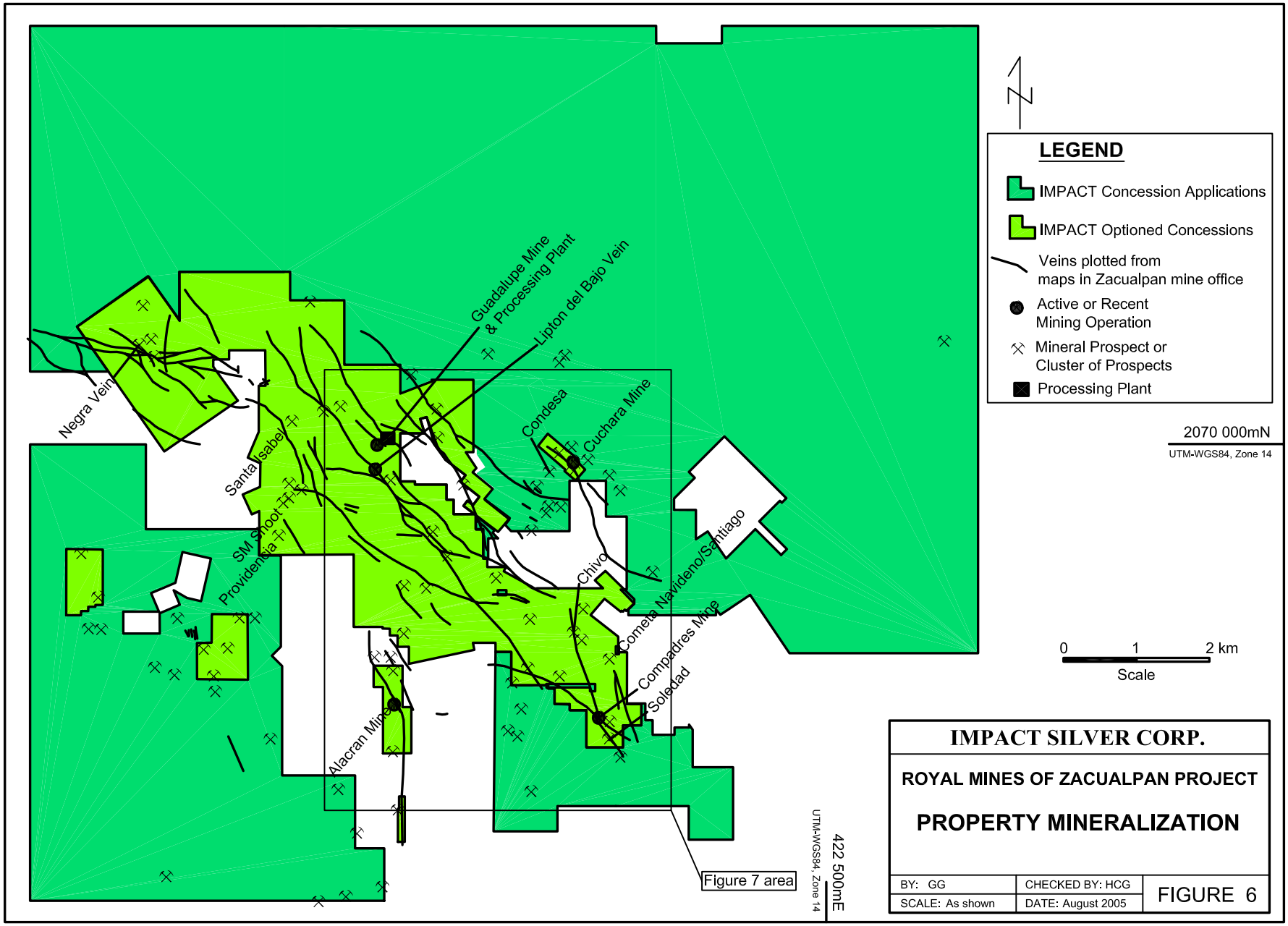
IMPACT Silver personnel have catalogued over 100 mineral prospects on the Royal Mines of Zacualpan property (Figure 6). They range from small veins to active mining operations including the large recently mined ore shoots at the Guadalupe and Cuchara Mines.

Descriptions of the form and other features of epithermal mineralization on the property are in Section 6.2 and modern production statistics are in Section 4.0.

In detail the main production veins strike northwest and to a lesser degree north-south. Historically the most important northwest structure has been the Lipton Vein. The biggest modern production occurred on ore shoots developed where secondary north-south veins intersected the Lipton Vein in the Guadalupe Mine. To the southeast, present day mining of high grade silver from Silver Shoot No. 1 of the Compadres Mine occurs where the northwest trending San Agustin Vein and Concepcion Vein are intersected by the north trending Cometa Navideno Vein structure (see Section 8.2.1 for further details).

Many of the vein structures in the district are narrow but locally they are known to produce large ore shoots at intersection points. One prominent example is the Cuchara Mine main shoot which occurs at the intersection of the Cuchara Vein and the Moro Vein. Although this shoot is now largely mined out, its geological development can be readily observed on Level 7 of the mine. Just northwest of the main ore shoot the northwest striking Cuchara Vein is about 1m wide and it intersects the north trending Moro Vein which at this point is about 0.4m wide. These two relatively narrow veins intersect and form an ore shoot that is 4 to 6m wide, 150m long and was mined for over 200m vertical extent.

Modern mining grades in the Zacualpan Mining District commonly range from 200-500g/t silver equivalent. Locally the district has produced very high grade silver mineralization (over 1,000g/t silver) which is an important exploration target. This very high grade silver occurs in two forms in the district. Historically much of it was near surface material oxidized and concentrated by surficial weathering. Most of this oxidized high grade material has now been mined out. The second form can be seen in Silver Shoot No. 1 at the Compadres Mine. Here very high grade silver material is mined from primary sulphide-associated mineralization that extends to considerable depths of at least 175m below surface (see Section 8.2.1).


N
LEGEND
IMPACT Concession Applications
IMPACT Optioned Concessions
Veins plotted from maps in Zacualpan mine office
Active or Recent Mining Operation
Mineral Prospect or Cluster of Prospects
Processing Plant
2070 000mN
UTM-WGS84, Zone 14
Guadalupe Mine & Processing Plant
Lipton del Bajo Vein
Negra Vein
Santa Isabel
SM Shoot
Providencia
Condesa
Cuchara Mine
Chivo
Cometa Navideno/Santiago
Compadres Mine
Soledad
Alacran Mine
Figure 7 area
422 500mE
UTM-WGS84, Zone 14
0
1
2 km
Scale
IMPACT SILVER CORP.
ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT
PROPERTY MINERALIZATION
BY: GG
CHECKED BY: HCG
SCALE: As shown
DATE: August 2005
FIGURE 6

8.0 EXPLORATION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The information in this Section 8.0 is taken from IMPACT Silver public disclosures, private company reports, discussions with IMPACT Silver personnel and personal observations and work carried out by the author.

Since optioning the Royal Mines of Zacualpan project in June 2004, IMPACT Silver has carried out four phases of exploration work on the property. The field work was carried out by IMPACT Silver personnel aided by between one and three Mexican contract geologists and local field labourers as needed. The author personally supervised all work on the property during the period April 30 to May 15, 2005.

The Phase 1 work program was a reconnaissance assessment over the entire project area that identified over 100 mineral prospects and old mine workings. Phase 2 was mainly a program of mapping and sampling of target areas identified during Phase 1. Phase 3 was an 1866m core drilling program on targets in the Compadres and Cometa Navideno areas. Phase 4 was mainly a program of continued mapping and sampling to identify further drill targets.

In addition to the exploration work, initial engineering studies were made as part of the due diligence work toward a purchase of the project. These studies consisted of initial short visits and assessments by an independent Canadian mining engineer, an independent Canadian metallurgist and a Canadian tailings dam engineer from consulting group Knight Piesold. IMPACT Silver reports that these initial assessments did not reveal any deficiencies in the Zacualpan operations that could not be fixed with proper funding, engineering and organization. These engineering studies were continuing during writing of this report.

While on site the author sampled the upper portions of the two tailings areas as described below with the objective of determining if further work was warranted toward determining the potential for a reprocessing operation.

PHASE 1 RECONNAISSANCE EXPLORATION

After signing of the option agreement in June 2004, IMPACT Silver carried out a three month initial reconnaissance of the large project area with the objectives of producing a preliminary assessment of the project as a whole and prioritizing exploration targets. In the course of this work over 100 mineral prospects and historical mine workings were catalogued (Figure 6). These prospects and workings included the then producing mines at Cuchara, Guadalupe and Alacran. (In December 2004 the Alacran Mine was shut down and the equipment moved

to operate the new higher grade Compadres Mine. The Cuchara Mine was shut down after the author's site visit and the equipment moved to the Guadalupe Mine). Most of the catalogued prospects were historical small mines and exploration workings.

Phase 1 also included soil sample lines over areas of known mineralization to test the viability of soil surveys as an exploration tool in the area. These tests proved successful and led to larger soil survey grids in subsequent work.

PHASE 2 DETAILED EXPLORATION

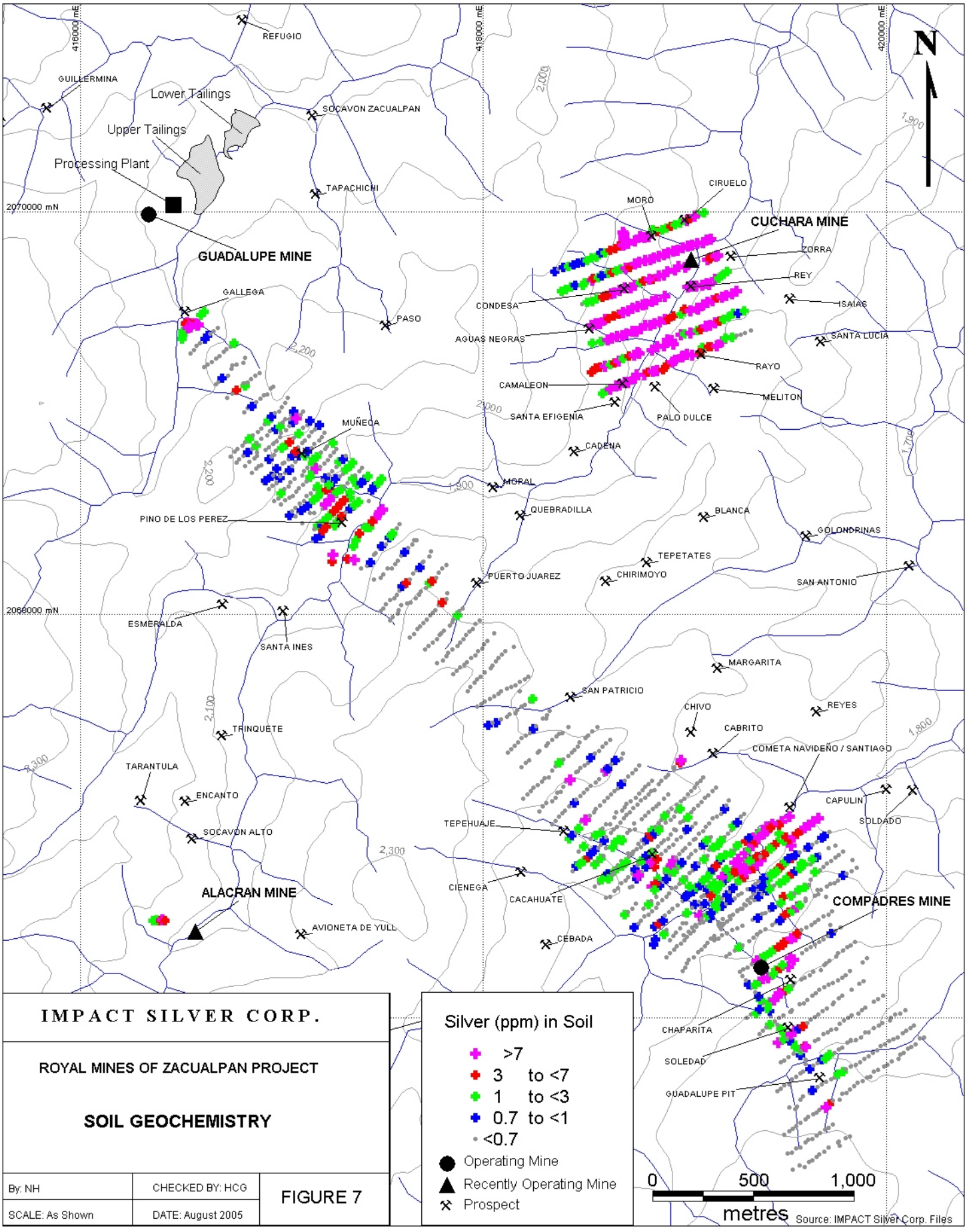
In October 2004 IMPACT Silver prioritized exploration targets identified during Phase 1 and began a four month exploration program of detailed work on priority areas as well as a large soil grid over the Lipton-Compadres Veins systems (Figure 7). Much of this work consisted of mapping and sampling of historical mine workings. Mapping, trenching and sampling was also carried out over areas of surface mineralization and targets outlined by soil sampling. The main objective of Phase 2 was to define drill targets

PHASE 3 DRILLING

Between February 27 – April 20, 2005, IMPACT Silver carried out a 12 hole 1,866m core drilling program on targets in the Compadres and Cometa Navideno areas. The drill contractor was Energold Drilling whose parent company, Energold Mining (TSX.V: EGD), owns approximately 32% of the outstanding shares of IMPACT Silver. The drilling of all holes and sampling of the first ten holes were directly supervised by Nigel Hulme, P.Geo. and George Gorzynski, P.Eng., both Qualified Persons under the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 and both employed by IMPACT Silver. The author supervised the sampling of the last two drill holes and oversaw chain of custody procedures for shipment of samples from the last seven holes.

PHASE 4 DETAILED EXPLORATION

During May-August 2005 IMPACT Silver continued detailed mapping, sampling and trenching in areas of old mine workings and soil anomalies, sampled the two main tailings impoundment areas (under the direct supervision of the author) and completed the Cuchara Mine area soil survey. The main objective of the Phase 4 program was the definition of additional drill targets.


416000 mE
418000 mE
420000 mE
2070000 mN
2066000 mN
N
REFUGIO
GUILLERMINA
Lower Tailings
Upper Tailings
Processing Plant
SOCAVON ZACUALPAN
TAPACHICHI
GUADALUPE MINE
CUCHARA MINE
CIRUELO
MORO
ZORRA
REY
ISAIAS
SANTA LUCIA
RAYO
MELITON
PALO DULCE
SANTA EFIGENIA
CAMALEON
AGUAS NEGRAS
CONDESA
GALLEGA
PASO
MUÑECA
CADENA
MORAL
QUEBRADILLA
BLANCA
GOLONDRINAS
TEPETATES
CHIRIMOYO
SAN ANTONIO
PUERTO JUAREZ
PINO DE LOS PEREZ
ESMERALDA
SANTA INES
MARGARITA
SAN PATRICIO
CHIVO
REYES
CABRITO
COMETA NAVIDEÑO / SANTIAGO
CAPULIN
SOLDADO
TRINQUETE
TARANTULA
ENCANTO
SOCAVON ALTO
TEPEHUAJE
CIENEGA
CACAHUATE
ALACRAN MINE
AVIONETA DE YULL
CEBADA
COMPADRES MINE
CHAPARITA
SOLEDAD
GUADALUPE PIT
2,000
1,900
2,200
2,100
2,300
1,800
1,700
IMPACT SILVER CORP.
ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
By: NH
CHECKED BY: HCG
FIGURE 7
SCALE: As Shown
DATE: August 2005
Silver (ppm) in Soil
>7
3 to <7
1 to <3
0.7 to <1
<0.7
Operating Mine
Recently Operating Mine
Prospect
0
500
1,000
metres
Source: IMPACT Silver Corp. Files

8.2 EXPLORATION RESULTS

8.2.1 SAMPLING OF MINE WORKINGS

Phase 2 and 4 field work investigated in detail over 30 recent and old mine workings and mineral prospects. Two of these were drill tested during Phase 3. Highlights of this work include the following:

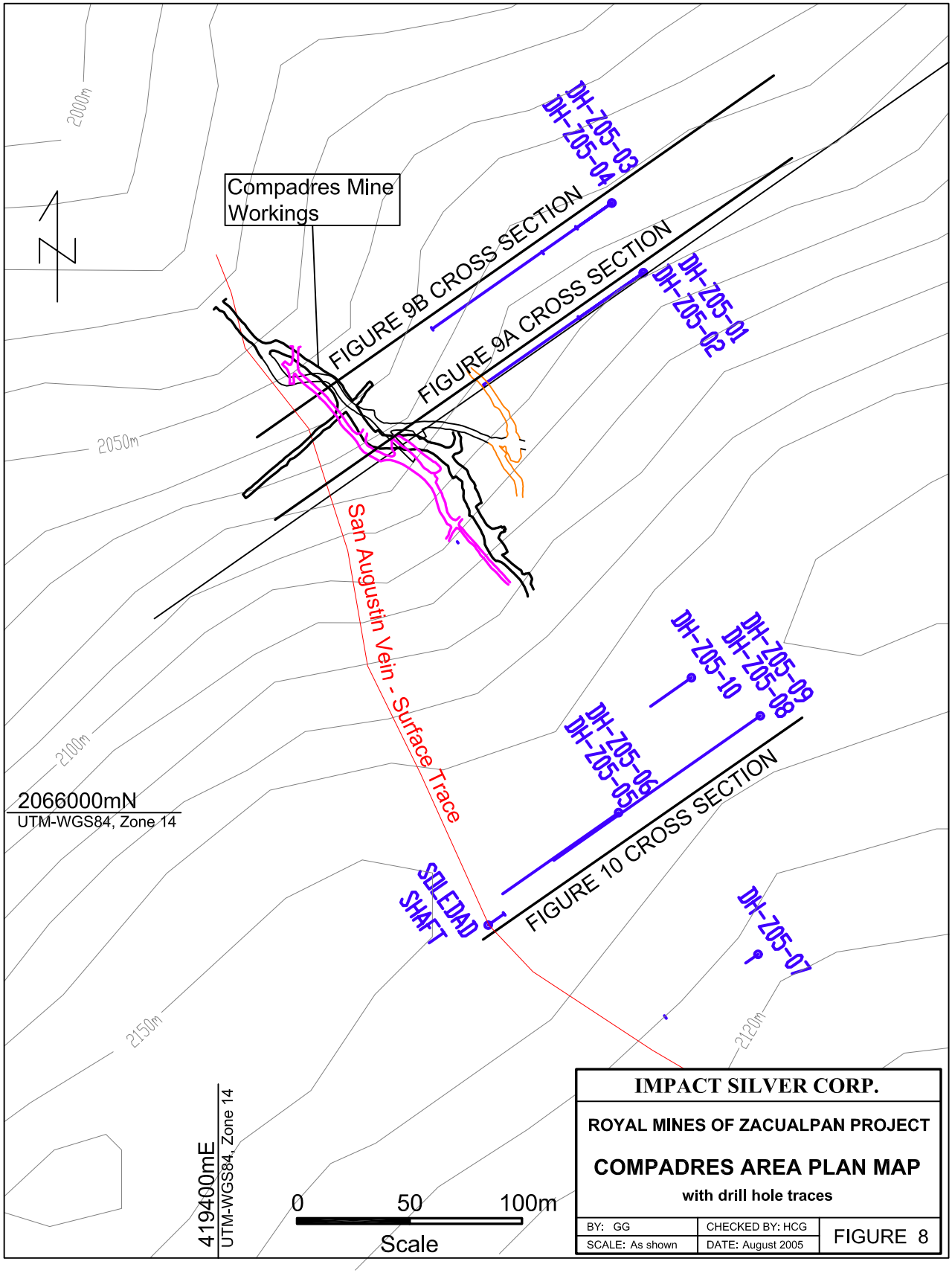
COMPADRES MINE – SILVER SHOOT No. 1

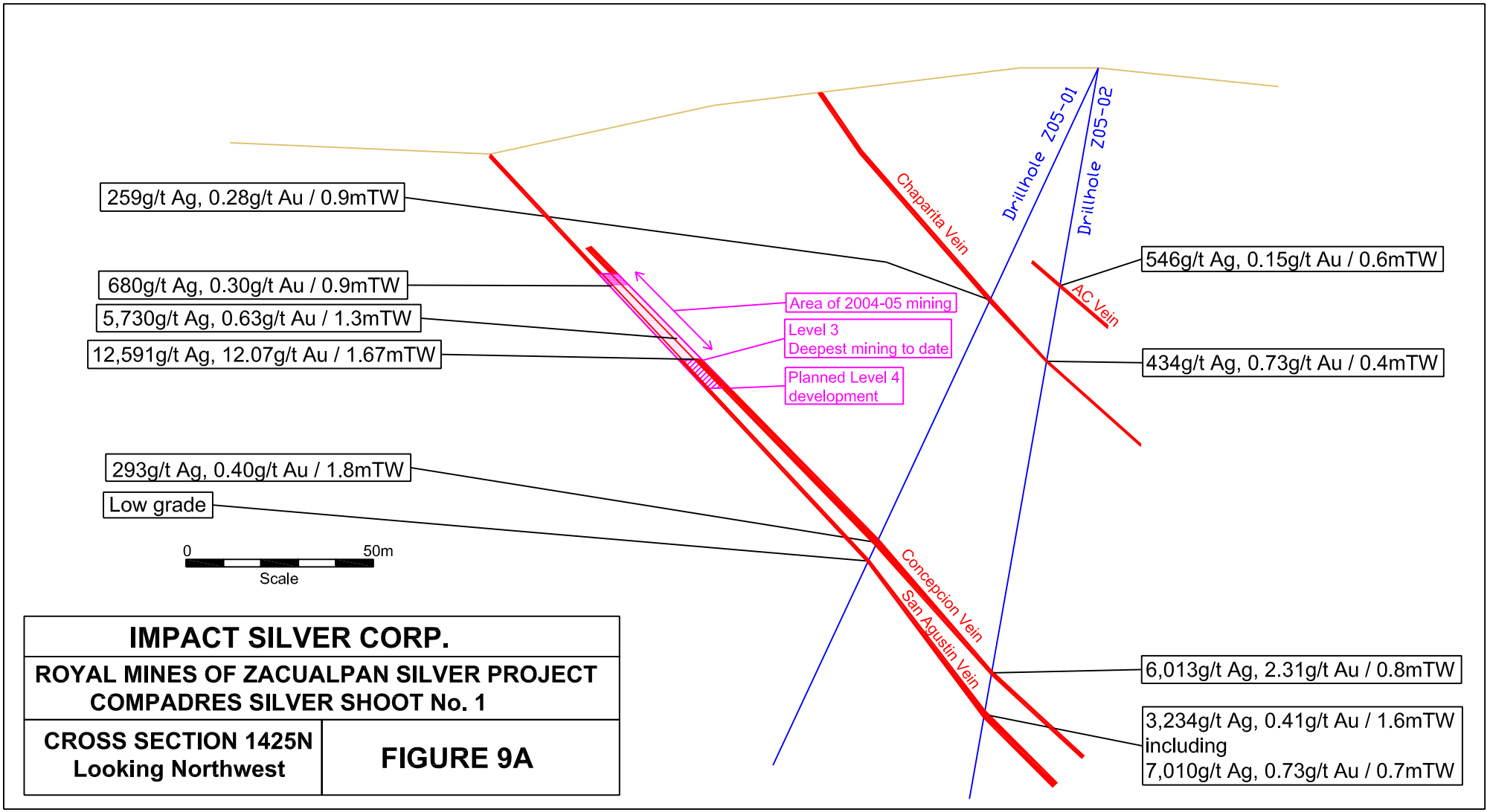
At the Compadres Mine underground sampling of active mine workings by IMPACT Silver has returned values ranging from 680g/t silver and 0.30g/t gold over 0.9m true width on Level 1 to 12,591g/t silver and 12.07g/t gold over 1.67m true width on Level 3. At the time the author visited the site, Silver Shoot No. 1 at the Compadres Mine had been mined on Levels 1 to 3 (about 10m apart) over a widths of 2-3m and strike lengths of 30 to 40m and mining had begun on Level 4 (Figures 8, 9A, 9B). IMPACT Silver had also drilled four core holes beneath the area of the mine in early 2005. This work outlined several stacked veins (referred to as the "Compadres Vein System") some with very high grade silver mineralization. Results from IMPACT Silver sampling of the mine levels and the drill holes is shown in cross sections on Figures 9A and 9B. While on site the author oversaw collection of a 15kg sample taken from rock that had been mined from between Levels 3 and 4. This sample assayed 5,476 g/t silver, 0.09 g/t gold, 3.887% zinc and 2.83% lead, similar to values reported by IMPACT Silver for this area.

Extensions and repetitions of this high grade mineralization at the Compadres Mine are prime exploration targets on the property.

SOLEDAD ZONE

The Soledad Zone is located 200m southeast of the Compadres Mine on the same Compadres Vein System (Figure 10). On surface the Soledad area is marked by an old shaft which is approximately 2.5x2.5m square and at least 50m deep. IMPACT personnel were able to collect samples from a vein at depths of 4m and 15m down the shaft that assayed 91g/t silver, 0.98g/t gold across 1.2m true width and 352g/t silver, 0.28g/t gold across 0.8m true width respectively. A grab sample from the waste dump beside the shaft assayed 321g/t silver, 0.12g/t gold. In March 2005 five core holes were drilled by IMPACT Silver beneath and in the vicinity of the Soledad shaft. They intersected several veins with significant metal values (Figure 10) as well as hitting three open voids in old mine workings, the deepest at 130m below surface. The deepest intersections at Soledad are at the elevation of the top of the nearby Silver Shoot No. 1 mineralization suggesting that higher grades may be present at greater depth in this Soledad Zone.

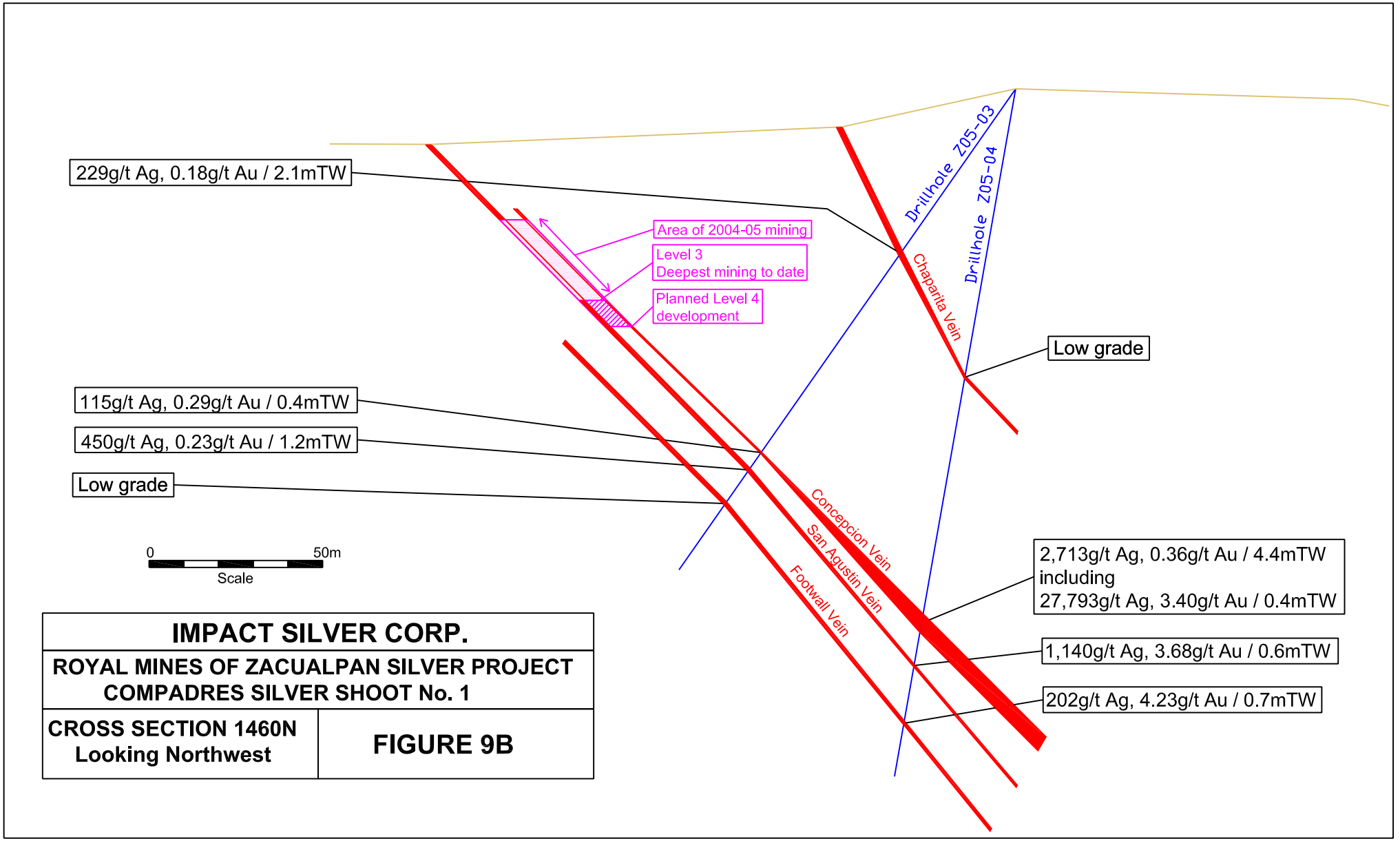

2000m
2050m
2100m
2150m
2120m
Compadres Mine Workings
FIGURE 9B CROSS SECTION
FIGURE 9A CROSS SECTION
FIGURE 10 CROSS SECTION
DH-Z05-03
DH-Z05-04
DH-Z05-01
DH-Z05-02
DH-Z05-10
DH-Z05-09
DH-Z05-08
DH-Z05-06
DH-Z05-05
DH-Z05-07
SOLEDAD SHAFT
San Augustin Vein - Surface Trace
2066000mN
UTM-WGS84, Zone 14
419400mE
UTM-WGS84, Zone 14
0
50
100m
Scale
IMPACT SILVER CORP.
ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT
COMPADRES AREA PLAN MAP
with drill hole traces
BY: GG
CHECKED BY: HCG
SCALE: As shown
DATE: August 2005
FIGURE 8



IMPACT SILVER CORP.

ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN SILVER PROJECT
COMPADRES SILVER SHOOT No. 1

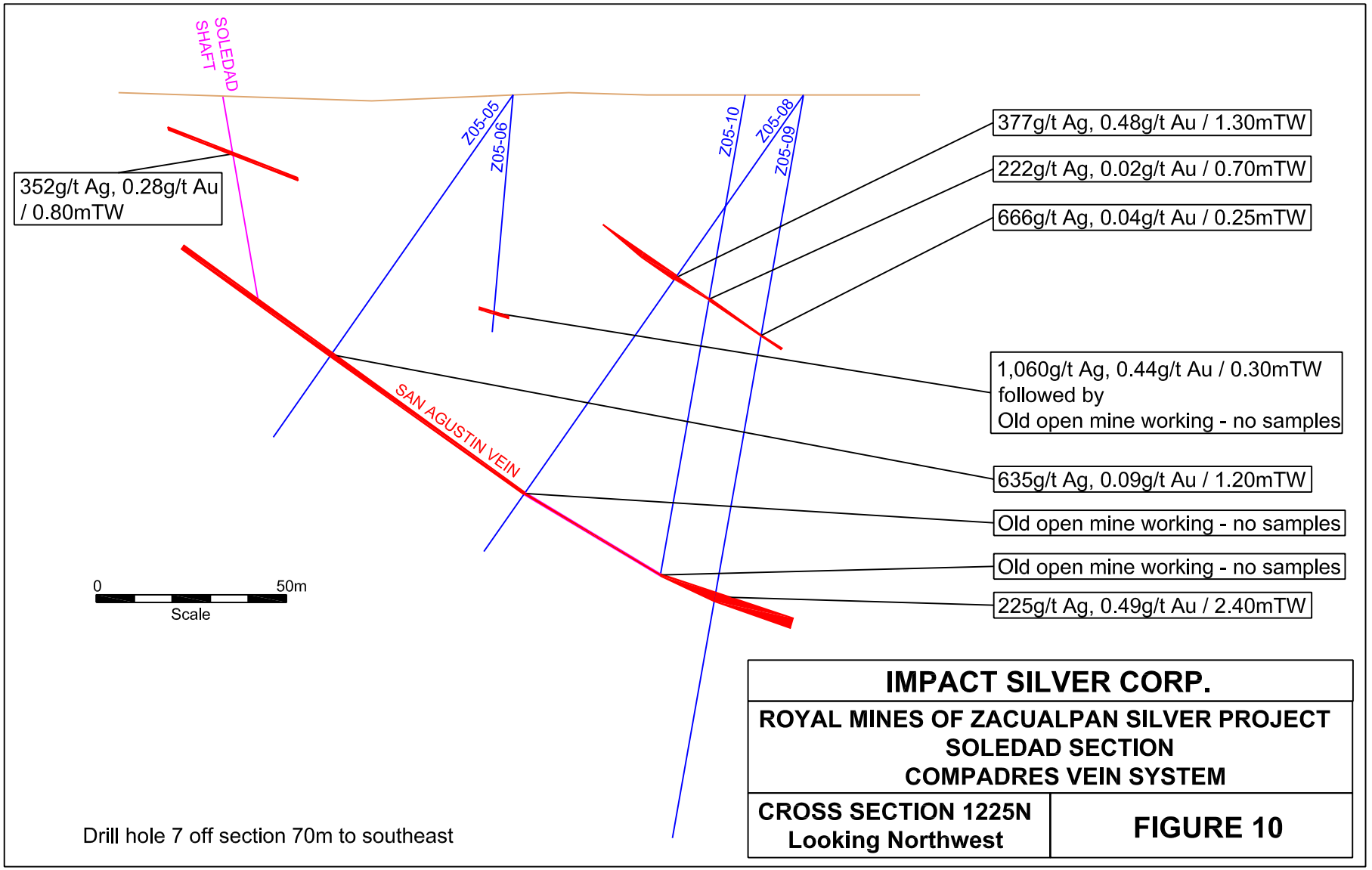
CROSS SECTION 1425N Looking Northwest	FIGURE 9A



IMPACT SILVER CORP.

ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN SILVER PROJECT
COMPADRES SILVER SHOOT No. 1

CROSS SECTION 1460N Looking Northwest	FIGURE 9B


SOLEDAD SHAFT
Z05-05
Z05-06
Z05-10
Z05-08
Z05-09
SAN AGUSTIN VEIN
352g/t Ag, 0.28g/t Au / 0.80mTW
377g/t Ag, 0.48g/t Au / 1.30mTW
222g/t Ag, 0.02g/t Au / 0.70mTW
666g/t Ag, 0.04g/t Au / 0.25mTW
1,060g/t Ag, 0.44g/t Au / 0.30mTW followed by Old open mine working - no samples
635g/t Ag, 0.09g/t Au / 1.20mTW
Old open mine working - no samples
Old open mine working - no samples
225g/t Ag, 0.49g/t Au / 2.40mTW
0
50m
Scale
Drill hole 7 off section 70m to southeast
IMPACT SILVER CORP.
ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN SILVER PROJECT
SOLEDAD SECTION
COMPADRES VEIN SYSTEM
CROSS SECTION 1225N
Looking Northwest
FIGURE 10

COMETA NAVIDENO VEIN

The Cometa Navideno Vein is a north-south oriented vein located about one kilometer north of the Compadres Mine (Figure 6). The Santiago Vein is a smaller splay that connects to the Cometa Navideno Vein. In a news release dated November 16, 2004 IMPACT Silver reported that the average of seven chip samples collected along a 40m long section on the Santiago Vein in old underground mine workings was 235g/t silver and 0.31g/t gold across 0.9m (true width) ranging up to a high of 1,320g/t silver and 0.99g/t gold across 0.3m (true width). A grab sample from a local small mine dump returned 345g/t silver, 0.27g/t gold, 3.18% zinc and 0.67% lead. In April 2005 IMPACT Silver drilled two core holes beneath the old mine workings. The shallower hole returned low grades while the deeper hole intersected the vein 120m below the old mine workings and assayed 7.26% zinc, 7.45% lead, 75g/t silver and 0.59g/t gold across 0.65m. The author supervised the on site processing of this drill core. These results probably indicate that the second hole tested a deeper base metal rich portion of the vein.

GUADALUPE MINE – LIPTON DEL BAJO VEIN

In late 2004 mine staff discovered the Lipton del Bajo Vein on the 195m Level of the Guadalupe Mine (Figure 6). This vein is a splay off the main Lipton Vein that was the source of much of the district's silver production in the 1970's and 1980's. Since the new discovery mining has been carried out 10m above the 195m Level on a 2m wide by 100m long mineralized shoot where it joined the Lipton Vein. A ramp has been excavated to continue mining 10m below the 195m Level where mine staff have discovered a second parallel 1.5m wide vein east of the Lipton del Bajo Vein. Sampling on the 195m Level by IMPACT Silver soon after the vein was discovered returned variable assays ranging from 589g/t silver, 15% zinc and 9.9% lead across 1.5m to less than 100g/t silver with low base metal values. Overall grades are reported to be favourable for mining by mine staff. There has been no drilling or other exploration on the Lipton del Bajo Vein beyond the active mine workings.

CUCHARA MINE AREA

The Cuchara Mine was host to a large 4-6m wide, 150m long, 230m high ore shoot that was recently mined out. IMPACT Silver personnel have been carrying out exploration work in the vicinity of the mine consisting of soil sampling, mapping and rock sampling. The soil sampling outlined a large very anomalous area (Figure 7) which initial investigations indicate is due to numerous veins and old mine waste dumps. The most significant of the veins mapped here to date is the Condesa Prospect. This is an old mine working located 360m southwest of the Cuchara Mine. Assays from seven underground chip samples along the 55m long exposed portion of the main vein at Condesa are reported by IMPACT Silver to average 363g/t silver and 0.03g/t gold across 0.8m true width ranging up to a

high of 992g/t silver and 0.05g/t gold across 0.25m true width. Numerous other veins have been mapped in the area and although most found to date are narrow the area continues to be a target for further exploration.

LEONA VEIN – SM SHOOT

The Leona Vein is located in the west-central sector of the property (Figure 6). The SM Silver Shoot on the vein was in production between 1997-2000 and according to mine staff produced approximately 100,000 tonnes grading 320g/t silver, 2% zinc and 1% lead. Mining occurred from surface to a depth of 140m where faulting caused the vein to pinch. Several years ago an exploration crosscut from the Guadalupe Mine was excavated and the SM Silver Shoot was found again at a depth of 300m below surface. IMPACT Silver personnel collected two samples 10m apart from this 300m level of SM Shoot which assayed 159g/t silver, 0.81g/t gold, 1.14% zinc and 3.98% lead across 1.0m and 66g/t silver, 0.46g/t gold, 5.48% zinc and 0.62% lead across 1.0m. This exposure confirmed that the SM Shoot did not end at the fault on the 90m level but continued to depth to at least 300m. The 160m interval between the 140m and the 300m level workings as well as areas below the 300m crosscut represent untested targets for drilling.

LEONA VEIN - PROVIDENCIA STOPE

The old Providencia mine workings are located on the Leona Vein 700m south of the SM Shoot. In a news release dated February 28, 2005 IMPACT Silver reported observing a large 50x2x20m+ high stope which could not be sampled due to unsafe loose backfill rock above. However five samples collected from other parts of the vein and its splays away from the stope averaged 281g/t silver and 0.9g/t gold across 0.85m (true width) and ranging up to 760g/t silver and 1.7g/t gold across 0.9m (true width). A sample of the old mine backfill waste rock assayed 206g/t silver and 9.67g/t gold. The drill target at Providencia is the extension of the mine stope below the water table which does not appear to have been disturbed by historic mining.

NEGRA VEIN

The Negra Vein is located in the western portion of the property (Figure 6). The vein is exposed in a small open pit mined in the 1980's and an old underground drift mine located about 100m below the open pit. The small open pit measures about 120m by 100m and was mined to a maximum depth of only about 25m. Mapping by IMPACT Silver in the open pit revealed a 50m wide zone of mineralization consisting of a central steeply dipping vein enveloped on both sides by about 25m of small stockwork veinlets. The open pit is marked by mixed andesite and black schist host rocks with the better mineralization occurring in andesite (see Section 6.2). Sampling by IMPACT Silver across a 1.4m partial exposure of the central vein in the open pit assayed 292g/t silver and

0.07g/t gold. The average of three selected samples across parts of the stockwork vein envelopes in andesite host rock averaged 121g/t silver across 4.9m but samples collected from stockwork hosted by black schist all returned low values. The old drift mine 100m below the open pit was entirely in andesite and exposed a well defined section of the vein. A single sample collected by IMPACT Silver from this section assayed 132g/t silver, 0.13g/t gold, 7.39% zinc and 2.22% lead over 1.6m.

CHIVO WORKINGS

The Chivo workings lie on the Compadres Vein System 1.3km north-northwest of the Compadres Mine (Figure 6). IMPACT Silver personnel report finding two parallel north-trending veins here about six meters apart. The western vein assayed 1,095g/t silver and 0.38g/t gold across 1.25m true width and the wall rock beside the vein assayed 463g/t silver and 0.477g/t gold across 2.2m true width. Further access to this area was blocked by collapsed mine workings. From the eastern vein six channel samples were collected over a strike length of 40m and averaged 175g/t silver and 0.92g/t gold across 1.54m true width ending at a collapse in the mine drift. Host rock between the two veins contains 10-35% small veinlets and assayed 83g/t silver and 0.57g/t gold across 6.35m. A channel sample from one of the veins exposed on surface above the Chivo workings assayed 2,640g/t silver and 1.36g/t gold across 0.85m. Local mapping indicated this area is probably the intersection zone between a small northwest-trending vein and the two north-trending veins. The similar structural setting and local high grade silver values indicate the Chivo section of the Compadres Vein System may have potential to host a high grade mineralized shoot.

SANTA ISABEL WORKINGS

The Santa Isabel workings are located 1.2km west of the Guadalupe Mine portal (Figure 6). IMPACT Silver personnel were able to partially sample the remnants of an old mined out 2m wide stope to a point where the workings were collapsed. The portion of the stope that was accessible to sampling averaged 830g/t silver and 0.56g/t gold across 0.8m true width over a length of 50m in nine samples ranging up to 3,020g/t silver and 0.13g/t gold across 0.7m true width. This zone does not appear to have been mined below the level sampled and is a target for drilling.

Many other old mine workings and exploration targets developed from surface mapping remain to be mapped and sampled in detail on the property.

8.2.2 SOIL SAMPLING

During Phase 2 soil sampling grids were run over the trend of the Lipton and Compadres Veins from the Guadalupe Mine 5.6km southeast to a point southeast of the Compadres Mine (Figure 7). Soil anomalies in silver and associated elements such as gold, lead and zinc occur over known areas of silver mineralization such as Silver Shoot No. 1 at the Compadres Mine. Other anomalies occur in less well explored areas. During Phase 4 a soil sampling grid covered the Cuchara Mine area and outlined a large area of anomalous soil values in silver and associated elements. Some of these anomalies have been investigated and are described further in Section 8.3.2 while others have yet to be explored.

8.2.3 SAMPLING OF TAILINGS

While on site the author personally supervised hand-auger sampling of the upper 2-5m portions of the two tailings impoundment areas near the processing plant site. The average of assays from 15 auger holes in the upper tailings area was 0.23g/t gold and 87.4g/t silver. The average of assays from 23 auger holes in the lower tailings area was 0.48g/t gold and 16.9g/t silver. Overall averages for both areas were 0.39g/t gold and 41.0g/t silver.

8.2.4 OTHER FIELD WORK

During Phase 2 and 4 field work IMPACT Silver began a program of surface mapping that includes tracing the major veins across the property. The eventual objective of this program is to complete detailed mapping over the entire property. To date this work has been largely completed in the vicinity of the Compadres Mine and Cometa Navideno Vein.

8.3 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

8.3.1 BEDROCK EXPLORATION

Over the past year IMPACT Silver has had good exploration success on the Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project. Some advanced stage prospects have been better defined, a number of areas have been identified as drill targets and other early stage areas have been identified as targets for additional exploration.

Advanced stage exploration included drilling down dip extensions of Silver Shoot No. 1 at the Compadres Mine which found a series of stacked mineralized veins with some very high grade results (Figures 8, 9A, 9B). The best intersections came from the deepest holes which included 3,234g/t silver and 0.41g/t gold over 1.6m (estimated true width) in hole Z05-02 and 2,713g/t silver and 0.36g/t gold over 4.4m (estimated true width) in hole Z05-04. These results demonstrate

good continuity to the mineralization. Good continuity of mineralization to vertical depths of 230-300m is characteristic of larger ore shoots mined elsewhere in the district.

Intermediate stage exploration tested the Soledad zone. Drill results indicate that this zone may be the top of another high grade mineralized shoot similar to Silver Shoot No. 1 at the nearby Compadres Mine.

Mine staff discovered the Lipton del Bajo Vein on the 195 Level of the Guadalupe Mine which is now in production. The discovery of this previously unknown vein demonstrates the potential for new discoveries even in areas that have seen intense historical mining such as this part of the Guadalupe Mine and the need for more exploration especially underground drilling in modern and historical mine workings in search of parallel veins.

Early stage exploration consisted of both testing historic mine workings and prospective new areas identified by mapping and soil sampling. This work has identified many exploration targets some of which are prospective drill targets. These include the high grade discoveries in the Chivo workings and the Santa Isabel workings (see Section 8.2.1). The success in rapidly bringing early stage prospects to drill ready targets is partly due to the use of modern exploration techniques and concepts in an old underexplored mining district. The discovery of untested high grade mineralization away from the active mine workings indicates potential for new economic discoveries in early stage target areas.

8.3.2 INVESTIGATION OF SOIL ANOMALIES

Soil sampling has been shown to be an effective tool in outlining exploration target areas. The soil grids completed to date have successfully outlined known areas of significant mineralization as well as identifying relatively untested exploration targets (Figure 7).

Several areas of silver-in-soil anomalies have been investigated in at least preliminary fashion.

The large anomaly over the Pino de los Perez area was found to be underlain by the main Lipton Vein structure and several smaller veins in various orientations. There are few historic mine workings in this area. Sampling of veins mainly in surface outcrops by IMPACT Silver returned many low metal values with only a few higher values including 2,050g/t silver and 2.02g/t gold across 0.25m true width and 587g/t silver and 0.12g/t gold across 1.20m true width. Investigation of this area has yet to explain the full extent of this large soil anomaly.

The large area of soil anomalies in the immediate Cometa Navideno area (Figure 7) was partially tested during the drill program and found to be caused by numerous small veinlets (typically less than 15cm in width) locally carrying

elevated values in silver, gold and base metals over very narrow (less than 0.2m) widths.

A large area of soil anomalies occurs along the creek southwest of the Cometa Navideno Vein area (Figure 7). Veins in bedrock such as Compadres and Lipton cross the area and may contribute to the soil anomalies but much of the anomalies are probably due to contamination from two historic processing plants dating back to at least the 1800's whose remnants can still be seen in the area. Trenching by IMPACT Silver in this area exposed several secondary veins all of which returned less than 100g/t silver.

Some potential sources of the large intense soil anomaly over the Cuchara Mine area are discussed above in Section 8.2.1. Further work is planned for this area.

Other soil anomalies have yet to be investigated. Soil anomalies investigated to date were found to have their sources in nearby veins in bedrock, old mine workings or contamination from historic processing plants.

8.3.3 TAILINGS SAMPLING

Sampling by hand auger of the upper 2-5m of the two tailings disposal areas returned moderately significant values in silver and gold (see Section 8.2.3) but the economic viability of a potential tailings reprocessing operation can only be determined by drilling of the tailings from top to bottom (estimated depths are 30 to 50m) accompanied by metallurgical and engineering studies. This sampling has indicated that further work may be warranted on the tailings. Final recommendations for and supervision of such work should be carried out by a qualified mining or metallurgical engineer.

8.3.4 EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Past mining and recent exploration and mine development have demonstrated that the Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project has strong potential for discovery of both large tonnage (100,000 tonne plus) medium grade ore shoots (such as in the Guadalupe Mine) and smaller tonnage very high grade ore shoots (such as the Compadres Mine).

The overall context of the project is an active mining and processing operation with potential for discovery of additional ore shoots. The presence of the active mining and processing operations on the property reduces the threshold size and grade needed for discoveries of economic mineralization. (IMPACT Silver in a news release dated June 15, 2004 report that cut off grade (the economic threshold for mining and processing) at the mine was equivalent to 230g/t silver or about US$44 per tonne at then prevailing metals prices and operational practices at the mine).

9.0 SAMPLES AND DATA VERIFICATION

9.1 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

In total 1,953 chip, channel and grab rock samples were collected to date from historical mine workings, prospects, trenches, road cuts and outcrops. Most samples were chip and channel samples collected over continuous representative intervals using a geological pick and rock chisel.

In total 1,631 soil samples were collected to date using a soil mattock. Most were samples from the B-horizon of the soil profile on 25x100m or 25x50m grids. Soil sampling grids covered the trend of the Lipton and Compadres Vein trends from the Guadalupe Mine 5.6km southeast to a point southeast of the Compadres Mine and the Cuchara Mine area (Figure 7). Soil lines varied from 0.3-2.2km in length and in total covered an area of approximately 320 hectares.

In total 389 drill core samples were collected from 12 holes at the Compadres Silver Shoot No. 1, Soledad Zone and Cometa Navideno Vein. Recoveries were typically better than 90%. All drill core was NTW size (5.71cm diameter). Half core samples were collected with a rock saw, tagged for identification and placed in sample bags closed with a cable tie. The remaining half core is stored on site for future reference.

In total 165 samples were collected from 38 auger holes in the two tailings impoundment areas near the processing plant. Samples were collected at one meter intervals in vertical holes made with a hand screw auger. Holes were driven to five meters where possible.

9.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

After collection samples were organized and stored at the IMPACT base camp until shipment. All samples were shipped to the ALS Chemex preparation laboratory in Guadalajara (Mexico). Soils were sieved to recover the –80 mesh fraction pulp for analysis. Rocks, drill core and tailings were fine crushed (70% passing a 2mm screen), pulverized (85% passing a 75 micron screen) and a pulp split separated for assay by a riffle splitter. All pulps were shipped to the ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver Canada for assay and analysis. For all rocks, drill core and tailings a 30 gram split of each was assayed for gold and silver by standard fire assay and a 10 gram split was analysed for an additional 30 elements by ICP spectrometry. Soils were analyzed for gold, silver and an additional 30 elements by ICP spectrometry.

In the opinion of the author the sampling, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were of a standard acceptable for the planned targeting of drill holes and other future exploration work including the recommended exploration program in Section 11.0 of this report.

9.3 DATA VERIFICATION

Most of the assay and analytical data in this report was taken from ALS Chemex laboratory certificates addressed to IMPACT Silver. Through personal observation and sampling the author has verified a selection of the large data set collected by IMPACT Silver. The author personally supervised the exploration work during 15 days spent on the property and is directly responsible for data reported from sampling of the tailings area, the Lipton-Compadres Vein intersection area and sampling of drill holes Z05-11 and Z05-12. The author also supervised the collection of a 15kg sample from between Levels 3 and 4 of the Compadres Mine for metallurgical testing and personally transported it to Vancouver. This metallurgical sample was assayed at IPL Laboratories in Vancouver and returned 5,476 g/t silver, 0.09 g/t gold, 3.887% zinc and 2.83% lead. These are similar values to those reported by IMPACT Silver for this location. (Metallurgical test work on this sample is ongoing.)

A total of 5% gold and silver assay standards and 5% assay blanks were inserted into every rock and drill core sample shipment as a quality control measure by IMPACT Silver and the author while on the project site. IMPACT Silver reports that these measures found no material quality control problems with regard to the assay data.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. IMPACT Silver Corp. has an option to purchase the Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project, an active mining operation with a processing plant rated at 500 tonnes per day (but operating at less than half capacity) and a large land position.

2. The 124.5km2 property including concession applications covers most of the mining district. Over 100 mineral prospects have been catalogued on the property.

3. The property has seen recent exploration success. In early 2005 drilling on down dip extensions of Silver Shoot No. 1 at the Compadres mine found a series of stacked mineralized veins. The best intersections came from the deepest holes which included 3,234g/t silver and 0.41g/t gold over 1.6m (estimated true width) in hole Z05-02 and 2,713g/t silver and 0.36g/t gold over 4.4m (estimated true width) in hole Z05-04. Other prospects sampled in the course of field work to date have also returned significant metal values.

4. The property is historically underexplored and has strong exploration potential with many advanced to early stage exploration targets. Soil sampling, detailed mapping, trenching and drilling utilizing the Zacualpan Mining District

Exploration Model have proven to be the most effective exploration methods in work to date on the property.

5. The objective of the continuing exploration work is the discovery of new potentially economic silver-gold-base metal deposits and preliminary assessment of the size and grade potential of known deposits and prospects. The results of this work program will likely be a key factor in IMPACT Silver's decision on the potential purchase of the Zacualpan assets.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

The Royal Mines of Zacualpan Property does not have a known body of commercial ore as defined in National Instrument 43-101 but mining and processing operations have been carried on almost continuously since the early 1970's. This recommended program describes an exploratory search for ore and better definition of the known deposits. The recommended program outlines a systematic approach to continued exploration and evaluation of the precious and base metal potential of the property as well as expanding known areas of mineralization.

A two phase program of exploration (Phases 5 and 6) is recommended for the property. The program builds on the work carried out to date and utilizes criteria from the exploration model described in Section 6.2.

The overall objective of the recommended work program is the discovery of new potentially economic silver-gold-base metal deposits and preliminary assessment of the size and grade potential of known deposits and prospects.

Phase 5 is a program of surface and underground exploration with an emphasis on mapping, rock sampling and soil sampling of early to advanced stage target areas. The objectives of the Phase 5 program are definition and prioritization of drill targets for Phase 6 and investigation of select areas on the large property that have not yet seen more detailed exploration.

Phase 6 consists of two parts to be carried out more or less at the same time. Phase 6 is not contingent on the results of Phase 5 but may proceed at the completion of Phase 5. Results of work on the property to date justify such a continuation and only prioritization of drill targets may change with consideration of Phase 5 results.

Phase 6A is mainly a program of core drilling designed to expand known zones of mineralization, to carry out initial tests of new zones discovered in the field work of previous phases and to test buried targets based on the Zacualpan Mining District Exploration Model. When results have been received for Phase 5, drill targets should be prioritized based on all results received to that time. The

Phase 6A drill program may be done in two parts with a pause in between to assess results from the first part before proceeding with the second part. Some of the drill targets may be better or more economically drilled from underground. In such a case if the mine's underground drill is available at an acceptable cost, it may be used to drill some of the drill meterage budgeted in Phase 6A.

Phase 6B should be carried out simultaneously with Phase 6A. Phase 6B is a continuation of the Phase 5 field work with a bias toward detailed investigations of intermediate to advanced targets.

RECOMMENDED BUDGET

A two phase exploration program is recommended.

Phase 5: Field investigations (Duration – 90 days)

Mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling.

Field exploration @US$60,000 per month all in includes 1 senior Canadian QP, 1 senior Mexican geologist, 2 junior Mexican geologists, field assistants as required:	US$	180,000
Total Phase 5	US$	180,000.

Phase 6: Core drilling, continued field investigations (Duration – 90 days).

Phase 6A: Core Drilling Core drilling of 6000m @ US$150/m all in	US$	900,000.
Phase 6B: Continued field exploration Field exploration @US$60,000 per month all in	US$	180,000.
Total budget to complete Phase 5 & 6 program	**US$**	**1,260,000**

It is the opinion of the author that the property is of sufficient merit that the recommended budget as outlined above represents a worthwhile and sensible exploration program if carried out by qualified competent personnel. Note this budget only addresses the exploration aspects of the project. It does not include engineering studies, metallurgical testing or other corporate and technical due diligence work which are also in IMPACT Silver's plans for evaluating the property and making a purchase decision on the Zacualpan assets.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Helen Grond, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with a business address at:

Helen Grond, P.Geo.
RR #1
Hornby Island, British Columbia
Canada V0R 1Z0

2) I graduated with a Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1982.

3) I am a registered Professional Engineer in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC) with registration number 20298.

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 20 years since my graduation from university.

5) 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.

6) I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report titled "Geological and Exploration Report on the Royal Mines of Zacualpan Project" prepared for IMPACT Silver Corp. dated September 6, 2005 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Royal Mines of Zacualpan property. I visited and carried out investigations on the property between April 30 and May 14, 2005 for 15 days.

7) I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9) I am independent of the issuer, IMPACT Silver Corp. applying all the tests of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 6th day of September, 2005 at Hornby Island, British Columbia.

H Grond

Helen C. Grond
Reg. No. 20298
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX 1

ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT

TABLE OF CONCESSIONS

		APPENDIX 1			
	ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT				
LIST OF CONCESSIONS CONTROLLED BY IMPACT SILVER CORP.					
	as provided by IMPACT Silver Corp.				
NAME OF CONCESSION	**TITLE No.**	**MUNICIPALITY**	**RECORDING DATE**	**EXPIRY DATE**	**HECTARES**
1. CONCESSIONS LEASED BY MINERA EL PORVENIR DE ZACUALPAN, SA de CV FROM MINERA CAPELA, SA de C					
Alacranes	170589	Zacualpan	1982/06/02	2032/06/01	45.0000
Cabrito El	196372	Zacualpan	1993/07/16	2043/07/15	123.8146
Capulin Ampliacion Del	189866	Zacualpan	1990/12/06	2040/12/05	5.7964
Capulin El	184679	Zacualpan	1989/11/10	2039/11/09	7.3685
Esperanza La	186579	Zacualpan	1990/04/24	2040/04/23	110.6224
Guadalupe Unificacion	172119	Zacualpan	1983/09/26	2033/09/25	458.0500
Ines Ampliacion de Santa	162431	Zacualpan	1978/06/12	2028/06/11	85.6221
Ines Santa	163392	Zacualpan	1978/09/19	2028/09/18	20.0081
Maria de la Luz	163586	Zacualpan	1978/10/30	2028/10/29	10.7847
Monica Santa	180639	Zacualpan	1987/07/13	2037/07/12	11.8846
Olvidado El	185262	Zacualpan	1989/12/14	2039/12/13	13.4550
Omega	162930	Zacualpan	1978/08/08	2028/08/07	12.0000
Paso El	189873	Zacualpan	1990/12/06	2040/12/05	7.7141
Pino de los Perez El	186578	Zacualpan	1990/04/24	2040/04/23	20.1390
Renovacion La	191159	Zacualpan	1991/04/29	2041/04/28	53.3200
Roberto Ampliacion de San	185955	Zacualpan	1989/12/14	2039/12/13	175.0000
Roberto San	185241	Zacualpan	1989/12/14	2039/12/13	77.0000
Saturno II	178165	Zacualpan	1986/07/14	2036/07/13	30.6261
Saturno III	188071	Zacualpan	1990/11/22	2040/11/21	4.6800
Saturno IV	187792	Zacualpan	1990/09/17	2040/09/16	17.2444
Serenata La	180637	Zacualpan	1987/07/13	2037/07/12	25.0000
Socavon de las Tinajas El	189676	Zacualpan	1990/12/05	2040/12/04	16.0802
Tapon El	162650	Zacualpan	1978/07/13	2028/07/12	83.0757
Trinquete El	162651	Zacualpan	1978/07/13	2028/07/12	7.1786
Veta Negra III	184451	Zacualpan	1989/10/31	2039/10/30	141.9237
				Subtotal Hectares:	1563.3882

2. CONCESSIONS OWNED BY MINERA LAURELES, SA de CV					
Alma Grande	170253	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	32.0000
Ampliacion Norte Guillermina	170251	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	6.3676
Ampliacion Norte San Francisco de Asis	170256	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	10.0000
Ampliacion Poniente el Camote	170249	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	4.8800
Continuacion de el Moro	170246	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	3.5562
El Cometa Navideno	171847	Tetipac	1983/06/15	2033/06/14	23.0584
El Moro	170248	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	9.9683
El Toro	170250	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	5.6101
Guillermina	170254	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	4.3677
La Nueva Fama	167746	Zacualpan	1980/12/10	2030/12/09	2.0000
Las Maravillas	170247	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	2.2735
Los Compadres	172622	Tetipac	1984/03/30	2034/03/29	30.0003
Luz Azul	165251	Zacualpan	1979/09/14	2029/09/13	28.1045
San Francisco de Asis	170252	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	31.9086
San Ramon	219435	Tetipac	2003/03/06	2009/03/05	17.0196
Socavon Mexico	160450	Zacualpan	1974/08/14	2024/08/13	9.9443
Sorpresa II	170255	Zacualpan	1982/03/31	2032/03/30	7.2778
				Subtotal Hectares:	228.3369
3. CONCESSIONS APPLIED FOR BY IMPACT SILVER CORP. THROUGH A NOMINEE					
Note: These concessions are under application and although there is no guarantee they will be granted					
IMPACT Silver Corp. reports it is not aware of any issues that may prevent title from being granted.					
Zacualpan Fraccion 1					4013.0096
Zacualpan Fraccion 2					1336.0981
Zacualpan Fraccion 3					2083.2990
Zacualpan Fraccion 4					6.0237
Zacualpan Fraccion 5					0.8225
Zacualpan Fraccion 6					0.4789
Zacualpan Fraccion 7					438.7306
Zacualpan VIII					2780.0000
				Subtotal Hectares:	10658.4623
				Total Hectares for all concessions under IMPACT Silver's control:	12450.1874
				Total square kilometers for all concessions under IMPACT Silver's control:	124.5019

APPENDIX 2

ROYAL MINES OF ZACUALPAN PROJECT

ASSAY AND ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 05F1197

JUL 18 2005

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABS LTD.
ISO 9001:2000 CERTIFIED COMPANY

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898
Website www.ipl.ca

Process Research Associates Ltd — **1 Samples** — Print: Jul 12, 2005 In: Jun 07, 2005 Page 1 of 2 [119717:54:27:50071205:006]

Project : 0404705
Shipper : Alice Shi
Shipment: PO#: 5370
Comment:

CODE	AMOUNT	TYPE	PREPARATION DESCRIPTION	PULP	REJECT
B31100	1	Pulp	Pulp received as it is, no sample prep.	12M/Dis	00M/Dis
B84100	1	Repeat	Repeat sample - no Charge	12M/Dis	00M/Dis
B90004	1	Std iPL	Std iPL(Ag Au Certified) - no charge		

NS=No Sample Rep=Replicate M=Month Dis=Discard

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Att: Peter Tse
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Fx:604/322-0181
Em:pra@pralab.com

2 Process Research Associates Ltd
9145 Shaughnessy Street
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BC V6P 6R9

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Att: Andre
Ph:604/322-0118
Fx:604/322-0181
Em:aruijter@pralab.com

4 Impact Minerals International Inc
900 - 543 Granville Street
Vancouver
B.C. V6C 1X8
Canada

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0	0	0	0	0

Att: George Gorzynski

Analytical Summary

Analysis: Au/Ag(FA/AAS)g/mt Zn/Pb/As/Sb / ICP(MuAc-Metal)30 S(T) S-2

##	Code	Method	Units	Description	Element	Limit Low	Limit High
01	0103	AsyWet	%	As Assay in %	Arsenic	0.01	100.00
02	0140	AsyMuA	%	Zn Assay by AA/ICP in %	Zinc	0.001	100.000
03	0118	AsyMuA	%	Pb Assay by AA/ICP in %	Lead	0.01	100.00
04	0102	AsyMuA	%	Sb Assay by AA/ICP in %	Antimony	0.001	100.000
05	0135	Leco	%	S(tot) Assay by LECO in %	Sulfur (LECO)	0.01	100.00
06	0134	AsyWet	%	S(-2) Assay (Gravimetric) in %	Sulfur (Sulfide)	0.01	100.00
07	0109	Leco	%	C (Total) by LECO in %	Carbon (Tot)	0.01	100.00
08	0110	Leco	%	C Organic contant in %	C Organic	0.01	100.00
09	0368	FA/AAS	g/mt	Au (FA/AAS 30g) g/mt	Gold	0.01	5000.00
10	0354	FAGrav	g/mt	Ag FA/Grav in g/mt	Silver	0.3	9999.0
11	0751	ICPM	ppm	Al ICP(Multi-Acid)	Aluminum	100.	50000.
12	0752	ICPM	ppm	Sb ICP(Multi-Acid) Depressed	Antimony	5.	2000.
13	0753	ICPM	ppm	As ICP(Multi-Acid) Depressed	Arsenic	5.	10000.
14	0754	ICPM	ppm	Ba ICP(Multi-Acid)	Barium	2.	10000.
15	0755	ICPM	ppm	Bi ICP(Multi-Acid)	Bismuth	2.	2000.
16	0757	ICPM	ppm	Cd ICP(Multi-Acid)	Cadmium	0.2	2000.0
17	0758	ICPM	ppm	Ca ICP(Multi-Acid)	Calcium	100.	100000.
18	0759	ICPM	ppm	Cr ICP(Multi-Acid)	Chromium	1.	10000.
19	0760	ICPM	ppm	Co ICP(Multi-Acid)	Cobalt	1.	10000.
20	0761	ICPM	ppm	Cu ICP(Multi-Acid)	Copper	1.	20000.
21	0762	ICPM	ppm	Fe ICP(Multi-Acid)	Iron	100.	50000.
22	0763	ICPM	ppm	La ICP(Multi-Acid)	Lanthanum	2.	10000.
23	0764	ICPM	ppm	Pb ICP(Multi-Acid) Depressed	Lead	2.	10000.
24	0765	ICPM	ppm	Mg ICP(Multi-Acid)	Magnesium	100.	100000.
25	0766	ICPM	ppm	Mn ICP(Multi-Acid)	Manganese	1.	10000.
26	0782	ICPM	ppm	Hg ICP(Multi-Acid)	Mercury	3.	10000.
27	0767	ICPM	ppm	Mo ICP(Multi-Acid)	Molydenum	1.	1000.
28	0768	ICPM	ppm	Ni ICP(Multi-Acid)	Nickel	1.	10000.
29	0769	ICPM	ppm	P ICP(Multi-Acid)	Phosphorus	100.	50000.
30	0770	ICPM	ppm	K ICP(Multi-Acid)	Potassium	100.	100000.
31	0786	ICPM	ppm	Sc ICP(Multi-Acid)	Scandium	1.	10000.
32	0771	ICPM	ppm	Ag ICP(Multi-Acid)	Silver	0.5	500.0
33	0772	ICPM	ppm	Na ICP(Multi-Acid)	Sodium	100.	100000.
34	0773	ICPM	ppm	Sr ICP(Multi-Acid)	Strontium	1.	10000.
35	0797	ICPM	ppm	Tl ICP(Multi-Acid)	Thallium	2.	1000.

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* Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses.

BC Certified Assayer: David Chiu

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 05F1197

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABS LTD.
ISO 9001:2000 CERTIFIED COMPANY

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898
Website www.ipl.ca

Process Research Associates Ltd

1 **Samples** Print: Jul 12, 2005 In: Jun 07, 2005 Page 2 of 2 [119717:54:27:50071205:006]

Project : 0404705
Shipper : Alice Shi
Shipment: PO#: 5370
Comment:

##	Code	Method	Units	Description	Element	Limit Low	Limit High
36	0776	ICPM	ppm	Ti ICP(Multi-Acid)	Titanium	100.	100000.
37	0777	ICPM	ppm	W ICP(Multi-Acid)	Tungsten	5.	1000.
38	0779	ICPM	ppm	V ICP(Multi-Acid)	Vanadium	1.	10000.
39	0780	ICPM	ppm	Zn ICP(Multi-Acid)	Zinc	1.	10000.
40	0781	ICPM	ppm	Zr ICP(Multi-Acid)	Zirconium	1.	10000.

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	Fx:604/322-0181				
	Em:pra@pralab.com				
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Vancouver	DL	3D	EM	BT	BL
BC V6P 6R9	0	0	0	1	0
Att: Alice Shi	Ph:604/322-0118				
	Fx:604/322-0181				
	Em:ashi@pralab.com				
3 Process Research Associates Ltd	EN	RT	CC	IN	FX
9145 Shaughnessy Street	1	2	1	1	1
Vancouver	DL	3D	EM	BT	BL
BC V6P 6R9	0	0	1	1	0
Att: Andre	Ph:604/322-0118				
	Fx:604/322-0181				
	Em:aruijter@pralab.com				
4 Impact Minerals International Inc	EN	RT	CC	IN	FX
900 - 543 Granville Street	1	2	1	0	0
Vancouver	DL	3D	EM	BT	BL
B.C. V6C 1X8	0	0	0	0	0
Canada					
Att: George Gorzynski					

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DL=Download 3D=3½ Disk EM=E-Mail BT=BBS Type BL=BBS(1=Yes 0=No) ID=C032701162633
* Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses.

BC Certified Assayer: David Chiu

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 05F1197

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

ISO 9002:1994
FM 64220

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898
Email iplab@telus.net

Process Research Associates Ltd
Project:0404705 Ship#
Print: Jul 12, 2005 In: Jun 07, 2005

1 Samples 1=Pulp 1=Repeat 1=Std iPL [119717:54:27:50071205:006]

Symbol	Unit	Pulp Head	Repeat RE Head	Std iPL FA_STDPM1105	Limit Low	Limit High
As	%	0.11	0.11	—	0.01	100.00
Zn	%	3.887	3.896	—	0.001	100.000
Pb	%	2.83	2.79	—	0.01	100.00
Sb	%	0.068	0.070	—	0.001	100.000
S(tot)	%	5.55	5.55	—	0.01	100.00
S(-2)	%	5.29	5.30	—	0.01	100.00
C Tot	%	1.38	1.38	—	0.01	100.00
C(Org)	%	0.37	0.37	—	0.01	100.00
Au	g/mt	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.01	5000.00
Ag	g/mt	5476.5	5475.9	134.9	0.3	9999.0
Al	ppm	39959.	40585.	—	100.	50000.
Sb	ppm	668.	672.	—	5.	2000.
As	ppm	20.	17.	—	5.	10000.
Ba	ppm	323.	322.	—	2.	10000.
Bi	ppm	<2.	<2.	—	2.	2000.
Cd	ppm	200.4	203.9	—	0.2	2000.0
Ca	ppm	40361.	40954.	—	100.	100000.
Cr	ppm	55.	50.	—	1.	10000.
Co	ppm	20.	20.	—	1.	10000.
Cu	ppm	1195.	1209.	—	1.	20000.
Fe	ppm	5.82%	5.96%	—	100.	50000.
La	ppm	9.	9.	—	2.	10000.
Pb	ppm	2.81%	2.77%	—	2.	10000.
Mg	ppm	17027.	17044.	—	100.	100000.
Mn	ppm	3040.	3084.	—	1.	10000.
Hg	ppm	<3.	<3.	—	3.	10000.
Mo	ppm	<1.	<1.	—	1.	1000.
Ni	ppm	27.	27.	—	1.	10000.
P	ppm	438.	449.	—	100.	50000.
K	ppm	32072.	32374.	—	100.	100000.
Sc	ppm	11.	11.	—	1.	10000.
Ag	ppm	1.3m	1.3m	—	0.5	500.0
Na	ppm	3434.	3420.	—	100.	100000.
Sr	ppm	60.	60.	—	1.	10000.
Tl	ppm	<2.	<2.	—	2.	1000.
Ti	ppm	2904.	2951.	—	100.	100000.
W	ppm	<5.	<5.	—	5.	1000.
V	ppm	98.	99.	—	1.	10000.
Zn	ppm	3.81%	3.79%	—	1.	10000.
Zr	ppm	36.	37.	—	1.	10000.

—=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

BC Certified Assayer: David Chiu

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898
Email iplab@telus.net

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 05F1197

Process Research Associates Ltd
Project:0404705 Ship#
Print: Jul 12, 2005 In: Jun 07, 2005

1 Samples 1=Pulp 1=Repeat 1=Std iPL [119717:54:27:50071205:006]

Symbol	Unit	Std iPL FA_STDPM1105 REF	Limit Low	Limit High
As	%	—	0.01	100.00
Zn	%	—	0.001	100.000
Pb	%	—	0.01	100.00
Sb	%	—	0.001	100.000
S(tot)	%	—	0.01	100.00
S(-2)	%	—	0.01	100.00
C Tot	%	—	0.01	100.00
C(Org)	%	—	0.01	100.00
Au	g/mt	0.06	0.01	5000.00
Ag	g/mt	136.4	0.3	9999.0
Al	ppm	—	100.	50000.
Sb	ppm	—	5.	2000.
As	ppm	—	5.	10000.
Ba	ppm	—	2.	10000.
Bi	ppm	—	2.	2000.
Cd	ppm	—	0.2	2000.0
Ca	ppm	—	100.	100000.
Cr	ppm	—	1.	10000.
Co	ppm	—	1.	10000.
Cu	ppm	—	1.	20000.
Fe	ppm	—	100.	50000.
La	ppm	—	2.	10000.
Pb	ppm	—	2.	10000.
Mg	ppm	—	100.	100000.
Mn	ppm	—	1.	10000.
Hg	ppm	—	3.	10000.
Mo	ppm	—	1.	1000.
Ni	ppm	—	1.	10000.
P	ppm	—	100.	50000.
K	ppm	—	100.	100000.
Sc	ppm	—	1.	10000.
Ag	ppm	136.4	0.5	500.0
Na	ppm	—	100.	100000.
Sr	ppm	—	1.	10000.
Tl	ppm	—	2.	1000.
Ti	ppm	—	100.	100000.
W	ppm	—	5.	1000.
V	ppm	—	1.	10000.
Zn	ppm	—	1.	10000.
Zr	ppm	—	1.	10000.

—=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

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