HUDSON RESOURCES INC.

Management Discussion and Analysis
(Form 51-102F1)
For the three months ended June 30, 2009
Information as of August 28, 2009 unless otherwise stated

Note to Reader

The following management discussion and analysis of the financial performance and results of operations for Hudson Resources Inc. (“Hudson” or the “Company”) should be read in conjunction with the Company’s annual audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. The material herein, as of August 28, 2009, updates the information as of July 22, 2009 contained in the MD&A in respect of the financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

The accompanying financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. These statements, together with the following management discussion and analysis dated August 28, 2009 are intended to provide investors with a reasonable basis for assessing the financial performance of the Company as well as forward-looking statements relating to the potential future performance.

Forward-Looking Information

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed “forward-looking statements.” All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts that address future production, reserve potential, exploration drilling, exploration activities and events or developments that the Company expects, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing, and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

GENERAL

The Company is a junior mineral exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. It has not yet determined whether its properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for resource assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. The Company’s ability to continue its operations is dependent on its ability to secure additional financing, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. In order to continue developing its mineral properties, management is actively pursuing such additional sources of financing; however, there can be no certainty that such additional financing will be obtained. The financial statements and discussion and analysis of the financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The amount of the Company’s administrative expenditures is related to the level of financing and exploration activities that are being conducted, which in turn may depend on the Company’s recent exploration experience and prospects, as well as the general market conditions relating to the availability of funding for exploration-stage resource companies. Consequently, the Company does not acquire properties or conduct exploration work on them on a pre-determined basis and as a result there may not be predictable or observable trends in the Company’s business activities and comparisons of financial operating results with prior years may not be meaningful.

All dollar amounts are in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Overall Performance

Hudson is a mineral exploration company that, since 2002, has primarily focused its exploration activities on the search for diamonds in the Sarfartoq region of western Greenland. The recent increased interest in rare earth elements ("REE's") as critical metals required to drive "green" technologies, such as wind turbines and hybrid cars, has resulted in the Company developing an exploration program for these metals as well as for diamonds.

The Company is currently actively exploring for diamonds and REE's on six contiguous exploration licences totaling approx. 1,800 square kilometers in the Sarfartoq region, near Kangerlussuaq, Greenland. All of its exploration licences are 100% held by the Company.

Since the Company is in the exploration phase of its development, its results are primarily determined by its administrative expenses net of interest income. The Company's loss from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2009 ("Q1 2010") was $269,665, a loss of $0.01 per share, compared with a loss of $250,296 for the three months ended June 30, 2008 ("Q1 2009"), also a loss of $0.01 per share.

The slightly higher loss in this quarter is primarily the result of an increase in non-cash stock-based compensation due to the issuing during the quarter, of options that vested on the date of their grant. As well, significantly lower interest rates reduced the net interest income to effectively zero. Otherwise, all general and administrative costs are in line with the previous period, especially after taking into account the timing of payments.

Assets increased by $318,844 in Q1 2010, from $16,205,010 at March 31, 2009, to $16,523,854 at June 30, 2009. Resource property assets increased by $136,275 as the Company geared up for the summer exploration program. The bulk of this amount was for helicopter costs. The Company booked $595,000 in shares subscribed in conjunction with the $1,060,000 private placement that closed in July, 2009. These funds resulted in cash increasing by $162,945 over the period.

General and administrative expenses increased by 3%, from $262,037 in Q1 2009, to $269,703 in Q1 2010. This $7,666 increase is primarily attributable to a $32,125 increase in non-cash stock based compensation resulting from the timing of vesting of stock options. This is partially offset by a $10,805 decrease in audit and legal fees and eliminating director's fees, saving $11,000 over the prior period.

Stock-based compensation expense of $152,418 for Q1 2010 (Q1 2009 - $120,239) accounted for approximately 56% of the Company's total general and administrative expenses compared to 46% in Q1 2009. Stock-based compensation is a non-cash expense provision that may not reflect reality. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option valuation model to calculate the fair value of share purchase options at the date of grant. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and, therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value or expense calculation of the Company's share purchase options.

Exploration Update

Since the previous Exploration Update provided in the Company's MD&A report dated July 22, 2009 in respect of the Company's financial statements for year ended March 31, 2009, Hudson's objective has been to receive and analyze the results from the June/July sampling program and plan and execute 1,000m fall drill program. The focus of this year 's program has been to develop the Sarfartoq Carbonatite rare earth project. The most significant conclusions and results can be found in the presentations located on the Company's home page at www.hudsonresources.ca.

Rare Earth Element Project

During a three-week field program that started in June 2009, Hudson's exploration team carried out extensive fieldwork with the objective of defining REE drill targets to be drill tested later this summer. The program included ground radiometric surveying, rock and stream sediment sampling and mapping. The program was successful in identifying three primary REE target areas. All rock and stream sediment samples were flown back to Canada and were processed at ALS Chemex in Vancouver.

The results were received in early August 2009. Three high grade prospects, known as ST40, ST1 and ST19, were confirmed as excellent prospects for the drill program. All lie within the outer ring structure of the Sarfartoq Carbonatite. The outer ring structure is approximately 50km in circumference and remains largely unexplored.

Assay highlights of the 163 rock samples, taken from outcrop and sub-crop, include the following:

- Prospect ST40 assays averaged 3.6% TREO, including 1.8% neodymium oxide (Nd_2O_5) and 417ppm europium oxide (Eu_2O_3)
- Prospect ST19 assays averaged 2.5% TREO over the core of the anomaly
- 25% of all samples assayed between 1.0% and 8.9% TREO (5 samples assayed between 5.0% and 8.9% TREO)
- 50% of all samples returned anomalous REE assays (above 0.25% TREO)

TREO is defined as the sum of all 14 REEs plus yttrium, expressed in oxide form. A compilation of significant assay results will be made available on Hudson's web site.

Management believes that the results have outlined at least three high grade REE targets of significant size. As well, the Sarfartoq Carbonatite Project has excellent potential to host numerous REE prospects. The assays also identified several new REE targets, which warrant further exploration.

A summary of the three primary target areas is as follows:

ST40 – is a well-defined radiometric anomaly measuring approximately 1000m by 250m. At the heart of the anomaly, nine sub-crop rock samples were collected within an area measuring 125m by 100m. Seven of the samples produced assays ranging from 2.5% to 5.3% TREO. The seven samples averaged 1.8% Nd_2O_5 (neodymium oxide) and 417ppm Eu_2O_3, (europium oxide) which are atypically high amounts for REE projects. The REE distribution of lanthanides for the seven sub-crop samples are: neodymium 46% > cerium 20% > praseodymium 8% > lanthanum 5%. The neodymium levels are highly elevated compared with typical levels of 10% to 15% found in other deposits. The minerals hosting these elements are currently being investigated.

Neodymium is one of the more valuable rare earths, as it is a key component in neodymium-iron-boron super magnets used in motors for wind turbines, hybrid cars, and other green technologies. Neodymium oxide currently trades for approximately US$15/kg. Similarly, europium is amongst the least abundant of the rare-earth elements and is a critical component in flat panel display technology. Europium oxide currently trades for around US$500/kg.

Two rock samples located 1000m and 1400m west of ST40 (roughly half way between ST40 and ST1) averaged 0.9% TREO. These samples are intriguing because they also contain an average of 1.4% niobium oxide (Nb_2O_5). This area is predominantly under cover but warrants further exploration to determine potential continuity of mineralization between the two prospects. Niobium oxide currently trades for approximately US$25/kg.

ST1 – is a 1000m by 500m radiometric anomaly located 3km west of ST40. Both anomalies appear to be related and four samples taken between the two prospects yielded highly anomalous assays from 0.5% to 2.0% TREO. Within the ST1 anomaly, 49 individual widely spaced samples were collected. The TREO averaged 0.6%. Within a 250m by 150m sub-area, 15 samples averaged 1.0% TREO. The REE distribution is as follows: cerium 45% > neodymium 25% > lanthanum 15% > praseodymium 6%. The neodymium oxide proportion is twice the typical REE concentration, which is important since it is a more valuable REE mineral than either cerium or lanthanum.

ST19 – is located on the southern extension of the outer ring structure approximately 10km south of ST1 and ST40. It lies within a large radiometric anomaly approximately 2500m by 500m along a valley with excellent rock exposure. A 450m by 125m sub-area produced some of the highest REE assays of the program. The fifteen outcrop samples collected within this sub-area averaged 2.5% TREO. The best 6 samples averaged 5.4% TREO, including an average of 173ppm Eu_2O_3. The two highest samples from the program were found here. Located 110m apart, these samples contained 8.9% and 8.5% TREO. The REE distribution is as follows: cerium 47% > lanthanum 27% > neodymium 15% > praseodymium 5%.

The Sarfartoq Carbonatite Complex is one of the largest carbonatite complexes in the world with approximate dimensions of 13 X 8 km. It is located near tidewater and adjacent to excellent potential hydroelectric sites.

All samples were processed by ALS Chemex in Vancouver, BC. The samples were analysed by lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion prior to acid dissolution and ICP-MS, being ALS sample method ME-MS81H.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to a number of risk factors due to the nature of its business and the present stage of development. The following risk factors should be considered:

General

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The amount of the Company's administrative expenditures is related to the level of financing and exploration activities that are being conducted, which in turn may depend on the Company's recent exploration experience and prospects, as well as the general market conditions relating to the availability of funding for exploration-stage resource companies. Consequently, the Company does not acquire properties or conduct exploration work on them on a pre-determined basis and as a result there may not be predictable or observable trends in the Company's business activities and comparisons of financial operating results with prior years may not be meaningful.

Trends

The Company's financial success is dependent upon the discovery of properties which could be economically viable to develop. Such development could take years to complete and the resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine. The sales value of any mineralization discovered by the Company is largely dependent upon factors beyond the Company's control, such as the market value of the products produced. Other than as disclosed herein, the Company is not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events which are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Company's sales or revenues, income from continuing operations, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial condition.

Competitive Conditions

The resource industry is intensively competitive in all of its phases. The Company competes with other mining companies for the acquisition of mineral claims and other mining interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and contractors and for mining equipment. There is significant and increasing competition for a limited number of diamond, rare earth and other resource acquisition opportunities and as a result, the Company may be unable to acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for exploration in the future on terms it considers acceptable. The

Company competes with many other companies, the majority of which have substantially greater financial resources than the Company.

Environmental Factors and Protection Requirements

The Company currently conducts exploration and development activities in Greenland. All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which requires stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. There is no assurance that regulatory and environmental approvals will be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations or to preclude entirely the economic development of a property. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties which are unknown to the Company at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The Company is currently engaged in exploration with limited environmental impact.

Mineral Exploration and Development

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage. Development of the Company's properties will only proceed upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. Mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that mineral exploration and development activities will result in the discovery of a body of commercial diamonds or rare earths on any of the Company's properties. Several years may pass between the discovery of a deposit and its exploitation. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineralized deposits.

Operating Hazards and Risks

Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of resources, any of which could result in work stoppages and damage to persons or property or the environment and possible legal liability for any and all damage. Fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, land slides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are some of the risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. Although the Company will, when appropriate, secure liability insurance in an amount which it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liability and hazards might not be insurable, or the Company might elect not to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition

Economics of Developing Mineral Properties

Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to develop processes to extract diamonds and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that the funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. Depending on the price of minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

Commodity Prices

The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the mining and sale of diamonds and/or REE and specialty metals or interests related thereto. The price of these commodities has fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international economic and political conditions, expectations of inflation, international currency exchange rates, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, levels of supply and demand, increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods, availability and costs of diamond substitutes, diamond stock levels maintained by producers and others and inventory carrying costs. The effect of these factors on the price of diamonds and REE metals, and therefore the economic viability of the Company's operations cannot accurately be predicted and, in almost all cases, are factors which the Company cannot change or influence.

Title

Although the Company believes that it has taken all reasonable legal and other actions to ensure that it has good title to the properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's mineral property interests may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Governmental Regulation

Operations, development and exploration on the Company's properties are affected to varying degrees by: (i) government regulations relating to such matters as environmental protection, health, safety and labour; (ii) mining law reform; (iii) restrictions on production, price controls, and tax increases; (iv) maintenance of claims; (v) tenure; and (vi) expropriation of property. There is no assurance that future changes in such regulations, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Changes in such regulations could result in additional expenses and capital expenditures, availability of capital, competition, reserve uncertainty, potential conflicts of interest, title risks, dilution, and restrictions and delays in operations, the extent of which cannot be predicted. If any of the Company's projects are advanced to the development stage, those operations will also be subject to various laws and regulations concerning development, production, taxes, labour standards, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. In addition, new laws or regulations governing operations and activities of mining companies could have a material adverse impact on any project in the mine development stage that the Company may possess. The Bureau of Mines and Petroleum in Greenland currently restricts the mining of radioactive elements and there is no assurance that the ban will be lifted if the production of REE contains radioactive elements as by products to the primary metals.

Management and Directors

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of directors: James Tuer, John Ferguson, Robert Chase and John Hick; and officers: James Tuer and Jim Cambon. The loss of any of one of those persons could have an adverse affect on the Company. The Company does not maintain key person insurance on any of its management.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain officers, directors and advisors of the Company are officers and/or directors of, or are associated with, other natural resource companies that acquire interests in mineral properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors are required by law, however, to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders and to disclose any personal interest which they may have in any material transaction which is proposed to be entered into with the Company and to abstain from voting as a director for the approval of any such transaction.

Limited Operating History: Losses

As the Company is still in the exploration phase of its development, it has experienced losses in all years of its operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will operate profitably in the future, if at all. As at March 31, 2009 the Company's deficit was $3,713,552.

Price Fluctuations: Share Price Volatility

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many mineral exploration companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. In particular, during the past 12 months, the Company's share price fluctuated from a high of $0.45 to a low of $0.05. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

Shares Reserved for Future Issuance: Dilution

As at August 28, 2009, there were 4,095,000 stock options outstanding and 2,760,000 warrants outstanding pursuant to which shares may be issued in the future. Subsequent to the end of the quarter, an additional 5,3050,000 warrants were issued. This could result in further dilution to the Company's shareholders and pose a dilutive risk to potential investors.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company incurred the following transactions with a company with a common director and with officers and Directors of the Company:

	Three months ended	
	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
Accounting and legal fees	$ -	$ 7,675
Directors' fees	-	11,000
Management fees	81,301	81,301
	$ 81,300	$ 99,976

These transactions were measured by the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon by the transacting parties.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2009, the Company closed a private placement of 5,300,000 units at $0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,060,000. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share at $0.30 for a period of 18 months from the date of share issuance. The proceeds on the sale of units are all allocated to share capital and none to warrants. The Company paid a broker cash commission of $ 15,250 and issued 5,000 units.

There are no other material subsequent events that have not been discussed in this report or the financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2008.

COMMITMENTS

The Company has made certain commitments in the course of running its business. In addition to office lease commitments disclosed in the Company's financial statements, the most notable commitment is the annual exploration commitment on the Company's exploration licenses in Greenland. Commitments can be reduced and/or eliminated by dropping and/or reducing licenses by the end of each calendar year. Based on work done to date and work to be completed to the end of 2009, Hudson believes that it has met all of the expenditure commitments required under its licence agreements with the Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum of Greenland.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets forth a comparison of revenues and earnings for the previous eight quarters ending with June 30, 2009. Financial information is prepared in accordance with GAAP and is reported in Canadian $.

No Cash dividends have been declared or paid since the date of incorporation and the Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares. The Company anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

	Jun-30 2009	Mar-31 2009	Dec-31 2008	Sep-30 2008	Jun-30 2008	Mar-31 2008	Dec-31 2007	Sep-30 2007
Interest Income	$38	$142	$916	$812	$11,741	$24,472	$40,182	$62,009
Net loss	$(269,665)	$(130,205)	$(238,143)	$(221,147)	$(250,297)	$(341,144)	$(140,425)	$(207,653)
Net loss per share	($0.01)	($0.00)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.00)	($0.01)

The net loss for each period is primarily composed of administration costs. All revenue for the Company is interest income.

Interest income is dependent upon interest rates and the amount of financing raised each year by the Company. Interest rates will vary due to market conditions and the Company has no control over the fluctuation of rates.

All of the above factors must be taken into consideration when comparing Total Revenues and Net Loss for each year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company is currently conducting its 2009 exploration and development program. With the recently completed $1,060,000 capital financing, the Company expects to have sufficient funds available to complete the 2009 exploration program as currently contemplated and to finance non-exploration operations over the next year. The Company expects that additional financing will be required in the future, depending on the results of the 2010 exploration and development program. The exploration and subsequent development of the Company's properties beyond that will depend on the Company's ability to obtain additional required financing. The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to allow the Company to fulfill its obligations on existing exploration properties. Failure to obtain additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and the possible, partial or total loss of the Company's interest in certain properties. The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its obligations under agreements to which it is a party and consequently, the Company's interest in the properties subject to such agreements could be jeopardised. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the total cost required to complete recommended programs.

The Company is dependent on raising funds by the issuance of shares or disposing of interests in its mineral properties (by options, joint ventures or outright sales) in order to finance further acquisitions, undertake exploration and development of mineral properties and meet general and administrative expenses in the immediate and long term. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising their required financing.

The Company's financial performance is dependent on many external factors. The Company expects that any revenues it may earn from its operations in the future will be from the sale of minerals. Both prices and markets for metals and minerals are cyclical, difficult to predict, volatile, subject to government price fixing and controls and respond to changes in domestic and international, political, social and economic environments. In addition, the availability and cost of funds for exploration, development and production costs are difficult to predict. These changes in events could materially affect the financial performance of the Company.

The Company had working capital at June 30, 2009 of $821,365 compared with $479,724 at March 31, 2009. The Company has no material income from operations and any improvement in working capital results primarily from the issuance of share capital.

The Company invests its cash balances in term deposits with Canadian banks. It has no exposure to asset-backed securities.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point of time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. At these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matter of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying value of cash and term deposits, accrued interest and amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their fair market value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA AS OF AUGUST 28, 2009:

Authorized and issued share capital:

Class	**Par Value**	**Authorized**	**Issued**
Common	No par value	Unlimited	46,396,266

There are currently 2,755,000 share purchase options outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held as follows:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
543,167	$0.60	December 1, 2009
923,333	$0.50	January 4, 2011
58,500	$0.60	January 4, 2011
100,000	$0.80	February 3, 2011
50,000	$0.80	April 26, 2011
450,000	$1.00	June 15, 2012
470,000	$0.51	April 23, 2013
1,500,000	$0.10	April 3, 2014
4,095,000		

There are currently 8,065,000 share purchase warrants outstanding as follows:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Early Conversion Price
2,760,000	$0.20	August 3, 2010	$0.40
5,305,000	$0.30	January 13, 2011	$0.50
8,065,000			

OTHER INFORMATION

The Company's website address is www.hudsonresources.ca. Other information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

"James Tuer"
James Tuer, President and Director

"Robert Chase"
Robert Chase, Director