

**NEWS RELEASE**

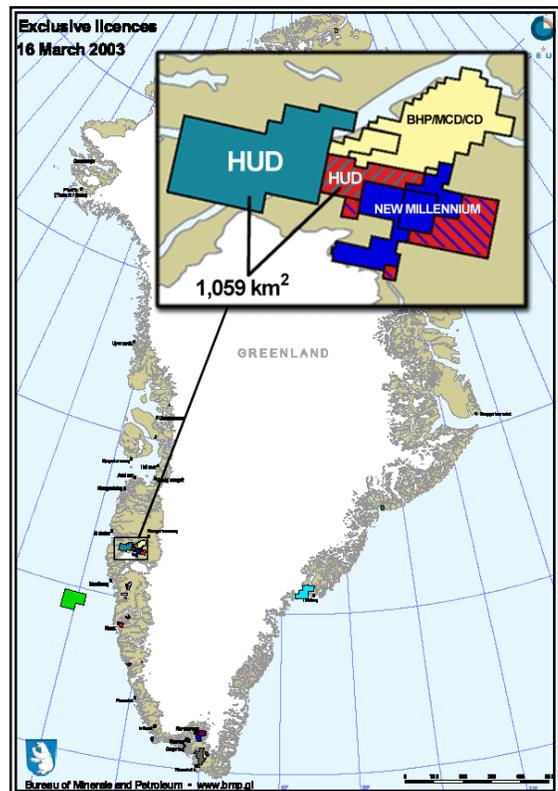
April 10, 2003

**HUDSON ANNOUNCES EXPANSION OF GREENLAND LICENCE AREA**

**HUDSON RESOURCES INC.** (the “Hudson” – TSX Venture Exchange “HUD”) is pleased to announce that the Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum, Government of Greenland, has accepted an application by Hudson to acquire an exploration licence contiguous to its existing “Naajat” exploration licence. The new licence area is referred to as the “Nalussivik” exploration licence (EL 2003/04) and comprises 208 sq. km. First year work commitments are approximately C\$50,000. Together with the Naajat licence, total ground under licence in the Sarfartoq region of West Greenland is 1,059 sq. km.

Hudson Resources is actively pursuing the Greenland project for several primary reasons:

- The large, 100% controlled, land package in the Sarfartoq region;
- Excellent pre-existing database of Kimberlitic Indicator Minerals (KIM) representing approximately 414 samples collected by Dia Met Minerals and processed by CF Minerals;
- Superior mineral chemistry which demonstrates that 8.5% of the samples processed (35 of 414 samples) contain KIM grains which are known to have originated within the diamond stability field;
- 4 eclogitic garnets identified as being derived from diamond eclogite;
- G10/G9 plot which demonstrates that 29% (329 of 1146) of the pyrope garnets plot within the G10 field and 41% (173 of 414) of the samples contain at least one G10 garnet;
- Stable political environment, excellent mineral tenure regulations and no native land claim issues;
- Good infrastructure and access in comparison to other arctic exploration regions;
- Government sponsored “Hyperspectral” survey over the licensed permits; and
- The fact that diamonds have been found regionally in kimberlite float and boulders and in situ kimberlite dikes, sills and sheets are numerous.



The analysis of the mineral chemistry of the samples collected within the confines of the Hudson Exploration licences, indicates that the source is from within the diamond stability field (ie. the source kimberlite will have diamonds in it). Contrary to many locations around the world, kimberlite (float, boulders, dikes and sills) is abundant in this region of West Greenland. Since the genetic makeup of the kimberlite in the region varies significantly, it stands to reason that the source of the best diamond inclusion KIM chemistry is probably derived from a unique kimberlite source type. In order to find this source, the company is employing the use of a hyperspectral survey. Commissioned by Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), in the summer

of 2002, the survey covers all of the licenced area. The HyMap system is essentially a spectrometer that measures the reflectance of surface objects across 126 different bands at a height of around 2,000m above the target area. As a result, a mosaic of data comprised of 5m pixels is created over the entire target area. This produces an incredible amount of data which only now can be manipulated affordably because of advances in computing power. Sub-pixel analysis methods can detect the mineral chemistry of a target that is much smaller than the pixel size itself. In cases of good spectral contrast between a target and its background, sub-pixel analysis has detected targets covering as little as 1-2 percent of the pixel. Using this technique, together with the location of the KIM samples, the company hopes to be able to map boulder trains and kimberlite dikes back to circular pipe-like structures. This analysis is currently underway.

Finally, the significance of finding 4 garnets derived from diamond eclogite within the licence area can not be understated. Economic diamond mines typically have diamond populations derived from both peridotite and eclogite; however, it is the eclogitic component that can be immensely high grade (averaging 25,000 carats/tonne for diamond bearing eclogite). Therefore the disaggregation of relatively small quantities of diamond eclogite could easily provide economic quantities of diamonds in kimberlite (ie. 80g of diamond eclogite in a tonne of kimberlite would yield 2 carats/tonne of diamond). This would provide relatively small quantities of eclogitic garnet (and clinopyroxene) which would be diluted in the host kimberlite by other mantle xenocrysts. The diluted grains might not show up in significant quantities in the kimberlite, much less be found in dispersal indicator mineral trains. As a result, finding them in the till samples is seen as very significant.

The Company is planning a late June field program to test the targets identified by these analyses. Hudson currently has sufficient resources to meet these commitments.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

***“James Tuer”***

James Tuer, President

The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release.