

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
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## **HUDSON FINDS LARGER DIAMONDS AT GARNET LAKE AND CONFIRMS NEW DIAMOND AREA**

Vancouver, BC – December 1, 2005 - **HUDSON RESOURCES INC.** (“Hudson” – TSX Venture Exchange “HUD”) is pleased to announce significant diamond recoveries from four locations on the Sarfartoq Exploration Licence in West Greenland. Two of the samples were sourced from the Garnet Lake area. The other two samples were found in a new region 12km to the north east of Garnet Lake.

“We are extremely excited about these results,” stated James Tuer, president of Hudson. “We believe that this new area significantly increases the likelihood of finding an economic diamond deposit and demonstrates that there are likely to be more areas like this on the property. In the short term, we are planning to conduct a seismic survey over the Garnet Lake region as a means of imaging the dike. If successful, this will be an important and cost effective means of coordinating a future drill program designed to define the size of the structure. Another important step is to collect a much larger kimberlite sample in order to demonstrate the potential of the kimberlite for hosting much larger diamonds.”

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- The largest diamond recovered measures 2.60 X 2.30 X 2.26 mm. It is the largest stone so far discovered in Greenland and is more than twice as large as the Company’s previous record;
- 226 diamonds, including 13 macros, were found in one 158.7 kg sample of kimberlite located 500m south of Garnet Lake;
- New diamondiferous samples from either side of Garnet Lake extend the potential north-south strike of the body to over 900m;
- A new region has been discovered 12km to the north east of Garnet Lake. One sample had 46 diamonds in 110.1 kg of kimberlite including one broken stone which measures 2.06 X 1.06 X 0.66mm;
- The diamond size distribution suggests a high potential for larger stones from larger sample sizes.

In July, Hudson concluded the balance of its 2,000 meter drill program and ground prospecting efforts that commenced in the Spring 2005. Kimberlite samples from both drill core and ground prospecting were submitted for analysis to the SRC laboratory in Saskatchewan (see press release dated August 25, 2005). The results are summarized as follows:

Kimberlite Sample	Weight (kg)	Diamonds in Square Mesh Sieve Sizes (microns)										Total Diamond	Wt+ (milligrams)	Wt- (milligrams)
		+75	+106	+150	+212	+300	+425	+600	+850	+1180	+1700			
<b>HUDSON-05</b>														
25-D2	6.6	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	0.679	0.089
MHGB10	158.7	66	57	42	26	17	12	3	2	-	1	226	20.794	4.821
MHGB15	110.1	12	9	14	4	1	2	3	1	-	-	46	3.595	0.882
MHGB16	76.9	8	9	5	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	27	0.408	0.627
MHGB21	112.6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.000	0.018

Notes: Wt+ refers to the weight of macrodiamonds (>0.5mm in 3 dimensions)

Wt- refers to the weight of microdiamonds (>0.075mm and < 500mm)

1Carat = 200 milligrams

In the vicinity of Garnet Lake, the Company collected a 158.7 kg kimberlite float sample (MHGB10) 500m south of the discovery area. Thirteen of the 226 diamonds recovered are considered macros, based on being greater than 0.5 mm in three dimensions. Using the older standard of defining a macro as greater than 0.5 mm in one dimension, 37 of the diamonds would have qualified as macros. The 3 largest stones are described by the SRC as follows:

<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Diamond Description</u>
mm	mm	mm	carats	
2.60	2.30	2.26	0.0703	Colorless, included, octahedron, serrate laminae, pits.
1.40	1.16	0.86	0.0069	Pink, clear, distorted, stepped/ribbed, etched trigons, pits, rough.
1.46	1.12	0.46	0.0061	Amber, clear, fragment, broken, stepped/ribbed, serrate laminae, hillocks, trigonal pits.

Mark Hutchison, Ph.D., head of the exploration program for Hudson stated, "The quality of the diamonds recovered is of particular interest to us. The recovered stones typically have good colour and shape and pink diamonds are always of interest to the gem industry."

The complete Caustic Fusion Diamond Report prepared by the SRC GeoAnalytical Laboratories, including individual stone size and description, is available on the Company's website ([www.hudsonresources.ca/files/srcreport-11-05.pdf](http://www.hudsonresources.ca/files/srcreport-11-05.pdf)).

It is believed that the source of the MHGB10 sample is just below the surface till cover. This is consistent with the diamondiferous MHG09 float sample taken in 2004. Based on drilling, it was shown to be derived from approximately 4m below the surface.

Sample 25-D2 was collected from the Company's final 2005 drill hole, 05DS25. The hole is located approximately 400m north of Garnet Lake and has a principal intersection of 1.93m of kimberlite collected over 4.5m of core intersected at a depth of 15.72m. While the sample was very small (6.6 kg), the number and size distribution of the diamonds recovered is significant. Finally, kimberlite from drill hole 05DS23 and surface sample MHGB21 located a further 500m northwest of 05DS25 was tested and yielded few diamonds (4 micros from MHGB21). It is now accepted that this is one of the non-diamondiferous en-echelon dikes that are frequently found in the drill holes.

These Garnet Lake results build on last year's sample and the 2005 spring drilling results. They significantly increase the tested diamondiferous size potential of the kimberlite. Together with the original Garnet Lake samples, Hudson believes that these highly diamondiferous samples represent the near outcropping edge of a kimberlite dike. Hudson believes that this strike length of 900 m could be significantly increased based on high quality kimberlite indicator mineral chemistry found in the tills north and south of Garnet Lake. (See map online: [www.hudsonresources.ca/files/2005\\_Locations.pdf](http://www.hudsonresources.ca/files/2005_Locations.pdf)).

Diamondiferous kimberlite is also reported from a new area. Kimberlite samples MHGB15 and MHGB16 were found by prospecting 12km northeast of Garnet Lake. They exhibited the same physical characteristics as the Garnet Lake samples and were therefore collected for diamond analysis. While they were recovered from sites 300m apart within the same gully, it is not clear at this time if they are from the same body. The coarse diamond size distribution of the samples is very interesting and warrants significant follow up exploration. Initially, the Company plans on conducting a geophysical survey over the area, which up to now has never been previously explored. Sample MHGB15 is the most interesting sample of the two having returned a broken stone that was greater than 2mm in one dimension.

The samples were processed by the GeoAnalytical Laboratories at the Saskatchewan Research Council ("SRC"), Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, an independent laboratory. SRC GeoAnalytical Laboratories is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada as a testing laboratory for specific tests. Dr. Mark Hutchison, Trigon GeoServices Ltd., was in charge of the collection of the samples in Greenland and managed the chain of custody from the field to the SRC. Dr. John Ferguson reviewed this press release and is a qualified person under National Instrument 43-101.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

***"James Tuer"***

James Tuer, President

This news release contains forward-looking statements regarding ongoing and upcoming exploration work and expected geology, geological formations and structures. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these statements. The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:**

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