

This is the form of a material change report required under section 85 (1) of the Securities Act and section 151 of the Securities Rules.

BC FORM 53-901F

Securities Act

MATERIAL CHANGE REPORT UNDER SECTION 85(1) OF THE ACT

Note: This form is intended as a guideline. A letter or other document may be used if the substantive requirements of this form are complied with.

Note: Every report required to be filed under section 85(1) of the Securities Act and section 151 of the Securities Rules shall be sent to the Commission in an envelope addressed to the Commission and marked "Continuous Disclosure."

NOTE: WHERE THIS REPORT IS FILED ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS PUT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE REPORT IN BLOCK CAPITALS "CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 85", AND EVERYTHING THAT IS REQUIRED TO BE FILED SHALL BE PLACED IN AN ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION MARKED "CONFIDENTIAL."

Item 1. Reporting Issuer

NEVADA STAR RESOURCE CORP.

Suite 500 – 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada, V6C 2T6

Telephone: (604) 688-0833

Item 2. Date of Material Change

May 8, 2003

Item 3. Press Release

May 8, 2003 disseminated via Canada Stockwatch and CCN Matthews (Puget Sound).

Item 4. Summary of Material Change

Nevada Star Resource Corp. (the "Company") reported that it had acquired an additional 80 square miles of ground by staking, to bring its total MAN Property land package to over 230 square miles, or 145,000 acres.

Item 5. Full Description of Material Change

See Schedule "A" attached.

Item 6. Reliance on Section 85(2) of the Act (British Columbia)

Not Applicable

Item 7. Omitted Information

Not Applicable

Item 8. Senior Officers

Gerald G. Carlson, President
Suite 500 – 625 Howe Street
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Telephone: (604) 688-0833

Item 9. Statement of Senior Officer

The foregoing accurately discloses the material change referred to herein.

DATED this 9th day of May, 2003.

(signed) "Gerald G. Carlson"

(signature)

Gerald G. Carlson

(Name)

President & Director

(Position)

Vancouver, British Columbia

(Place of Declaration)

SCHEDULE "A"



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NEVADA STAR ANNOUNCES MAJOR LAND ACQUISITION MAN NICKEL-COPPER-PGE PROPERTY, ALASKA

Vancouver, B.C., Thursday, May 8, 2003 – Nevada Star Resource Corp. (the “Company”) is pleased to announce that it has acquired an additional 80 square miles of ground by staking, to bring its total MAN Property land package to over 230 square miles, or 145,000 acres, owned 100% by Nevada Star. Staking priorities were based on known mineral occurrences, favourable geology and a newly released aeromagnetic survey of the project area by the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. The setting of the MAN Property shares many of the geological and geochemical characteristics of the Noril'sk deposit in Russia, one of the largest and richest mineral deposits in the world, estimated to contain in excess of 1.2 billion tonnes of ore with an average grade of 1.84% nickel, 3.85% copper, 7.7 grams per tonne (gpt) palladium and 2.0 gpt platinum. The MAN property is well situated, south of Fairbanks in east central Alaska and is accessed by two paved highways. Planned exploration for 2003 will include geophysical and geochemical surveys followed by drilling.

The key new acquisition is the Fish Lake Project, consisting of over 50 square miles of Alaska State claims and with showings that grade up to 5.2% Ni, 3.3% Cu, 0.3% Co, and 1.75 g/t Pd. The Fish Lake intrusion is a 24 mile long by 2 mile wide layered mafic-ultramafic complex, the largest in all of Wrangellia, one of the major flood basalt provinces in the world (see Appendix for details). Other staking consolidates the Company's land position and covers new target areas over the Dunite Hill, Rainy, Canwell and Eureka Project areas.

Nevada Star's objective is to build shareholder value through mineral discovery, focused on platinum group elements (PGE's), nickel and copper. These metals, in particular nickel and PGE's, have shown strong price performance in recent years and indications are for continuing strong demand. PGE's are metals for the 21st century, being important in pollution control (catalytic converters) and green energy (fuel cells) as well as a number of other high tech applications. The targets on the Company's MAN Project in Alaska have the potential both for large size and for rich grades.

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This release was prepared by management of the Company who takes full responsibility for its contents. Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor the NASD OTC Bulletin Board have reviewed or accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release.

Appendix

Fish Lake Project Description

Exploration to date has indicated that the Fish Lake Complex consists of up to four distinct magmatic cycles. The complex was intruded as a lopolithic sill that extends beneath the Nikolai flood basalts and probably connects at depth with the Dunite Hill Complex. The basal intrusive contact is preserved on the north side of the Fish Lake Complex and at least two feeder-like features are present, the Wild and Eureka Embayments. In some nickel camps around the world (for example Voisey's Bay, Noril'sk, and Jinchuan) magmatic feeders are recognized as sites of massive sulfide accumulations and ore deposits. Magnetic surveys indicate that magma was injected as a turbulent influx in these two areas disrupting the layering and suggest mixing of magma occurred on a large scale. Magnetic modeling indicates that the Fish Lake Complex dips from 35 to 60 degrees to the south. Trails of magnetically susceptible material extend 2000 to 3500 feet into footwall of the complex in the Wild and Eureka Embayment areas.

Exploration of the Fish Lake property has resulted in the discovery of several Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide occurrences. One notable occurrence is the Tres Equis showing where numerous blocks of high-grade massive sulfides up to three feet in diameter occur in a gabbro breccia. The massive sulfide blocks average 5.2% Ni, 3.3% Cu, 0.3% Co, and 1.75 g/t Pd. Another occurrence is the LFF which contains disseminated sulfides in a pyroxenite layer that has 1.0% Ni, 0.2% Cu, and 1.6 g/t Pd.

Numerous untested airborne and UTEM electromagnetic conductors, which may indicate massive or semi-massive sulfides, occur on the Fish Lake Property. Only one third of the Complex has been covered by ground UTEM surveys. Multiple UTEM conductors extending an aggregate of 11,000 feet along the bottom contact of the Fish Lake Complex have only had two shallow drill tests to date. Outcrops of the mafic-ultramafic rocks are limited in the largely glacial till covered Fish Lake body and nowhere is the basal contact exposed.

Besides the "Noril'sk-like" Ni-Cu-PGE massive sulfide potential of the Fish Lake Property, similarities are noted in the Fish Lake Complex with other layered complexes, such as Stillwater, Montana and the JM Reef and Merensky Reef in South Africa, the two largest primary platinum-palladium producers in the world. The Fish Lake Complex:

- o Represents a large layered mafic/ultramafic complex with cyclic magma influxes. If connected at depth the Fish Lake/Dunite Hill Complex underlies an area of over 200 square miles and is ½ to 1.5 miles thick.
- o Sulfide-PGE showings and drill intersections have been discovered at a variety of stratigraphic levels, indicating that sulfur saturation occurred throughout emplacement and that the magma carried PGE. Drill Hole FL-4 had 28 feet that contained 71 ppb Pt, 72 ppb Pd, 0.2% Ni, 0.1% Cu including 3 feet of 300 ppb Pt and 448 ppb Pd. Drill Hole FL-06 had 278 feet that contained 66 ppb Pt, 139 ppb Pd, 0.25% Ni, and 0.12% Cu including 52 feet of 101 ppb Pt, 206 ppb Pd, 0.29% Ni, 0.23% Cu.

- o Zones of coarse-grained magmatic sulfides carrying anomalous PGE occur near the top of the second magmatic cycle above the first appearance of cumulate plagioclase in gabbro and in coarse-grained pyroxenite. Drill Hole FL-6 had 54 feet with 121 ppb Pt and 195 ppb Pd, including 5 feet of 195 ppb Pt and 362 ppb Pd.
- o The second cycle of Fish Lake has high Ce/Yb ratios and low Ni contents, which suggest that crustal contamination and equilibration with sulfide occurred along with precipitation of sulfides enriched in PGE.

The second-third-cycle interface of the Fish Lake Complex is interpreted to be the most likely stratigraphic level at which a PGE reef could occur. A strong shallow geophysical conductor lies 1200 feet along strike of the anomalous reef-style mineralization drilled in FL-6 noted above.

MMI till sampling along the 24-mile basal contact and stratigraphic sampling along the PGE reef horizon is planned for the next phase of exploration. Drilling of geochemical anomalies and the untested geophysical anomalies is proposed for later in the season.