

VIVA GOLD CORP.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
April 30, 2024

INTRODUCTION

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to supplement Viva Gold Corp.'s ("Viva" or the "Company") interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the period ended April 30, 2024. All financial information, unless otherwise indicated, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS").

The following discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with its interim condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes for the period ended April 30, 2024.

All monetary amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. The effective date of this MD&A is June 25, 2024.

Viva's current business is the acquisition, exploration, and development of precious metal properties with the goal of producing shareholder value through the de-risking its core projects by completing feasibility study and permitting for either mine development or sale of the project to a third party. The Company is advancing its 100% owned Tonopah Gold Project ("Tonopah), located in the Walker Lane Trend in Western Nevada.

James Hesketh, MMSA QP, is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 and is the Qualified Person responsible for review of technical information in this Management Discussion. Mr. Hesketh is President and CEO of Viva Gold and is an insider of the Company with overall project responsibility.

Additional information regarding the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This information and these statements, referred to herein as "forward-looking statements" are made as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date of the effective date of information described in this MD&A, as applicable. Forward looking statements in this document are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "continue", "intends", "estimates", "projects", "potential" and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will", "would", "may", "could", or "should" occur. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, and competitive uncertainties, and contingencies. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company disclaims any obligation or intention to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

CURRENT CORPORATE HIGHLIGHTS

On June 10, 2024, the Company announced its intention to complete a non-brokered private placement (the "Offering") of up to maximum of 26,666,667 units (the "Units") at a price of CDN\$0.15 per Unit for maximum gross proceeds of up to \$4,000,000. Each Unit will consist of one common share in the capital of the Company and one half of one non-transferable common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each whole Warrant will be exercisable to acquire one Share at an exercise price of \$0.22 per Share for a period of 36 months from the date of issuance. Closing of the Offering is subject to approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

On June 6, 2024, a total proceeds of \$33,250 were received for the 350,000 common shares issued pursuant to exercise of 350,000 stock options, which includes 250,000 common shares issued to the CEO of the Company for proceeds of \$23,750.

On May 1, 2024, the Company announced high-grade gold results from its recently completed 10-hole 1,515 meter drilling program at its Tonopah Gold Project ("Tonopah"). The drill program produced results with long sections of gold mineralization. The holes of the drill program were placed to tie together existing high-grade intercepts to strengthen and expand the shallow high-grade starter pits for the project.

On April 9, 2024, the Company provided initial assay results from three holes of its current 10-hole, 1,515 meter drill program on Tonopah project. The First three holes were drilled to offset widely spaced gold intercepts from the Company's 2022 and 2023 drill programs on the north side of the main pit area, which was considered waste in the Company's resource model.

On February 15, 2024, the Company announced that it has commenced drilling at its Tonopah Gold Project. The focus of this program is to further delineate the new, near-surface, high-grade (>1.0 gram per tonne) gold zones discovered in our 2022/23 drill programs. A total of ten drillholes have been drilled with assays pending completion.

On December 21, 2023, the Company completed a private placement of 11,663,061 units at a price of \$0.12 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,399,567. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.18 per common share until December 20, 2026. The Agents of the private placement also received a total of 101,500 finders warrants, whereas each warrant is exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.18 per warrant until December 20, 2026.

On December 11, 2023, the Company announced that it had appointed Adrian Goldstone to the Board of Directors. Mr. Goldstone has over 35 years of experience in the mining industry. From 2006 – 2014 Mr. Goldstone was Vice President of Dundee Precious Metals and was responsible for Sustainable Business Development, Environmental Management, Corporate Social responsibility and Executive project Management.

On December 11, 2023, the Company also granted 250,000 stock options to its director. The options are exercisable at \$0.125 per common share and have a term of three years with 50% vesting immediately and 25% for each year following the award date.

Following are major highlights from Viva's spring 2024 drill program at Tonopah:

TG2409 (21.3 meters at 5.1 gpt Au) was drilled as an approximate 40-meter offset to the west of **TG2211 (57.9-meters at 5.0 gpt Au** commencing at 40-meters depth) and was oriented to locate and cross the East Fault zone. TG2409 had impressive gold intercepts on both sides of and in the fault zone with the highest grades being in the

lower Tertiary Volcanics' ("TVL") and lower grades in the Ordovician Palmetto Argillite ("OPA"). These results suggest that the East Fault may represent a feeder structure. TG2409 extended the known location of the East fault over 100-meters to the south of previous intercepts into an under-drilled area which represents a good target for additional gold discovery.

TG2408 (18.3 meters at 4.4 gpt Au) was drilled as an approximate 40-meter step-out to the north of **TG2211** where additional shallow high-grade gold mineralization in the TVL was encountered. The combination of TG2409, TG2408, TG2211, and **TG2318 (54.9 meters at 1.0 gpt** starting at 38-meters) to the south defines a large zone of shallow high-grade.

TG2407 (89.9 meters @ 2.0 gpt Au) successfully infilled an approximate 60 to 80-meter gap between four known high-grade zones and extended mineralization to depth indicating the potential to increase the depth of mineralization in this area. The hole bottomed in gold mineralization.

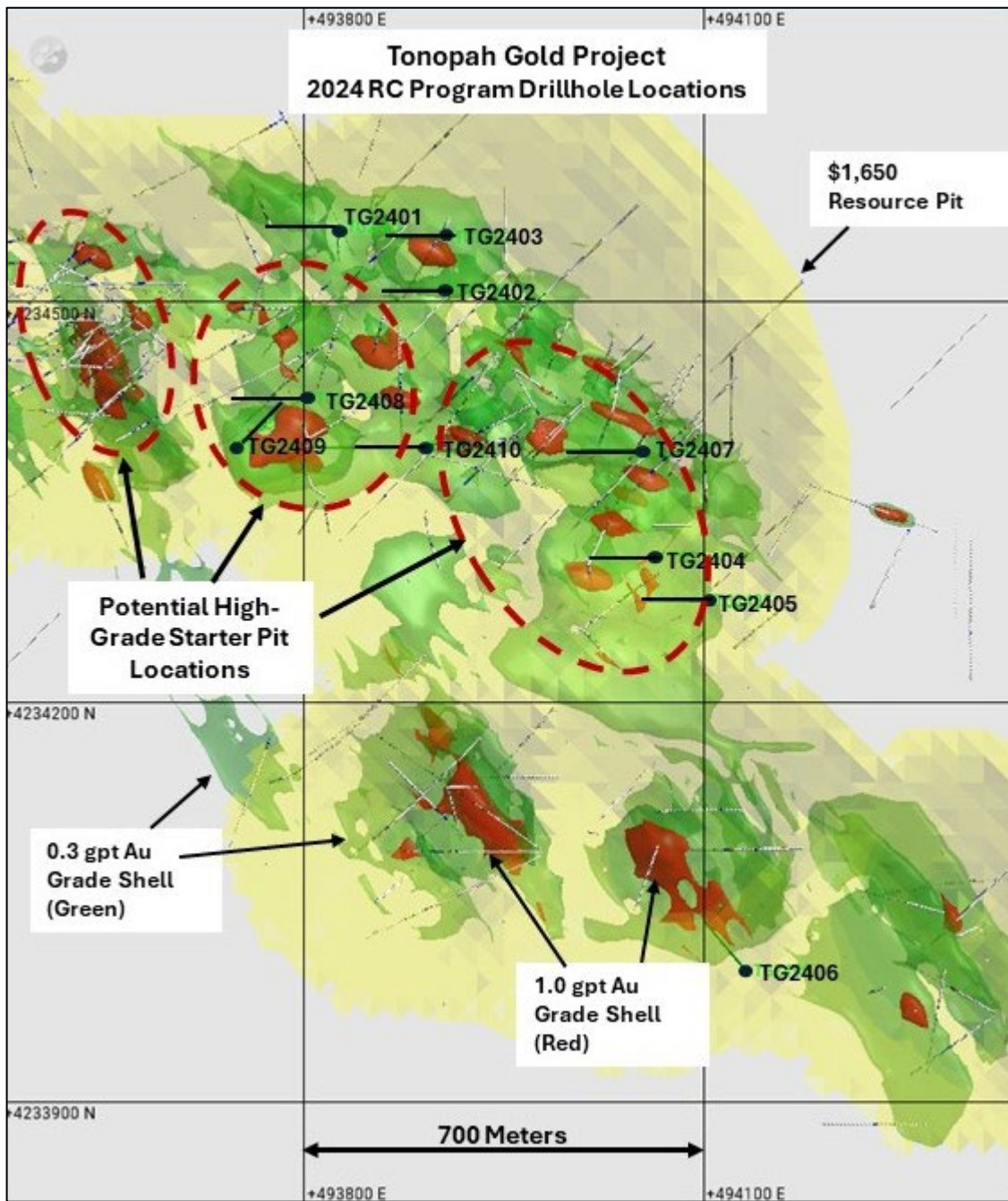
TG2405 (16.8 meters @ 0.9 gpt Au) was drilled as a 40-meter offset to the east of TG2307 (**50.3 meters at 0.9 gpt Au** starting at 93 meters) in a sparsely drilled portion of the project on the southern extent of a zone of mineralization which includes TG2404, TG2409 and TG2219. This hole intersected a wide zone of mineralization at the TV/OPA contact.

TG2404 (36.6 Meters @ 3.2 gpt Au) was drilled to define the potential east-west width extent of a mineralized zone first intercepted in holes **TG2209 (86.9-meters at 1.3 gpt Au** starting at 87-meters) and **TG2219 (18.3-meters at 4.1 gpt Au** starting at 73-meters). TG2404 intercepted three long zones of mineralization in both the TV and OPA. The hole terminated in gold mineralization.

TG2403 intercepted 18.3m at 0.6 gpt Au and 5.8 gpt Ag commencing at 64m including 3m at 1.37 gpt Au and 4.1 gpt Ag.

TG2401 intercepted 50.5-meters ("m") starting at 40m averaging 0.68 grams per tonne Au ("gpt Au") and 3.0 gpt Ag, including two higher grade zones of 10.7m at 1.54 gpt Au starting at 40-m and 4.6 m at 1.47 gpt Au starting at 69m.

Tonopah 2024 Reverse Circulation Drilling Program									
Hole	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Length	Gold Grade	Silver Grade	Rock Type	Comment
			Meter	Meter	Meter	Gram/Tonne	Gram/Tonne		
TG2410	270	-60			171				
			73	78	4.6	0.3	2.4	Tvl	
TG2409	55	-60			171				
			55	76	21.3	5.1	7.2	Tvl	40m west offset TG2211
<i>including</i>			56	64	7.6	11.7	10.6		
			81	119	38.1	1.1	4.2	Opa	
TG2408	270	-70			159				
			40	58	18.3	4.4	7.5	Tvl	40m north offset TG2211
<i>including</i>			41	50	9.1	7.6	12.2	Tvl	
			75	78	3.0	0.5	0.4	Tvl	
			90	98	7.6	0.3	2.7	Tvl	
TG2407	270	-70			177				
			87	177	89.9	2.0	4.4	Tvl/Opa	Infill hole In mineralization at TD
<i>including</i>			90	98	7.6	11.8	23.6		
<i>including</i>			94	98	3.0	19.5	29.4		
TG2406	270	-70			159				
			61	64	3.0	0.5	2.2	Opa	
TG2405	270	-70			159				
			99	116	16.8	0.9	4.5	Tvl/Opa	TG2307 Offset
TG2404	270	-70			159				
			90	126	36.6	3.2	6.9	Tvl/Opa	East TG2209-TG2219 zone
<i>including</i>			94	102	7.6	8.9	17.4	Tvl	
<i>including</i>			108	110	1.5	15.4	11.2	Tvl	
			134	142	7.6	0.4	2.7		
			146	158	12.2	0.5	3.4		In mineralization at TD
Included in Press Release of April 9, 2024									
TG2403	270	-70			128				
			64	82	18.3	0.6	5.8	Tvl	40m Offset N of TG2310
TG2402	270	-70			128				
			52	56	4.6	0.5	1.5	Tvl	40m Offset S of TG2310
TG2401	270	-70			105				
			40	90	50.3	0.7	3.0	Tvl	Offset TG2210 and TG2212
<i>including</i>			40	50	10.7	1.5	6.3		
<i>including</i>			69	73	4.6	1.5	2.9		
<i>Tvu = Upper Tertiary Volcanic</i> <i>Tvl = Lower Tertiary Volcanic</i> <i>Opa = Ordovician Palmetto Argillite</i> <i>NSS = No significant sample</i>									
Cutoff Grade: 0.2 Au g/t									



TONOPAH PROJECT

The Tonopah gold project (Tonopah Project), located near the town of Tonopah in Western Nevada, consists of 508 unpatented mineral claims, 184 of which are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”), with the option to acquire 1% of the 2% NSR for US\$1.0 million. The property position totals 508 unpatented lode mining claims totalling approximately 10,500 acres of land.

The Tonopah Project contains a near-surface low-sulfidation epithermal gold system which includes near vertical quartz-adularia-gold veins hosted by the Palmetto Formation argillite (Opa) and the overlying Tertiary rhyolitic volcanics (Tv) all contained within a low-angle zone of mineralization which includes and often parallels an erosion surface unconformity at the top of the Opa. It is interpreted that ascending fluids entered the contact zone depositing precious metals in a favorable chemical and textural horizon in the base of the tertiary volcanics and in the top of the Opa, as well as in veins and breccia’s along structures and structural junctions.

Mineralization has been identified in an east-south-east trending zone of over three kilometers in length associated with an extensional/compressional break in the regional Rye Patch fault system and along the limbs of the Rye Patch Fault itself. Alteration and mineralization at the Tonopah Project are typical of low-sulfidation, volcanic-hosted epithermal gold deposits found elsewhere in Nevada and around the world. The deposit type is characterized by overall low original sulfide content, and quartz-adularia and clay-sericite alteration assemblages, among others. Higher grade gold mineralization appears to project along some of the veins/related structures in the Opa and Tv. Visible gold is commonly observed in and along the edges of veins, is frequently associated with hematite, and occurs locally in coarse form. Dendritic gold has been observed in core. Gold contained in the overall system is predominantly micron-sized in nature and is not visible to the naked eye.

The Tonopah Project is well situated and can be easily accessed by paved road 20 miles from the town of Tonopah, Nevada. Both water and power are available near the site. Water may be purchased commercially from Tonopah Public Utility, whose pipeline crosses the Company’s claims, or water rights can be leased or acquired. The Ralson hydrographic basin, where the project is situated, is the only under allocated basin remaining in the State of Nevada. A 15 KV Nevada Energy powerline, which can be upgraded to 25KV, also crosses the property. Tonopah is located within four hours’ drive of Las Vegas, Nevada and is close to Round Mountain, Nevada, where equipment supply depots, machine shops and skilled labor can be found.

In early 2023, the Company retained WSP to update and audit the geologic model for the Tonopah project including adding all 2022 drilling data to the existing Leapfrog GEO™ Project geological model. Drill hole data for approximately 581 drillholes in the immediate project area were subject to validation checks to evaluate common drill hole data errors including, but not limited to, data gaps and omission, overlapping lithology or sample intervals, miscorrelated units, unit conversion checks, and other indicators of data corruption including transcription and keying errors. This database has been updated to include 2024 drill hole data.

Baseline environmental and technical studies for Tonopah are now well advanced. Wildlife and plant studies were completed and submitted to the BLM for review and have been accepted. Quarterly baseline water sampling and analysis have been consistently performed at the project over the last three years. Four quarters of baseline study have now been completed on water samples from natural seeps and springs within a 10-mile radius of the project. In December 2022, a seven-day aquifer pump test was completed to test hydraulic flow rates in the valley floor alluvial formation over the deposit. Geochemical studies of potential ore and waste materials are now substantially complete, pending completion of a final report.

Technical Report and Resource Estimate

On February 25, 2022, the Company filed a report titled "NI43-101 Technical Report on Mineral Resources, Tonopah Project" (Technical Report) with an effective date of January 1, 2022, and a report date of February 25, 2022, on SEDAR for the Tonopah Project. The report was completed by Gustavson Associates, a subsidiary of WSP, of Lakewood Colorado. The results of the Technical Report, previously announced on January 25, 2022, increased the measured indicated resource by 21% and provides strong justification for ongoing work at Tonopah, located on the world class mining friendly Walker Lane gold trend of western Nevada.

The updated pit-constrained mineral resource estimate announced on January 25, 2022, for the Tonopah Project follows:

	Tonnes (x1,000)	Gold Grade Grams/Tonne	Contained Ounces
Measured	4,764	0.830	127,000
Indicated	11,440	0.727	267,000
Measured and Indicated	16,204	0.756	394,000
Inferred	7,352	0.872	206,000

Donald E. Hulse, P.E., SME-RM, Senior Mining Consultant for WSP USA of Lakewood, Colorado, is the independent Qualified Person responsible for the preparation of the resource estimate. Resources are not reserves, and do not include modifying factors which need to be considered to determine whether they are economically viable.

Mineral resources are tabulated at a cutoff grade of 0.15 g/t gold for argillite and 0.20 g/t for volcanic hosted mineralization, which constitutes a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction based on a comparison with similar gold deposits in Nevada and constrained within a US\$1,650 gold price pit shell using a 45-degree average pit slope in all rock types and a 35-degree pit slope for overburden gravels.

Following is a sensitivity table showing the impact of changing cutoff grade on resource by category:

Classification	Cutoff Grade	Tonnes	Gold Grade	Contained
	Grams/Tonne	(x 1,000)	Grams/Tonne	Ounces
Measured	1.00	951	2.214	67,700
	0.70	1,608	1.645	85,000
	0.40	3,194	1.082	111,000
	0.20	4,764	0.83	127,000
	0.15	4,895	0.813	128,000
Indicated	1.00	2,157	1.521	105,000
	0.70	4,339	1.171	163,000
	0.40	8,773	0.853	241,000
	0.20	11,397	0.729	267,000
	0.15	11,655	0.717	269,000
Inferred	1.00	2,483	1.461	117,000
	0.70	3,929	1.235	156,000
	0.40	6,034	0.995	193,000
	0.20	7,322	0.875	206,000
	0.15	7,479	0.86	207,000

With additional drilling in 2020, it became apparent that the mineral continuity at Tonopah is controlled by multiple factors, which are different in the Tv than in the underlying Opa. The Opa exhibits local north-north-west continuity, along a regional east-south-east trend, while mineralization in the lower volcanics exhibit the dominant east-south-east trend with limited expression on the north-north-west trend. Previously, all mineralization had been modelled along the north-north-west trend. Based on drill results, it can also be observed that the primary mineralized trend follows the Opa/Tv contact in a zone ranging between 30- and 60-meters width. A zone of +/- 10 meters around the Opa/Tv contact was treated as a separate domain in the model. These modifications to the mineral trends and the addition of lithologic domains developed clean variography and resulted in a well-supported resource model.

Step-out holes were drilled in 2021 to test these observations and were highly successful in intercepting high-grade mineralization. These holes contributed to an increase in inferred mineralization and helped to extend the pit shell to the east-south-east along the principal (110 azimuth) trend of the deposit. The pit also extended to the west along trend based on new drill intercepts from the 2020 drill program. The new model also developed a small pit in the Midway Hills area of the project, located approximately 1.0 kilometers west from the main pit on trend, indicating that the revised geologic model appears to be doing a better job of correlating and connecting existing assay intercepts in that area. In addition, the new model also indicates the possibility of two additional parallel trends to the south of this main zone. The previously modelled south zone currently develops three small interconnected pit bottoms along the east-south-east trend and the third most southerly zone is potentially identified by three drillholes.

Gustavson recommended work plan, including completion of ongoing drilling, metallurgical, environmental baseline study, and Pre-Feasibility Study.

- A proposed drilling program is recommended to be performed in two programs each of approximately 2,500 meters of reverse circulation drilling. The focus of the exploration will be the eastern and western extension of the Main zone, the southern extent of the Dauntless zone and the western extent of the South Pit trend.
- Metallurgical test work should be completed with the objective of providing information for cost and recovery assumptions to be incorporated into future studies, as well as to refine process design criteria.
- A part of the specific work plan includes long-lead baseline work for environmental monitoring, and biological studies, in support of the development efforts.
- Complete a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) with the intention to clarify the economic potential of the project and to potentially declare Mineral Reserves, while also developing a plan of operations for use in permitting efforts.

Of the work plan recommended, all but the completion of the Pre-Feasibility Study has been completed. The PFS work is ongoing.

The technical report incorporates by reference the 12 June 2020 NI43-101 Technical Report Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the Tonopah Project. Please note that a PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic consideration applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and that there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

PEA economic results estimated at a gold price of US\$1,400 per ounce are shown in both pre- and post-tax U.S. Dollars as highlighted below.

PEA Conceptual Economic Results	
(USD million)	Base Case
Gold Price	\$1,400
<u>Pre-Tax Economics</u>	
IRR	25%
Cash Flow (Undiscounted)	\$69.7
NPV 5% Discount Rate	\$43.6
NPV 10% Discount Rate	\$25.9
Payback (Years)	2.9
<u>After Tax Results ⁽¹⁾</u>	
IRR	22%
Cash Flow (Undiscounted)	\$60.1
NPV 5% Discount Rate	\$36.3
NPV 10% Discount Rate	\$20.3

(1) Includes Nevada State Net Proceeds Tax and 21% US Federal Tax

Price Sensitivity Table					
Base Case - Pre-Tax (US\$MM)					
Gold Price	IRR%	Undiscounted Cash Flow	NPV 5%	NPV 10%	Payback
\$1,100	1%	\$2.6	(\$8.7)	(\$15.6)	n/a
\$1,200	9%	\$25.0	\$8.7	(\$1.7)	5.1
\$1,300	17%	\$47.3	\$26.1	\$12.1	4.1
\$1,400	25%	\$69.7	\$43.6	\$25.9	2.9
\$1,500	32%	\$92.1	\$61.1	\$39.8	2.5
\$1,600	39%	\$114.4	\$78.5	\$53.6	2.2
\$1,700	47%	\$136.8	\$96.0	\$67.4	2.0

Pit shells were designed using a 45-degree slope angle in rock and 35 degrees in gravels. Gold recovery was based on column leach test results of 83% for gold mineralization in argillite material and 58% for gold mineralization in Tertiary volcanic material, averaging around 71.8% of gold recovered with the mix of materials in the Base Case pit. Haulage ramps are 30 meters wide and have a maximum gradient of 10%. Processing rates are based on a daily crushing rate of approximately 6,800 tonnes per day utilizing three stage crushing.

Capital and operating costs were based on available vendor quotes, information available from nearby operations, and estimates by Gustavson Associates. Capital costs include the cost to relocate public roads and include \$1.0 million to exercise the purchase option to acquire 1.0% of the outstanding 2% Net Smelter Royalty on the project. Purchase of mobile equipment using conventional five-year capitalized lease purchase agreements and self-mining is assumed using 100-ton truck units. A 10% contingency factor was applied to operating cost estimates and a 20% contingency factor was applied to estimated capital components.

Tonopah Project PEA Project Details	
(USD million)	Base Case
Gold Price	\$1,400
Gold Ounces Sold	226,000
Initial Capital ⁽¹⁾	\$58
Sustaining Capital ⁽²⁾	\$16
Avg. Cash Cost of Production	\$754
All In Sustaining Cost (AISC)	\$1,075
Project Life (Years)	6
Total Process Tonnes (M)	12.5
Average Grade (grams/Tonne)	0.78
Total Waste Tonnes (M)	57.8
Strip Ratio	4.6
Personnel Employed	137
<u>Average Operating Costs</u>	
Mining Costs (\$/T Mined)	\$1.28
Process Costs (\$/T Crushed)	\$4.52
Gen & Admin Cost (\$/T Crushed)	\$0.66
Offsite marketing and refining cost ⁽³⁾ (\$/oz)	\$1.50

(1) \$1.0 million is included in capital cost to exercise Viva's Option to acquire 1% of the 2% NSR on the project

(2) Includes capital lease purchase of mobile equipment

(3) Net of silver credits

Project Strategy

Tonopah project PEA economics justify continued investment in project development. Viva's forward-looking goals for the Tonopah project include:

- continue to develop the gold resource base of the Tonopah gold project through both infill and step-out drilling;
- de-risk the project through continued technical study; and
- initiate and complete pre-feasibility/feasibility study and permitting activities required to make a production decision.

The Tonopah gold project is unique in that some of the highest-grade gold resources are near surface and can be accessed in an initial starter-pit. This will drive early project cash flow and is likely to accelerate project capital payback. We believe that the project also contains significant exploration potential, although this is complicated as the site is covered by valley floor gravels. This cover makes it difficult to clearly define geologic

structure and increases the cost of exploration. To manage this cost while increasing the odds of exploration success, our plan is to initiate production based on the known gold resource plus any additions that can be added through the project permitting phase. Once in production exploration drilling would continue using cash flow generated from production with the benefit of geologic knowledge gained from mining in the mineral system. This plan has the potential to reduce both exploration cost and equity dilution.

Metallurgy

Historic metallurgical testwork has been completed at Tonopah by predecessor companies including shake flask tests, bottle roll leaching, gravity recovery and flotation testwork. Viva has added to the database by completing bottle roll, column leach, and carbon-in-leach (CIL) testwork. These test all demonstrate positive gold recovery through both cyanide gold leach, gold flotation and gravity gold recovery. In addition, other work has included the completion of bulk density, work index, and compact permeability testwork for leach pad stability analysis. A substantial body of metallurgical testwork exists to support gold recovery at Tonopah.

Sixty-day column leach tests for gold recovery were completed in July 2019, using bulk samples, segregated by major rock type, created by compositing drill-hole samples collected from the Company's 2018-2019 drilling programs. Samples were sized to 80% minus 10 mesh and agglomerated using cement. Estimated blended gold recovery utilizing a three-stage crusher product is 71% with a range on individual columns of 60% to 83%.

On October 24, 2022, Viva announced the results of an initial metallurgical optimization program for Tonopah. The work is reported in a study titled "Tonopah Gold Project, Pulp Agglomeration, Report on Metallurgical Testwork", dated October 2022, prepared by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates ("KCA"), Reno, Nevada.

- Pulp agglomeration/heap leach testing produced a calculated gold leach recovery of over 91% for high-grade (+ 1.0 gpt gold) composite samples; the 91% indicated recovery is significantly higher than the 71% average gold recovery estimate utilized in the 2022 PEA Technical Report.
- The high grade (+ 1.0 gpt gold) mineralization at Tonopah contains approximately 50% of all gold ounces in approximately 20% of disclosed resource tonnes. This higher-grade material is in large zones within the deposit and is believed to be amenable to selective mining. These resource dynamics combined with initial test results demonstrate the potential for substantially increased average gold recovery at Tonopah and justifies additional testwork.
- Gold recoveries on the low-grade (<1.0 gpt gold) composite sample was 68%; this recovery estimate compares well to the overall 71% heap leach recovery for the composited high- and low-grade recoveries utilized in the 2022 PEA Technical Report.

Phase 2 pulp agglomeration testwork, completed in 2023, confirms prior gold recovery results, but this work also demonstrated high cement consumption required in pulp agglomeration, which may make the pulp-agglomeration process uneconomic for Tonopah. These result point instead to an alternative case, where crushed low-grade gold mineralization would go to heap leach for gold recovery and high-grade gold mineralization would be processed for a longer period in a small CIL circuit to achieve 91-94% gold recovery. Tailings from this circuit would be dewatered and dry stacked on a portion of the leach pad to eliminate the need for a tailings dam. This work indicated the potential that revenue from higher gold recovery in the CIL circuit will offset both capital and operating costs for that circuit. This alternative process route will be considered in updated PEA study.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the six months ended April 30, 2024, as compared to the six months ended April 30, 2023

For the six months ended April 30, 2024, the Company incurred a net loss of \$1,179,001 (2023 - \$1,917,870). The Company's loss per share was \$0.01 (2023 - \$0.02). The decrease in the loss of \$738,869 was primarily due to decreased exploration expenditures, share based payments and investor relations costs. In the six months ended April 30, 2024, exploration costs were \$803,074 compared to the six months ended April 30, 2023, costs of \$1,409,646. In both the current period and the comparative period, the exploration costs incurred are primarily related to current drilling programs, preparation of the technical reports and processing samples on the Tonopah project. During the current period, the Company's expenditure reduced by \$376,665 on the drilling program, by \$88,407 on processing samples, and by \$54,735 on the technical reports when compared to the comparative period.

In addition, the Company incurred lower share based payments of \$78,885 in the current period compared to \$199,452 in the comparative period, the decrease is due to less grants of stock options during the current period, and graded vesting of stock options granted previously. Investor relations costs for the six months ended April 30, 2024, of \$110,643 (2023 - \$130,149) also decreased.

The following is a summary of exploration expenditures incurred by the Company on the Tonopah Project:

	For the three months ended April 30, 2024	For the three months ended April 30, 2023	For the six months ended April 30, 2024	For the six months ended April 30, 2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bond premium	4,594	4,655	4,594	4,655
Consulting	72,868	50,732	76,438	98,315
Drilling	457,568	215,906	457,568	834,233
Environmental	18,578	35,029	33,990	60,389
Field work	1,364	8,136	1,364	19,514
Metallurgical testwork	-	10,042	745	10,042
Monitoring and evaluation	2,777	1,087	2,777	2,564
Permits	-	1,041	-	1,041
Salaries	20,362	20,322	40,646	40,551
Samples	81,309	391	81,309	169,716
Supplies	7,575	15,518	8,083	20,788
Technical reports	45,500	23,815	68,797	123,532
Travel	25,719	13,717	25,719	24,306
	739,258	400,391	803,074	1,409,646

For the three months ended April 30, 2024, as compared to the three months ended April 30, 2023

For the three months ended April 30, 2024, the Company incurred a net loss of \$933,390 (2023 - \$622,948). The Company's loss per share was \$0.01 (2023 - \$0.01). The increase in the loss of \$310,442 was primarily due to the increase in exploration costs of \$338,867. In the current quarter, the exploration costs incurred are primarily related to drilling programs, preparation of the technical reports, consulting and sampling on the Tonopah project. Share based payments decreased from \$44,042 in the comparative quarter to \$26,776 in

the current quarter due to no grants of stock options during the current quarter, and graded vesting of previously granted stock options.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets out selected unaudited quarterly financial information of the Company and is derived from interim condensed consolidated financial statements prepared by management.

Period	Revenues	Loss for the period	Basic and fully diluted loss per share
		\$	\$
2nd Quarter 2024	Nil	(933,390)	(0.01)
1st Quarter 2024	Nil	(245,610)	(0.00)
4th Quarter 2023	Nil	(798,969)	(0.01)
3rd Quarter 2023	Nil	(1,052,679)	(0.01)
2nd Quarter 2023	Nil	(622,948)	(0.01)
1st Quarter 2023	Nil	(1,294,922)	(0.02)
4th Quarter 2022	Nil	(1,356,266)	(0.02)
3rd Quarter 2022	Nil	(1,491,764)	(0.02)

The Company's quarterly losses are expected to vary as a result of its exploration activity on the Tonopah Project.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's principal source of liquidity as at April 30, 2024, was cash and cash equivalents totaling \$187,291 (October 31, 2023 - \$222,650).

During the six months ended April 30, 2024, the Company's cash used in operating activities amounted to \$1,433,529. The Company received gross proceeds from private placements in the six months ended April 30, 2024, of \$1,399,567, and paid \$19,893 in share issuance costs.

On December 21, 2023, the Company completed a private placement of 11,663,061 units at a price of \$0.12 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,399,567. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.18 per common share until December 20, 2026. As part of the private placement, the Company incurred \$27,187 in finder's fees and share issuance costs and issued 101,500 finder's warrants with a fair value of \$7,294 which are exercisable at \$0.18 per share until December 20, 2026.

With the exception of interest earned on cash holdings, the Company does not generate any income and relies upon current cash resources and future financings to fund its ongoing business and exploration activities. The Company will require further financing in its 2024 fiscal year to continue as a going concern. The Company will explore appropriate financing routes which may include: additional issuance of share capital; funding through project debt; convertible securities; or other financial instruments. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company and this MD&A have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Viva is an exploration stage company and as at April 30, 2024, had an accumulated deficit of \$18,958,581. Management of the Company does not expect that its current cash position will be sufficient to meet all of its operating requirements, financial commitments, and business development priorities during the next twelve months. Accordingly, the Company will need to obtain financing in the form of debt, equity, or a combination to continue to operate. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company, or, if available, that this funding will be on acceptable terms. These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may give rise to significant doubt about Viva's ability to continue as a going concern.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interests in assets transferred to unconsolidated entities, derivative instrument obligations, or with respect to any obligations under a variable interest entity arrangement.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- a) During the three and six months ended April 30, 2024, the Company incurred \$20,363 and \$40,647 (2023 - \$20,322 and \$40,551) respectively of management fees and \$20,363 and \$40,647 (2023 - \$20,322 and \$40,551) respectively of salary expense (which is recorded in exploration expenses) to a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company. As at April 30, 2024, the Company owed \$767 (October 31, 2023 - \$14,583) to a company controlled by the CEO of the Company, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.
- b) During the three and six months ended April 30, 2024, the Company incurred \$21,750 and \$40,650 (2023 - \$21,100 and \$38,500) respectively of professional fees to companies founded by the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company. As at April 30, 2024, the Company owed \$9,608 (October 31, 2023 - \$6,615) to companies founded by the CFO of the Company, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.
- c) During the three and six months ended April 30, 2024, share based payments related to the incentive stock options granted to related parties amounted to \$22,563 and \$68,163 (2023 - \$27,531 and \$160,597) respectively.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its common shares, stock options, and warrants as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of operating results, changes in economic conditions, and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, warrants or options, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments as at April 30, 2024, consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, restricted cash, and its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these instruments approximates their carrying value. There were no off-balance sheet financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents consist solely of cash deposits with major banks in the United States and Canada.

The Company does not use derivative or hedging instruments to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates involving the US dollar.

OUTSTANDING SHARES

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company had 118,734,183 common shares outstanding. The Company also has 6,362,500 incentive stock options outstanding, exercisable at a weighted average exercisable price of \$0.15 per share, and 44,078,094 share purchase warrants outstanding, exercisable at weighted average price of \$0.22 per share.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCING REPORTING

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the period ended April 30, 2024, and this accompanying MD&A (together, the "Filings").

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109. For further information, the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company with the Filings on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

Approval

The Audit Committee of Viva has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A.