razor
ENERGY

Corporate Presentation

June 2023

INTRODUCTION

- Razor operates large oil in place oil, low decline, long life light oil pools
- Near term reactivation of 38 gross wells to bring on 800 boe/day in 2023
- Razor has assembled an extensive portfolio of quality infill, step out, and exploratory drilling prospects

  Swan Hills (BHL)

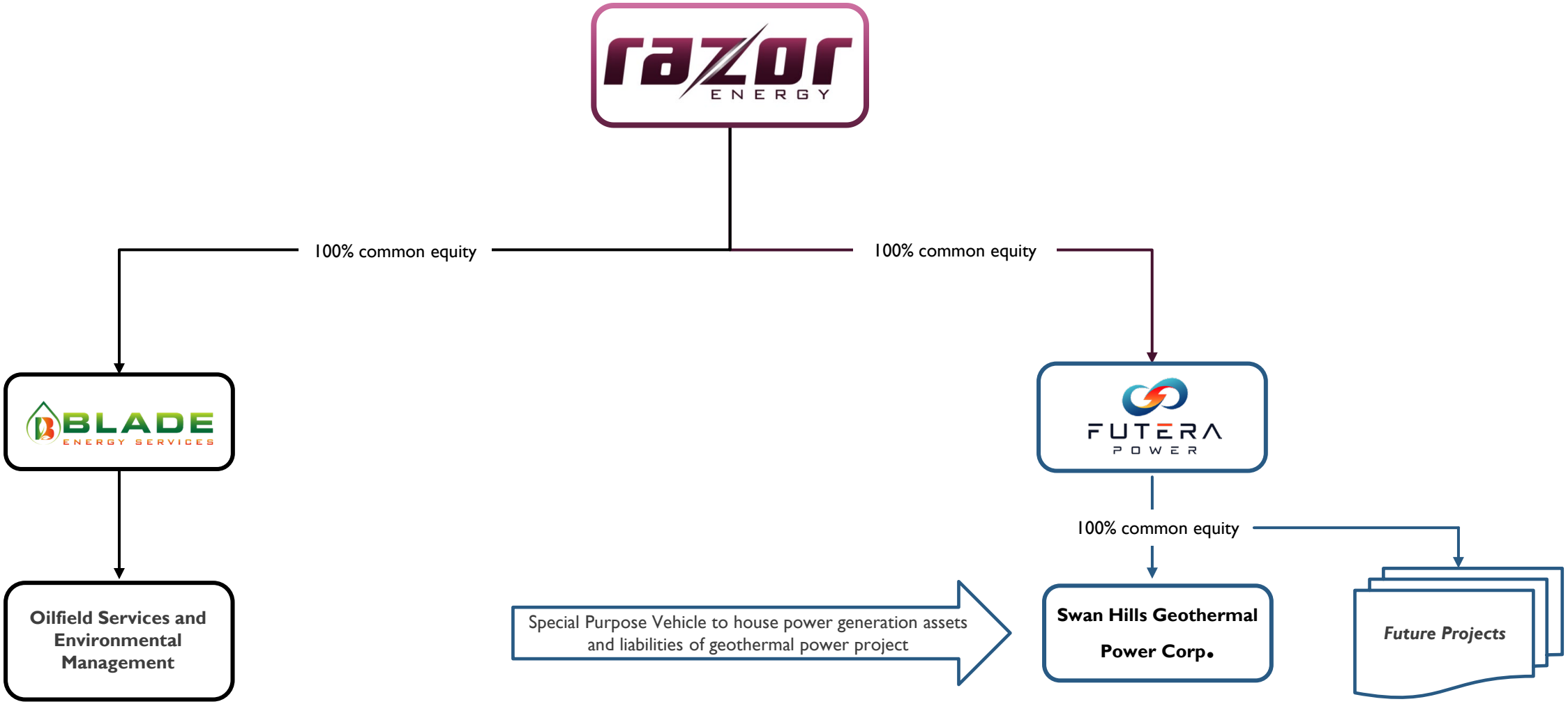
  - Porous, lower permeability back reef and lagoon reservoirs not adequately drained by legacy vertical development
  - Low permeability platform reservoir targeted using multistage acid frac horizontal wells

  Kaybob (Montney)

  - Porous, low permeability sandstone
  - Up-dip pinchout of coquina reservoir in Unit 1

- Low Risk Field Reactivation of Virginia Hills Unit 1

CORPORATE STRUCTURE - CURRENT

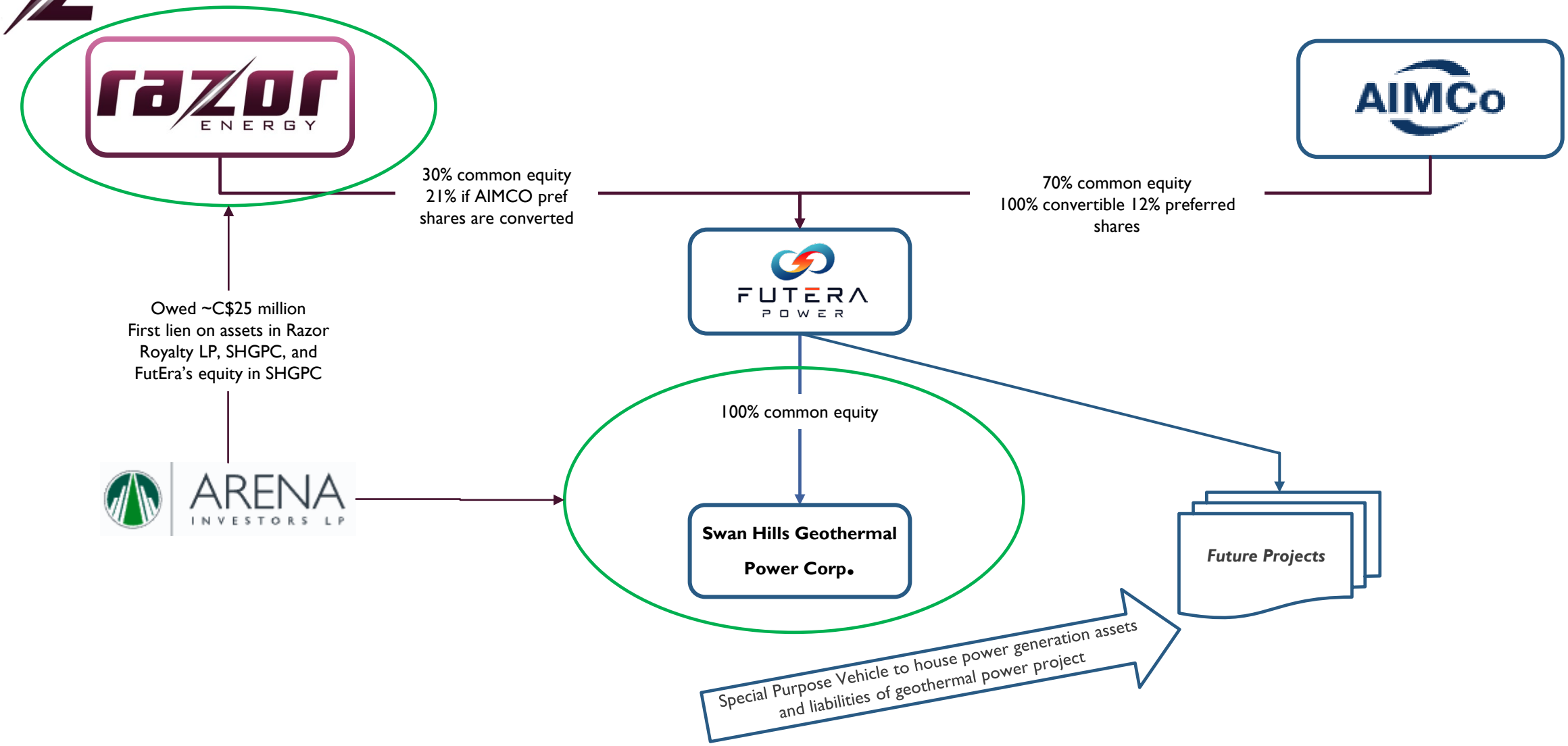


DEBT RESTRUCTURING

- AIMCo will be converting $63.2 million of their debt current with Razor in equity in FutEra
- Razor will retain a 30% minority interest in FutEra
- The $63.2 million of debt will be split between FutEra common and preferred equity
- The FutEra preferred equity is convertible into FutEra common shares to bring total potential ownership to 79% at a then-determined price (with Razor share being diluted)
- FutEra will be responsible for US$7.9 million of existing Arena debt
- FutEra will continue to be responsible for roughly $3.7 million in working capital deficit
- Razor has forgiven and contributed $9.1 million in aggregate intercompany balances

Net effect - Razor net debt decreases from $127 million to approximately $50 million without diluting Razor shareholders

CORPORATE STRUCTURE – POST CLOSE



CONCURRENT RIGHTS OFFERING

On May 8, 2022 Razor press released that, in conjunction with the AIMCo debt conversion, Razor will be raising funds via a **Rights Offering**. The goal is to raise $10 million. The proceeds of the $10 million will be used for a mix of working capital, management, and a well reactivation program.

AIMCo has backstopped the rights offering up to $5.825 million.

Razor Shareholders of record on May 16, 2023 receive:

- One right for each common share held
- One right allows for the purchase of 0.495 units for Razor at $0.80
- Each unit contains a share and a full warrant
- Each warrant has an exercise price of $1.20 for 5 years

Rights are actively traded under the ticker RZE.RT on the TSX Venture until close of trading on June 7, 2023
Warrants will be listed under the ticker RZE.WT on the TSX Venture

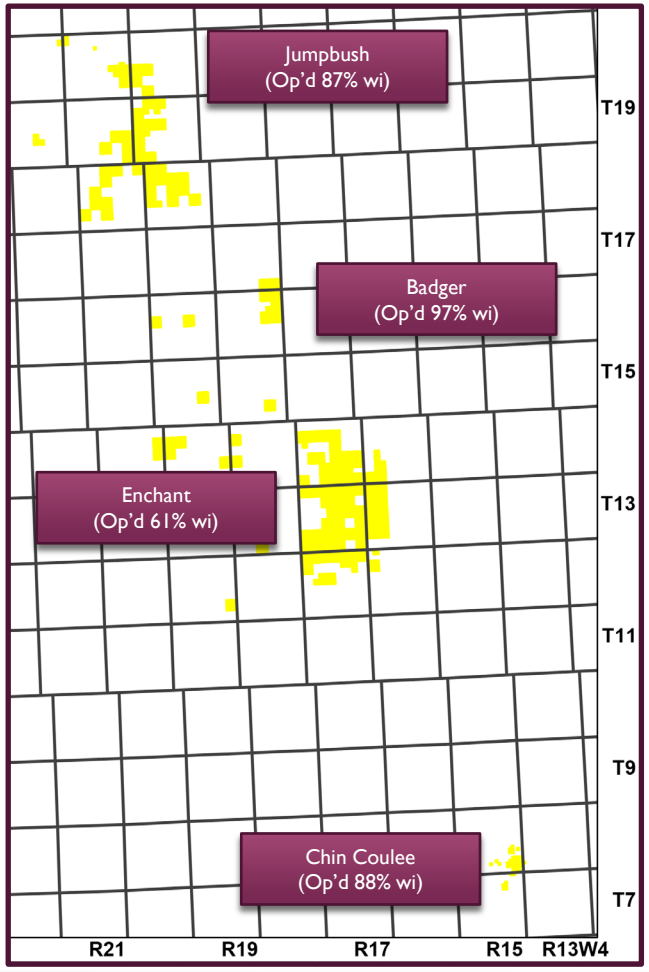
PRO FORMA SHARE STRUCTURE

	Current	Effects of Fully Subscribed Rights Offering	Pro Forma
Current common shares	25,275,250	12,500,000	37,775,250
Dilutive securities			
Employee stock options @ $1.40 weighted avg exercise price	878,700		878,700
Warrants @ $1.20 exercise price		12,500,000	12,500,000
Fully diluted	26,153,950	25,000,000	51,153,950

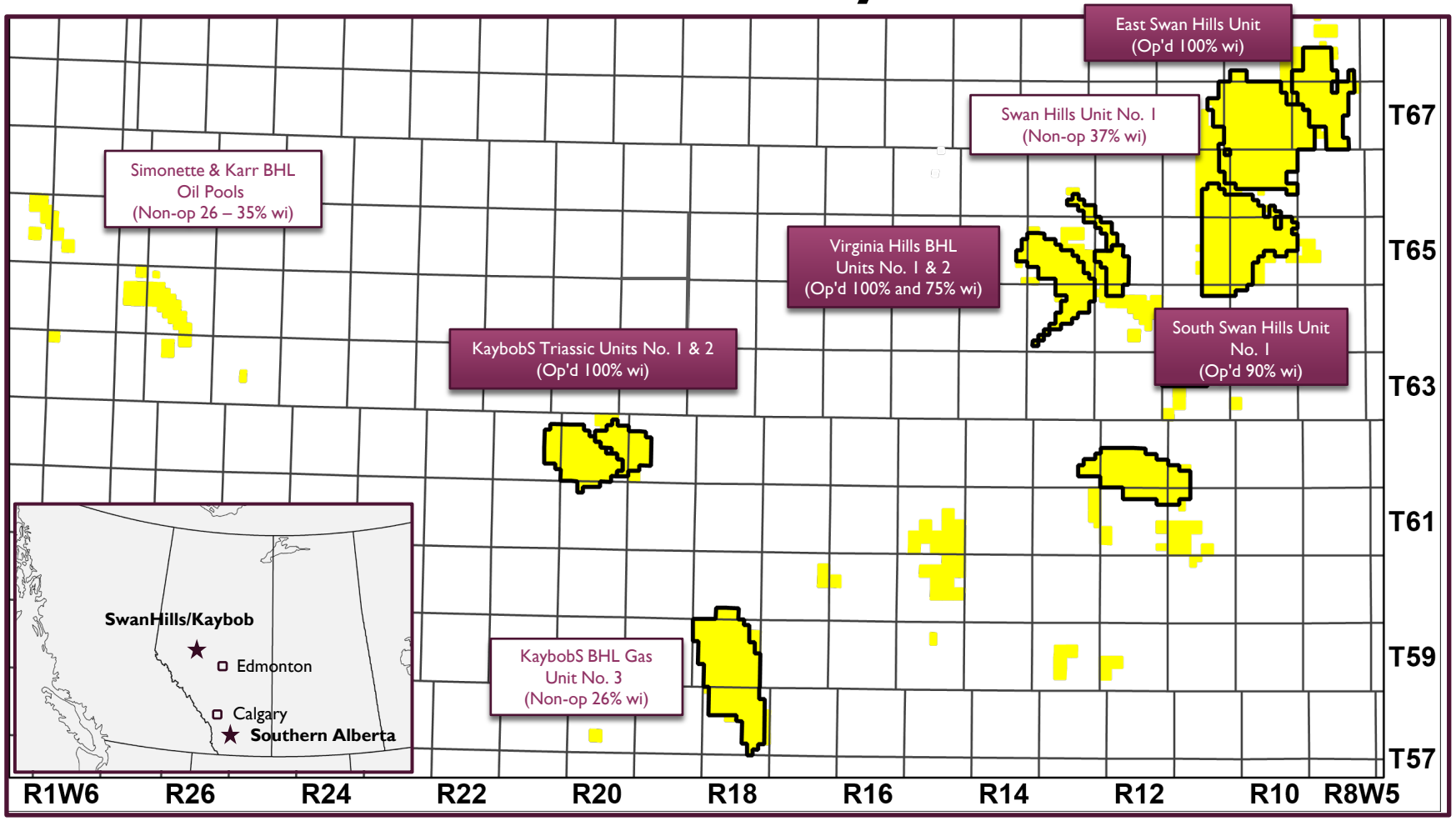
CORPORATE SUMMARY

RAZOR CORE REGIONS

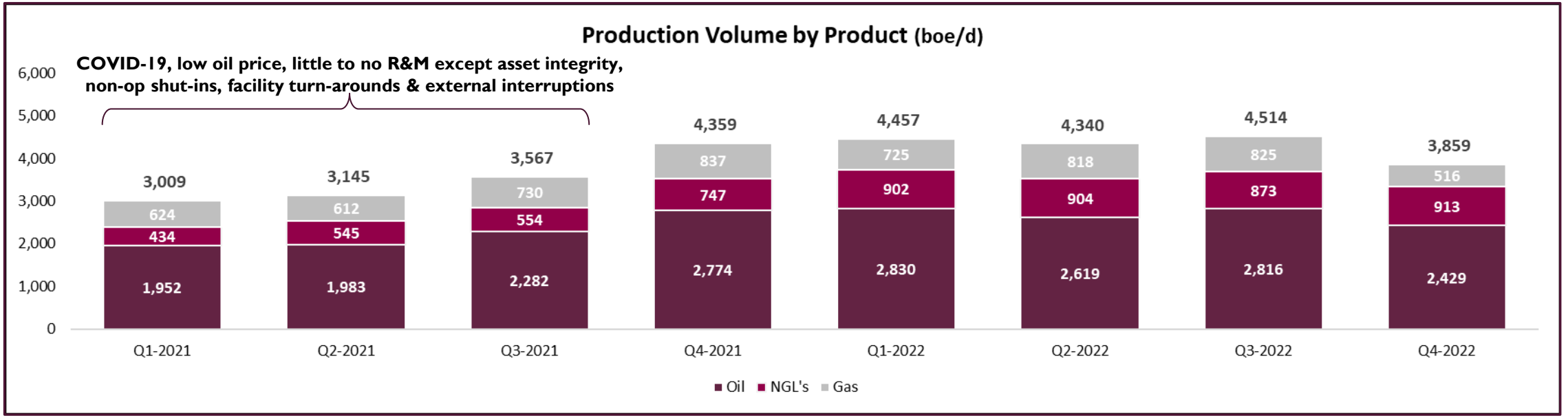
Southern Alberta



Swan Hills/Kaybob



PRODUCTION HISTORY

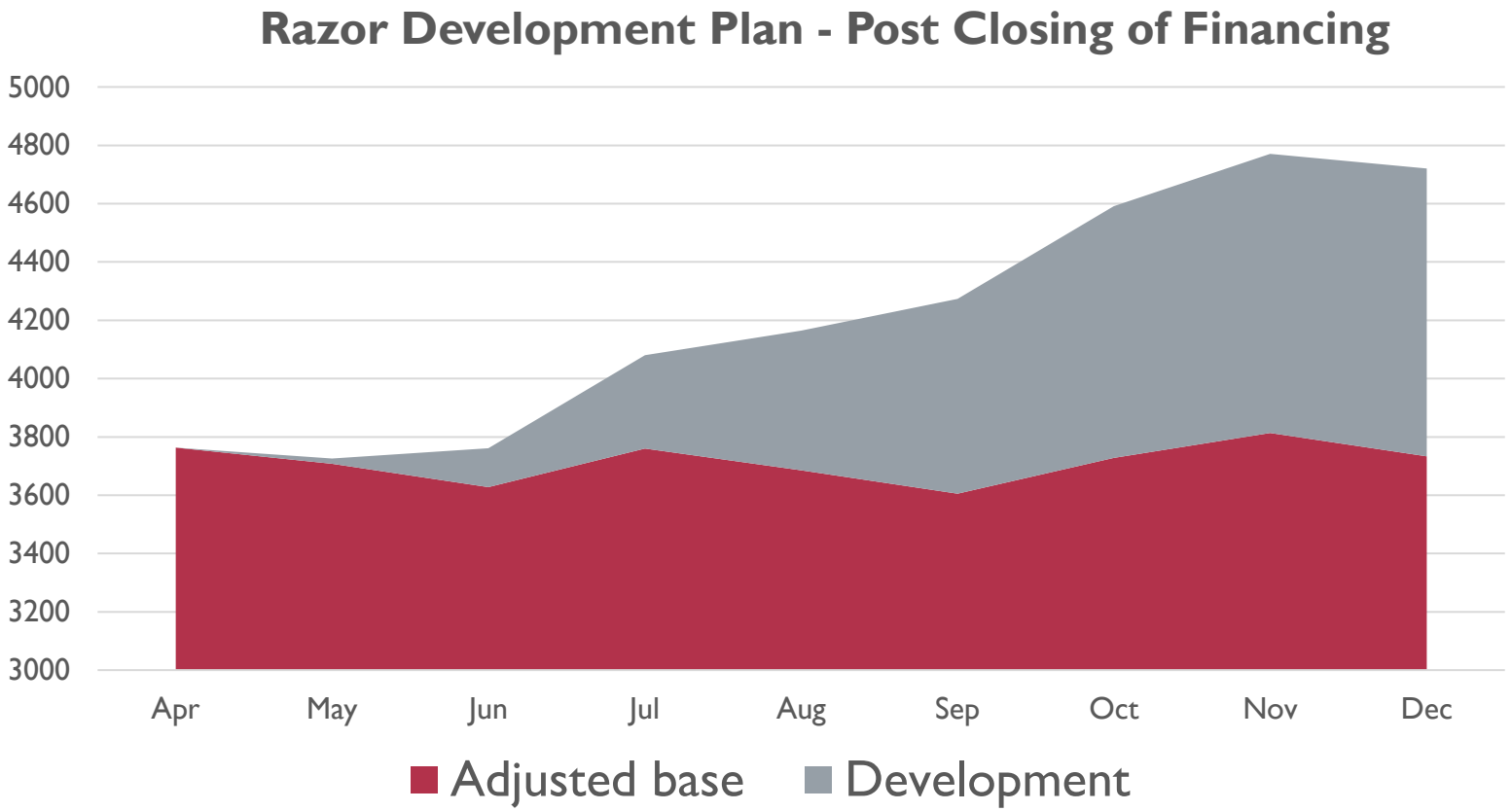


Liquids weighted production at 87%

Swan Hills ~70%; Kaybob ~20%; South ~10%

2023 PRODUCTION FORECAST

- 2023 Reactivation program initiated focused on low risk inventory
- Capital of $5.1MM to bring on 800 boe/day
- Program will convert 2.5 mmboe ($34MM) of booked reserves from PDNP to PDP



RESERVES (AT DECEMBER 31, 2022)

Utilizes Sproule's December 31, 2022 price forecast			
Year	**WTI $US**	**AECO $CDN**	**CAD/USD**
2023	$86.00	$4.33	0.75
2024	$84.00	$4.34	0.80
2025	$80.00	$4.00	0.80

	Company Gross Reserves				NPV 10% (before tax)
	Oil	Natural Gas	NGL	Total	Value
	Mbbl	MMcf	Mbbl	MBOE	($ millions)
Proved					
Developed Producing	6,185	7,111	1,730	9,100	95.6
Developed Non-Producing	3,047	1,503	1,750	5,048	67.9
Undeveloped	576	380	52	692	20.1
Total Proved	**9,808**	**8,994**	**3,532**	**14,840**	**183.6**
Total Probable	2,705	2,249	972	4,051	50.8
Total Proved plus Probable	**12,513**	**11,243**	**4,504**	**18,891**	**234.4**

Reactivation program will convert 2.5 mmboe ($34MM) of booked reserves from PDNP to PDP for $5.1MM

DRILLING LOCATION SUMMARY

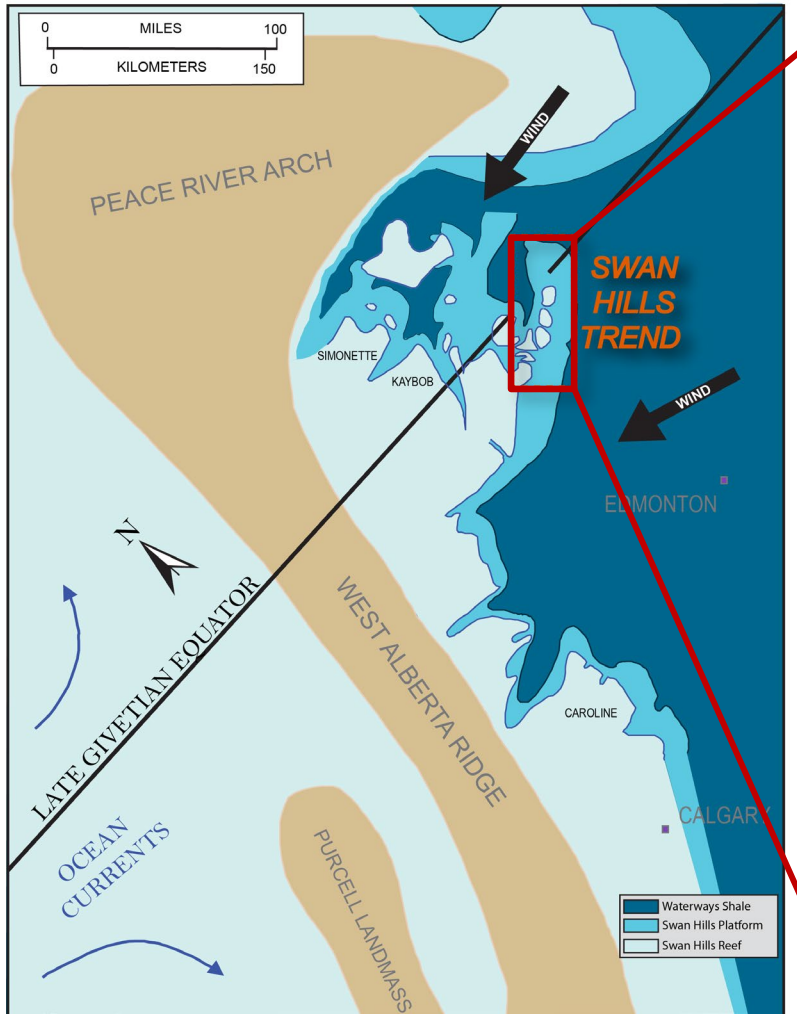
Prospect	Locations (#)	Capital (M$)	IP30 (boe/d)	Reserves (Mboe)	NPV10% (M$)	ROR (%)
South Swan Hills Reef Interior	70+	$3,500	316	315	$7,473	148%
Swan Hills Platform Multistage Frac	70	$5,000	210	168	$2,264	37%
Kaybob South Montney Sandstone	100+	$4,000	480	324	$7,500	249%
Kaybob South Montney Subcrop	10	$2,100	130	100	$3,000	172%

Over 250 drilling locations on existing Razor operated lands
Economics run at $75/bbl WTI

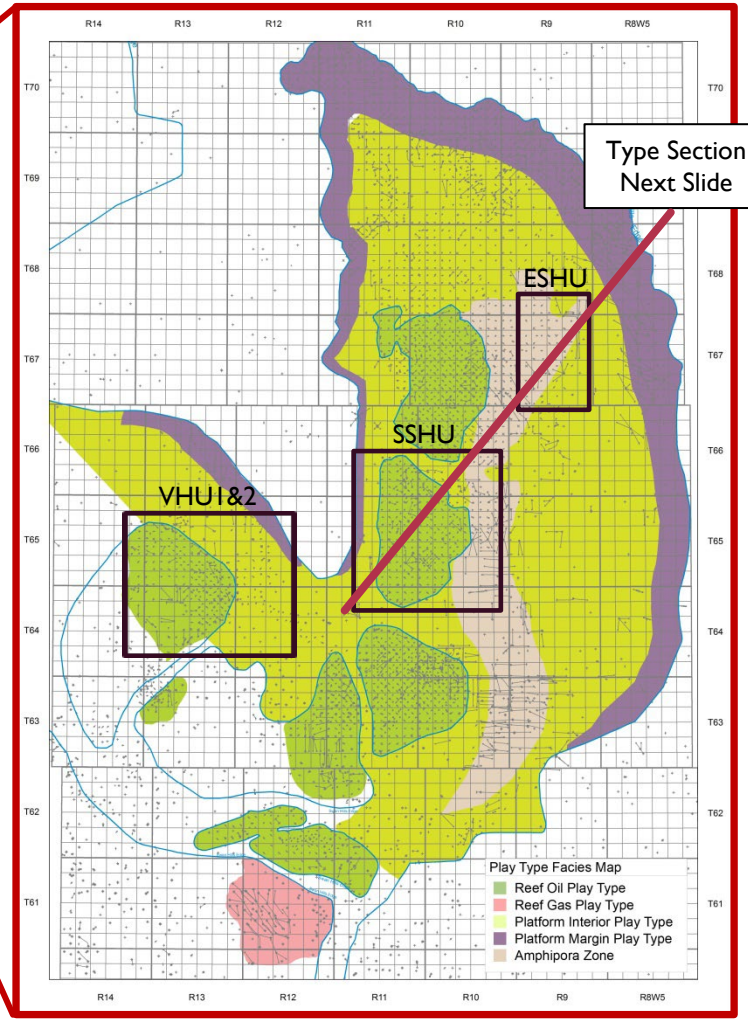
SWAN HILLS
DRILLING PROSPECTS

SWAN HILLS TREND

SWAN HILLS PALEOGEOGRAPHY

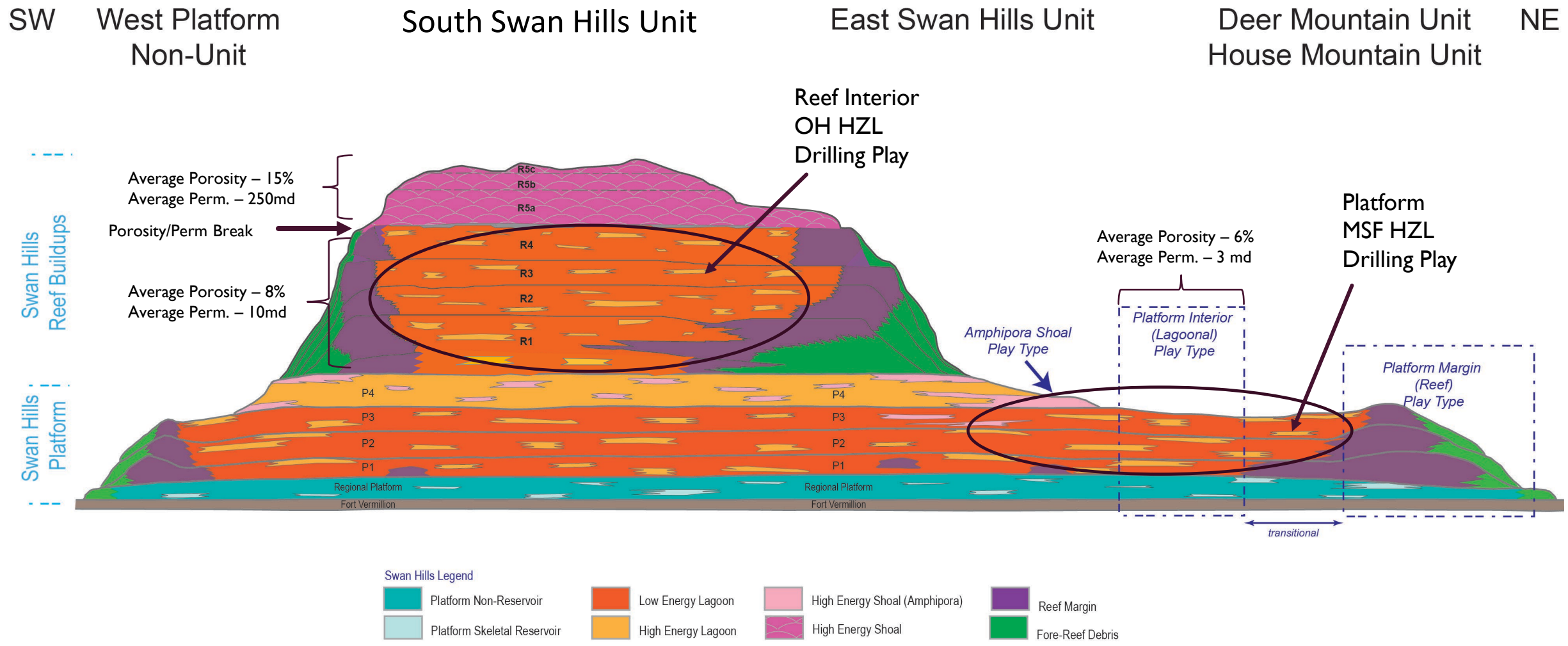


Swan Hills Reservoirs

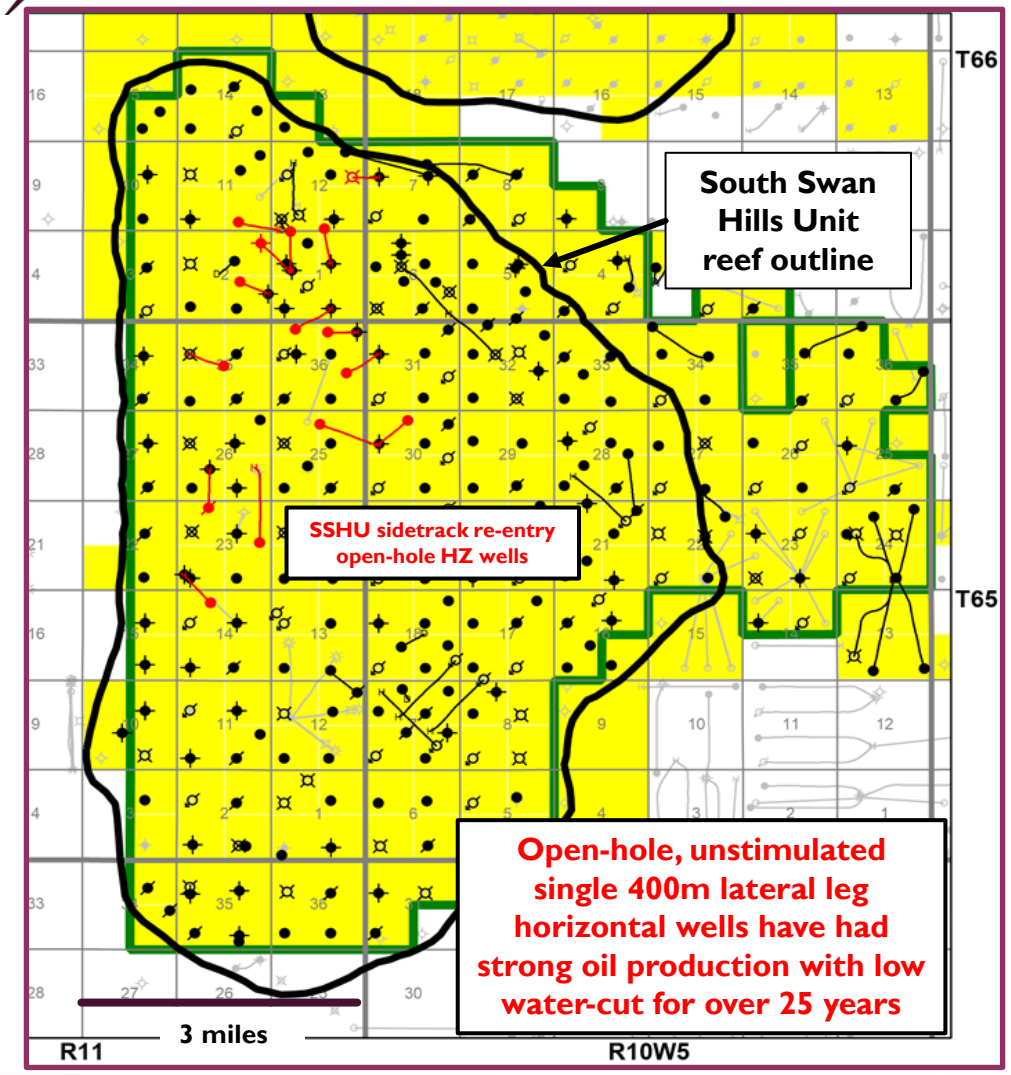


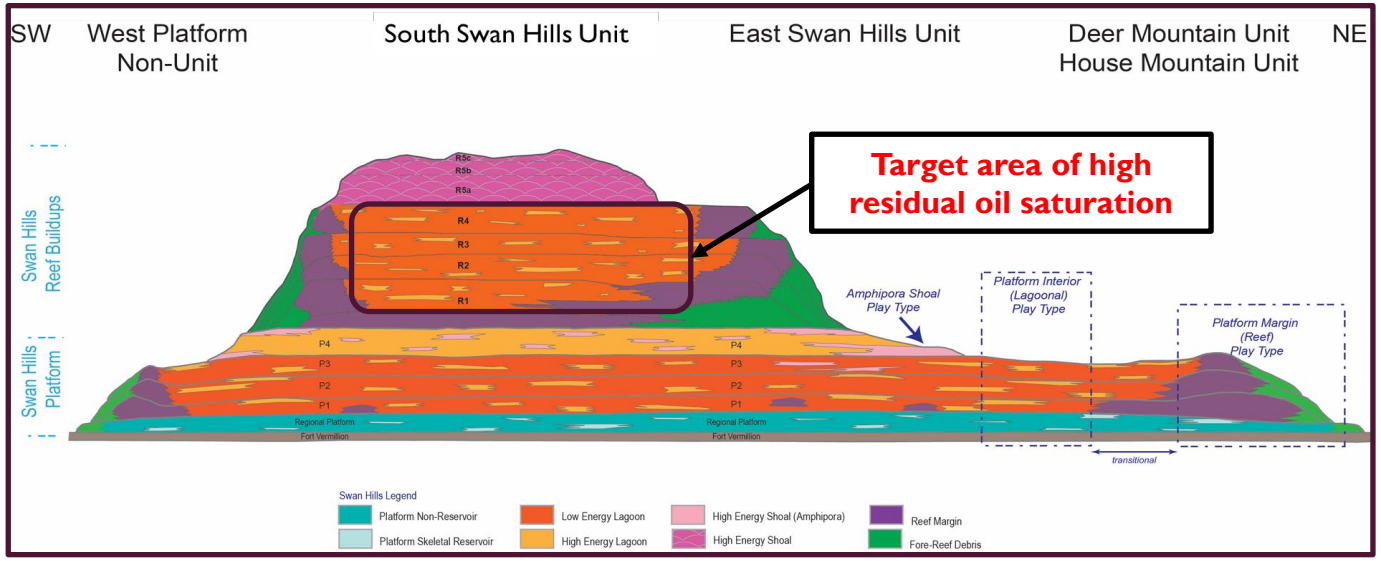
- Razor operates 3 pools in the Swan Hills trend
  - East Swan Hills Unit
  - South Swan Hills Unit
  - Virginia Hills Units 1 & 2
- These pools contain over 1.6 billion bbl OOIP
- 38 – 40 API light oil
- Originally discovered, developed and water-flooded in the 1960's
- Today operators are targeting the platform sections with horizontal wells with MSF completions
- Opportunity exists to target tighter reef interior reservoirs with horizontal wells

SWAN HILLS RESERVOIR MODEL



SOUTH SWAN HILLS UNIT & DRILL PLAY



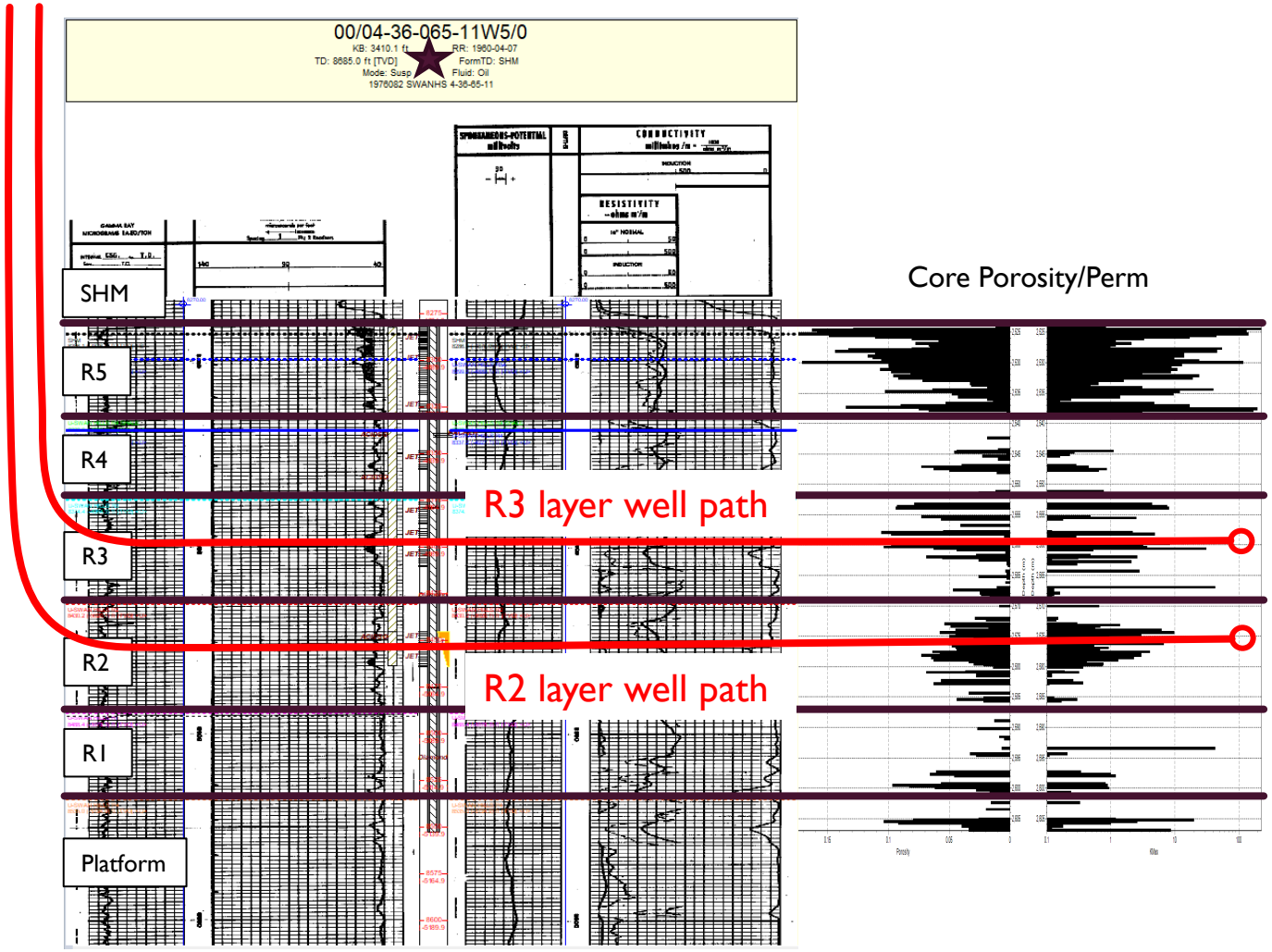


Large OOIP confirmed by over 60 years of production history with proven CCUS & EOR upside

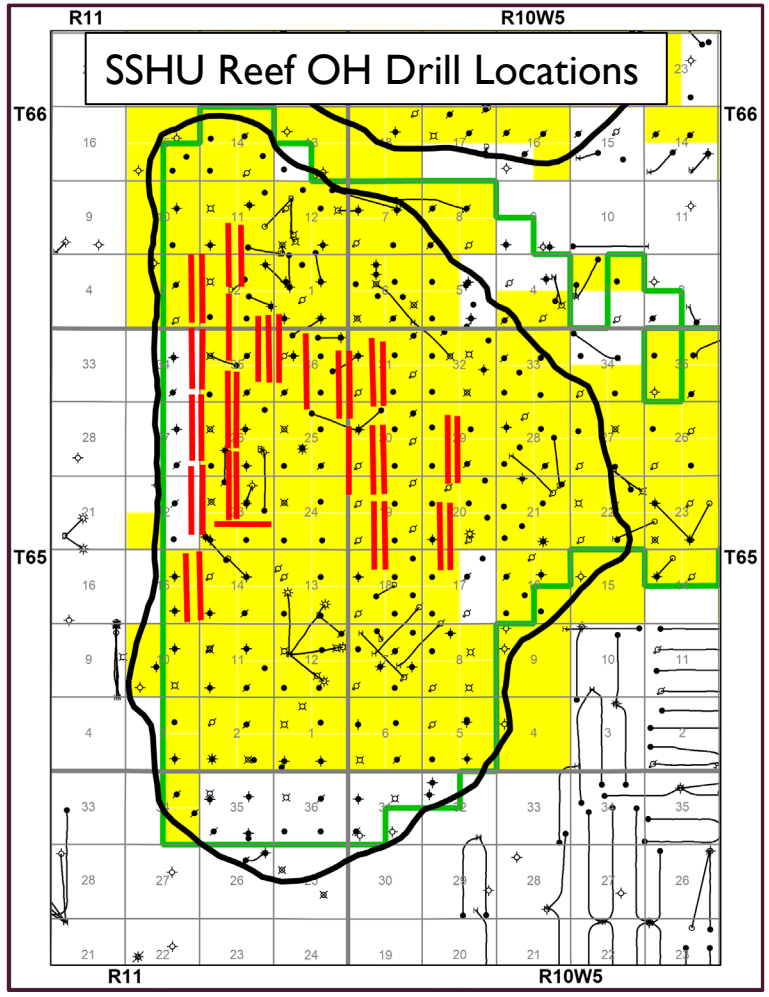
- Majority of oil produced to date has come from high reservoir quality reef margin and upper shoal units leaving oil behind in multiple reef interior layers
- Razor has identified 35 un-booked open-hole unstimulated drill locations with all gathering and processing infrastructure in place
- Horizontal infill drilling does not require new surface leases or hydraulic fracturing which provides an ESG-friendly light oil development program

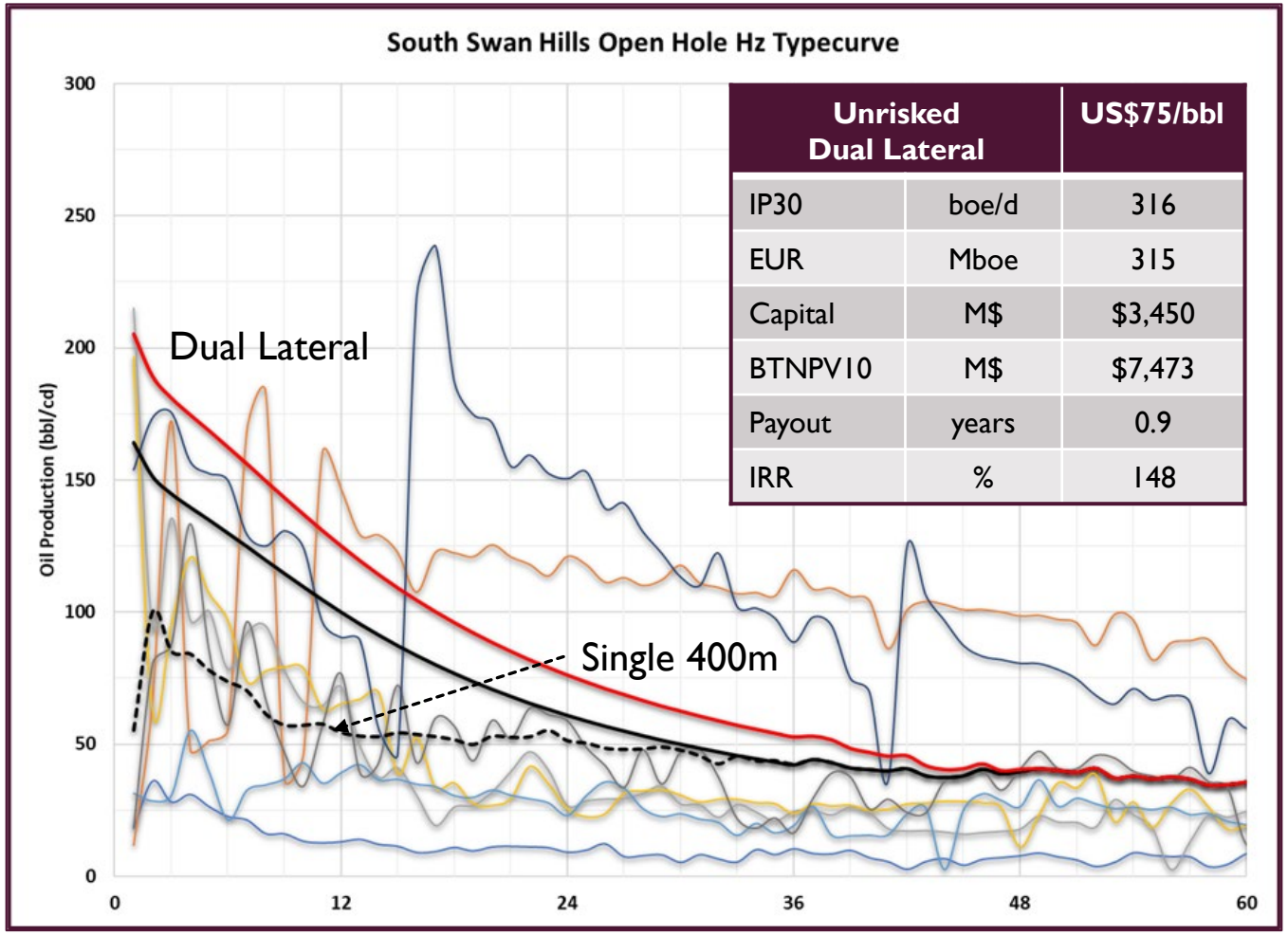
FUTURE DRILLING PROGRAM
SSHU REEF INTERIOR LOGS AND CORE

- The South Swan hills reef can be divided into 5 major reef building cycles
- In the interior of the reef, multiple back-reef and lagoonal reservoirs are stacked in the R4 to R1 cycles
- The R5 represents a high energy shoal deposit exhibiting high porosity and permeability
- In the existing vertical development, the R5 zone dominates the flow patterns leaving behind the lower layers with higher oil saturation
- Opportunity exists to drill open-hole horizontal wells into the lower quality zones and tap undrained reservoirs
- Wells can be drilled in multiple layers creating a large development inventory
- Sidetrack re-entry wells started to developed these zones – 220 wells in the Swan Hills fairway



FUTURE DRILLING PROGRAM
SSHU REEF INTERIOR DEVELOPMENT



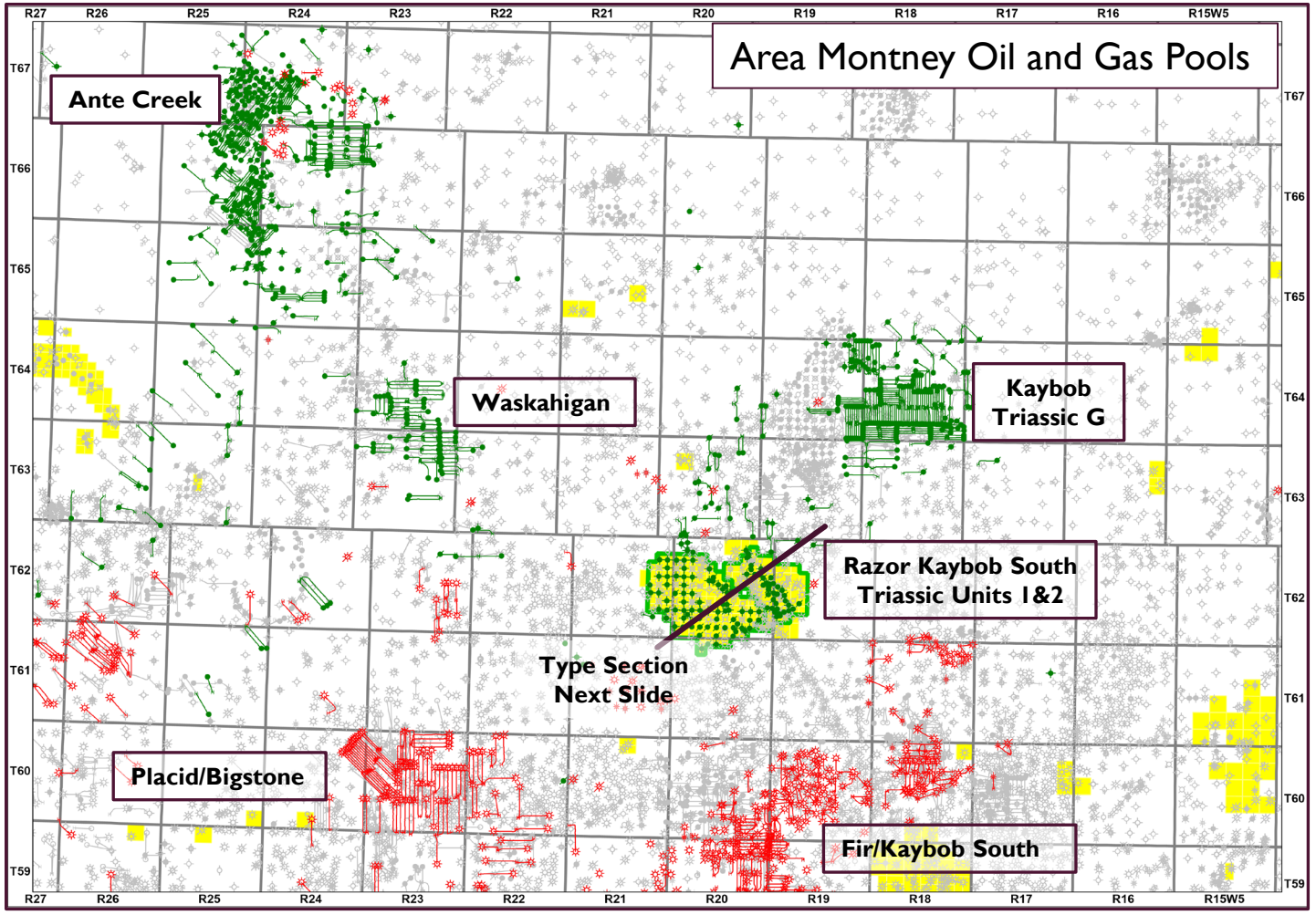


Unrisked Dual Lateral		US$75/bbl
IP30	boe/d	316
EUR	Mboe	315
Capital	M$	$3,450
BTNPV10	M$	$7,473
Payout	years	0.9
IRR	%	148

- 35 un-booked potential infill drilling locations identified per layer

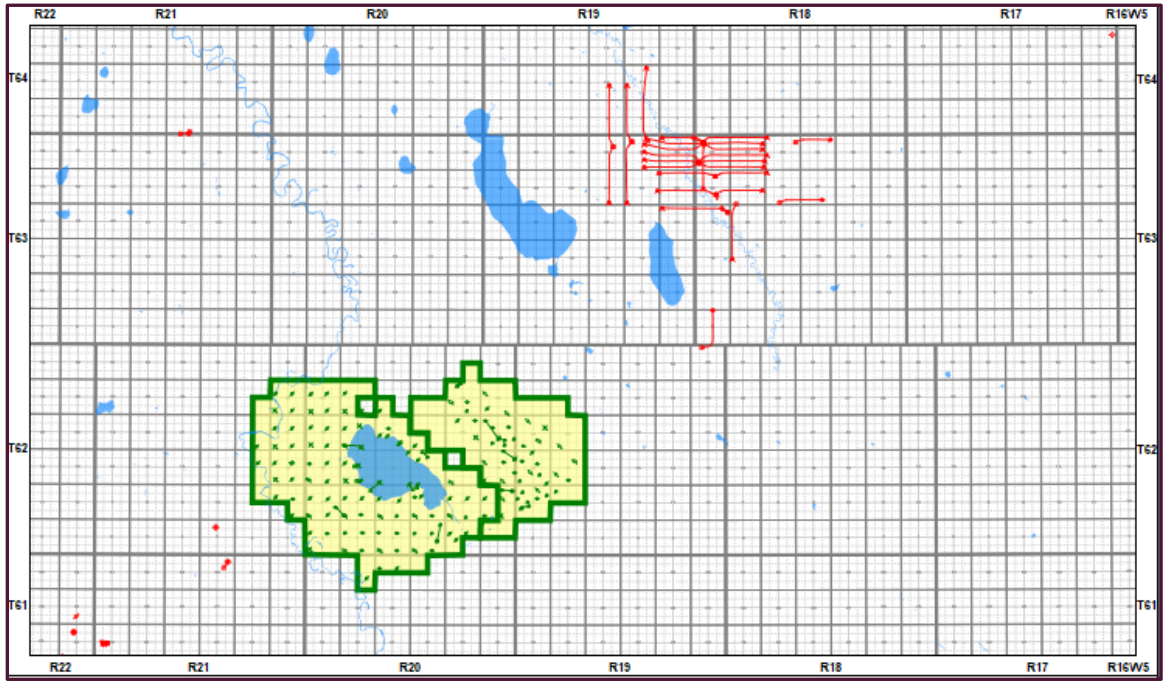
KAYBOB SOUTH
DRILLING PROSPECTS

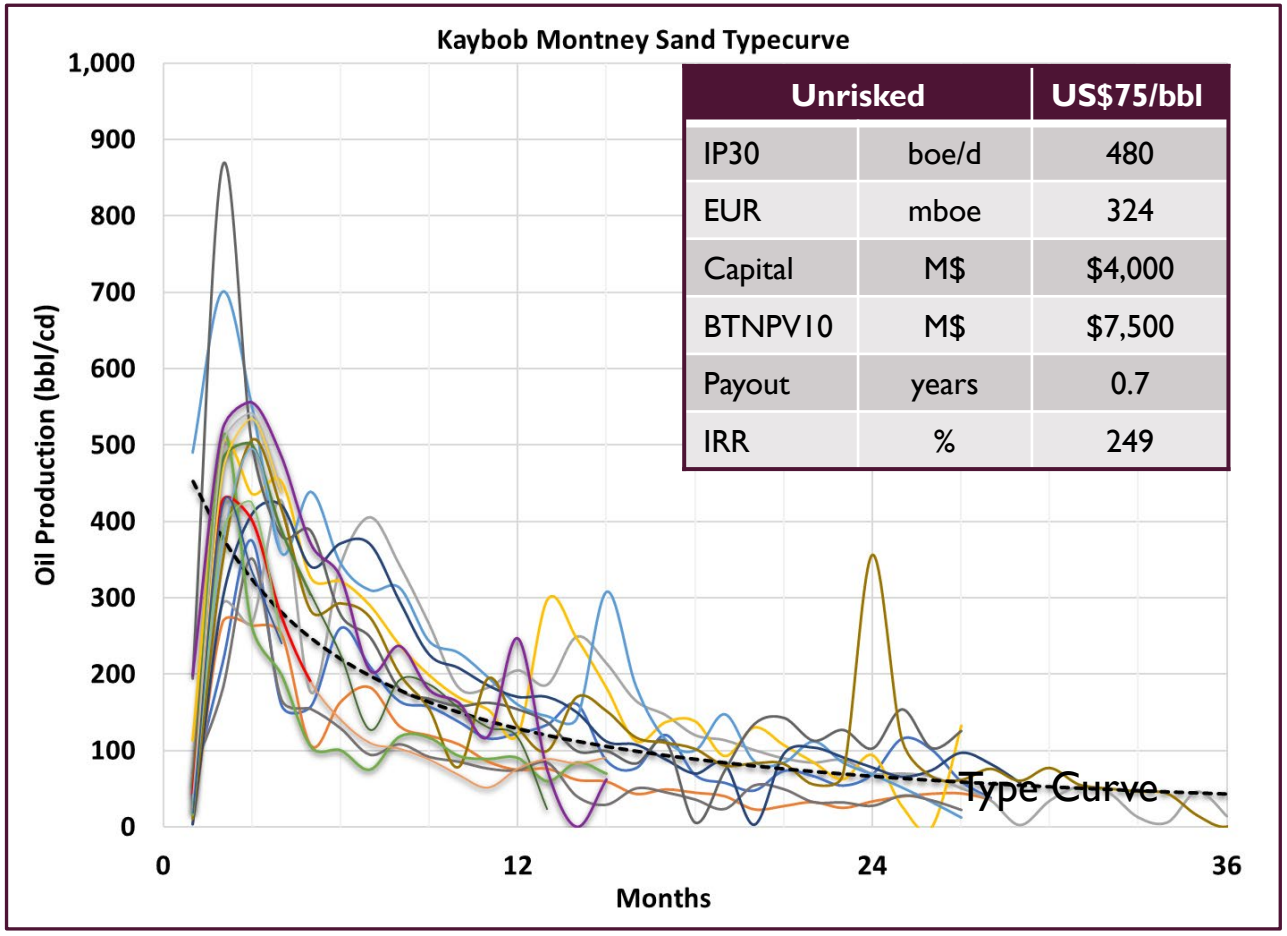
KAYBOB MONTNEY REGIONAL MAP



- Razor operates Kaybob South Triassic Units 1 & 2
- Reservoir consists of highly porous and permeable coquina beds
- These pools contain ~ 240 MMbbl OOIP
- 42 – 44 API light oil
- Originally discovered, developed and water-flooded in the 1960's
- Current opportunity exists in up-dip subcrop traps and lower quality sandstone beds adjacent to coquina reservoirs

FUTURE DRILLING PROGRAM
MONTNEY SAND DEVELOPMENT





Unrisked		US$75/bbl
IP30	boe/d	480
EUR	mboe	324
Capital	M$	$4,000
BTNPV10	M$	$7,500
Payout	years	0.7
IRR	%	249

*Type curve derived from Ridgeback Triassic G pool recent drills

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

CCUS & EOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

June 17, 2021 Pembina and TC Energy partner to create world-scale carbon transportation and sequestration solution: the Alberta Carbon Grid ("ACG")

"With customer support, Pembina and TC Energy have identified multiple opportunities to extend the ACG into other regions, for example Joffre, Christina Lake, Cold Lake or **Swan Hills**, enabling future expansions and greater connectivity"

- Previous operator constructed the South Swan Hills Unit CO2 EOR Injection Pilot in 2007/2008
- Pilot ran from 2008 to 2010 with good CO2 injectivity & capture and encouraging early stage EOR results *
- Facility is located one mile north of Razor's main 03-19 fluid processing facility & geothermal power plant (under construction)
- Minimal capital required to restart CO2 injection operations

Razor is working towards re-commissioning this facility for CCUS & EOR purposes

* Innovative Energy Technologies Program ("IETP") Project 02-030, South Swan Hills Unit CO2 EOR Pilot, https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/ietp-project-02-030 and internal PennWest technical report dated October 17, 2011

DECOMMISSIONING PROGRAM & ACTIVITY

Razor is subject to the new regulatory framework in Alberta. As a result, we continue to drive our liability management plan as an integral component of our business plan to:

- **Identify inactive assets** with low reactivation potential and high operational costs
- **Maximize cost efficiencies** through campaign-style abandonment programs

Our **2023 closure target spend is $2.4 million** through the AER's new Liability Management Framework ("LMF") with similar annual spend targets anticipated over the next 5 years

Razor evaluates every liability to determine whether to re-purpose into useful asset or progress to end of life

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READER ADVISORIES

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This presentation may contain certain statements that may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Such statements relate to possible future events, including, but not limited to, the Company's ability to continue to operate in accordance with developing public health efforts to contain COVID-19, the Company's objectives, including the Company's capital program and other activities, including ancillary opportunities such as power generation, oil blending and services integration, restarting wells, future rates of production, anticipated abandonment, reclamation and remediation costs for 2021, possible business combination transactions, assistance from government programs including under the Alberta Site Rehabilitation Program, the Company's energy management program and other environmental, social and governance initiatives.

All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "plan", "propose", "estimate", "potential", "will", "should", "continue", "project", "intend", "plans", "may", "objective" and similar expressions suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. The forward-looking statements are based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by the Company, including but not limited to expectations and assumptions concerning the availability of capital, current legislation, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the timely performance by third-parties of contractual obligation, the success of future drilling and development activities, the performance of existing wells, the performance of new wells, the Company's growth strategy, general economic conditions, availability of required equipment and services prevailing commodity prices, price volatility, price differentials and the actual prices received for the Company's products.

Although the Company believes that the expectations and assumptions on which the forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking statements because the Company can give no assurance that they will prove to be correct. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors and risks. These include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the oil and gas industry and geothermal electricity projects in general (e.g., operational risks in development, exploration and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; variability in geothermal resources; as the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production, costs and expenses, and health, safety and environmental risks), electricity and commodity price and exchange rate fluctuations, changes in legislation affecting the oil and gas and geothermal industries and uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures.

In addition, the Company cautions that COVID-19 may continue to have a material adverse effect on global economic activity and worldwide demand for certain commodities, including crude oil, natural gas and NGL, and may continue to result in volatility and disruption to global supply chains, operations, mobility of people and the financial markets, which could continue to affect commodity prices, interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk, inflation, business, financial conditions, results of operations and other factors relevant to the Company. The duration of the current commodity price volatility is uncertain. Please refer to the risk factors identified in the annual information form and management discussion and analysis of the Company which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws.

This presentation contains future-oriented financial information and financial outlook information (collectively, "FOFI") about Razor's prospective results of operations, sales volumes, including sale of inventory volumes, production and production efficiency, balance sheet, capital spending, cost and net debt reductions, operating efficiencies, investment infrastructure and components thereof, all of which are subject to the same assumptions, risk factors, limitations, and qualifications as a set forth in the above paragraph. FOFI contained in this presentation was approved by management as of the date of this presentation and was provided for the purpose of providing further information about Razor's future business operations. Razor disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any FOFI contained in this presentation, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required pursuant to applicable law. Readers are cautioned that the FOFI contained in this presentation should not be used for purposes other than for which it is disclosed herein.

READER ADVISORIES – CONT'D

NON-IFRS MEASURES

This presentation may contain the terms "funds flow", "adjusted funds flow", "net blending and processing income", "net debt", "operating netback", "corporate netback", "adjusted operating expenses" and "production enhancement expenses" which do not have standardized meanings prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and therefore may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures by other companies.

Funds flow represents cash generated from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital.

Adjusted funds flow represents cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital and decommissioning obligation expenditures incurred. Management uses funds flow and adjusted funds flow to analyze operating performance and leverage and considers funds flow and adjusted funds flow from operating activities to be key measures as it demonstrates the Company's ability to generate cash necessary to fund future capital investments and repay debt.

Net blending and processing income is calculated by adding blending and processing income and deducting blending and processing expense.

Net debt is calculated as the sum of the long-term debt and lease obligations, less working capital (or plus working capital deficiency), with working capital excluding mark-to-market risk management contracts. Razor believes that net debt is a useful supplemental measure of the total amount of current and long-term debt of the Company.

Operating netback equals total petroleum and natural gas sales less royalties and operating costs calculated on a boe basis. Razor considers operating netback as an important measure to evaluate its operational performance as it demonstrates its field level profitability relative to current commodity prices.

Corporate netback is calculated by deducting general & administration, acquisition and transaction costs, and interest from operating netback. Razor considers corporate netback as an important measure to evaluate its overall corporate performance.

Adjusted operating expenses are regular field or general operating costs that occur throughout the year and do not include production enhancement expenses. Management believes that removing the expenses related to production enhancements from total operating expenses is a useful supplemental measure to analyze regular operating expenses. Adjusted operating expenses may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

Production enhancement expenses are expenses made by the Company to increase production volumes which are not regular field or general operating costs that occur throughout a year. Management believes that separating the expenses related to production enhancements is a useful supplemental measure to analyze the cost of bringing wells back on production and the related increases in production volumes. Production enhancement expenses may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

ADVISORY PRODUCTION INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated herein, all production information presented herein is presented on a gross basis, which is the Company's working interest prior to deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interests.

BARRELS OF OIL EQUIVALENT

The term "boe" or barrels of oil equivalent may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil equivalent (6 Mcf: 1 bbl) is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Additionally, given that the value ratio based on the current price of crude oil, as compared to natural gas, is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1; utilizing a conversion ratio of 6:1 may be misleading as an indication of value.

In this presentation: (i) Mcf means thousand cubic feet; (ii) Mcf/d means thousand cubic feet per day (iii) MMcf means million cubic feet; (iv) MMcf/d means million cubic feet per day; (v) bbls means barrels; (vi) Mbbls means thousand barrels; (vii) MMbbls means million barrels; (viii) bbls/d means barrels per day; (ix) Bcf means billion cubic feet; (x) Mboe means thousand barrels of oil equivalent; (xi) MMboe means million barrels of oil equivalent; (xii) boe/d and boepd means barrels of oil equivalent per day and (xiii) NGLs means natural gas liquids.

READER ADVISORIES – CONT'D

OIL AND GAS METRICS AND DEFINED TERMS

This presentation contains certain oil and gas metrics and defined terms, commonly used in the oil and natural gas industry, which do not have standardized meanings or standard methods of calculation and therefore such measures may not be comparable to similar metrics and terms presented by other Issuers and may differ by definition and application. Management uses these metrics and terms to further analyze the performance of the Company over time and to compare the results of the Company with others in the industry. Such metrics have been included in this presentation to provide readers with additional measures to evaluate Razor's performance, however such measures are not a reliable indicator of the future performance of the Company's assets or value of its common shares. Oil and gas metrics and defined terms used in this presentation are as follows:

ORIGINAL OIL IN PLACE ("OOIP")

OOIP means Discovered Petroleum Initially In Place ("DPIIP") and is equivalent to discovered Resources. DPIIP is internally derived by Razor's geoscientists and engineers and prepared in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101") and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGEH"). Razor's internal estimates are then compared to Government of Alberta sources to determine reasonability. DPIIP, as defined in COGEH, is that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations prior to production. The recoverable portion of DPIIP includes production, reserves and Resources Other Than Reserves ("ROTR"). As well, the recoverable portion of DPIIP and potential recovery rate estimates are based on current recovery technologies and economic factors. There is significant uncertainty as to the ultimate recoverability and commercial viability of any of the resource associated with DPIIP, and as such projected recovery cannot be defined for a volume of DPIIP at this time. "Internally estimated" means an estimate that is derived by Razor's geoscientists and engineers and prepared in accordance with NI51-101. All internal estimates of, or qualitative references to, OOIP contained in this presentation have been prepared effective as of September 30, 2021.

DRILLING LOCATIONS

This presentation discloses un-booked drilling locations only as compared to booked locations which are proved locations and probable locations derived from an external evaluation using standard practices as prescribed in COGEH and account for drilling locations that have associated proved and/or probable reserves, as applicable.

Un-booked drilling locations are internal estimates based on prospective acreage and assumptions as to the number of wells that can be drilled per section based on existing analogues, industry practice and internal review. Un-booked locations do not have attributable reserves or resources. Un-booked locations have been identified by Razor's geoscientists and engineers as an estimate of our multi-year drilling activities based on evaluation of applicable geological, engineering, production and reserves information. There is no certainty that the Company will drill any, or all, of its un-booked locations and, if drilled, there is no certainty that such locations will result in additional oil and gas resources, reserves or production. The un-booked locations which Razor drills will ultimately depend upon the availability of capital, regulatory approvals, seasonal restrictions, oil and natural gas prices, costs, actual drilling results, additional reservoir information and other factors. The majority of Razor's un-booked drilling locations have been somewhat de-risked by existing productive wells drilled in relatively close proximity to such un-booked drilling locations, with abundant information about the characteristics of the reservoir and associated production available in the public domain. However, uncertainty remains whether these locations will be drilled and if, drilled, there is more uncertainty that such wells will result in additional oil and gas reserves, resources or production.

ESTIMATED ULTIMATE RECOVERY ("EUR")

The term EUR is a metric commonly used in the oil and gas industry and is an approximation of the volume of oil, gas and condensate that is potentially recoverable or has already been recovered from a particular well. EUR is not a defined term in COGEH and, as a result, any reference to EUR in this presentation is not deemed to be reported under the requirements of NI51-101. Furthermore, EUR does not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies and, as such, it should not be used to make comparisons. Management uses EUR as a measure of performance and to provide shareholders with measures to compare its assets over time. However, EUR is not intended to represent an estimate of reserves and is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Readers are cautioned that there is no certainty that the Company will ultimately recover the estimated quantity of oil, gas or condensate from such wells.

TYPE CURVES AND WELL ECONOMICS

Razor's Swan Hills and Montney drilling play type curves were internally developed and constructed incorporating all representative publicly available production data from analogous wells in close proximity presented in a factual, un-biased and statistical manner. In this presentation, Razor uses all the well data to determine its statistical P50, or median, type curves which means that half of the wells used were lower than the type curve while the other half were better. All locations were risked appropriately and EUR per well was measured against OOIP estimates to ensure a reasonable recovery factor was being achieved based on respective spacing assumptions. Such type curve information is useful in understanding Razor's assumptions of well performance in making investment decisions in relation to future development drilling on its assets and for determining the success of the performance of such development wells. Other assumptions, such as capital, operating expenses, wellhead offsets, land encumbrances, working interests and NGL yields were all reviewed, updated and accounted for by Razor's geoscientists and engineers. These type curve and economic estimates are internally generated recovery targets and are not reerve or resource estimates prepare in accordance the requirements of COGEH. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that the Company will achieve the estimated values or similar results derived from its type curves and undue reliance should not be placed on the same.

READER ADVISORIES – CONT'D

INITIAL PRODUCTION RATE

References to Initial Production ("IP") rates, other short term production rates or initial performance measures found in this presentation are useful in confirming the presence of hydrocarbons and potential deliverability. For example, IP365 is the expected or actual average production rate of the well or reactivation operation over the first 365 days. However, such rates are not determinative of the rates at which such wells will commence production and decline thereafter and are not indicative of long-term performance or ultimate recovery. Readers are cautioned not to place reliance on such rates in calculating the current or future aggregate production for the Company.

ANALOGOUS INFORMATION

Certain information in this presentation may constitute analogous information as defined in NI51-101, including but not limited to, information relating to areas in geographical proximity to Razor's assets. Such information has been gathered from government sources, regulatory agencies or other industry participants and Razor believes the information is relevant as it helps to define the characteristics of its assets. The Company is unable to confirm that the analogous information was prepared by a qualified reserves evaluator or auditor. Such information is not an estimate of the reserves or resources attributable to lands held by Razor and there is no certainty that the reservoir data and economics information for lands held by the Company will be similar to the information presented herein. The reader is cautioned that the data relied upon by Razor not be analogous to its assets.

ADDITIONAL METRICS

- Net Present Value ("NPV10") is the anticipated net present value of the future operating cash flow after capital expenditures, discounted at a rate of 10%, before tax
- Payout is the time required to pay back the capital expenditures, on a before tax basis, of a well or project
- Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") refers to the discount rate that makes the net present value of all cash flows of a project equal to zero
- Recovery factor ("RF") is defined as the percentage of hydrocarbons currently recovered or potentially recoverable from a known accumulation of such hydrocarbons
- Net Pay is defined as the vertical measured thickness of hydrocarbon-saturated reservoir (in meters) located in the subsurface as determined by Razor's internal QRE's. That portion of the reservoir that meets local criteria for pay (such as minimum porosity, permeability and hydrocarbon saturation) is net pay
- Capital efficiency is the total capital invested in a period divided by the average daily production additions, over the period indicated, resulting from such activity.