RANGE RESOURCES®

Company Presentation

February 2025

Forward-Looking Statements

All statements, except for statements of historical fact, made within regarding activities, events or developments the Company expects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future, such as those regarding future well costs, expected asset sales, well productivity, future liquidity and financial resilience, anticipated exports and related financial impact, NGL market supply and demand, future commodity fundamentals and pricing, future capital efficiencies, future shareholder value, emerging plays, capital spending, anticipated drilling and completion activity, acreage prospectivity, expected pipeline utilization and future guidance information, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements are based on assumptions and estimates that management believes are reasonable based on currently available information; however, management's assumptions and Range's future performance are subject to a wide range of business risks and uncertainties and there is no assurance that these goals and projections can or will be met. Any number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Further information on risks and uncertainties is available in Range's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including its most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. Unless required by law, Range undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect circumstances or events after the date they are made.

The SEC permits oil and gas companies, in filings made with the SEC, to disclose proved reserves, which are estimates that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions as well as the option to disclose probable and possible reserves. Range has elected not to disclose its probable and possible reserves in its filings with the SEC. Range uses certain broader terms such as "resource potential," "unrisked resource potential," "unproved resource potential" or "upside" or other descriptions of volumes of resources potentially recoverable through additional drilling or recovery techniques that may include probable and possible reserves as defined by the SEC's guidelines. Range has not attempted to distinguish probable and possible reserves from these broader classifications. The SEC's rules prohibit us from including in filings with the SEC these broader classifications of reserves. These estimates are by their nature more speculative than estimates of proved, probable and possible reserves and accordingly are subject to substantially greater risk of actually being realized. Unproved resource potential refers to Range's internal estimates of hydrocarbon quantities that may be potentially discovered through exploratory drilling or recovered with additional drilling or recovery techniques and have not been reviewed by independent engineers. Unproved resource potential does not constitute reserves within the meaning of the Society of Petroleum Engineer's Petroleum Resource Management System and does not include proved reserves. Area wide unproven resource potential has not been fully risked by Range's management. "EUR", or estimated ultimate recovery, refers to our management's estimates of hydrocarbon quantities that may be recovered from a well completed as a producer in the area. These quantities may not necessarily constitute or represent reserves within the meaning of the Society of Petroleum Engineer's Petroleum Resource Management System or the SEC's oil and natural gas disclosure rules. Actual quantities that may be recovered from Range's interests could differ substantially. Factors affecting ultimate recovery include the scope of Range's drilling program, which will be directly affected by the availability of capital, drilling and production costs, commodity prices, availability of drilling services and equipment, drilling results, lease expirations, transportation constraints, regulatory approvals, field spacing rules, recoveries of gas in place, length of horizontal laterals, actual drilling results, including geological and mechanical factors affecting recovery rates and other factors. Estimates of resource potential may change significantly as development of our resource plays provides additional data.

In addition, our production forecasts and expectations for future periods are dependent upon many assumptions, including estimates of production decline rates from existing wells and the undertaking and outcome of future drilling activity, which may be affected by significant commodity price declines or drilling cost increases. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, available from our website at www.rangeresources.com or by written request to 100 Throckmorton Street, Suite 1200, Fort Worth, Texas 76102. You can also obtain this Form 10-K on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

Range – Who We Are

- Top 10 U.S. Producer of Natural Gas & NGLs
- Pure Play Appalachian Producer with 30+ Years of Core Marcellus Inventory
- Durable Free Cash Flow Paired with Efficient Growth
- Access to Growing Demand in Domestic and International End Markets
- Strong Balance Sheet to Deliver Durable Long-Term Capital Returns
- Upstream Leader in Environmental Practices

Range – Positioned to Deliver Value Through the Cycles

Unmatched Position in Southwest Appalachia

- 30+ Years of High-Quality Marcellus Inventory to Meet Long-Term Demand Growth

Durable Free Cash Flow with Efficient Growth

- History of Durable Free Cash Flow through Commodity Cycles
- Expect to Grow Production ~20% through 2027 at <50% Reinvestment Rate

Peer-Leading Capital Efficiency

- Large Contiguous Acreage Position Supports Efficient Operations and Peer-Leading Well Costs

Diversified Market Outlets

- Diverse Access to Multiple Domestic and International End Markets for Natural Gas and NGLs

Strong Balance Sheet

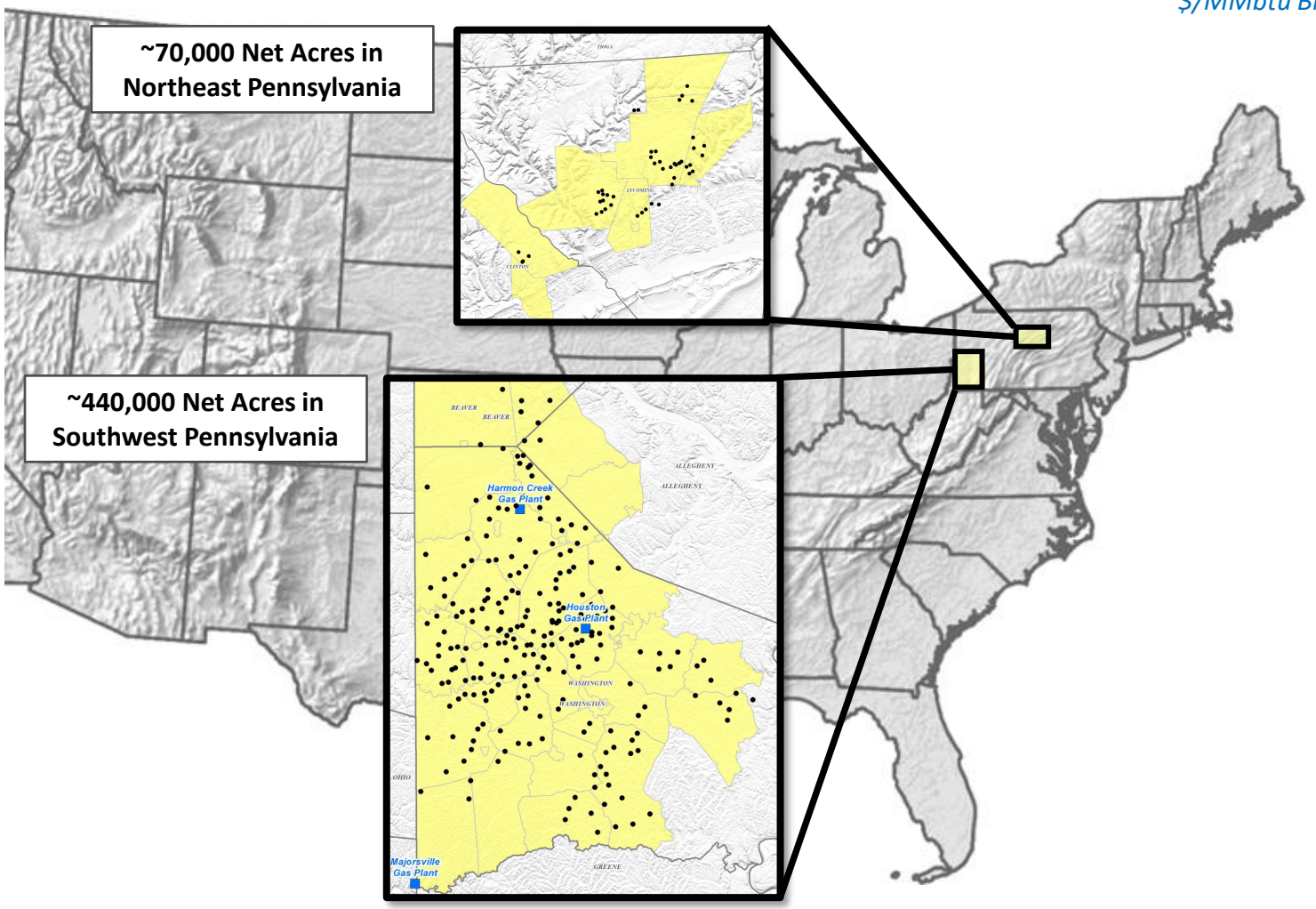
- Expect Leverage Below 1x Debt/EBITDAX in 2025

Natural Gas and NGL Long-Term Fundamentals Remain Strong

- Supportive Outlook as Natural Gas and NGLs Play a Key Role in Meeting Global Energy Demand Growth

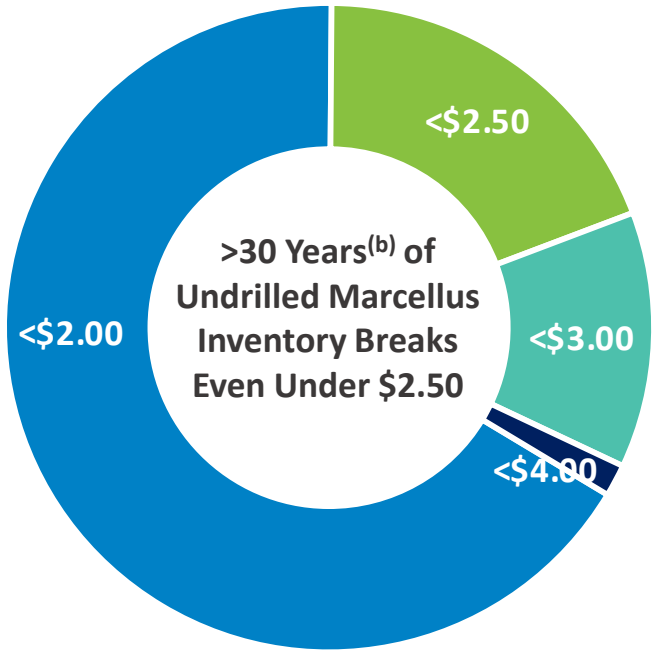
Unmatched Core Marcellus Inventory

30+ Years of High-Quality Marcellus Inventory



28 Million Lateral Feet of Undrilled Marcellus at YE 2024

$/MMbtu Breakeven[(a)]



Additional Core Utica/Point Pleasant and Upper Devonian Extend Range's Inventory Even Further

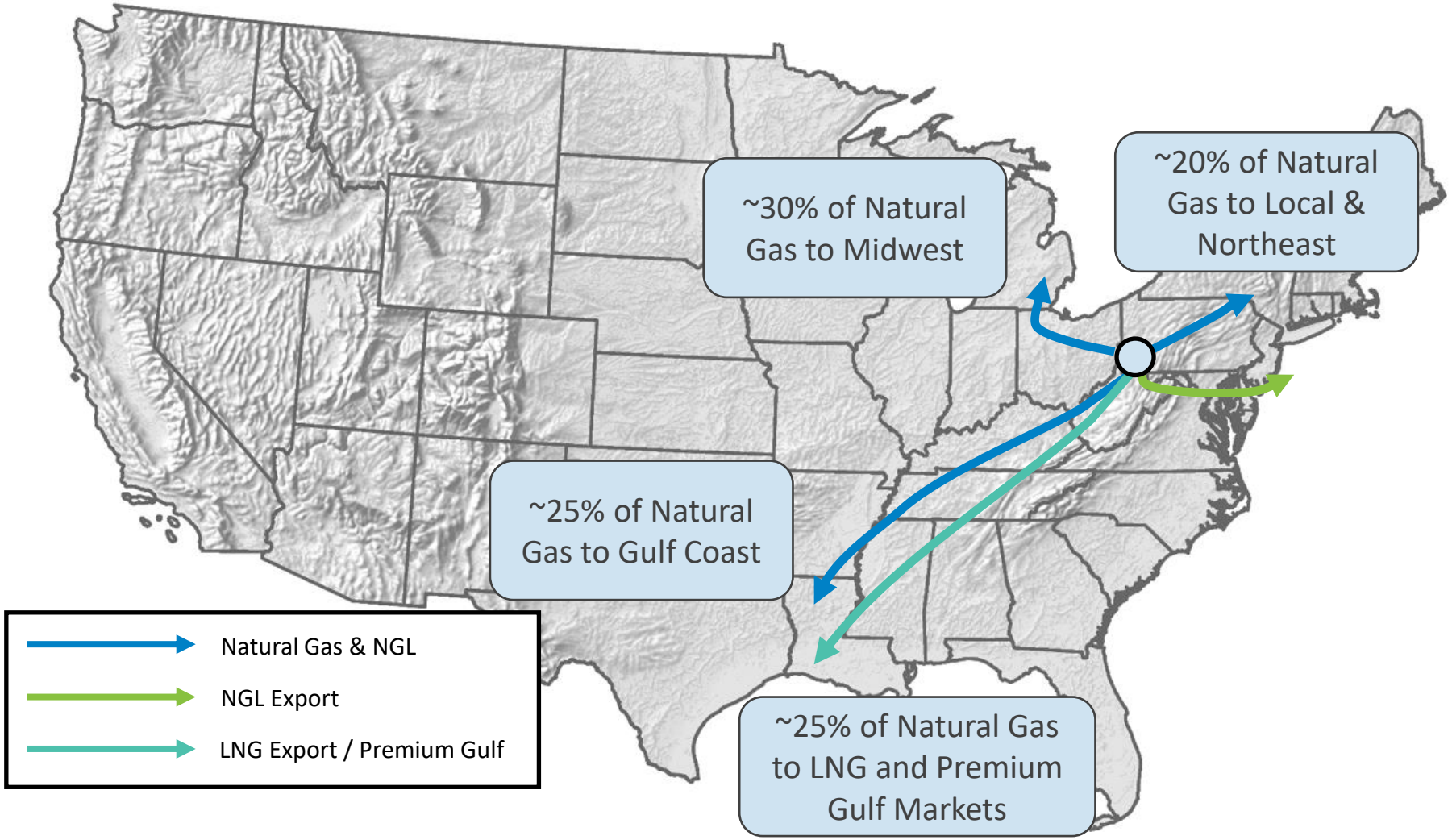
Notes: Highlighted areas represent townships where Range holds ~2,000 or more acres.

a) *PV10 breakeven price per well includes all-in well costs, gathering, processing, transport, pricing differentials, LOE and production taxes. WTI/NGL realization (% of WTI) used for the cases are $2: $50/45%, $2.50: $60/42.5%, $3: $70/40%.*

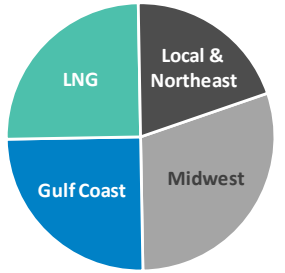
b) *Based on 2025 activity levels.*

Global Sales Portfolio

Concentrated Marcellus Assets Access Multiple End-Markets for Natural Gas and NGL Price Diversification

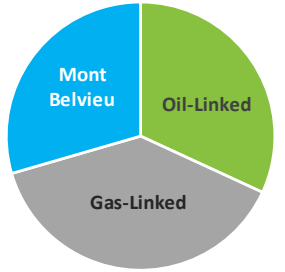


Natural Gas End-Markets



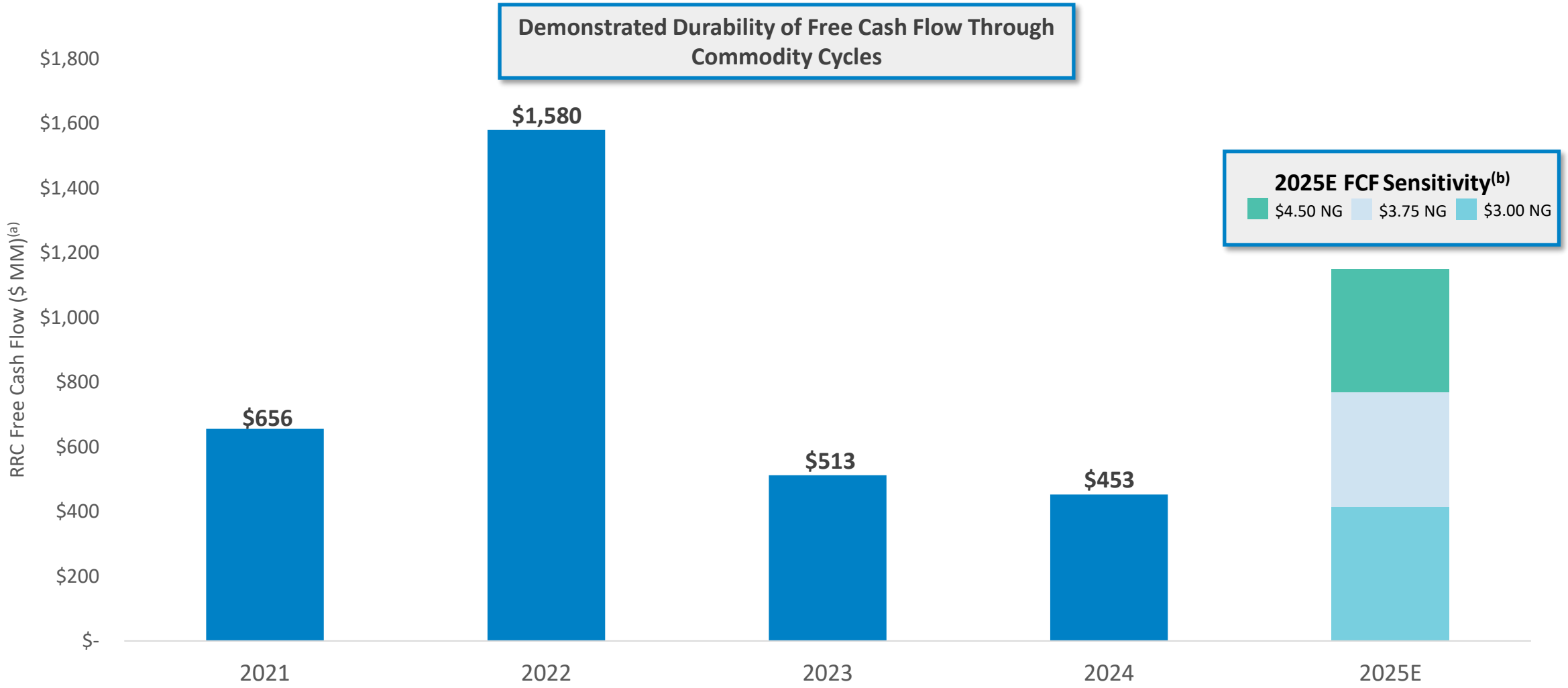
Propane & Butane Exports

Ethane Price Diversification



History of Durable Free Cash Flow

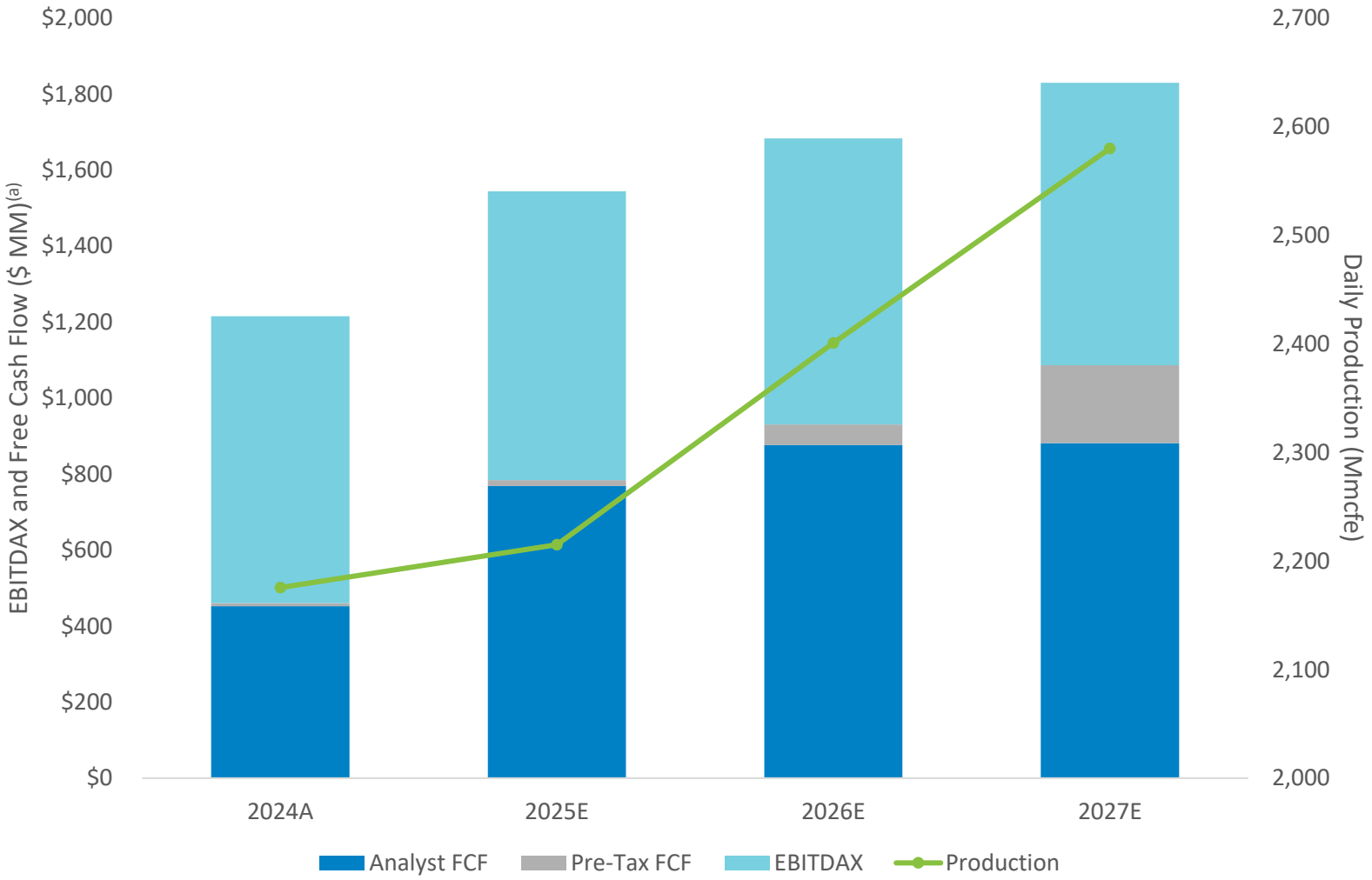
Sustainable Free Cash Flow and Capital Returns Supported by Low Capital Intensity, NGL Uplift, and Hedging



(a) *Cash flow from operations before working capital less capital expenditures*
(b) *Cash flow from operations before working capital less capital expenditures. Assumes $3.00 NG/$70 WTI, $3.75 NG/$75 WTI, $4.50 NG/$80 WTI, NGL realizations at 33% of WTI, 2025 production and capital expenditure guidance, and 2025 hedges as of 2/14/25.*

Three-Year Outlook

Efficient Growth into Increasing Demand



Three-Year Outlook

- $650 - $700 million annual capex 2025-2027
- <50% reinvestment rate at $3.75 while growing production
- Adds ~400 Mmcfe to daily production
- Cumulative 2025-2027 FCF of ~$2.5 billion[(a)]

Growth Wedge into Increasing Demand

- 300 Mmcf/d incremental processing secured (2026)
- 250 Mmcf/d incremental natural gas takeaway accesses growing demand in Midwest and Gulf Coast markets (2026)
- 20 MBD NGL takeaway and export capacity utilizing new East Coast terminal (2026)

Beyond 2027

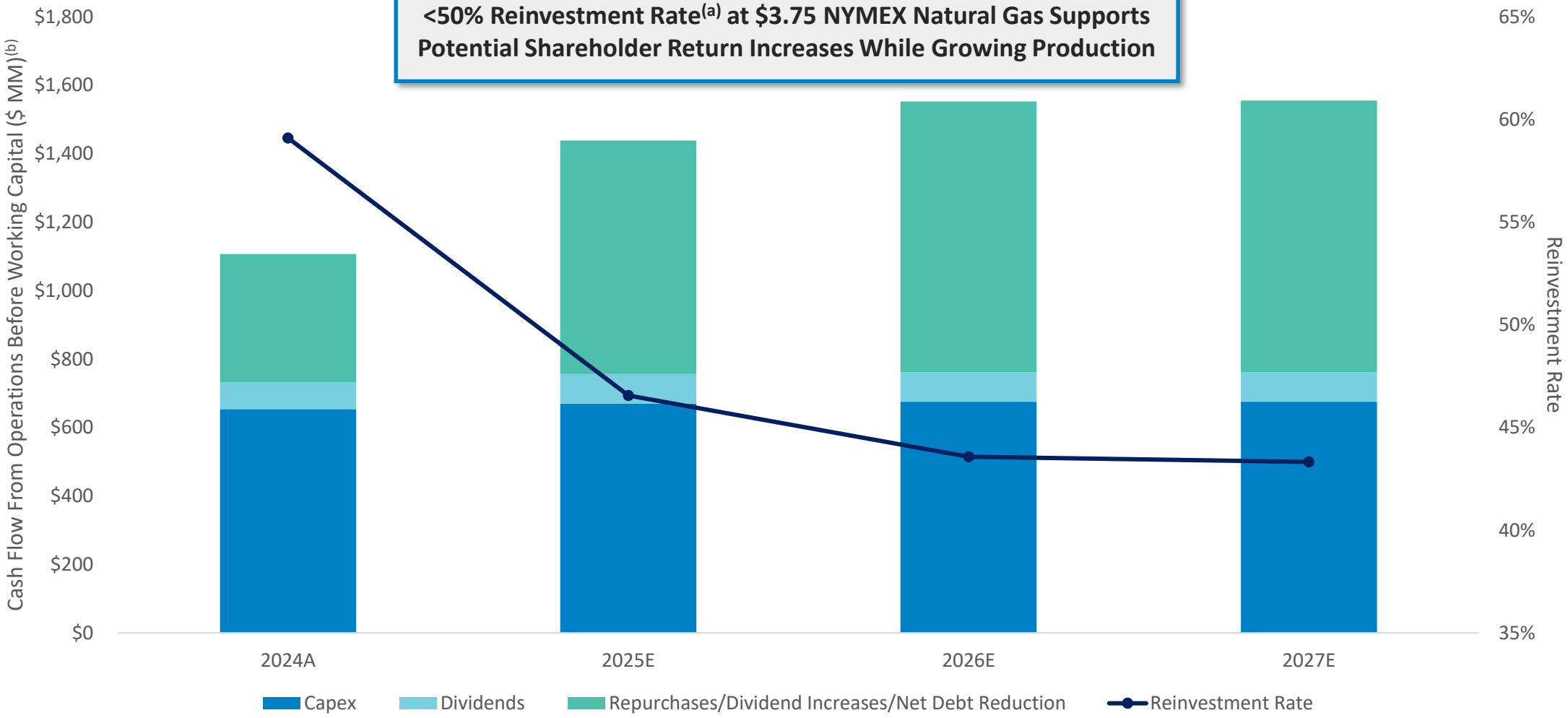
- Free cash flow breakeven of ~$2.00 NG / $75 WTI / $25 NGLs
- Ability to maintain 2.6 Bcfe per day production with only $570 million D&C per year
- 30+ years of Marcellus inventory can support additional growth to meet in-basin demand

(a) EBITDAX and free cash flow assumes $3.75 NYMEX NG, $75 WTI, and $25 NGL realizations, free cash flow represents cash from operations before working capital less capital expenditures

Increasing Capital Returns

Low Reinvestment Rate While Growing Provides Significant Shareholder Return Potential

<50% Reinvestment Rate[(a)] at $3.75 NYMEX Natural Gas Supports Potential Shareholder Return Increases While Growing Production



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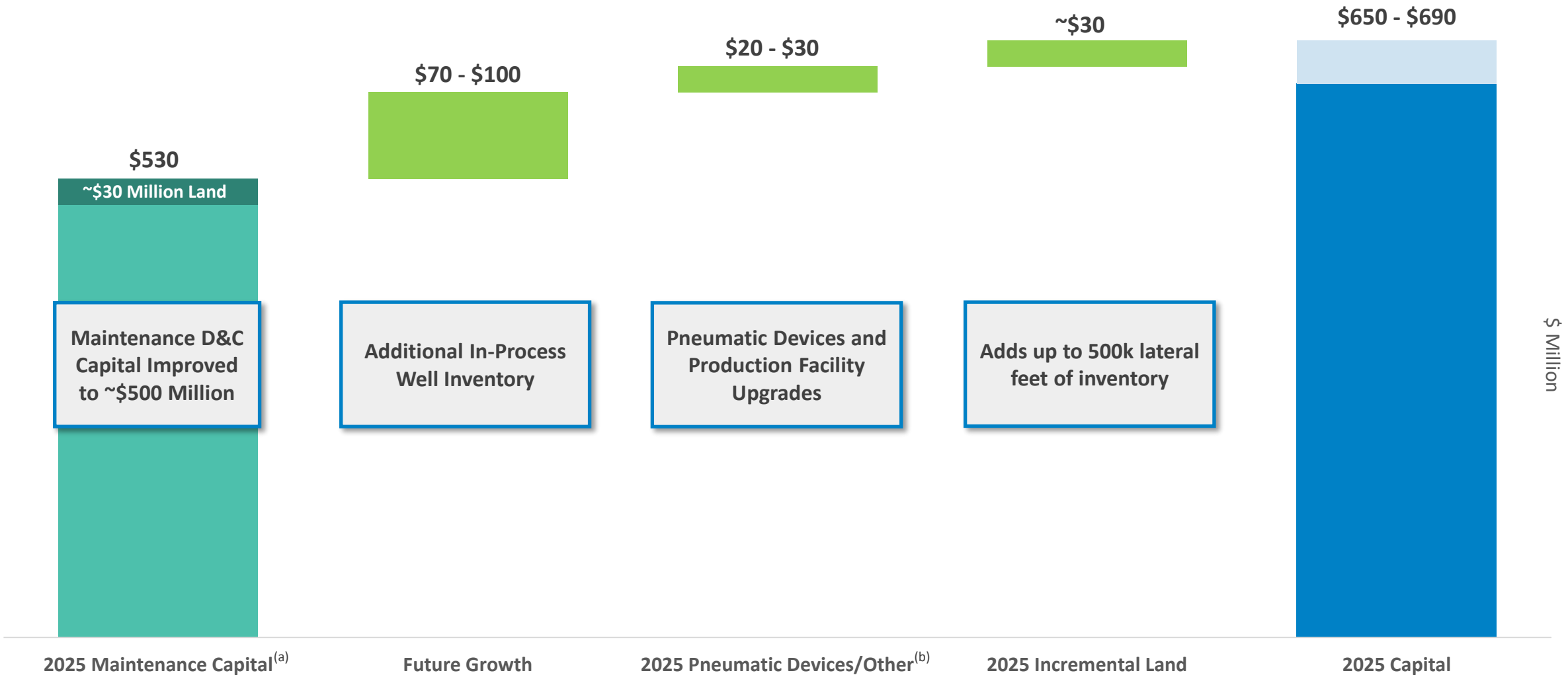
(a) Reinvestment rate represents estimated total capital expenditures / cash flow from operations before working capital
(b) Cash flow from operations before working capital assumes $3.75 NYMEX NG, $75 WTI, and $25 NGL realizations

2025 Capital Investments Enhance Three-Year Growth Capacity

Operational Plan Supports Efficient Wedge of Production Growth through 2027

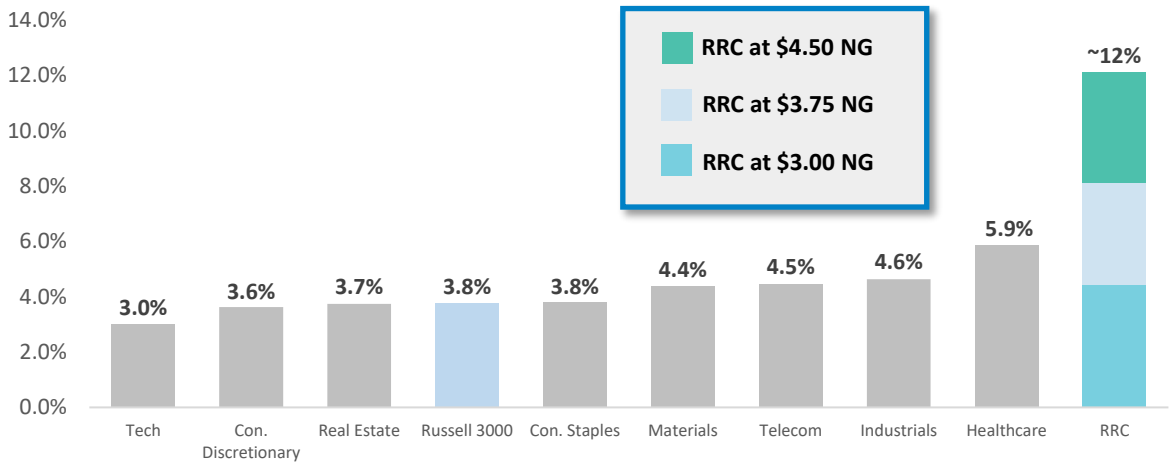


(a) *2025 Maintenance Capital for 2.18 Bcfe/d. Includes $25 - $35 million to maintain existing leases. Maintenance land spending will decrease over time as more of Range's acreage is held-by-production.*
(b) *2025 Pneumatic Upgrade capital is portion of total $50-$60 million upgrade project to be completed by year-end 2026; $10 million of total project completed in 2024.*

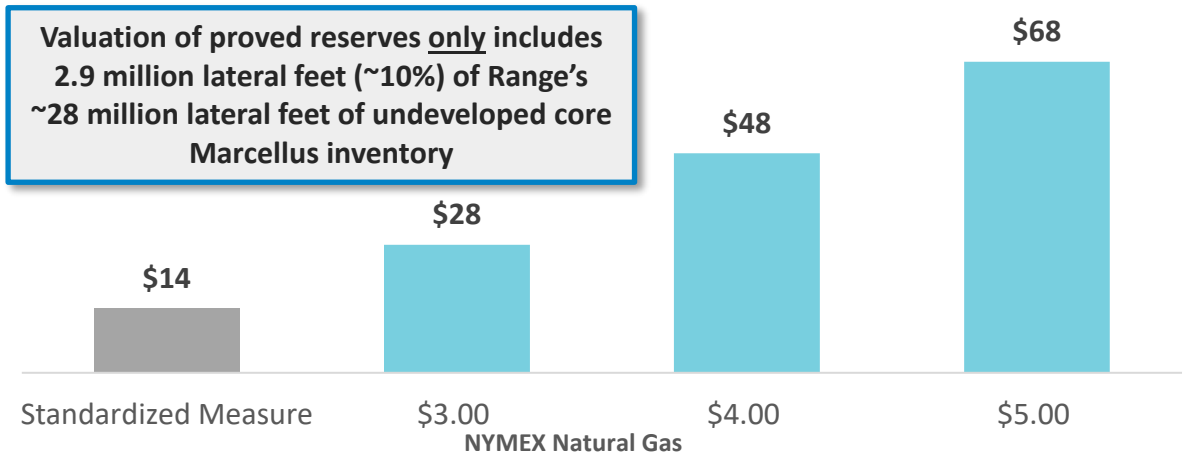
Compelling Free Cash Flow and Valuation

Range Offers Durable Free Cash Flow and Attractive Relative Trading Multiple and Yield versus Other Sectors

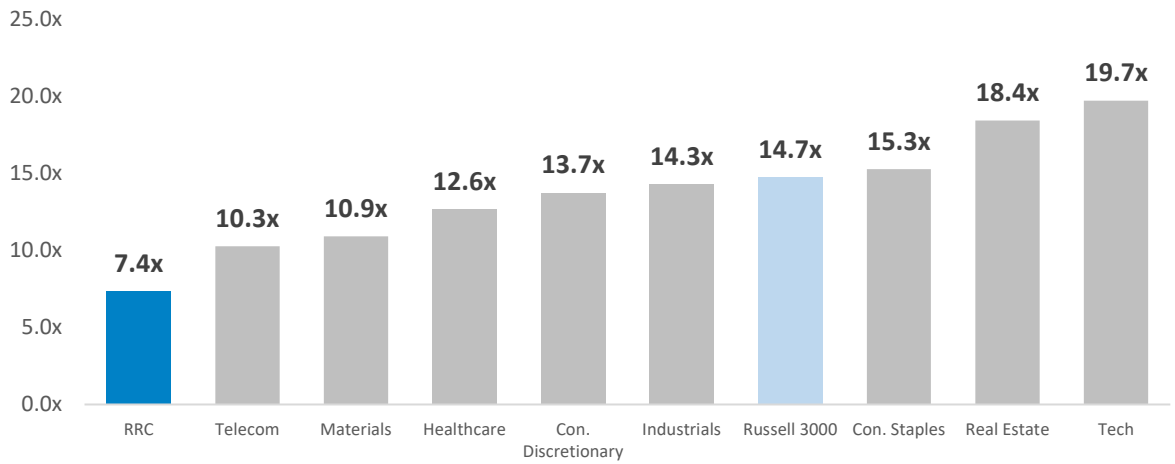
2025 FCF Yield[(a)]



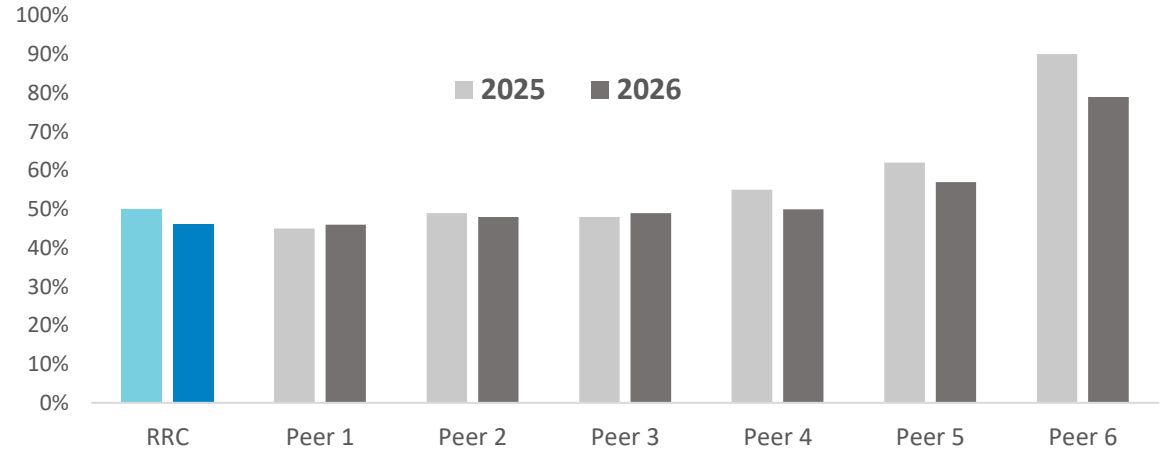
ATAX PV-10[(b)] of Proved Reserves per Share, Net of Debt



2025 EV/EBITDA[(a)]



Reinvestment Rate (% of Cash Flow)[(c)]



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(a) *Bloomberg sector estimates as of 2/21/25. RRC FCF assumes $3.00 NG/$70 WTI, $3.75 NG/$75 WTI, $4.50 NG/$80 WTI, and NGL realizations at 32.5% of WTI. RRC EV/EBITDA is Bloomberg consensus.*

(b) *ATAX PV-10 for $3/$4/$5 cases use $70/$80/$90 WTI, respectively. Assumes 21% tax rate in all cases, without accounting for expected NOL benefit. Year-end 2024 standardized measure value of $4.7 billion uses SEC-defined pricing of $2.13 natural gas/$74.88 WTI.*

(c) *Enverus estimates assuming strip price as of 12/2/24. Reinvestment rate represents estimated capital expenditures / (capital expenditures + free cash flow). Peers include AR, CNX, CRK, EQT, EXE, GPOR.*

Why Invest in Range?

- Large Contiguous Acreage Position Provides 30+ Years of Low-Breakeven, High-Return Marcellus Inventory
- Resilient Free Cash Flow Given Peer-Leading Well Costs and Decline Rate, Low Capital Intensity, and Liquids Pricing Uplift
- Low Required Reinvestment Supports Significant Free Cash Flow Generation while Growing Production into Increasing Demand
- Diversified Access to Multiple Domestic and International End Markets for Natural Gas and NGLs
- All of the Above Position Range to Generate Free Cash Flow through Cycles and Increase Returns to Shareholders as Energy Demand Continues to Grow

Natural Gas & NGL Macro

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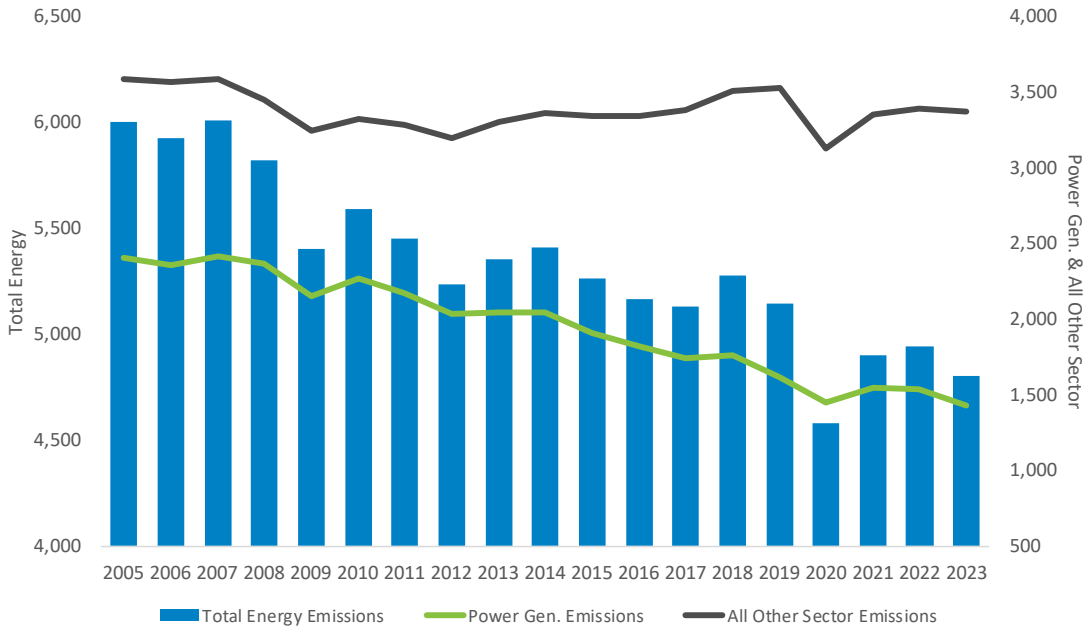
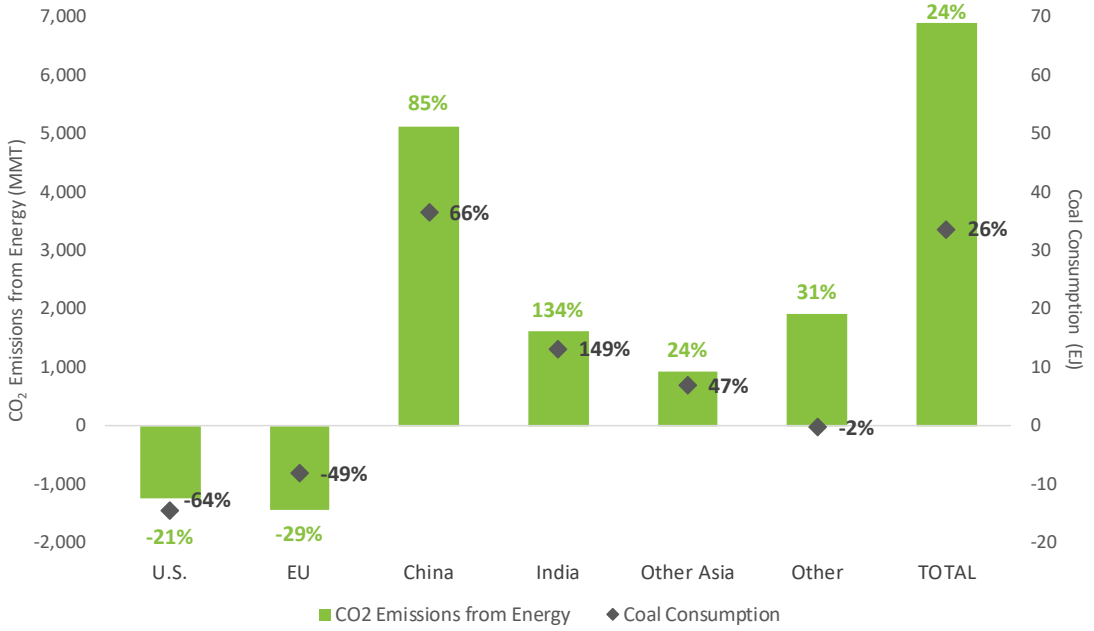
Natural Gas Plays Key Role in Reducing Emissions

U.S. CO_2 Emissions Reductions Driven by Coal Displacement (MMT)[(a)]



- Between 2005 and 2023, total U.S. energy emissions declined ~20%, driven by ~41% decline in emissions from power generation
- EIA attributes ~60% of U.S. power generation emissions reductions to natural gas displacing coal
- Gas can play a similar vital role in Global Emissions reductions by replacing coal for baseload generation

Coal Consumption & CO_2 Emissions from Energy (2005-2023 Change)[(b)]



- Between 2005 and 2023, total global energy emissions increased ~24% while U.S. energy emissions declined
- Despite several IEA calls over the last decade that coal demand would peak, coal demand hit record highs in 2023, highlighting the need for more natural gas and renewable energy
- China and India energy emission growth more than offset the decrease in U.S. emissions as their coal demand continues to surge

(a) *Source: EIA*
(b) *Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2024*

Natural Gas Benefiting from Coal Displacement and Electrification

Growing Market Share in U.S. Power Generation

- Gas power demand grew by 15 Bcf/d from 2010-2023, while coal declined 22 Bcf/d[(c)] and renewables grew 9 Bcf/d[(c)]
- Natural gas has grown to 43% of the U.S. generation mix

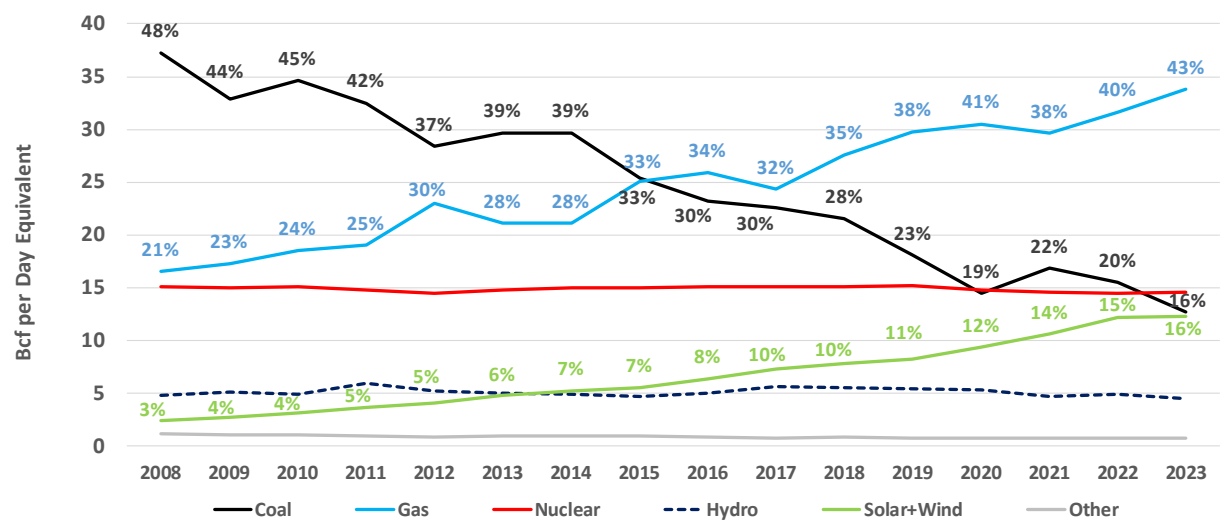
Market Share Growth Should Continue

- Approximately 13 Bcf/d of coal generation remains to be displaced, or ~16% of U.S. Power Generation Mix
- 104 GW of coal plant capacity retired from 2013-2023, and another 39 GW of coal plant retirements have already been announced for 2024-2030
- Increased electrification, industrial reshoring, EV growth, and data centers to boost power demand. Modest new nuclear and challenged renewable returns in some regions require natural gas to fill the supply gap.
- New gas-fired reciprocating engines being added to balance grid instability issues created by renewables

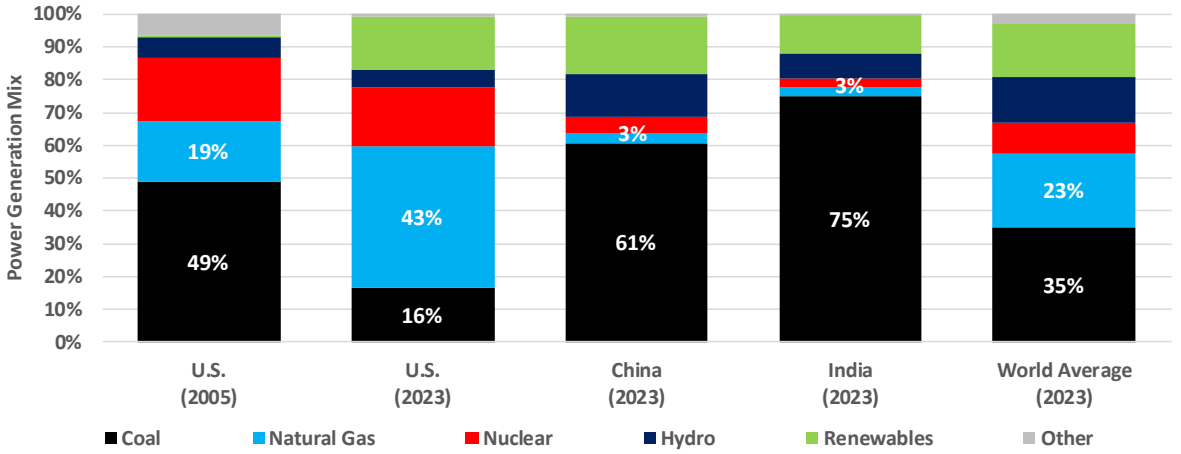
Global Power Generation Opportunity

- Coal generation remains ~35% of global power generation, or ~200 Bcf/d[(c)]
- Electrification of global economies will increase power demand, a significant portion of which will be supplied by natural gas
- China and India are increasing natural gas use in efforts to reduce emissions intensity
- Coal generation remains ~61% of China's power generation mix (~108 Bcf/d[(c)]) and ~75% of India's power generation mix (~28 Bcf/d[(c)])

U.S. Power Generation by Source[(a)]



Significant Global Coal Displacement Potential Remains[(b)]



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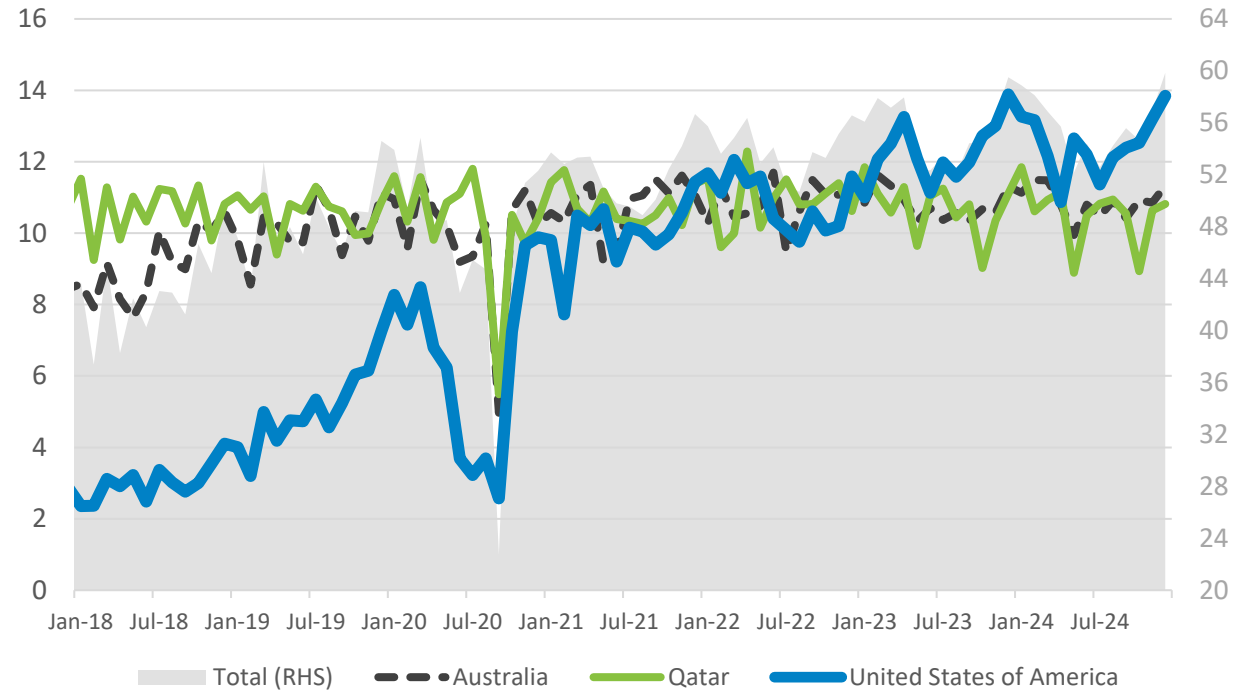
(a) *Source: EIA, 2024 data will be available in March*
(b) *Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2024*
(c) *Assumes 7x heat rate for gas equivalence*

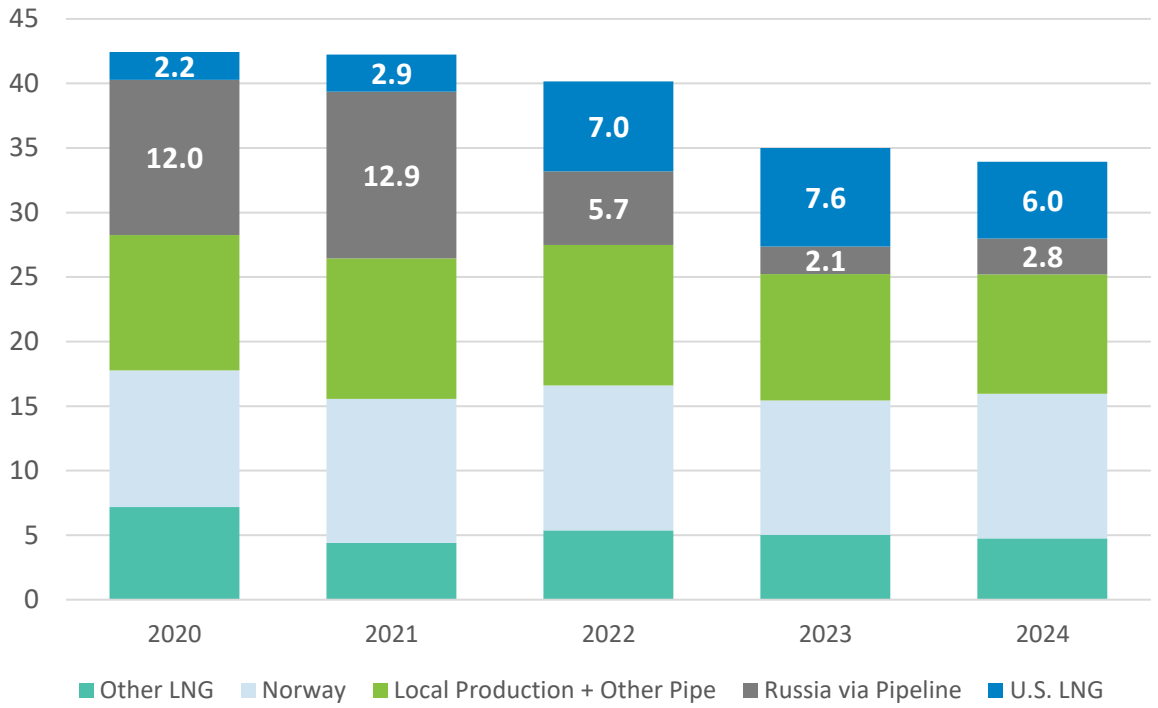
U.S. LNG Plays a Vital Role in Global Energy Security

Global LNG Exports (Bcf/d)[(a)]



- The U.S. became the world's largest LNG exporter in 2023
- Total U.S. LNG exports have grown from ~0 Bcf/d in 2015 to ~15 Bcf/d in early 2025
- U.S. has abundant domestic gas resources to supply future export growth. LNG export projects create strong economic benefits for local communities via jobs, taxes and royalties.

European Gas Supply by Source (Bcf/d)[(b)]



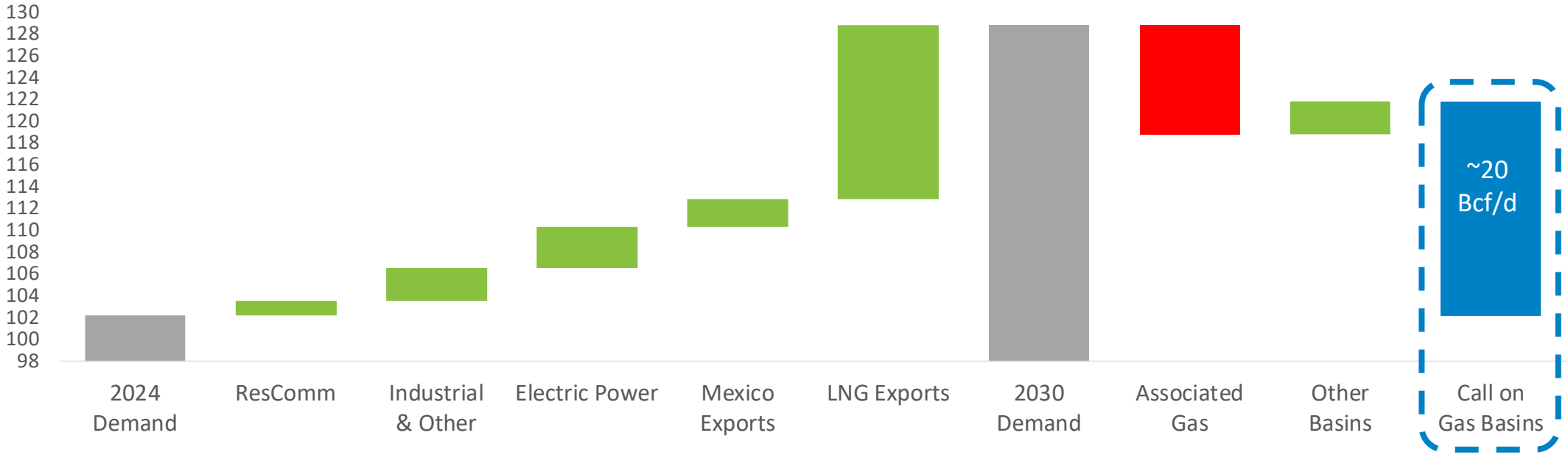
- U.S. has stepped up to replace Russian pipeline gas into Europe, while other sources were flat to down since 2021
- U.S. LNG has played a vital role in energy security for our allies
- U.S. LNG can accelerate decarbonization through coal-to-gas switching in the power sector and provide backup to intermittent renewable power

(a) Source: Bloomberg
(b) Source: Bloomberg, GIE, IEA; EU27 + UK gas supply

Future Natural Gas Fundamentals Are Strong

Natural Gas Plays Key Role in Energy Transition, with a Supportive Demand Outlook

U.S. Supply and Demand Outlook (Bcf/d)



- Demand grows ~27 Bcf/d by 2030, driven by increased exports, electric power and industrial demand
- Upside to electric power demand from electrification and AI datacenter load growth
  - Outlook includes ~4 Bcf/d of electric power demand growth related to AI datacenter load growth, recent third-party research estimates indicate a potential incremental ~2+ Bcf/d by 2030 relative to Range outlook
- Industry focus on capital discipline reduces outlook for associated gas growth versus historical expectations
- Even if oil basin activity increases with rising oil prices, significant growth is still needed from gassy basins to meet future demand
- Additional infrastructure is needed for supply to meet demand

Note: Associated gas supply assumes 4% CAGR. Other supply represents legacy shale, conventional, offshore and imports.
Source: Range Resources

Significant Natural Gas Demand Growth Through 2030

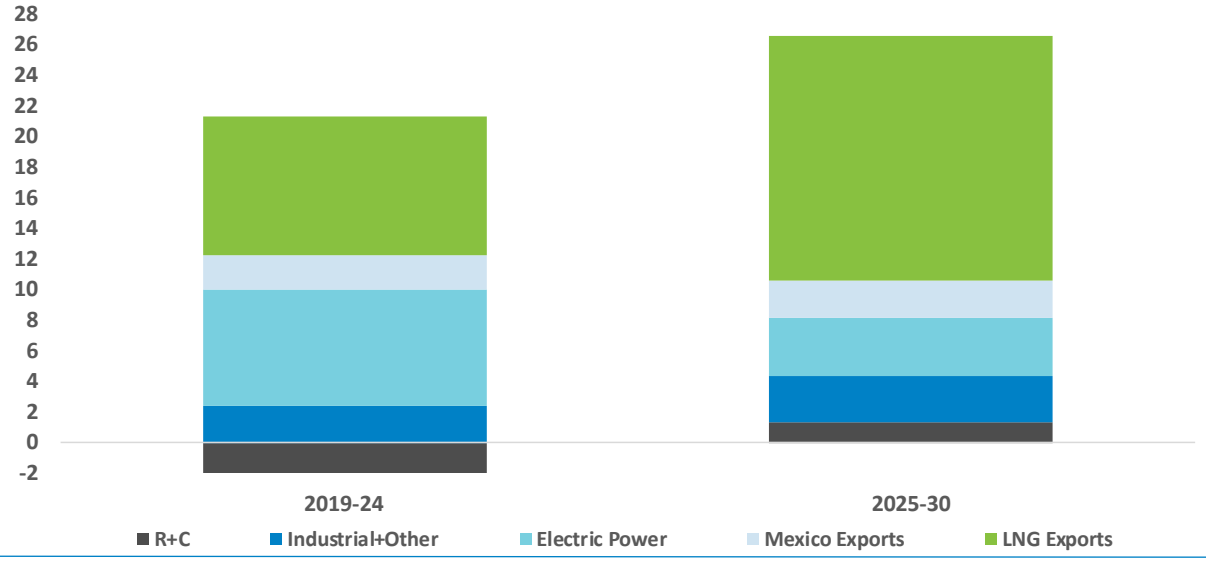
2025-2030 Demand Outlook

- Total demand growth of +27 Bcf/d through 2030 from LNG and pipeline exports to Mexico, industrial and electric power demand growth
- LNG feedgas capacity increased to ~15 Bcf/d in early 2025
- LNG projects under construction add a further ~11 Bcf/d by 2030
- Continued coal (currently ~16% of power stack) retirements present upside to this demand outlook
- Reshoring of industrial demand and investments in domestic supply chains, and accelerating AI datacenter power demand growth present upside to industrial gas and electric power demand forecasts

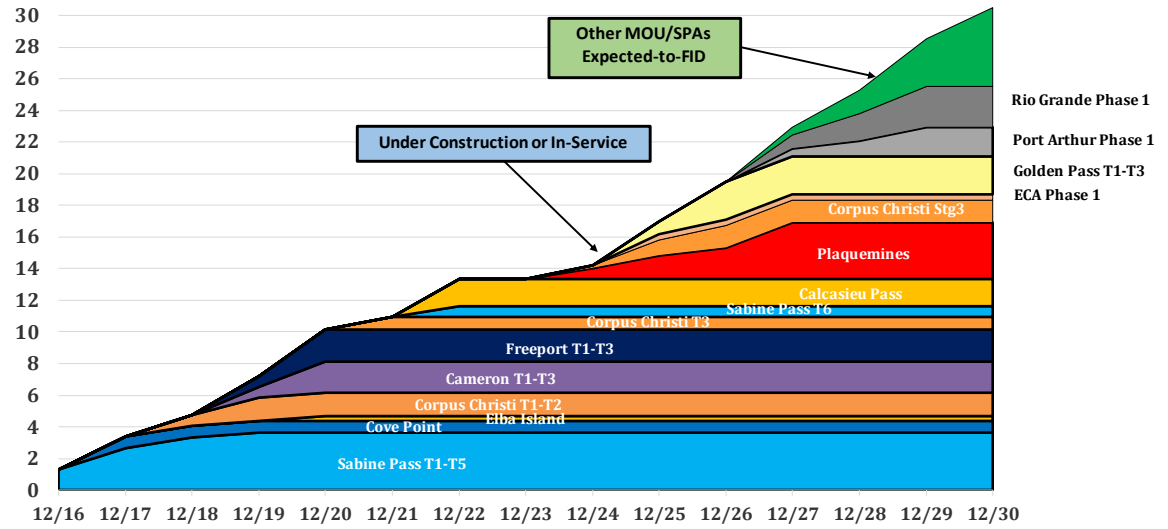
U.S. LNG Export Demand Outlook

- Next-wave U.S. LNG projects of ~11 Bcf/d currently under construction
  - Lifting of LNG permit pause will support additional U.S. LNG FIDs
- Base case assumes 5 Bcf/d could FID in 2025-2026
- Range forecasts U.S. LNG feedgas capacity to reach ~30-31 Bcf/d by 2030

U.S. Gas Demand Growth Outlook (Bcf/d)



U.S. LNG Export Terminal Capacity (Bcf/d)



Source: EIA, LNG operator announcements, Range Resources

Growing Power Demand Highlights Critical Role of Natural Gas

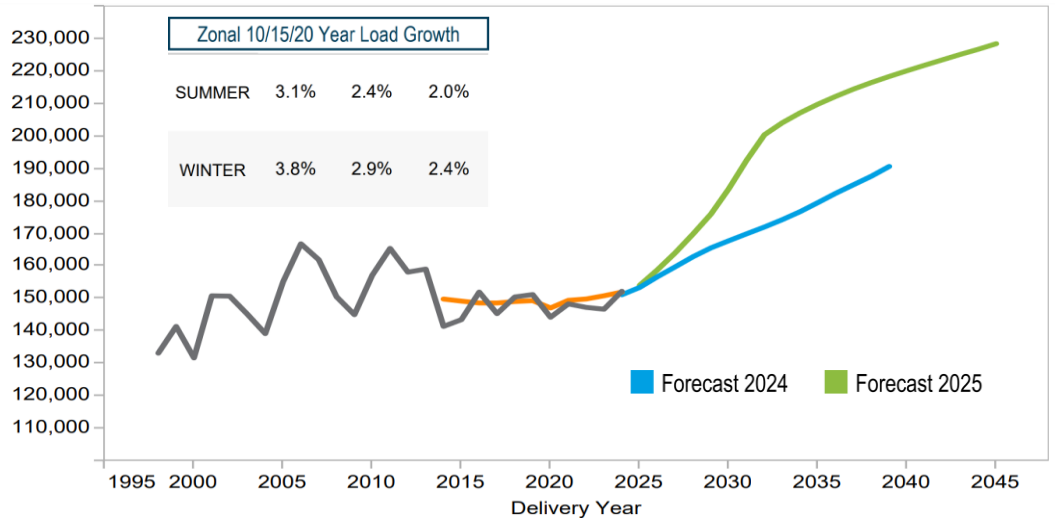
Northeast Gas Demand Growth Prospects Increasing

- PJM raised its summer load demand forecast to ~50 GW of growth by 2030 in its 2025 Load Forecast Report, up from ~21 GW in its 2024 report
- Assuming natural gas retains its ~45% share of PJM generation results in ~4 Bcf/d of natural gas demand growth
- Data centers, battery & chip plants, EVs, reshoring are boosting PJM's load forecast
- 30 GW of coal plants at risk of retiring in PJM by 2030 (~2 Bcf/d[(a)])
- Neighboring regions (Southeast/Midwest) accessible by pipelines from Appalachia to also see similar gas demand trends

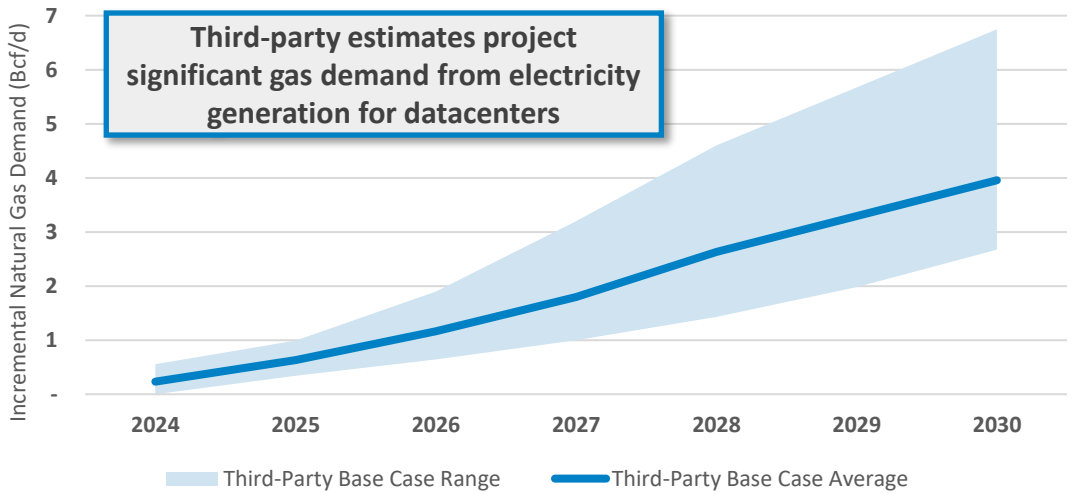
Significant Natural Gas Demand Forecast from Datacenters

- Various third-party research estimates indicate an average ~4 Bcf/d of incremental natural gas demand from AI datacenters by 2030
- The Northeast has ~35% market-share of current U.S. datacenters, and with a similar share would result in ~1.5 Bcf/d of local demand by 2030

PJM Projections of Future Load Growth (MW) Revised Higher[(b)]



Natural Gas Demand from Datacenters[(c)]



Source: BCG, PJM Load Forecast Report January 2025, PJM 2024 State of the Market Report (Monitoring Analytics)

(a) Assumes 7x heat rate for gas equivalence

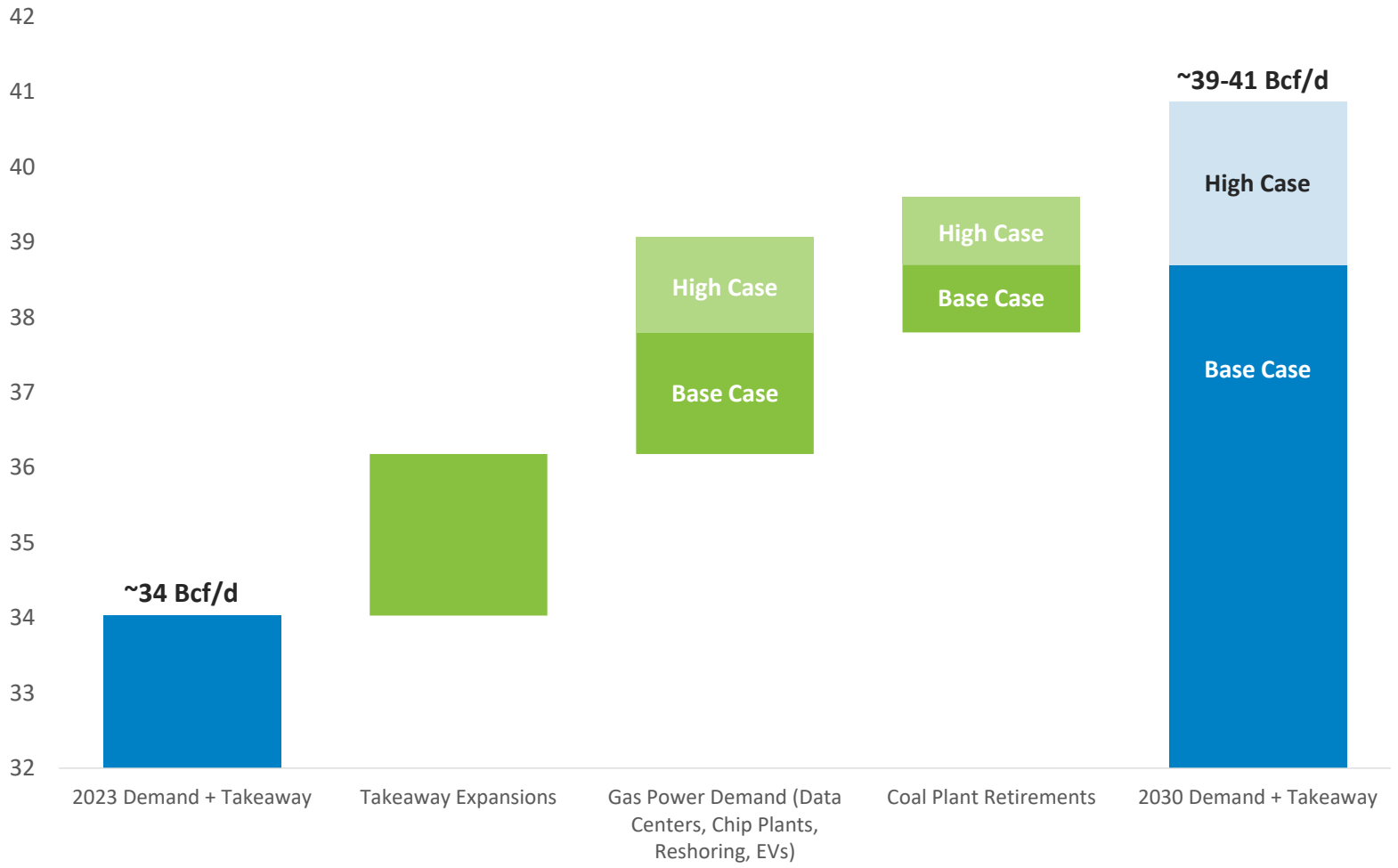
(b) PJM Load Forecast Report January 2025

(c) Aggregation of various third-party estimates

Appalachia Demand Fundamentals Improving

~5-7 Bcf/d of Local Demand Growth and Additional Takeaway Capacity Through 2030

Appalachia Demand and Takeaway Outlook (Bcf/d)



Data Centers

- Northeast data center projects underway (pre/post-FID) ~2.4 Bcf/d by 2030[(a)]

Industrial Demand Growth

- Large semiconductor projects can potentially add ~0.1 Bcf/d of demand each
  - Intel semiconductor fab (OH)
  - Micron semiconductor fab (NY)
- EV battery plants (OH)
- Solar manufacturing plants (OH)
- $400 million Pennsylvania SITES program included in 2024-2025 state budget to develop high-quality industrial and commercial pad ready sites

Coal Retirements

- Potential ~0.9-1.8 Bcf/d by 2030
- 4.1 GW of coal plant retirements in the Northeast already announced for 2024-2030

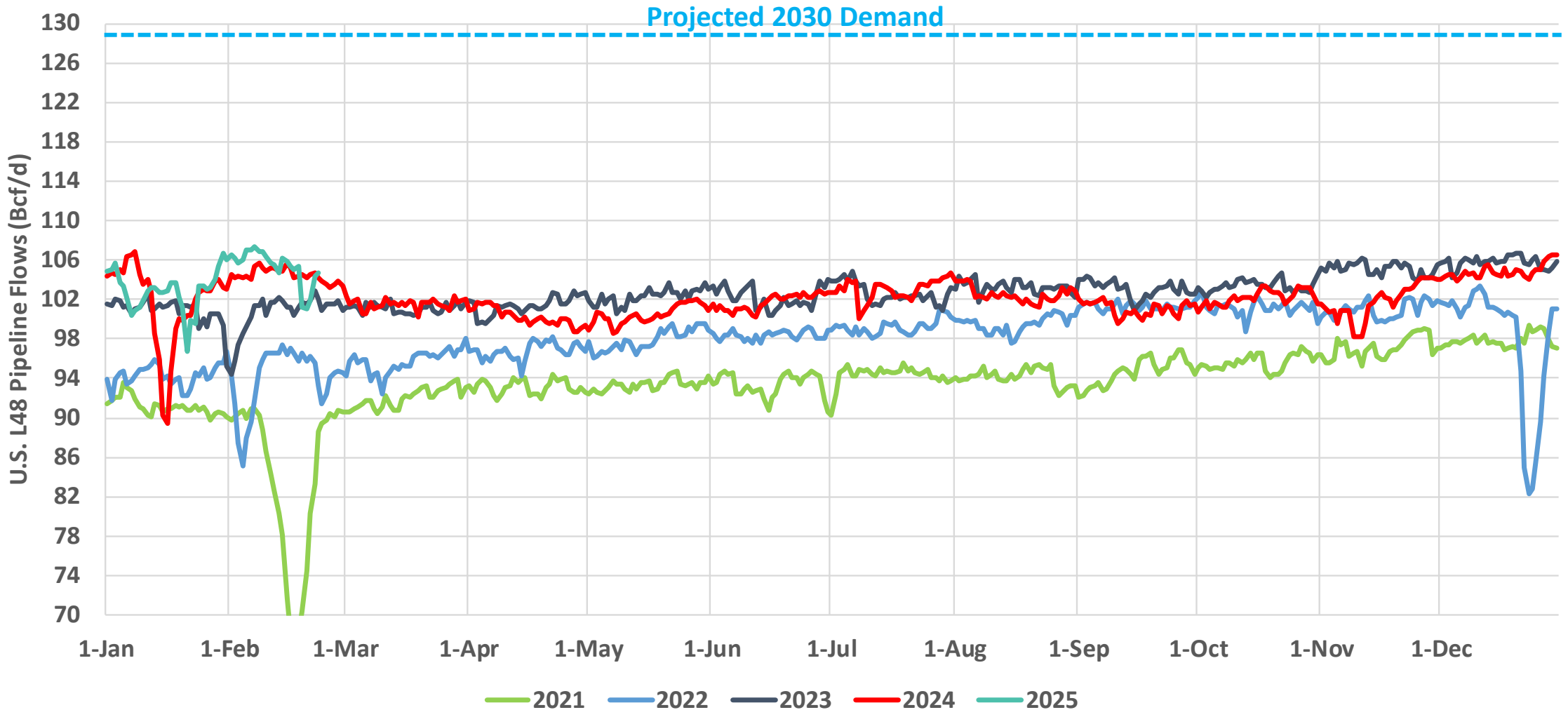
Takeaway

- Expansions including Transco SE Supply Enhancement and MVP Southgate potentially add ~2.2 Bcf/d by 2030

Source: Range Resources, EIA, Industrial Info Resources
(a) Industrial Info Resources estimate, assumes 50% natural gas share

Lower 48 Dry Gas Production

Future U.S. Supply Growth Expected to be Limited by Infrastructure Constraints and Productivity Declines



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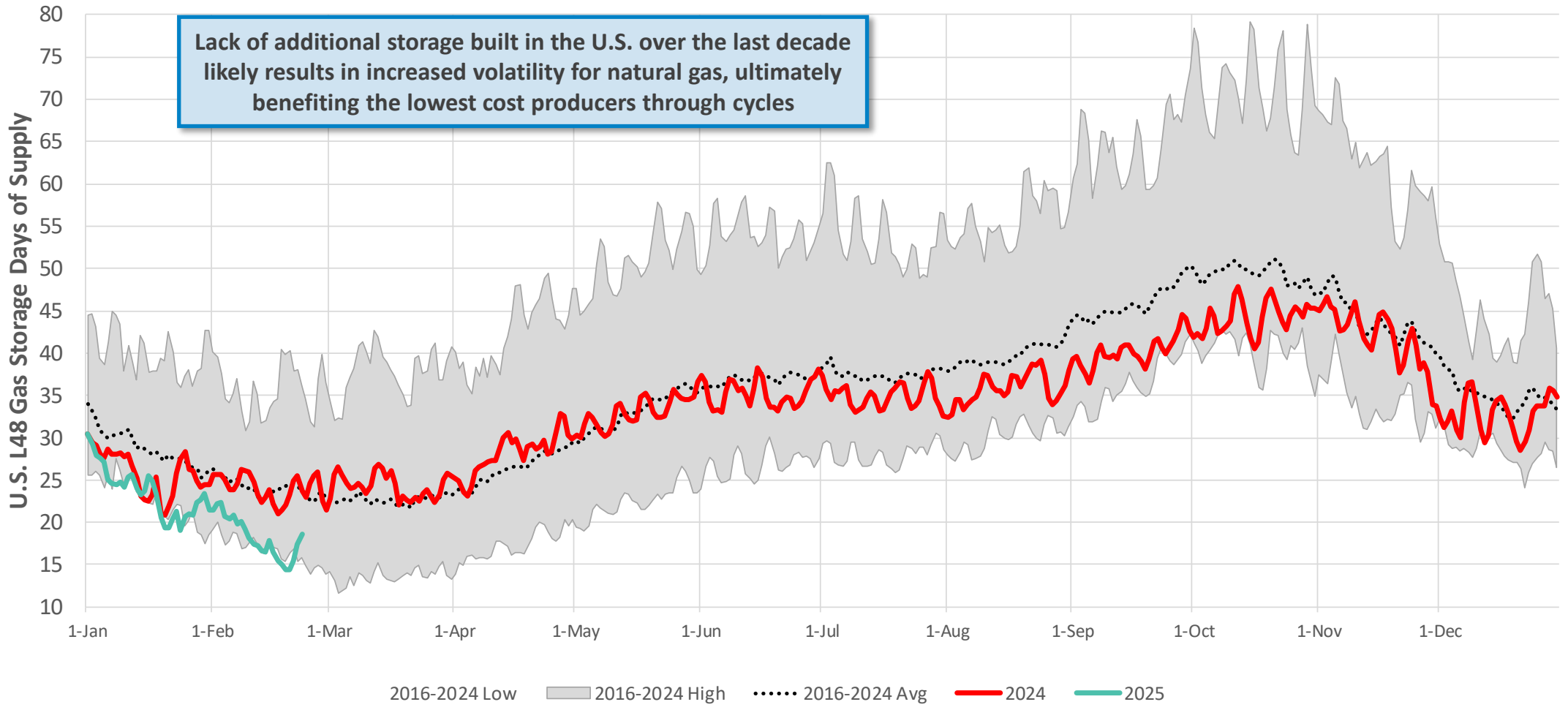
Source: Bloomberg, Range Resources

Lower 48 Storage - Days of Supply

U.S. Natural Gas Days of Supply Are Below Average



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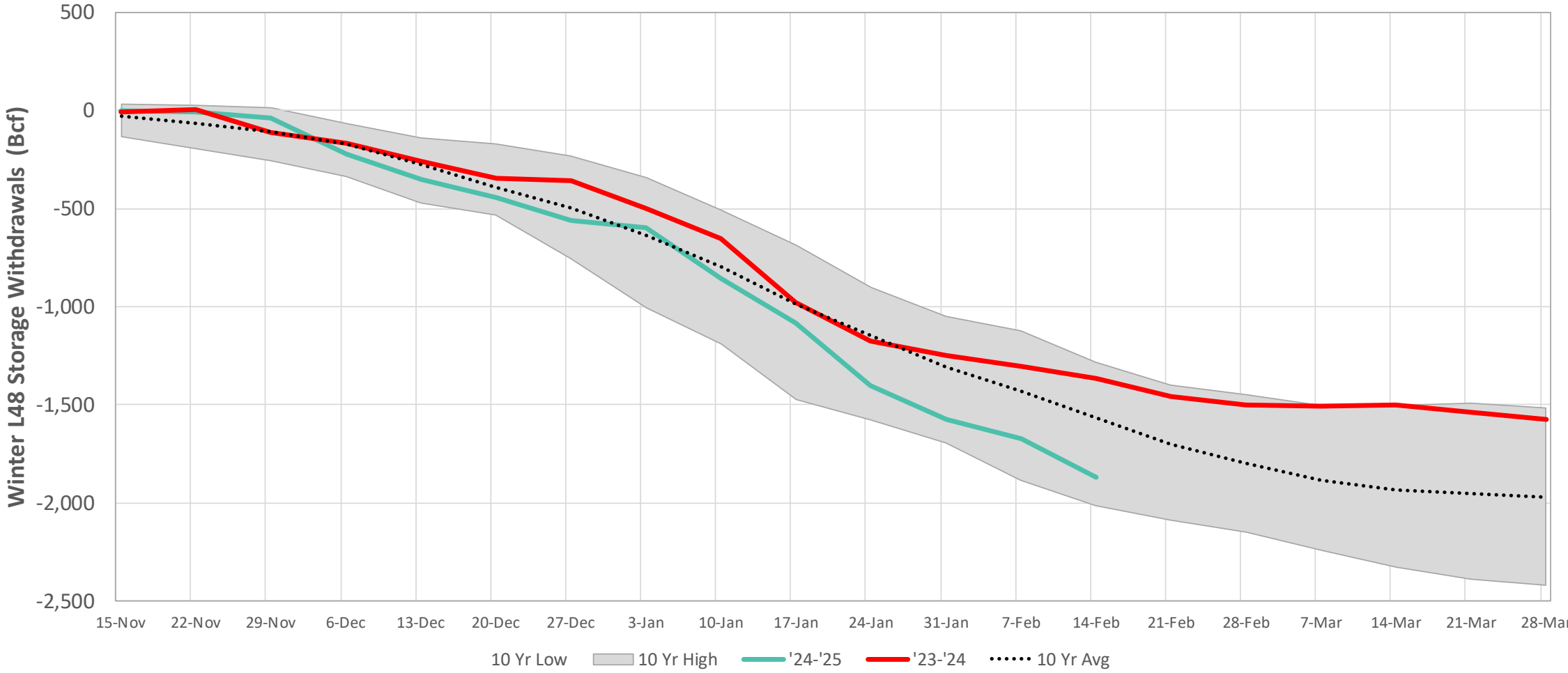
Source: Bloomberg

Lower 48 Storage - Withdrawals

Increased Exports and Winter Weather Driving Strong ’24-’25 U.S. Winter Storage Withdrawals

U.S. L48 Winter Storage Withdrawals (Bcf)

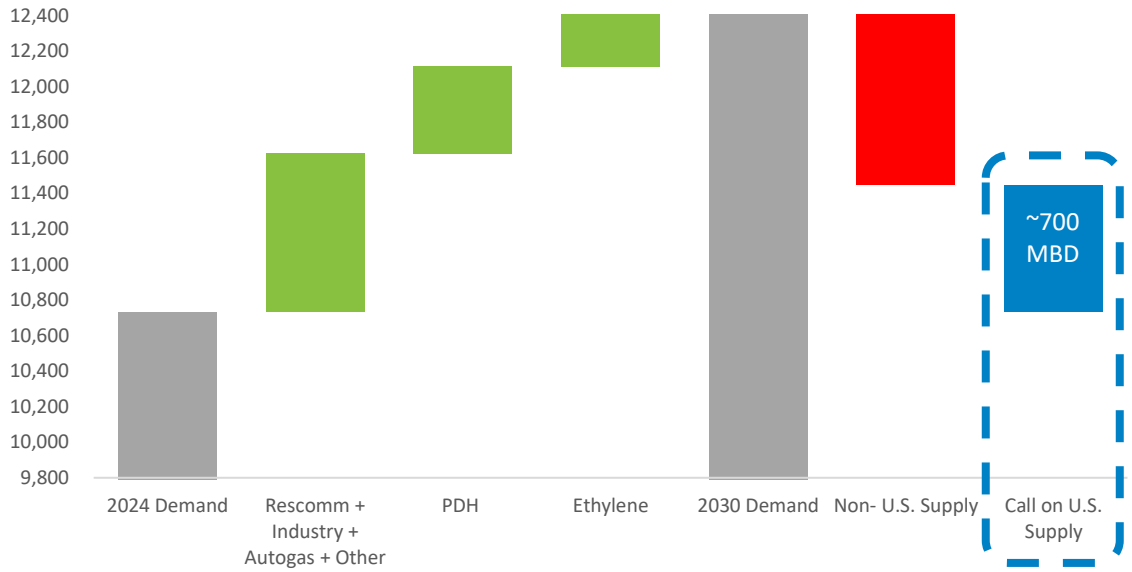


Source: Bloomberg

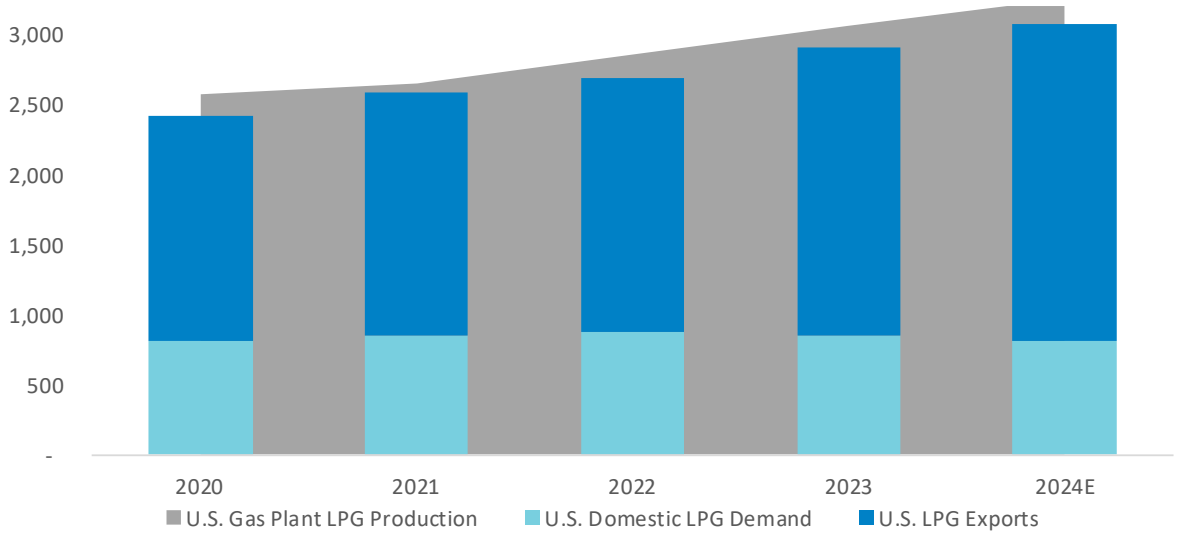
NGL Macro Strengthens with International Demand Growth

Increasing Global Demand Being Supplied by U.S. LPG

Global LPG Supply and Demand Outlook (MBD)



U.S. LPG Supplying Growing International Demand (MBD)



- Forecast assumes LPG demand CAGR of ~2.4% through 2030 versus 2014-2024 CAGR of ~3.1%, with new PDH/ethylene projects driving ~800 MBD of demand growth
- ResComm (~67% of demand) is steadily growing due to increasing adoption rates in regions without current access to electricity
- Call on incremental U.S. supply is ~700 MBD 2025-2030

- IEA forecasts LPG (propane and butane) and ethane demand to be among the fastest growing global oil products over medium and long-term
- EIA forecasts U.S. LPG supply to increase ~300 MBPD by year-end 2026
- Global waterborne LPG trade increased 4% in 2024, with ~100% of the growth supplied by U.S. exports

Source: EIA, Energy Aspects, Wood Mackenzie, IEA, Range Resources

LPG Macro: U.S. Export Premiums Expected to Remain Strong

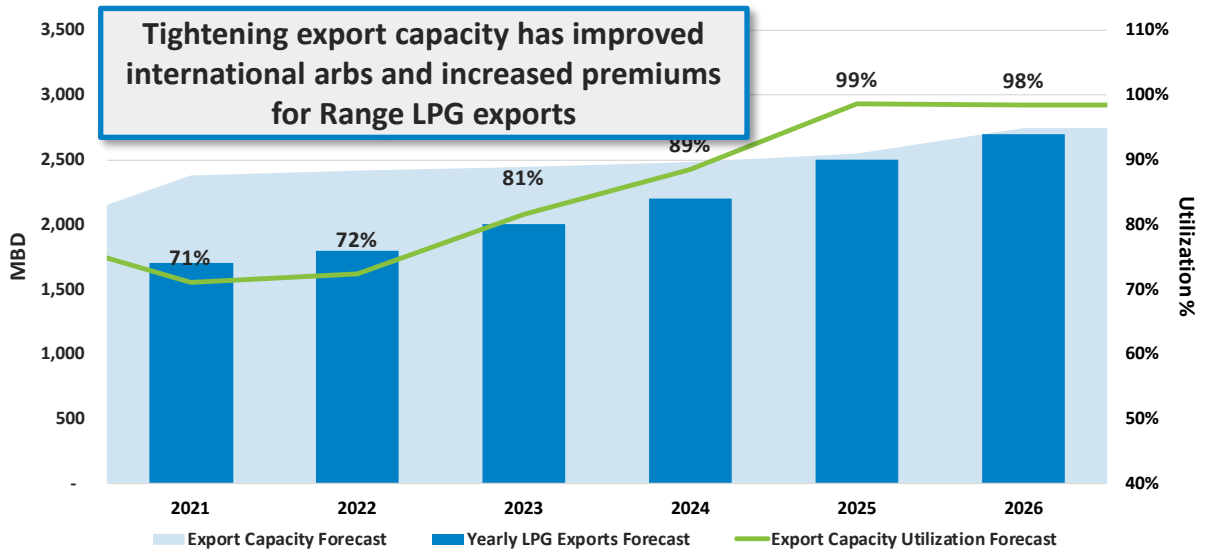
NGL Demand Drivers

- International PDH plants scheduled to start up with a combined capacity of 500+ MBD of potential propane demand in 2025-2026
- Continued penetration of LPG for ResComm use in developing nations conservatively adds 100+ MBD per year to global demand

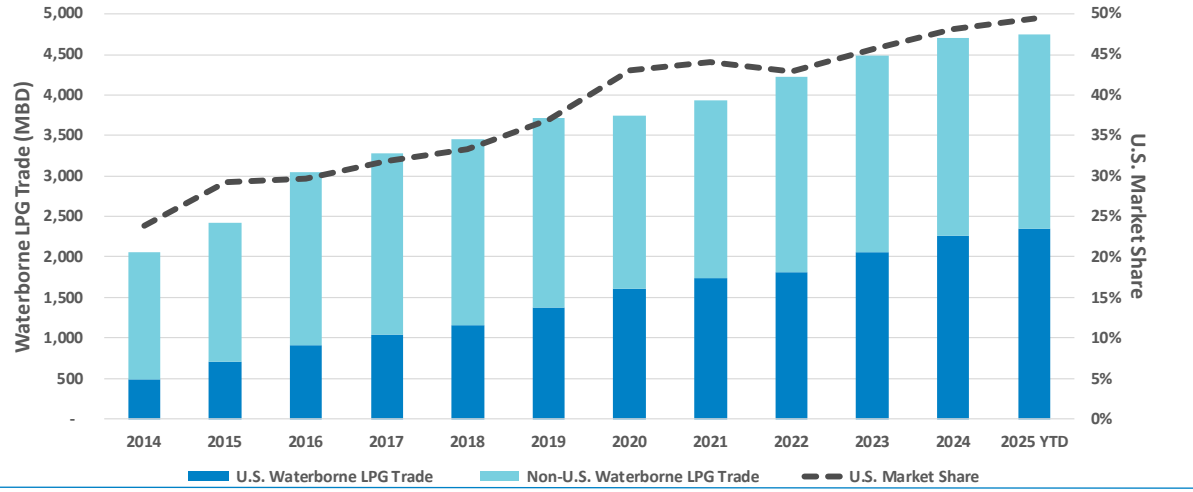
U.S. LPG Export Capacity Projected to Remain Tight in 2025

- U.S. LPG exports represented ~48% of global seaborne LPG trade in 2024, driving export terminal utilization over 90% by 4Q24
- New terminal capacity additions of ~500 MBD won't be in service until 2H25 and 2H26
- 2025 demand could outpace LPG terminal expansions, causing export constraints to continue into 2026 until +360 MBD of new capacity is online
- LPG export price premiums forecasted to remain elevated as export terminals remain fully utilized

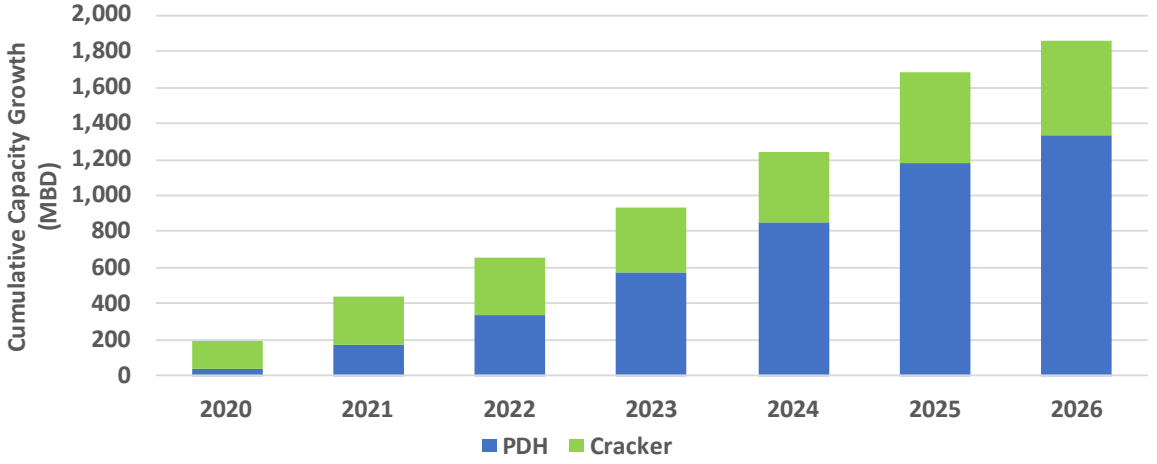
U.S. LPG Export Terminal Capacity and Utilizations



Growing U.S. LPG Market Share with Rising Exports



Growing Global LPG Demand from Petrochemicals



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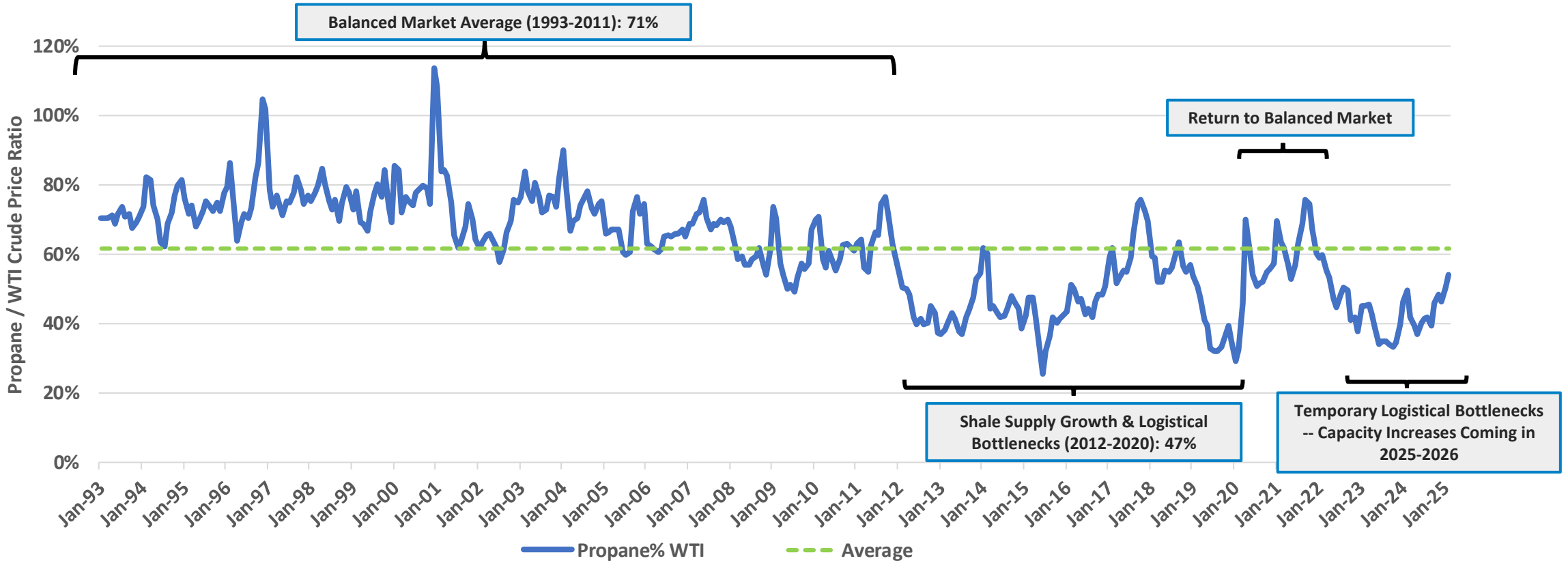
Source: IEA, EIA, Energy Aspects, KPLER, RRC estimates

Propane Prices Projected to Improve with New Export Capacity in 2025 & 2026



- Prior to the U.S. shale boom, propane fundamentals supported prices >60% of WTI.
- As shale supply outpaced domestic demand and export capacity in 2013 through 2019, the propane-WTI relationship de-coupled.
- Significant U.S. export growth since early 2020 strengthened U.S. propane fundamentals, and propane prices moved towards the pre-shale norm.
- However, the propane-WTI relationship weakened from mid-2022 through late 2024 due to slower-than-anticipated demand growth and back-to-back-warm winters. A cold start to 2025 resulted in strong stock drawdowns, increasing the propane-WTI ratio above 50%.
- Record U.S. propane exports of 1.8 million BPD (+11% YoY) pushed U.S. LPG export terminal utilization to ~90% in 2024. The addition of new export capacity in 2H25 and 2026 will relieve potential capacity constraints and should support propane price strength relative to crude oil.

Source: Bloomberg, Range Resources

ESG

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Leading in Environmental Practices

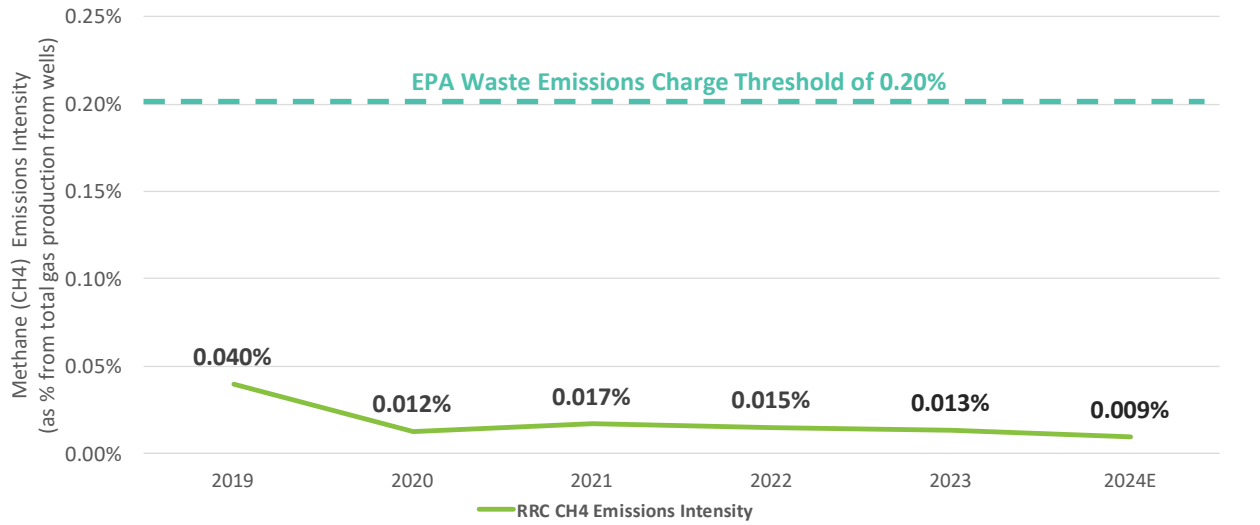
Industry-Leading Emissions Targets

- Expect to achieve **Net Zero** for 2024 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions
- Completed the MiQ recertification process for Southwest PA assets and earned an "A" grade
- Since 2019 Range has reduced its methane emissions intensity by 77%

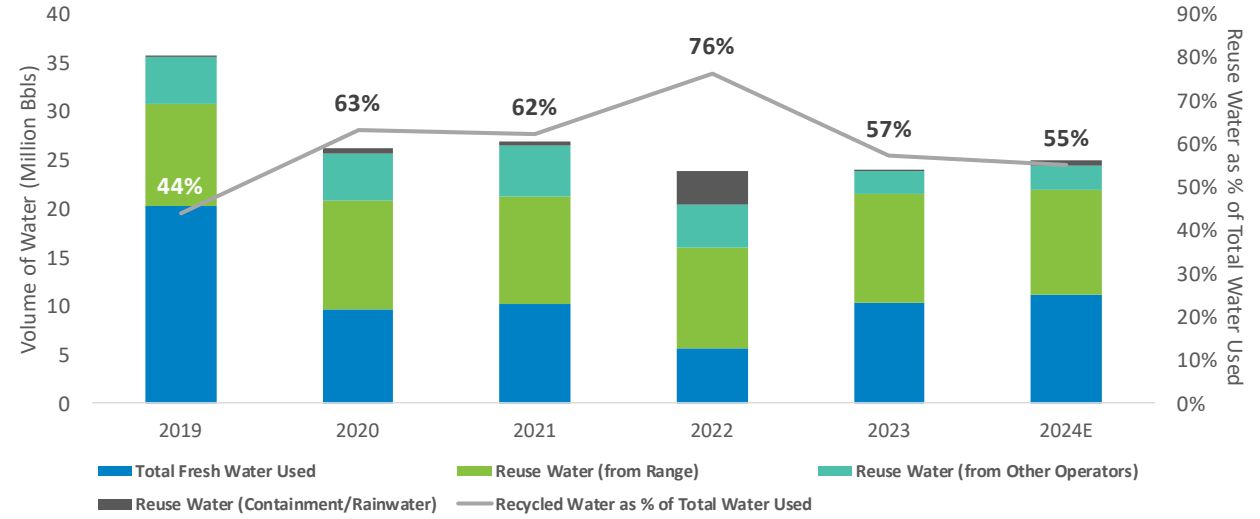
Commitment to Clean & Efficient Operations

- Methane emissions intensity of 0.009% is >90% below EPA's 0.20% waste emissions charge threshold
- Recycled >100% of produced water volume in 2024 through Range's water recycling and sharing program
- 55% of total water used for operations in 2024 was reuse water
- LDAR survey frequency of 8x per year

Low Methane Emissions Intensity(a)



Water Recycling Program Reduces Fresh Water Use



Note: For additional information, Range's Corporate Sustainability Report can be found on the Company's website.
(a) Calculation for methane intensity may vary from proposed WEC rules

Governance & Social Responsibility

Range Is Committed to Strong Governance and Social Responsibility.
Range Views These Objectives as Core to Delivering Long-Term Value for Shareholders.

Board Governance

- ✓ Average Director tenure of five years
  - ❖ Charles Griffie appointed to the Board in October 2023
  - ❖ Reggie Spiller appointed to the Board in September 2021
  - ❖ Margaret Dorman appointed to the Board in July 2019
- ✓ Diversity remains a priority, as Range seeks to achieve a combination of knowledge, experience and skills
- ✓ 33% of independent directors are women
- ✓ 50% of committees chaired by women
- ✓ Independent Chairperson
- ✓ Actively engage directly with shareholders
- ✓ Formed ESG & Safety Committee with all independent directors currently serving

Director Independence

All directors are independent except the CEO

Social Responsibility

Safety Leadership

- ✓ Zero severe injuries in 2024, over three years since last severe injury
- ✓ 42% reduction in Contractor and Range employee Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred in 2024 (DART)
- ✓ 2024 Safety Culture survey placed Range in top quartile of oil and gas industry peer group
- ✓ Three recordable Range employee incidents in 3.6 million work hours over three years from 2022 to 2024

Community Impact

- ✓ Nearly $5 billion paid to impact fees, royalty and lease payments, and charitable contributions through 2023
- ✓ Volunteered 3,066 employee hours in 2023
- ✓ Named to Newsweek Magazine's 2025 Most Responsible Companies list
- ✓ Recognized as one of JUST Capital's Most JUST Companies

Executive Compensation Aligned with Shareholders

Changes to Incentive Plans Have Been Informed by the Board's Direct Outreach to Stakeholders, Annual Outreach Targets Greater than 65% of Shares Outstanding

Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan	Annual Incentive Targets
Long-term incentives focused on absolute and relative shareholder returns. ✓ 60% Performance-Based & 40% Time-Based RSU ✓ Greater than 85% of CEO compensation at-risk ✓ Relative TSR component with absolute performance modifier ✓ S&P 400 introduced as peer to better align performance ✓ Additional weighting placed on performance relative to natural gas peers ✓ Restricted stock subject to 3-year cliff vesting	**Short-term incentives** focused on key financial and ESG framework targets, prioritizing returns, cost efficiencies and environmental, health & safety measures. ✓ **Free Cash Flow** to promote resilience through commodity price cycles ✓ Returns metrics focus on consistent value creation ▪ **Return on Capital** ▪ **Drilling Rate-of-Return** ✓ **EHS component** relies heavily on quantitative assessments including: ▪ TRIR for employees and contractors ▪ Preventable vehicle incidents ▪ Spills and leak rates ▪ Notices of violations ✓ **Cash Unit Costs & Drilling & Completion Cost per Mcfe**

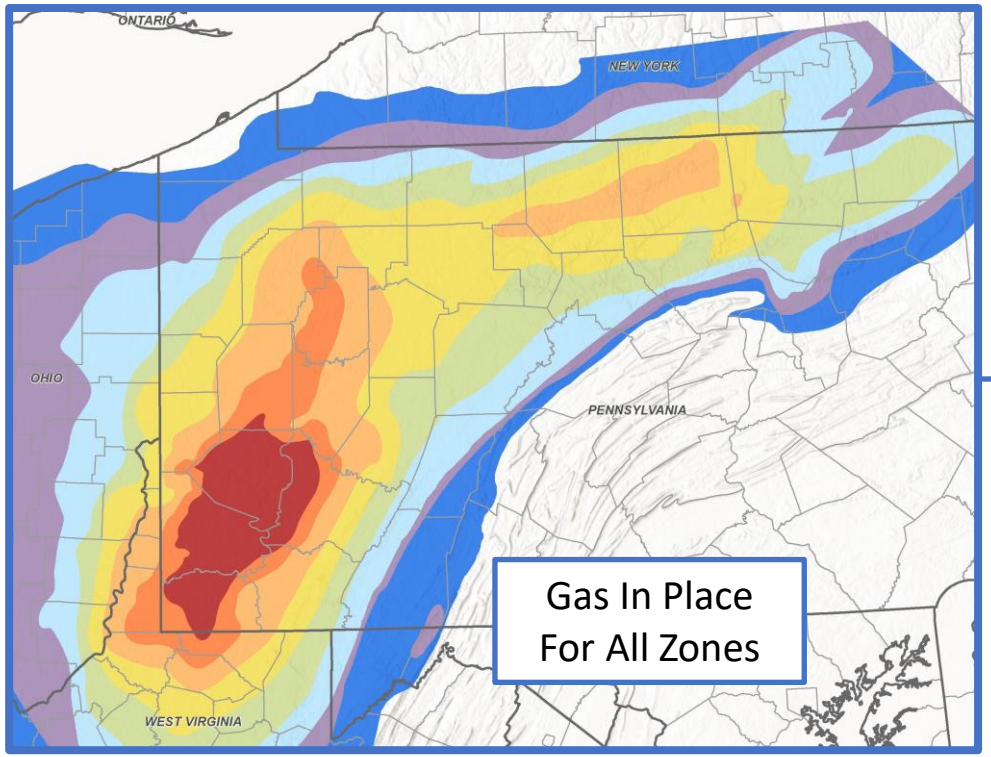
Appendix

Appalachia – Stacked Pay

Gas in Place Analysis Shows the Greatest Potential is in Southwest Pennsylvania

- ~1.5 million net effective acres[(a)] in PA leads to decades of drilling inventory
- Activity led by Core Marcellus development in Southwest PA
- ~1,500 producing Marcellus wells demonstrate high quality, consistent results across Range's position
- ~400,000 net acres in SW PA prospective for Utica / Point Pleasant
- Range's third dry gas Utica/Point Pleasant well (2016) appears to be one of the best in the basin

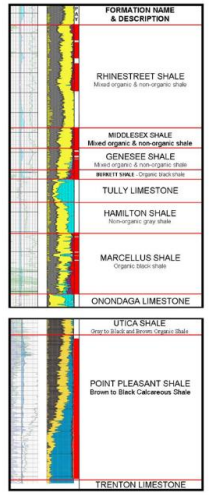
Stacked Pay and Existing Pads Allow for Multiple Development Opportunities



Upper Devonian

Marcellus

Utica/Point Pleasant



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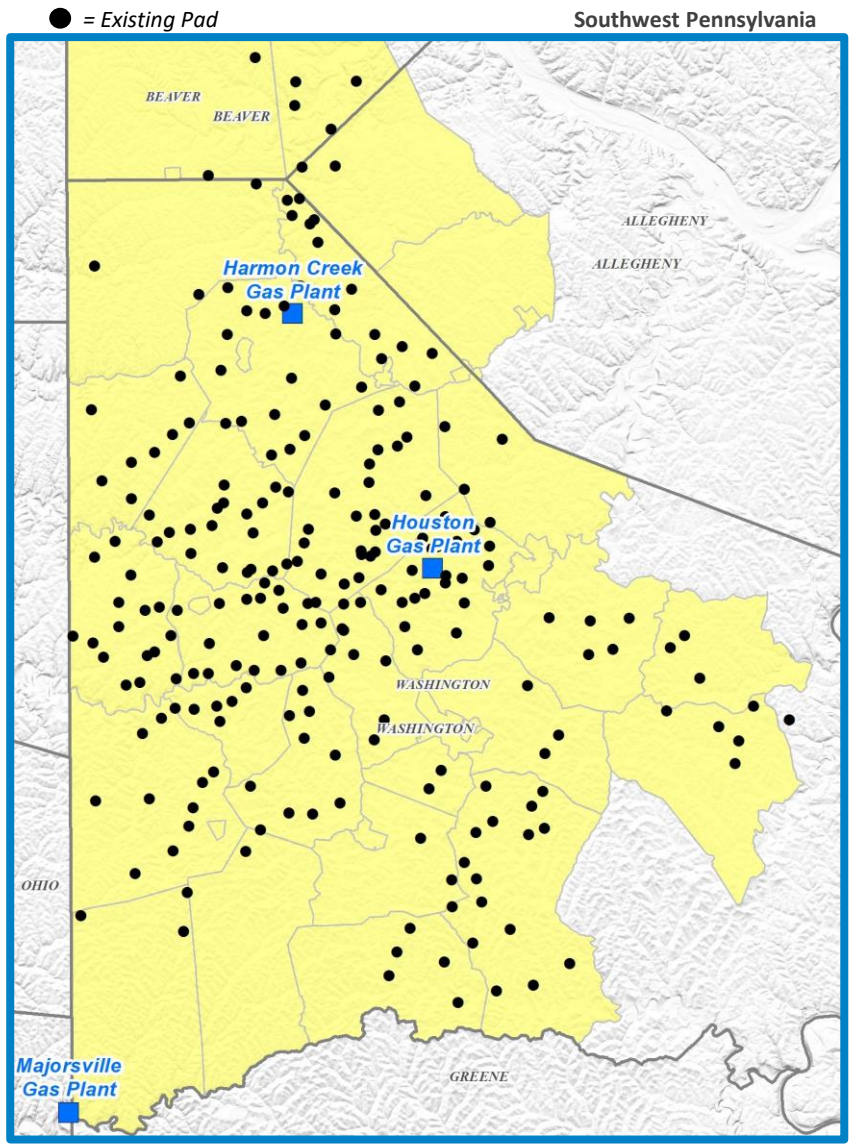
a) Assumes stacked pay opportunities in Marcellus, Utica/Point Pleasant, and Upper Devonian

Multi-Decade Inventory of Capital Efficient Wells



Range Has Delineated Its Entire Acreage Position

- Since pioneering the Marcellus in 2004, Range has drilled across its Appalachian position
- ~1,500 producing wells in PA provide control data for new development activity
- **Contiguous acreage provides for operational efficiencies and industry leading well costs:**
  - Long-lateral development
  - Efficient water handling and sourcing
  - Optimization of electric fracturing fleet and existing infrastructure

Track Record of Returning to Existing Pads

- Network of over 250 existing pads with an average of 6 producing wells versus capacity designed for an average of 20 wells
- Drives savings through use of existing surface infrastructure
- Over 50% of 2025 activity on existing pads, similar to recent years
- Well results after several years from returning to existing pads show no degradation in recoveries

>30 Years of High-Quality Marcellus Inventory that Breaks Even Below $2.50 at Current Activity Level

Note: Highlighted areas represent townships where Range holds ~2,000 or more acres.

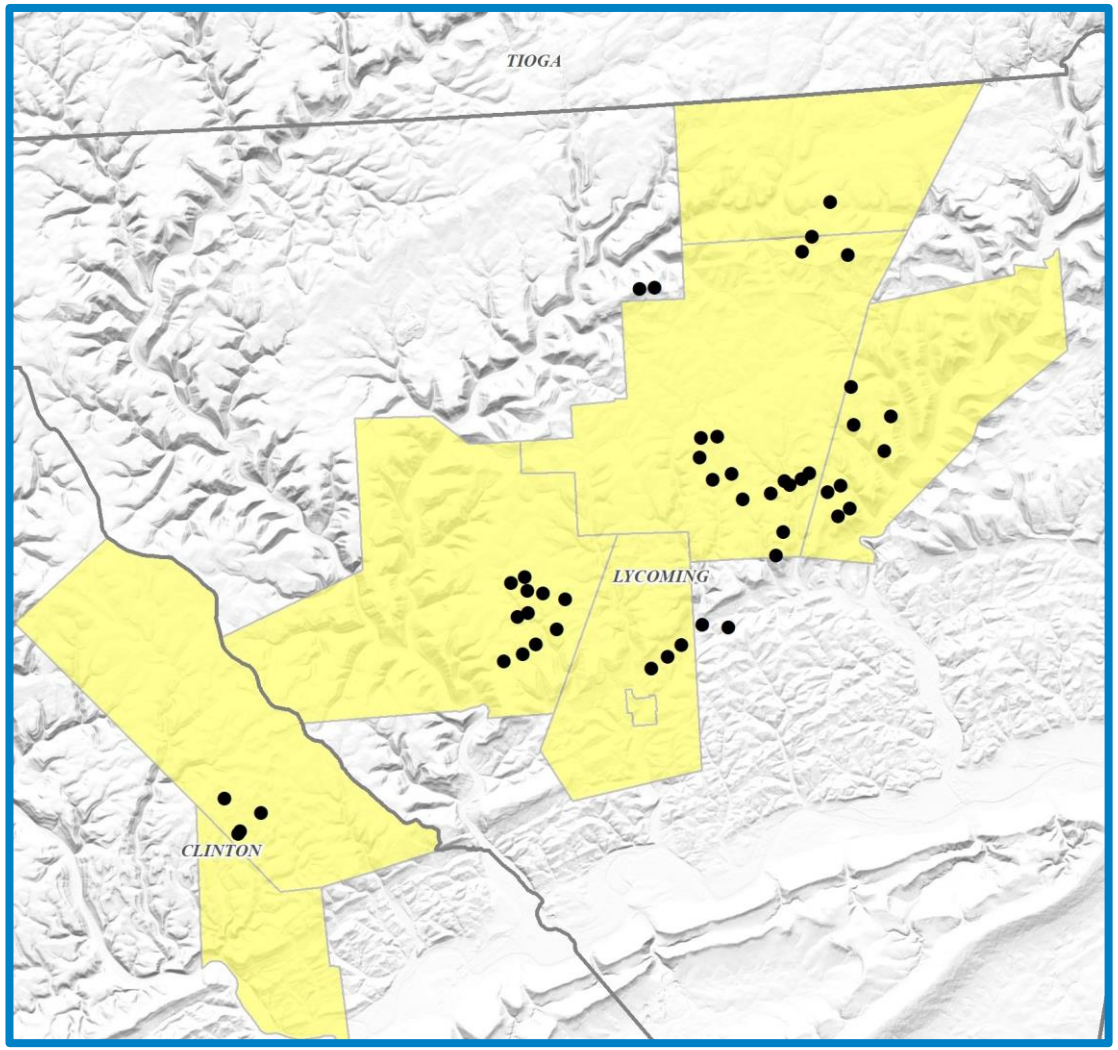
Northeast Pennsylvania

- Approximately 70,000 net acres prospective for Marcellus development
- 2024 Northeast PA production averaged over 100 Mmcf per day
- Utilizing existing infrastructure to bolster efficiencies and returns

Range's Northeast Marcellus Assets Provide Additional Dry Gas Marcellus Inventory

● = Existing Pad

Northeast Pennsylvania



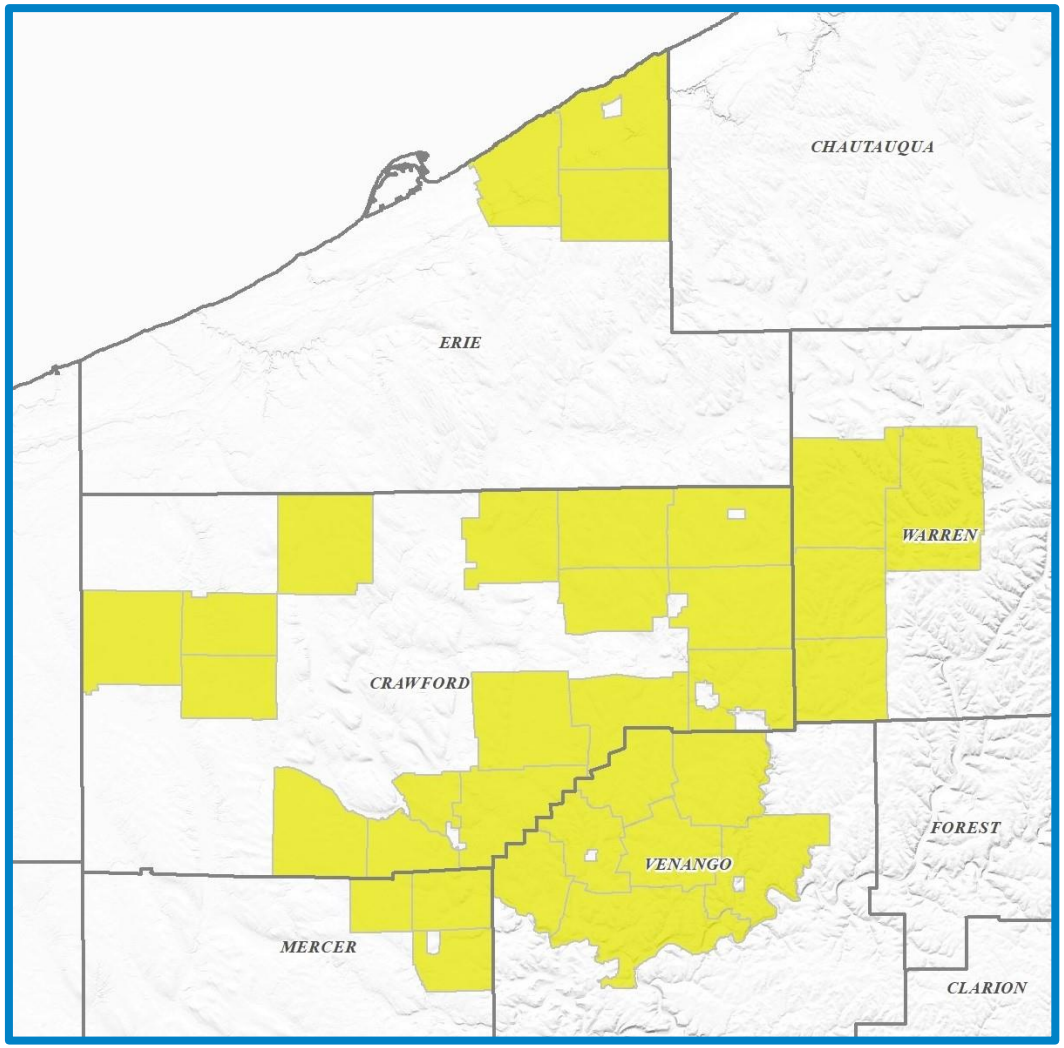
Note: Highlighted areas represent townships where Range holds ~2,000 or more acres.

Northwest Pennsylvania – Utica/Point Pleasant

- Range has approximately 220,000 net acres with Utica/Point Pleasant potential
- ~190,000 net acres have similar thermal maturity and liquids potential as EOG's new liquids play in Ohio
- The play on Range's acreage is at a similar depth and pressure regime as EOG's activity in Ohio
- Retained deep rights from divested properties. Acreage is held by production.

Range's Northwest Utica/Point Pleasant Assets Provides Potential Liquids Opportunity

Northwest Pennsylvania



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Note: Highlighted areas represent townships where Range holds ~2,000 or more acres.

Southwest Appalachia Marcellus Modeling Data

Super-Rich Area

- ~100,000 Net Acres
- EUR / 1,000 ft. = 2.70 Bcfe
- 2025 D&C Cost / ft. = $910

Wet Area

- ~240,000 Net Acres
- EUR / 1,000 ft. = 3.26 Bcfe
- 2025 D&C Cost / ft. = $840

Dry Area

- ~100,000 Net Acres
- EUR / 1,000 ft. = 2.32 Bcfe
- 2025 D&C Cost / ft. = $830

Gross Estimated Cumulative Recoveries by Year

Year	Condensate (Mbbls)	Residue (Mmcf)	NGL (Mbbls)
1	87	1,158	208
2	122	1,962	353
3	146	2,655	477
5	179	3,817	685
10	230	5,965	1,067
20	291	8,744	1,557
EUR	360	11,973	2,111

Year	Condensate (Mbbls)	Residue (Mmcf)	NGL (Mbbls)
1	19	1,976	343
2	25	3,188	553
3	28	4,133	717
5	34	5,650	981
10	41	8,369	1,453
20	50	11,807	2,049
EUR	60	15,797	2,742

Year	Residue (Mmcf)
1	3,957
2	5,914
3	7,335
5	9,461
10	13,041
20	17,524
EUR	23,172

Note: 2025 plan costs and type curves assume 10,000 ft. average lateral length. Average SWPA NRI is ~79.5%. NGL recoveries assume 80% ethane extraction.

NGL Price Calculation Example

% of RRC Barrel	Mont Belvieu ($/gal)	Avg. 2023	Avg. 2024	1Q 2025E	2Q 2025E	3Q 2025E	4Q 2025E	Avg. 2025E
53%	Ethane	**$0.25**	**$0.19**	$0.27	$0.28	$0.29	$0.31	**$0.29**
27%	Propane	**$0.71**	**$0.78**	$0.90	$0.84	$0.82	$0.84	**$0.85**
8%	Normal Butane	**$0.91**	**$1.01**	$1.09	$0.97	$0.96	$0.98	**$1.00**
4%	Isobutane	**$1.00**	**$1.15**	$1.10	$1.04	$1.03	$1.03	**$1.05**
8%	Natural Gasoline	**$1.52**	**$1.51**	$1.54	$1.48	$1.44	$1.42	**$1.47**
Range-Equivalent Mont Belvieu Barrel ($/gal)		**$0.56**	**$0.56**	$0.64	$0.61	$0.61	$0.62	**$0.62**
Range-Equivalent Mont Belvieu Barrel ($/bbl)		$23.37	$23.44	~$26.75	~$25.75	~$25.50	~$26.00	~$26.00
Range's NGL Differential ($/bbl)		**$1.24**	**$2.33**					**$0.00-$1.25**
Range's Pre-Hedge Realization ($/bbl)		$24.61	$25.77					~$26.00-$27.25

Additional Considerations

- Range NGL differential can be influenced by factors including:
  - Naphtha vs. ethane prices
  - International prices vs. Mont Belvieu
  - Timing of LPG cargoes
  - Barrel mix
  - Ethane recovery
  - Natural gas prices vs. ethane

2025 Guidance is the Range-Equivalent Mont Belvieu Barrel
Plus $0.00 to $1.25

Note: Prices represent strip pricing as of 2/21/2025. Calculations illustrate pre-hedge realizations. Conversion rate is 42 gallons : 1 barrel

Range 2025 Guidance

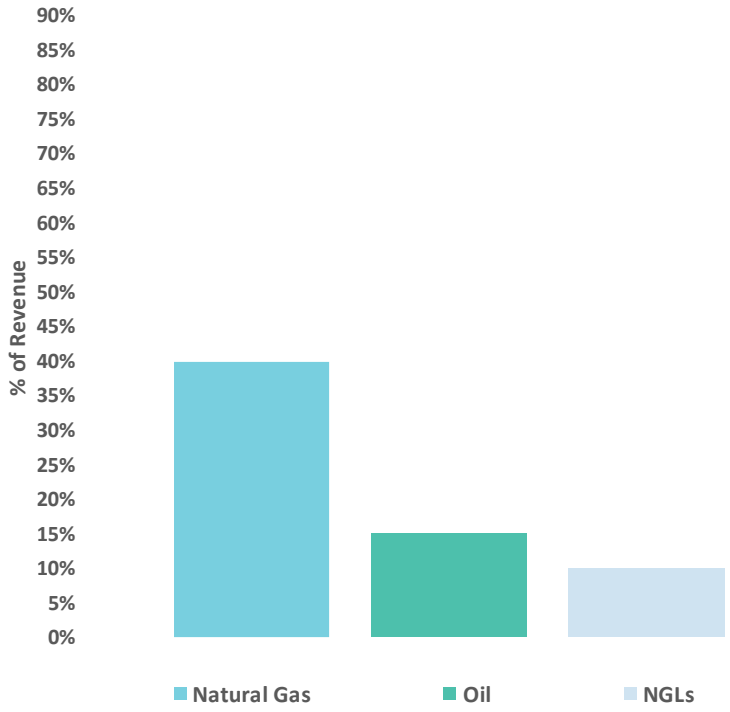
	2025 Guidance
Production per Day	**~2.2 Bcfe**
Capital Expenditures	**$650-$690 Million**
Maintenance Drilling, Completion, Land, and Facilities	$530 Million
Added In-Process Well Inventory and Growth	$70 - $100 Million
Targeted Acreage to Increase Future Inventory	~$30 Million
Pneumatic Devices and Facility Upgrades	$20 - $30 Million
Cash Expense Guidance	
Direct Operating Expense per mcfe	$0.12 - $0.14
TGP&C Expense per mcfe	$1.50 - $1.55
Taxes Other than Income per mcfe	$0.03 - $0.04
G&A Expense per mcfe	$0.17 - $0.19
Exploration Expense	$24 - $28 Million
Net Interest Expense per mcfe	$0.12 - $0.13
DD&A Expense per mcfe	$0.45 - $0.46
Net Brokered Marketing Expense	$8 - $12 Million
Pricing Guidance	
Natural Gas Differential to NYMEX	($0.40) - ($0.48)
Natural Gas Liquids[(a)]	+$0.00 to +$1.25 per barrel
Oil/Condensate Differential to WTI	($10.00) - ($15.00)

(a) Represents differential to Mont Belvieu-equivalent barrel, based on a weighting of 53% ethane, 27% propane, 8% normal butane, 4% iso-butane, and 8% natural gasoline.

Hedge Summary

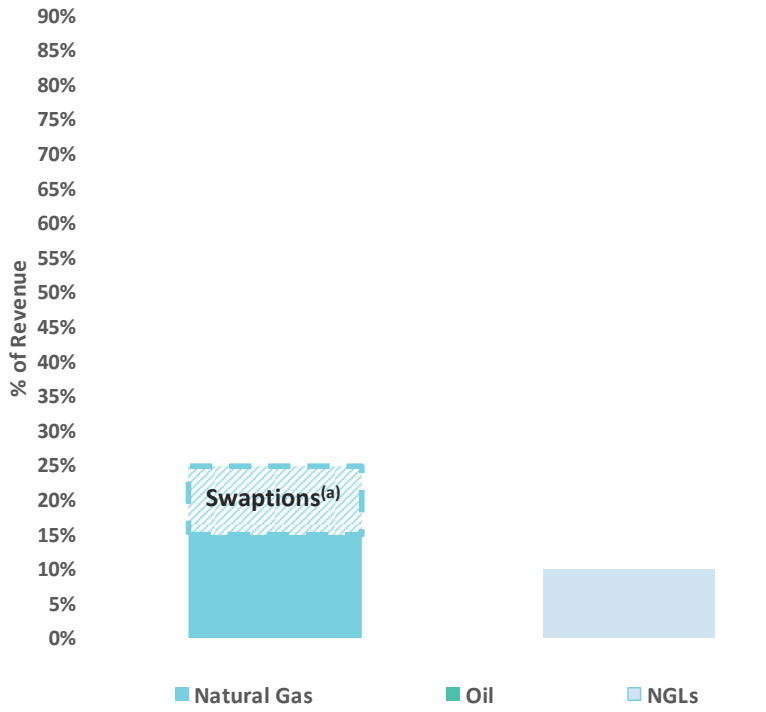
Range's Hedging Strategy, Marketing Contracts, and Diversified Production Mix Support Consistent Operational Plans and Shareholder Returns Through the Cycles.

2025 Hedging



	Avg. Floor	Avg. Ceiling
Natural Gas	$3.86	$4.32
Oil	-	-

2026 Hedging



	Avg. Floor	Avg. Ceiling
Natural Gas	$4.03	$4.03
Oil	-	-

Note: Hedges as of 2/14/25, rounded to nearest 5%. For a detailed monthly summary of Range's hedges, please visit the Company's website. NGL hedges include physical sales contracts with price floors (puts).

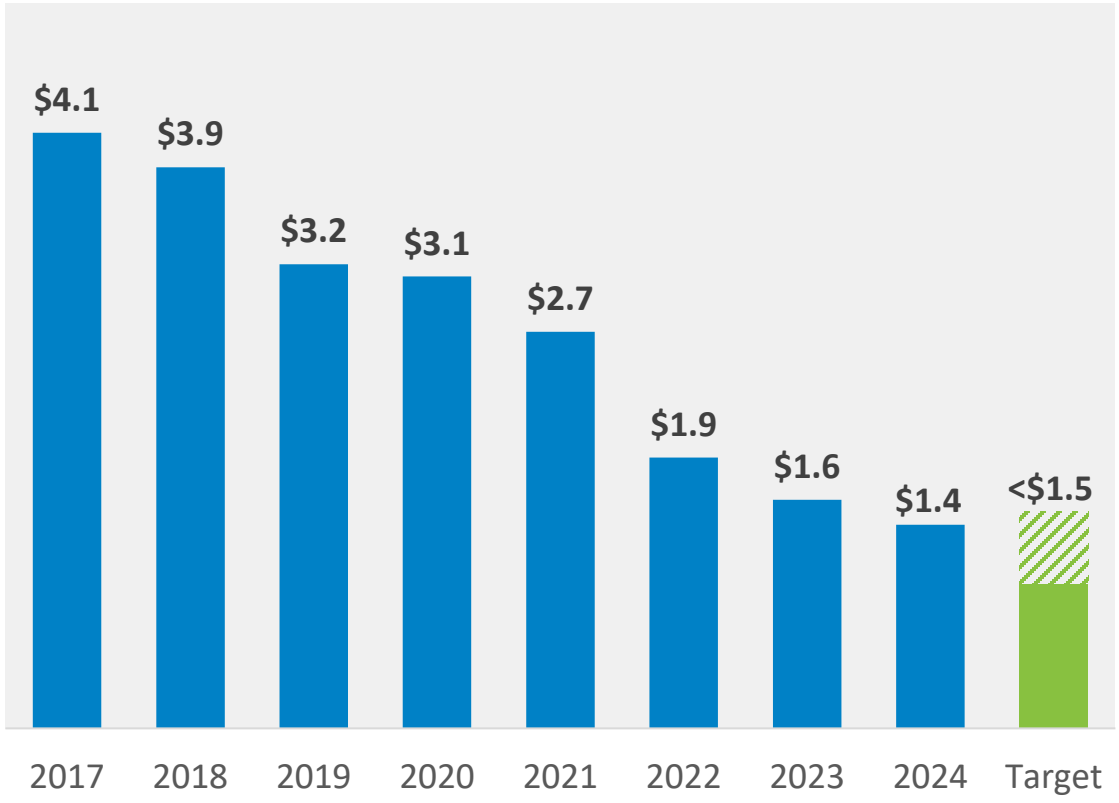
(a) 150,000 MMBtu per day calendar 2026 $4.00 average strike call swaptions.

Resilient Balance Sheet

Strong Balance Sheet Provides Flexibility Through the Cycles and Lower Debt Improves Cost Structure

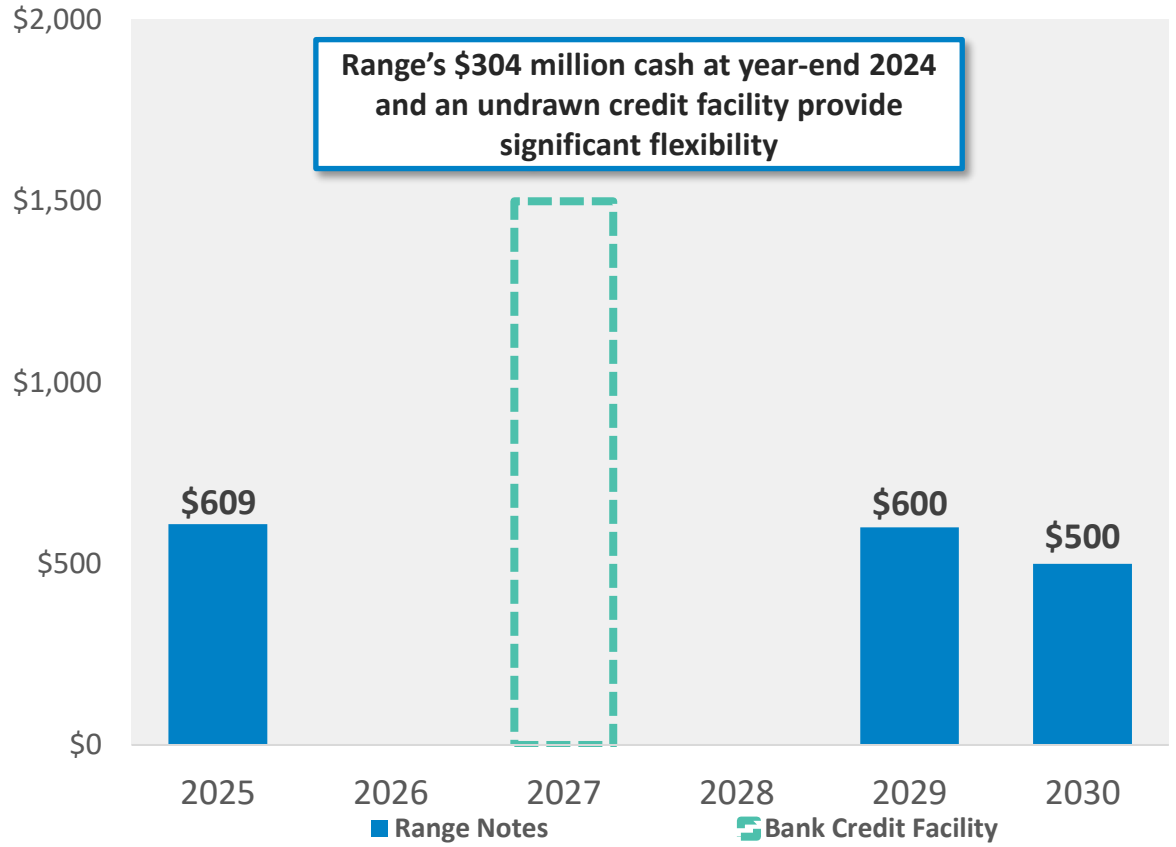
RRC Net Debt[(a)]

$ billion



RRC Maturity Profile

$ million



(a) *Target debt of $1.0-$1.5 billion, net of cash*

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