CALIFORNIA FOCUSED

OIL DRIVEN

Analyst/Investor Day Presentation
May 16, 2019
New York City

BRY
Nasdaq Listed

Berry Petroleum Corporation

Berry Petroleum Corporation

Introductions & Strategic Overview

Trem Smith

Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and President

Berry Petroleum Corporation

Today's Agenda

8:30 am - 8:40 am	Trem Smith – Introductions and overall strategy/vision/takeaways
8:40 am - 9:00 am	Kurt Neher – The San Joaquin Basin: A world class Super Basin
9:00 am - 9:15 am	Megan Silva – Regulatory Overview
9:15 am - 10:00 am	Gary Grove – Operational Overview
10:00 am - 10:15 am	Break
10:15 am - 11:15 am	Gary Grove - Operations Overview
11:15 am - 12:00 pm	Break Outs: Jacob Farewell, Zac Hale, Kent Fink
12:00 pm - 12:30 pm	Buffet lunch
12:30 pm - 12:35 pm	Cary Baetz – Financial Overview
12:35 pm - 12:45 pm	Trem Smith – Closing Comments & Any Additional Q&A

Other Berry Personnel Present

- Meghan Carnegie - Corp Planning Mgr.
- Todd Crabtree - Investor Relations Mgr.
- Jacob Farewell - CA Asset Mgr.
- Kent Fink - Rockies Asset Mgr.
- Zac Hale - CA Asset Mgr.
- Mike Helm - Chief Accounting Officer
- Kyle McNayr - Asst. Treasurer, Finance Mgr.
- Ken Royer - EVP/Corp Sec/GC
- Nick Smith - Marketing Director
- Stacy Urbina - Executive Assistant

Today's Speakers

Trem Smith

Board Chair, CEO & President

Kurt Neher

EVP of Business Development

Megan Silva

VP Government, Regulatory & Environmental Affairs

Gary Grove

EVP & COO

Cary Baetz

EVP & CFO

Berry Board of Directors

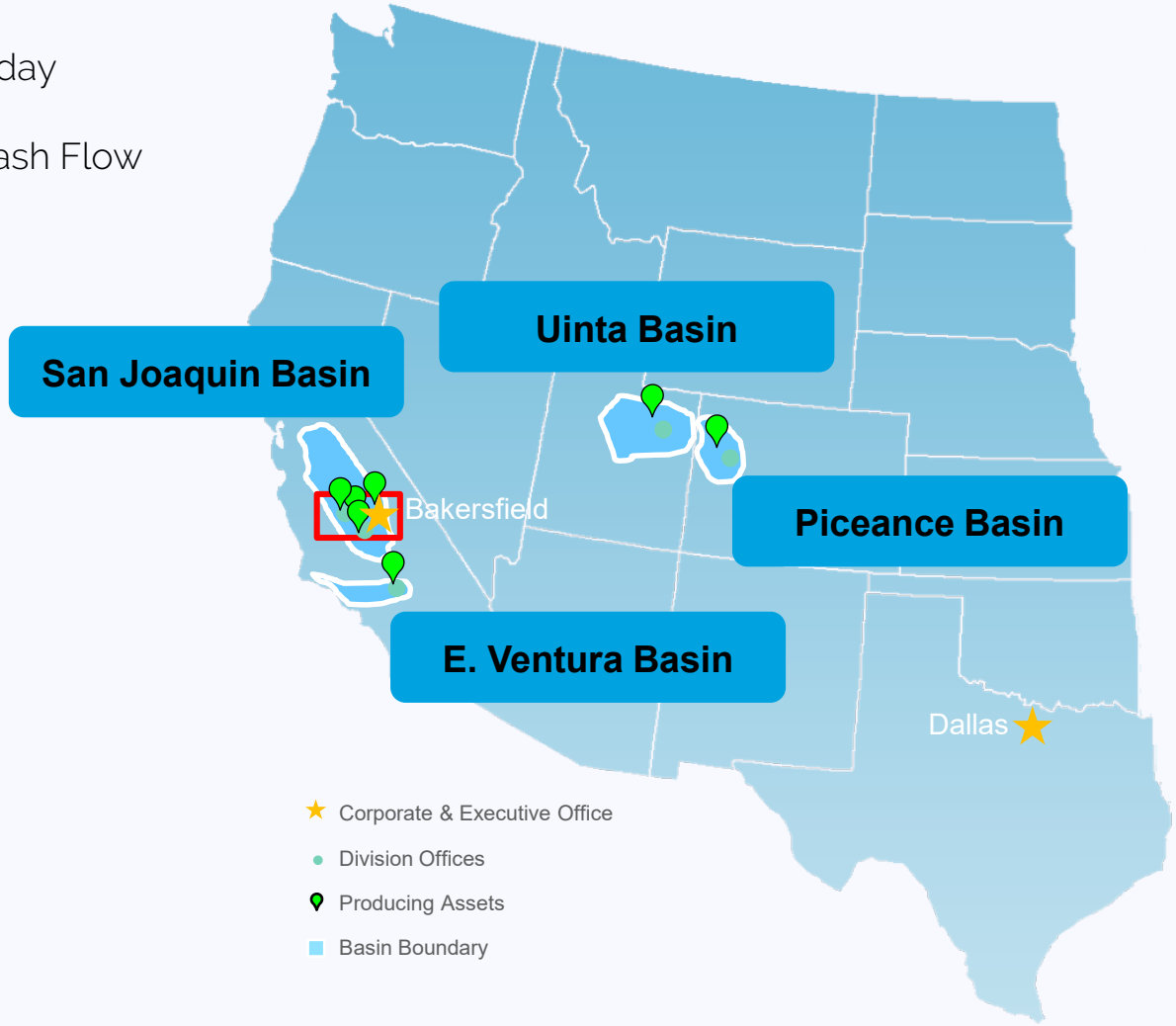
Significant Experience & Independence

Trem Smith ***Board Chair***	Board Chair, CEO & President, Berry Petroleum Corporation
Anne Mariucci* ***Lead Director, Nominating & Corporate Governance Chair***	Former President of Del Webb Corporation 30-year career in finance and real estate Experienced Board Member of public companies
Cary Baetz	EVP & CFO, Berry Petroleum Corporation
Brent Buckley*	Managing Director with Benefit Street Partners
Donald Paul*	Executive Director of the Energy Institute, the William M. Keck Chair of Energy Resources & Research Professor of Engineering at the University of Southern California
C. Kent Potter* ***Audit Committee Chair***	Former Executive VP & CFO of LyondellBasell Industries Served on the boards of directors of various chemical and mining companies
Gene Voiland* ***Compensation Committee Chair***	Former President & CEO of Aera Energy 30-year career with Shell

* Independent Board Members

Berry Is a Western US Conventional Oil Focused Producer

- Execute & Create Value Today
- Live within Levered Free Cash Flow
- 2019 Activity Focused in California Super Basin



Framework for Success - Now

Focus on Creating Long-Term Value

Grow Value

- Managing value; not production or volume growth
- Directing capital to oil-rich and low risk development opportunities in the San Joaquin "Super" basin

Return of Capital

- Returning capital to shareholders via industry leading dividend and, to a lesser extent, share buyback program

Levered Free Cash Flow

- Capital program funded from levered free cash flow - today and into the future
- Maintain current production and pay financial commitments including dividends and interest

Focus on Execution

- Protecting and growing the base
- Developed metrics that focus on improving operational efficiency, EH&S performance and inventory visibility
- Two-year budget cycle to adapt to changing business conditions as they arise

Framework for Success

Powered by Our Principles and Assets

Highly Oil Weighted

- Brent pricing + stable operational costs = High Margins
- 2019 production ~87% oil
- ~20 years of high returning inventory[1]

Operational Control and Stable Cost Structure

- Well results are predictable, repeatable and have low risk
- Largest operational cost is forecasted steam at ~45%
- Hedging purchased gas
- Efficient cogeneration facilities

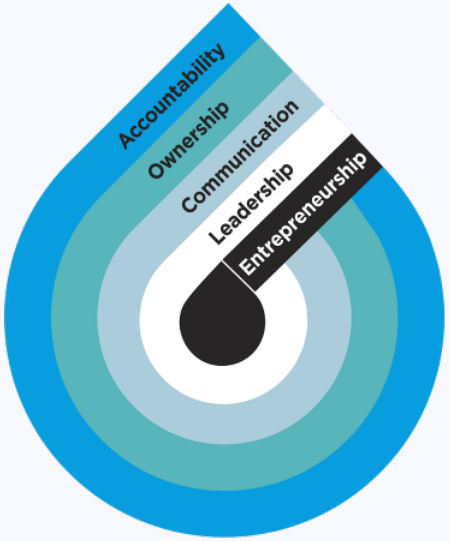
Focused on California, Skill Sets and HSE

- Three large California fields on the westside of San Joaquin Basin
- Thermal recovery from heavy oil in shallow reservoirs
- Generations of knowledge and experienced employees
- "Safety First" Culture

Balance Sheet Strength

- Low leverage through the price cycle
- Fund all organic growth with levered free cash flow
- Return capital to shareholders

Core Values



[1] Based on 2019 development pace, and management's expectations – see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap

Why California?

California Overview[1]

- California is the seventh largest crude oil producer (2019)[2]
- Kern County is one of the top oil producing counties
- Energy consumption ranks among the highest (2018)[3]
- No major crude oil pipeline connections to the lower 48

Total CA Annual Economic Contribution by Oil and Gas (2017)[4]

- 368,100 direct, indirect and induced jobs
- $33 billion in total labor income
- Over $26 billion in annual state and local tax revenue

Regulatory/Political Environment

- Severance Tax (Senate Bill 246)
- 2500' Setback (Assembly Bill 345)
- DOGGR Dual Mandate (Assembly Bill 1440)

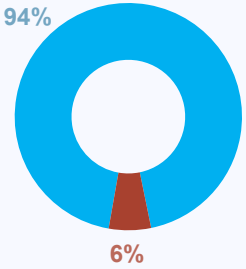
[1] In the U.S.
[2] https://www.eia.gov/state/rankings/?sid=CA#series/46
[3] https://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=CA
[4] https://laedc.org/2017/06/08/oil-gas/

Strategic Advantage

- Simple Business Model - Prudent balance sheet management
- Return capital to shareholders via meaningful quarterly dividend
- Long history of experience in a known business and known basins
- Financial flexibility across oil price scenarios
- "Berry First" - taking the lead to work with regulators
- Predictable operating expenses

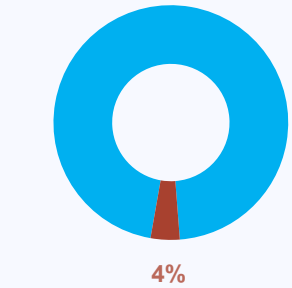
Today, California Accounts for the Majority of Berry's:

Value



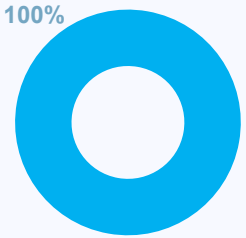
94% of PV-10 for 2018

Focus



96% of 2019 Capital Budget

Activity



100% of 2019 Drilling Schedule

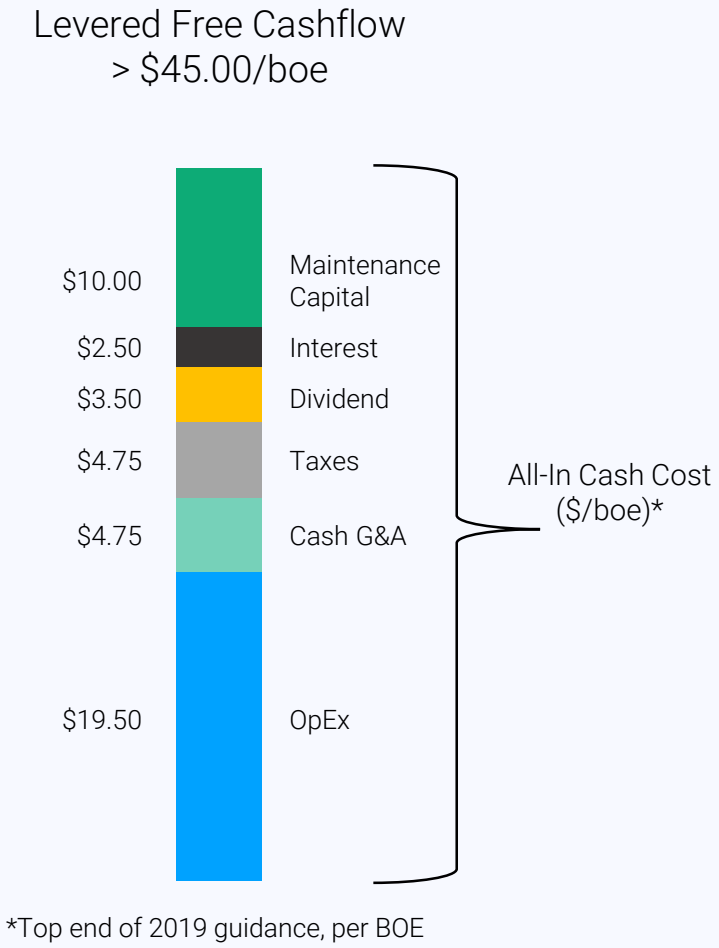
California Rockies

Berry Petroleum Corporation

A Simple Promise with Simple Math

"We promise to live within levered free cash flow through the cycle. We are doing it now."

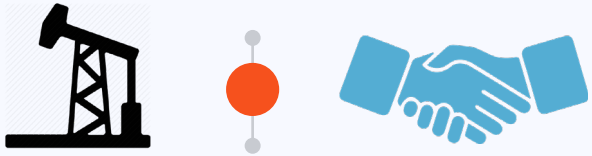
Trem Smith, Berry CEO



*Top end of 2019 guidance, per BOE

Our Regulatory Aim – "Berry First"

To proactively and collaboratively engage in matters related to regulation, safety and environmental, resulting in a Win-Win.

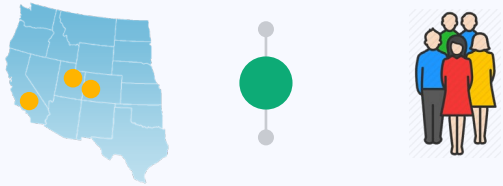


The focus for the asset teams is to meet operational objectives while maintaining a safe working environment and recognizing the Company's responsibility to its surrounding communities.

OUR COMMITMENT

We are committed to proactive engagement with regulatory agencies in order to realize the full potential of our resources in a timely fashion that safeguards people and the environment and complies with law and regulations.

We have found constructive dialogue with regulatory agencies can help avert compliance and permitting issues.



A BALANCED APPROACH

Knowing that while we may not like all the rules, we know there must be rules, and we follow the rules. Our desire is to balance the energy needs of the population with the needs of the regulatory agencies for protection of the valuable resources and the people of California, Utah and Colorado.

Berry Petroleum Corporation

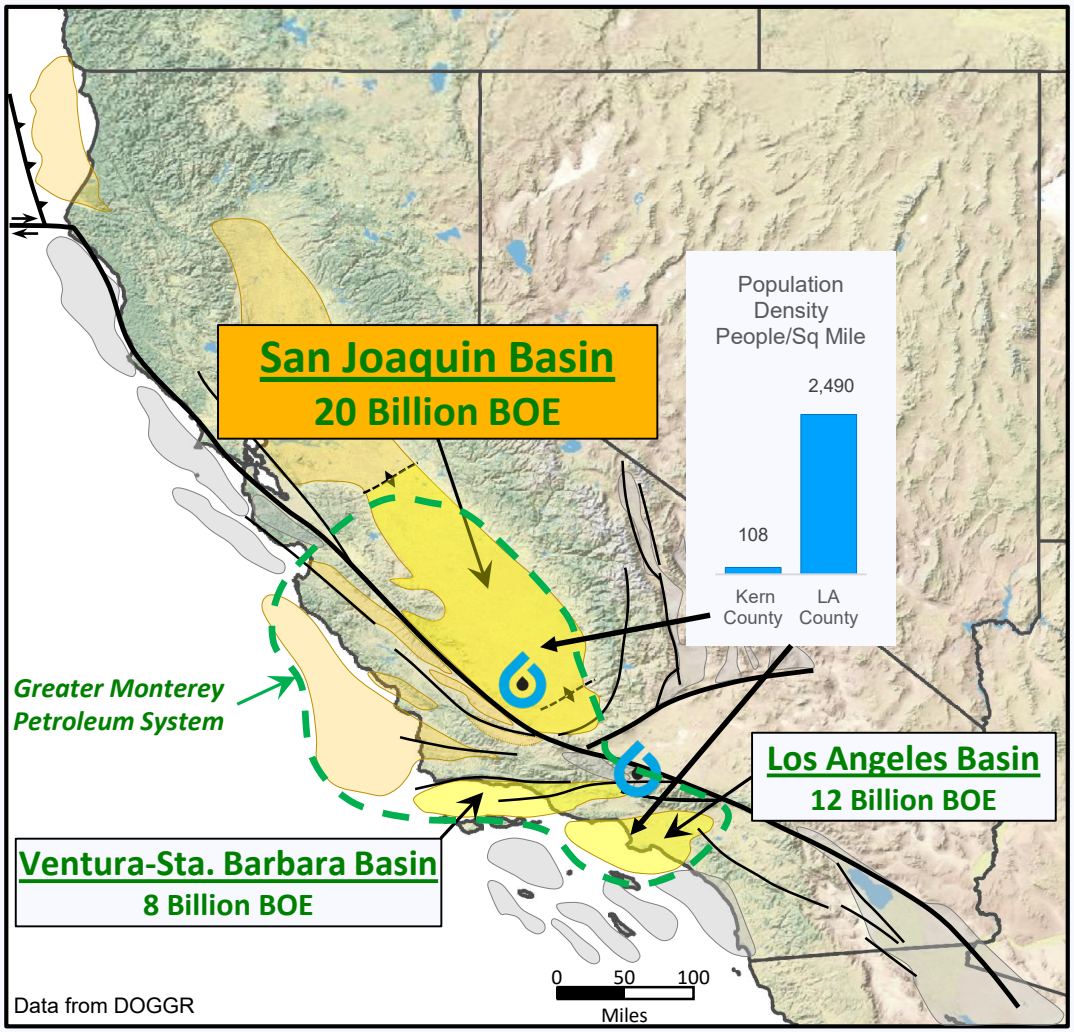
Regional Overview – CA Super Basin

Kurt Neher

EVP of Business Development

San Joaquin Basin

Significant Remaining Potential in CA's Premier Super Basin



Strong Technical Fundamentals[1]

- World-class, super-charged oil province
- 44+ BBO discovered
- 3 Super basins (EUR > 5 BBO)
- San Joaquin – 45% of CA total EUR

Commercial Drivers

- CA is 5th largest economy[2] – continued demand for product
- Brent pricing
- Basins respond to investment

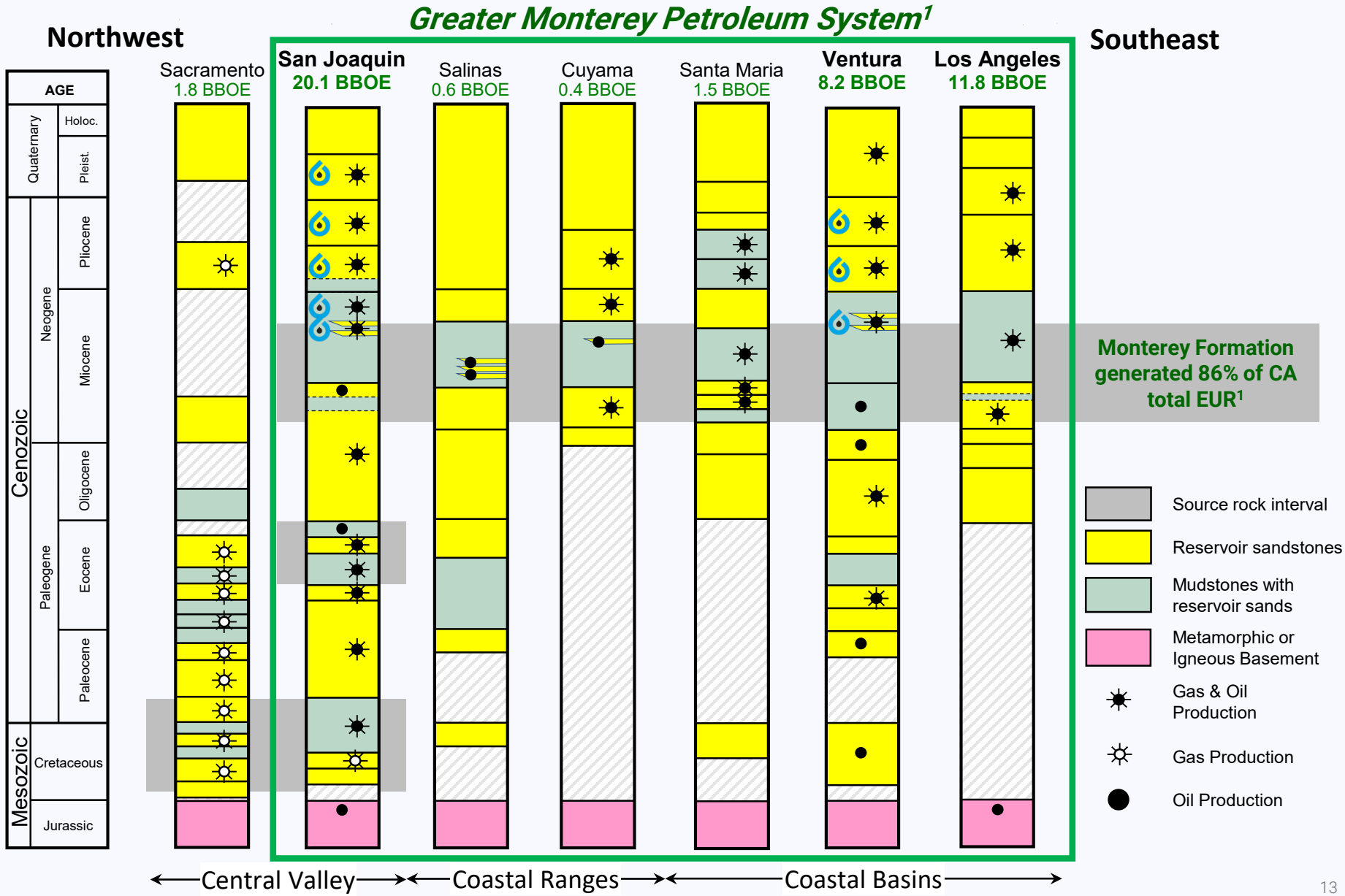
The Berry Advantage

- West side of San Joaquin Basin
- Conventional oil play
- Focus on development within established field boundaries

[1] DOGGR, EIA & Company Estimations

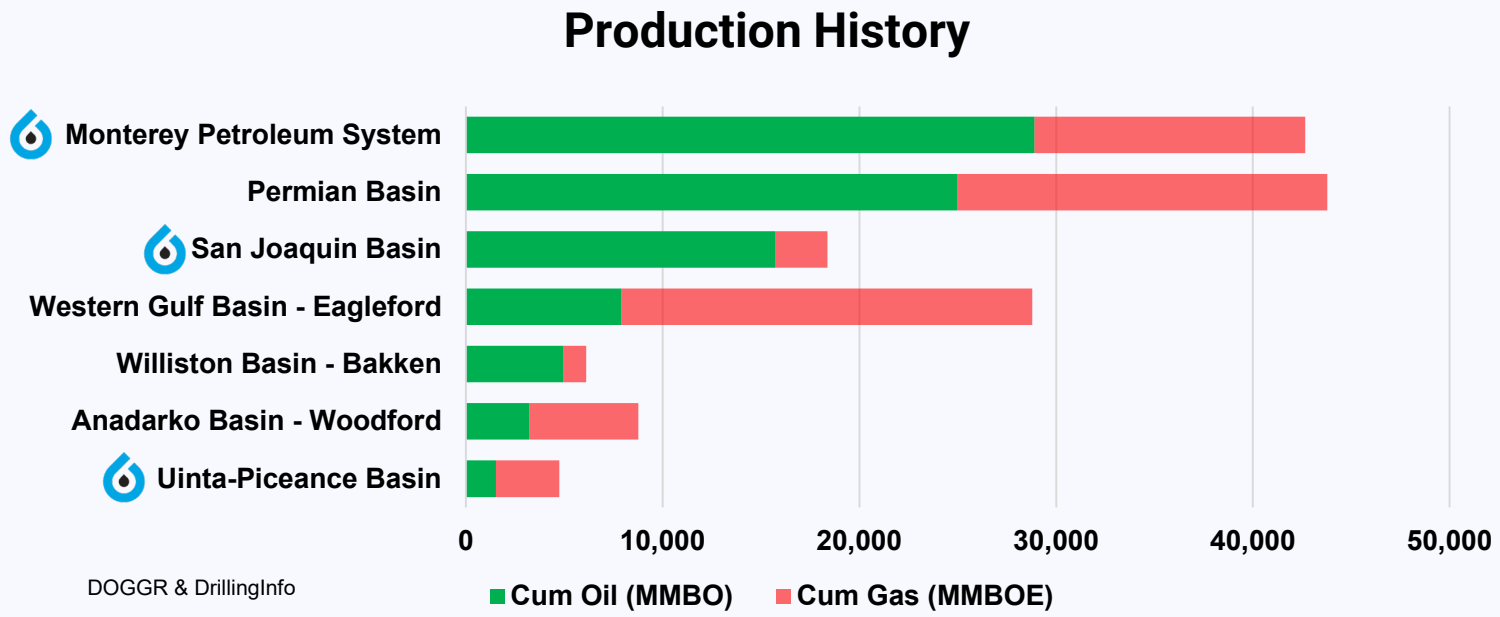
[2] http://fortune.com/2018/05/05/california-fifth-biggest-economy-passes-united-kingdom/

Three Super Basins in a World-Class Petroleum System



[1] DOGGR, EIA & Company Estimations

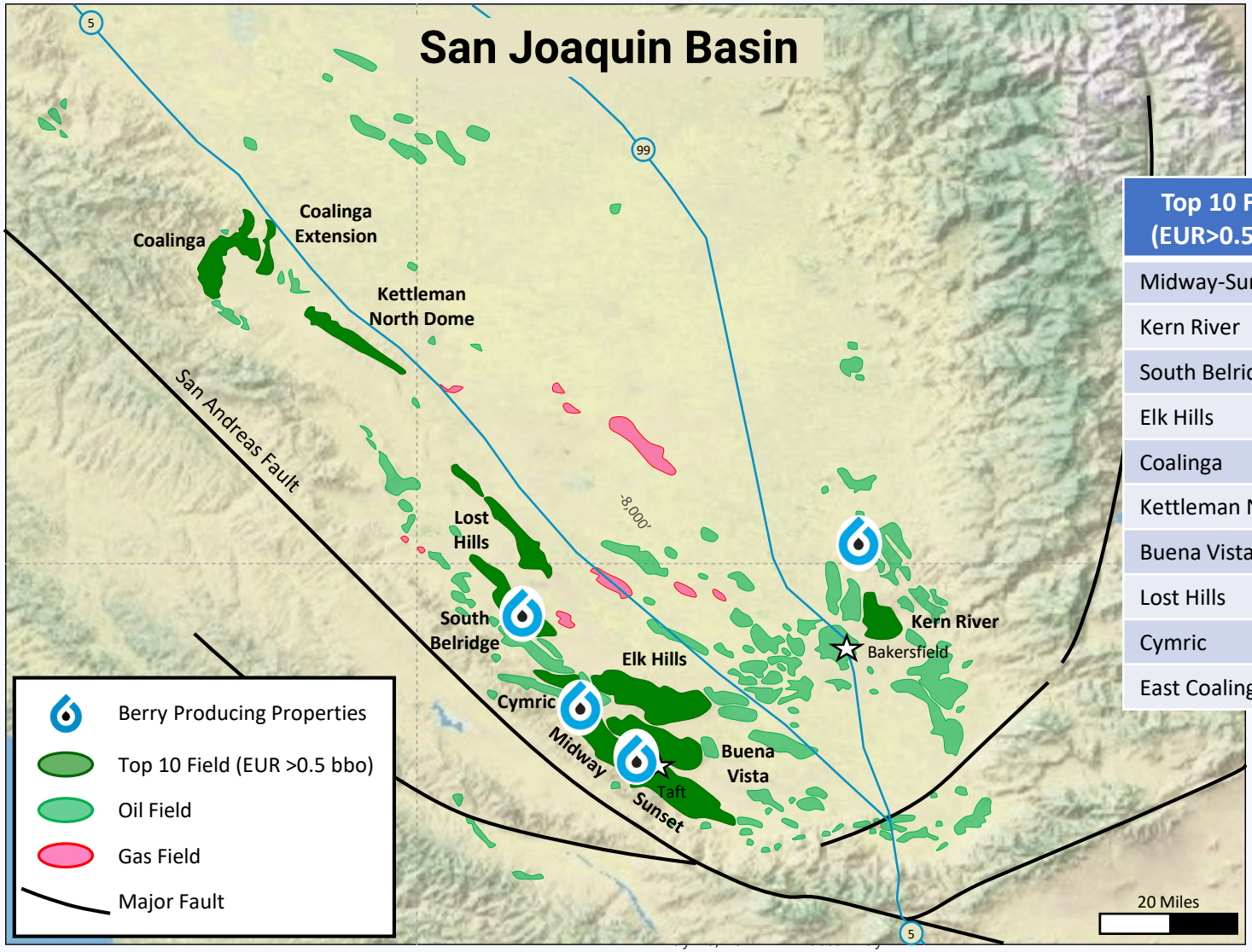
Robust Petroleum Systems Will Drive Future Value



- Production history establishes Monterey petroleum system as a world-class petroleum province
- Conventional opportunities are abundant and accessible in the San Joaquin Basin
- Unconventional resource play revolution bypassed CA
- Oil-prone with favorable pricing
- Production expected to grow with investment

San Joaquin Super Basin

Berry – Favorably Positioned Along Productive West Side

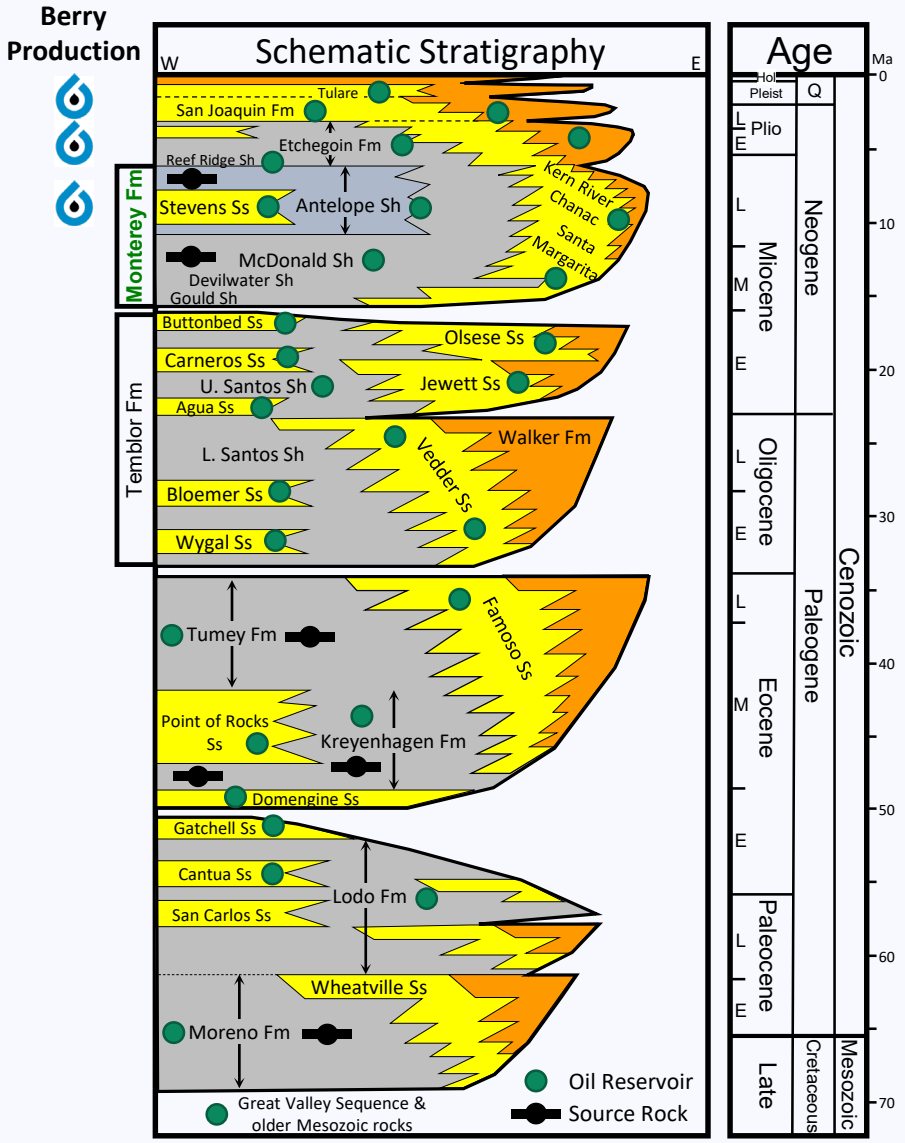


Top 10 Fields (EUR>0.5 BBO)	EUR (BBOE)	Disc. Year
Midway-Sunset	3.6	1894
Kern River	2.6	1899
South Belridge	2.1	1911
Elk Hills	1.8	1911
Coalinga	1.1	1887
Kettleman N Dome	1.0	1928
Buena Vista	0.9	1909
Lost Hills	0.6	1911
Cymric	0.6	1909
East Coalinga	0.6	1938

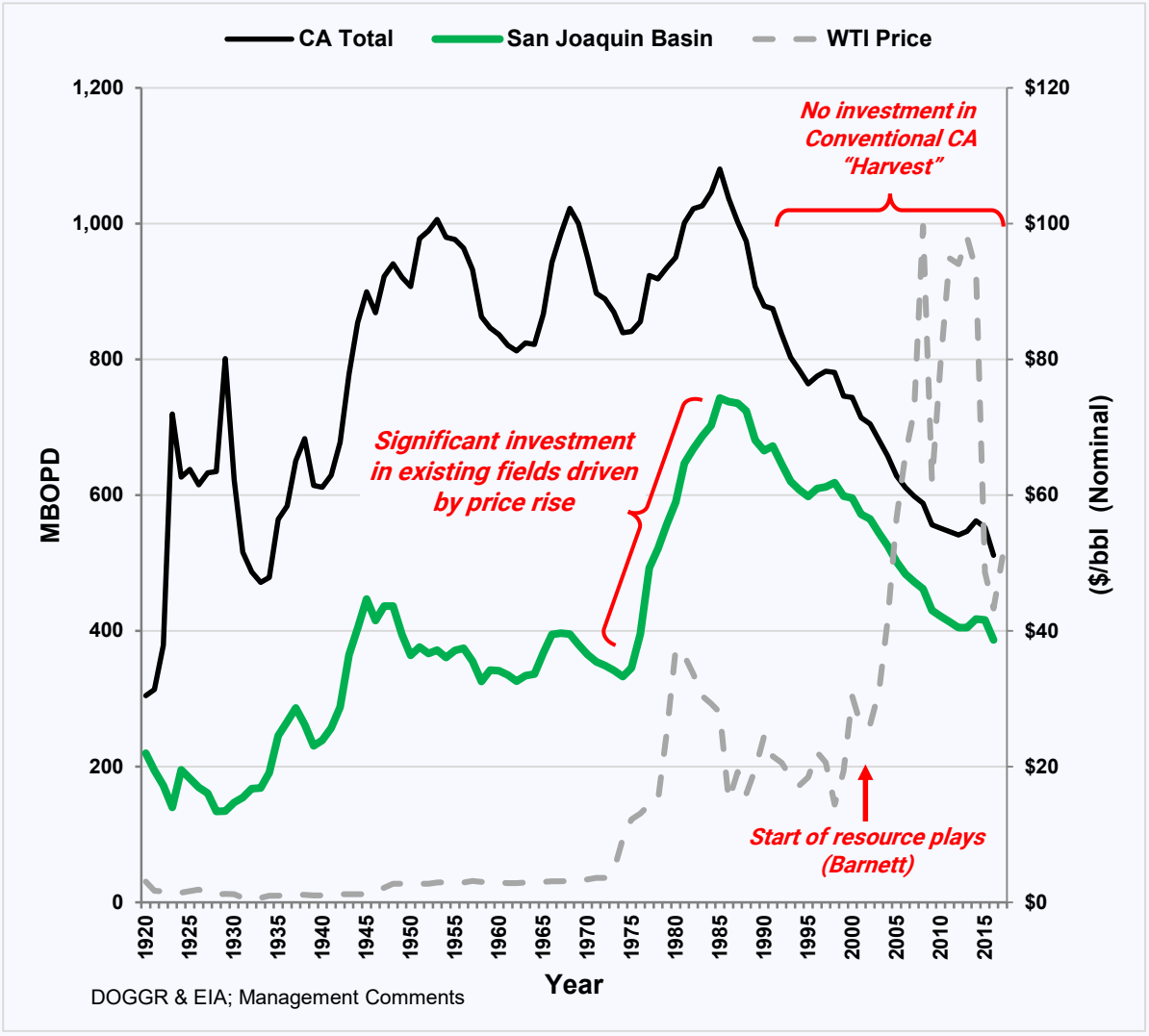
DOGGR & DrillingInfo

San Joaquin Basin Plays
Berry's Focus on "Conventional California"

- San Joaquin – a super-charged basin
  - All zones produce
  - Multiple source rocks
- Mature basin with significant remaining upside
  - > 100 years of production history
  - Additional shallow and deep conventional opportunities
  - No significant industry investment in last 30+ years
- *Berry's focus for growth*
  - Conventional opportunities
  - West-side within or close to existing fields
  - Shallow (generally < 3,000 ft)
  - Low cost
  - Repeatable



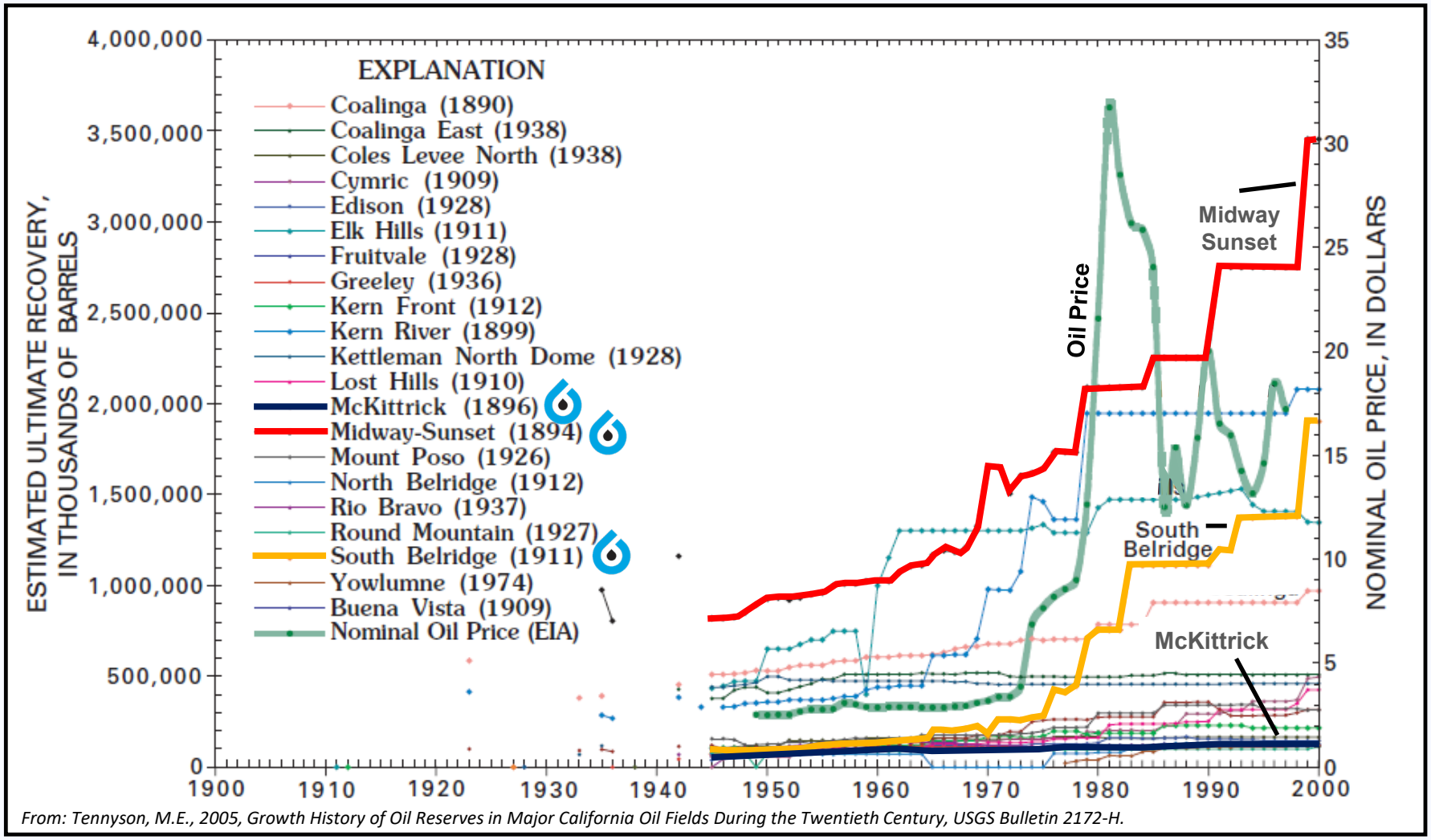
San Joaquin Basin Production History
Conventional Fields Respond to Investment



DOGGR & EIA; Management Comments

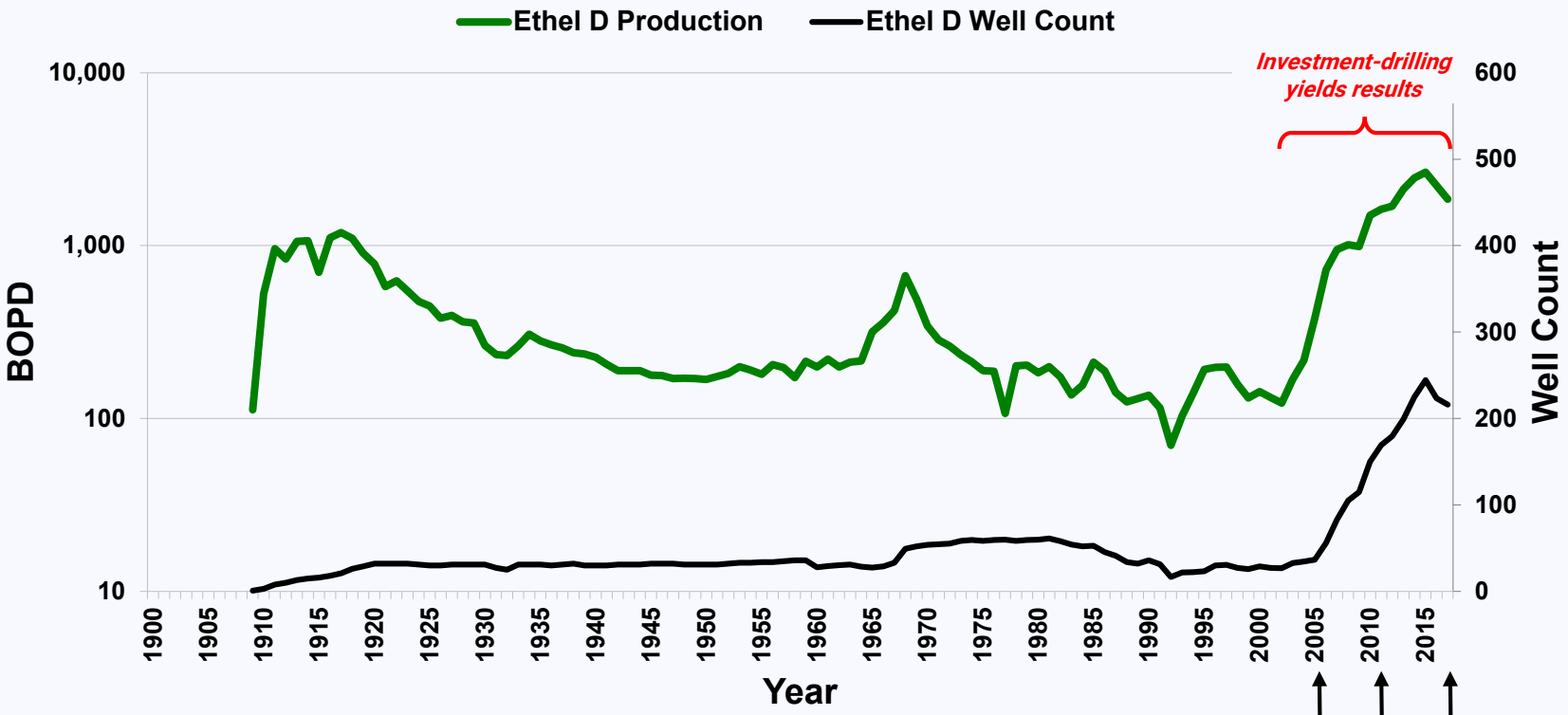
- Production grew two-fold as majors invested in fields during late '70s – early '80s price rise
- Investment bypassed "conventional CA" during the resource play revolution
- Opportunity to apply technology and innovative oil field practices to CA fields

Post WWII Field Growth in the San Joaquin Basin
Large Fields Get Larger

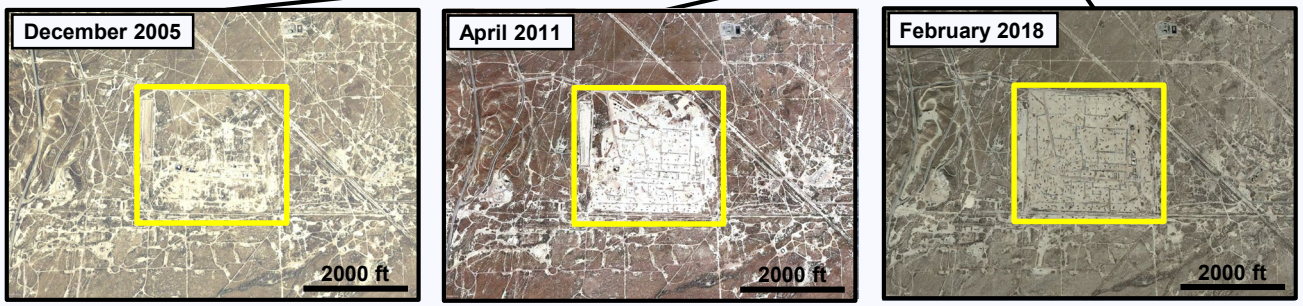


From: Tennyson, M.E., 2005, Growth History of Oil Reserves in Major California Oil Fields During the Twentieth Century, USGS Bulletin 2172-H.

Berry's Ethel D Property:
A 100+ Year Old Field Responds to Drilling

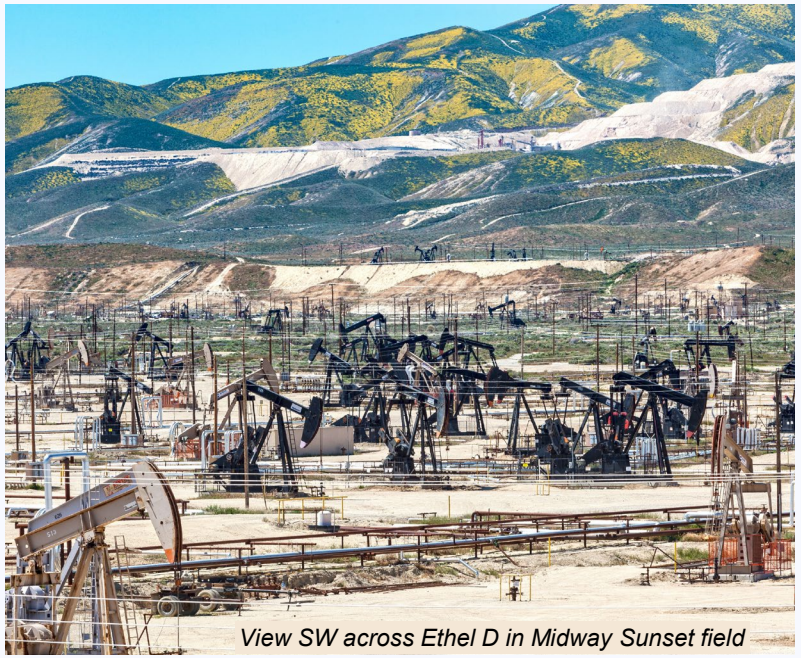


- **Google Earth images of Ethel D development**
- **Geology & opportunities do not stop at lease lines**



Why California Oil Is Attractive
Fundamentals of Our Business

- World-Class petroleum systems
- Conventional opportunities - abundant, oil-prone and shallow
- Low risk & repeatable
- Stable cost structure
- Reservoirs respond to investment
- Brent pricing



View SW across Ethel D in Midway Sunset field

Legislative and Regulatory Overview

Megan Silva

VP Government, Regulatory & Environmental Affairs

Objectives of Government, Regulatory, and Environmental Role

Process Improvement

Understanding the friction points of current processes, in house and at the agencies

Strengthening and Expanding a Team

Strengthening the team and adding breadth in legislative and regulatory areas through key hires

Engagement Plans

Developing a Legislative stakeholder engagement similar to Regulatory

Aiming for 'Routine Cycle Time"

Refining the process to achieve routine cycle time to deliver the business plan

Key Proposed California Oil & Gas Legislation

	Key Proposed Impact[1]	Our Early Thoughts (As of May 13, 2019)
AB 345 Oil & Gas Setbacks	"Requires all new oil and gas development or enhancement operations not on Federal land to be located at least 2,500 feet from a residence, school, childcare facility, playground, hospital, or health clinic."	*Appropriations hearing scheduled for May 16th. Industry groups continue to work with legislators to educate them on financial impacts.*
AB 1440 Eliminates DOGGR "Dual Mandate"	The bill would "no longer require the (DOGGR) supervisor to perform their duties in a manner that encourages the wise development of oil and gas resources to best meet oil and gas needs in this state."	*Appropriations hearing scheduled for April 16th. Would impact CA energy needs in a negative way.*
SB 246 Oil & Gas Severance Tax	"An oil and gas severance tax would be imposed upon any operator for the privilege of severing oil or gas from the earth or water in this state at the rate of 10 percent of the average price per barrel of California oil or 10 percent of the average price per unit of gas."	*Does not seem to have a lot of support in the CA Senate. A bill of this nature gets submitted every couple of years.*

[1] Language from bill - https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/

Aquifer Exemption Process

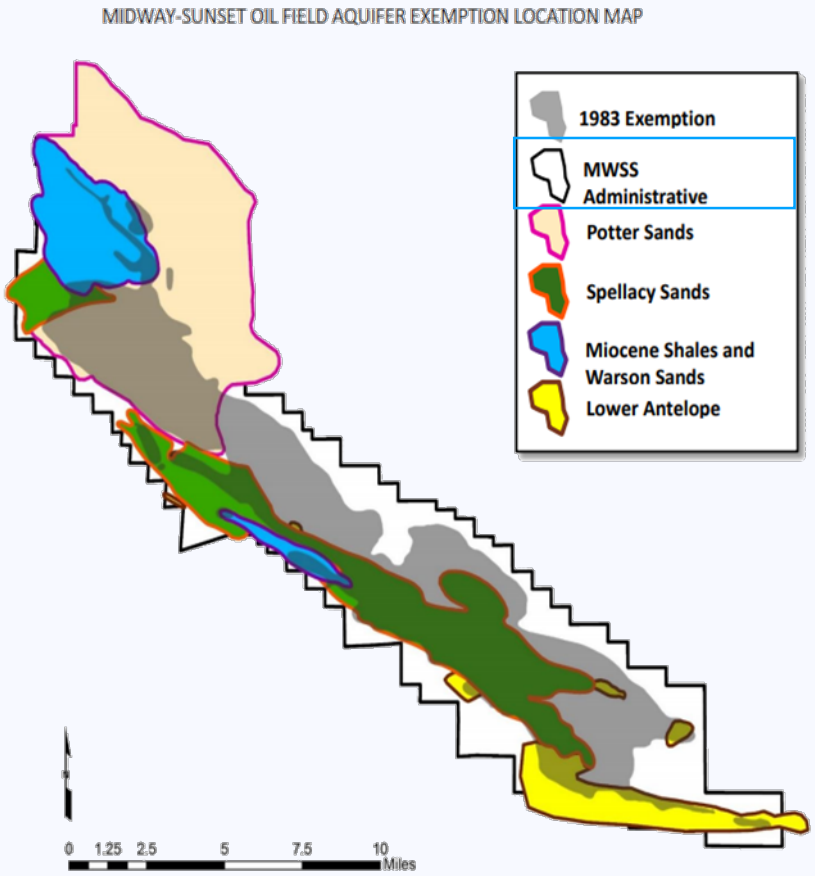
Process is working but requires multiple agency reviews and approvals

Approved:

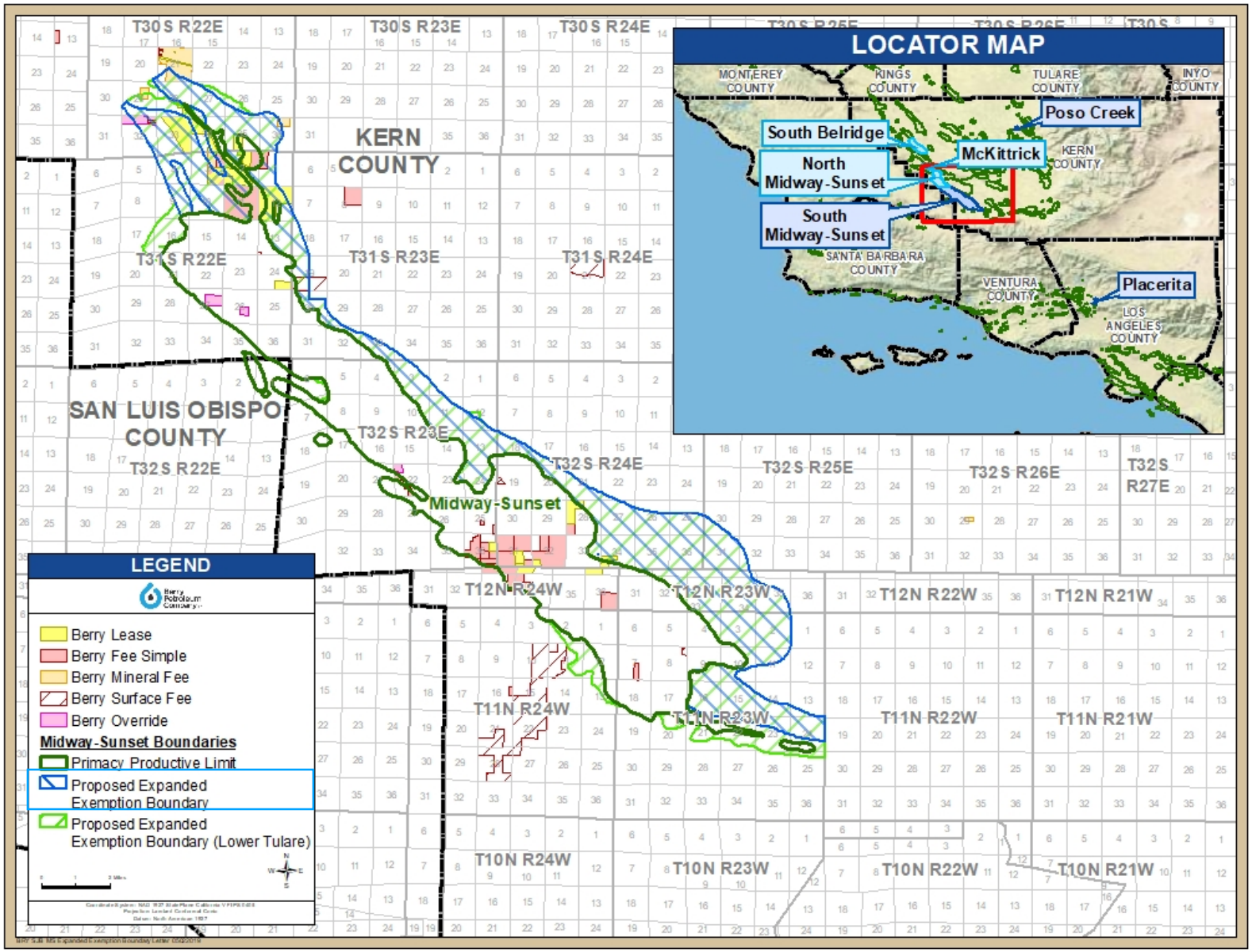
- Poso Creek
- McKittrick

Pending:

- Midway Sunset (MWSS) – EPA review



Midway Sunset Aquifer Exemption



Berry Petroleum Corporation

Operations & Technical Overview

Gary Grove

EVP & Chief Operating Officer

What We Will Show You Today

- The location and unique nature of our assets
- Primary attributes of our business
- What thermal operations look like
- How to model Berry–how we can help you
  - Volumes, Expense
- How we create value and grow reserves
- Portfolio management – growth opportunities

The Unique Nature of Berry's Business

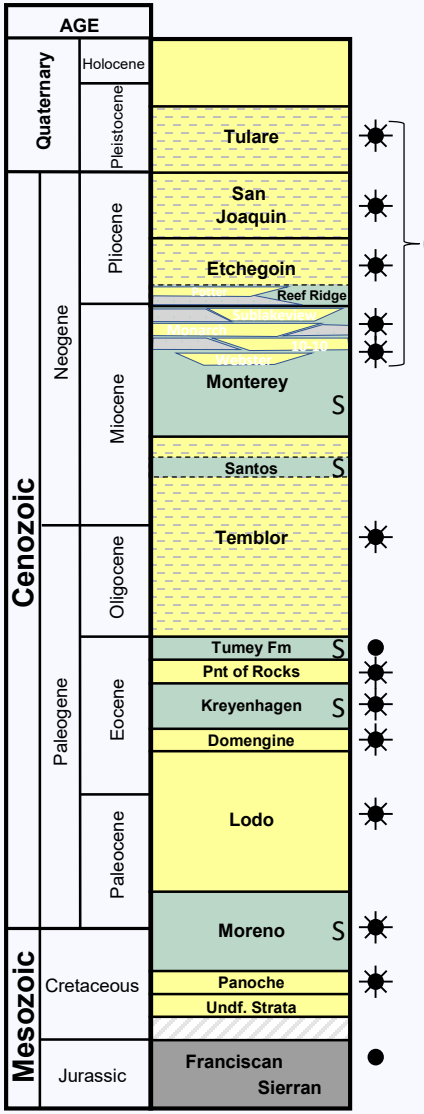
California

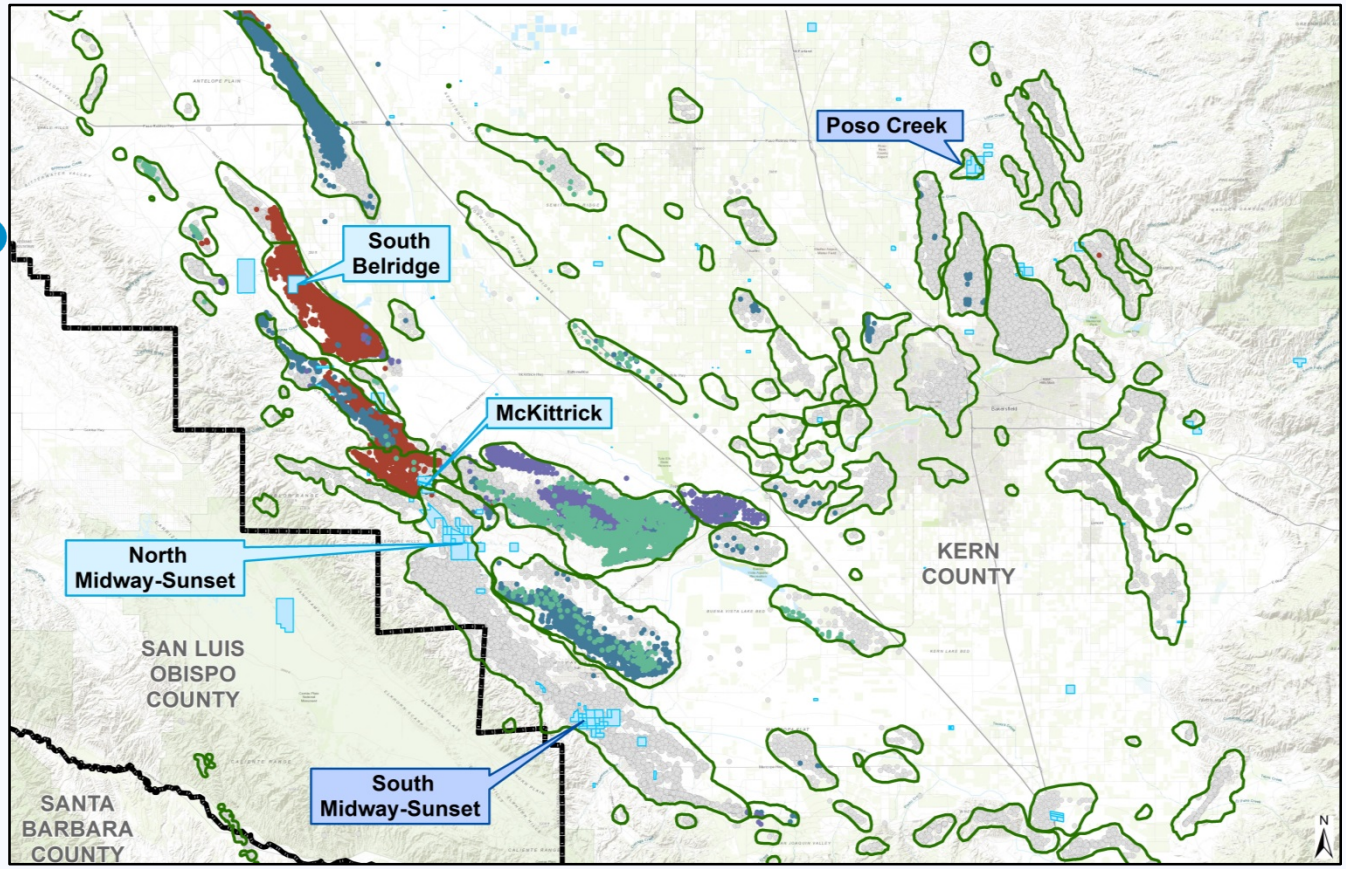
- Reservoirs well known geologically and through historic performance
- Mainly thermal
- Our business is not quarter to quarter driven
- Wells are very repeatable
  - Ease of operations in comparison to resource plays
- Low capital cost per well
- Manageable Opex
  - Main Opex is fuel gas to generate steam/electricity
- Oil pricing tied to Brent
- Significant Inventory

Rockies

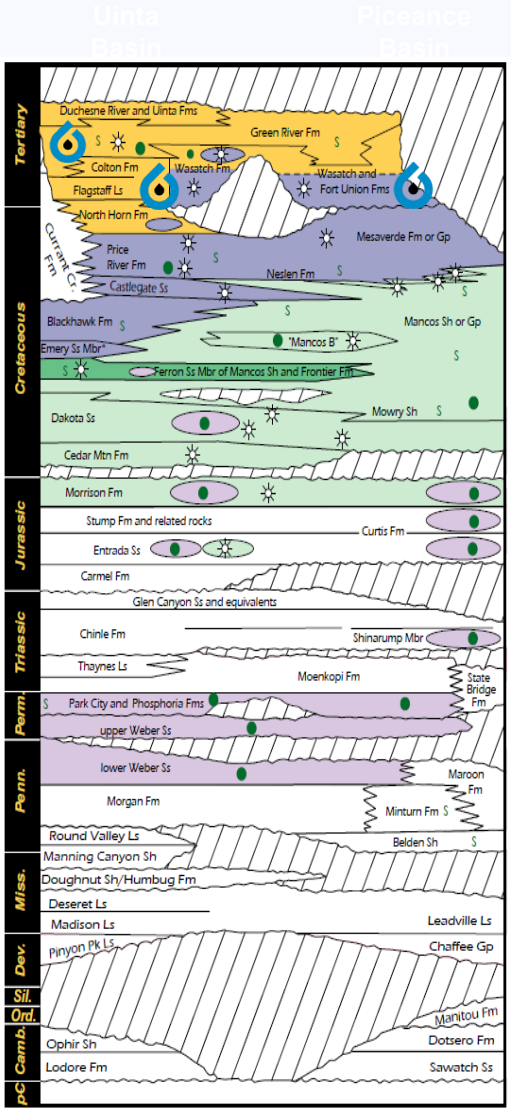
- Reservoirs are well known
- History of drilling in area
- Repeatable results
- Manageable Opex

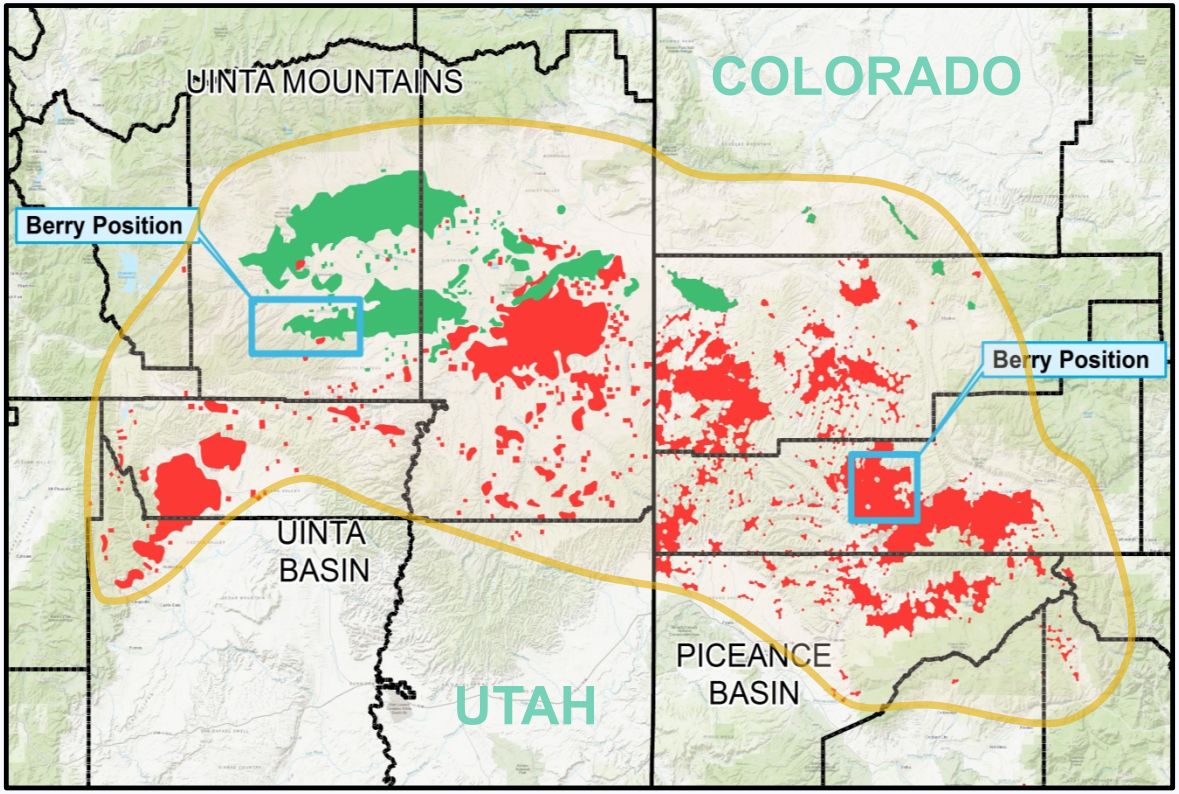
California Operational Areas Have Multiple Producing Intervals





Greater Uinta – Piceance Basin and Petroleum Systems





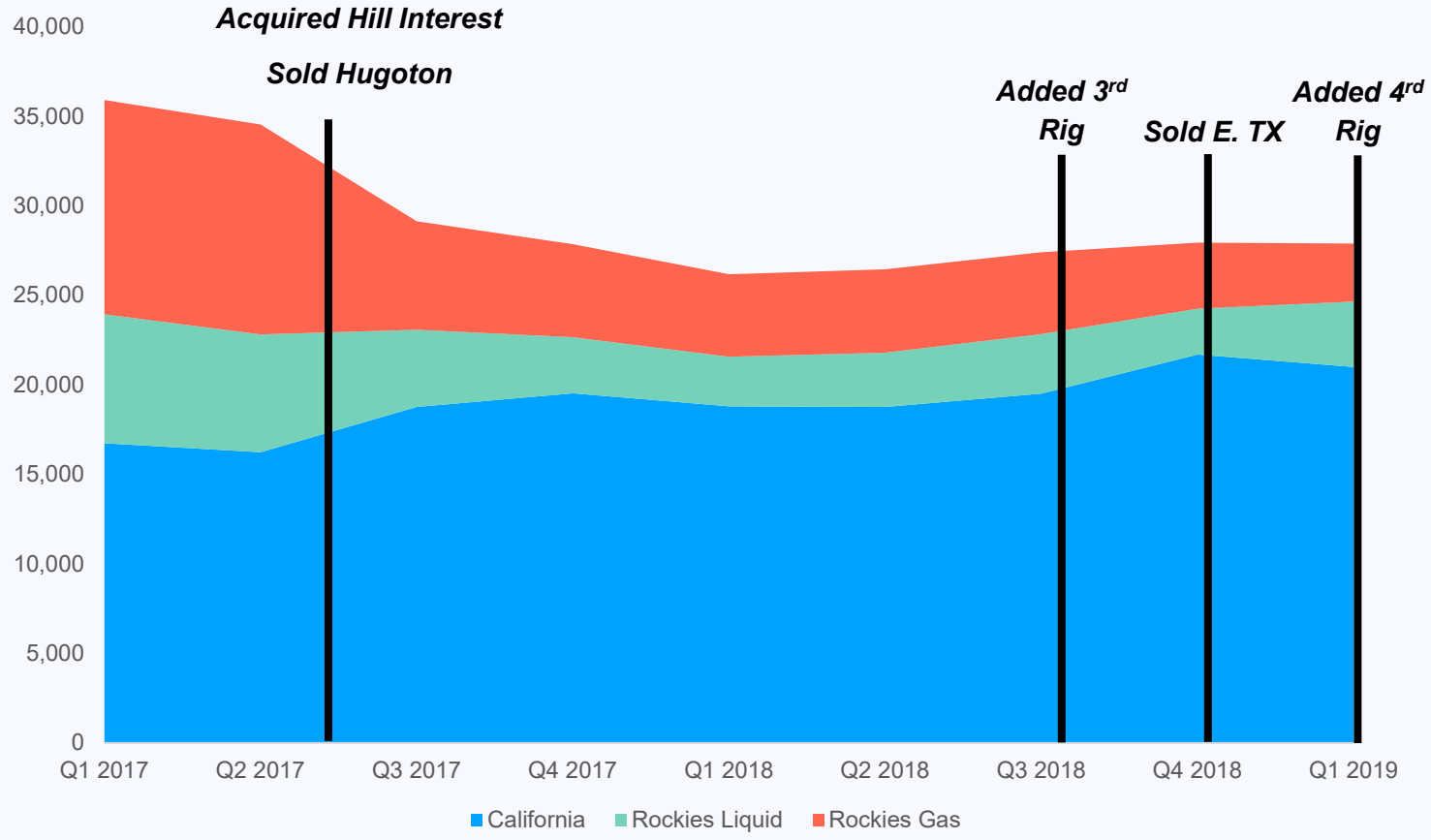
Berry Producing Intervals
Gas & Oil Production
Gas Production
Oil Production
S Source Rock

Green River System
Mancos/Mowry System
Mesaverde System
Phosphoria System
Ferron/Wasatch Plateau System
Hiatus

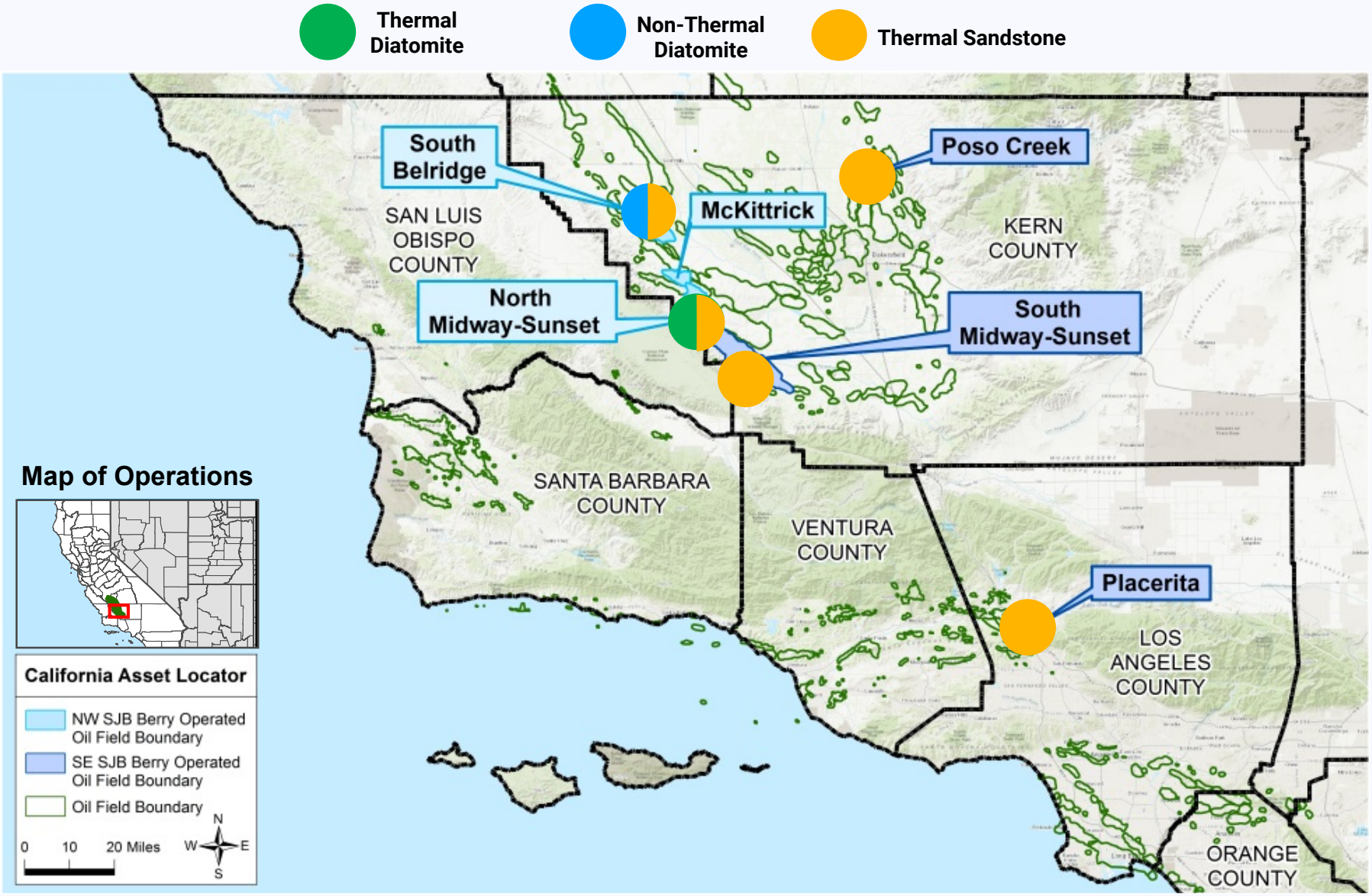
Berry Position
Oil Field
Gas Field

Berry Total Production

- California development was 87% of Q1 ‘19 capital
  - California production grew 12% Q1 ‘18 to Q1 ‘19
  - Q1 ‘19 total company production averaged 27.8 Mboe/D
- California continues to be our focus with an estimated 96% of 2019 development capital



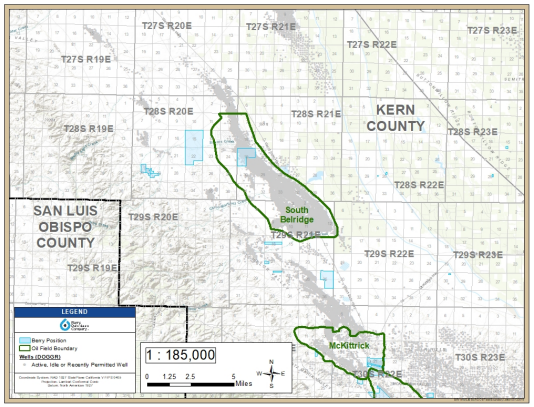
Known Berry Reservoirs – Mostly Thermal



Repeatable Well Results
A Lot of Well History-A Lot of Data

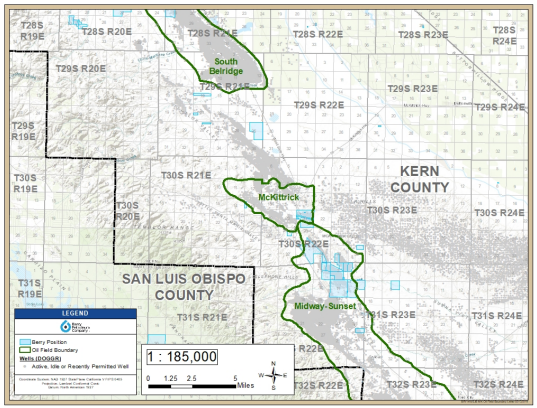
South Belridge Field

Over 25,000 wells drilled



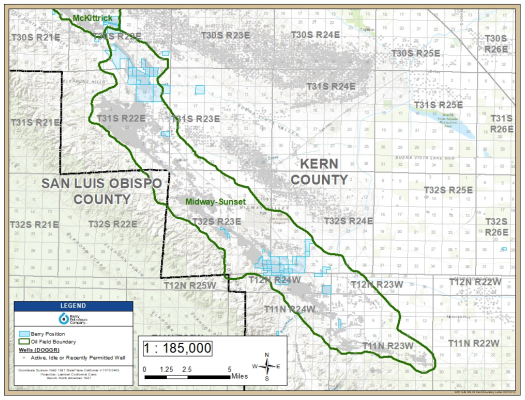
McKittrick Field

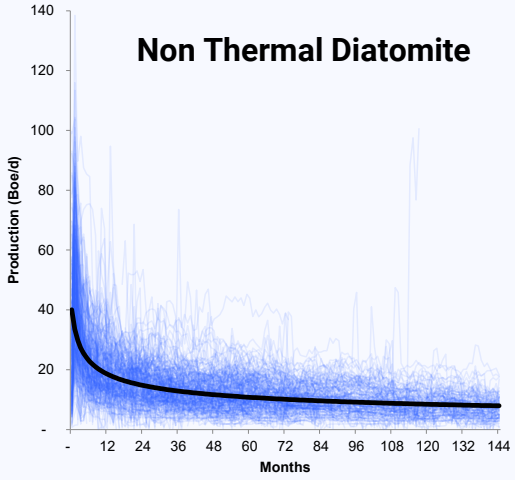
Over 4,000 wells drilled

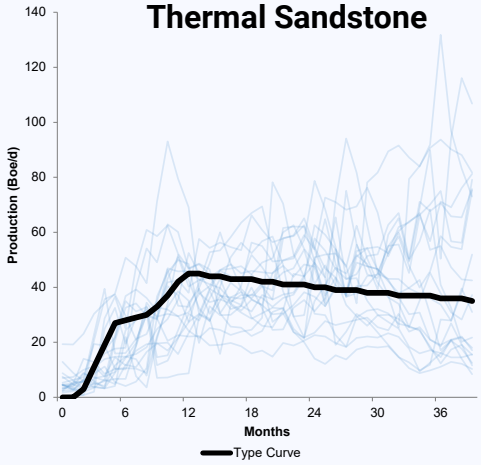


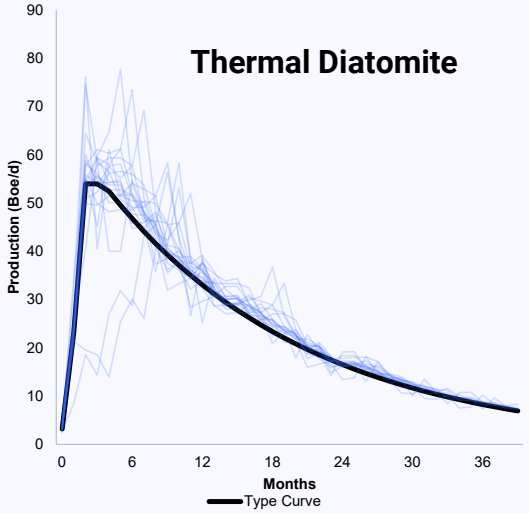
Midway Sunset (MWSS) Field

Over 25,000 wells drilled









Source: California DOGGR

The Berry Advantage - Ease of Operations

Berry		Resource / Shale Companies
Decades of History	**Production History**	Still Learning
Low	**Production Declines**	High
Lower	**IP Rates**	Higher
Low	**Capital and Service Cost Intensity**	Higher (i.e. “Big fracs”)
Stable	**Operating Cost Stability/ Predictability**	Experiencing Inflation
No (CA ~100% oil)	**Potential GOR Issues**	Yes
No (We service CA demand)	**Takeaway and Service Capacity Constraints**	Yes
Yes	**Ability to Generate and Return Capital to Shareholders**	Recurring returns of capital uncommon historically

Hydraulic Stimulation Comparison with Shale

Berry California Well Stimulation

A typical Berry well in California is very different compared to an unconventional shale well

Typical Resource Shale Stimulation

Non-Thermal Diatomite

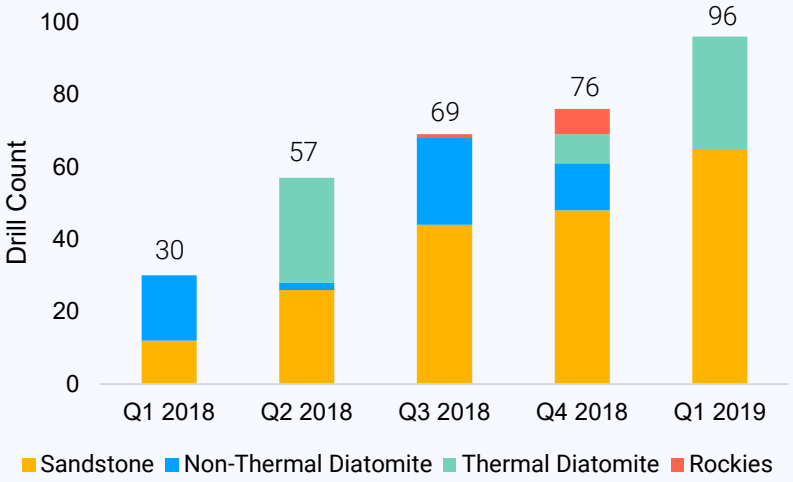
Well Orientation	Vertical	Multiple times larger	Horizontal
Sand	300,000 pounds	50x	15,000,000 pounds
Fluids	150,000 gallons	100x	15,000,000 gallons
Equipment	Up to 4 pumps Up to 3,000 horsepower	3-10x	Up to 25 pumps Up to 40,000 HP
D&C cost	$600,000	10-20x	$5 MM – $10 MM

Sources: Berry Petroleum

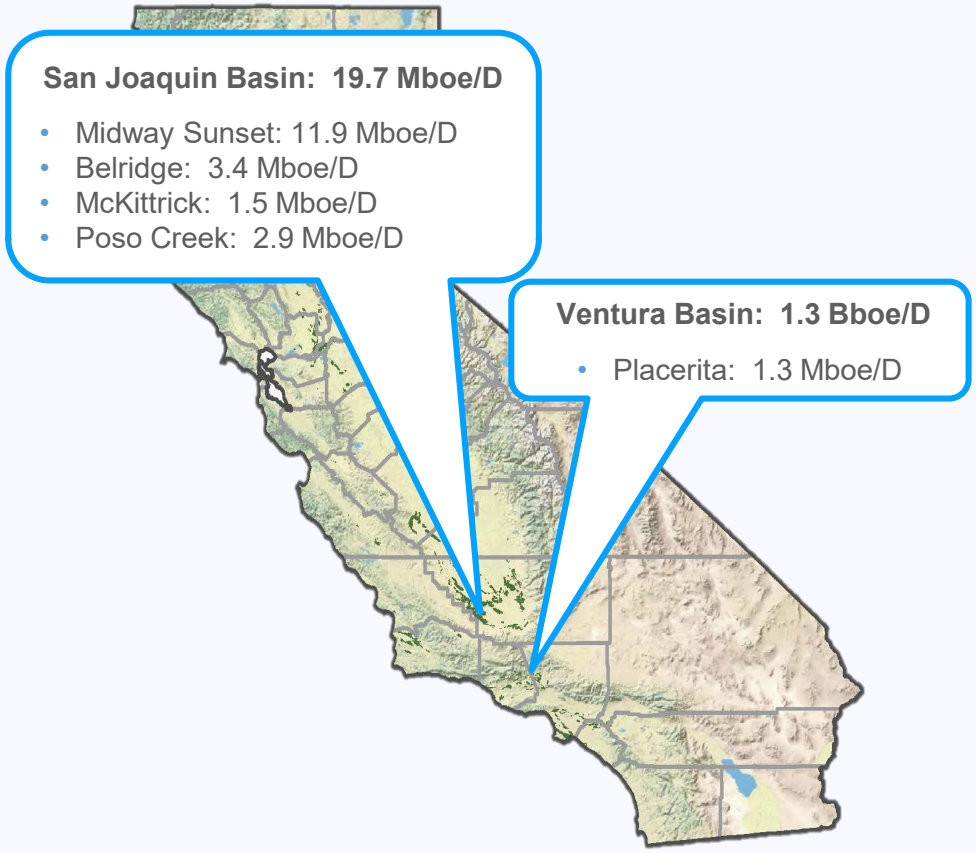
Sources: Wells Fargo and Morgan Stanley industry reports

Drilling Results & California Production
Low Capital per Well

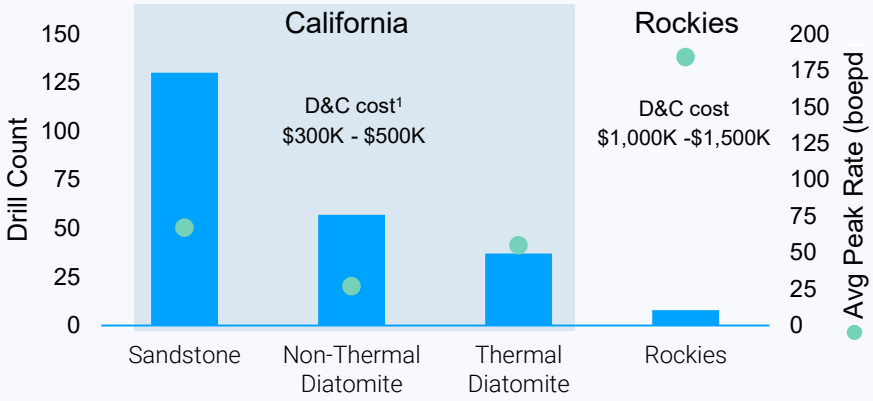
Wells Drilled



2019 Q1 California Production



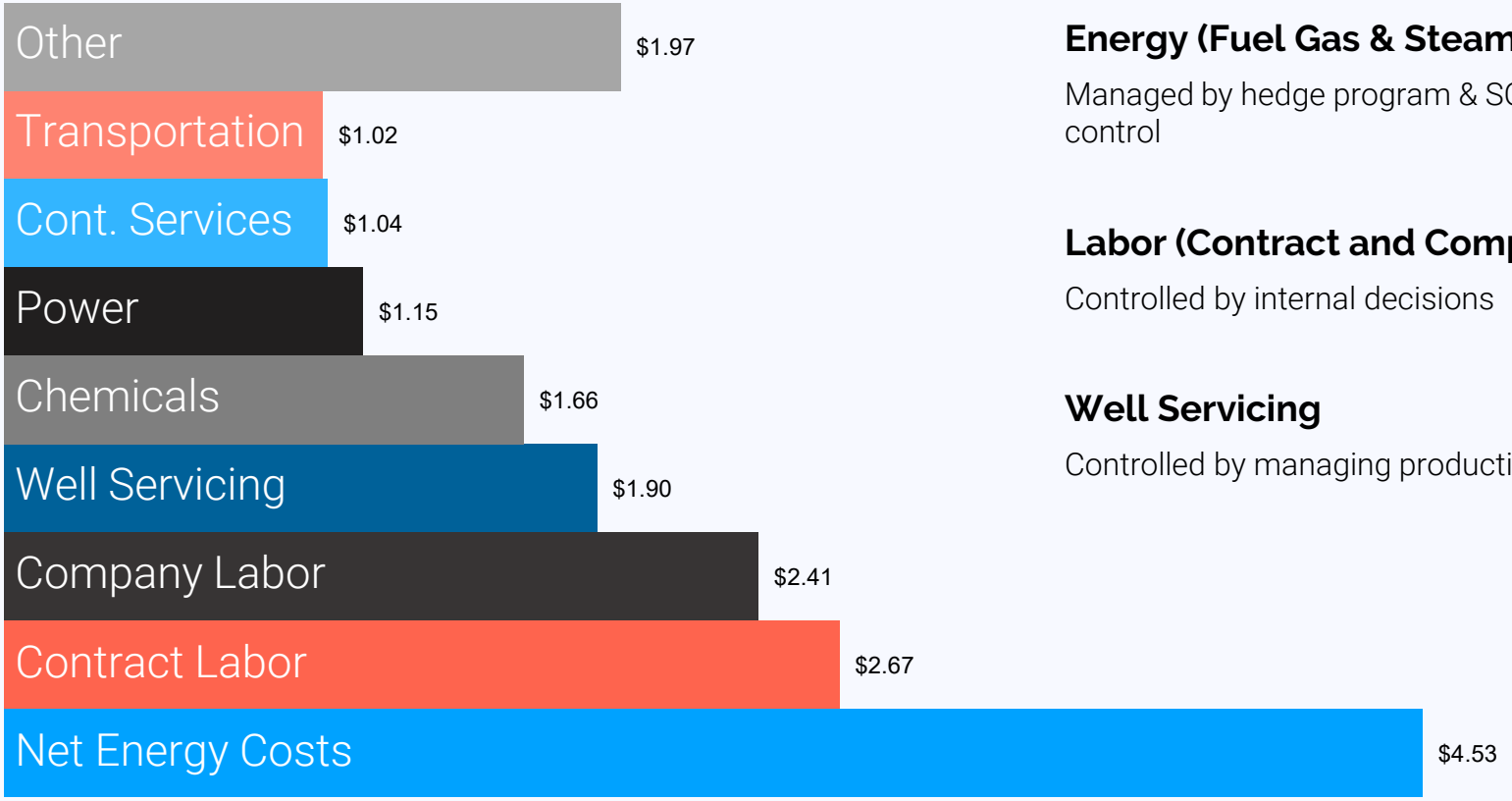
2018 Drilling Results



[1]D&C = Drilling and Completion

The Three Largest Categories are Controllable/Manageable

2018 Largest Operating Expense Categories ($/boe)



Energy (Fuel Gas & Steam)

Managed by hedge program & SOR control

Labor (Contract and Company)

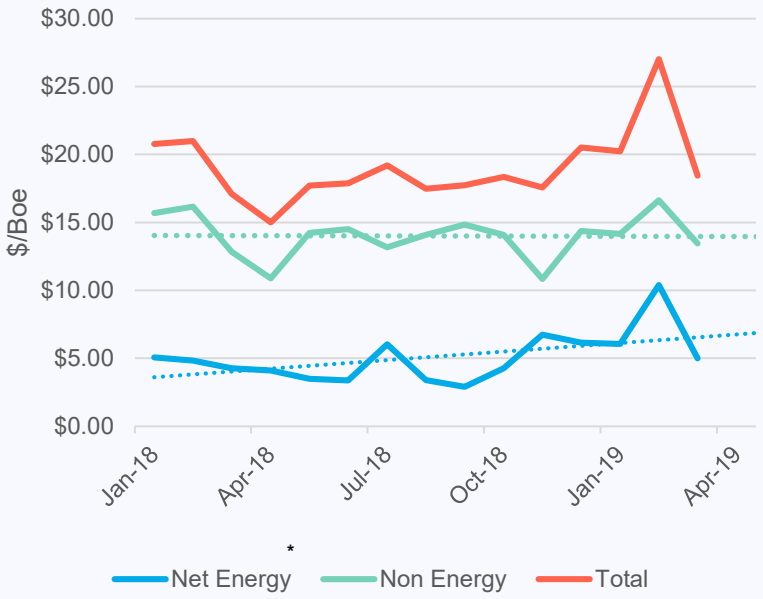
Controlled by internal decisions

Well Servicing

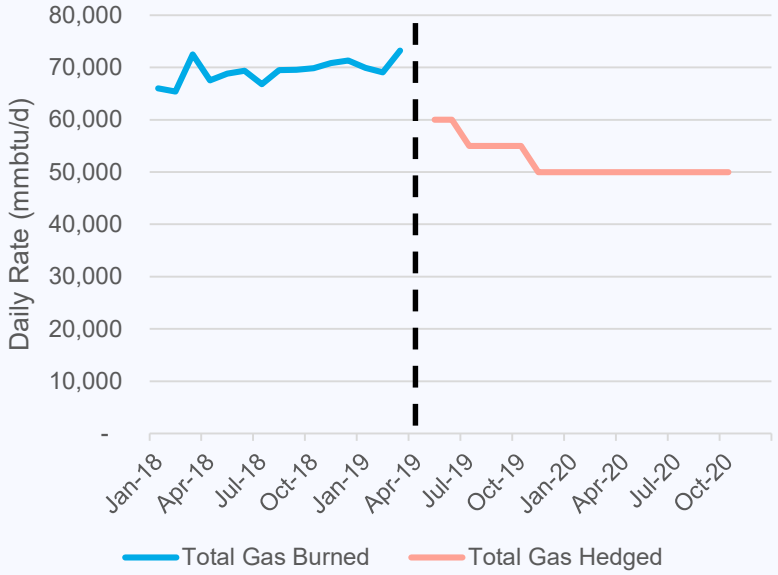
Controlled by managing production rigs

How Berry Manages Operating Expense

- Consistent non-energy operating expense



- Increased hedged gas to manage the energy portion of operating expense
- ~75% of fuel hedged through October 2020



*Net Energy = Fuel minus electricity revenue and including gas hedging impact

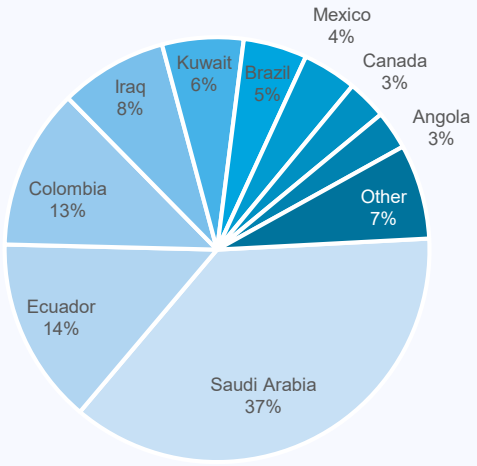
California's Oil Market is Isolated from Rest of Lower 48 - Advantaged Oil Pricing

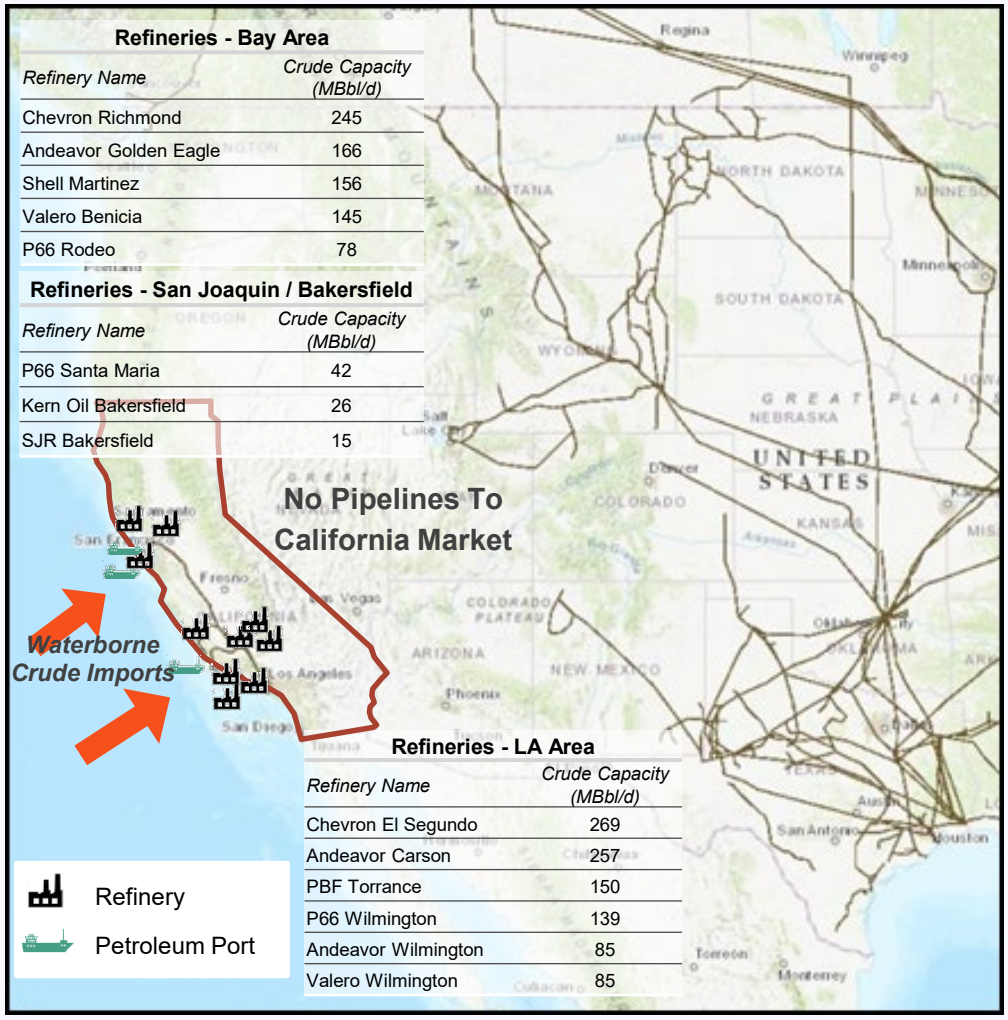
There are no major crude oil pipelines connecting California to the rest of the US.

California refiners import ~67% of supplies from waterborne sources, including >50% from non-US sources driving prices to track closely to Brent (ICE)

In 2018, ~46% of CA supply came from the Middle East[1] and South America[2]

2018 Foreign Sources of Feedstock for California

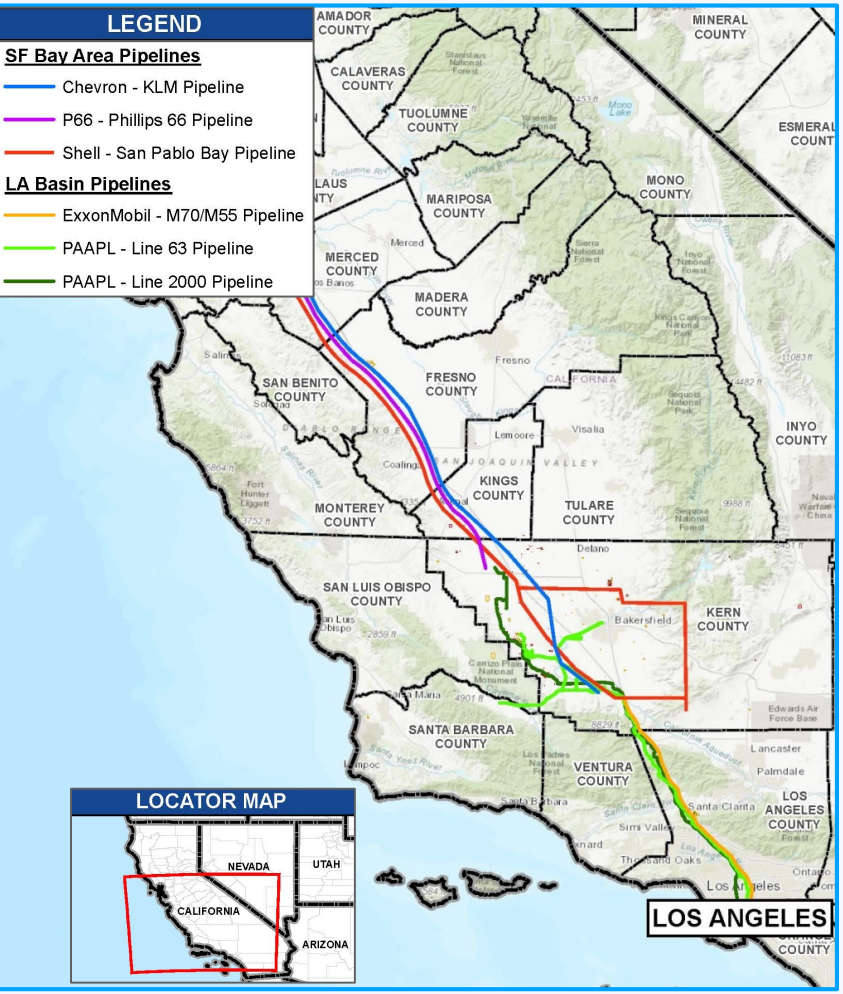




Source: https://www.energy.ca.gov/almanac/petroleum_data/statistics/2018_foreign_crude_sources.html

Berry Petroleum Corporation

California Has Plenty of Takeaway Capacity



	Pipeline	Owner	Approx. Capacity (MBbl/d)	Description
Bay Area	KLM	CPL	90	Common Carrier
Bay Area	San Pablo	Shell	210	Common Carrier
Bay Area	Philips 66	P66	75	Common Carrier
LA	Line 2000[1]	Plains	130 / 75	Common Carrier
LA	Line 63[1]	Plains	130 / 75	Common Carrier
LA	M70/55	PBF	95	Proprietary

- Kern County oil production benefits from access to multiple, intra-state pipelines connecting Kern County producers to refineries in Kern County, the Bay Area and L.A.
  - 3 run north to the Bay Area and all are common carriers
  - 2 of the 3 pipelines that run south to L.A. are common carriers
  - Crude by rail is a permanent feature of supply, but volumes have been limited to date
  - The California oil market is insulated from the infrastructure bottlenecks in the rest of the North America (Permian, Canada)

[1] Plains Line 2000 and 63 currently operate as one line.

Significant California Inventory

[1]*Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information*

Drilling Inventory Distribution

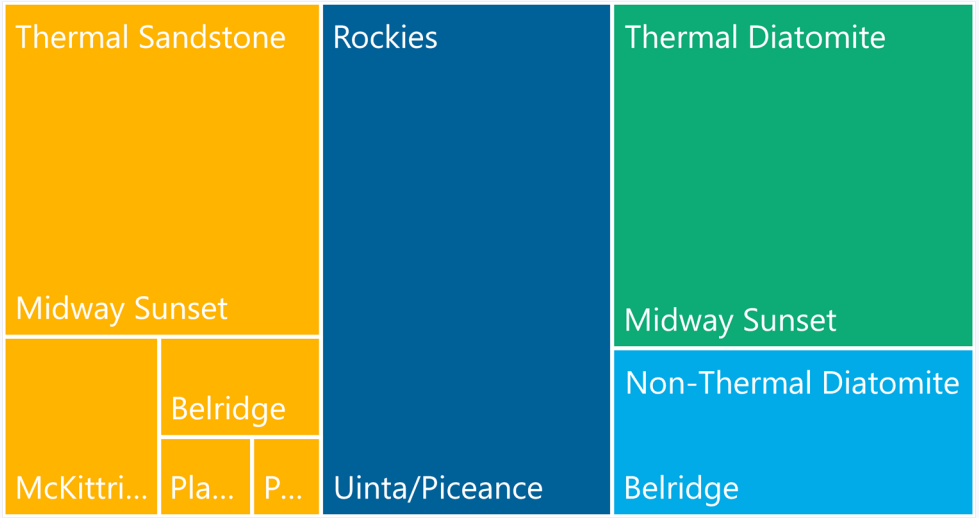
7,030 Well Drilling Locations[1]

- 33% Thermal Sandstone locations
- 30% Rockies locations
- 25% Thermal Diatomite locations
- 12% Non-Thermal Diatomite

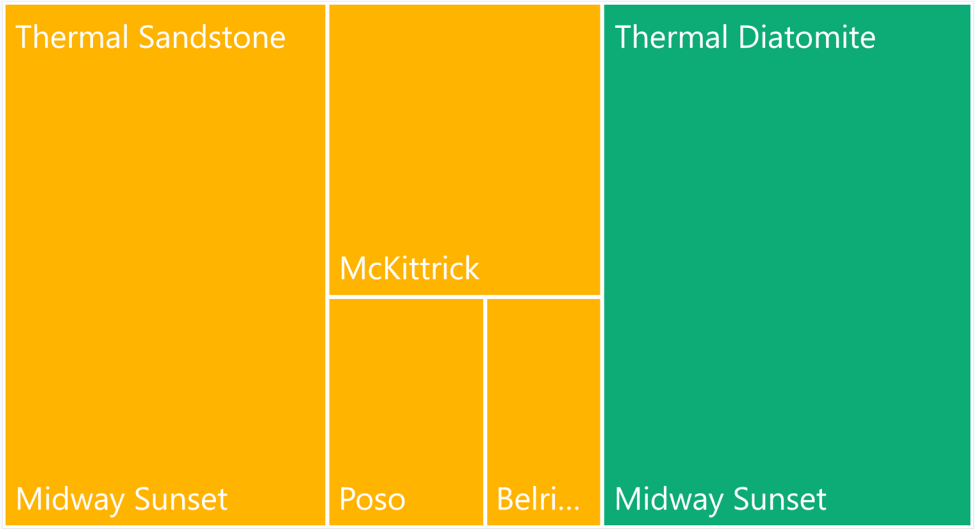
2019 Estimated Drilling Distribution

- ~40% Thermal Diatomite
- ~60% Thermal Sandstone
  - 55% Midway Sunset
  - 25% McKittrick
  - 10% Belridge
  - 10% Poso Creek

Total Drilling Count (7,030 locations)



2019 Drilling Count (370 – 420 locations)



[1]*Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information*

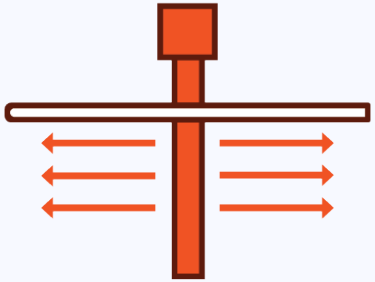
Well Type Highlights

Thermal Sandstone Producer

Midway Sunset, McKittrick, Belridge, Poso, Placerita

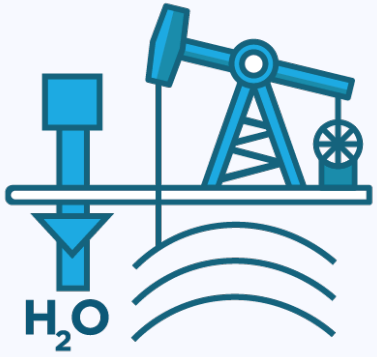
Thermal Sandstone Injector

Midway Sunset, McKittrick, Belridge, Poso, Placerita



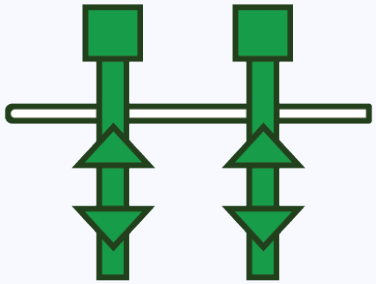
Non-Thermal Diatomite

Belridge



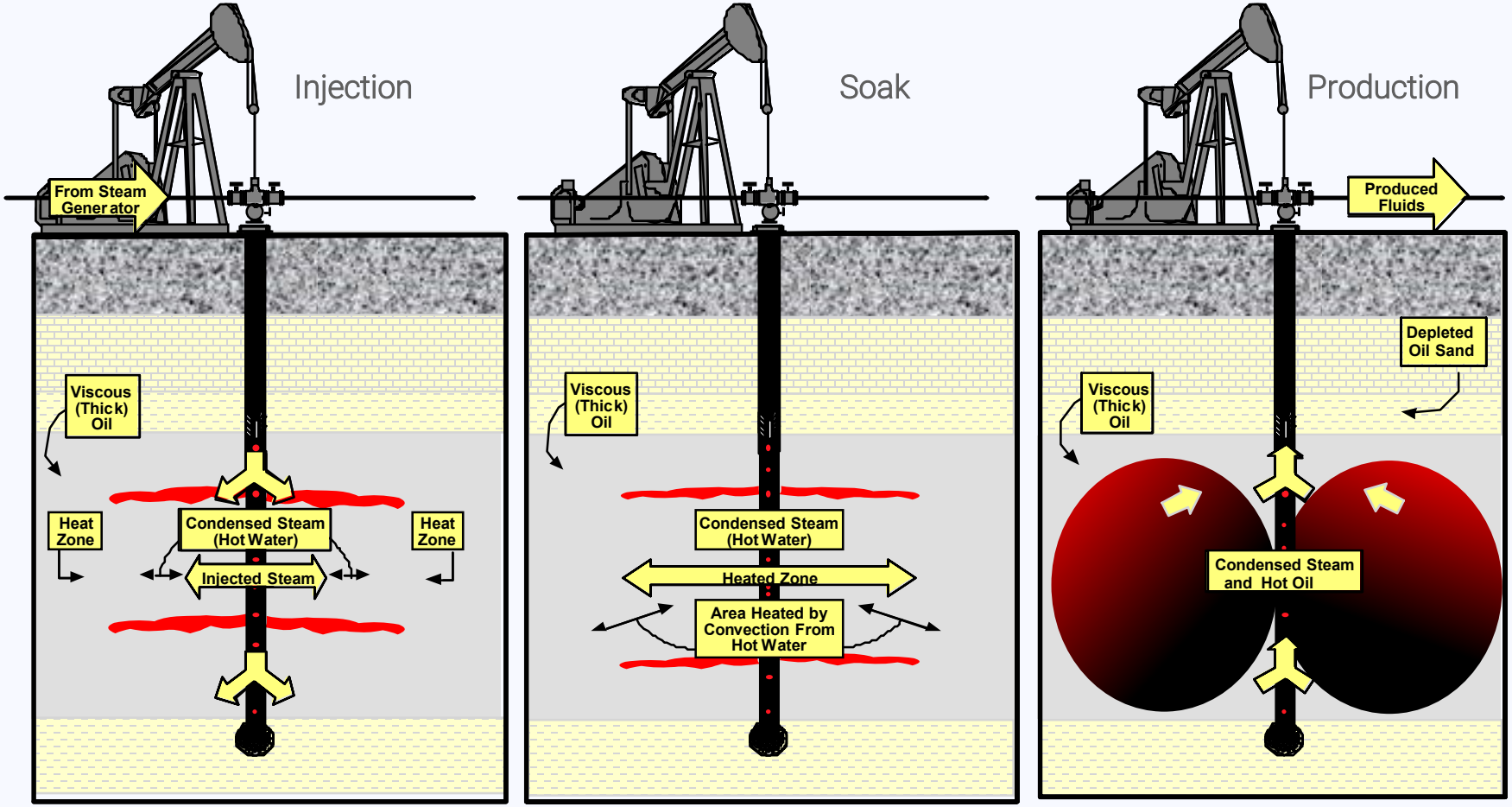
Thermal Diatomite

North Midway Sunset



Overview of Thermal EOR Techniques Using Cyclic Steam

Thermal Sandstone Producer



~5000 barrels 70% steam

3-7 days

6 months

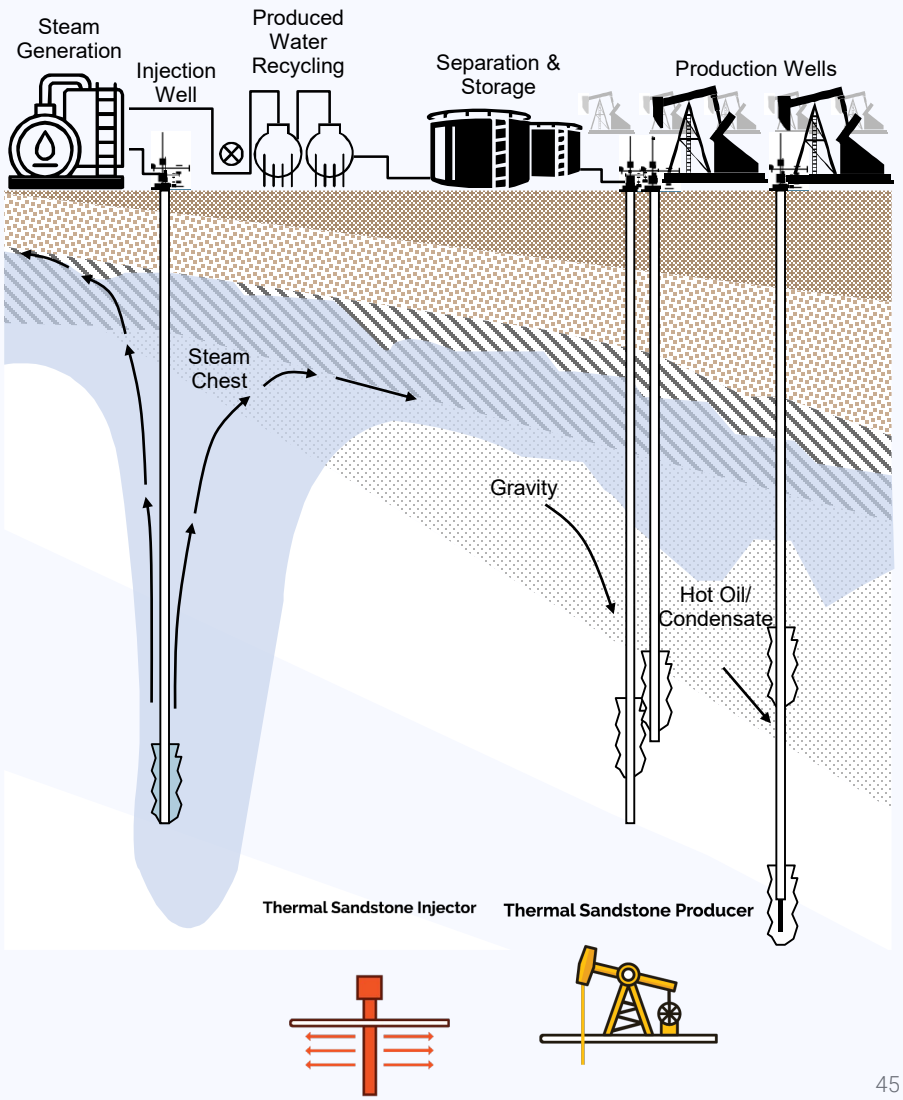
Source: US Dept. of Energy

Overview of Thermal EOR Techniques Using Steamflood

Steam as EOR Technique

Overview	• Typical in shallow reservoirs with heavy crude • Steam injection improves oil mobility and is a drive mechanism when developed as a flood • The latent heat of condensation maximizes the energy transfer in the reservoir • Thermal EOR increases recovery factors substantially and in some cases the reservoir may not produce without it
Depletion Techniques	• Cyclic steaming utilizes the same wellbore to inject steam and produce from the stimulated reservoir • Steam flooding requires dedicated steam injectors and dedicated producers in various configurations • Diatomite reservoirs are produced by cyclic steaming, utilizing the dilation and compression of the reservoir as the lift mechanism
Process	• Some produced water is filtered and softened and comingled with fresh water for steam injection • Steam generators burn natural gas to convert the water into steam at the desired quality and pressure • Steam is injected into the reservoir • Oil and water (including condensed steam) is produced and separated. The oil is sold and the water is recycled through the system
Cost Inputs	• Natural gas, used to generate steam • Water softening • Production costs

Steam Flood Diagram[1]



[1]Source: Berry Petroleum

Heavy Oil Thermal Recovery Fundamentals

Viscosity Reduction Key to Heavy Oil

Viscosity of Various Fluids at 70°F

- Water is 1 centipoise (cp)
- Milk is 3 cp
- 15 degree heavy oil is 1,200 cp
- Syrup is 2,500 cp
- Honey is 10,000 cp

Viscosity is the resistance of a fluid to flow caused by internal forces (friction); Higher viscosity is thicker

Darcy's Flow Equation

$$q = \frac{2\pi k h \Delta P}{B_o \mu_o \ln\left(\frac{r_e}{r_w}\right)}$$

Berry uses steam to heat heavy oil

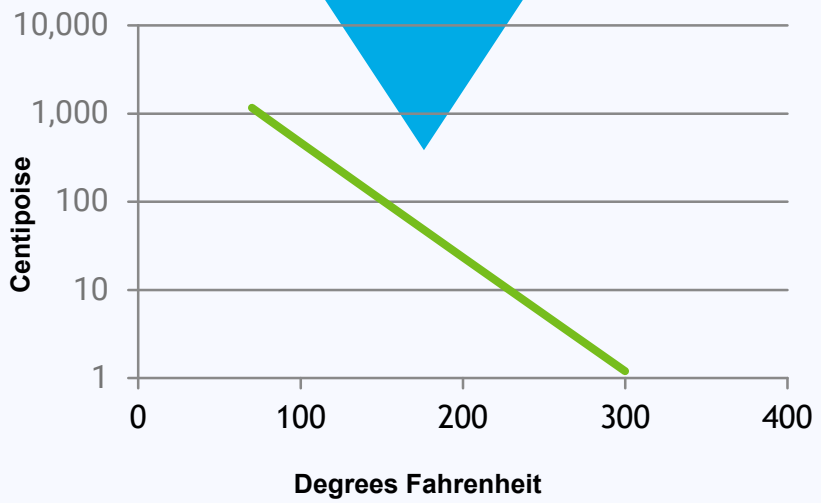
Heated fluid expands which:

Reduces viscosity

Provides energy

Increases production

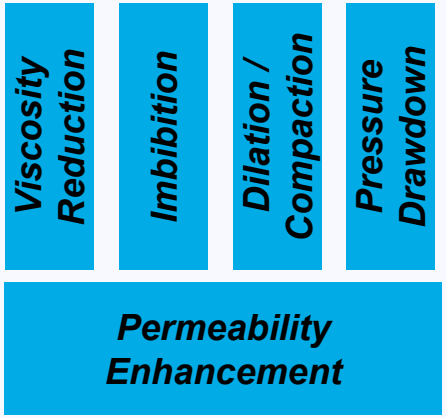
Viscosity of 15 degree Gravity Heavy Crude



Diatomite Recovery Fundamentals Simplified

(↑k) Improving Permeability of Diatomite is key to recovery

Recovery Fundamentals Hierarchy



- (↓μ) The viscosity of heavy oil must be reduced to flow
- (↑I) Imbibition is enhanced by temperature increase and viscosity reduction
- (↑ΔP) Increased pressurization of the reservoir through dilation and compaction cycles drives energy to induce flowback to surface
- (↑ΔP, ↑ r_w) Back-pressure applied to control efficient release from reservoir and prolonged connectivity with well bore.

Modified Darcy's Law: Radial Flow

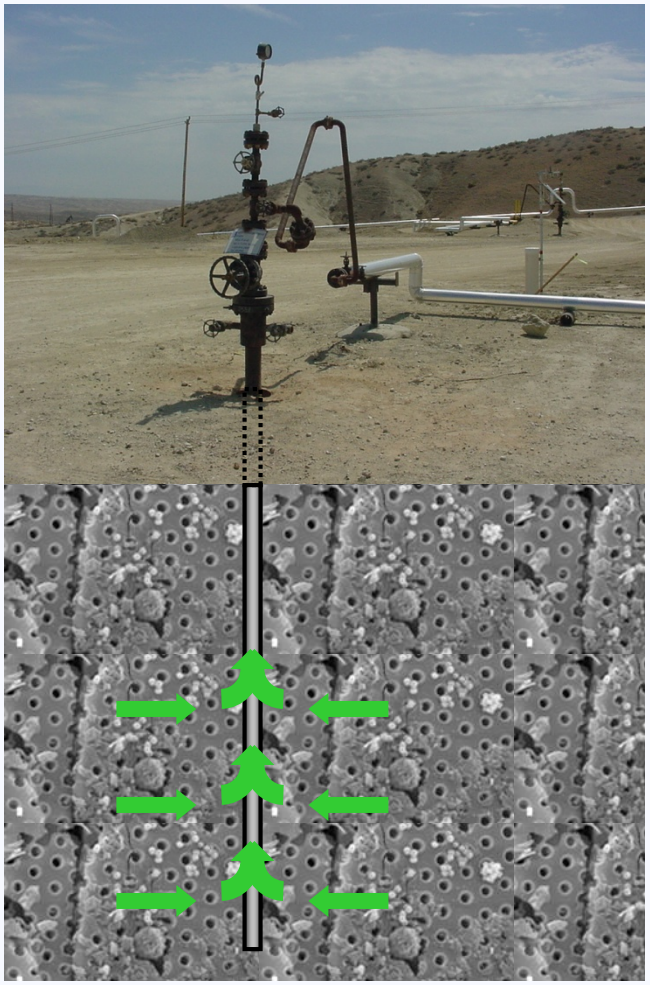
$$q = \frac{2\pi k h \Delta P}{B_o \mu_o \ln\left(\frac{r_e}{r_w}\right)} \times I$$

Thermal Diatomite Producing Mechanisms

- Traditionally, oil/water is lifted to the surface using down-hole pump equipment and surface pumping units
- For Thermal Diatomite, induced reservoir pressure from the injection cycle drives oil from the reservoir to the well bore and is produced at the surface *without* the need of down-hole pumps

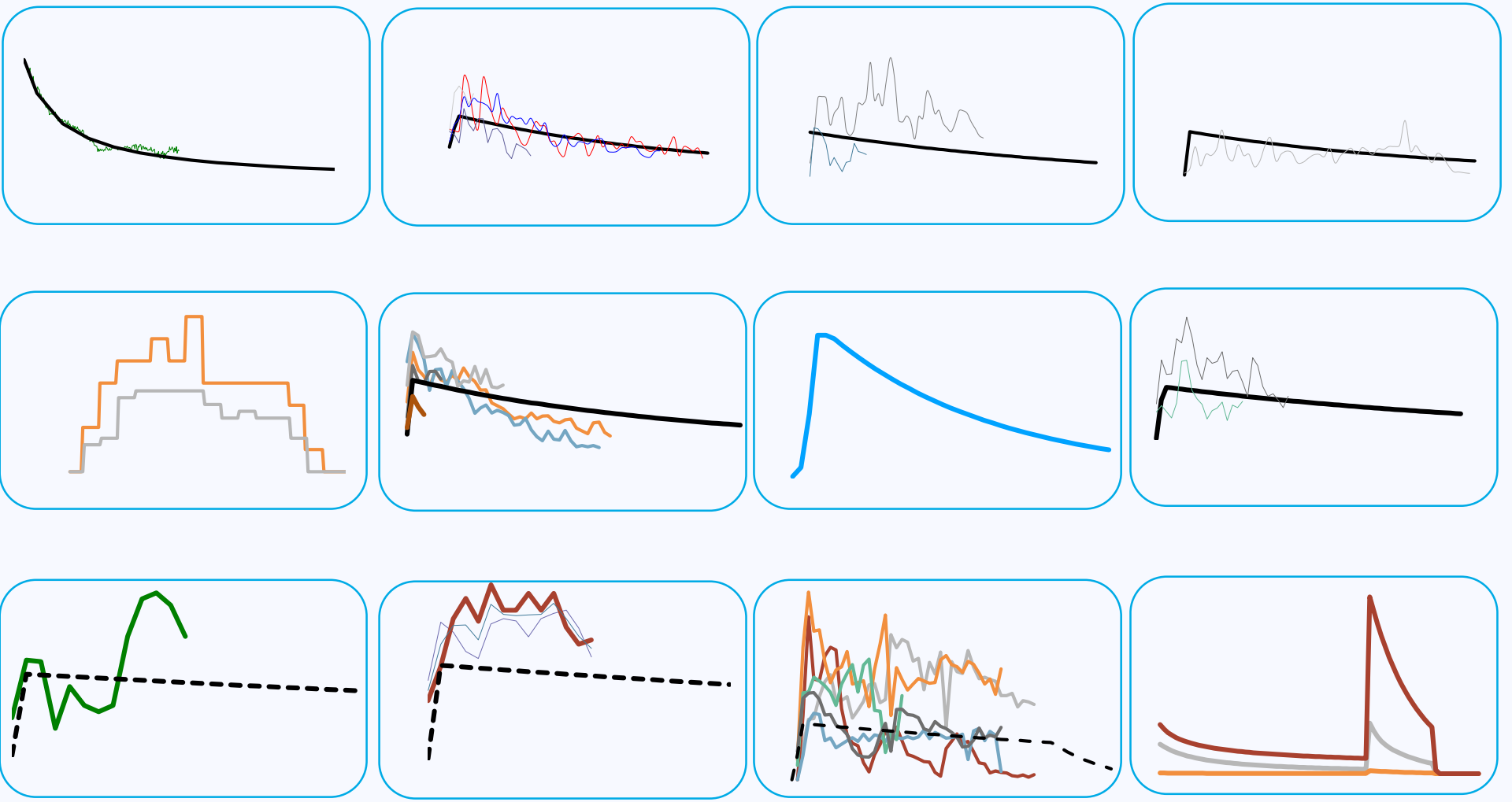
Traditional Surface Pumping Unit
(Sandstones and Non-Thermal Diatomite)

Cyclic Flowback Production
(Thermal Diatomite)

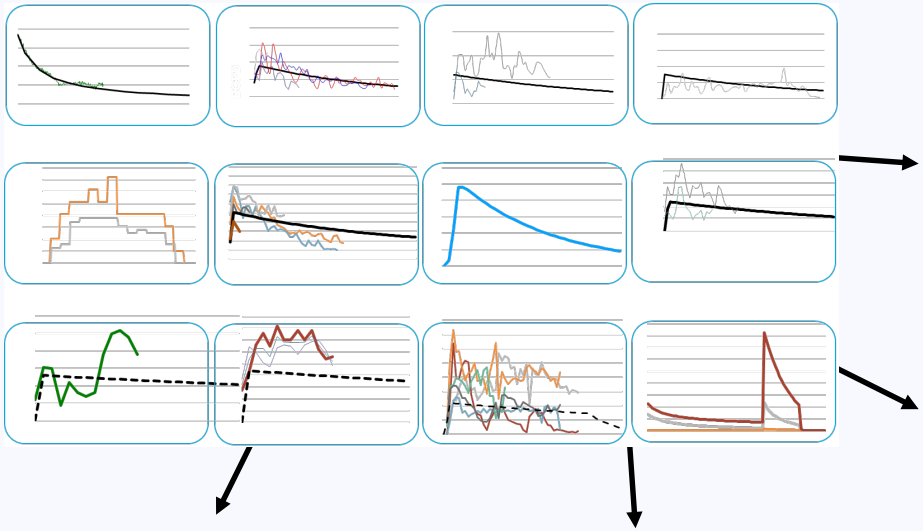


Berry's California Volume Analysis

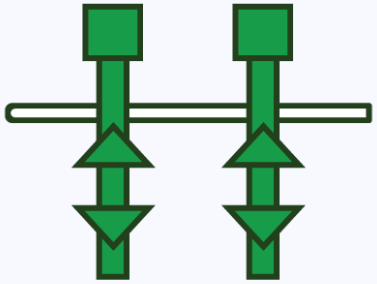
- 11 different reservoirs
- 11 different field locations
- ~70 different type curves



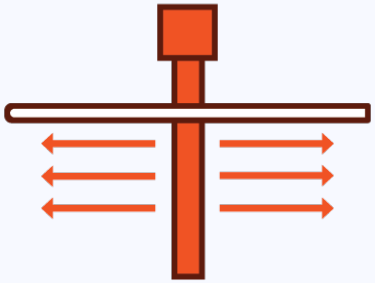
For Modeling - Condensed into Four Type Curves



Thermal Diatomite

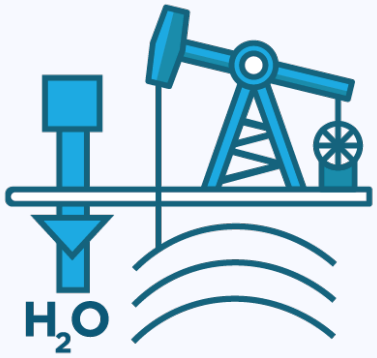


Thermal Sandstone Injector



Thermal Sandstone Producer

Non-Thermal Diatomite



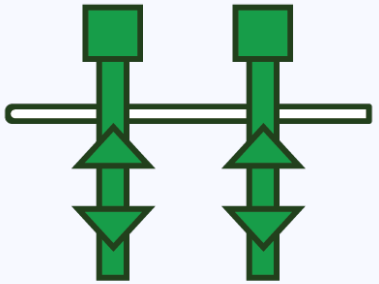
Berry Petroleum Corporation

Thermal Diatomite

787 / 1,766	Number of Wells (Tier 1/Total)
150 – 160	Number of 2019 Wells
100% / 97%	Average WI/NRI
1 : 0	Producer to Injector Ratio
300 – 2,000	Depth (ft.)
3.5	Days to Drill (Days)

48	Gross IP Production (Boe/d)
3	Time to Peak Rate (Months)
38	Gross EUR[1] (MBoe)
100%	% Oil
(3.15)	Brent Differential ($/bbl)
1,495	Fixed Opex per Well ($/month)
0.90	Variable Opex per boe ($/Boe)
9.26	Steam per boe ($/Boe)
0.48	Severance Tax ($/Boe)
2.78	Ad Valorem Tax (%)
400	Gross D&C ($M/well)

Thermal Diatomite



North Midway Sunset

Type Curve

[1] Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information
[1] DOGGR, EIA & Company Estimations

Berry Petroleum Corporation

Sandstone Producer

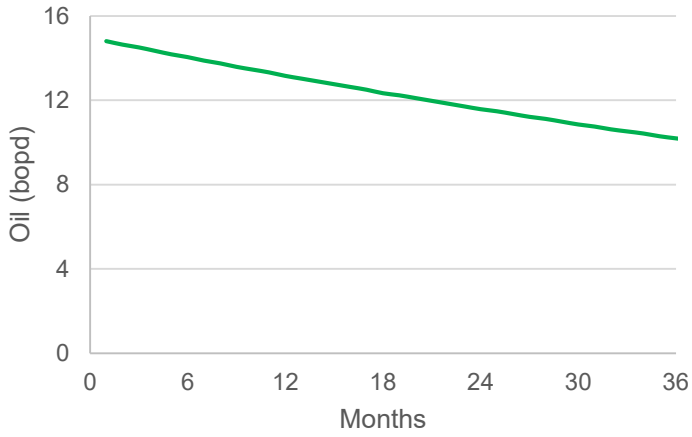
940 / 1430	Number of Wells (Tier 1/Total)
190 - 215	Number of 2019 Wells
98 / 93	Average WI/NRI
1 : 1	Producer to Injector Ratio
500 – 2,500	Depth (ft.)
4.5	Days to Drill (Days)

14	Gross IP Production (Boe/d)
0	Time to Peak Rate (Months)
41	Gross EUR[1] (MBoe)
100	% Oil
(4.10)	Brent Differential ($/bbl)
2,300	Fixed Opex per Well ($/month)
2.31	Variable Opex per boe ($/Boe)
4.50	Steam per boe ($/Boe)
0.28	Severance Tax ($/boe)
2.6	Ad Valorem Tax (%)
350	Gross D&C ($M/well)

Thermal Sandstone Producer

Midway Sunset, McKittrick, Belridge, Poso, Placerita

Type Curve



[1] Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information
[1] DOGGR, EIA & Company Estimations

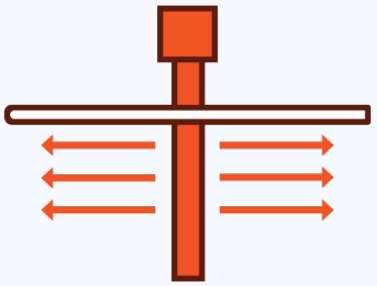
Berry Petroleum Corporation

Sandstone Injector

870 / 870	Number of Wells (Tier 1/Total)
40-45	Number of 2019 Wells
98 / 93	Average WI/NRI
1 : 1	Producer to Injector Ratio
500 – 2,500	Depth (ft.)
2.5	Days to Drill (Days)

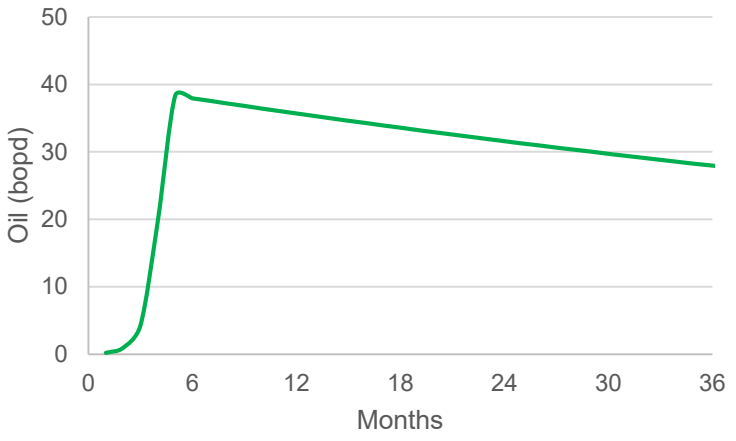
38	Gross IP Production (Boe/d)
5	Time to Peak Rate (Months)
100	Gross EUR[1] (MBoe)
100	% Oil
(3.53)	Brent Differential ($/bbl)
1,344	Fixed Opex per Well ($/month)
1.68	Variable Opex per boe ($/Boe)
8.37	Steam per boe ($/Boe)
0.36	Severance Tax ($/boe)
2.6	Ad Valorem Tax (%)
275	Gross D&C ($M/well)

Thermal Sandstone Injector



Midway Sunset, McKittrick, Belridge, Poso, Placerita

Type Curve



[1] Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information
[1] DOGGR, EIA & Company Estimations

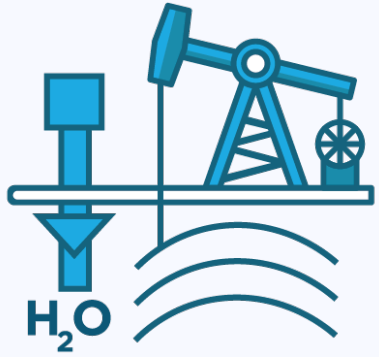
Berry Petroleum Corporation

Non-Thermal Diatomite Producer

272 / 857	Number of Wells (Tier 1/Total)
0	Number of 2019 Wells
100 / 100	Average WI/NRI
3 : 1	Producer to Injector Ratio
1,300 – 2,000	Depth (ft.)
3.5	Days to Drill (Days)

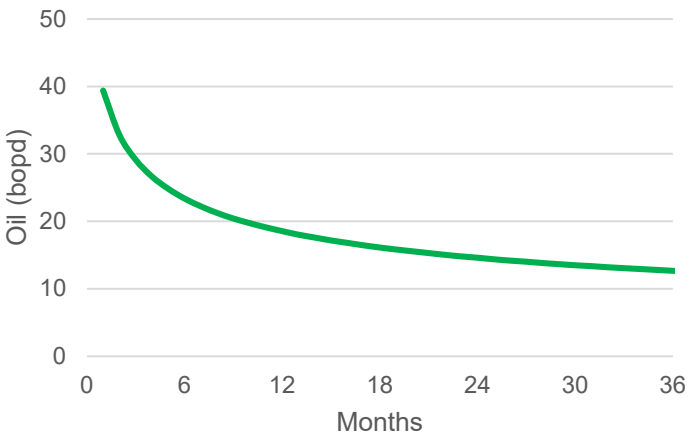
39	Gross IP Production (Boe/d)
0	Time to Peak Rate (Months)
46	Gross EUR[1] (MBoe)
100	% Oil
(0.03)	Brent Differential ($/bbl)
1,360	Fixed Opex per Well ($k/month)
1.91	Variable Opex per boe ($/Boe)
0	Steam per boe ($/Boe)
0.30	Severance Tax ($boe)
2.6	Ad Valorem Tax (%)
660	* Gross D&C ($M/well)

Non-Thermal Diatomite



Belridge

Type Curve

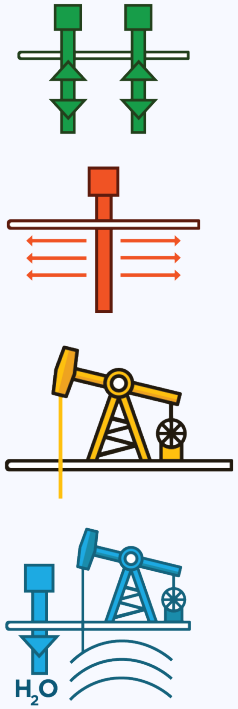
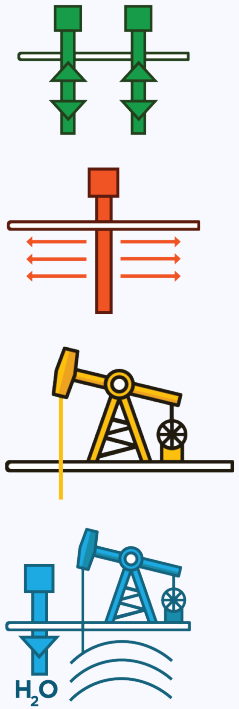
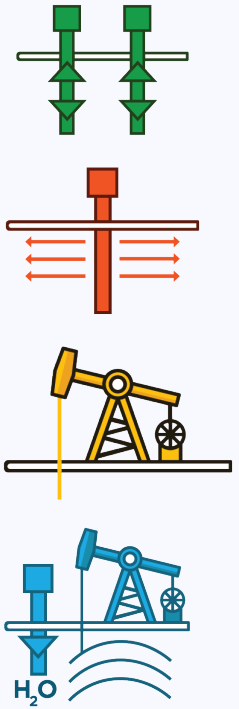


* Includes 1/3 of an Injector cost. Injectors do not carry production in their forecast, as they provide pressure support only.

[1] Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information

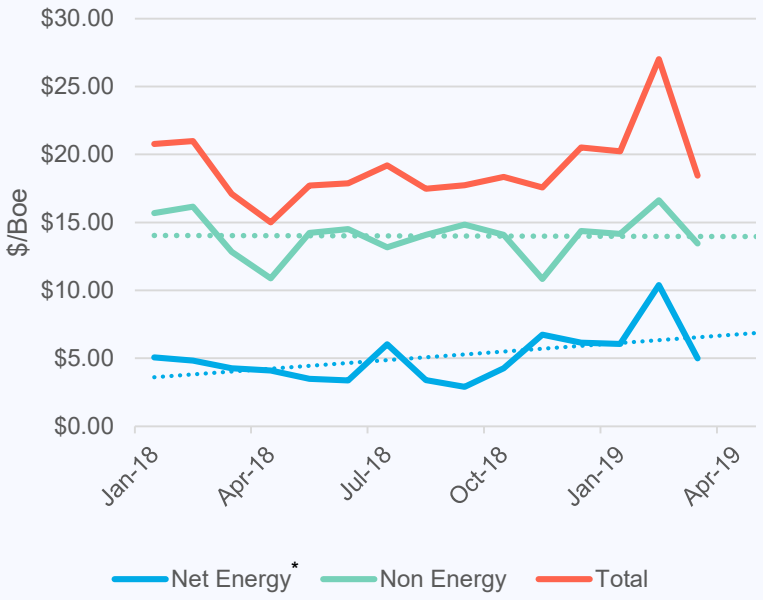
[1] DOGGR, EIA & Company Estimations

California Permitting Process

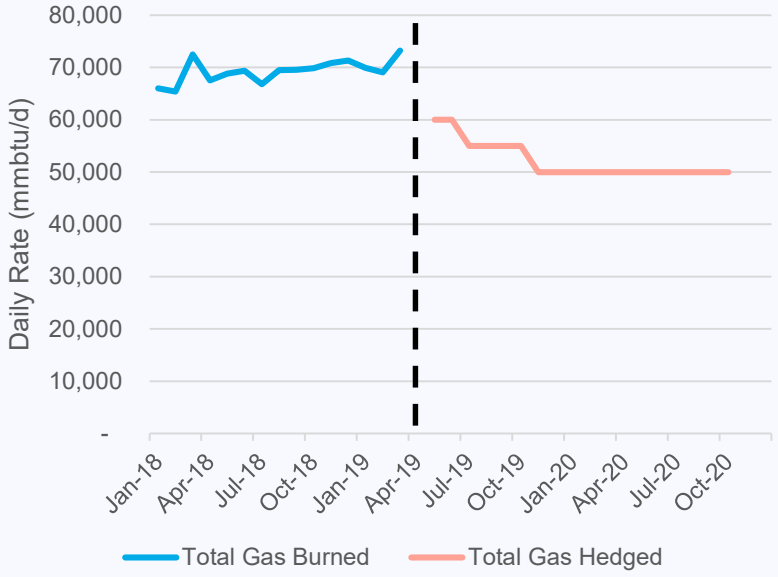
UIC Permit	Drilling Permit	AE Permit	Well Stimulation Permit
			
Done in development areas. Proceeding in expansion areas <u>as expected</u>	Ongoing <u>as expected</u>	Done in all fields except MWSS where it is in progress <u>as expected</u>	Working with agencies to obtain consistent planning timing

How Berry Manages Operating Expense

- Consistent non-energy operating expense



- Increased hedged gas to manage the energy portion of operating expense
- ~75% of fuel hedged through October 2020



*Net Energy = Fuel minus electricity revenue and including gas hedging impact

Modeling Berry's Gas Consumption Costs

Berry Gas Consumption Overview

Berry consumes ~70,000 mmbtu/d in California

- 10,000 - 12,000 mmbtu/d is priced at Socal Citygate (Futures contracted quoted on ICE, Daily Price in Platts)
- 58,000 – 60,000 mmbtu/d is priced at Kern, Delivered (Platts)

The cost is offset by:

- Cogen PPAs
  - Berry operates 3 cogen facilities with PPAs.
  - The gas consumed is priced on Kern, Delivered and Socal Citygate. The price received under the agreements varies seasonally, however an effective assumption is that it covers 10,000 - 15,000 mmbtu/d at a Socal Citygate price.
- Financial Hedge - Berry has swaps directly linked to California gas purchase prices. Hedges include Kern, Delivered and Socal Citygate positions.
  - Q3 19 – 55,000 mmbtu/d hedged at $2.99/mmbtu
  - Q4 19 - 51,667 mmbtu/d hedged at $3.04/mmbtu
  - Jan 2020 – Oct 2020 - 50,000 mmbtu/d hedged at $3.06/mmbtu
- Equity Production in Rockies
  - Berry produces and sells gas in the Rockies.

Gas Estimate Example – Jan 19

Berry's energy cost can be estimated by the following formula:

Energy Cost = Gas Consumption – Cogen Impact +/- Hedge Impact

	Price	Volume Assumptions		Cost Estimate
	$/mmbtu	mmbtu/d	mmbtu	$
Kern, Delivered	3.75	60,000	1,860,000	6,980,766
Socal Citygate	4.83	10,000	310,000	1,495,750
Consumption Estimate	**3.91**	**70,000**	**2,170,000**	**8,476,516**
Cogen Impact	4.83	15,000	465,000	2,243,625
Financial Hedge	2.65	15,000	465,000	511,407
Cost Offset Estimate		**30,000**	**930,000**	**2,755,032**
Berry Energy Cost	**2.64**	**70,000**	**2,170,000**	**5,721,484**

Berry Petroleum Corporation

Uinta

444 / 1237	Number of Wells (Tier 1/Total)
0	Number of 2019 Wells
95 / 78	Average Avg WI/NRI
5,000 – 8,000	Depth (ft.)
10	Days to Drill (Days)

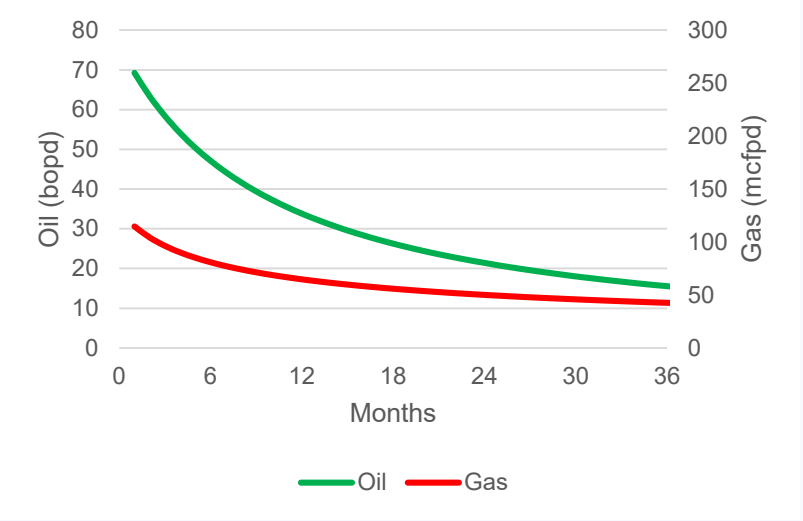
90	Gross IP Production (Boe/d)
0	Time to Peak Rate (Months)
103	Gross EUR[1] (MBoe)
81	% Oil
(14.30)	Brent Differential ($/bbl)
37	NGL Differential (% Brent)
(0.47)	NYMEX Differential ($/mcf)
1,692	Fixed Opex per Well ($k/month)
8.40	Variable Opex per boe ($/Boe)
2.5	Ad Valorem Tax
1,400	Gross D&C ($M/well)

Green River/Wasatch

Well Type
Vertical

Completion type
Low intensity hydraulic stimulation

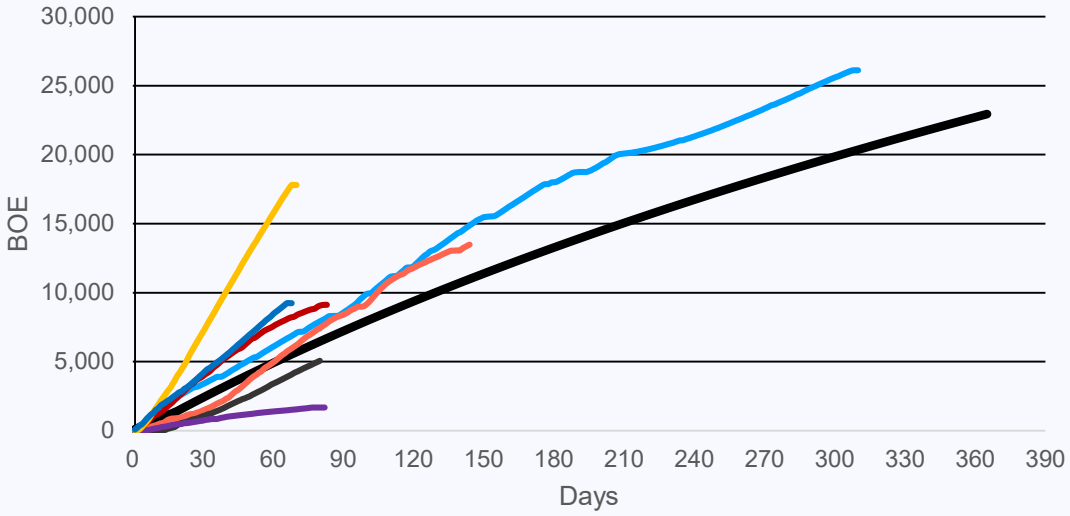
Type Curve



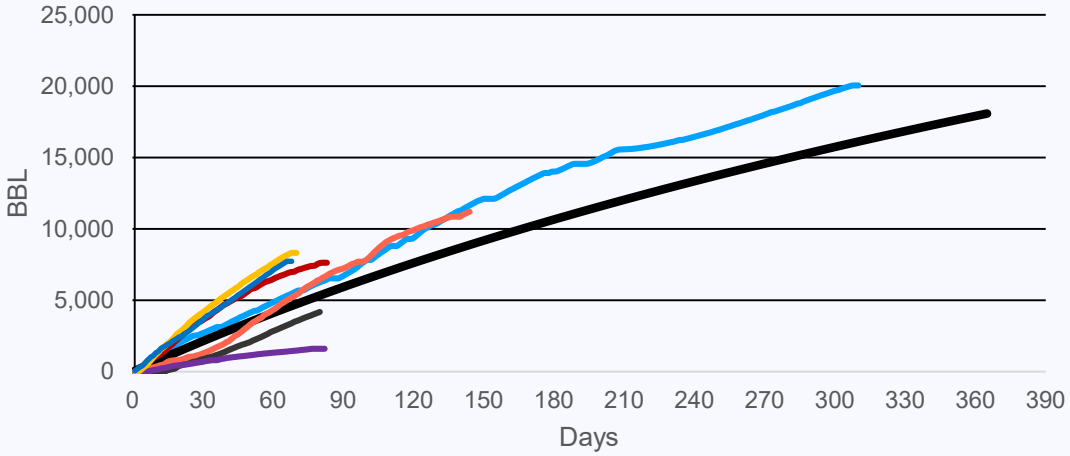
[1] Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information
[1] DOGGR, EIA & Company Estimations

Uinta Outperforming Expectations

BOE Cum



Oil Cum

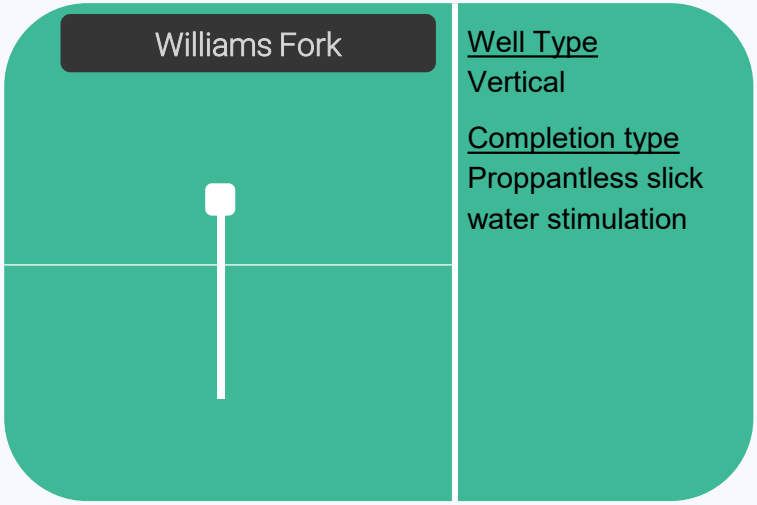


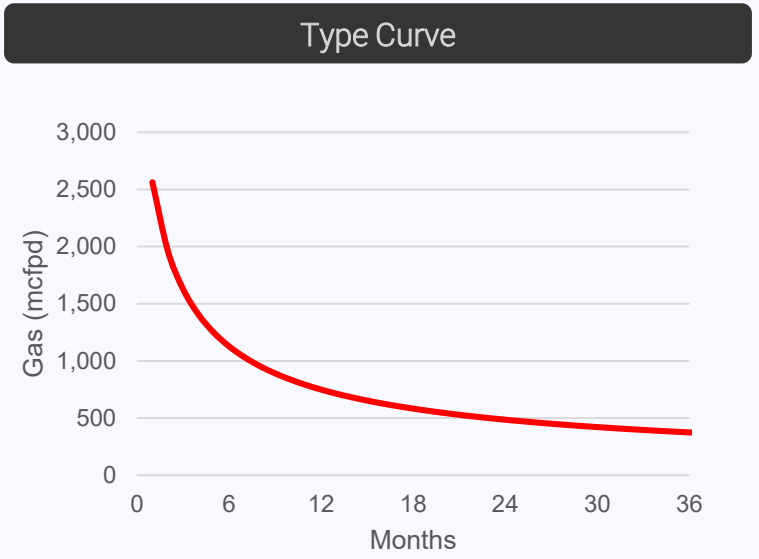
Berry Petroleum Corporation

Piceance

0 / 870	Number of Wells (Tier 1/Total)
0	Number of 2019 Wells
95 / 79	Average WI/NRI
7,500 – 12,500	Depth (ft.)
8	Days to Drill (Days)

2.65	Gross IP Production (mmcf/d)
0	Time to Peak Rate (Months)
2,000	Gross EUR[1] (mmcf)
99	% Gas
(11.67)	Brent Differential ($/bbl)
(0.36)	NYMEX Differential ($/mcf)
3,450	Fixed Opex per Well ($k/month)
0.14	Variable Opex per boe ($/mcf)
5.20	Ad Valorem Tax
1,700	Gross D&C ($m/well)



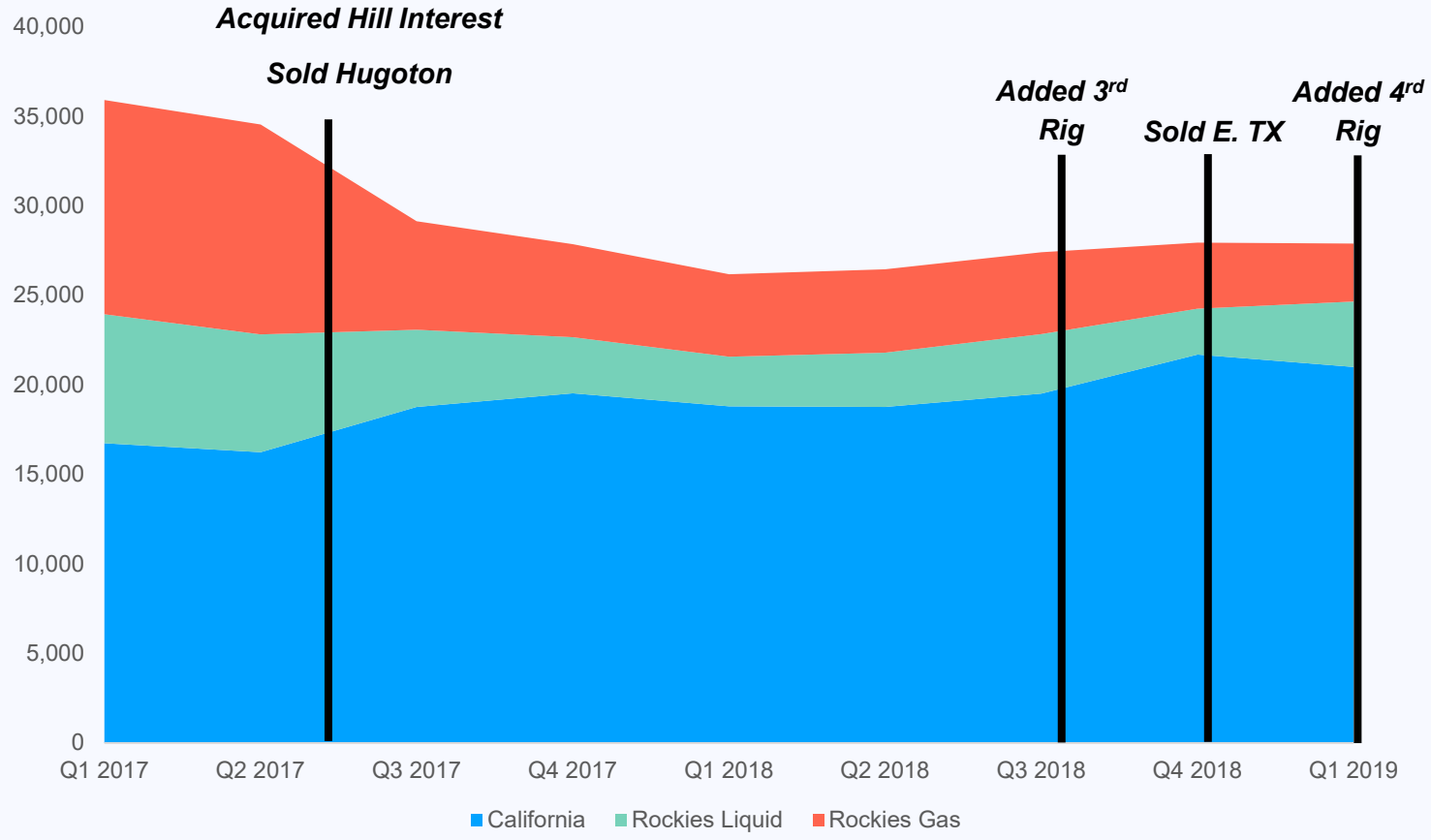


[1] Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information
[1] DOGGR, EIA & Company Estimations

Commitment to the Plan Leads to Expected Results

Berry Total Production

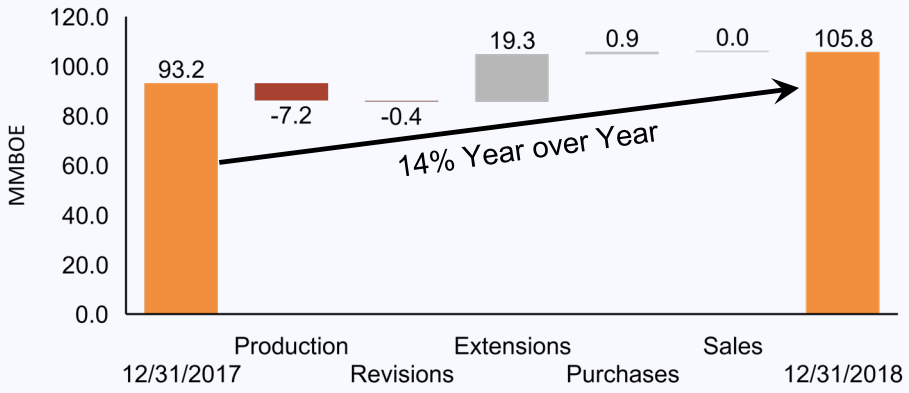
- California development was 87% of Q1 ‘19 capital
  - California production grew 12% Q1 ‘18 to Q1 ‘19
  - Q1 ‘19 total company production averaged 27.8 Mboe/D
- California continues to be our focus with an estimated 96% of 2019 development capital



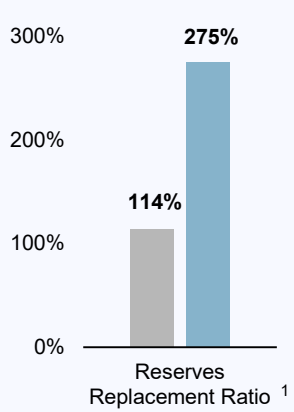
Proved Reserves

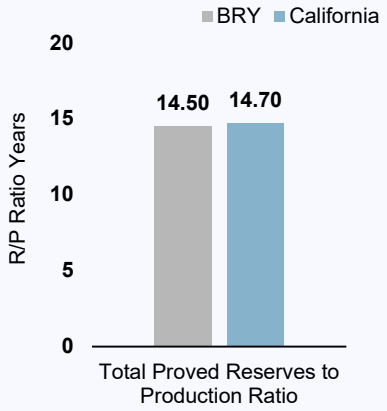
YE 2018 Results – D&M View of Assets

California Reserve Reconciliation

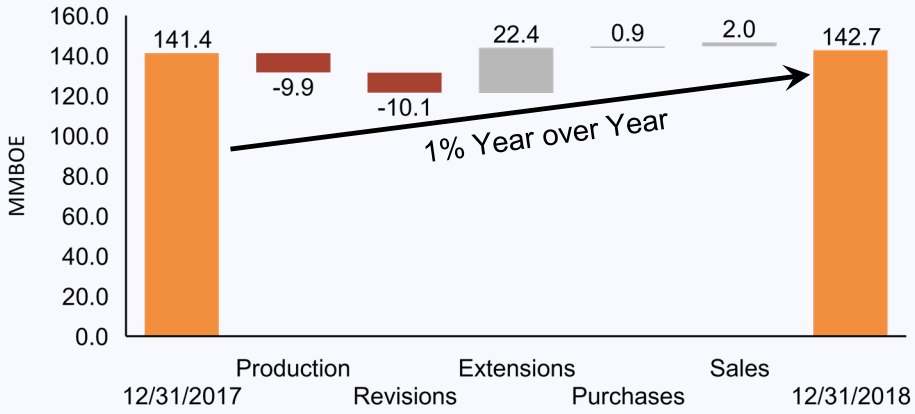


Replacement Metrics

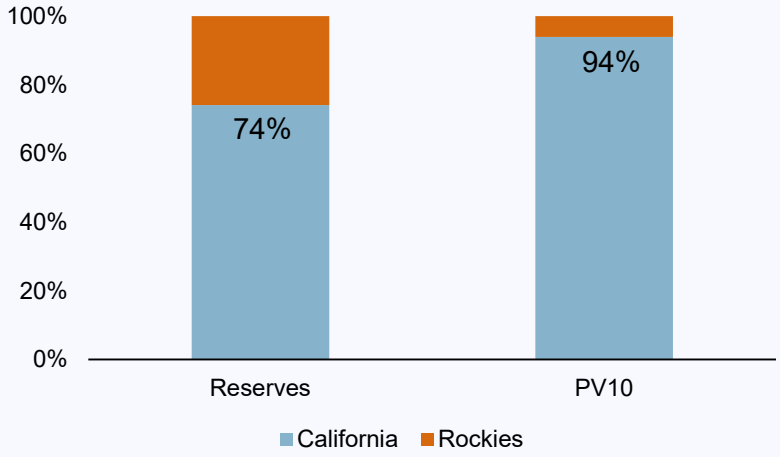




Total Berry Reserve Reconciliation



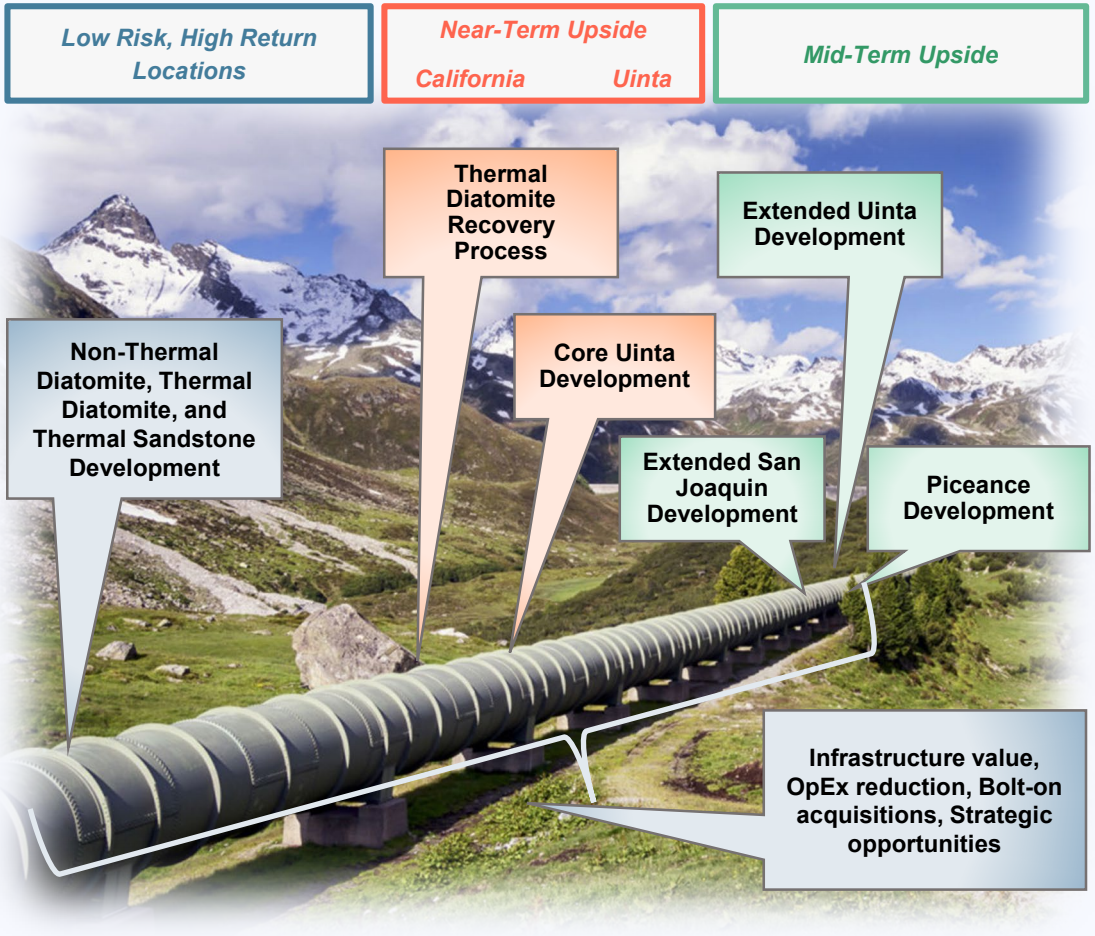
Reserves & Value



[1]Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information

Portfolio Management - Growth Opportunities

- "Protect and Grow the Base"
  - Thermal Sandstones
  - Thermal Diatomite
  - Non-Thermal Diatomite
- Thermal diatomite recovery process
- Uinta opportunities
- Piceance opportunities
- Infrastructure value and OPEX reductions
- Bolt-on acquisitions
- Strategic opportunities



Value Generation Through Growth

Disciplined Acquisitions and Divestitures

Divestments – coring up post-emergence

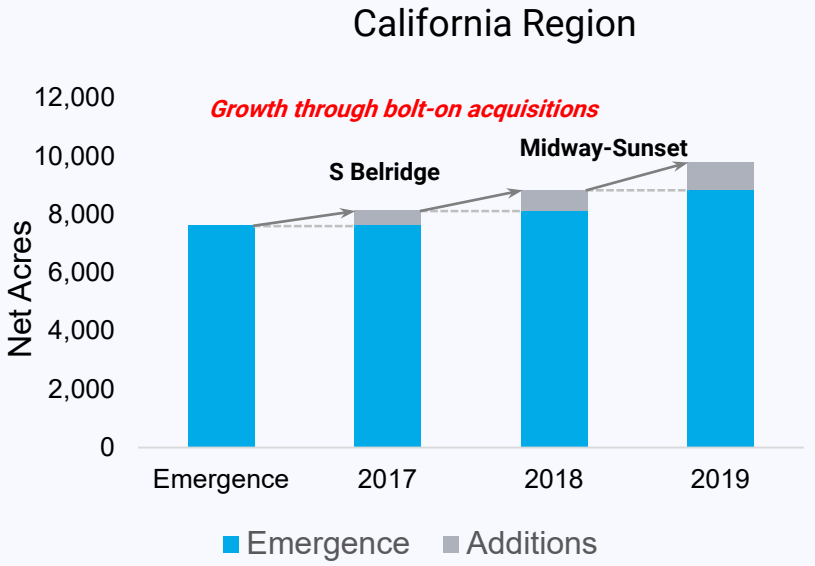
- Hugoton
- East Texas

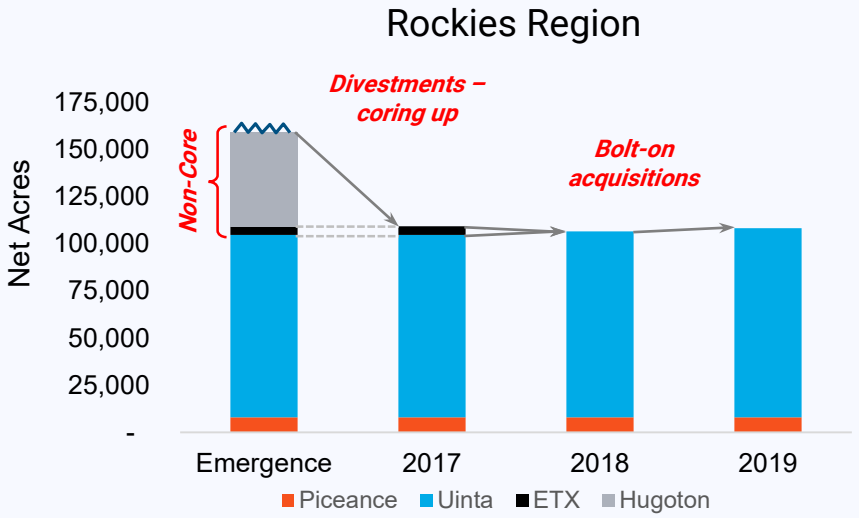
Continued growth through bolt-ons

- South Belridge Hill property
- Midway Sunset acquisitions
- Uinta acquisitions

Position Berry for strategic opportunities

- Natural consolidator in California





Meet our Asset Managers

Jacob Farewell – California Asset Manager

Zac Hale - California Asset Manager

Kent Fink - Rockies Asset Manager

Berry Petroleum Corporation

Financial Review

Cary Baetz

EVP & Chief Financial Officer

Our Financial Policy

Prudent Balance Sheet Management

- Target Net Debt to EBITDA of 1.0 – 2.0x or lower through commodity price cycles
- Deleveraging through organic growth and excess free cash flow

Return Capital to Shareholders via Meaningful Quarterly Dividend

- Intend to return capital to shareholders in meaningful amounts
- Targeting an attractive dividend yield

Capital Spend

- Fund maintenance organically while producing positive Levered Free Cash Flow
- Use other sources of capital for acquisitions that support the long-term leverage profile
- Maintain capital flexibility; we can and we are committed to cut capex in a downturn

We Have Significant Financial Flexibility Through the Price Cycle

The Plan at Each Price

>$60

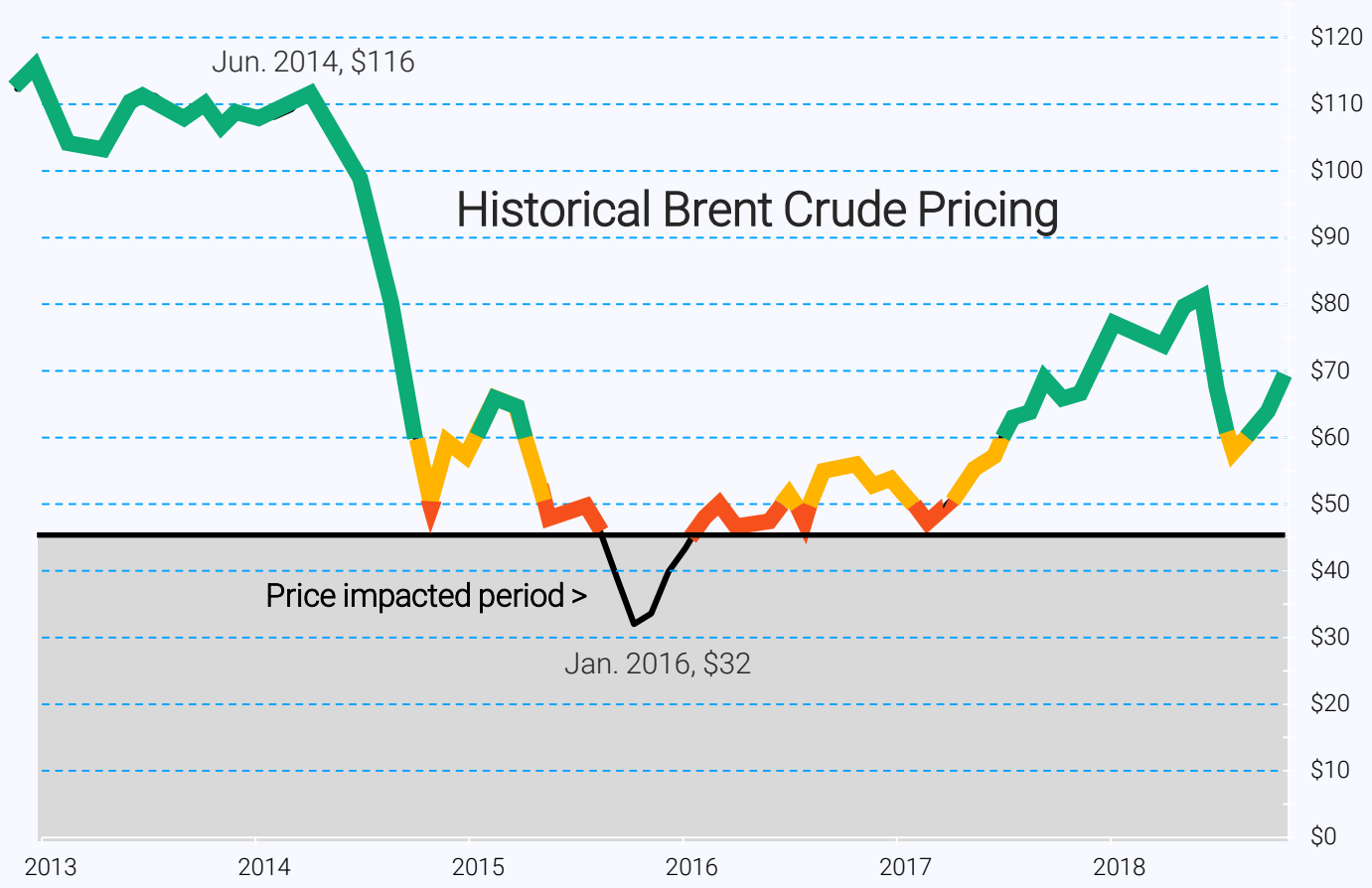
Accelerate development program, pursue accretive acquisitions and bolt-ons, purchase debt in the open market, explore returning capital to shareholders +

>$50 <$60

Fund planned development program +

>$45 <$50

Sustain production*, Pay interest, pay current dividend



** We estimate ~$10 per Boe in annual capital to keep production volumes flat over the next three years*

Berry Petroleum Corporation

Key Company Highlights

	Q1 2019	Full Year 2018
Capital Expenditures	$49mm	$148mm
Wells Drilled	96 100% California development	232 88% California development
Production Mboe/d	27.8 87% Oil 76% California	27.0 82% Oil 73% California
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$69mm	$258mm

[1]*Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information*

Berry Petroleum Corporation

2018 Key Area Highlights

	California	Rockies Excluding East Texas
Operating Income[1]	$227mm 93% California	$19mm
Daily Production Mboe/d	19.7 100% Oil	6.7 36% Oil
Capital Expenditures	$126mm 88% California	$17mm
Proved Reserves Mboe	106 74% California	37
PV-10[2]	$2,027mm 94% California	$125mm

1 Operating income includes oil, natural gas, and NGL sales, offset by operating expenses, general and administrative expenses, DD&A, and taxes other than income taxes
2 see *https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap* for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures

Kern Delivered Gas Monthly Average Price

Future gas price spikes are managed

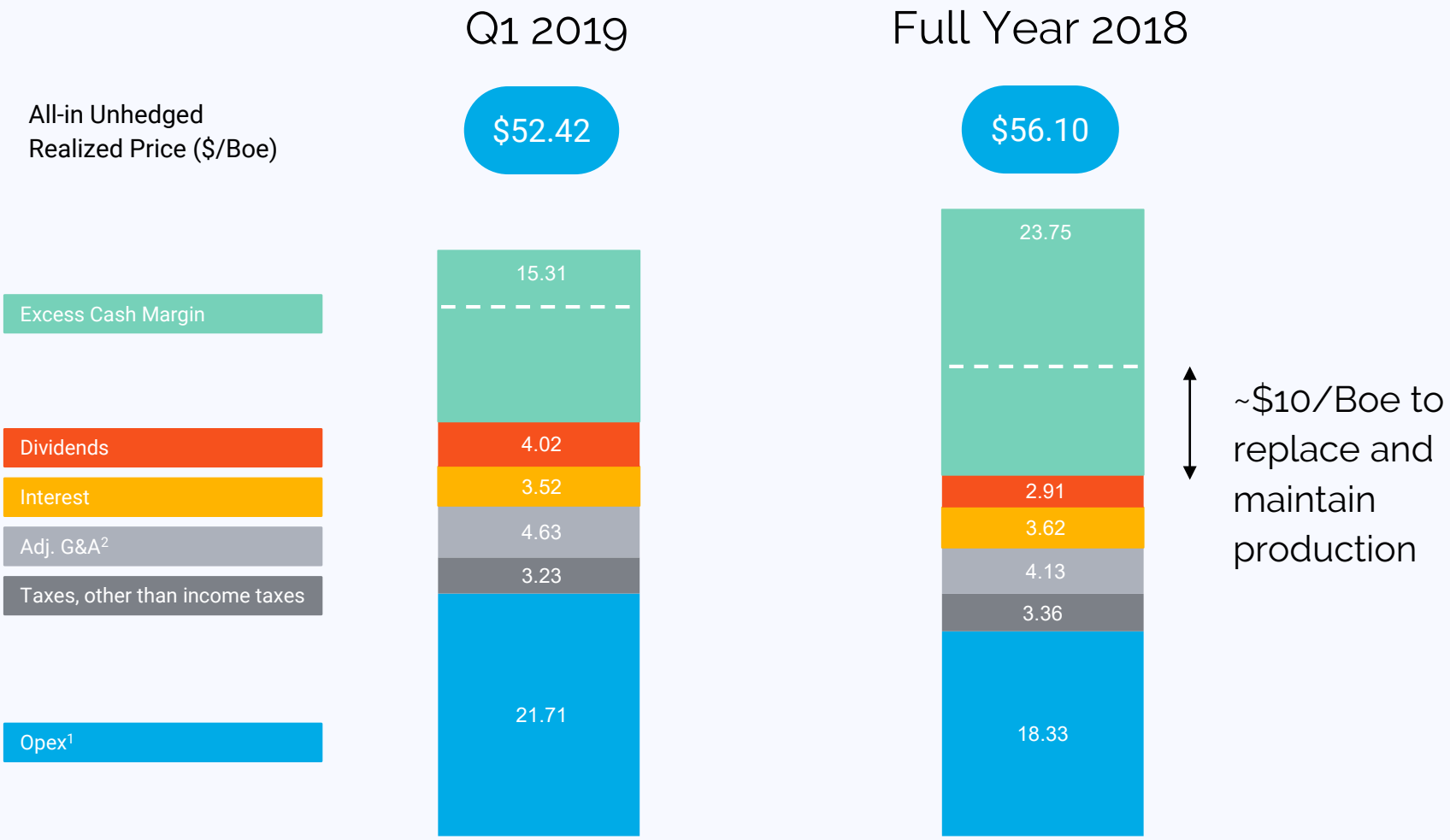
Purchased fuel contracts

¾ of fuel needs through October 2020

~$3.00/mmbtu

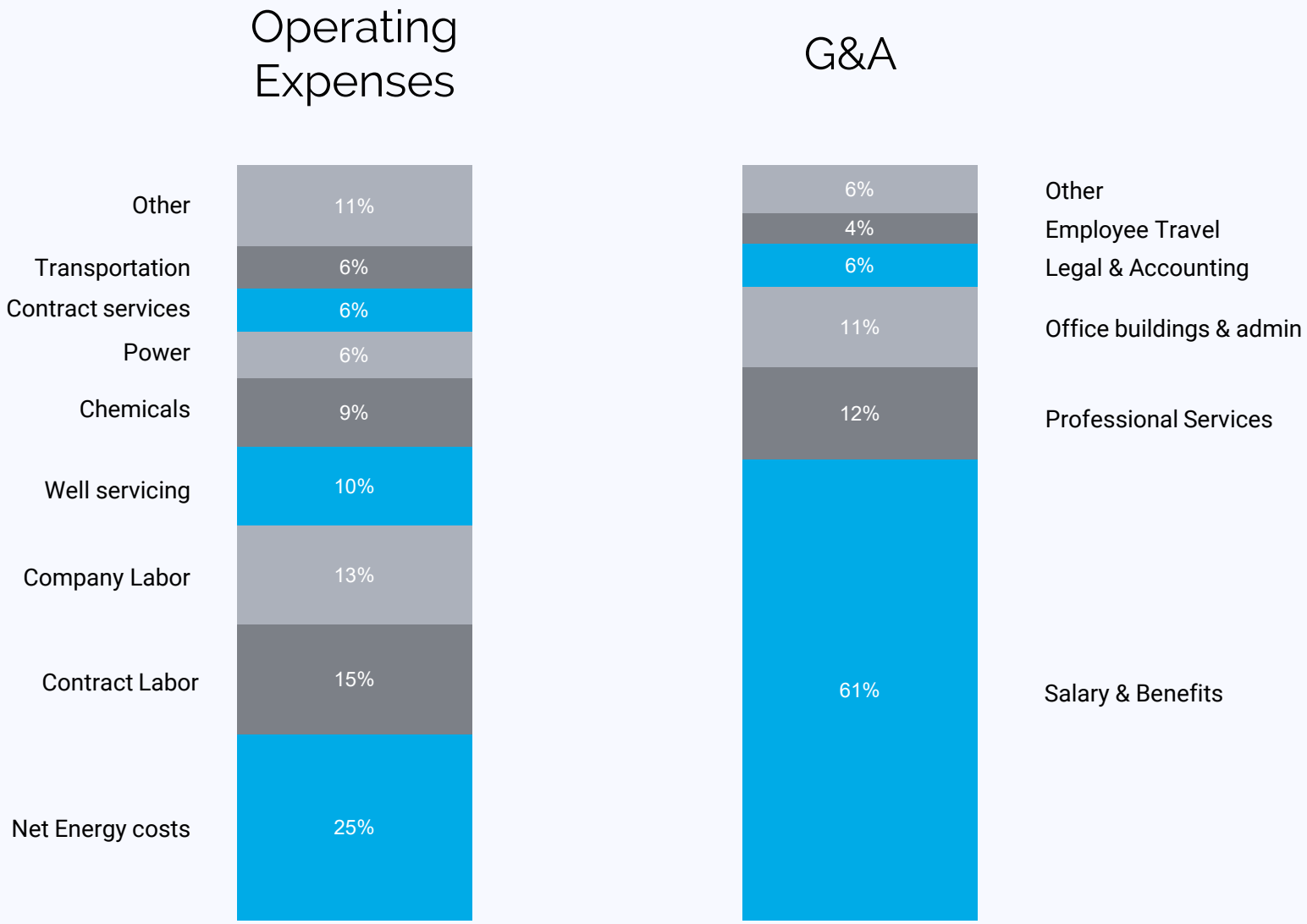
Source: Platts

Strong Oil-Driven Cash Margins are Backed by a Stable Cost Structure



[1] *We define Operating Expenses as LOE, electricity expense, transportation expense, and marketing expense, net of electricity, transportation and marketing sales, as well as derivative settlements (received or paid) for gas purchases.* [2]Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information

Cost Component Breakdown

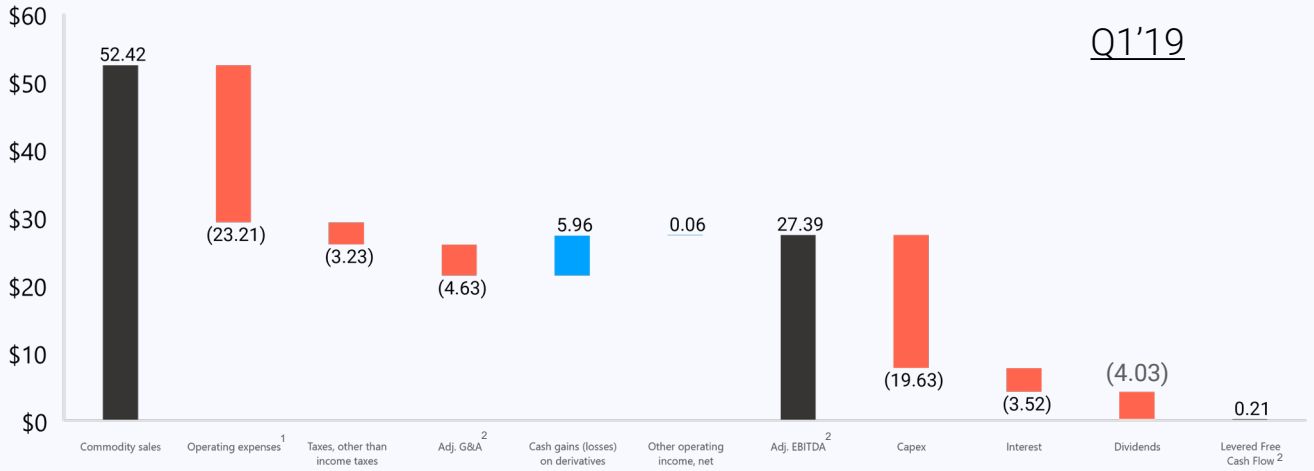


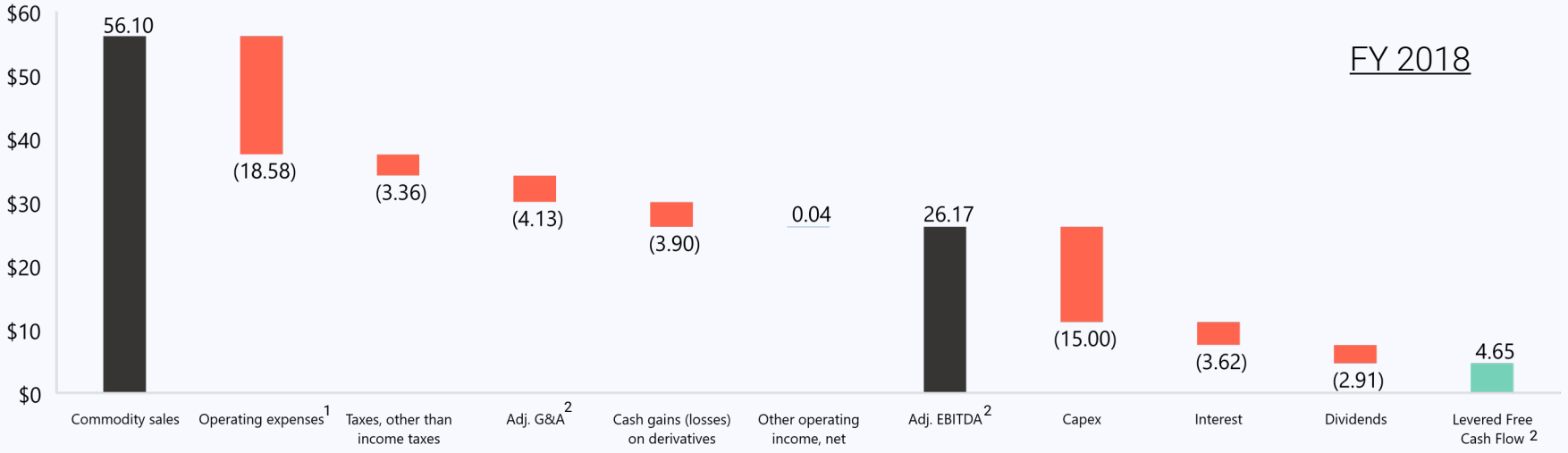
Note: Salary & Benefits includes non-cash stock compensation expense; full G&A includes non-recurring restructuring and other costs

Levered Free Cash Flow

$ / BOE

Our Calculation of Levered Free Cash Flow (Hedged) Includes Interest & Dividends

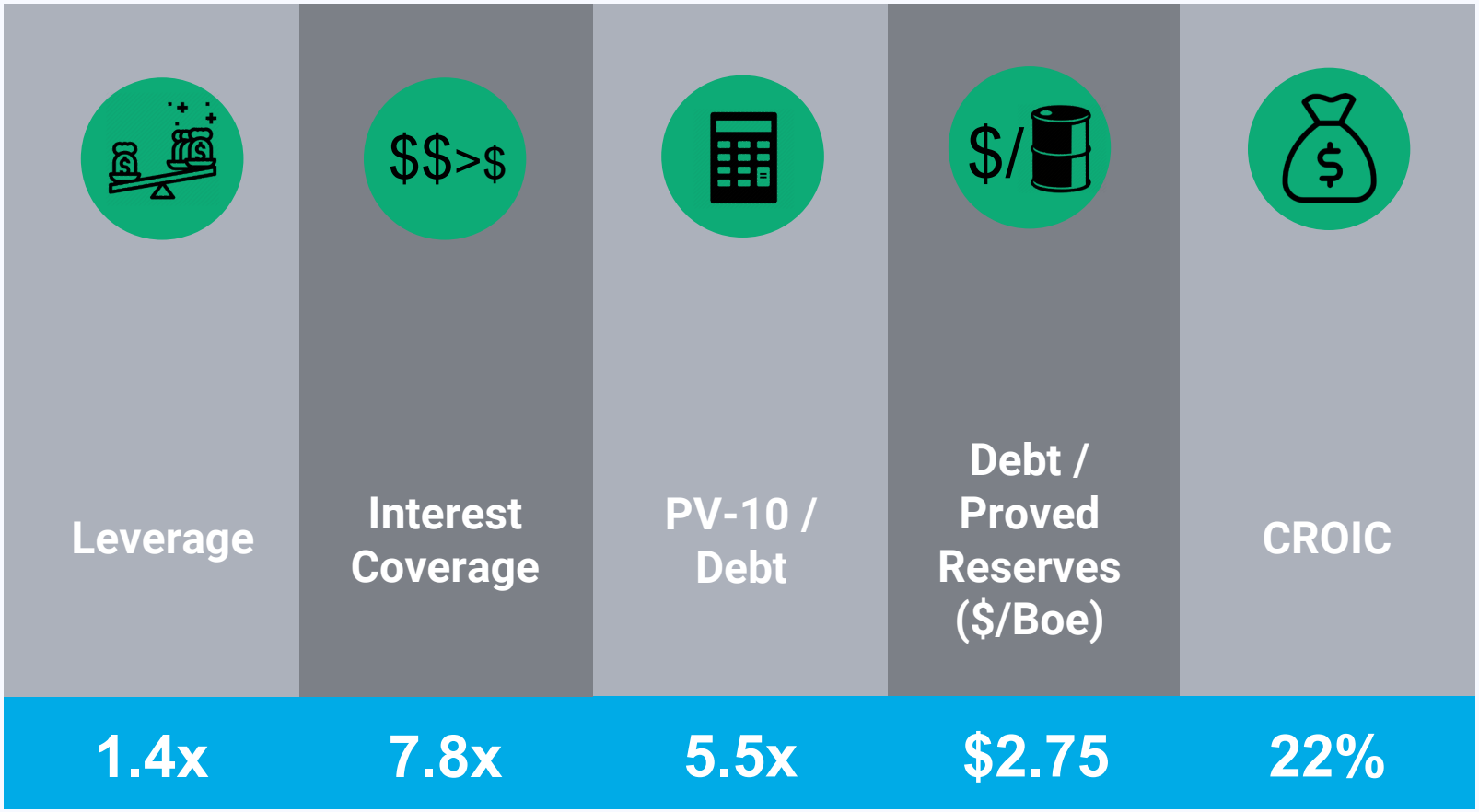




[1] We define Operating Expenses as LOE, electricity expense, transportation expense, and marketing expense, net of electricity, transportation and marketing sales, as well as derivative settlements (received or paid) on gas purchases; in the graphs above cash derivative settlements on gas purchase are included in Cash gains (losses) on derivatives and are not included in Operating expenses

[2] *See https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures for* Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted G&A, and Levered Free Cash Flow

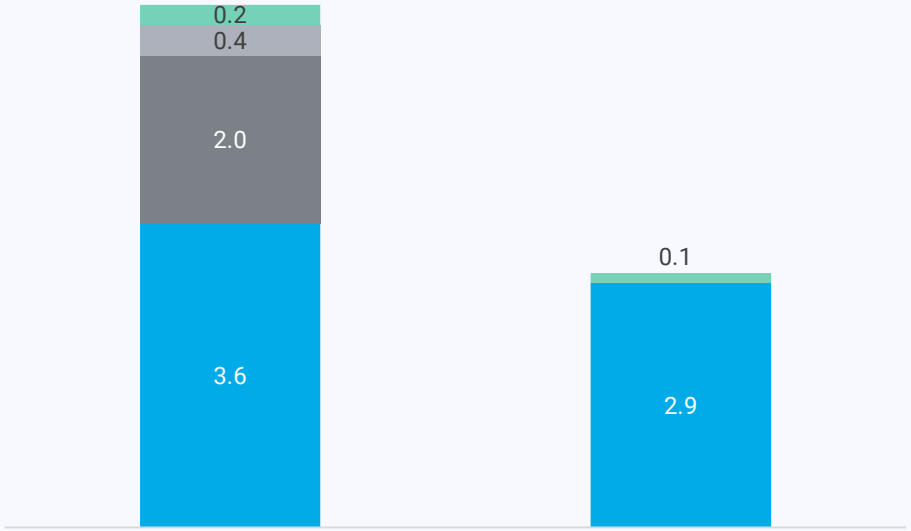
Q1'19 Credit Metrics



Leverage: Long-term debt / TTM Adj. EBITDA
Interest coverage = TTM Adj. EBITDA / TTM Interest expense
Proved Reserves and PV-10 estimates are based on SEC'18 prices of $71.50 Brent & $3.10 Henry Hub
CROIC: TTM Cash Returned on Invested Capital = (Net cash provided by operating activities before working capital + Interest + non-recurring items) divided by (Average Stockholder's Equity + Average Net Debt)
(See https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for reconciliation to GAAP for Adjusted EBITDA, PV-10, and CROIC)

Prudent & Proactive Commodity Price Risk Management

Oil hedging volumes in MMBbl
As of 5/13/2019

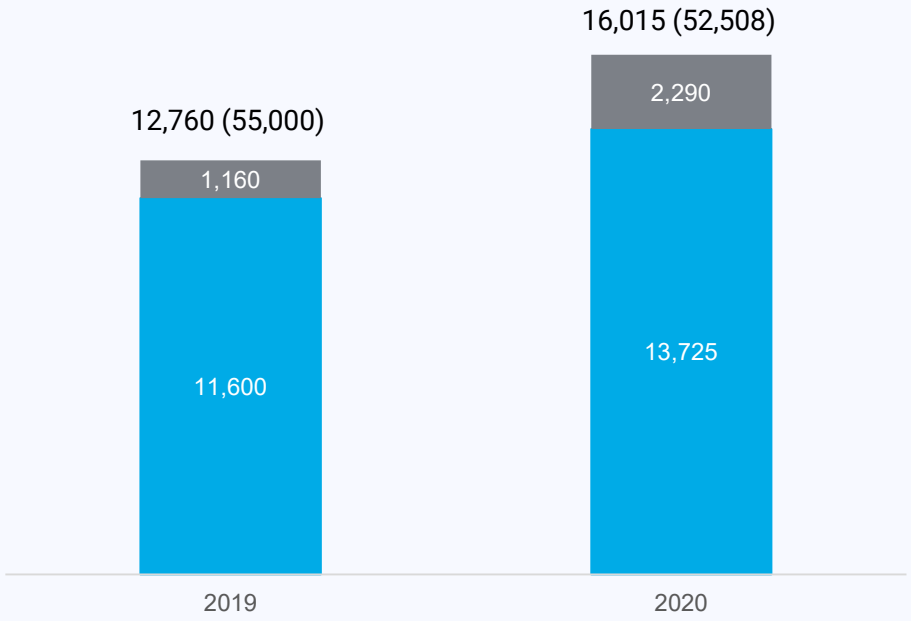


	2019	2020
Brent Swaps	$72.79	$67.66
Brent Puts	55.43	-
Brent Calls	75.56	-
WTI Swaps	61.75	61.75

Note: Excludes Basis Swaps

Prudent & Proactive Commodity Price Risk Management

Purchased Gas hedging volumes in kMMBtu (MMBtu/day)
As of 5/13/2019



Kern, Delivered	$2.90	$2.98
SoCal Citygate	3.80	3.80

Note: Gas hedging through October 2020

2019E Guidance

	Low		High
Average Daily Production (MBoe/d)	28		31
% Oil		~86%	
Operating Expenses ($/Boe)	$ 18.00	.	$ 19.50
Taxes, Other than Income Taxes ($/Boe)	$ 4.25	.	$ 4.75
Adjusted General & Administrative Expenses[1] ($/Boe)	$ 4.25	.	$ 4.75
Capital Expenditures ($ millions)	$ 195	.	$ 225
CROIC[2]	18%	.	24%

[1] The GAAP financial measure, General and Administrative Expense is not accessible for Adjusted General and Administrative Expense on a forward-looking basis. Berry cannot reasonably predict the non-recurring items in General and Administrative Expenses. Because of the uncertainty and variability of the nature and amount of future adjustments, which could be significant, Berry is unable to provide a reconciliation of these measures without unreasonable effort.

[2] Please see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and other important information

Appendix

For reconciliations of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see https://ir.berrypetroleum.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap

Berry's Poso Creek field, California

Disclaimer

This presentation includes forward-looking statements involving risks and uncertainties that could materially affect our expected results of operations, liquidity, cash flows and business prospects. Such statements specifically include our expectations of our future financial position, liquidity, cash flows, results of operations and business strategy, potential acquisition opportunities, other plans and objectives for operations, maintenance capital requirements, expected production and costs, reserves, hedging activities, capital investments, return of capital, improvement of recovery factors and other guidance. Actual results may differ from expectations, sometimes materially, and reported results should not be considered an indication of future performance. You can typically identify forward-looking statements by words such as aim, anticipate, achievable, believe, budget, continue, could, effort, estimate, expect, forecast, goal, guidance, intend, likely, may, might, objective, outlook, plan, potential, predict, project, seek, should, target, will or would and other similar words that reflect the prospective nature of events or outcomes. For any such forward-looking statement that includes a statement of the assumptions or bases underlying such forward-looking statement, we caution that, while we believe such assumptions or bases to be reasonable and make them in good faith, assumed facts or bases almost always vary from actual results, sometimes materially. Material risks that may affect us appear in Risk Factors in our current Annual Report on Form 10-K and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Factors (but not all the factors) that could cause results to differ include:

- volatility of oil, natural gas and NGL prices;
- our ability to obtain permits and otherwise to meet our proposed drilling schedule and to successfully drill wells that produce oil and natural gas in commercially viable quantities;
- price and availability of natural gas;
- changes in laws or regulations;
- our ability to use derivative instruments to manage commodity price risk;
- inability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or to obtain adequate financing to fund capital expenditures and meet working capital requirements;
- the impact of environmental, health and safety, and other governmental regulations, and of current, pending or future legislation;
- uncertainties associated with estimating proved reserves and related future cash flows;
- our ability to replace our reserves through exploration and development activities;
- timely and available drilling and completion equipment and crew availability and access to necessary resources for drilling, completing and operating wells;
- our ability to make acquisitions and successfully integrate any acquired businesses; and
- market fluctuations in electricity prices and the cost of steam.

Except as required by law, we undertake no responsibility to publicly release the result of any revision of our forward-looking statements after the date they are made. All forward-looking statements, are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. This cautionary statement should also be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that we or persons acting on our behalf may issue.

This presentation includes management's projections of certain key operating and financial metrics. Key assumptions underlying these projections include forecasted average ICE (Brent) oil sales prices based on the average first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior 12 months in accordance with SEC guidance. The unweighted arithmetic average first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior 12 months were $71.54 per Bbl ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and $3.10 per MMBtu NYMEX (Henry Hub) for natural gas at December 31, 2018. The volume-weighted average prices over the lives of the properties were $66.49 per Bbl of oil and condensate, $32.87 per Bbl of NGLs and $2.806 per Mcf.

This presentation has been prepared by Berry and includes market data and other statistical information from sources believed by it to be reliable. Some data is also based on Berry's good faith estimates, which are derived from its review of internal sources as well as the independent sources described above. Although Berry believes these sources are reliable, it has not independently verified the information and cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness.

Material assumptions also include a consistent and stable regulatory environment; timely and available drilling and completion equipment and crew availability and access to necessary resources for drilling, completing and operating wells; availability of capital; and accessibility to transport and sell oil and natural gas product to available markets. While Berry believes that these assumptions are reasonable in light of management's current expectations concerning future events, the estimates underlying these assumptions are inherently uncertain and speculative and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties discussed above. This presentation has been prepared by Berry and includes market data and other statistical information from sources believed by it to be reliable, including independent industry publications, government publications or other published independent sources. Some data is also based on Berry's good faith estimates, which are derived from its review of internal sources as well as the independent sources described above. Although Berry believes these sources are reliable, it has not independently verified the information and cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness.

While Berry currently expects that its actual results will be within the ranges described herein, there will be differences between actual and projected results, and actual results may be materially greater or less than those contained in these projections.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures to GAAP

Please see https://berrypetroleum.gcs-web.com/non-gaap-reconciliations-to-gaap for non-GAAP reconciliations to GAAP measures and additional important information.

Commonly Used Terms

The following are abbreviations and definitions of certain terms that may be used in this report, which are commonly used in the oil and natural gas industry:

- "Adjusted EBITDA" is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as earnings before interest expense; income taxes; depreciation, depletion, and amortization; derivative gains or losses net of cash received or paid for scheduled derivative settlements; impairments; stock compensation expense; and other unusual, out-of-period and infrequent items, including gains and losses on sale of assets, restructuring costs and reorganization items.
- "Adjusted G&A" or "Adjusted General and Administrative Expenses" is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as general and administrative expenses adjusted for non-recurring restructuring and other costs and non-cash stock compensation expense.
- "Adjusted Net Income (Loss)" is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as net income (loss) adjusted for derivative gains or losses net of cash received or paid for scheduled derivative settlements, other unusual, out-of-period and infrequent items, including restructuring costs and reorganization items and the income tax expense or benefit of these adjustments using our effective tax rate.
- "API" gravity means the relative density, expressed in degrees, of petroleum liquids based on a specific gravity scale developed by the American Petroleum Institute.
- "basin" means a large area with a relatively thick accumulation of sedimentary rocks.
- "Bbl" means one stock tank barrel, or 42 U.S. gallons liquid volume, used in reference to oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.
- "Bcf" means one billion cubic feet, which is a unit of measurement of volume for natural gas.
- "BLM" is an abbreviation for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
- "Boe" means barrel of oil equivalent, determined using the ratio of one Bbl of oil, condensate or natural gas liquids to six Mcf of natural gas.
- "Boe/d" means Boe per day.
- "Brent" means the reference price paid in U.S. dollars for a barrel of light sweet crude oil produced from the Brent field in the UK sector of the North Sea.
- "Btu" means one British thermal unit—a measure of the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of a one-pound mass of water one degree Fahrenheit at sea level.
- "Completion" means the installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or natural gas.
- "Development drilling or Development well" means a well drilled to a known producing formation in a previously discovered field, usually offsetting a producing well on the same or an adjacent oil and natural gas lease.
- "Diatomite" means a sedimentary rock composed primarily of siliceous, diatom shells.
- "Differential" means an adjustment to the price of oil or natural gas from an established spot market price to reflect differences in the quality and/or location of oil or natural gas.
- "Downspacing" means additional wells drilled between known producing wells to better develop the reservoir.
- "Enhanced oil recovery" means a technique for increasing the amount of oil that can be extracted from a field.
- "EOR" means enhanced oil recovery.
- "Estimated ultimate recovery" or "EUR" means the sum of reserves remaining as of a given date and cumulative production as of that date. EUR is shown on a combined basis for oil and natural gas.
- "Exploration activities" means the initial phase of oil and natural gas operations that includes the generation of a prospect or play and the drilling of an exploration well.
- "Field" means an area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature or stratigraphic condition.
- "Formation" means a layer of rock which has distinct characteristics that differ from those of nearby rock.
- "Fracturing" means mechanically inducing a crack or surface of breakage within rock not related to foliation or cleavage in metamorphic rock in order to enhance the permeability of rocks by connecting pores together.
- "Gas" or "Natural gas" means the lighter hydrocarbons and associated non-hydrocarbon substances occurring naturally in an underground reservoir, which under atmospheric conditions are essentially gases but which may contain liquids.
- "Gross Acres" or "Gross Wells" means the total acres or wells, as the case may be, in which we have a working interest.
- "Horizontal drilling" means a wellbore that is drilled laterally.
- "ICE" means Intercontinental Exchange.
- "Infill drilling" means drilling of an additional well or wells at less than existing spacing to more adequately drain a reservoir.
- "Injection Well" means a well in which water, gas or steam is injected, the primary objective typically being to maintain reservoir pressure and/or improve hydrocarbon recovery.
- "Leases" means full or partial interests in oil or gas properties authorizing the owner of the lease to drill for, produce and sell oil and natural gas in exchange for any or all of rental, bonus and royalty payments. Leases are generally acquired from private landowners (fee leases) and from federal and state governments on acreage held by them.

Commonly Used Terms, Cont:

The following are abbreviations and definitions of certain terms that may be used in this report, which are commonly used in the oil and natural gas industry:

- "MBbl" means one thousand barrels of oil, condensate or NGLs.
- "MBoe" means one thousand barrels of oil equivalent.
- "MBoe/d" means MBoe per day.
- "Mcf" means one thousand cubic feet, which is a unit of measurement of volume for natural gas.
- "MMBbl" means one million barrels of oil, condensate or NGLs.
- "MMBoe" means one million barrels of oil equivalent.
- "MMBtu" means one million Btus.
- "MMcf" means one million cubic feet, which is a unit of measurement of volume for natural gas.
- "MMcf/d" means MMcf per day.
- "MW" means megawatt.
- "MWSS" means the Midway Sunset Field in the California San Joaquin Basin
- "Net Acres" or "Net Wells" is the sum of the fractional working interests owned in gross acres or wells, as the case may be, expressed as whole numbers and fractions thereof.
- "Net revenue interest" means all of the working interests, less all royalties, overriding royalties, non-participating royalties, net profits interest or similar burdens on or measured by production from oil and natural gas.
- "NGL" means natural gas liquids, which are the hydrocarbon liquids contained within natural gas.
- "NYMEX" means New York Mercantile Exchange.
- "Oil" means crude oil or condensate.
- "Operator" means the individual or company responsible to the working interest owners for the exploration, development and production of an oil or natural gas well or lease.
- "PDNP" is an abbreviation for proved developed non-producing.
- "PDP" is an abbreviation for proved developed producing.
- "Permeability" means the ability, or measurement of a rock's ability, to transmit fluids.
- "Porosity" means the total pore volume per unit volume of rock.
- "PPA" is an abbreviation for power purchase agreement.
- "Production costs" means costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities, including depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of operating and maintaining those wells and related equipment and facilities. For a complete definition of production costs, refer to the SEC's Regulation S-X, Rule 4-10(a)(20).
- "Productive well" means a well that is producing oil, natural gas or NGLs or that is capable of production.
- "Proppant" means sized particles mixed with fracturing fluid to hold fractures open after a hydraulic fracturing treatment.
- "Proved undeveloped drilling location" means a site on which a development well can be drilled consistent with spacing rules for purposes of recovering proved undeveloped reserves.
- "Realized price" means the cash market price less all expected quality, transportation and demand adjustments.
- "Reasonable certainty" means a high degree of confidence. For a complete definition of reasonable certainty, refer to the SEC's Regulation S-X, Rule 4-10(a)(24).
- "SEC Pricing" means pricing calculated using oil and natural gas price parameters established by current guidelines of the SEC and accounting rules based on the unweighted arithmetic average of oil and natural gas prices as of the first day of each of the 12 months ended on the given date.
- "Spacing" means the distance between wells producing from the same reservoir. Spacing is often expressed in terms of acres, e.g., 40-acre spacing, and is often established by regulatory agencies.
- "Steamflood" means cyclic or continuous steam injection.
- "Workover" means maintenance on a producing well to restore or increase production.

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