



Berry
Petroleum
Corporation

Berry Technical Presentation

July 2018

Disclaimer

The information in this presentation includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could materially affect our expected results of operations, liquidity, cash flows and business prospects. Such statements specifically include our expectations as to 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 and other guidance. Actual results may differ from anticipated results, 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 our results of operations and financial position appear in Risk Factors in our final prospectus dated July 25, 2018 as filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on July 27, 2018 (the "prospectus").

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

- * volatility of oil, natural gas and NGL prices;
- * inability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or to obtain adequate financing to fund capital expenditures and meet working capital requirements;
- * price and availability of natural gas;
- * our ability to use derivative instruments to manage commodity price risk;
- * impact of environmental, health and safety, and other governmental regulations, and of current or pending legislation;
- * uncertainties associated with estimating proved reserves and related future cash flows;
- * our inability to replace our reserves through exploration and development activities;
- * our ability to meet our proposed drilling schedule and to successfully drill wells that produce oil and natural gas in commercially viable quantities;
- * effects of competition;
- * our ability to make acquisitions and successfully integrate any acquired businesses;
- * market fluctuations in electricity prices and the cost of steam;
- * asset impairments from commodity price declines;
- * large or multiple customer defaults on contractual obligations, including defaults resulting from actual or potential insolvencies;
- * geographical concentration of our operations;
- * our ability to improve our financial results and profitability following our emergence from bankruptcy and other risks and uncertainties related to our emergence from bankruptcy;
- * changes in tax laws;
- * impact of derivatives legislation affecting our ability to hedge;
- * ineffectiveness of internal controls;
- * concerns about climate change and other air quality issues;
- * catastrophic events;
- * litigation;
- * our ability to retain key members of our senior management and key technical employees;
- * information technology failures or cyber attacks;

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, expressed or implied, included in this report 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 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.

Proved reserve data included in this presentation is based on a proved reserves report prepared by DeGoyler and MacNaughton as of December 31, 2017 and its addendum dated June 28, 2018. Unless otherwise noted or suggested by context, reserve estimates were prepared in accordance with current SEC rules and regulations regarding oil, natural gas and NGL reserve reporting. Reserve engineering is a process of estimating underground accumulations of hydrocarbons that cannot be measured in an exact way. The accuracy of any reserve estimate depends on the quality of available data, the interpretation of such data and price and cost assumptions made by reserve engineers. In addition, the results of drilling, testing and production activities may justify revisions of estimates that were made previously. If significant, such revisions could impact Berry's strategy and change the schedule of any further production and development drilling. Accordingly, reserve estimates may differ significantly from the quantities of oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered. Estimated Ultimate Recovery, or "EUR," refers to estimates of the sum of reserves remaining as of a given date and cumulative production as of that date from a currently producing or hypothetical future well, as applicable. These quantities do not necessarily constitute or represent reserves as defined by the SEC.

Disclaimer (Cont.)

Berry's estimated net proved Strip Pricing reserves were prepared on the same basis as Berry's SEC reserves, except for the use of pricing based on closing monthly futures prices as reported on the ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and NYMEX Henry Hub for natural gas on May 31, 2018. Berry's Strip Pricing oil, natural gas and NGL reserves were determined using index prices for natural gas and oil, respectively, as of May 31, 2018 without giving effect to derivative transactions. The average future prices for benchmark commodities used in determining Berry's Strip Pricing reserves were \$74.59 per Bbl for oil and NGLs for 2018, \$72.98 for 2019, \$69.15 for 2020 and \$66.49 for 2021 thereafter, on the ICE (Brent), and \$2.94 per MMBtu for natural gas for 2018, \$2.75 for 2019, \$2.68 for 2020 and \$2.66 for 2021 thereafter, on the NYMEX Henry Hub. The volume-weighted average prices over the lives of the properties were \$61.67 per barrel of oil and condensate, \$19.49 per barrel of NGL and \$1.943 per thousand cubic feet of gas. We have taken into account pricing differentials reflective of the market environment, and NGL pricing used in determining Berry's Strip Pricing reserves was approximately ICE (Brent) for oil less \$49.00. Berry believes that the use of forward prices provides investors with additional useful information about our reserves, as the forward prices are based on the market's forward-looking expectations of oil and natural gas prices as of a certain date. Strip Pricing futures prices are not necessarily an accurate projection of future oil and gas prices. Investors should be careful to consider forward prices in addition to, and not as a substitute for, SEC prices, when considering our oil and natural gas reserves. For a comparison of Strip Pricing to SEC Pricing, please see slides 33-34.

Berry uses PV-10, a supplemental financial measure that is not presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), in this presentation, which reflects the present value of its estimated future net revenues to be generated from the production of proved reserves, determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC, without giving effect to non-property related expenses such as general and administrative expenses, debt service and depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, exploration expenses and hedging activities, discounted at 10% per year before income taxes. GAAP does not prescribe any corresponding measure for PV-10 of reserves as of an interim date or on any basis other than SEC prices. As a result, it is not practical for us to reconcile PV-10 using Strip Pricing as of May 31, 2018 to GAAP standardized measure.

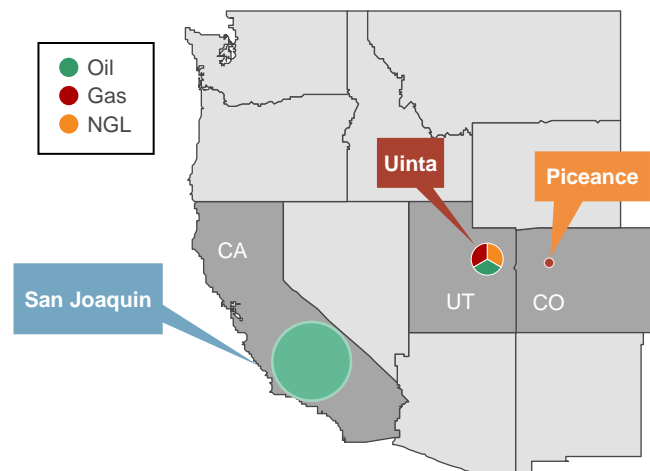
The type curves provided in this presentation are prepared by Berry's internal reserve engineers by conducting a decline curve analysis of production results from Berry's wells to generate an arithmetic mean of historical production for each project. Berry relied on the production results through February 1, 2018 for its own wells that it submitted to the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources of the California Department of Conservation ("DOGGR"), which results are publicly available at maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/#openModal, to generate the type curves, and these wells are listed on slides 31-33 of this presentation. These type curves were not relied upon by DeGoyler and MacNaughton in preparing its reserves report dated as of December 31, 2017 or the addendum to that report dated as of June 28, 2018, and DeGoyler and MacNaughton has not reviewed the type curves included in this presentation. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on Berry's type curves presented herein, and Berry's actual production results and ultimate recoveries may differ substantially.



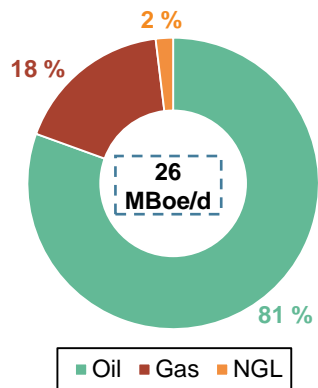
Berry Petroleum: A U.S. Onshore Conventional Oil Company

- Conventional, oil-driven, Western United States focused
- Brent-influenced oil pricing dynamics
- Long production history and high operational control
- Shallow decline curves with predictable production profiles
- Extensive inventory of high-return, low risk drilling locations
- High average working interest (97%) and net revenue interest (87%)
- Proven management team with track record of leading public companies

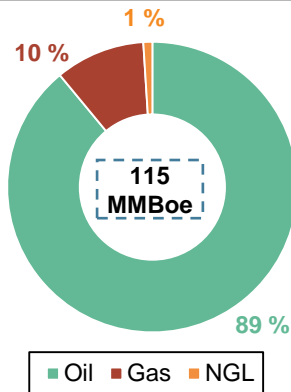
Map of Berry Assets^{1,2}



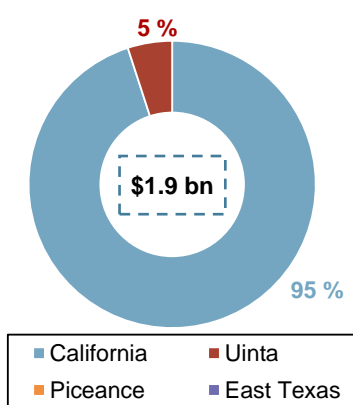
1Q18 Production by Commodity³



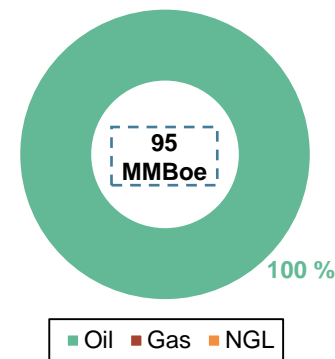
1P Reserves by Commodity²



1P PV-10 Value by Area^{2,4}



California 1P Reserves by Commodity²



¹ Excludes East Texas Assets and bubble size implies PV-10 value of reserves at Strip Pricing as of May 31, 2018. | ² Prepared based on 3rd party reserves report addendum as of June 28, 2018 and closing monthly futures prices as reported on the ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and NYMEX (Henry Hub) for natural gas on May 31, 2018. For a comparison to SEC Pricing, please see slide 33-34. | ³ Data may not add to 100% due to rounding. | ⁴ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the non-GAAP financial measure PV-10.

Berry's Completion and Recovery Mechanisms

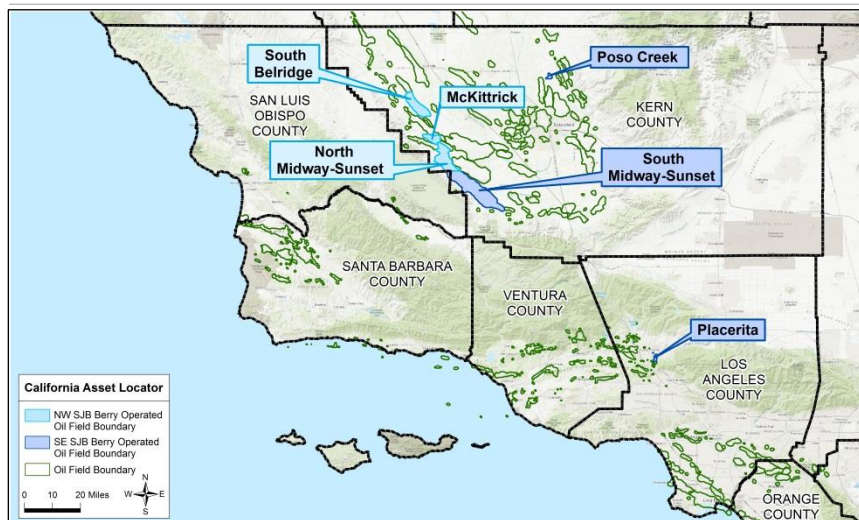
State	Project Type	Well Type	Completion Type	Recovery Mechanism	Depth (ft.)
California	Hill Diatomite (non-thermal)	Vertical	Low intensity pin point fracture stimulation	Pressure Depletion augmented with water injection	1,300 – 2,000
	Thermal Diatomite	Vertical	Short interval perforations (dual completions)	Cyclic steam injection (steam and flow mechanics)	300 – 2,000
	Thermal Sandstones	Vertical / Horizontal	Perforations/Slotted liner/gravel pack	Continuous and cyclic steam injection	500 – 2,500
Utah	Uinta Green River / Wasatch Sands	Vertical / Horizontal	Low intensity fracture stimulation	Pressure Depletion	5,000 – 8,000
Colorado	Piceance	Vertical	Proppantless Slick Water fracture stimulation	Pressure Depletion	7,500 – 12,000

Our California Assets

Asset Overview

- We have a concentrated position in California's San Joaquin Basin
- Production is primarily oil from prolific fields including Midway-Sunset, South Belridge and McKittrick on the west side of the Basin
- Thermal recovery techniques include cyclic and continuous injection in heavy oil diatomite and sandstone reservoirs
- 99% Held By Production in California

Map of Operations



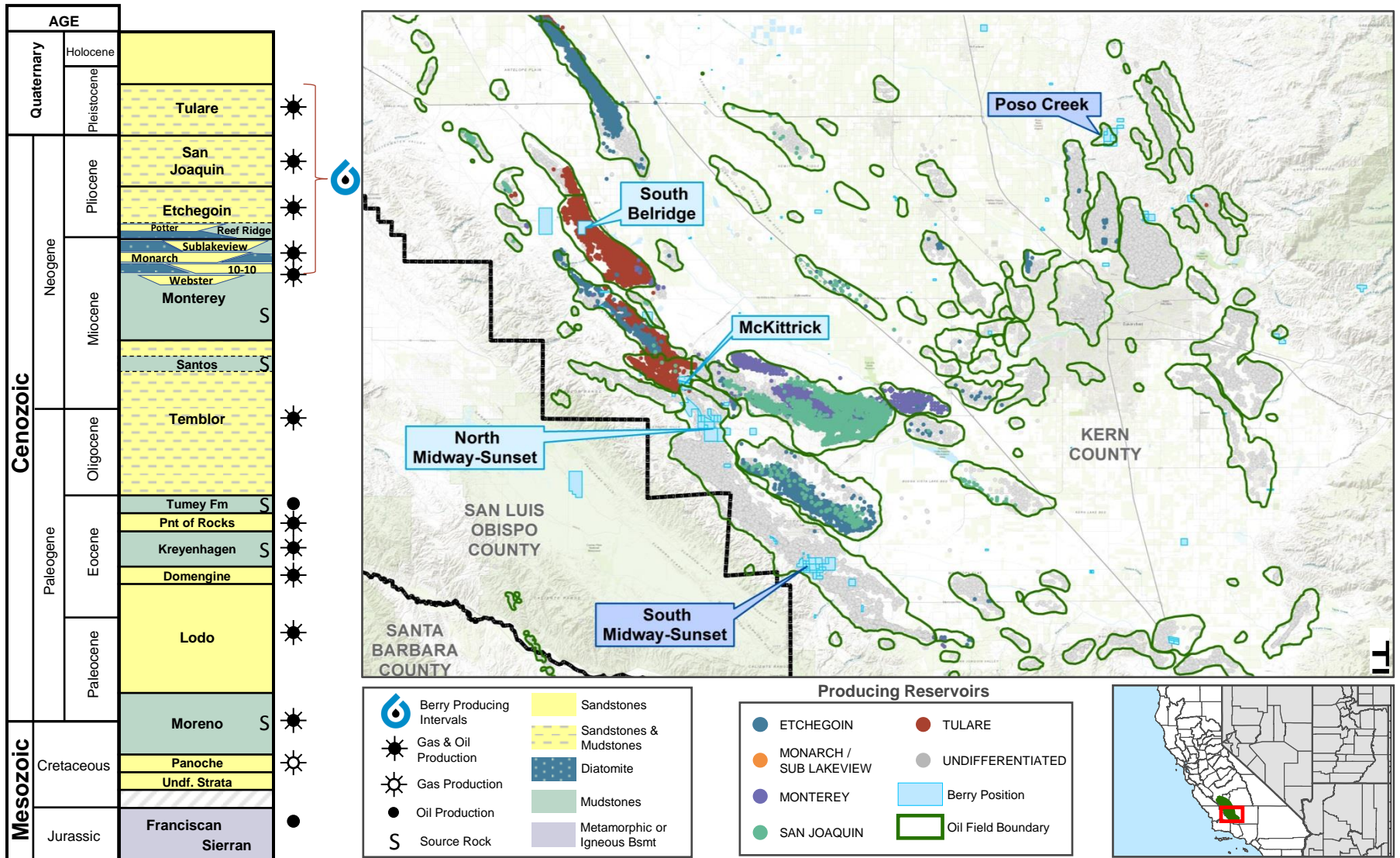
Note: Prepared based on 3rd party reserves report addendum as of June 28, 2018 and closing monthly futures prices as reported on the ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and NYMEX (Henry Hub) for natural gas on May 31, 2018. For a comparison to SEC Pricing, please see slides 33-34. | ¹ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the non-GAAP financial measure PV-10. | ² Weighted average WI across active wells as of March 31, 2018 and weighted average NRI for March 2018. | ³ Includes steam flood and water flood injection wells in California.

- Drilling opportunities exist in each asset area allowing for production growth and increased recovery and reserves
 - Prolific history of results allow for predictable results
 - Low D&C costs and quick spud to production times enhance execution of development plans
- Existing infrastructure in place to allow for production growth and improve upstream economics
 - 5 Cogeneration plants in Midway-Sunset and Placerita with ~108 MW of nameplate electrical power and ~32,000 barrels of steam per day for the three months ended March 31, 2018

Asset Description

California	
Proved Reserves (May-18 Strip Pricing)	95 MMBoe
1P PV-10 ¹ (May-18 Strip Pricing)	\$1,762mm
Net Acreage	7,945
Core Areas	Southeast San Joaquin Northwest San Joaquin
Q1 2018 Net Production (Mboe/d)	19
Average WI / NRI ²	99 % / 94 %
Producing Wells, Gross ³	2,600
Depth of Target Formations	800' – 2,000'
Current Steam Generation Capacity	> 200 Mbpsd

Our California Operational Areas and Producing Intervals



Utah – Uinta Basin

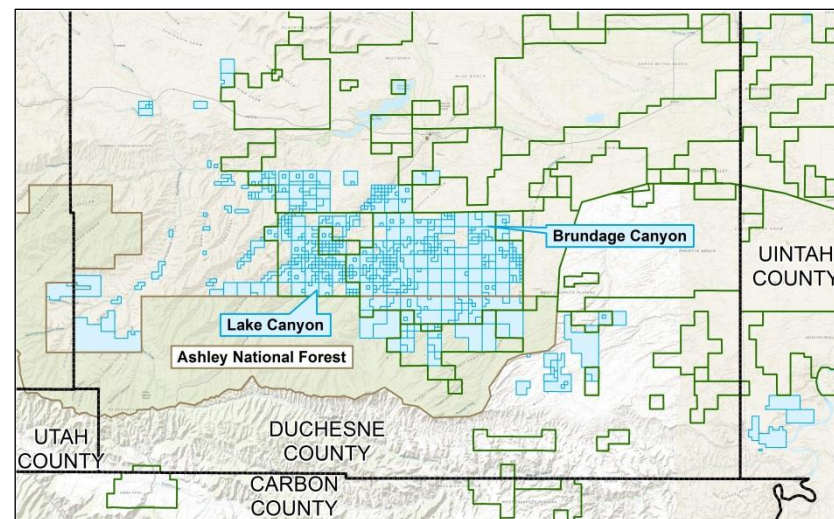
Asset Overview

- Uinta is defined by multiple stacked oil field reservoirs with tremendous undeveloped resources remaining
 - 2,000 feet of stacked oil pay in the Green River and Wasatch formations
- Proved reserves of 15 MMBoe and Proved PV-10¹ of \$91mm (5/31 Strip Pricing)
- Strategies for this asset include:
 - Refine our reservoir management plan to incorporate the 1,245 potential additional drilling opportunities on Berry acreage
 - Determine best use of horizontal technology in certain reservoirs
 - Recent results from offset operators are encouraging and as those results continue to support the investment, Berry will be a “fast follower” in 2018 by drilling horizontal locations
 - Large opportunity to move probable and possible reserves into proved categories with strategic investments
 - Continually advance cost controls for high margin returns
 - Continue successful recompletion and workover programs to maintain a strong low decline base production profile
 - Take advantage of extensive infrastructure and available takeaway capacity in place to support additional development
- 72% Held By Production

Source: Utah Department of Natural Resources

Note: Prepared based on 3rd party reserves report addendum as of June 28, 2018 and closing monthly futures prices as reported on the ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and NYMEX (Henry Hub) for natural gas on May 31, 2018. For a comparison to SEC Pricing, please see slides 33-34. | ¹ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the non-GAAP financial measure PV-10. | ² Weighted average WI across active wells as of March 31, 2018 and weighted average NRI for March 2018.

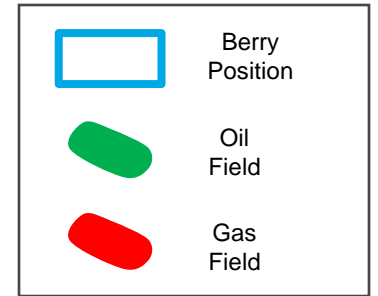
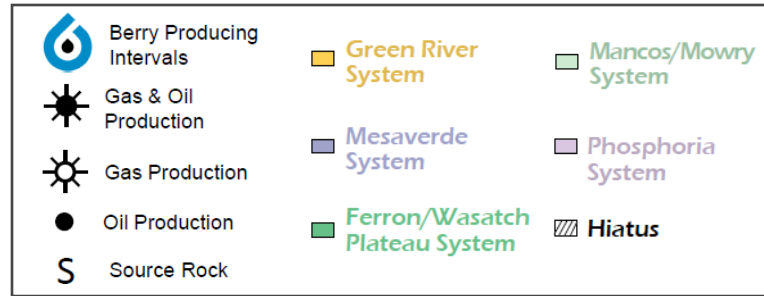
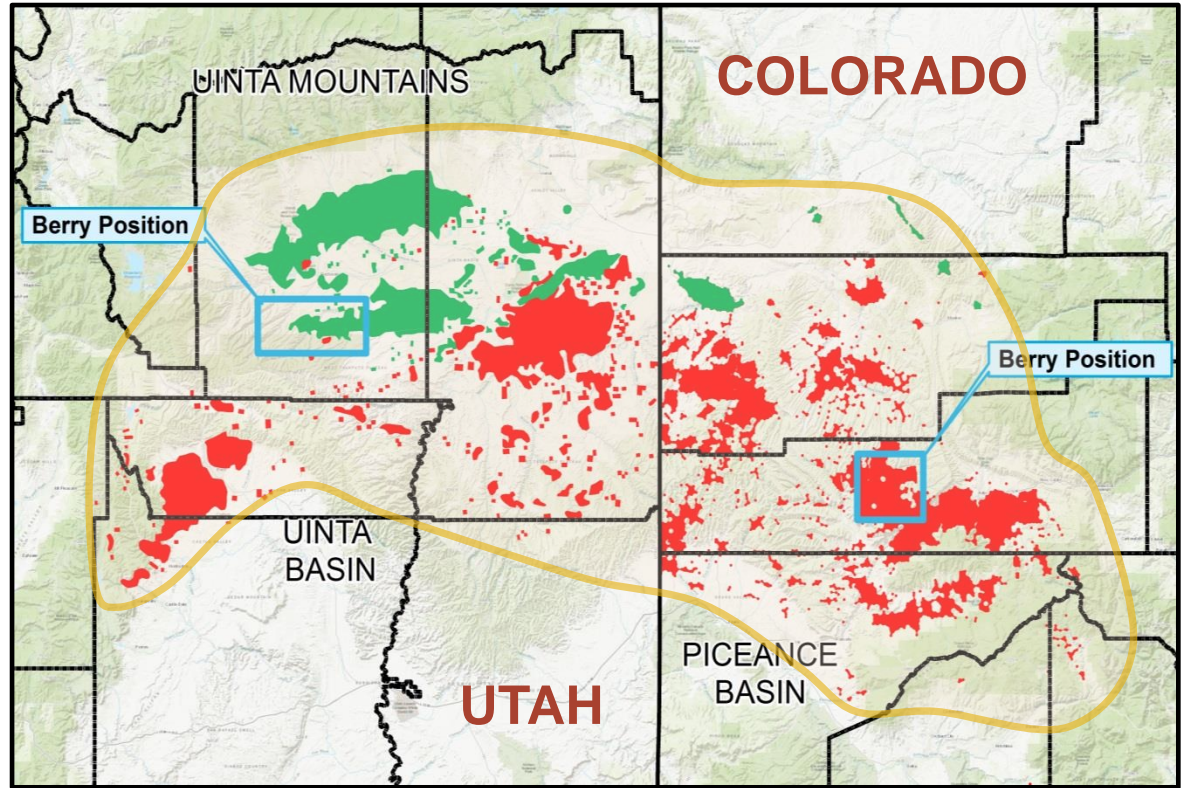
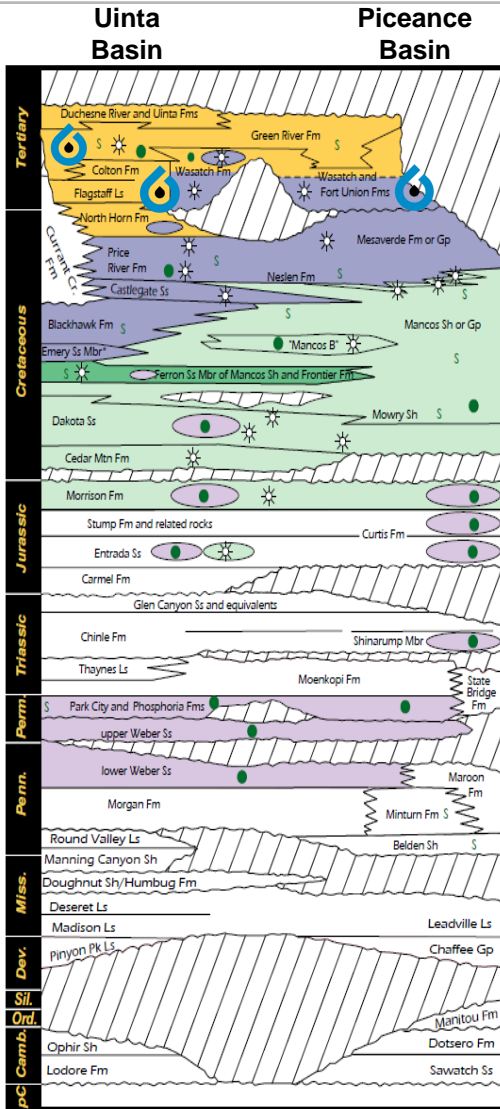
Map of Operations



Asset Description

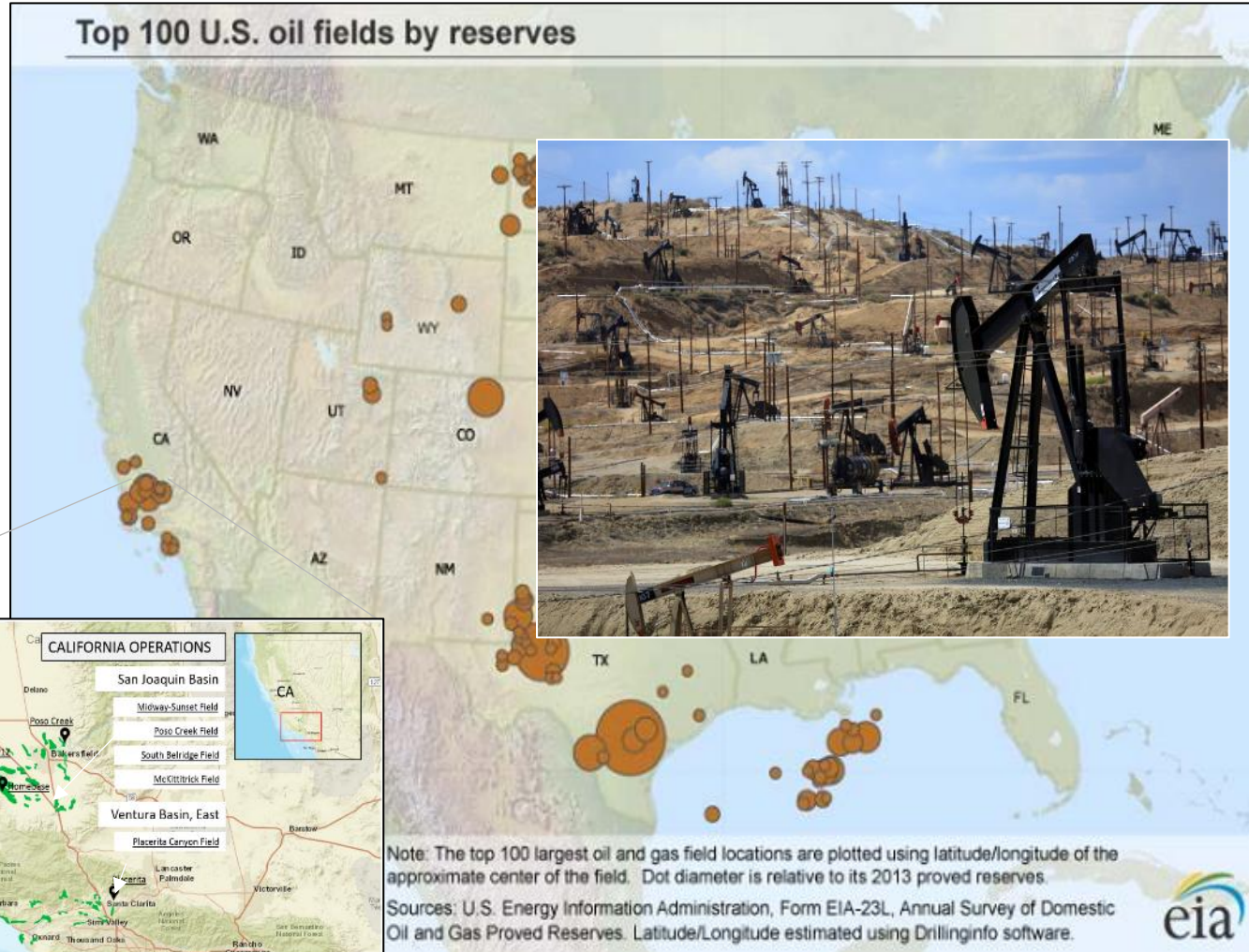
Uinta	
Net Acreage	96,096
Core Areas	Brundage Canyon, Ashley Forest, Lake Canyon
Q1 2018 Net Production (Mboe/d)	5
Average WI / NRI ²	95 % / 62 %
Producing Wells, Gross	909

Greater Uinta – Piceance Basin and Petroleum Systems



Most Berry CA Assets Located in San Joaquin “Super Basin”

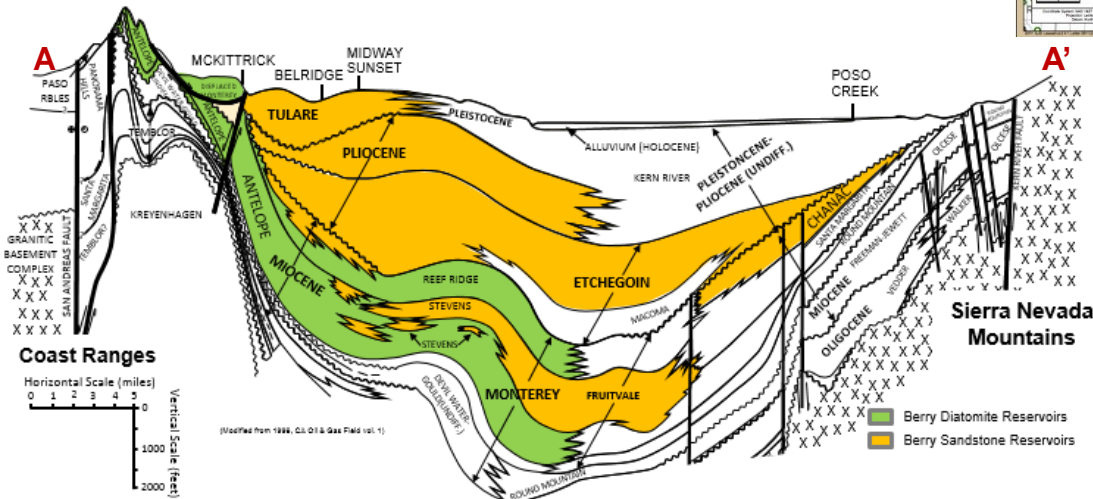
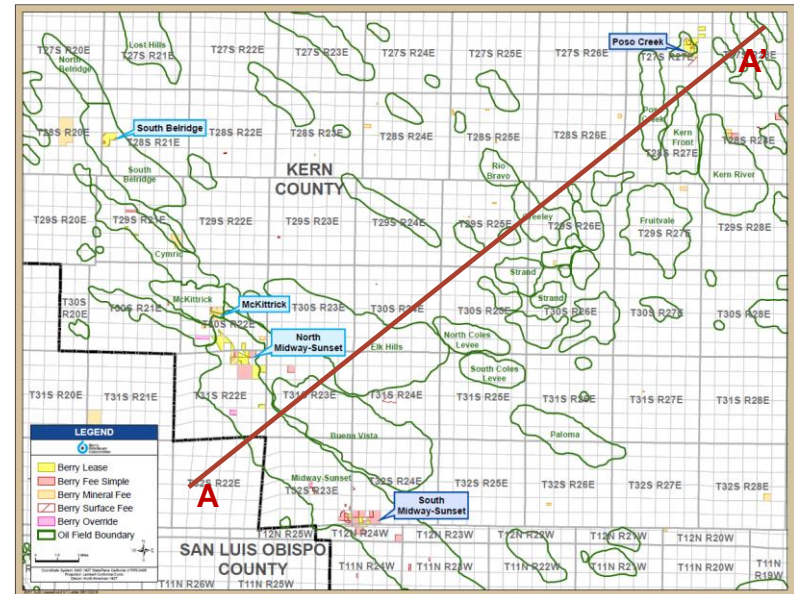
- First commercial production in the San Joaquin basin began back in 1887
- Berry has positions in two of the largest oil fields in the US; South Belridge and Midway-Sunset
- Operators first applied thermal recovery in the 1960s and the techniques have been optimized through the years
- San Joaquin offers available infrastructure for future field development
- Remaining organic investment opportunities are significant



Source: EIA

California – San Joaquin Basin – Geologic Overview

- The San Joaquin Basin is located ~ 70 miles north of Los Angeles
- San Joaquin Basin is bounded to the east by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, to the west by the California Coast Ranges, and to the south by the Transverse Ranges
- First oil production in 1887
- 4 of the largest continental U.S. oil fields are located in San Joaquin Basin and Berry has producing positions in two of them
 - **South Belridge, Midway-Sunset, Kern River, Elk Hills**
- Trapping mechanisms include a combination of stratigraphic, tar seals, structural, and up-dip truncation at unconformities



Colored formations are reservoirs Berry produces from

Source: USGS, DOGGR, California Department of Conservation

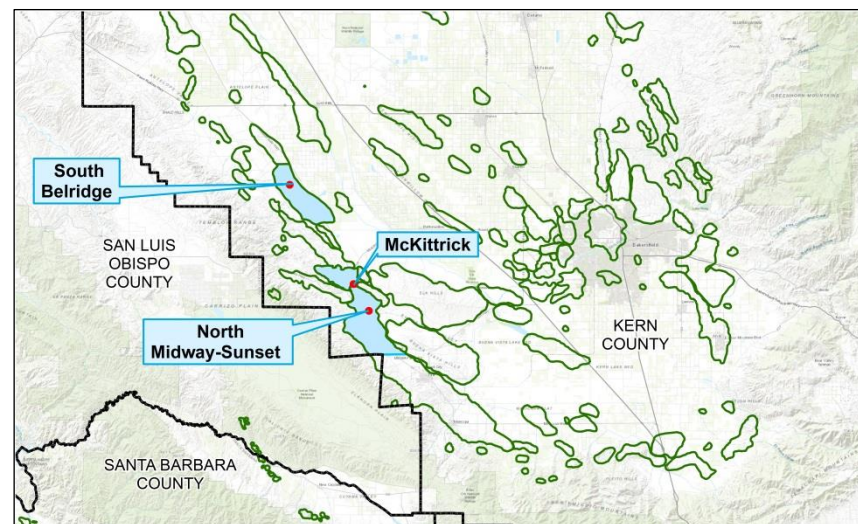
California – Northwest San Joaquin Asset

Asset Overview

- The Northwest San Joaquin asset produces from the Midway-Sunset, South Belridge and McKittrick Fields
- Proved reserves of 50 MMMBoe and Proved PV-10¹ of \$1,010mm (5/31 Strip Pricing)
- The development of this asset is less mature than other assets in California
- Strategies for this asset include:
 - Continue development in each area increasing value and reserves by drilling highly repeatable low costs producers and injectors and expanding reservoir boundaries
 - Large opportunity to move probable and possible reserves into proved categories with strategic investments
 - Continually advance cost controls for high margin returns
 - Use advanced proven technology and recovery techniques to unlock value in the diatomite reservoirs
 - The opportunity in the thermal Diatomite reservoir is vast and predicated on execution of advanced thermal recovery techniques
 - Advanced fracturing techniques will raise recoveries in the non-thermal South Belridge diatomite reservoir

Note: Prepared based on 3rd party reserves report addendum as of June 28, 2018 and closing monthly futures prices as reported on the ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and NYMEX (Henry Hub) for natural gas on May 31, 2018. For a comparison to SEC Pricing, please see slides 33-34. | ¹ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the non-GAAP financial measure PV-10. | ² Weighted average WI across active wells as of March 31, 2018 and weighted average NRI for March 2018.

Map of Operations



Asset Description

Northwest San Joaquin	
Net Acreage	3,302
Core Areas	South Belridge, McKittrick, Midway-Sunset
Q1 2018 Net Production (Mboe/d)	9
Average WI / NRI ²	100 % / 98 %
Producing Wells, Gross	1,336

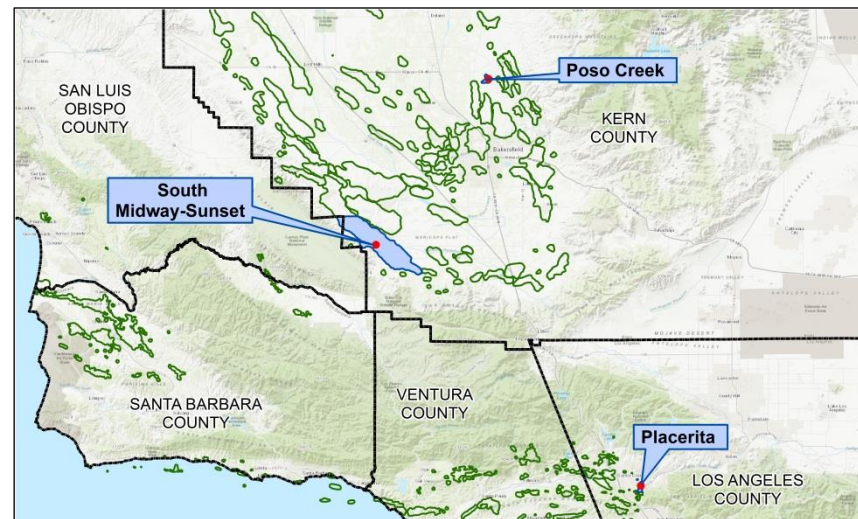
California – Southeast San Joaquin Asset

Asset Overview

- Southeast San Joaquin is currently Berry's largest producing California asset area with production from Midway-Sunset, Poso Creek and Placerita Fields
- Proved reserves of 46 MMBoe and Proved PV-10¹ of \$750mm (5/31 Strip Pricing)
- Strategies for this asset include:
 - Maintain a strong production base by drilling highly repeatable, low decline reliable thermal horizontal and vertical wells
 - Push proven technology and recovery techniques to unlock higher recovery of the large available oil in place
 - Continually advance cost controls for high margin returns
 - Move probable and possible reserves into proved categories with strategic investments
- A representative example of the effectiveness of the use of advanced technology and innovation in this prolific basin is the Ethel D lease located in the Midway-Sunset Field. This lease reached peak production of ~2.9 Mboe/d in recent years after over 100 years of production

Note: Prepared based on 3rd party reserves report addendum as of June 28, 2018 and closing monthly futures prices as reported on the ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and NYMEX (Henry Hub) for natural gas on May 31, 2018. For a comparison to SEC Pricing, please see slides 33-34. | ¹ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the non-GAAP financial measure PV-10. | ² Weighted average WI across active wells as of March 31, 2018 and weighted average NRI for March 2018.

Map of Operations

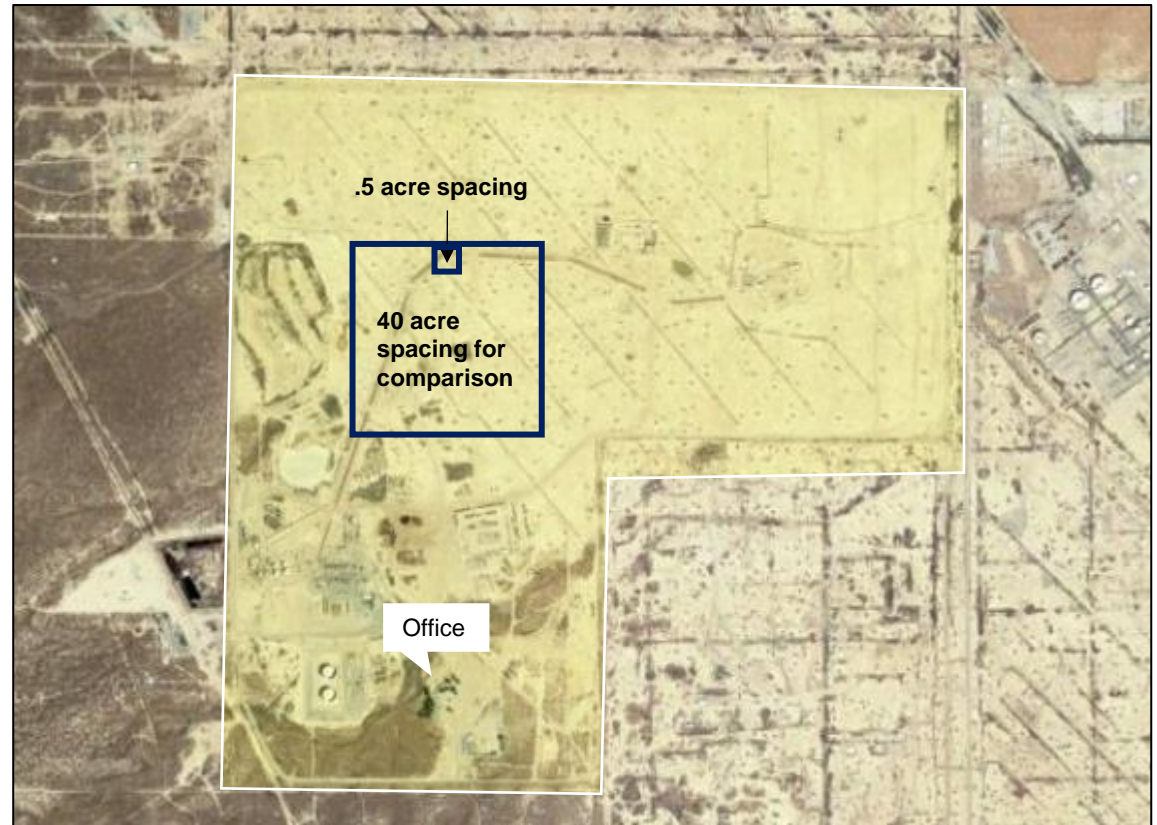
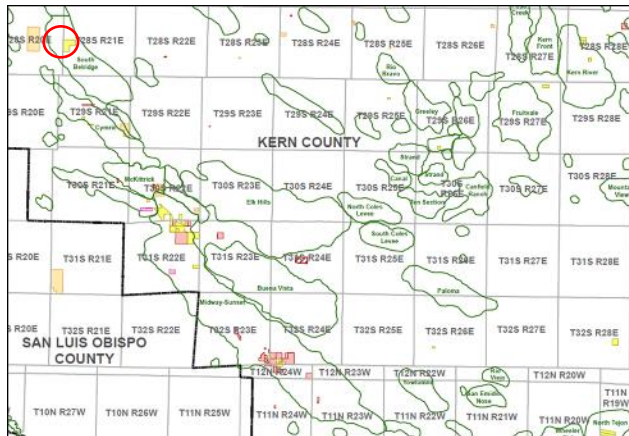


Asset Description

Southeast San Joaquin	
Net Acreage	4,643
Core Areas	Ethel D, Placerita, Poso Creek, S. Midway
Q1 2018 Net Production (Mboe/d)	10
Average WI / NRI ²	98 % / 93 %
Producing Wells, Gross	1,264

South Belridge – Hill Lease

- 502 acres
- Acquired remaining interest in July '17



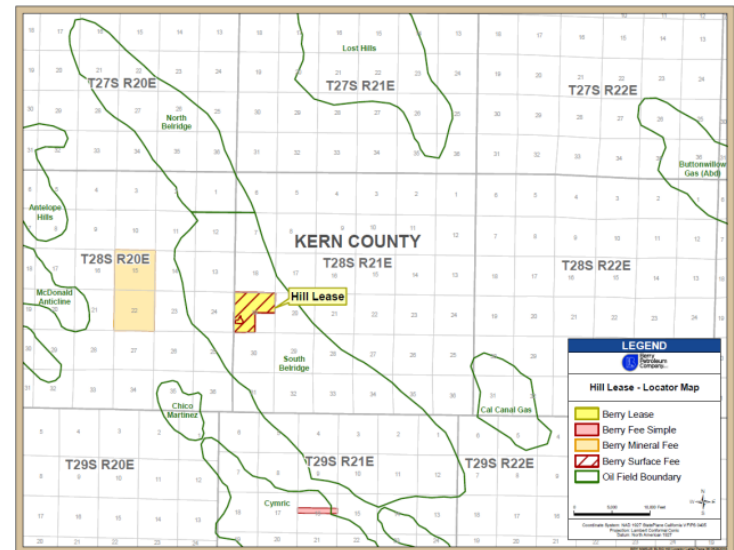
Taking Strategic Action to Narrow Focus and Consolidate Scale

In July 2017, Berry acquired Linn's ~84% working interest in the South Belridge Hill lease and sold its non-operated ~78% working interest in the Hugoton asset

Transaction Rationale

- Enhances size, scale and positioning in a core California asset with material upside
- Exit of a mature and non-core region, with aging infrastructure
- Production profile is now overwhelmingly oil (58% oil prior to restructuring to 81% oil today¹)
- Narrows focus, allowing for greater allocation of resource towards operational enhancements

South Belridge Hill – Location Map

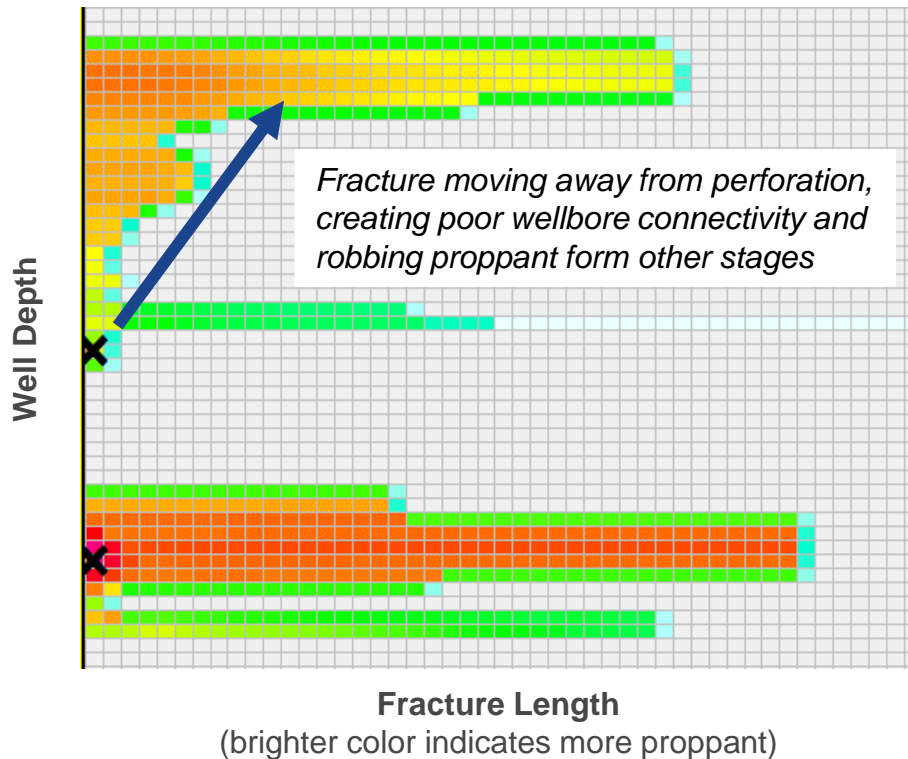


	Hill Acquisition	Hugoton Disposition
Ownership Type	Operated	Non-Operated
Berry's Portfolio	Core	Non-Core

¹ Commodity mix prior to restructuring refers to FY 2016 production (prior to Hill acquisition / Hugoton disposition). Today's commodity mix refers to 1Q 2018 production.

South Belridge – Hill Lease – Pin Point Hydraulic Fracturing

Plug and Perforate Fracture Model

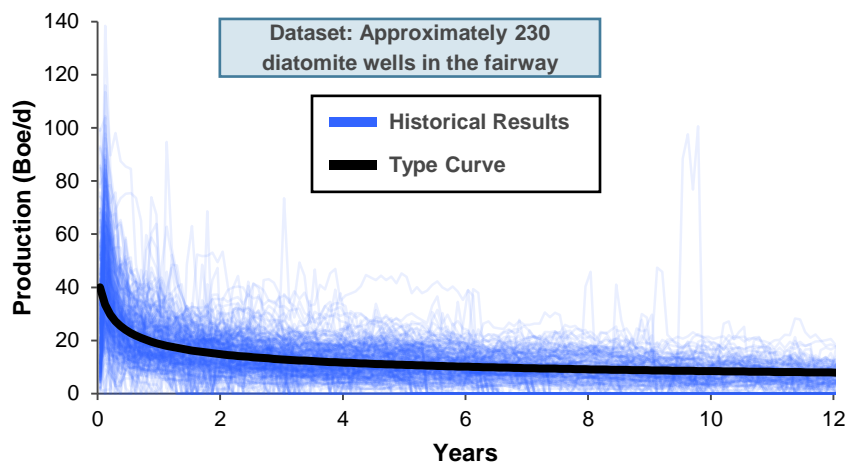


Shift to Pin Point Fracturing

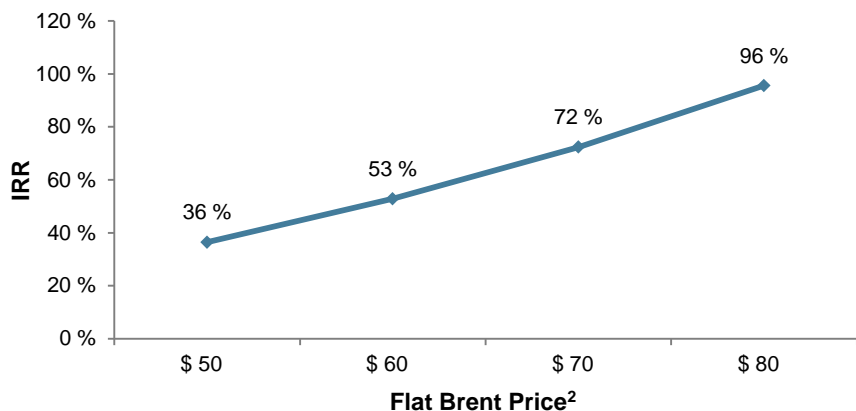
- Traditional plug and perforate hydraulic fracturing attempts to stimulate a large area at once
- Downhole tiltmeter data has confirmed that the reservoir has “thief” zones that rob some perforations of proppant
- Modeling has reproduced this phenomena and correlated it to measurable reservoir properties
- Pin point hydraulic fracturing can stimulate the same area, but by using smaller, select stages
 - Greater precision allows targeted stimulation by reservoir properties
 - Proppant being split between more stages mitigates the impact of any possible “thief” zone

San Joaquin – Hill Diatomite Fairway Pattern Type Curve¹ Overview

Type Curve and Historical Well Results | (Boe/d)



Economics Across Various Prices



Asset Information

Area	San Joaquin Basin
Reservoir	Diatomite
Drilling Pattern	3 Producing Wells: 1 Injector Well
Number of Wells (Tier 1 / Total)	311 / 896
WI / NRI	100 % / 100 %

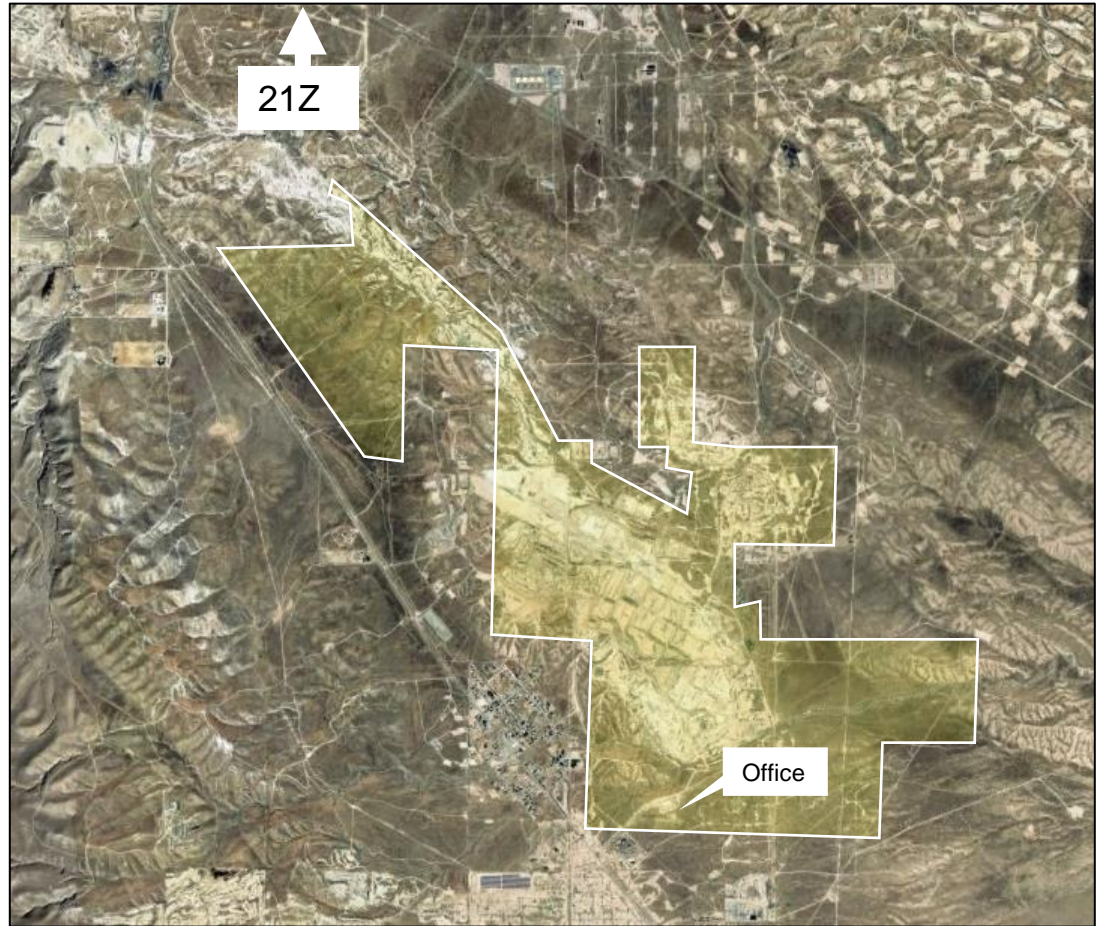
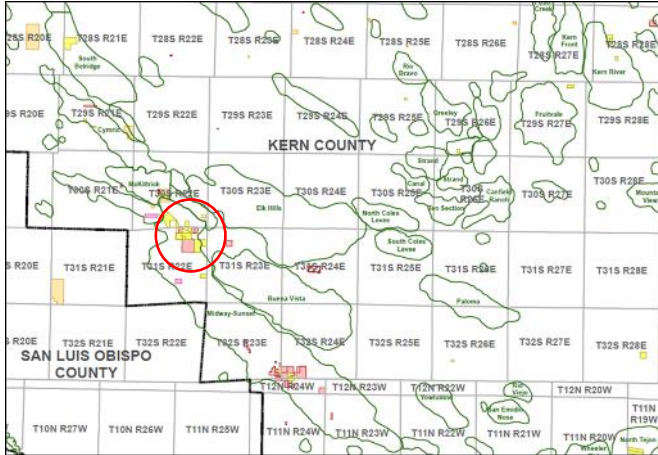
Aggregate Pattern Type Curve Assumptions and Results

Gross Capex (\$mm / pattern)	\$ 2.2
Net EUR (Mboe)	139
% Oil	100 %
IP90 Production (Boe/d)	94.8
Brent Differential (\$/Bbl)	\$ 1.13
Fixed Opex per pattern (\$k/month)	\$ 4.94
Variable Opex ³ per boe (\$/Boe)	\$ 1.68
Steam ³ (\$/Boe)	-
Severance Taxes	1.9 %
Ad Valorem Taxes	3.5 %
IRR at Strip ⁴ as of May 31, 2018	78 %
PV-10 ⁵ (\$mm) per pattern	\$ 3.5

¹ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the preparation of Berry's type curves. | ² Assumes flat \$3 Henry Hub gas price. | ³ LOE costs based on run-rate average over 24 months of the well. | ⁴ Berry's Strip Pricing oil, natural gas and NGL reserves were determined using index prices for natural gas and oil, respectively, as of May 31, 2018 without giving effect to derivative transactions. The average future prices for benchmark commodities used in determining Berry's Strip Pricing reserves were \$74.59 per Bbl for oil and NGLs for 2018, \$72.98 for 2019, \$69.15 for 2020 and \$66.49 for 2021 thereafter, on the ICE (Brent), and \$2.94 per MMBtu for natural gas for 2018, \$2.75 for 2019, \$2.68 for 2020 and \$2.66 for 2021 thereafter, on the NYMEX Henry Hub. For a comparison to SEC Pricing, please see slides 48-49. | ⁵ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the non-GAAP financial measure PV-10.

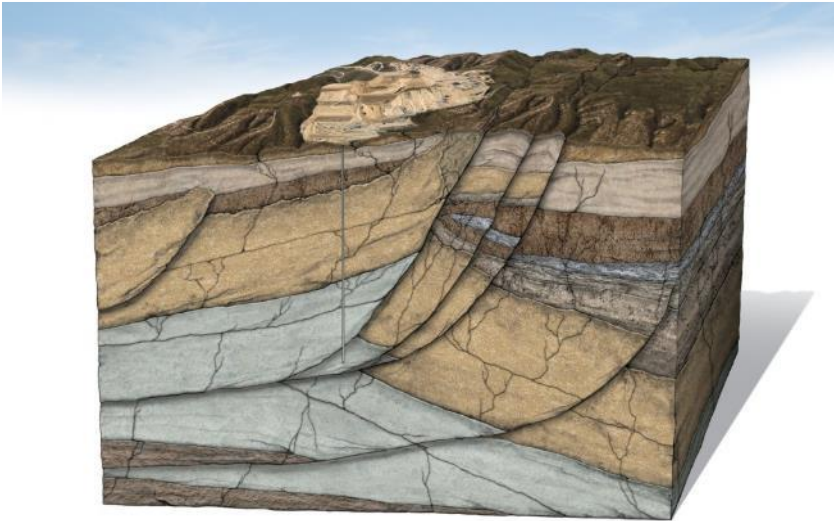
North Midway-Sunset – Diatomite

- 2,640 acres
- Recent acreage adds



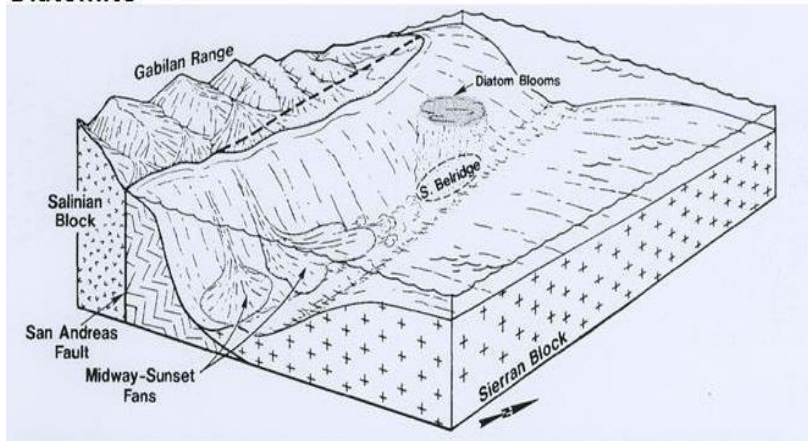
Thermal Diatomite Geologic Overview

Reservoir Properties



- ▶ Thick pay (+/- 400')
- ▶ Very high porosity
 - Opal A: 55-75%
 - Opal CT: 40-55%
- ▶ Poor permeability
 - Matrix <5 mD
- ▶ Highly compressible
 - Production depletes fluids
 - Causes compaction and subsidence
- ▶ High oil saturation
 - 30-95% in producible intervals
- ▶ Highly faulted and fractured
 - Greater deformation near McKittrick Fault
 - Overturned and faulted folds common
- ▶ Heavy oil (13° API)
 - Produced from fractures both natural and induced
 - Higher perm zones (bitumen zones etc.) depleted of oil can serve as steam thief zones

Diatomite



Source: Internal Well Information on Berry Properties

Diatomite Recovery Fundamentals

Summary of Key Recovery Components

Permeability Enhancement ($\uparrow k$)

- Diatomite matrix has essentially no natural permeability (0.5-5md) and requires fracturing to provide flow paths to and from the reservoir

Viscosity Reduction ($\downarrow \mu$)

- Heavy oil requires viscosity reduction to flow

Imbibition ($\uparrow I$)

- Primary mechanism responsible for oil flow from matrix
- Enhanced by temperature increase and viscosity reduction

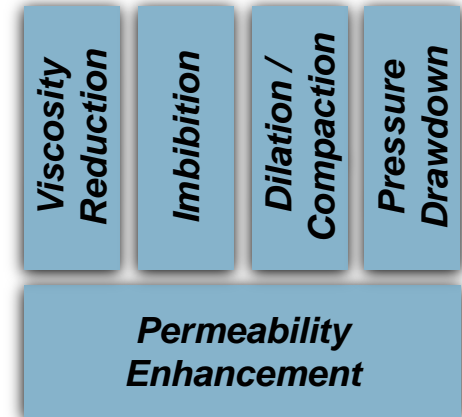
Dilation/Compaction with Net Dilation ($\uparrow \Delta P$)

- Initial pressurization of the reservoir (net dilation) is required to induce fluid flow to surface
- Each steam cycle diatomite undergoes dilation (injection) and compaction (production) acting as an efficient energy storage containment mechanism, providing drive energy to induce flowback to surface

Regulated Pressure Drawdown ($\uparrow \Delta P$, $\uparrow r_w$)

- Back-pressure must be applied to control efficient release of energy from the reservoir ($\uparrow \Delta P$) and prolong fracture connectivity with wellbore ($\uparrow r_w$)

Recovery Fundamentals Hierarchy

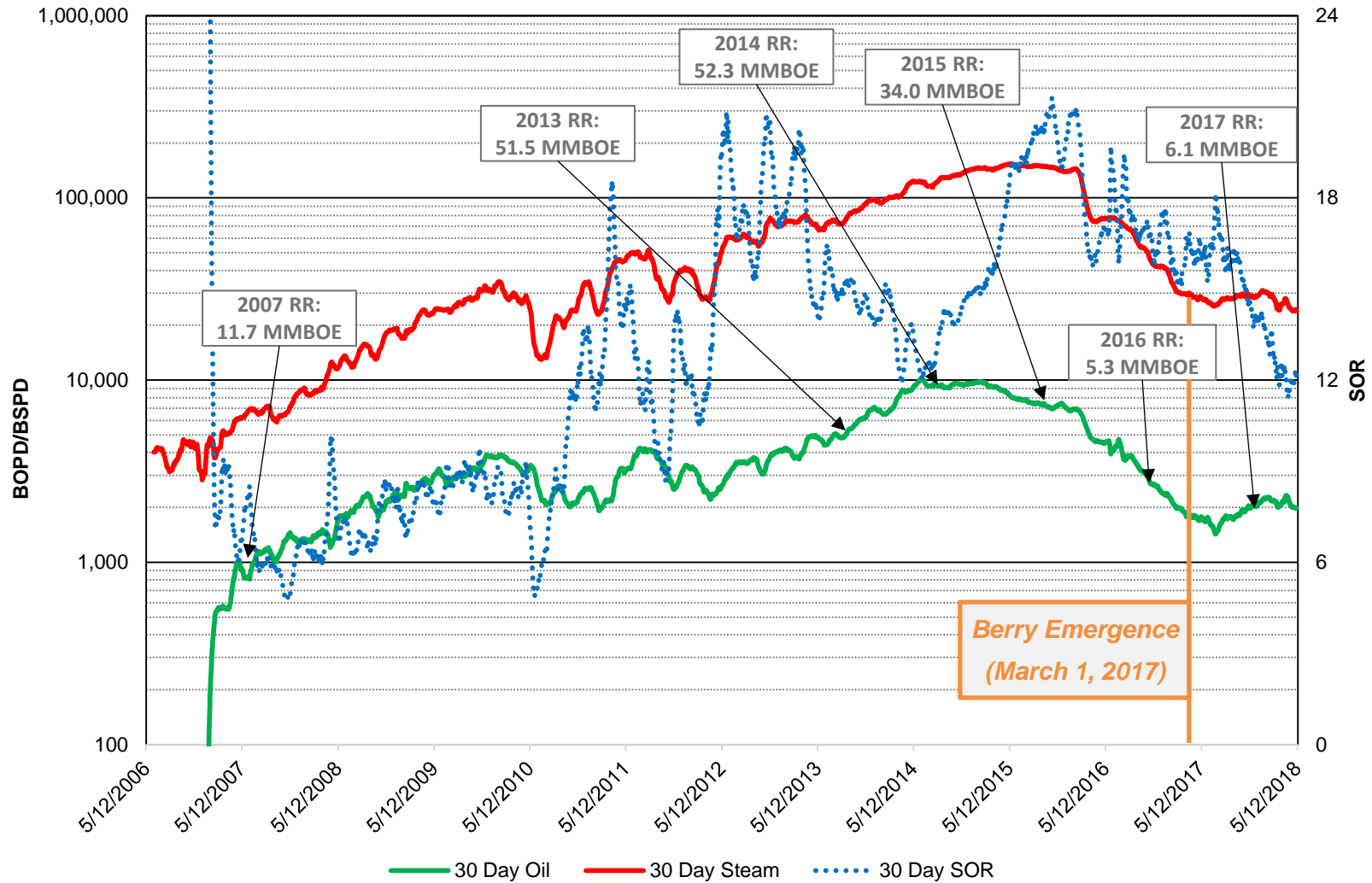


Modified Darcy's Law: Radial Flow

$$q = \frac{2\pi kh\Delta P}{\mu \ln\left(\frac{r_e}{r_w}\right)} \times I$$

Thermal Diatomite Recovery Process

Thermal Diatomite History

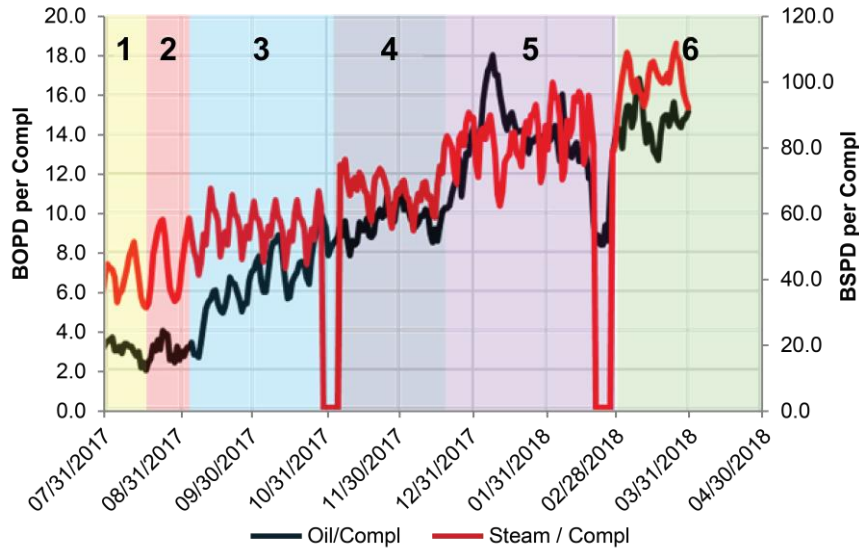


¹ Reserve information prepared based on 3rd party reserve reports.

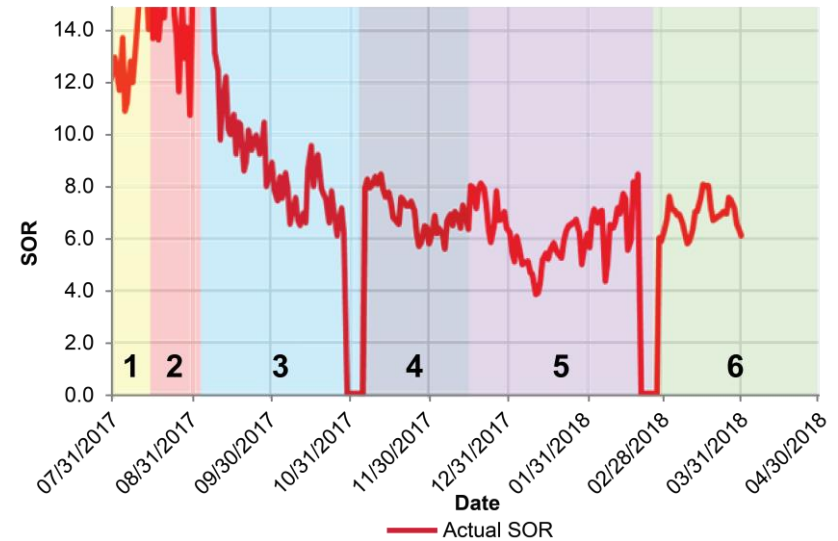
Thermal Diatomite Recovery Process

Belgian Header 7 Steaming Strategies

BG HDR 7 Production per Compl



BG HDR 7 SOR per Compl

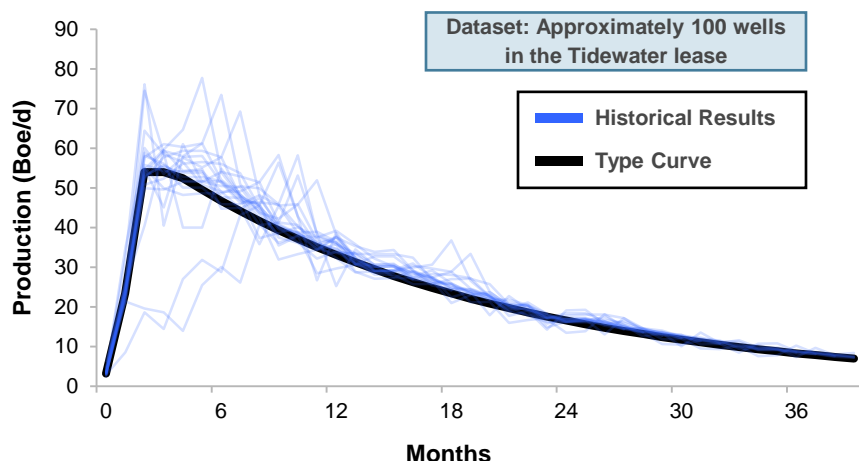


- Process change resulting in better overall SOR and ultimate value
- Increasing cycle size through early time
- Focus on total volumes over injection rate

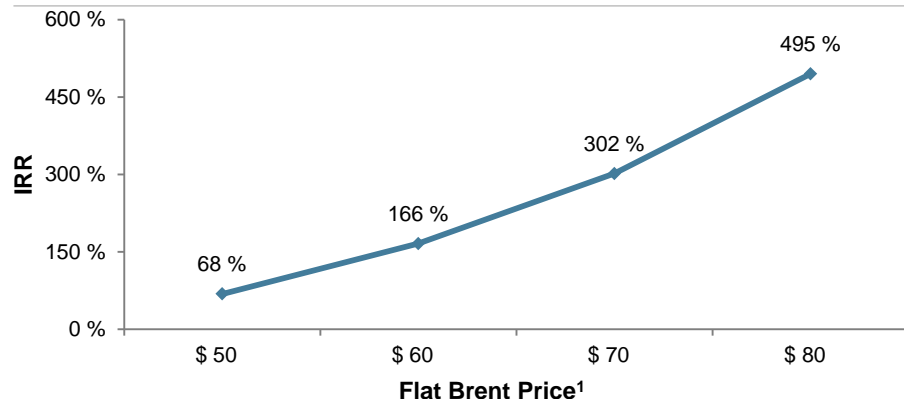
Stage	BSPD* Top Perf	Days btw Cycle	Cycle Days	~Vol per Cycle	Date Range
1	0.5	8.9	1.5	375	7/20/2017 - 8/10/2017
2	0.5	8.9	2.0	500	8/10/2017 - 9/5/2017
3	0.75	8.8	1.3	550	9/5/2017 - 11/1/2017
4	0.75	8.8	1.6	600	11/1/2017 - 12/19/2017
5	1.0	8.9	1.6	800	12/19/2017 - 3/5/2018
6	1.0	10.0	2.0	1,000	3/5/2018 - Current

San Joaquin – Thermal Diatomite Well Type Curve¹ Overview

Type Curve and Historical Well Results | (Boe/d)



Economics Across Various Prices



¹ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the preparation of Berry's type curves. | ² Assumes flat \$3 Henry Hub gas price. | ³ LOE costs based on run-rate average over 24 months of the well. | ⁴ Berry's Strip Pricing oil, natural gas and NGL reserves were determined using index prices for natural gas and oil, respectively, as of May 31, 2018 without giving effect to derivative transactions. The average future prices for benchmark commodities used in determining Berry's Strip Pricing reserves were \$74.59 per Bbl for oil and NGLs for 2018, \$72.98 for 2019, \$69.15 for 2020 and \$66.49 for 2021 thereafter, on the ICE (Brent), and \$2.94 per MMBtu for natural gas for 2018, \$2.75 for 2019, \$2.68 for 2020 and \$2.66 for 2021 thereafter, on the NYMEX Henry Hub. For a comparison to SEC Pricing, please see slides 48-49. | ⁵ Management IRRs differ significantly from DeGoyler and MacNaughton reserve report IRRs, which are capped at 100% by ARIES Petroleum Economics and Reserves Software. | ⁶ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the non-GAAP financial measure PV-10.

Asset Information

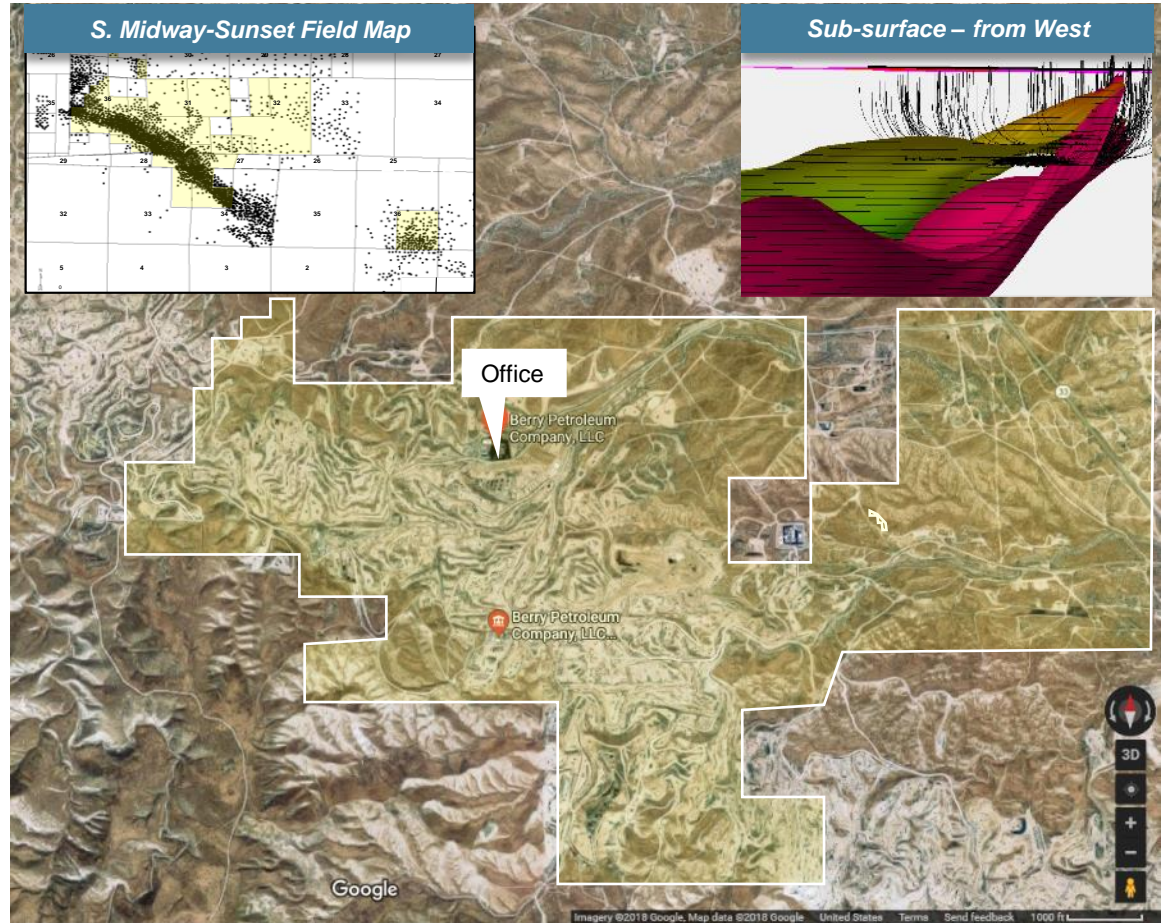
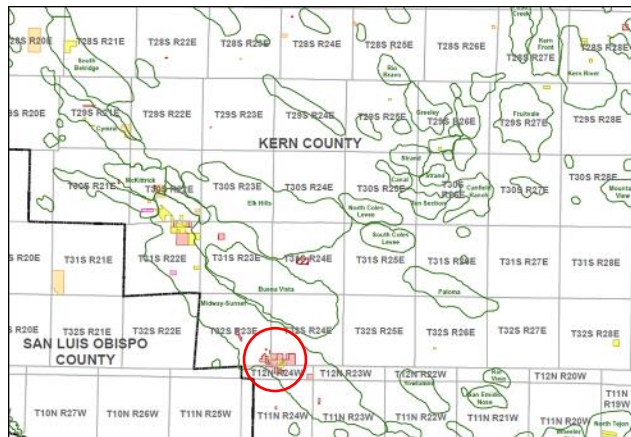
Area	NW San Joaquin Basin
Reservoir	Thermal Diatomite
Number of Wells (Tier 1 / Total)	774 / 1,678
WI / NRI	100 % / 97 %

Aggregate Well Type Curve Assumptions and Results

Gross Capex (\$mm / well)	\$ 0.5
Net EUR (Mboe)	29
% Oil	100 %
IP90 Production (Boe/d)	44.4
Brent Differential (\$/Bbl)	\$(3.63)
Fixed Opex per well (\$k/month)	\$ 2.83
Variable Opex ³ per boe (\$/Boe)	\$ 2.13
Steam ³ (\$/Boe)	\$ 8.94
Severance Taxes	1.9 %
Ad Valorem Taxes	3.5 %
IRR at Strip ⁴ as of May 31, 2018	359 % ⁵
PV-10 ⁶ (\$mm) per well	\$ 0.7

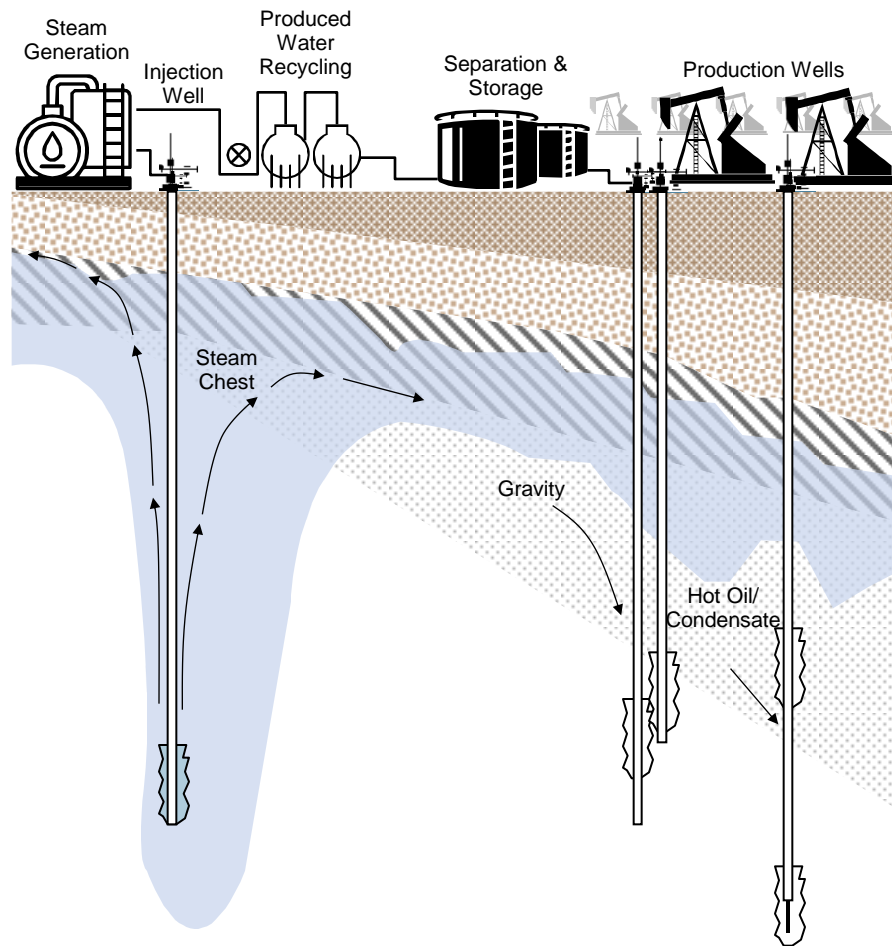
Midway-Sunset – Homebase

- 1,975 acres
- Some Fee Simple, some lease
- 2 Cogens (38 & 18 MW)



Overview of Thermal EOR Techniques using Steam

Steam Flood Diagram



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

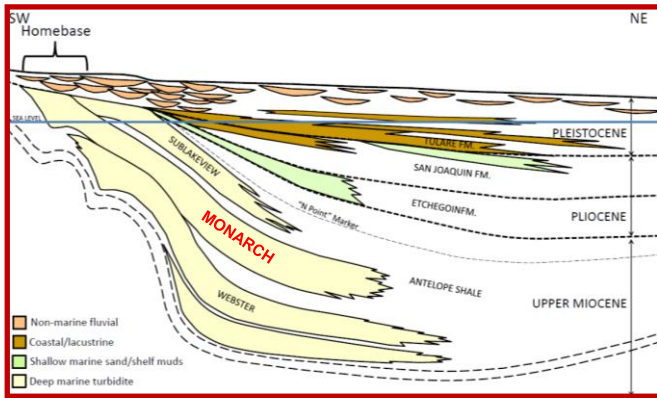
- Some produced water is filtered and softened and comingled with fresh water for steam injection
- Steam generators burn natural gas to convert the water into steam at the desired quality and pressure
- Steam is injected into the reservoir
- Oil and water (including condensed steam) is produced and separated. The oil is sold and the water is recycled through the system

Cost Inputs

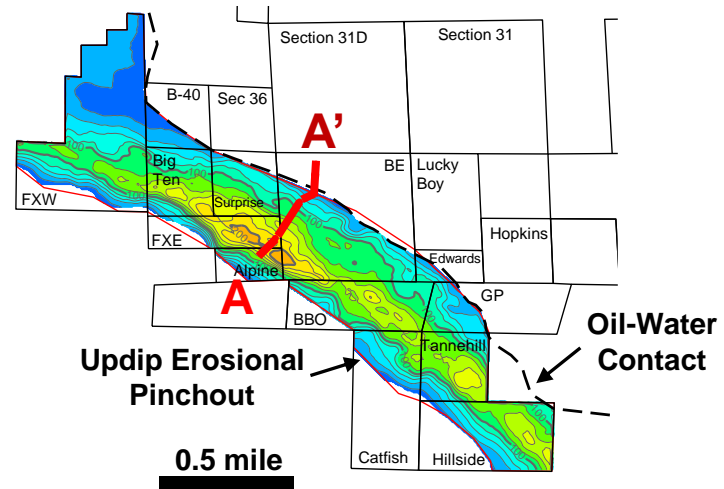
- Natural gas, used to generate steam
- Water softening
- Production costs

Midway-Sunset: Monarch Sandstone Reservoir

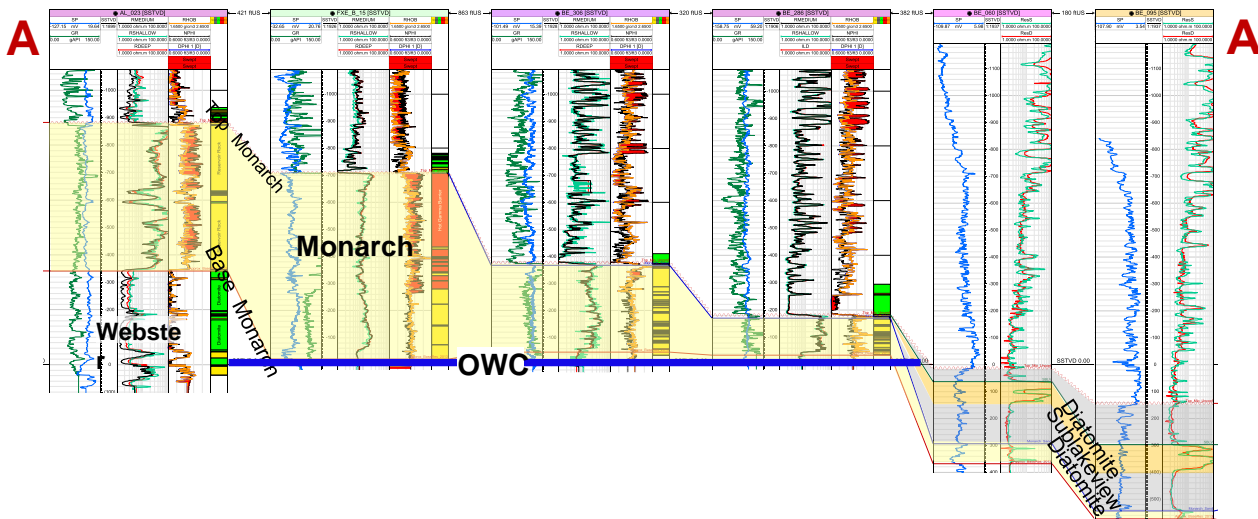
Midway-Sunset Sandstone Reservoirs



South MWSS Hydrocarbon Pore Volume Map

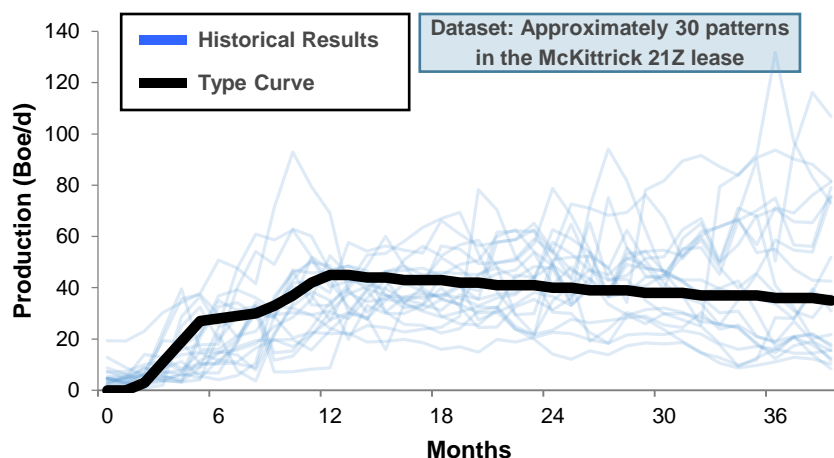


Monarch Cross Section

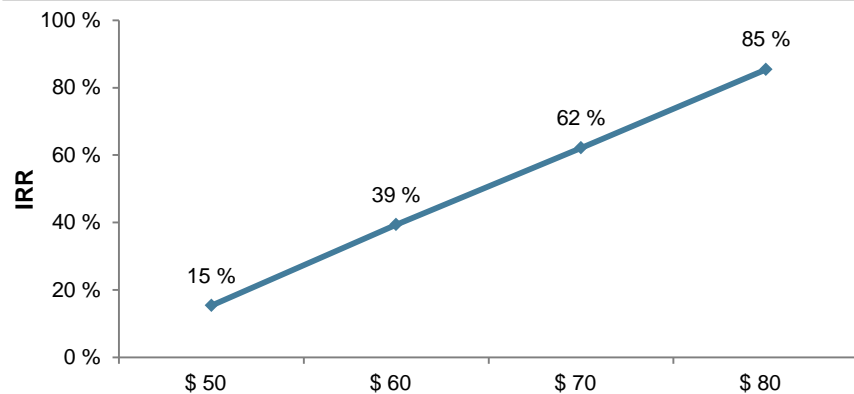


San Joaquin – Sandstone Flood Pattern Type Curve¹ Overview

Type Curve and Historical Well Results | (Boe/d)



Economics Across Various Prices



¹ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the preparation of Berry's type curves. | ² Assumes flat \$3 Henry Hub gas price. | ³ LOE costs based on run-rate average over 24 months of the well. | ⁴ Berry's Strip Pricing oil, natural gas and NGL reserves were determined using index prices for natural gas and oil, respectively, as of May 31, 2018 without giving effect to derivative transactions. The average future prices for benchmark commodities used in determining Berry's Strip Pricing reserves were \$74.59 per Bbl for oil and NGLs for 2018, \$72.98 for 2019, \$69.15 for 2020 and \$66.49 for 2021 thereafter, on the ICE (Brent), and \$2.94 per MMBtu for natural gas for 2018, \$2.75 for 2019, \$2.68 for 2020 and \$2.66 for 2021 thereafter, on the NYMEX Henry Hub. For a comparison to SEC Pricing, please see slides 48-49. | ⁵ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the non-GAAP financial measure PV-10.

Asset Information

Area	San Joaquin Basin
Reservoir	Multiple
Drilling Pattern	2 Producing Wells: 1 Injector Well
Number of Wells (Tier 1 / Total)	1,860 / 2,284
WI / NRI	100 % / 95 %

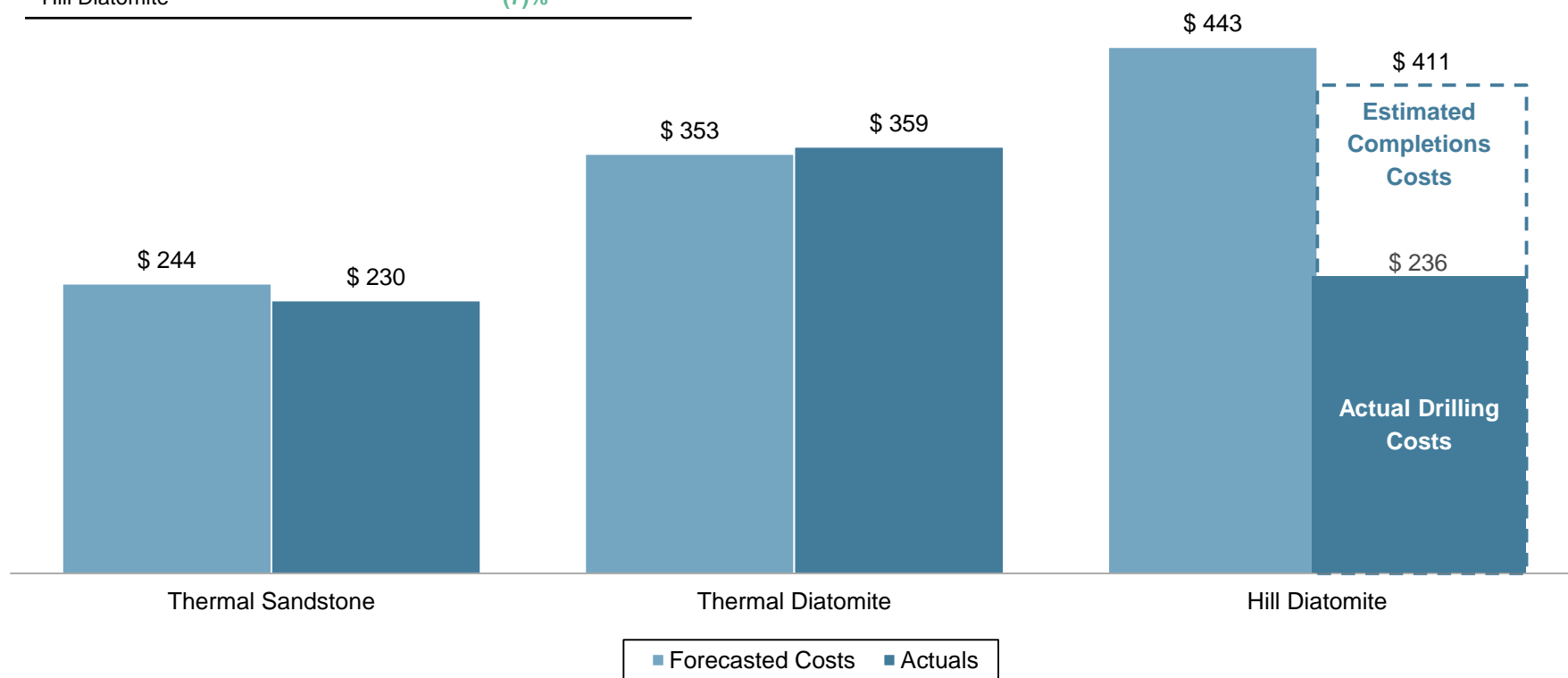
Aggregate Pattern Type Curve Assumptions and Results

Gross Capex (\$mm / pattern)	\$ 1.2
Net EUR (Mboe)	114
% Oil	100 %
IP90 Production (Boe/d)	19.9
Brent Differential (\$/Bbl)	\$(5.63)
Fixed Opex per pattern (\$k/month)	\$ 4.40
Variable Opex ³ per boe (\$/Boe)	\$ 2.17
Steam ³ (\$/Boe)	\$ 16.67
Severance Taxes	1.9 %
Ad Valorem Taxes	3.5 %
IRR at Strip ⁴ as of May 31, 2018	65 %
PV-10 ⁵ (\$mm) per pattern	\$ 1.6

Our Actual Realized D&C Costs Have Aligned Closely with AFEs

D&C Cost Per Well (\$ in thousands)

California Area	Over (Under) Budget
Thermal Sandstone	(6)%
Thermal Diatomite	2 %
Hill Diatomite	(7)%



Note: Average realized cost based on 2017 data.

San Joaquin Basin Remains a Significant Opportunity

■ San Joaquin Basin still holds significant potential

- Never bet against world-class source rocks
- Back to basics – subsurface understanding
- Technology
 - ▶ Drilling & completion – fit for purpose
 - ▶ 3D seismic

■ Accessing the potential

- Encourage competition – joint ventures and farm-outs
- Engage state & local governments and regulators
- Education

A. Other Reference Materials



Historical Well List for Thermal Diatomite

#	Well Name	Date	API	#	Well Name	Date	API	#	Well Name	Date	API
1	TDW 34-28	2013-08-01	04030468620000	36	TDW 40-26	2014-01-01	04030468740000	71	TDW 46-22	2014-01-01	04030514260000
2	TDW 35-25	2013-12-01	04030468630000	37	TDW 40-28	2014-01-01	04030468470000	72	TDW 46-24	2014-05-01	04030467950000
3	TDW 35-27	2013-09-01	04030468520000	38	TDW 40-30	2013-03-01	04030467380000	73	TDW 46-26	2014-05-01	04030467960000
4	TDW 35-29	2014-01-01	04030489760000	39	TDW 41-17	2014-01-01	04030469410000	74	TDW 46-28	2014-05-01	04030467970000
5	TDW 36-22	2014-01-01	04030468640000	40	TDW 41-19	2014-01-01	04030468480000	75	TDW 46-30	2014-03-01	04030467450000
6	TDW 36-24	2013-11-01	04030468650000	41	TDW 41-21	2014-01-01	04030467850000	76	TDW 46-32	2012-10-01	04030467460000
7	TDW 36-26	2013-12-01	04030468340000	42	TDW 41-23	2014-01-01	04030467860000	77	TDW 47-23	2014-05-01	04030523320000
8	TDW 36-28	2014-01-01	04030468350000	43	TDW 41-25	2013-12-01	04030468750000	78	TDW 47-25	2014-05-01	04030523330000
9	TDW 37-19	2014-01-01	04030468360000	44	TDW 41-27	2013-12-01	04030468760000	79	TDW 47-27	2014-05-01	04030467980000
10	TDW 37-21	2014-01-01	04030468670000	45	TDW 41-29	2013-05-01	04030467500000	80	TDW 47-29	2014-05-01	04030467990000
11	TDW 37-23	2014-01-01	04030468680000	46	TDW 41-31	2014-01-01	04030467510000	81	TDW 47-31	2014-01-01	04030467470000
12	TDW 37-25	2014-01-01	04030468370000	47	TDW 42-18	2014-01-01	04030469420000	82	TDW 47-33	2012-12-01	04030467480000
13	TDW 37-27	2014-01-01	04030468690000	48	TDW 42-20	2014-01-01	04030452440000	83	TDW 48-24	2014-05-01	04030523340000
14	TDW 37-29	2013-09-01	04030468700000	49	TDW 42-22	2014-01-01	04030467870000	84	TDW 48-26	2014-05-01	04030522800000
15	TDW 38-14	2014-07-01	04030530280000	50	TDW 42-24	2014-01-01	04030466930000	85	TDW 48-28	2014-05-01	04030468000000
16	TDW 38-16	2014-07-01	04030452430000	51	TDW 42-26	2013-12-01	04030468770000	86	TDW 48-30	2014-11-01	04030468490000
17	TDW 38-18	2014-01-01	04030468380000	52	TDW 42-28	2012-10-01	04030467390000	87	TDW 48-32	2012-12-01	04030467490000
18	TDW 38-20	2014-01-01	04030468390000	53	TDW 42-30	2013-03-01	04030467520000	88	TDW 49-25	2014-05-01	04030522810000
19	TDW 38-22	2014-01-01	04030455480000	54	TDW 43-19	2014-01-01	04030469430000	89	TDW 49-27	2014-05-01	04030522820000
20	TDW 38-24	2013-12-01	04030468660000	55	TDW 43-21	2014-01-01	04030466940000	90	TDW 49-29	2014-11-01	04030530270000
21	TDW 38-26	2013-12-01	04030468400000	56	TDW 43-23	2014-01-01	04030466950000	91	TDW 49-31	2014-11-01	04030468500000
22	TDW 38-28	2013-12-01	04030468410000	57	TDW 43-25	2014-01-01	04030467880000	92	TDW 49-35	2014-11-01	04030468510000
23	TDW 39-15	2014-07-01	04030469360000	58	TDW 43-27	2013-09-01	04030467400000	93	TDW 50-26	2014-05-01	04030409320000
24	TDW 39-17	2014-01-01	04030409300000	59	TDW 43-29	2012-12-01	04030467410000	94	TDW 50-28	2014-11-01	04030530210000
25	TDW 39-19	2014-01-01	04030466960000	60	TDW 43-31	2014-01-01	04030467530000	95	TDW 50-30	2014-11-01	04030530250000
26	TDW 39-21	2014-01-01	04030468420000	61	TDW 44-22	2014-01-01	04030467890000	96	TDW 50-32	2014-11-01	04030530220000
27	TDW 39-23	2013-12-01	04030468710000	62	TDW 44-24	2014-01-01	04030467900000	97	TDW 50-34	2014-11-01	04030529880000
28	TDW 39-25	2013-12-01	04030468720000	63	TDW 44-26	2014-05-01	04030467910000	98	TDW 51-27	2015-02-01	04030546300000
29	TDW 39-27	2013-12-01	04030468430000	64	TDW 44-28	2012-11-01	04030467420000	99	TDW 51-29	2014-11-01	04030529890000
30	TDW 39-29	2013-12-01	04030468440000	65	TDW 44-30	2012-10-01	04030467430000	100	TDW 51-31	2014-11-01	04030530260000
31	TDW 40-16	2014-07-01	04030469380000	66	TDW 45-23	2014-01-01	04030467920000	101	TDW 51-33	2014-11-01	04030530230000
32	TDW 40-18	2014-01-01	04030468450000	67	TDW 45-25	2014-05-01	04030467930000	102	TDW 52-28	2015-02-01	04030431860000
33	TDW 40-20	2014-01-01	04030468460000	68	TDW 45-27	2014-05-01	04030467940000	103	TDW 52-32	2014-11-01	04030530240000
34	TDW 40-22	2014-01-01	04030467840000	69	TDW 45-29	2013-06-01	04030463270000	104	TDW 52-34	2015-02-01	04030529900000
35	TDW 40-24	2013-11-01	04030468730000	70	TDW 45-31	2013-03-01	04030467440000				

Note: When inputting the API into the DOGGR website, input the 8 digit well API by truncating the California state code prefix (04) and excluding the trailing zeros from the 14 digit API code.

Historical Well List for Sandstone

#	Well Name	Date	API	#	Well Name	Date	API	#	Well Name	Date	API
1	21Z 09-C2	2010-04-10	04030396340000	37	21Z O-18	2012-04-12	04030434490000	73	21Z LM-22Ai	N/A	04030528910000
2	21Z 09-C3	2010-04-10	04030396350000	38	21Z O-19	2012-04-12	04030434500000	74	21Z LM-22Bi	N/A	04030528920000
3	21Z H-20	2013-01-13	04030434440000	39	21Z O-20	2012-05-12	04030434510000	75	21Z LM-23i	N/A	04030528930000
4	21Z H-21X	2014-10-14	04030545250000	40	21Z O-21	2013-02-13	04030460640000	76	21Z MN-17Ai	N/A	04030491210000
5	21Z H-22X	2014-10-14	04030545260000	41	21Z O-22	2013-02-13	04030460650000	77	21Z MN-17Bi	N/A	04030491220000
6	21Z H-23X	2014-10-14	04030545270000	42	21Z O-23	2013-01-13	04030462820000	78	21Z MN-18Ai	N/A	04030528230000
7	21Z H-24	2015-04-15	04030529310000	43	21Z O-24	2014-11-14	04030477350000	79	21Z MN-18Bi	N/A	04030528240000
8	21Z J-20	2012-04-12	04030432840000	44	21Z Q-19X	2015-03-15	04030547220000	80	21Z MN-19Ai	N/A	04030529180000
9	21Z J-21	2013-02-13	04030460240000	45	21Z Q-20X	2015-03-15	04030547230000	81	21Z MN-19Bi	N/A	04030529190000
10	21Z J-22	2013-02-13	04030460250000	46	21Z Q-21	2014-10-14	04030529470000	82	21Z MN-22Ai	N/A	04030528980000
11	21Z J-23	2013-02-13	04030462770000	47	21Z Q-22	2014-10-14	04030529450000	83	21Z MN-22Bi	N/A	04030528990000
12	21Z J-24	2015-03-15	04030529340000	48	21Z Q-23	2014-10-14	04030530730000	84	21Z MN-23Ai	N/A	04030529000000
13	21Z K-20	2012-04-12	04030434190000	49	21Z Q-24	2015-03-15	04030529460000	85	21Z MN-23Bi	N/A	04030529010000
14	21Z K-21	2013-02-13	04030460300000	50	21Z HJ-20Ai	N/A	04030547440000	86	21Z NO-18Ai	N/A	04030528250000
15	21Z K-22	2013-02-13	04030460320000	51	21Z HJ-20Bi	N/A	04030547450000	87	21Z NO-18Bi	N/A	04030528260000
16	21Z K-23	2013-02-13	04030462780000	52	21Z HJ-21i	N/A	04030528170000	88	21Z NO-19Ai	N/A	04030528270000
17	21Z K-24	2015-03-15	04030529320000	53	21Z HJ-22i	N/A	04030528180000	89	21Z NO-19Bi	N/A	04030528280000
18	21Z L-19	2012-04-12	04030433760000	54	21Z HJ-23i	N/A	04030528190000	90	21Z NO-20Ai	N/A	04030528290000
19	21Z L-21	2013-02-13	04030460400000	55	21Z JK-18Ai-C	N/A	04029527460000	91	21Z NO-20Bi	N/A	04030528300000
20	21Z L-22	2013-02-13	04030460410000	56	21Z JK-18Bi	N/A	04030486140000	92	21Z NO-21Ai	N/A	04030529020000
21	21Z L-23	2013-02-13	04030462790000	57	21Z JK-19Ai-C	N/A	04029552560000	93	21Z NO-21Bi	N/A	04030529030000
22	21Z L-24	2015-03-15	04030529330000	58	21Z JK-19Bi	N/A	04030491100000	94	21Z NO-22Ai	N/A	04030529040000
23	21Z M-17	2012-05-12	04030434110000	59	21Z JK-20Ai	N/A	04030527870000	95	21Z NO-22Bi	N/A	04030529050000
24	21Z M-19	2012-05-12	04030434130000	60	21Z JK-20Bi	N/A	04030527880000	96	21Z NO-23Ai	N/A	04030529060000
25	21Z M-20	2012-04-12	04030434140000	61	21Z JK-21i	N/A	04030527890000	97	21Z NO-23Bi	N/A	04030529070000
26	21Z M-21	2013-02-13	04030460480000	62	21Z JK-22i	N/A	04030528200000	98	21Z OQ-19Ai	N/A	04030531910000
27	21Z M-22	2013-02-13	04030460500000	63	21Z JK-23i	N/A	04030528830000	99	21Z OQ-19Bi	N/A	04030531920000
28	21Z M-23	2013-03-13	04030462800000	64	21Z KL-21i	N/A	04030528860000	100	21Z OQ-20Ai	N/A	04030528310000
29	21Z M-24	2015-03-15	04030529480000	65	21Z KL-22i	N/A	04030528870000	101	21Z OQ-20Bi	N/A	04030528320000
30	21Z N-18	2012-04-12	04030433830000	66	21Z KL-23i	N/A	04030528880000	102	21Z OQ-21Ai	N/A	04030529080000
31	21Z N-19	2012-04-12	04030433840000	67	21Z LM-17Ai	N/A	04030486200000	103	21Z OQ-21Bi	N/A	04030529090000
32	21Z N-20	2012-04-12	04030433850000	68	21Z LM-17Bi	N/A	04030486210000	104	21Z OQ-22Ai	N/A	04030529100000
33	21Z N-21	2013-01-13	04030460590000	69	21Z LM-18Ai	N/A	04030486220000	105	21Z OQ-22Bi	N/A	04030529110000
34	21Z N-22	2013-01-13	04030460600000	70	21Z LM-18Bi	N/A	04030486230000	106	21Z OQ-23Ai	N/A	04030529120000
35	21Z N-23	2013-01-13	04030462810000	71	21Z LM-21Ai	N/A	04030528890000	107	21Z OQ-23Bi	N/A	04030529130000
36	21Z N-24	2014-10-14	04030477340000	72	21Z LM-21Bi	N/A	04030528900000				

Note: When inputting the API into the DOGGR website, input the 8 digit well API by truncating the California state code prefix (04) and excluding the trailing zeros from the 14 digit API code.



Proved Reserves as of December 31, 2017

SEC and Strip Prices

Proved Reserves and PV-10¹ as of December 31, 2017
(SEC Pricing)²

Proved Reserves and PV-10¹ as of December 31, 2017
(Strip Pricing)³

	Oil (MMBbl)	Natural Gas (Bcf)	NGLs (MMBbl)	Total (MMBoe)	% of Proved	PV-10 (\$mm)		Oil (MMBbl)	Natural Gas (Bcf)	NGLs (MMBbl)	Total (MMBoe)	% of Proved	PV-10 (\$mm)
PDP	63	100	1	81	57%	\$762		64	67	1	77	67%	\$1,205
PDNP	6	-	-	6	4%	\$89		6	-	-	6	5%	\$136
PUDs ⁴	32	137	-	55	39%	\$262		32	-	-	32	28%	\$521
Total	101	237	1	141	100%	\$1,114		102	67	1	115	100%	\$1,862

¹ Please see slide 2 for a note regarding the non-GAAP financial measure PV-10. | ² Our estimated net reserves were determined using 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 \$54.42 per Bbl ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and \$2.98 per MMBtu NYMEX Henry Hub for natural gas at December 31, 2017. Prices were calculated using oil and natural gas price parameters established by current SEC guidelines and accounting rules, including adjustment by lease for quality, fuel deductions, geographical differentials, marketing bonuses or deductions and other factors affecting the price received at the wellhead. | ³ Our Strip Pricing reserves were prepared on the same basis as our SEC reserves and do not include changes to costs, other economic parameters, well performance or drilling activity subsequent to December 31, 2017, except for the use of pricing based on closing month futures prices as reported on the ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and NYMEX Henry Hub for natural gas on May 31, 2018 rather than using the average of the first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior 12 months in accordance with SEC guidance. Our Strip Pricing oil, natural gas and NGL reserves were determined using index prices for natural gas and oil, respectively, as of May 31, 2018 without giving effect to derivative transactions. The average future prices for benchmark commodities used in determining our Strip Pricing reserves were \$74.59 per Bbl for oil and NGLs for 2018, \$72.98 for 2019, \$69.15 for 2020 and \$66.49 for 2021 thereafter, on the ICE (Brent), and \$2.94 per MMBtu for natural gas for 2018, \$2.75 for 2019, \$2.68 for 2020 and \$2.66 for 2021 thereafter, on the NYMEX Henry Hub. The volume-weighted average 26 prices over the lives of the properties were \$61.67 per barrel of oil and condensate, \$19.49 per barrel of NGL, and \$1.94 per thousand cubic feet of gas. We have taken into account pricing differentials reflective of the market environment, and NGL pricing used in determining our Strip Pricing reserves was approximately ICE (Brent) for oil less \$49.00. We believe that the use of forward prices provides investors with additional useful information about our reserves, as the forward prices are based on the market's forward-looking expectations of oil and natural gas prices as of a certain date. Strip Pricing futures prices are not necessarily an accurate projection of future oil and gas prices. Investors should be careful to consider forward prices in addition to, and not as a substitute for, SEC prices, when considering our oil and natural gas reserves. | ⁴ Using SEC Pricing as of December 31, 2017, there were approximately 23 MMBoe of PUDs associated with projects in the Piceance basin. Subsequent to year end, as a result of increasingly negative local gas pricing differentials, we revised our current development plan to exclude the development in the Piceance basin.

Proved Reserves as of December 31, 2017

SEC and Strip Prices (Cont.)

Proved Reserves as of December 31, 2017 (SEC Pricing)¹

Proved Reserves as of December 31, 2017 (Strip Pricing)²

	San Joaquin and Ventura basins	Uinta basin	Piceance basin	East Texas basin	Total	San Joaquin and Ventura basins	Uinta basin	Piceance basin	East Texas basin	Total
Proved developed reserves:										
Oil (MMBbl)	61	7	-	-	68	63	7	-	-	70
Natural Gas (Bcf)	-	47	42	12	100	-	41	17	9	67
NGLs (MMBbl)	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Total (MMBoe) ^{3, 4}	61	16	7	2	86	63	15	3	2	82
Proved undeveloped reserves⁵:										
Oil (MMBbl)	32	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	32
Natural Gas (Bcf)	-	-	137	-	137	-	-	-	-	-
NGLs (MMBbl)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (MMBoe) ⁴	32	-	23	-	55	32	-	-	-	32
Total proved reserves:										
Oil (MMBbl)	93	7	-	-	101	95	7	-	-	102
Natural Gas (Bcf)	-	47	179	12	237	-	41	17	9	67
NGLs (MMBbl)	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Total (MMBoe) ⁴	93	16	30	2	141	95	15	3	2	115

¹ Our estimated net reserves were determined using 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 \$54.42 per Bbl ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and \$2.98 per MMBtu NYMEX Henry Hub for natural gas at December 31, 2017. The volume-weighted average prices over the lives of the properties were \$48.20 per barrel of oil and condensate, \$28.25 per barrel of NGL and \$2.935 per thousand cubic feet of gas. The prices were held constant for the lives of the properties, and we took into account pricing differentials reflective of the market environment. Prices were calculated using oil and natural gas price parameters established by current guidelines of the SEC and accounting rules including adjustments by lease for quality, fuel deductions, geographical differentials, marketing bonuses or deductions and other factors affecting the price received at the wellhead. | ² Our Strip Pricing reserves were prepared on the same basis as our SEC reserves and do not include changes to costs, other economic parameters, well performance or drilling activity subsequent to December 31, 2017, except for the use of pricing based on closing month futures prices as reported on the ICE (Brent) for oil and NGLs and NYMEX Henry Hub for natural gas on May 31, 2018 rather than using the average of the first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior 12 months in accordance with SEC guidance. Our Strip Pricing oil, natural gas and NGL reserves were determined using index prices for natural gas and oil, respectively, as of May 31, 2018 without giving effect to derivative transactions. The average future prices for benchmark commodities used in determining our Strip Pricing reserves were \$74.59 per Bbl for oil and NGLs for 2018, \$72.98 for 2019, \$69.15 for 2020 and \$66.49 for 2021 thereafter, on the ICE (Brent), and \$2.94 per MMBtu for natural gas for 2018, \$2.75 for 2019, \$2.68 for 2020 and \$2.66 for 2021 thereafter, on the NYMEX Henry Hub. The volume-weighted average 26 prices over the lives of the properties were \$61.67 per barrel of oil and condensate, \$19.49 per barrel of NGL, and \$1.94 per thousand cubic feet of gas. We have taken into account pricing differentials reflective of the market environment, and NGL pricing used in determining our Strip Pricing reserves was approximately ICE (Brent) for oil less \$49.00. We believe that the use of forward prices provides investors with additional useful information about our reserves, as the forward prices are based on the market's forward-looking expectations of oil and natural gas prices as of a certain date. Strip Pricing futures prices are not necessarily an accurate projection of future oil and gas prices. Investors should be careful to consider forward prices in addition to, and not as a substitute for, SEC prices, when considering our oil and natural gas reserves. | ³ Approximately 9% of proved developed oil reserves, 0% of proved developed NGLs reserves, 0% of proved developed natural gas reserves and 7% of total proved developed reserves are non-producing. | ⁴ Natural gas volumes have been converted to Boe based on energy content of six Mcf of gas to one Bbl of oil. Barrels of oil equivalence does not necessarily result in price equivalence. The price of natural gas on a barrel of oil equivalent basis is currently substantially lower than the corresponding price for oil and has been similarly lower for a number of years. For example, in the year ended December 31, 2017, the average prices of ICE (Brent) oil and NYMEX Henry Hub natural gas were \$54.82 per Bbl and \$3.11 per Mcf, respectively, resulting in an oil-to-gas ratio of over 17 to 1. | ⁵ Using SEC Pricing as of December 31, 2017, there were approximately 23 MMBoe of PUDs associated with projects in the Piceance basin. Subsequent to year end, as a result of increasingly negative local gas pricing differentials, we revised our current development plan to exclude these Piceance locations.

Thank you!



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