



Insider Trading Policy

BERRY PETROLEUM COMPANY INSIDER TRADING POLICY

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Insider Trading Policy (the “Policy”) is to promote compliance with applicable securities laws by Berry Petroleum Company (“Berry” or the “Company”) and all directors, officers and employees of Berry, in order to protect and preserve the reputation of Berry, as well as that of all persons affiliated with it, for integrity and ethical conduct.

II. Applicability

The Policy is applicable to all directors, officers and employees of Berry.

Questions regarding this policy should be directed to the Company’s Corporate Secretary.

III. Policy

If a director, officer or any employee of the Company or any agent or advisor of the Company has material nonpublic information relating to the Company, it is the Company’s policy that neither that person nor any Related Person (as defined below) may buy or sell securities of the Company (the “Company Securities”) or engage in any other action to take advantage of, or pass on to others, that information. This Policy also applies to material nonpublic information relating to any other company with publicly traded securities, including customers or suppliers, obtained in the course of employment by or association with the Company.

Transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure) are no exception. Even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve Berry’s reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct.

To avoid even the appearance of impropriety, additional restrictions on trading Company Securities apply to directors and officers and certain other senior managers. See Section VI.

IV. Definitions/Explanations

A. Who is an “Insider?”

Any person who possesses material nonpublic information is considered an insider as to that information. Insiders include Company directors, officers, employees, independent contractors and those persons in a special relationship with the Company, e.g., its auditors, consultants or attorneys. The definition of insider is transaction specific; that is, an individual is an insider with respect to each material nonpublic item of which he or she is aware.



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B. What is “Material” Information?

The materiality of a fact depends upon the circumstances. A fact is considered “material” if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision to buy, sell or hold a security or where the fact is likely to have a significant effect on the market price of the security. Material information can be positive or negative and can relate to virtually any aspect of a company’s business or to any type of security, debt or equity.

Some examples of material information include:

1. Unpublished financial results and projections of future earnings;
2. News of a pending or proposed company transaction;
3. Significant changes in corporate objectives;
4. News of a significant sale of assets;
5. Changes in dividend policies;
6. Financial liquidity issues;
7. Changes in management; and
8. Plans to raise additional capital.

The above list is only illustrative; many other types of information may be considered “material,” depending on the circumstances. The materiality of particular information is subject to reassessment on a regular basis.

C. What is “Nonpublic” Information?

Information is “nonpublic” if it is not available to the general public. In order for information to be considered public, it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to investors, through such media as *Business Wire*, *Dow Jones*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Associated Press*, etc. The circulation of rumors, even if accurate and reported in the media, does not constitute effective public dissemination.

In addition, even after a public announcement of material information, a reasonable period of time must elapse in order for the market to react to the information. Generally, one should allow approximately two full trading days following publication as a reasonable waiting period before such information is deemed to be public. Therefore, if an announcement is made before the commencement of trading on a Monday, an insider may trade in Company Securities starting on Wednesday of that week, because two full trading days would have elapsed by then (all of Monday and Tuesday). If the announcement is made on Monday after trading begins, employees may not trade in Company Securities until Thursday. If the announcement is made on Friday after trading begins, employees made not trade in Company Securities until Wednesday of the following week.

D. Who is a “Related Person?”

For purposes of this Policy, a Related Person includes an insider’s spouse, minor children and anyone else living in the insider’s household, partnerships in which the insider is a general partner, trusts of which the insider is a trustee, and estates of which the insider is an executor. Although a person’s parent, sibling or adult children may not be considered a Related Person (unless living in the same



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household), a parent, sibling or adult children may be a “tippee” for securities laws purposes. See Section V.D. below for a discussion on the prohibition on “tipping.”

V. Guidelines

A. Non-disclosure of Material Nonpublic Information

Material nonpublic information must not be disclosed to anyone, except the persons within the Company or third party agents of the Company (such as investment banking advisors or outside legal counsel) whose positions require them to know it, until such information has been publicly released by the Company.

B. Prohibited Trading in Company Securities

No person may place a purchase or sell order or recommend that another person place a purchase or sell order in Company Securities (including initial elections, changes in elections or reallocation of funds relating to 401(k) plan accounts) when he or she has knowledge of material information concerning the Company that has not been disclosed to the public.

C. Twenty-Twenty Hindsight

If securities transactions ever become the subject of scrutiny, they are likely to be viewed after-the-fact with the benefit of hindsight. As a result, before engaging in any transaction an insider should carefully consider how his or her transaction may be construed in the bright light of hindsight. Again, in the event of any questions or uncertainties about the Policy, please consult the Company’s Corporate Secretary or someone to whom he or she has delegated responsibility for advising of the Policy.

D. “Tipping” Information to Others

Insiders may be liable for communicating or tipping material nonpublic information to any third party (“tippee”), not limited to just Related Persons. Further, insider trading violations are not limited to trading or tipping by insiders. Persons other than insiders also can be liable for insider trading, including tippees who trade on material nonpublic information tipped to them and individuals who trade on material nonpublic information which has been misappropriated.

Tippees inherit an insider’s duties and are liable for trading on material nonpublic information illegally tipped to them by an insider. Similarly, just as insiders are liable for the insider trading of their tippees, so are tippees who pass the information along to others who trade. In other words, a tippee’s liability for insider trading is no different from that of an insider. Tippees can obtain material nonpublic information by receiving overt tips from others or through, among other things, conversations at social, business or other gatherings.



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E. Avoid Speculation

Directors, officers and employees, and their Related Persons may not trade in options, warrants, puts and calls or similar instruments on Company Securities or sell Company Securities “short.” In addition, directors, officers and employees, and their Related Persons may not hold Company Securities in margin accounts. Investing in Company Securities provides an opportunity to share in the future growth of the Company. Investment in Berry and sharing in the growth of the Company, however, does not mean short-range speculation based on fluctuations in the market. Such activities may put the personal gain of the director, officer or employee in conflict with the best interests of Berry and its security holders. Subject to the restrictions discussed in this Policy and other applicable Company policies, anyone may, of course, exercise options granted to them by the Company and sell shares acquired through exercise of options.

F. Trading in Other Securities

No director, officer or employee may place purchase or sell orders or recommend that another person place a purchase or sell order in the securities of another corporation if the person learns of material nonpublic information about the other corporation in the course of his/her employment with Berry.

VI. Additional Restrictions and Requirements for Directors, Officers and Certain Other Senior Managers

A. Trading Window

In addition to being subject to all of the other limitations in this Policy, directors, executive officers (which, for the purposes of this Policy, has the same meaning as the term “officer” under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), all other officers and senior managers of the Company may only buy or sell Company Securities in the public market during the period beginning two trading days after the release of the Company quarterly earnings and ending on the last date of the fiscal quarter.

B. Pre-Clearance

In addition, directors and executive officers of Berry must obtain prior clearance from the Company’s Corporate Secretary, who will consult with Company Counsel, before he, she or a Related Person makes any purchases or sales of Company Securities, including any exercise of stock options. Prior clearance is required for all purchases or sales, including directed investments in the Company’s 401(k) plans. Each proposed transaction will be evaluated to determine if it raises insider trading concerns or other concerns under the federal or state securities laws and regulations. Any advice will relate solely to the restraints imposed by law and will not constitute advice regarding the investment aspects of any transaction. Clearance of a transaction is valid only for a ten business day period. If the transaction order is not consummated within that ten business day period, clearance of the transaction must be re-requested. If clearance is denied, the fact of such denial must be kept confidential by the



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person requesting such clearance. This pre-clearance policy is in place to provide assistance in preventing inadvertent violations and avoiding even the appearance of an improper transaction.

C. Pre-Planned Trading Programs

Directors and officers who must obtain pre-clearance for trades may establish a pre-planned trading program designed to enable those persons to take advantage of the defense to an allegation of insider trading offered by Rule 10b5-1(c) of the Exchange Act. Any such program must be approved in advance through the Corporate Secretary and the Company's Counsel and must be in writing, with a copy of the approved Plan filed with the Corporate Secretary. The Company is under no obligation to approve such a program and will only do so if the Company believes that program will meet the requirements of Rule 10b5-1(c) and would not be adverse to Berry's overall corporate objectives such as, for example, insuring that trading under the program will not jeopardize eligibility for pooling of interest accounting treatment of a proposed merger.

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