ANNUAL FUNDING NOTICE

For the

Berkshire Hathaway Consolidated Pension Plan

Introduction

This notice includes important information about the funding status of your single employer pension plan, the Berkshire Hathaway Consolidated Pension Plan ("the Plan"). It also includes a summary of federal rules governing the termination of single-employer defined benefit pension plans and of benefit payments guaranteed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC"), a federal insurance agency. All traditional pension plans (called "defined benefit pension plans") are required by federal law to provide this notice annually regardless of its funding status. This notice does not mean that the Plan is terminating. It is provided for informational purposes and you are not required to respond in any way. This notice is for the Plan year beginning January 1, 2018 and ending December 31, 2018 ("Plan Year").

The Plan was formed on December 31, 2016 through the consolidation of eight defined benefit plans sponsored by certain Berkshire Hathaway subsidiaries and on December 31, 2017, six additional plans merged into the Plan. As of the end of the day on December 31, 2018, the three plans listed below were merged into the Plan. Assets and liabilities from the three plans above were transferred to the Plan as of the end of the day on December 31, 2018. The mergers do not change the benefits that you already have earned.

Plan Name	**Employer Identification Number**	**Plan Number**
The Pension Plan for the Employees of Government Employees Companies	52-1135801	002
The Lubrizol Corporation Pension Plan	34-0367600	001
The Lubrizol Corporation Wage Employees' Pension Plan	34-0367600	002

Atención: Para solicitar una copia de este documento en Español, porfavor llame a 1-877-459-2403.

How Well Funded Is Your Plan

The law requires the administrator of the Plan to tell you how well the Plan is funded on a particular date, using a measure called the “funding target attainment percentage”. This percentage is obtained divideing the Plan’s Net Plan Assets by Plan Liabilities. In general, the higher the percentage, the better funded the plan. The Plan’s Funding Target Attainment Percentage for the Plan Year and each of the two preceding plan years is shown in the chart below. The chart also shows you how the percentage was calculated.

Funding Target Attainment Percentage			
	Plan year 2018	Plan year 2017	2016
1. Valuation Date	01/01/2018[2]	01/01/2017[2]	01/01/2016[1]
2. Plan Assets			
a. Total Plan Assets	$2,928,142,172	$1,064,224,081	$1,060,140,000
b. Funding Standard Carryover Balance	$72,013,521	$9,795,767	$9,307,000
c. Prefunding Balance	$35,265,341	$884,713	$1,136,000
d. Net Plan Assets = (a) – (b) – (c)	$2,820,863,310	$1,053,543,601	$1,049,697,000
3. Plan Liabilities	$2,104,700,324	$758,841,683	$753,000,000
4. Funding Target Attainment Percentage = (2d)/(3)	134.02%	138.83%	139%

Plan Assets and Credit Balances

The asset values in the chart above are measured as of the first day of the Plan Year based on actuarial values, not market values. Pension law allows plans to use actuarial values for funding purposes and while actuarial values fluctuate less than market values, they are estimates. Actuarial values differ from market values in that they do not fluctuate daily based on changes in the stock or other markets. The asset values in the chart above were measured as of January 1, 2018 and 2017 do not include the values for the plans that merged into the Plan as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The chart above shows certain “credit balances” called the Funding Standard Carryover Balance and Prefunding Balance. A plan might have a credit balance, for example, if in a prior year an employer contributed money to the plan above the minimum level required by law. Generally, an employer may credit the excess money toward the minimum level of contributions required by law that it must make in future years. Plans must subtract these credit balances from Total Plan Assets to calculate their Funding Target Attainment Percentage. Credit

[1] Since the Plan did not exist prior to December 31, 2016, the Plan Assets and Liabilities shown as of January 1, 2016 are the combined values from the eight plans that were consolidated as of December 31, 2016 and are shown for illustrative puposes only. Two plans have non-January 1 valuation dates prior to December 31, 2016. For these two plans, the assets and liabilities are from the valuation date closest to January 1 of each respective year.
[2] The Plan Assets, Liabilities, and Credit Balances shown as of January 1, 2018 and 2017 do not include the plans that were merged into the Plan as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

balances that existed in the plans that merged into the Plan as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 were added to the Plan as of that date.

Plan Liabilities

Plan Liabilities in line 3 of the chart above are estimates of the amount of assets the Plan needs on the Valuation Date to pay for promised benefits under the plan. The Plan Liabilities shown above for January 1, 2018 and 2017 do not include the values for the plans that merged into the Plan as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Year-End Assets and Liabilities

As of December 31, 2018, the fair market value of the Plan's assets was $4,429,592,367. On this same date, the Plan's liabilities, determined using market rates, were $4,800,077,557. These December 31, 2018 assets and liabilities do include the three plans that merged into the Plan as of December 31, 2018.

Participant Information

The total number of participants and beneficiaries covered by the Plan on the Valuation Date (January 1, 2018) was 35,348. Of this number, 5,281 were current employees, 23,704 were retired and receiving benefits, and 6,363 were no longer working for the employer and have a right to future benefits. The January 1, 2018 participant counts do not include participants from the three plans that merged into the Plan as of December 31, 2018.

Funding & Investment Policies

Every pension plan must have a procedure to establish a funding policy for plan objectives. A funding policy relates to how much money is needed to pay benefits under the Plan. The Plan's sponsor's funding policy of the Plan is to make contributions to meet regulatory requirements. Additional contributions may be made from time to time to the Plan at the discretion of the sponsor.

Pension plans also have investment policies. These generally are written guidelines or general instructions for making investment management decisions. The investment policy of the Plan is as follows:

Once money is contributed and held by the Plan, it is invested by plan officials. Plan officials have a fiduciary responsibility regarding the investments and invest for long term total return to meet projected benefit payment obligations while providing adequate cash flow to meet current benefit payment obligations.

Allocations of the Plan's assets, based on actuarial values, are provided below among significant categories of investments as of December 31, 2018. These allocations relfect the three plans that merged into the Plan as of December 31, 2018.

Asset Allocations	**Percentage of total assets**
Cash (interest bearing and non-interest bearing)	2%
U.S. Government securities	18%
Corporate debt instruments (other than employer securities)	2%
Corporate stocks (other than employer securities)	78%

Events Having a Material Effect on Assets or Liabilities

By law this notice must contain a written explanation of new events that have a material effect on plan liabilities or assets and a projection to the end of 2019 of the effect of the events on plan liabilities. This is because such events can significantly affect the funding condition of a plan.

For the plan year beginning on January 1, 2019 and ending on December 31, 2019, the Plan expects the following events to have a material effect on assets or liabilities:

Effective as of the end of the day on December 31, 2018, the three plans listed on the first page of this annual funding notice were merged into the Plan. This increased the Plan's assets by approximately $2.0 billion or 80% as of December 31, 2018 and also increased the Plan's liabilities by approximately $2.0 billion or 91% as of December 31, 2018.

Right to Request a Copy of the Annual Report

Pension plans must file annual reports with the US Department of Labor. The report is called the "Form 5500". These reports contain financial and other information. You may obtain an electronic copy of your Plan's annual report by going to www.efast.dol.gov and using the search tool. Annual reports also are available from the US Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration's Public Disclosure Room at 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N-1513, Washington, DC 20210, or by calling 202-693-8673. Or you may obtain a copy of the Plan's annual report by making a written request to the plan administrator as instructed under "Where To Get More Information". Annual reports do not contain personal information, such as the amount of your accrued benefits.

Summary of Rules Governing Termination of Single-Employer Plans

If a plan terminates, there are specific termination rules that must be followed under federal law. A summary of these rules follows.

There are two ways an employer can terminate its pension plan. First, the employer can end a plan in a "standard termination" but only after showing the PBGC that such plan has enough money to pay all benefits owed to participants. Under a standard termination, a plan must either purchase an annuity from an insurance company (which will provide you with periodic retirement benefits, such as monthly for life or, if you elect, for a set period of time when you retire) or, if the plan allows and you elect, issue one lump-sum payment that covers your entire benefit. Your plan administrator must give you advance notice that identifies the insurance company (or companies) selected to provide the annuity. The PBGC's guarantee ends upon the purchase of an annuity or payment of the lump-sum. If the plan purchases an annuity for you from an insurance company and that company becomes unable to pay, the applicable state guaranty association guarantees the annuity to the extent authorized by that state's law.

Second, if the plan is not fully-funded, the employer may apply for a distress termination. To do so, however, the employer must be in financial distress and prove to a bankruptcy court or to the PBGC that the employer cannot remain in business unless the plan is terminated. If the application is granted, the PBGC will take over the plan as trustee and pay plan benefits, up to the legal limits, using plan assets and PBGC guarantee funds.

Under certain circumstances, the PBGC may take action on its own to end a pension plan. Most terminations initiated by the PBGC occur when the PBGC determines that plan termination is needed to protect the interests of plan participants or of the PBGC insurance program. The PBGC can do so if, for example, a plan does not have enough money to pay benefits currently due.

Benefit Payments Guaranteed by the PBGC

If a single-employer pension plan terminates without enough money to pay all benefits, the PBGC will take over the plan and pay pension benefits through its insurance program. Most participants and beneficiaries receive all of the pension benefits they would have received under their plan, but some people may lose certain benefits that are not guaranteed.

The amount of benefits that PBGC guarantees is determined as of the plan termination date. However, if a plan terminates during a plan sponsor's bankruptcy, then the amount guaranteed is determined as of the date the sponsor entered bankruptcy.

The PBGC maximum benefit guarantee is set by law and is updated each calendar year. For a plan with a termination date or sponsor bankruptcy date, as applicable, in 2019, the maximum guarantee is $5,608 per month, or $67,295 per year, for a benefit paid to a 65-year-old retiree with no survivor benefit. If a plan terminates during a plan sponsor's bankruptcy, the maximum guarantee is fixed as of the calendar year in which the sponsor entered bankruptcy. The maximum guarantee is lower for an individual who begins receiving benefits from PBGC before age 65 reflecting the fact that younger retirees are expected to receive more monthly pension checks over their lifetimes. Similarly, the maximum guarantee is higher for an individual who starts receiving benefits from PBGC after age 65. The maximum guarantee by age can be found on PBGC's website, www.pbgc.gov. The guaranteed amount is also reduced if a benefit will be provided to a survivor of the plan participant.

The PBGC guarantees "basic benefits" earned before a plan is terminated, which include:

- pension benefits at normal retirement age;
- most early retirement benefits;
- annuity benefits for survivors of plan participants; and
- disability benefits for a disability that occurred before the date the plan terminated or the date the sponsor entered bankruptcy, as applicable.

The PBGC does not guarantee certain types of benefits:

- The PBGC does not guarantee benefits for which you do not have a vested right, usually because you have not worked enough years for the company.
- The PBGC does not guarantee benefits for which you have not met all age, service, or other requirements.
- Benefit increases and new benefits that have been in place for less than one year are not guaranteed. Those that have been in place for less than five years are only partly guaranteed.
- Early retirement payments that are greater than payments at normal retirement age may not be guaranteed. For example, a supplemental benefit that stops when you become eligible for Social Security may not be guaranteed.
- Benefits other than pension benefits, such as health insurance, life insurance, death benefits, vacation pay, or severance pay, are not guaranteed.
- The PBGC generally does not pay lump sums exceeding $5,000.

In some circumstances, participants and beneficiaries still may receive some benefits that are not guaranteed. This depends on how much money the terminated plan has and how much the PBGC recovers from the employer for plan underfunding.

Where to Get More Information

For more information about this notice, you may contact the Plan Administrator at BHCPP Plan Administrator, c/o Berkshire Hathaway Credit Corporation, 3555 Farnam Street, Suite 1440, Omaha, NE 68131. To reach by phone, refer to the following instructions. If you are a legacy Johns Manville plan participant, please call 1-866-662-9800, If you are a legacy Precision Steel Warehouse plan participant, please call 1-847-455-7000. If you are a legacy FlightSafety plan participant, please call 1- 800-743-5274. For all other participants, please call 1-877-459-2403. For identification purposes, the official plan number is 001 and the plan sponsor's name and employer identification number or "EIN" is Berkshire Hathaway Credit Corporation, 47-0679606. For more information about the PBGC, go to PBGC's website, www.pbgc.gov or call PBGC toll-free at 1-800-400-7242.