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**Final Braidwood Tritium Assessment Report Confirms Initial Findings
No active leaks; slightly elevated levels on-site pose no hazard**

BRACEVILLE, Ill. (Sept. 28, 2006) – Final results of an environmental study of tritium at Braidwood Generating Station confirm there are no active leaks of tritium and no additional detectable tritium off-site beyond what was found in 2005 and early 2006

In June 2006, Exelon began a remediation program as a result of groundwater contamination of tritium on plant property and in an area 2,000 feet by 2,000 feet just off-site. An investigation by the company determined that the groundwater contamination was the result of past leaks of the “blowdown line” carrying effluent away from the plant to the Kankakee River. The levels of tritium did not have any impact on the health and safety of neighbors or employees.

The assessment, announced by the company on Feb. 15, is the largest environmental tritium study involving nuclear energy stations ever undertaken in the U.S. The nuclear industry announced a similar voluntary program for all commercial U.S. nuclear sites on May 9. Exelon has drilled 507 test and monitoring wells in the ground and analyzed test results from more than 1,800 water samples, including the drilling and sampling done in connection with the remediation work at Braidwood.

At Braidwood, in addition to the drilling and sampling done in connection with the remediation work, Exelon tested water from 33 existing wells, 12 new wells and six surface water areas. Of 51 water samples, 16 contained slightly elevated levels of tritium, also the result of historic releases.

There is no threat to public health or safety as a result of these levels of tritium, and no other radionuclides, other than those that occur naturally, were found in groundwater samples at Braidwood.

“We are confident that we have identified all areas of concern at Braidwood,” said Site Vice President Tom Coutu. “Protecting the public and the environment is our top priority. We will continue to monitor our systems in place as well as remediate the previously identified areas.”

The 16 on-site samples contained slightly elevated levels of tritium above the lowest level of detection (LLD) of 200 picocuries per liter of water (pCi/l). These samples ranged from 204 pCi/l to 1,040 pCi/l. The safe drinking water standard established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is 20,000 pCi/l.

Each water sample was analyzed by an independent laboratory to ensure accurate and confirmable results.

Tritium, an isotope of hydrogen that emits weak levels of radiation and is found in nearly all water sources, is formed naturally in the atmosphere and as a by-product of generating electricity using nuclear energy. Tritiated water from nuclear energy plants is released at significantly diluted levels into the environment following strict federal guidelines, and the discharges are reported on an annual basis.

Officials at Braidwood Station will continue to regularly test water from the network of monitoring wells. In addition, Braidwood officials have developed long-term leak detection and prevention methods, including use of newly developed mapping systems to track any future leaks, sealing of equipment that has contributed to historic leaks or spills and increased systematic inspection of piping and tanks storing tritiated water.

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