2010 Exelon Corporation Environmental Performance Report

Providing Energy Today. Protecting our Environment for Tomorrow.

Exelon®

Report Scope

The purpose of this 2010 Exelon Corporation Environmental Performance Report is to provide our stakeholders with additional information regarding Exelon's environmental metrics and performance in 2010 (and for significant events related to environmental performance in the first quarter of 2011). Information in this report relates to the operations of Exelon Corporation, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and the assets they operate. Information pertaining to Exelon Generation reflects the company's ownership interest in the generating assets unless otherwise noted; contracted power is outside of the scope of this report. On Dec. 9, 2010, Exelon acquired all of the equity interests of John Deere Renewables, LLC (now known as Exelon Wind). The 2010 performance data in this report does not include Exelon Wind's operations in 2010 unless noted.

Additional information on the company's *Exelon 2020* low-carbon strategy and other aspects of Exelon's sustainability reporting is available online at: **www.exeloncorp.com**

Performance Report Index

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About Exelon

With more than 31,000 megawatts (MW) of owned and contracted generating resources, Exelon Corporation is one of the largest electric and gas utilities in the United States. Our more than 19,000 dedicated employees provide service to more than 5.4 million retail electric customers in northern Illinois and southeastern Pennsylvania, as well as approximately 490,000 natural gas customers in the Philadelphia area.

OUR MAIN BUSINESSES

Exelon Generation Company, LLC (Exelon Generation) owns electric generating assets with a total capacity of 25,619 MW and controls another 6,139 MW of capacity through long-term contracts. Exelon Nuclear operates the largest nuclear fleet in the country, with 17 reactors at 10 sites. Exelon Power operates fossil and renewable generating assets. Exelon Wind has 36 wind projects, 731 MW of capacity, operating in eight states. Exelon Power Team, the company's wholesale power marketing division, develops and implements Exelon Generation's long-term sales and supply strategy.

Exelon retired its Cromby Generating Station Unit 1 and Eddystone Generating Station Unit 1 coal plants on May 31, 2011. Cromby Unit 2 will retire effective Dec. 31, 2011, and Eddystone Unit 2 is slated to retire on May 31, 2012. In addition, the company has announced plans to retire its Oyster Creek nuclear plant in 2019, 10 years before the expiration of its operating license.

Commonwealth Edison Company (ComEd) engages in the purchase and regulated retail sale of electricity and the provision of transmission and distribution services to retail customers in northern Illinois. ComEd serves 3.8 million electric customers in an approximately 11,300-square-mile territory encompassing Chicago .

PECO Energy Company (PECO) engages in the purchase and regulated retail sale of electricity and the provision of transmission and distribution services to retail customers in southeastern Pennsylvania, including the city of Philadelphia. The company also engages in the purchase and regulated retail sale of natural gas and the provision of distribution services in the Pennsylvania counties surrounding Philadelphia. PECO serves nearly 1.6 million electric customers and 490,000 natural gas customers in a service territory of approximately 2,100 square miles.

Exelon Business Services Company (BSC) provides a variety of support services to Exelon's operating companies, including legal, human resources, financial, information technology, communications and supply management services.

OTHER SOURCES OF EXELON INFORMATION

Exelon's website focuses on five key sustainability areas of importance to Exelon:

- **Energy:** **www.exeloncorp.com/energy**
- **Environment:** **www.exeloncorp.com/environment**
- **Community:** **www.exeloncorp.com/community**
- **People & Culture:** **www.exeloncorp.com/peopleandculture**
- **Performance:** **www.exeloncorp.com/performance**

Exelon's annual report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Feb. 10, 2011, also reports on a wide variety of environmental and sustainability topics that affect Exelon, including environmental regulations, climate change, and risk factors related to environmental and climate change issues. It also includes significant information about Exelon Generation's nuclear, fossil and renewable generation plants.

- **Exelon SEC Form 10-K Filings:** **www.exeloncorp.com/performance/investors/secfilings.aspx**
- **Exelon GRI Reporting Index:** **www.exeloncorp.com/assets/environment/docs/dwnld_excsustainability_gri.pdf**

Key Facts

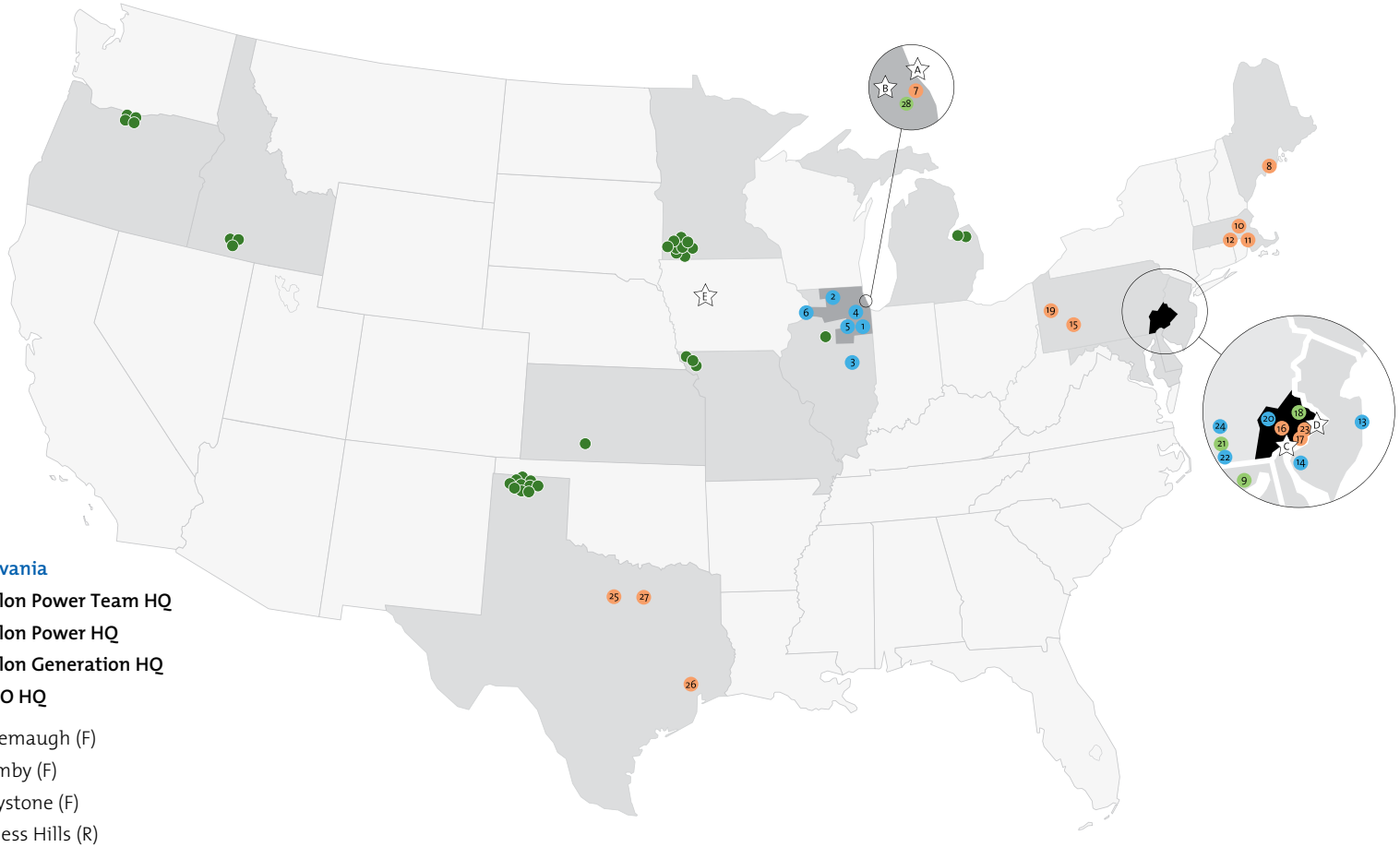
94,663	circuit miles of electric distribution lines
6,050	circuit miles of electric transmission lines
12,548	miles of gas pipelines
31,758	MWs total U.S. generating resources
19,214	employees

2010 Exelon Generation – Ownership Equity

	Output in Megawatt-Hours (MWh)	Capacity in Megawatts (MW)
Nuclear	92.9%	66.5%
Coal	5.1%	5.6%
Oil	0.1%	7.7%
Gas	0.9%	10.6%
Hydro/Renewables	1.0%	9.6%

Exelon Service Areas and Selected Generating Assets

- Exelon Nuclear (N)
- Exelon Power Fossil (F)
- Exelon Power Renewable (R)
- Exelon Wind Renewable (R)
- ComEd Service Area
- PECO Service Area
- States where Exelon operates



Illinois

- **Exelon Corporate HQ**
- **ComEd HQ**
- **Exelon Nuclear HQ**
- 1 Braidwood (N)
- 2 Byron (N)
- 3 Clinton (N)
- 4 Dresden (N)
- 5 LaSalle (N)
- 6 Quad Cities (N)
- 7 Southeast Chicago (F)
- 28 City Solar (R)

Iowa

- Exelon Wind HQ

Maine

- 8 Wyman (F)

Maryland

- 9 Conowingo (R)

Massachusetts

- 10 Framingham (F)
- 11 New Boston (F)
- 12 West Medway (F)

New Jersey

- 13 Oyster Creek (N)
- 14 Salem (N)

Pennsylvania

- **Exelon Power Team HQ**
- **Exelon Power HQ**
- **Exelon Generation HQ**
- **PECO HQ**
- 15 Conemaugh (F)
- 16 Cromby (F)
- 17 Eddystone (F)
- 18 Fairless Hills (R)
- 19 Keystone (F)
- 20 Limerick (N)
- 21 Muddy Run (R)
- 22 Peach Bottom (N)
- 23 Schuylkill (F)
- 24 Three Mile Island (N)

Texas

- 25 Handley (F)
- 26 LaPorte (F)
- 27 Mountain Creek (F)

Owned generating capacity in service on December 31, 2010. Map does not show eight sites in the Philadelphia area where Exelon has peaking combustion turbines.

See the "Exelon Electric Generation by Major Station" tables at the end of this report for details on major plant electric output, air emissions and other environmental information. Numbered and colored dots on this map are coordinated with the Major Station tables. For a complete listing of Exelon Generation assets, please see Exelon's 2010 Form 10-K, Item 2. Properties.

Environment Strategy

Exelon's environment strategy is based on four fundamental elements: compliance, risk management, resource stewardship and leadership. Through continuous improvement in each of these areas we retain our license to operate our assets, improve our operational efficiency and enhance our competitive position – all of which enable us to better serve customers, create value for shareholders, and provide a rewarding workplace for employees.

Through our *Exelon 2020* business and environmental leadership strategy, we are demonstrating leadership in providing clean, low-carbon generation for a sustainable energy future. Our goal is to reduce, offset or displace more than 15 million metric tons of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per year by 2020. For additional information on *Exelon 2020,* visit: **www.exeloncorp.com/exelon2020**

Governance

Exelon's board of directors is responsible for ensuring effective governance of the company's environmental performance. The board's corporate governance committee oversees the company's strategies and efforts to protect and improve the quality of the environment. These include, but are not limited to, the company's climate change and sustainability policies, programs and *Exelon 2020*.

Exelon's chairman and CEO, John Rowe, serves as the company's "chief environmental officer" and is responsible for implementing the Environment Policy that governs Exelon and its subsidiaries' operations. He also oversees the establishment of the annual environmental goals and targets and reviews our progress towards improving our environmental performance. The Exelon Environment Policy is available at: **www.exeloncorp.com/assets/environment/docs/environmentpolicy.pdf**

Management

Exelon has established an environmental management system (EMS) throughout its operations based on the ISO 14001:2004 standard for environmental management. More than 90% of all of our operations have been independently certified by NSF-ISR as conforming to the ISO 14001 standard.

Our Performance Dashboard

2010 INITIATIVES	2010 RESULTS	2011 INITIATIVES
COMPLIANCE		
Goal of zero NOVs, Permit Non-Compliances, Reportable Spills, and Level 1 and Repeat Level 2 Environmental Audit Findings.	For 2010, Exelon had three NOVs, two Permit Non-Compliances, zero Level 1. Repeat Level 2 Environmental Audit Findings, and 41 Reportable Spills. Exelon's operating companies continue to implement measures to address spills. The majority of spills continue to occur at ComEd and PECO due to external events (e.g., weather, pole hits and vandalism).	Goal of zero NOVs and Permit Non-Compliances, Reportable Spills, and Level 1 and Repeat Level 2 Environmental Audit Findings.
Complete ISO certification for the fossil peaking division stations, with the exception of Cromby Generating Station, and retain all other certifications.	Exelon successfully obtained ISO 14001:2004 EMS certification for its Power Peaking Division. Due to the announced plans to retire Eddystone Units 1 & 2 and Cromby Units 1 & 2, the certification for Cromby was not maintained and Eddystone Units 3 & 4 will be rolled into the Peaking Division umbrella certification after Eddystone Units 1 & 2 are retired. Existing certifications were successfully retained by all other Exelon organizations.	Maintain current EMS certifications and develop a recommendation for expanding the EMS certification program across Exelon Power to include Exelon Wind and City Solar.
RISK MANAGEMENT		
Continue voluntary phase-out of PCB-contaminated equipment and complete by year-end 2012.	Exelon has addressed 76% of its identified PCB equipment and is on target to achieve its goal in 2012. In 2010, Exelon companies replaced 105 transformers and 1,272 capacitors containing PCB.	Continue voluntary phase-out of PCB-contaminated equipment in power plants and substations and complete by year-end 2012.
RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP		
NEW!	NEW!	Evaluate strategic water resources to support protecting and growing the value of Exelon's assets. Submit the completed 2011 Carbon Disclosure Project Water Questionnaire by June 30, 2011.
Reduce cumulative internal energy use in commercial facilities by 22% and auxiliary power use at plants by 4%. Auxiliary power use is closely linked to generation output. Goals for 2010 are lower than reductions achieved in 2009 due to the expectation of more "normal" weather in 2010.	Exelon reduced energy consumption across its commercial buildings by 25% in 2010. Auxiliary power at generating facilities was reduced by 6% despite more extreme weather conditions, which required increased use of peaking plants.	Continue to make energy efficiency improvements in commericial building operations and maintenance and to build a culture of energy conservation among employees. Maintain 25% internal energy use reduction at commercial sites. Reduce internal energy use at nuclear plant sites by 1.75% and at Exelon Power plant sites by 66% by year-end 2011.
Continue to advance material usage reduction, reuse and recycling programs across the company.	In 2010 Exelon recycled more than 2,400 tons of office waste, 14,654 tons of scrap metal and 792,598 gallons of transformer oil. In addition, Exelon coordinated the reuse of more than 101,065 tons of coal ash and scrubber byproducts.	Continue to advance material usage reduction, reuse and recycling programs across the company.
Through the Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (EUISSCA), establish GHG emission reduction standards for supply chain operations and key suppliers.	The EUISSCA met this goal by committing to have more than 50% of member suppliers, that participated in the Alliance Survey, establish a voluntary GHG emission goal by the end of 2012. Exelon has incorporated green procurement standards into its supplier requirements; it sponsored 3 US EPA Green Supplier Network vendor assessments, the Chief Supply Officer served as an Executive Officer of the EUISSCA since its formation in 2008 and it has recommended standards and targets for suppliers addressing GHG emissions, poles, wire, transformers and fleet.	Establish a BSC supply chain operations energy use reporting process in support of the 2015 EUISSCA goal to reduce supply chain operations energy use by 10%. Through the EUISSCA, design and execute a GHG pilot program for suppliers and develop educational materials for all suppliers.

Our Performance Dashboard

2010 INITIATIVES	2010 RESULTS	2011 INITIATIVES
LEADERSHIP		
Reduce net annual direct and indirect GHG emissions to 8,596,098 tonnes carbon dioxide-equivalent (MT CO_2e) from 2001 baseline. Publish 2010 *Exelon 2020* update report for internal and external stakeholders.	Exelon's net annual direct and indirect GHG emissions (after projects and offsets) for 2010 were 9.5 million MT CO_2e. The higher-than-anticipated emissions are due to significantly higher than normal summer temperatures, which required fossil generation plants to run more to meet the increased electricity demand. Our 2010 *Exelon 2020* update report was issued in November 2010 to celebrate reaching the halfway mark in our *Exelon 2020* goal to abate 15.7 million MT CO_2e through a combination of actual emissions reductions, project reductions, customer abatement and displacement of CO_2 emissions from nuclear uprates.	Abatement of 12.3 million MT CO_2e, or 79%, of the *Exelon 2020* GHG goal. Reduce net annual direct and indirect emissions to 6.3 million MT CO_2e from our operations. Publish 2011 *Exelon 2020* update report for internal and external stakeholders.
Transition corporate-level GHG reporting to reflect the *Exelon 2020* strategy. Submit Exelon Corporation's 2001-2009 GHG inventories to the revised EIA 1605(b) voluntary GHG reporting program.	Following EPA's decision to end its Climate Leaders program, Exelon is in transitioning its GHG Inventory Management Plan (IMP) to the Climate Registry (TCR) protocol. The transparency of TCR protocol will support the *Exelon 2020* strategy well and clearly illustrate how Exelon's core GHG inventory of direct and indirect emissions correlates with its climate strategy. Exelon submitted the 2001 baseline inventory to the DOE/Energy Information Administration's 1605(b) voluntary GHG reporting program.	Transition our IMP to meet TCR protocol and prepare for third-party validation of our 2011 inventory in 2012 to the TCR and ISO 14064 GHG inventory and verification standards. Submit the remaining inventory years of 2002 through 2010 once the revised EIA 1605(b) voluntary GHG reporting program re-opens for submissions.
Receive final Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PA PUC) approval for PECO's Act 129 Plan and implement programs. Complete implementation of ComEd's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) pilot. Reduce overall ComEd and PECO customer load by 682,596 megawatt-hours (MWhs) and reduce GHG emissions by 398,680 MT CO_2e through the *Smart Ideas®* and ComEd CARE programs.	ComEd completed Program Year 2 of its Smart Ideas incentives program, and exceeded its annual energy reduction goals, achieving more than 472,000 MWh energy savings, or 151% of the goal. This equates to the abatement of 334,000 MT CO_2e emissions. ComEd kicked-off the Capacity-based Load Response and Voluntary Load Response programs and is continuing to install air conditioning cycling demand response equipment for customers. It rolled out the Residential Real Time Pricing (RRTP) initiative and enrolled 11,500 customers. ComEd began installing in-home devices for its Customer Application Program. PECO launched a suite of energy efficiency and demand response programs and received three awards for its Smart Ideas Marketing Campaign. Mobilized key elements of the Smart Meter / Smart Grid (SMSG) program. Received a DOE Stimulus Grant for SGSM deployment, which PAPUC approved. Began AMI technology validation for the first 200 meters. Since the launch of PECO Smart Ideas programs, customers have saved more than 607,000 MWh in energy costs, avoiding more than 304,000 MT CO_2e.	ComEd plans to increase RRTP enrollments to 13,300. Complete AMI meter installation and the Smart Meter full deployment cost/benefit analysis. Achieve customer energy savings goal of 458,900 MWh. PECO plans to report on 2011 1% energy reduction milestone under Act 129 performance requirements. Initiate the implementation of demand reduction programs. Develop a draft AMI plan and complete AMI technology validation. Deploy key IT systems and begin AMI deployment. Achieve the 2011 customer energy savings goals of 424,000 MWh, for a cumulative program total of 1,031,630 MWh in customer savings.

Our Performance Dashboard

2010 INITIATIVES	2010 RESULTS	2011 INITIATIVES
LEADERSHIP		
Complete PECO's 10-year agreement to purchase 6 MW of solar energy credits (announced March 3, 2010). Commence full operation of the City Solar project (completed January 2010). Continue to market renewable energy credits (RECs) and emission-free energy credits (EFECs) from Exelon Generation's portfolio.	PECO executed final contracts for 80,000 solar RECs over 10 years. This purchase adds to the more than 450,000 MWh of wind and other renewable energy credits PECO has purchased since 2008. PECO's premium-priced product, PECO WIND®, sold more than 153,000 MWh of Pennsylvania Wind RECs to nearly 32,000 customers in 2010. PECO is the first Pennsylvania utility to enter into a long-term contract for solar credits, to meet an obligation beginning in 2011. ComEd has contracted to Purchase 1,887,014 REC's for the 2010-2011 program. Exelon City Solar is now fully operational and generated 14,145 MWh of renewable energy. In 2010 it was awarded a 10-year solar REC (SREC) contract for 20% of plant output. Acquired John Deere Renewables, which brings an additional 731 MW of wind generation to Exelon's portfolio.	Continue to grow the clean energy Exelon can provide its customers. Continue to seek state certification of REC sales for renewable fleet in Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio and Washington D.C.
Exelon Power to respond to U.S. EPA Information Collection Request (ICR) related to hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions; ICR will inform future EPA power plant HAP regulations. Exelon Power to continue to work on the orderly retirement of Cromby Generating Station and Eddystone Generating Station Unit 1 & 2. Comment on expected U.S. EPA proposed rulemakings e.g., revised Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) and 316(b) water intake regulations.	Exelon Power responded to the U.S. EPA HAP emissions ICR for coal and fuel oil-fired electric generating units (EGUs). The ICR included fuel sampling and source testing at Eddystone Units 2, 3, 4 and Cromby Unit 2. Source information was submitted for all other units. Data and reports were submitted in August and September 2010 and informed the EPA's proposed Toxics Rule, released March 16, 2011. Exelon announced the planned retirements of Cromby Unit 1 and Eddystone Unit 1 in May 2011; Cromby Unit 2 in December 2011; and Eddystone 2 in May 2012. Submitted comments on the proposed Transport Rule (TR) to replace CAIR and EPA's proposed Coal Combustion Residual rulemaking.	Continue to engage with the regulatory community and non-governmental environmental stakeholders to support progressive environmental regulations. As appropriate, develop and deliver public testimony and written comments on key proposed federal environmental regulations, including: the Toxics Rule, the TR, GHG New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for fossil stream units, revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and fine particulate, and EPA's Clean Water Act Section 316(b) water intake regulation.

Air Emissions

Exelon's investment in, and commitment to, clean generation technologies keeps the company's air emission rates well below industry averages. See adjacent charts.

With regard to all Exelon-owned fossil generation, including our ownership shares of the Keystone and Conemaugh plants, total nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions increased by 8.4% in 2010, while sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions decreased by 47.1%. Emission changes in 2010, versus 2009, were driven by several factors:

- Market/Weather. Exelon fossil generation output increased by 6.4% in 2010 as a result of increased market demand and weather conditions.
- SO_2 Pollution Control. 2010 was the first full year of operation for new wet limestone scrubbers at the coal-fired Keystone Station, in which Exelon is a 20.99% owner. These new scrubbers were the primary driver behind reduced SO_2 emissions in 2010. The scrubbers have a 98% SO_2 removal capability. Actual removal is dependent on a number of factors, including sulfur content of coal burned, emission allowance prices and permit requirements. Exelon's share of the new scrubber capital costs was in excess of $140 million. With the completion of the Keystone scrubbers, all seven coal-fired units in which Exelon has an ownership interest are scrubbed. All Exelon Power-operated coal units have been SO_2 scrubbed since the early 1980s.
- NOx Pollution Control. Exelon continued to operate post-combustion NOx controls at some generating units on an annual, rather than ozone season-only, basis to support compliance with Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) NOx requirements that took effect in 2009. However, increased fossil generation and low NOx emission allowance prices combined to result in a net NOx emission increase in 2010 versus the prior year. Despite these economic and market factors, annual NOx emissions were still 19% lower in 2010 versus 2008 (the year before the CAIR program took effect).

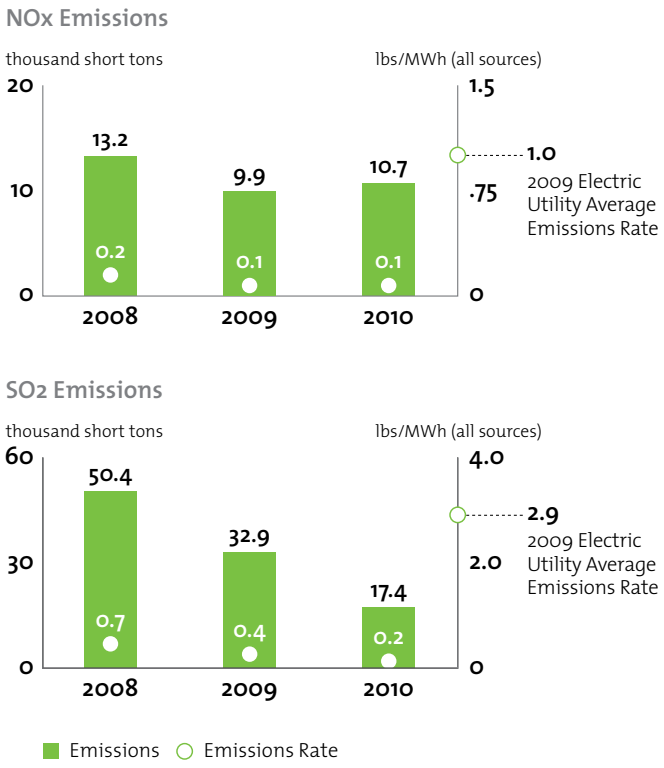
As indicated elsewhere in this report, Exelon Power has committed to retire four generating units in southeastern Pennsylvania in 2011-2012 (three coal-fired units and one oil/gas stream unit). These four retiring units emitted 4,881 tons of NOx and 6,817 tons of SO_2 in 2010. Elimination of these emissions after the unit retirements will further assist southeastern Pennsylvania, and downwind states, in meeting the national ambient air quality standards for fine particulate and ground-level ozone.

For a complete listing of Exelon's major fossil steam plants, their air emissions and their air pollution control equipment, please see the "Exelon Electric Generation by Major Station" tables at the end of this report.

Please see the GHG Inventory section of this report for a full discussion of GHG emissions from Exelon's operations, including its fossil power plants.

EXELON GENERATION AIR EMISSIONS

These charts summarize annual air emissions and emissions rates for all Exelon generation assets on an ownership-share basis.



Air Emissions (continued)

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

During 2010, Exelon actively worked to support U.S. EPA air emission regulations for the electric power generation industry. The company filed extensive public comments and delivered public testimony in favor of EPA's proposed Transport Rule (TR) which was issued for public comment on Aug. 2, 2010. The TR is designed to further reduce NOx and SO2 emissions in the eastern United States starting in 2012. EPA intends to finalize the TR regulation in mid-2011 as a replacement for the current CAIR regulation that was remanded to EPA for revision by a federal court in 2008. Expeditious finalization of the TR regulation and its implementation on Jan. 1, 2012, is critical to provide the industry with increased regulatory certainty and to support regional attainment of federal national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone and fine particulates.

In May 2011, U.S. EPA also proposed its "Utility Toxics" regulation that is designed to dramatically reduce hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions from coal- and oil-fired electric generating units. Pursuant to a court agreement, EPA must finalize this regulation by Nov. 16, 2011, and implement its requirements no more than three-years after the final regulation becomes effective. Similar to the TR, Exelon expects to file supportive comments with U.S. EPA on this proposed rulemaking as it is an additional, necessary regulation that will have enhanced public health and environmental benefits, and provide the electric industry with further clarity around key regulatory requirements that are important to our industry from a capital planning perspective.

Exelon intends to play a constructive role in other U.S. EPA rulemakings in 2011, including the Agency's consideration of GHG NSPS for electric steam generating units; finalization of a tightened ozone NAAQS in mid-2011; consideration of an enhanced particulate matter NAAQS in late 2011; and consideration of an updated TR to address the expected new ozone NAAQS.

Readers are directed to Exelon's 2010 Form 10-K for more extensive discussion of air regulatory issues facing Exelon, environmental disclosures, and management discussion of environmental risk factors.

PUBLIC HEALTH

For more information about the health and environmental impacts of air pollution, and what you can do to help, please visit one of the many non-governmental organizations committed to improving the nation's air quality and environment:

American Lung Association: www.lungusa.org
Ceres: www.ceres.org
Clean Air Task Force: www.catf.us
Environmental Defense Fund: www.edf.org
Natural Resources Defense Council: www.nrdc.org

In addition, the U.S. EPA has established web pages that provide public health and environmental benefit information associated with each of its major air regulatory rulemakings. All citizens of the United States have the right to file comments with U.S. EPA on proposed air quality rulemakings, and Exelon encourages the public to participate. Opportunities to submit comments and public testimony are identified on EPA's web pages:

Transport Rule: www.epa.gov/airquality/transport/index.html
Utility Toxics Rule: www.epa.gov/airquality/powerplants
GHG NSPS Rule: www.epa.gov/airquality/listen.html
Ozone and Particulate NAAQS: www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)

In 1998, the U.S. EPA added electric utilities to the list of industries that must report the annual release and transfer of certain chemical substances under the Agency's TRI Community Right-To-Know program. Exelon Power is the only Exelon operating company with facilities that meet TRI reporting thresholds (25,000 pounds of substances or greater per facility). The adjacent table covers both Exelon Power facilities that are required to report TRI data, as well as data for Exelon Generation's equity-ownership share of the Keystone and Conemaugh coal-fired power plants in western Pennsylvania.

TRI data include releases to air, land and water, and materials sent to other facilities for further waste management. Changes in our aggregate TRI emissions are generally related to year-to-year variations in fossil generation output at our individual generating plants, co-benefit emission reductions from NOx and SO2 pollution control technologies, and to the various TRI regulation definitions and threshold reporting requirements.

The majority of decreased TRI emissions in 2009, versus 2008, relate to a 4.3% reduction in fossil megawatt-hour output in 2009, in addition to co-benefit TRI emission reductions resulting from the new SO2 scrubbers at the Keystone plant that began operating in late 2009. Depite only operating the last few months of 2009, the new Keystone scrubbers provided a significant overall portfolio reduction of acid gas and metal emissions. For example, portfolio hydrochloric acid emissions were reduced by 26% and hydrogen flouride emissions reduced by 28%. Similarly, a 28% reduction in mercury emissions was achieved versus the prior year. Overall, TRI emissions were reduced by 20% in 2009.

Exelon expects to see a further, significant reduction in its 2010 TRI data that will be reported to EPA by July 1, 2011, as a result of the Keystone scrubbers having a full year of operation in 2010 versus only a few months at the end of 2009. Additional reductions in TRI releases will occur in 2011 and 2012 as Exelon Power retires the Cromby Generating Station and the two coal-fired units at the Eddystone plant. For further information on TRI emissions, please visit EPA's Web site: **www.epa.gov/tri**

Exelon Generation Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reported Total Releases and Offsite Transfers from 2007-2009 (pounds)[1,2,3]

	2007	2008	2009
Ammonia	30,612	35,064	34,385
Arsenic	56,713	66,464	53,547
Asbestos	0	30,700	0
Barium	106,890	112,563	89,371
Chromium	13,033	13,793	11,493
Cobalt	3,585	3,993	3,581
Copper	31,360	33,379	29,844
Hydrochloric Acid	3,148,012	3,498,360	2,600,541
Hydrogen Fluoride	275,295	337,933	243,453
Lead	13,975	16,216	13,390
Manganese	139,411	299,960	224,531
Mercury	1,179	1,908	1,378
Naphthalene	704	356	0
Nickel	18,446	20,564	17,933
Selenium	2,963	3,890	3,535
Sulfuric Acid	612,255	880,474	767,762
Thallium	781	821	0
Vanadium	121,468	134,213	106,028
Zinc	33,150	37,552	30,415
Other	216	146	14
Totals	**4,610,048**	**5,528,349**	**4,231,201**

1 Exelon will finalize and report its 2010 TRI emissions to U.S. EPA in June 2011, after the publication of this report.
2 TRI data includes Exelon's ownership share of the Keystone and Conemaugh coal-fired plants.
3 "Zero" may indicate "zero" releases and/or that the reporting threshold was not triggered for the reporting year.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Exelon believes the evidence of global climate change is compelling, as reported by the National Academy of Sciences most recently in May 2011, and that carbon emissions must be addressed in current operations and considered in future investments. The *Exelon 2020* strategy identifies the most economical and effective options for abating GHG emissions and will enable the company to reduce, offset or displace more than 15 million tonnes of CO_2e annually by 2020. In 2010, Exelon achieved more than half of its 2020 goal by reducing, offsetting and displacing more than 8.9 million tonnes of CO_2e. This includes the reduction of absolute direct and indirect emissions by 6.17 million tonnes of CO_2e through increased efficiencies in our operations and the retirement of older fossil generation units.

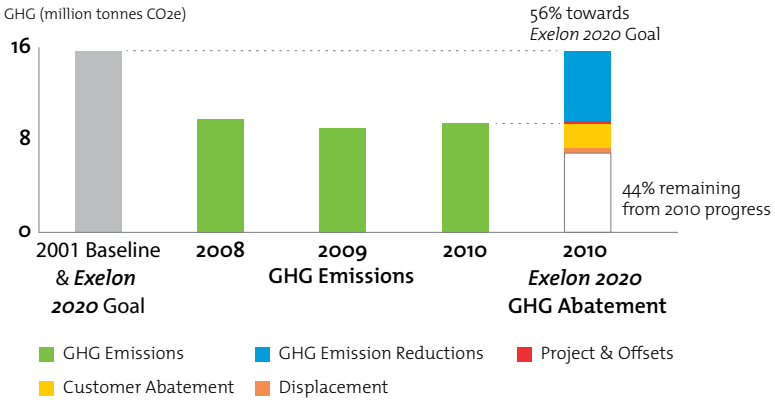
As summarized in the chart below, *Exelon 2020* performance is expressed as a measure of total annual GHG emissions abated through a combination of direct and indirect emission reductions from operations; acquired offsets; avoided emissions from projects, such as recycling; customer GHG emission reductions from ComEd and PECO energy efficiency programs, and avoided power plant CO_2 emissions in the PJM as a result of nuclear uprates displacing the need for fossil generation.

GHG INVENTORY ACCOUNTING PROTOCOL

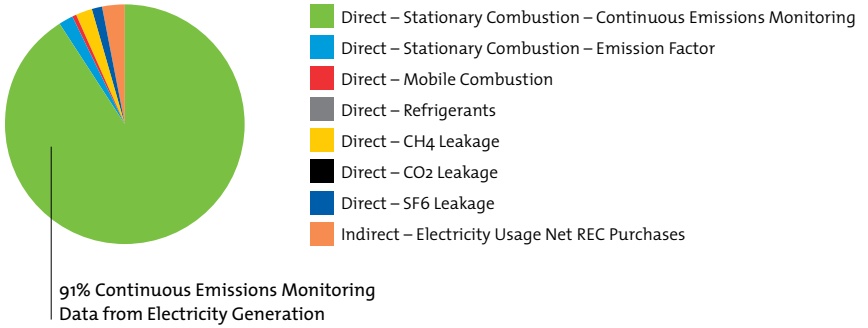
As GHG emissions accounting evolves, Exelon makes every effort to respond by updating and expanding its GHG inventory accordingly. With the phase-out of the Climate Leaders program, Exelon is realigning its Inventory Management Plan to incorporate the equally robust accounting guidance outlined by The Climate Registry (TCR) **(www.theclimateregistry.org)**. TCR's protocols embody GHG accounting best practices as drawn from The World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) GHG Protocol and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14064 standards, and builds upon the framework established by the Climate Leaders program.

As part of its transition to the TCR protocol, Exelon will begin accounting for indirect GHG emissions associated with PECO's and ComEd's transmission and distribution (T&D) line losses. Since our *Exelon 2020* performance metric is Exelon's unique measure of GHG abatement (reductions, offsets and displacement) rather than only a measure of direct and indirect GHG emissions, we will not account for indirect T&D line loss emissions as part of our Exelon 2020 performance

***Exelon 2020* Progress**



GHG Inventory Break Down
(total GHG inventory is 9.5 million mtCO2e)



Greenhouse Gas Emissions (continued)

Updates that were also incorporated into our inventory of direct and indirect emissions for 2010 include modification of the methodology for calculating emissions from stationary combustion sources that are, or could be, regulated under EPA's Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule finalized in December 2010. This change in accounting resulted in less than a 0.1% increase in emissions in this category.

Exelon also has updated its emission factors to the latest version of the U.S. EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID2010), **www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/egrid/index.html** issued in February 2011, for indirect emissions (Scope 2) associated with purchased electricity. The update to eGRID2010 enables indirect emissions to be estimated more accurately since the emission factors are based on more contemporary generation data (2007). No changes to our 2001 base year emissions were needed, since the indirect emissions for that period are based on the prevailing eGRID factors for that time.

Exelon has one generating plant in Medway, Mass., which is covered by the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) of the northeastern states requiring participation in RGGI's CO_2 Budget Trading Program. As part of this initiative, Exelon is required to purchase carbon credits equivalent to the CO_2 emissions of the unit through auction. Initial allowances were purchased during the first auction in 2009. Exelon plans to purchase additional allowances this year to meet our compliance obligation for 2009 through 2011 emissions.

With the shutdown of two Exelon coal-fired generation units in mid-2011, the company anticipates at least an 8% reduction in GHG emissions this year from direct stationary combustion alone. Further, we expect additional emissions reductions from improved operational efficiencies within our buildings, equipment, and vehicle fleet programs. With two additional fossil unit closures planned at the end of 2011 and in mid-2012, Exelon expects to further reduce the GHG emissions by at least another 16% by the end of 2012.

2010 Climate Leaders GHG Inventory Summary

Source Types within the Inventory	1000 MTCO2e	% of Total
Direct - Stationary Combustion - Continuous Monitoring	8,646	90.8
Direct - Stationary Combustion - Emission Factor	209	2.2
Direct - Mobile Combustion	50	0.5
Direct - Refrigerants	4	<0.1
Direct - CH_4 Leakage	215	2.3
Direct - CO_2 Leakage	2	<0.1
Direct - SF_6 Leakage	120	1.3
Indirect - Electricity Usage Net REC Purchases	277	2.9
Subtotal	**9,522**	**100.00**
Required Supplemental - Mobile Biomass[1]	3	
Required Supplemental - Stationary Biomass[1]	169	
Transmission and Distribution Losses[2]	1,369	
Total	**11,052**	

As the EPA Climate Leaders program **(www.epa.gov/climateleaders)** is no longer accepting inventories for public posting, in order to maintain transparency in our GHG program, Exelon will post details of its 2010 GHG inventory on its corporate website **(www.exeloncorp.com)**. Exelon also reports information on GHG performance through the Carbon Disclosure Project **(www.cdproject.net)** and the Dow Jones Sustainability Index **(www.sustainability-index.com)**. The chart above provides a breakdown of our 2010 9.5 million tonne CO_2e GHG inventory by source category.

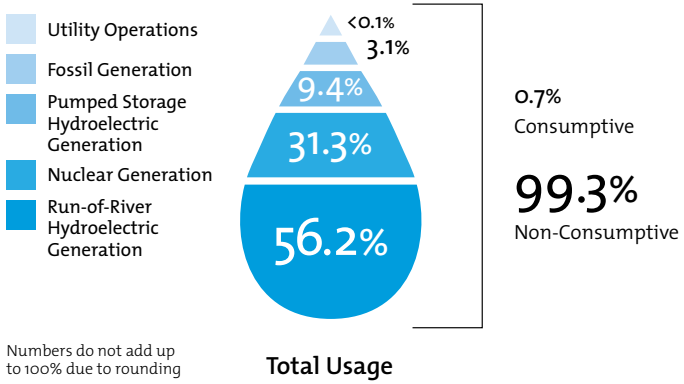
[1] Biomass combustion is reported seperately because carbon in biomass is considered bigenic in origin (recently contained in living organic matter), as opposed to freed from geologic formation.

[2] Estimated based on 2010 FERC Form 1 data.

Water Use

Exelon utilizes approximately 33.5 billion gallons of water per day, about 97% of which is used for the generation of electricity by our low-carbon hydroelectric and nuclear plants. Nearly all of the water used each day — 99.3% of it — is returned to its source. Access to water is essential to Exelon's production of electricity and we understand the importance of being responsible stewards of this critical resource.

Exelon Water Usage
(by operational activity)



Numbers do not add up to 100% due to rounding

Some of the key water use issues that we must address include ensuring adequate and economical supplies, enhancing water quality and restoring biodiversity. In response to the growing effects of climate change, Exelon is monitoring watersheds to understand how these changes impact water resources. Some of the sensitive watersheds that the company relies upon are the Mississippi River; the Susquehanna River, which empties into the Chesapeake Bay; the Barnegat Bay in New Jersey; and the Delaware River. Although the broad issues mentioned above are common to all of these watersheds, the specific characteristics and regional nature of water resource regulation requires us to strategically manage water use locally at each operating site.

The Conowingo Hydroelectric Generating Station, a 572 MW facility located on the Susquehanna River, near the head of the Chesapeake Bay, uses approximately 18.8 billion gallons of water each day for generation. By design, the dam is a run of the river project which means the same amount of water passes through or over the dam as enters the project upstream. The project has two fish lifts that enable the annual migration of the American Shad (Alosa sapidissima).

Conowingo and Muddy Run Pumped Storage Facility both have operating licenses that expire in 2014, and we have begun the process of renewing the licenses with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). For more information visit:

Conowingo: **www.exeloncorp.com/conowingo**

Muddy Run: **www.exeloncorp.com/muddyrun**

Exelon's fossil and nuclear thermal power plants, which generate electricity using steam-driven turbine generators, use cooling water to condense the steam after it has passed through the turbines so that the condensed water can be reused. About 55% of our thermal generating capacity uses closed-cycle cooling systems, employing either cooling towers or cooling ponds, where evaporation occurs to provide cooling. The balance of our thermal plants use open-cycle cooling systems, where water is drawn from a river, pond or bay for cooling and is then discharged back into the same waterbody. See "Exelon Electric Generation by Major Station" at the end of the report for a list of plants, their cooling system types and associated waterbodies.

Water Use (continued)

The three primary environmental issues associated with power plant cooling water systems are: consumptive use of water, entrainment and impingement of aquatic organisms, and thermal discharge. Closed-cycle cooling water systems require adequate supplies of make-up water to replace that which is lost to evaporation. At our Limerick nuclear plant, for example, we have developed an innovative approach for augmenting make-up water using water from abandoned coal mines. In open-cycle cooling water systems, aquatic organisms can become entrained in the intake flow or become impinged on the intake screens. To address this condition, a variety of measures can be used, including reducing the flow velocity and using specially designed equipment that allows for the safe passage of organisms. As part of the pending Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 316(b) regulations, Exelon is evaluating its compliance options to install the best technology available, given the site-specific characteristics of each plant. Since open-cycle plants discharge heat to the water body, the plants are operated within strict temperature limits to avoid subjecting fish to thermal shock.

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

Thermal discharges are regulated under the CWA Section 316(a), and entrainment and impingement is being addressed under Section 316(b). On March 28, 2011, the EPA issued a proposed rule addressing existing power plant cooling water intakes, and EPA is expected to issue a final rule in July 2012. The proposed rule provides for compliance flexibility and consideration of site-specific characteristics. Exelon is actively engaged with the electric utility industry, which is advocating for specific regulatory outcomes that would achieve the most economical and effective reduction of environmental impacts associated with power plant cooling water intakes (i.e., site specific, performance-based intake standards, with consideration of cost and benefits).

On Dec. 8, 2010, Exelon Generation announced that it will permanently cease generation operations at Oyster Creek Generating Station by Dec. 31, 2019. This decision was made because the installation of cooling towers, as proposed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), would render the plant uneconomical. As a result of our decision to retire the plant early, the NJDEP determined that existing measures at Oyster Creek represent the best technology available for the facility's cooling water intake to comply with Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act through 2019.

During the past three years, Exelon's number of water-related compliance issues (Notices of Violation and Permit Non-compliances) has declined. See discussion in the "Compliance Performance" section of this report. Refer to the section on "Habitat and Biodiversity" to learn more about our efforts to protect, preserve and restore aquatic habitats and species.

Supply Chain and Waste Management

From power poles and transformer oil to office waste and scrubber byproducts, Exelon is continually improving its materials management by identifying less hazardous and/or better-performing products and reducing waste. Exelon also has initiated internal programs to encourage employees to decrease consumption and increase reuse, recycling or reclamation of materials no longer needed. Exelon maintains audit requirements for all waste and recycling vendors to assure proper handling of these materials.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Exelon is working to reduce the environmental impacts of the materials and services we procure, and to encourage our suppliers to improve their environmental performance. As part of our commodities procurement process, we survey suppliers on their environmental performance in sourcing requests.

In 2010, Exelon developed environmental standards for equipment to incorporate into its business processes. These include standards for transformers, wire and cable, and wood poles. In conjunction with the EPA, Exelon completed three Green Supplier Network reviews in 2010. The reviews assess sustainability opportunities in our suppliers' manufacturing facilities.

As one of the founders of the Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance **(www.euissca.org)**, Exelon has become an industry leader in supply chain environmental management. The Alliance, with Exelon's participation, is leading the development of industry standards for evaluating the environmental impacts of key materials and services, as well as performance metrics for supplier companies.

In support of the Alliance's goal to reduce members' supply chain operations energy use by 10% by 2015 (against a 2008 baseline), Exelon is taking steps to improve the internal efficiency of its supply chain operations. Exelon plans to reduce its supply chain energy use by more than 10,000 mmBTU annually, from a 2008 baseline of 111,400 mmBTU. As of 2010, Exelon had reduced its supply chain operation energy use by 7.9%, mostly though improved mobile equipment fuel use.

INVESTMENT RECOVERY

Investment Recovery, a division of Exelon's supply chain organization, manages the coordinated reclamation of industrial metals generated across the corporation. The metals—which may include damaged or replaced electrical wire and cables, decommissioned electrical transformers, piping and other miscellaneous scrap metal—are treated as a commodity and managed for their monetary value to the company. In 2010, reclamation of industrial metals generated more than $10.4 million for the company. By recycling these materials, Exelon avoided generating more than 14,700 tons of waste material for the landfill, the equivalent of more than 91,000 tonnes CO_2e from the atmosphere (per EPA WARM model **www.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/waste/calculators/Warm_home.html)**

Investment Recovery also manages Exelon's transformer oil recycling. Transformer oil is managed in one of two ways, depending upon its quality. Some oil is re-processed to remove all contaminants, returned to ASTM specifications, and reused in transformers. In 2010, Exelon was able to recover more than 441,000 gallons of transformer oil in this manner, which avoided the cost of new transformer oil and abated 4,926 tonnes of CO_2e (based on vendor-provided emission factor). An additional 351,000 gallons of transformer oil was used for energy recovery.

Supply Chain and Waste Management (continued)

Other supply chain initiatives to increase recycling and reduce waste include recycling of wooden wire wheels, reuse of packing materials, offering electronic invoicing and bill paying to suppliers, toner cartridge recycling, reusable pallets and consolidated shipments. Investment Recovery has expanded its focus to coordinate reuse of materials that may still have useful life beyond our shelf-life and performance specifications. These materials include paint, caulks and epoxies used in nuclear plants or generating facilities which may have exceeded our stringent shelf-life requirements, but still work well for less critical applications. The first partnership was established between the Three Mile Island Generating Station (TMI) and Habitat for Humanity, in which six pallets of material were donated for reuse in Habitat's home construction programs. In addition to the charitable benefit to Habitat for Humanity, TMI saved approximately 1,000 pounds of material from disposal and approximately $8,000 in disposal fees.

COAL COMBUSTION PRODUCTS AND REUSE

In 2010, Exelon Power produced more than 118,900 tons of coal combustion and scrubber byproducts and reused 85% of this material in beneficial applications. See adjacent chart. These products are used to help stabilize other waste streams and reclaim retired anthracite coal mine sites, as well as in agricultural applications. These efforts help minimize disposal costs while preserving natural resources and avoiding the use of valuable landfill space. Exelon Power's beneficial reuse continued to far outpace the national recycling rate of approximately 45% for these types of materials.

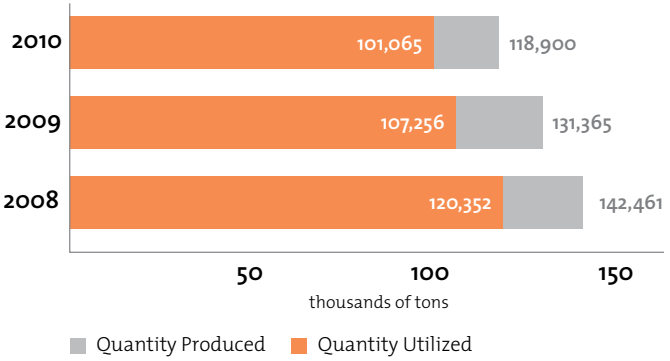
The total quantity of byproducts produced declined in 2010 due to lower capacity factors at Exelon Power-operated coal-fired units. In 2011, two of the three coal-fired units operated by Exelon Power were retired, with the third remaining coal-fired unit to be retired in 2012. After 2012, Exelon Power will no longer produce coal combustion materials. Since 2000, Power estimates that its recycling of coal combustion materials has avoided 660,000 tonnes of GHG emissions.

Exelon Power does not store its coal ash or related combustion byproducts onsite. However, Keystone and Conemaugh stations, both of which are co-owned by Exelon Generation, use onsite landfills for ash disposal. These landfills receive and dispose of coal ash in a dry state and are maintained according to all local, state and federal regulatory guidelines.

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

In June 2010, U.S. EPA proposed new regulations for coal combustion residuals from electric utilities and requested public comment on a number of options to enhance management of these materials as either hazardous or non-hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Exelon Power submitted written comments on this proposed rule and supported EPA's proposed RCRA "Subtitle D" non-hazardous waste regulation option. Further, Exelon Power's comments suggested that the substantive provisions of Pennsylvania's Residual Waste and Beneficial Use Programs could serve as a useful model on which to base a national Subtitle D program. A final EPA regulation is expected in late 2012. As indicated above, all Exelon Power-operated coal-fired units will be retired by the time this regulation is finalized.

Combined Combustion Product Production and Reuse at Exelon Power-Operated Coal Units



Supply Chain and Waste Management (continued)

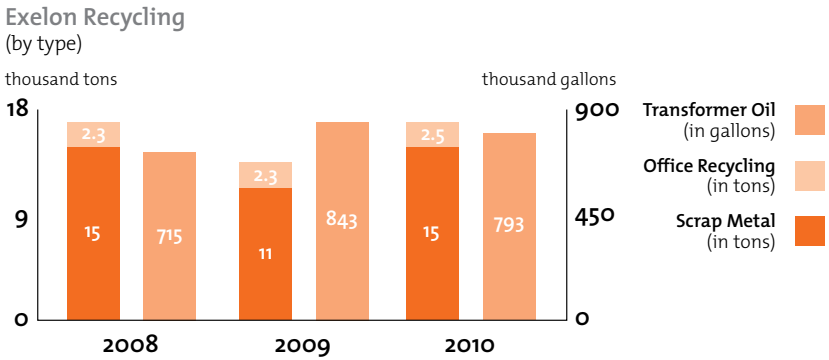
ELECTRONIC WASTE

Exelon's Information Technology department has developed a corporate-wide asset recovery program to reuse and recycle electronic equipment. The program is designed to ensure the proper management of broken or obsolete electronic assets. Through a domestic vendor, Exelon ensures that all of its electronic waste is de-manufactured for reuse or reclamation, or refreshed for resale, in accordance with U.S. health, safety and environmental regulations. In 2010, Exelon sent approximately 400,000 pounds of electronic waste for processing and reuse. An additional 95,000 pounds was coordinated through our vendor for charitable donation.

PROJECT H.E.R.E.

One of Exelon's most important material management initiatives is Project H.E.R.E. (Helping the Environment by Recycling at Exelon), an employee engagement program that helps to raise awareness of recyclable materials and encourage workstyle and lifestyle changes that reduce waste generation and increase recycling when waste can not be avoided. Exelon implemented Project H.E.R.E. in late 2005 to minimize and recycle common office wastes such as paper, cardboard, aluminum cans, plastic bottles and glass. As shown in the chart, Exelon recycled nearly 2,500 tons of office waste in 2010.

Helping the Environment by Recycling at Exelon



Habitat and Biodiversity

Exelon owns and manages a considerable amount of land in association with its fossil combustion electric generating facilities, nuclear power plants, hydroelectric generating facilities and electric transmission and distribution right-of-ways (ROWs), which may be owned or covered by easements or shared property rights. Property associated with electric generation tends to be located near rivers or lakes, due to the need for plentiful cooling water. These lands may contain designated wetlands or protected habitats for threatened or endangered species. Other land managed by ComEd and PECO, such as electrical transmission or natural gas ROWs, tends to be intermingled with other land uses. These lands present very different management opportunities and can be used to encourage native plant species, as storm water controls, or to form land bridges between habitat areas.

AQUATIC HABITATS AND SPECIES

Because water bodies support many diverse species, the company continues to work with organizations such as the Wildlife Habitat Council and other stakeholders to protect and restore species populations. In 2010, Exelon's Conowingo Dam fish lift assisted the migration of 37,757 American Shad (Alosa sapidissima) upstream in the Susquehanna River. Our Quad Cities Fish Hatchery stocked the Mississippi River with 387,376 Walleye and 7,407 Hybrid Striped Bass. In 2010, the fish ladder at Black Rock Dam associated with Cromby Generating Station was opened, and it will be maintained going forward to promote shad passage in the Schuylkill River.

The Conowingo facility also provides water and resources in support of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS) eel studies that occur along the west bank of the Susquehanna River. Some eels were captured and released upstream in the watershed for restoration of the American eel population. Conowingo and Muddy Run projects are also home to 13 pairs of nesting Bald Eagles.

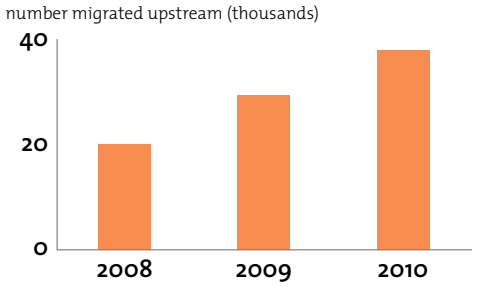
Exelon also provided funds to support a stream restoration project on the Susquehanna River tributary called Climbers Run. The project partners included Trout Unlimited, the U.S. FWS, PA Fish and Boat Commission, Lancaster Conservation District, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). Trout Unlimited projects target sediment control along cold water streams.

In 2010, Quad Cities Generating Station continued its partnership with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) to restore mussel populations in the Rock River. Experiments in cage and tank culture were also conducted at the facility and the adjacent Mississippi River, and an expansion of these programs is scheduled for 2011.

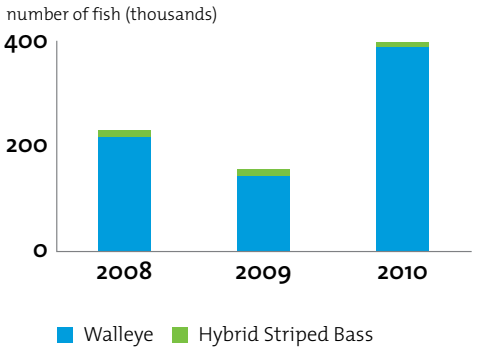
Quad Cities is also working with Clinton Power Station and to provide Hybrid Striped Bass for stocking Clinton Lake. Clinton also constructed a fish rearing pond which is used by the IDNR to raise Black Nose Crappie. In 2001, the IDNR harvested 13,000 fish from the pond that were used to stock Clinton Lake.

Quad Cities continues its involvement in the Mississippi River Long-Term Monitoring Program, which has been conducted onsite since 1971. High water levels during the entire summer season provided for an interesting year in regards to species composition and abundance.

Conowingo Fish Lift – American Shad



Quad Cities Fish Hatchery



Habitat and Biodiversity (continued)

ON LAND AND IN THE AIR

Making the best use of the land we manage includes efforts to re-establish native plant species, encourage diverse species' habitats, reduce storm water impacts from adjacent developed property, and restore natural beauty and condition. Our efforts are based on the land we have available and potential benefits to the surrounding communities or ecological systems. Each Exelon business area is doing its part to lessen its impacts on species and habitats.

ComEd manages approximately 30,000 acres of right-of-way (ROW), much of which is managed as natural areas. In 1994, ComEd initiated a program to restore native prairie habitats on transmission ROW and buffer areas to reduce maintenance costs and provide habitat for native plant and animal species. Although Illinois is known as the "Prairie State," less than 0.01% of Illinois' original 21 million acres of prairie, remains today. Most remaining prairies survive only as tiny, isolated patches, and many species of prairie plants and animals have either disappeared or are in rapid decline due to loss of habitat. The successful installation of prairie habitats along ROWs creates environmental value by improving wildlife habitat, increasing carbon sequestration, preventing runoff, slowing erosion and improving water quality in neighboring areas. At this time, ComEd manages approximately 250 acres of native prairie grass.

PECO manages approximately 13,500 acres of ROW (owned, easement or shared rights), 2,143 acres of which (approximately 16%) are managed as natural areas. "Natural areas" are sections of ROW where PECO actively develops and maintains low-growing, native plant communities (grasses, wild flowers, shrubs, small trees) that are compatible with electric transmission lines and enhances habitat diversity and erosion control.

In the last three years, PECO has installed 87 acres of native grass meadows on these ROWs. By encouraging the return of native plant species, PECO reduces the use of chemicals and long-term maintenance costs, while providing better cover for wildlife and improving stormwater management. Many of PECO's projects have brought great benefit to the surrounding communities. For instance, the 18-acre project in Whitemarsh Township, Pa., received the Greening Award from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and BASF's Quality Vegetation Management Project Habitat Award in 2010.

PECO has converted lawns at two business campuses to warm season native grass meadows. These projects included approximately 12 acres in Berwyn, Pa., and 4 acres in Warmister, Pa. Both efforts were part of LEED renovations conducted at those sites, which received LEED® for Existing Building Silver and Gold Certifications in 2010.

Other projects support existing species diversity at specific sites. Eddystone Generating Station in Eddystone, Pa., coordinates with the Pennsylvania Game Commission to monitor a pair of peregrine falcons that are active in the vicinity. The Game Commission also has been monitoring a pair of the state-endangered falcons that have been nesting for the last seven years at Three Mile Island Generating Station in Dauphin County, Pa., as well as other Pa. threatened species, including ospreys and bald eagles. Exelon owns the majority of the 382-acre island surrounding the plant, and has opened the undeveloped portions to sportsmen's groups and Boy Scouts to make wildlife improvements such as erecting duck-nesting boxes and installing a line of bluebird boxes. Employee volunteers have helped with the conservation efforts, and Exelon has purchased needed materials. In addition to threatened and endangered birds, the island is home to deer, foxes, blue herons, geese, wood ducks and other species.

Habitat and Biodiversity (continued)

Exelon's Southeast Chicago Generating Station installed a 3-acre pollinator garden in 2010. The garden is a mix of native plants that draw bees, birds and other insects to assist with natural pollination activities.

In 2010, the Conowingo facility helped fund the Broad Creek Civic Association to build wood duck boxes that were installed along the Lower Susquehanna River. Limerick Generating Station undertook a similar project to build and install bird boxes.

Exelon has been a valued member of the Wildlife Habitat Council since 2005 and has eight nuclear sites certified under the council's Wildlife at Work (WAW) and Corporate Lands for Learning (CLL) programs. Limerick Generating Station and Peach Bottom Generating Stations were the last two sites added in 2010, and five additional sites are planned for certification in 2011.

REGULATED WETLANDS

Wetlands are important resources that serve as habitat for a variety of species. Exelon is committed to ensuring that all wetlands on the properties that it owns are protected in all aspects of its day-to-day, as well as emergency operations. For example, within the 1,085 miles of transmission lines that PECO operates, it has been estimated that there are approximately two to three wetlands and/or stream crossings for every system mile of right-of-way. Over the past few years, PECO has been working toward mapping these wetland areas in a GIS system to promote early identification and better management of its wetland resources. PECO also provides training to its repair crews on the importance of wetland identification and permitting. As part of the Smart Grid project, where new fiber optic wire is required throughout its service territory, PECO coordinated an effort with the PADEP and U.S. FWS on a consolidated wetlands permit and soil erosion and sediment control plan that could be implemented along the transmission areas county-wide, saving considerable time and cost for all parties involved.

MANAGING LEGACY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Because of the historical operations of our predecessor companies, Exelon has responsibility for material and land management practices that occurred prior to current environmental regulations. Exelon remains on track to voluntarily eliminate equipment known to contain polychlorinated biphenyls with concentrations greater than 50 parts per million from its power plants and substations by year-end 2012. ComEd and PECO continue to remediate and close former manufactured gas plant sites that were utilized — primarily by predecessor companies in Pennsylvania and Illinois between 1850 and the 1950s — to manufacture gas for lighting and other purposes. ComEd and PECO anticipate that the majority of remediation at remaining sites will continue through at least 2015 and 2018, respectively. For a more detailed discussion of Exelon's remediation activities, please see Exelon's 2010 Form 10-K, Part I, Item 1 "Environmental Regulation" section.

Nuclear Power

RECENT EVENTS

Nuclear power plants supply approximately 20% of the electrical power in the United States. In response to the effects of the earthquake and tsunami on several Japanese nuclear power plants, an extensive review concerning the safety and reliability of nuclear plants in the United States is underway. An initial assessment performed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), which has jurisdiction over nuclear power plant safety, has concluded that Exelon's plants are adequately designed to withstand earthquakes, floods, and other events. Nuclear plant operations and safety will continue to be evaluated as more is learned from the events in Japan, and that experience will be used to incorporate best practices into our fleet. Exelon senior leadership is providing full support of these industry-wide assessments. For additional information on the events in Japan and the nuclear industry's response, visit: **www.nei.org**

Exelon is the nation's largest operator of nuclear power plants with 17 nuclear reactors at 10 sites in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. These assets represent approximately 20% of nuclear generating capacity in the United States. In 2010, approximately 93% of Exelon's total electricity generation, or more than 150 million megawatt hours, came from nuclear power. Total is adjusted for ownership equity and includes Exelon's share in the Salem Generating Station. This is enough electricity to power more than 18 million average U.S. homes.

The NRC requires that all nuclear plants in the U.S. to be able to withstand the most severe natural phenomenon historically reported for each plant's surrounding area, with a significant margin of safety. None of Exelon's nuclear plants is located in a major earthquake zone and each is designed to withstand the highest level of seismic activity for their locations, with an additional safety margin. The emergency core cooling systems are protected from water intrusion by design, including the use of water-tight doors, specially engineered site-specific flood barriers and locating equipment above potential flood levels. All but one of Exelon's plants are located inland, and Oyster Creek, located in New Jersey on Barnegat Bay, is located more then five miles from the ocean. Further, tsunamis are extremely rare in the mid-Atlantic. Beyond the design, equipment and geography of a nuclear plant, other emergency response protocols ensure safety is maintained in the event of less expected severe events.

Nuclear energy has an integral role in supporting our economy; it delivers safe, clean and affordable energy; and emits virtually no greenhouse gases.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Nuclear power plants, like all technologies that generate electricity, have impacts on the environment. To manage these impacts, each of Exelon's 10 nuclear sites has an ISO 14001:2004-certified environmental management system in place that focuses on continous improvement and environmental stewardship. Core elements of nuclear's program include biodiversity, education and outreach, pollution prevention and resource conservation.

Nuclear power will continue to be part of Exelon's strategy for addressing climate change and meeting the need for cleaner sources of generation. Through investments in plant re-licensing and power uprates, we are increasing the amount of clean low-carbon electricity that can be produced from existing plants. In 2010, the company added a total of 74 megawatts (MW) of capacity at existing nuclear plants.

For additional information on the avoided GHG emissions benefits of nuclear power visit: **www.nei.org/keyissues/protectingtheenvironment/lifecycleemissionsanalysis**

Nuclear Power (continued)

Exelon uses a proven, proprietary fleet-wide management model for managing all aspects of nuclear plant operations, and the Exelon Board of Directors Generation Oversight Committee rigorously monitors and evaluates nuclear performance. In addition, the NRC, which has federal regulatory authority for commercial nuclear plant safety, performs ongoing oversight and review of all U.S. nuclear plants in the areas of operations, maintenance, emergency planning, security, and environmental and radiological impacts. The NRC may modify, suspend or revoke operating licenses and impose civil penalties for compliance failure. Performance indicator results from the NRC's 2010 Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) verify that the plants operated by Exelon Nuclear are in the highest performance group, as indicated by their "green" band classification.

NRC ROP performance indicators, including radiation dose, are available at:
www.nrc.gov/NRR/OVERSIGHT/ASSESS/pi_summary.html

LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Most low-level nuclear waste is dry, inert matter that has been processed into a solid state before being placed in specially designed, high-integrity containers for storage. Typical low-level waste from nuclear plants includes materials and equipment such as filters, tools, rags and equipment that have come into contact with varying degrees of radioactivity. More than 90% of the low-level waste generated at nuclear stations is designated as Class A, which is the least radioactive, and is disposed of at EnergySolutions' disposal site in Clive, Utah.

Class B and C waste from Oyster Creek station is shipped for disposal at the Barnwell storage facility in South Carolina. Exelon currently stores all of its Class B and C waste from the remaining nine stations at Exelon nuclear stations in the state in which it was generated. Exelon has sufficient storage space to support operations of our nuclear stations. However, Exelon is working with other Nuclear Operators and vendors to make a permanent storage facility for Class B and C waste available.

SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL (SNF)

There currently are no facilities for the reprocessing or permanent storage of SNF in the United States, nor has the NRC licensed any such facilities. Exelon Generation safely stores SNF from its nuclear generating facilities onsite, as it has for 50 years, in storage pools and dry cask long-term storage facilities. As of December 2010, Exelon Generation had approximately 54,300 SNF assemblies (or 13,100 tons) stored onsite. This includes 44,000 assemblies in pools and 10,300 assemblies in 158 dry casks.

Using this combination of storage methods, Exelon Generation is capable of meeting all of its SNF storage requirements for many decades – through the end of the license renewal period and decommissioning, and until the U.S. Department of Energy completes its removal of SNF from the nation's nuclear sites. Because Exelon Generation's SNF storage pools generally do not have sufficient storage capacity for the life of the respective plant, Exelon Generation will continue to develop sufficient dry cask facilities to support its storage needs.

THE FUTURE OF NUCLEAR

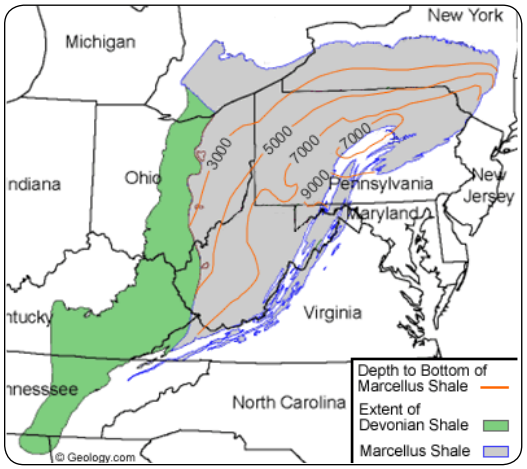
As a result of the events in Japan, the economic downturn, reduced demand for power and the projection of sustained, low natural gas prices, the future for new nuclear plants is uncertain. Exelon's existing nuclear facilities provide a significant amount of clean, low-carbon electricity and will be critical to transitioning to a sustainable energy future.

Exelon is keeping open the option of building a new nuclear plant in Victoria County in southeast Texas; however, we have not made a decision to build a nuclear plant at this time. Exelon had previously submitted a Combined Construction and Operating License (COL) application to the NRC for the Victoria site. On March 25, 2010, Exelon submitted an application for an Early Site Permit (ESP) application for the site and subsequently withdrew the COL application. The ESP allows Exelon to establish the suitability of the Victoria site, which lessens the amount of work should Exelon later decide to reapply for a COL.

For additional information on Exelon's nuclear generation visit:
www.exeloncorp.com/energy/generation/nuclear.aspx

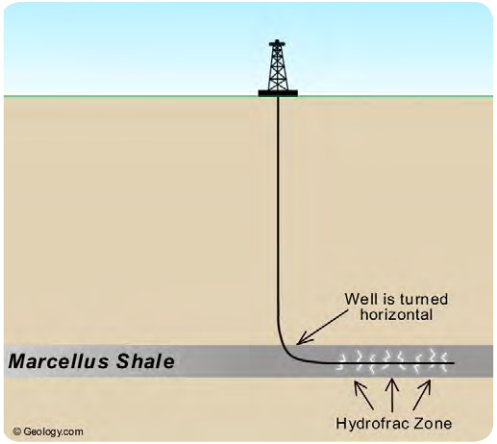
Shale Gas Extraction

Advances in natural gas exploration and production technology now enable the United States to economically produce significant quantities of natural gas from domestic reserves. Natural gas is projected to remain abundant and economical for the balance of this decade and has environmental advantages compared to other fossil fuels. As a fuel for generating electricity it produces significantly less SO2 and NOx pollution and 55% fewer direct GHG emissions than coal. During 2010 Exelon used natural gas to generate 1.5 million MWh of electricity and distributed more than 87 billion cubic feet (Bcf) to its retail customers in Pennsylvania. Since 2010, approximately 1 Bcf of Exelon's pipeline supply for retail sales has been sourced from the Marcellus Shale formation in the mid-Atlantic region. The majority of our electricity generation from gas was in Texas, where local supplies of conventional natural gas are available. Exelon and its subsidiaries do not have any ownership or operating interest in natural gas production from the Marcellus Shale formation.



Through the use of horizontal drilling, which allows a single well to penetrate more fractures, and hydraulic fracturing or "hydrofracking," which injects a liquid or gel at high pressure to increase the number fractures accessible by the well, the Marcellus Shale formation has the potential to provide enormous volumes of competitively priced natural gas to markets in the eastern United States.

As with any fuel type, there are inherent environmental risks that need to be effectively managed to prevent and mitigate impacts. Environmental factors associated with hydrofracking include the constituents in the fluids injected; the release to the environment of underground, naturally occurring radioactive material through drilling fluids and equipment; the large quantities of surface water needed for the hydrofracking process; and disposition of drilling water via underground injection wells and to public-owned treatment works.



Environmental concerns related to hydrofracking are currently being addressed by regulatory entities that have jurisdiction, including the Delaware River Basin Commission, the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, PADEP and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation. In addition, the U.S. EPA is initiating a study on the potential impacts to drinking water from hydrofracking, which could lead to further environmental regulations and changes in the production process.

Exelon is closely monitoring regulatory developments related to shale gas production. The use of new technologies to recover natural gas from shale deposits is expected to increase natural gas supply and reserves, which will tend to place downward pressure on natural gas prices and therefore on wholesale power prices.

Compliance Performance

Exelon's environmental policy requires it to operate in full environmental compliance, and we hold ourselves and those working on our behalf accountable for this commitment. By maintaining the company's ISO 14001:2004-certified environmental management system, compliance performance has steadily improved throughout the company. That said, Exelon has not yet achieved its goal of full compliance in all areas.

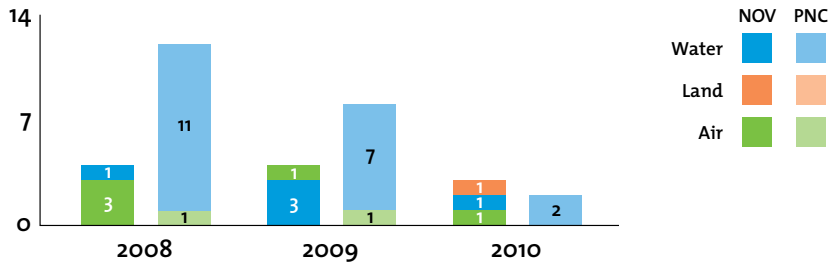
In 2010 Exelon received three Notices of Violation (NOVs) from regulatory agencies: Exelon Nuclear received one for exceeding the standard for allowable levels of Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in the potable water system at Braidwood Station; Exelon Power received an administrative NOV for the late filing of an optional request to use Discrete Energy Reduction Credits (DERCs) that the company holds for Mountain Creek Station; and PECO received one from the Philadelphia Water Department (PWD) for a low-level PCB exceedance of the PWD manhole water discharge permit.

As an update to our 2009 performance reporting, Exelon received one additional NOV for Pennsbury Generating Station and one additional NOV for Eddystone Generating Station that were not finalized at the time that the 2009 Environmental Performance Report was published.

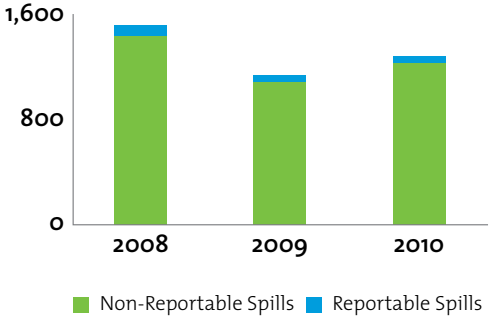
There were substantially fewer self-identified instances where Exelon did not meet permit conditions in 2010 compared to prior years. Exelon Nuclear met all environmental permit conditions across its generating fleet and identified one Permit Non-compliance event in October at its Services & Training Center where the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) limit at the Sewage Treatment Plant was exceeded. Exelon Power identified one Permit Non-compliance event in June at Cromby Generating Station for exceeding its industrial wastewater treatment plant monthly average discharge limit for Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

Exelon tracks reportable and non-reportable spills throughout its operating companies. Reportable spills are those that require regulatory notification due to the quantity of spilled material or other potential environmental impact. Non-reportable spills typically involve small quantities of material. The majority of spills occur when pole-mounted transformers are disrupted by vehicle accidents, vandalism or weather. For the past several years Exelon has increased its focus on identifying and preventing spills. In 2010 the company saw an increase in the number of overall spills and had one more reportable spill than 2009, as shown in the adjacent chart. The increased number of spills is attributed to severe weather.

Exelon Notices of Violation (NOV) and Permit Noncompliances (PNC)
(number of events)



Spills
(number of recorded spills)



In 2010, Exelon Power incurred an environmental-related fine of $19,594, due to small source NOx calculations made in 2009. It also incurred a $10,000 penalty for the Eddystone NOV.

These results do not include Exelon Wind assets, which were acquired from John Deere on Dec. 9, 2010.

Renewables and Energy Efficiency

EXELON'S RENEWABLE GENERATION RESOURCES

In 2010, Exelon Generation sold or used more than over 1.5 million renewable energy credits (RECs) from its owned and contracted portfolio of wind, solar, landfill gas and hydroelectric generation. Exelon participates in the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Illinois and Texas REC markets where state renewable portfolio standard (RPS) laws require retail electric suppliers to utilize RECs. Exelon Generation manages the RECs for Exelon Wind in the western markets of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and California. In 2010, Exelon Energy marketed more than 200,000 voluntary RECs and Emission-Free Energy Certificates (EFECs) to its customers.

Exelon Generation owns and operates the 10 MW Exelon City Solar photovoltaic plant, which is the largest urban solar power plant in the U.S. and began operations in late 2009. Generation also owns the 60 MW Fairless Hills landfill gas plant, the 572 MW Conowingo Hydroelectric Dam and the 1,070 MW Muddy Run Pumped Storage Facility. Exelon Wind is comprised of 36 wind projects, or 731 MW of wind capacity, operating in eight states and has 230 MW of wind capacity under development in Michigan.

Exelon Generation's renewables portfolio also includes long-term contracts for 353 MW of windpower, 5 MW of landfill gas, 3 MW of solar and 28 MW of municipal solid waste.

In March 2010, PECO Energy announced that after a competitive procurement process launched in October 2009, it had signed a 10-year agreement to purchase 6 MW, or 8,000 solar energy credits per year, in support of Pennsylvania's Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards (AEPS) requirements. This purchase adds to the more than 450,000 MWh of wind and other renewable energy credits PECO has purchased since 2008. In addition, PECO's premium-priced product, PECO WIND®, sold more than 153,000 MWh of Pennsylvania Wind RECs to nearly 32,000 customers in 2010.

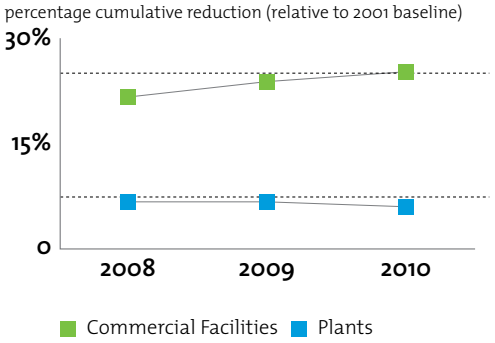
In 2010, ComEd procured a total of 1,887,014 RECs, 80% of which came from wind generation located in Illinois and a portion of which came from the methane generation from Illinois landfills. At the end of 2010, ComEd procured a total of 1,261,725 wind and solar RECs per year for a 20-year period scheduled to start in 2012.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY – REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS AND OPERATING COSTS

Exelon has set a goal of reducing internal energy use at its commercial facilities by 25% and reducing auxiliary power use at its plants by 7% by year-end 2012, relative to its 2001 baseline. Since 2005, when the company established this goal, it has made steady progress. As of the end of 2010 we had reached our goal of having reduced commercial facility energy use by 25.2%. We also made progress toward the plant goal and realized an auxiliary power reduction of 6%. These reductions also eliminated 313,000 tonnes of CO2e GHG emissions. Exelon is on track to achieve its goals by 2012, in support of *Exelon 2020* and as part of its companywide efforts to reduce operating expenses.

In 2010 Exelon obtained LEED Existing Building (EB) Gold certification for PECO's Warminster Service Building and LEED-EB Silver certification for three buildings at PECO's Berwyn Campus and Phoenixville Service Building. Exelon Power also received LEED EB Gold certification for the renovation of the Conowingo Visitor Center.

Energy Use Reduction



Environmental Partnerships and Volunteerism

Exelon credits its dedicated employees for developing strong partnerships and programs to improve our environmental performance. Employees volunteered more than 1,300 hours for environmental projects in 2010. The following are some highlights of these efforts:

- Exelon Power again sponsored several events for National Volunteer Week in the communities around its facilities. More than 60 employee volunteers participated in a variety of clean-up activities at Lake Arlington in Fort Worth, Texas, the Schuylkill Canal in Mont Clare, Pa., the Susquehanna River in Maryland, and on Earth Day, at Anson B. Nixon Park in Kennett Square, Pa. in conjunction with Power Team.
- For the past five years, Exelon has contributed funding to the Baltimore Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America in an effort to save a stand of Maryland old growth forest that includes a threatened stand of Maryland Hemlocks. These trees are located on Broad Creek in Harford County and date back more than 300 years. One of the conifers in this stand was placed on American Forests' 2010 National Register of Champion trees and is estimated to be 310 years old.
- In June, employees from Cromby Generating Station volunteered their time to support a community effort to maintain clean highways. Along a stretch of Route 23 in Montgomery County, several members of the Cromby team battled the heat to support the "Adopt-A-Highway" program.
- In October, Kennett Square's Environmental Council held a tree planting event at the Laurels Preserve in Unionville, Pa. Exelon employees, their families and friends, and local volunteers planted 600 trees. The goal was to plant one tree for every Exelon Kennett Square employee.
- Exelon Power and Power Team employees and their families helped winterize four Habitat for Humanity homes (two in Texas and two in Pennsylvania). The winterization program with Habitat for Humanity was designed to lower residential electricity use.
- Exelon Generation continued the operation of the Fairless Hills Renewable Energy Education Center in Fairless Hills, Pa. This interactive learning facility was opened in 2008 to engage students and other visitors in gaining knowledge of the power of renewable energy sources. In 2010 more than 1,400 students and other visitors toured the facility, taking advantage of this learning experience. The facility offers curricula for grades 4 through 8 based on approved Pa. Board of Education criteria for environmental and ecology programs.
- Exelon Generation provides environmental education resources at its Conowingo Visitor Center and sponsors watershed awareness seminars at Muddy Run.
- Exelon Nuclear partnered with students, parents and teachers to provide funding for the construction of an outdoor classroom as part of Limerick Elementary School's new outdoor education center in Limerick, Pa. Additional funding was provided in support of a WeatherBug Station for Pottstown High School. The station provides real-time weather data to complement the lessons taking place in the classroom, and to enhance the application of math and science skills as students review information and make weather predictions.

Environmental Partnerships and Volunteerism (continued)

- Exelon Nuclear supports the Schuylkill River Restoration Fund for improving water quality in the river and its tributaries. The Fund specifically focuses on projects that will mitigate abandoned mine drainage (AMD), stormwater run off and agricultural pollution.
- Exelon Nuclear has partnered with the University of Maryland on a unique study of new applications for algae which, include using it as a scrubbing agent to help restore the Chesapeake Bay and as a possible alternative fuel of the future.
- Exelon Nuclear is working to attain Wildlife Habitat Council Certifications at all of its 10 operating sites. The WHC is a nonprofit group of corporations, conservation organizations and individuals dedicated to restoring and enhancing wildlife habitat. WHC certification validates the work Exelon is doing to promote wildlife habitat projects and helps educate employees as well as the community at large about global sustainability issues. In 2010, Limerick and Peach Bottom were added to Nuclear's list of WHC Certified sites. The five remaining sites are scheduled to apply for WHC certification in 2011.
- Currently, ComEd is involved with or pursuing partnership opportunities with local, state and federal government agencies and non-governmental organizations on prairie restoration projects. Partners include the Forest Preserve District of Will County, Forest Preserve District of DuPage County, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon Society, McHenry County Conservation District, and the U.S. FWS. Two prairie grass projects have been recertified under the WHC and both received honorable mention for the Prairies for Tomorrow Award.
- PECO, in partnership with Natural Lands Trust – the region's largest land conservation organization – issued $150,000 in Green Region Grants to 23 municipalities across the Greater Philadelphia region. This was part of the company's program to support municipal open space and environmental projects. Since 2004, PECO has made more than 100 grants totaling more than $780,000.
- Developed in partnership with The Franklin Institute and NEED (National Energy Education Development Project), PECO's Energizing Education Program successfully completed its second pilot in September 2010, reaching more than 1,700 students in 11 local elementary and middle schools. The program's project-based curriculum used hands-on activities to explore the relationship between energy efficiency, conservation, and environmental preservation.

Exelon Electric Generation by Major Station[1,2]

Circles refer to plant locations (map on page 3)

	Location *Water Body*	Net Capacity (MW)[4]	GENERATION (GWh)[5] 2008	2009	2010	EMISSIONS (thousand tons) Type	2008	2009	2010	TECHNOLOGY Air Pollution Control	Cooling Water[6]
Fossil											
Conemaugh 15 2 coal units (baseload) 20.72%[2]	New Florence, PA *Conemaugh River*	352	2,376	2,517	2,519	**SO2** **NOx** **CO2**	1.3 3.6 2,254.9	1.5 3.9 2,486.0	1.5 4.0 2,488.2	SO2 scrubbers and low-NOx burners with separated overfire air	Closed
Cromby[3] 16 1 coal unit (intermediate), 1 oil/gas steam unit (intermediate)	Phoenixville, PA *Schuylkill River*	345	679	524	564	**SO2** **NOx** **CO2**	3.4 1.9 965.0	2.2 1.1 615.0	2.1 1.3 680.6	Coal unit utilizes SO2 scrubber, NOx SNCR and low-NOx burner with separated overfire air	Open
Eddystone[3] 17 2 coal units (intermediate), 2 oil/gas steam units (intermediate)	Eddystone, PA *Delaware River*	1,348	2,152	2,041	2,033	**SO2** **NOx** **CO2**	5.4 4.1 2,827.0	5.3 3.8 2,754.0	4.9 3.8 2,748.0	Coal units utilize SO2 scrubbers, NOx SNCR and low-NOx burners with separated overfire air	Open
Handley 25 3 gas steam units (2 peaking and 1 intermediate)	Fort Worth, TX *Lake Arlington*	1,265	426	523	362	**SO2** **NOx** **CO2**	* * 319.6	* * 377.0	* * 263.8	NOx SCR	Open
Keystone 19 2 coal units (baseload) 20.99%[2]	Shelocta, PA *Keystone Lake*	357	2,969	2,212	2,844	**SO2** **NOx** **CO2**	39.9 3.3 2,867.1	23.7 0.8 2,146.2	8.2 1.2 2,803.3	SO2 scrubbers, NOx SCR and low NOx burners	Closed
Mountain Creek[7] 27 3 gas steam units (2 peaking and 1 intermediate)	Dallas, TX *Mountain Creek Cooling Pond*	805	246	689	726	**SO2** **NOx** **CO2**	* * 170.0	* 0.1 470.5	* 0.1 488.6	Units 6 and 7 utilize NOx-induced flue gas recirculation; Unit 8 utilizes NOx SCR	Open
Schuylkill 23 1 oil steam unit (peaking)	Philadelphia, PA *Schuylkill River*	166	28	9	8	**SO2** **NOx** **CO2**	0.4 * 28.9	 * 14.1	* * 14.9		Open

Exelon Electric Generation by Major Station[1,2] (continued)

Circles refer to plant locations (map on page 3)

	Location *Water Body*	Capacity (MW)[4]	GENERATION (GWh)[5] 2008	2009	2010	TECHNOLOGY Cooling Water[6]	NUCLEAR OPERATIONS DATA Unit	Commercial Operations Began	Current License Expiration[8]	Spent Fuel Pool Capacity Reached[9,10]
Nuclear[11]										
Braidwood 1 2 PWR units (baseload)	Braidwood, IL *Kankakee River*	2,360	19,786	19,228	19,200	Closed (dedicated pond)	1 2	1988 1988	2026 2027	2012
Byron 2 2 PWR units (baseload)	Byron, IL *Rock River*	2,336	19,358	19,718	19,856	Closed	1 2	1985 1987	2024 2026	Dry cask storage
Clinton 3 1 BWR unit (baseload)	Clinton, IL *Clinton Lake*	1,067	8,549	8,912	8,614	Closed	1	1987	2026	2018
Dresden[12] 4 2 BWR units (baseload)	Morris, IL *Kankakee River*	1,751	14,385	14,267	14,593	Open	2 3	1970 1971	**2029** **2031**	Dry cask storage
LaSalle 5 2 BWR units (baseload)	Seneca, IL *Illinois River*	2,286	18,848	18,755	19,133	Closed	1 2	1984 1984	2022 2023	Dry cask storage
Limerick 20 2 BWR units (baseload)	Limerick Township, PA *Schuylkill River*[13]	2,289	19,004	19,331	18,926	Closed	1 2	1986 1990	2024 2029	Dry cask storage
Oyster Creek[15] 13 1 BWR unit (baseload)	Forked River, NJ *Barnegat Bay*	625	4,664	4,979	4,602	Open	1	1969	**2029**	Dry cask storage
Peach Bottom[14] 22 2 BWR units (baseload) 50%[2]	Peach Bottom Township, PA *Susquehanna River*	1,148	9,268	9,305	9,378	Open	2 3	1974 1974	**2033** **2034**	Dry cask storage
Quad Cities 6 2 BWR units (baseload) 75%	Cordova, IL *Mississippi River*	1,345	10,668	10,923	11,097	Open	1 2	1973 1973	**2032** **2032**	Dry cask storage
Salem 14 2 PWR units (baseload) 42.59%	Hancock's Bridge, NJ *Delaware Estuary*	1,003	7,446	8,367	7,978	Open	1 2	1977 1981	2016 2020	Dry cask storage
Three Mile Island 24 1 PWR unit (baseload)	Londonderry Township, PA *Susquehanna River*	837	7,365	5,885	6,634	Closed	1	1974	**2034**	2023

Exelon Electric Generation by Major Station[1,2] (continued)

Circles refer to plant locations (map on page 3)

	Location *Water Body*	Net Capacity (MW)[4]	GENERATION (GWh)[5] 2008	2009	2010	EMISSIONS (thousand tons) Type	2008	2009	2010	TECHNOLOGY Air Pollution Control	Cooling Water[6]
Renewables											
Fairless Hills 18 2 landfill gas units (peaking)	Falls Township, PA *Delaware River*	60	227	237	239	**SO2** **NOx** **CO2**	0.1 0.1 373.8	* * 226.0	0.1 0.1 201.1		Open
Conowingo[18] 9 11 hydro units (baseload)	Harford County, MD *Susquehanna River*	572	1,844	1,843	1,645						
Muddy Run[18] 21 8 pump storage units (intermediate)	Lancaster, PA *Susquehanna River*	1,070	1,873	1,710	1,600						
Exelon Wind[16,17] 428 wind units 94-100%		731			126						

1 Owned generation as of 12/31/10. Table does not include station auxiliary equipment, peaking combustion turbines or plants where Exelon owns less than 100 MW. Numbers have been rounded.
2 Percentages listed next to station name reflect Exelon Generation's ownership. Data are reflected at ownership interest.
3 Both Eddystone coal units are being retired (by 5/31/11 and 5/31/2012). The Cromby coal unit retired on 5/31/11 and the Cromby oil/gas steam unit is planned to retire 12/31/2011.
4 For nuclear stations, except Salem, capacity reflects the annual mean rating. All other stations, including Salem, reflect summer rating.
5 Net Generation Available for Sale.
6 Open – a system that circulates water withdrawn from the environment, returning it, albeit at a higher temperature, to its source;
Closed – a system that recirculates cooling water with waste heat dissipated to the atmosphere through evaporation.
7 *Indicates emissions less than 50 tons.
8 Dates in bold indicate that NRC license renewals have been received.
9 Dry cask storage will be in operation at all sites prior to the closing of on-site storage pools.
10 Zion Station, a two-unit site in Illinois, has ceased power generation; its SNF is currently stored in on-site storage pools.
11 BWR – boiling water reactor; PWR – pressurized water reactor.
12 Dresden Unit 1 has ceased power generation; its SNF is stored in dry cask storage.
13 Supplemented with water from the Wadesville Mine Pool and the Still Creek Reservoir at Tamaqua via the Schuylkill River, and the Delaware River via the Bradshaw Reservoir and Perkiomen Creek.
14 Peach Bottom Unit 1 has ceased power generation; its SNF has been transferred to the DOE and is stored in Idaho.
15 Exelon Generation plans to permanently cease generation operations at Oyster Creek by December 31, 2019.
16 Ownership may vary with each asset.
17 Assets acquired December 6, 2010. Reflects December operations only.
18 The current FERC license for Conowingo expires on 8/31/2014 and for Muddy Run on 9/1/2014.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AEPS	Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards
AMD	Abandoned Mine Drainage
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
BWR	Boiling Water Reactor
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CEMS	Continuous emissions monitoring system(s)
CWA	Clean Water Act
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
DERC	Discrete Emission Reduction Credit
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EFEC	Emission-Free Energy Certificate
EGU	Electric Generating Unit
EMS	Environmental management system
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESP	Early Site Permit
EUISSCA	Electric Utility Industry Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GW/GWh	Gigawatt/gigawatt-hour
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
ICC	Illinois Commerce Commission
ICR	Information Collection Request
IDNR	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
IMP	Inventory Management Plan
ISO	International Organization of Standardization
kW/kWh	Kilowatt/kilowatt-hour
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MT CO_2e	Metric tonnes carbon dioxide-equivalent
MW/MWh	Megawatt/megawatt-hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEED	National Energy Education Development Project
NOV	Notice of Violation
NOx	Nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PAPUC	Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
PJM	Pennsylvania New Jersey Maryland Interconnection
PPA	Power purchase agreement
PWD	Philadelpia Water Department
PWR	Pressurized Water Reactor
REC	Renewable energy credit
RFP	Request for proposal
ROW	Right-of-Way
RRTP	Residential Real Time Pricing
SGSM	Smart Grid Smart Meter
SNF	Spent nuclear fuel
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
TCR	The Climate Registry
TMI	Three Mile Island
TR	Transport Rule
TRI	Toxics Release Inventory
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TTHM	Trihalomethane
WARM	EPA Waste Reduction Model

Comments

We welcome your comments and questions regarding this report. Please e-mail us at enviro_report@exeloncorp.com or write to Bill Brady, Director, Corporate Environmental Strategy at the address below.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report includes forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that are subject to risks and uncertainties. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include those factors discussed herein as well as those discussed in (1) Exelon Corporation's 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K in (a) ITEM 1A. Risk Factors, (b) ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation, and (c) ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data: Note 18 and (2) other factors discussed in filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) by Exelon Corporation, Commonwealth Edison Company, PECO Energy Company and Exelon Generation Company, LLC (Companies). Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this report. None of the Companies undertakes any obligation to publicly release any revision to its forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report.

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