Barclays CEO Energy-Power Conference

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Jack Thayer

Senior Executive Vice President &

Chief Financial Officer

Exelon.

Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This presentation contains certain 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 the forward-looking statements made by Exelon Corporation, Exelon Generation Company, LLC, Commonwealth Edison Company, PECO Energy Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Pepco Holdings LLC, Potomac Electric Power Company, Delmarva Power & Light Company, and Atlantic City Electric Company (Registrants) include those factors discussed herein, as well as the items discussed in (1) Exelon's 2016 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 Operations and (c) ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data: Note 24, Commitments and Contingencies; (2) Exelon's Second Quarter 2017 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (to be filed on August 2, 2017) in (a) Part II, Other Information, ITEM 1A. Risk Factors; (b) Part 1, Financial Information, ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and (c) Part I, Financial Information, ITEM 1. Financial Statements: Note 17; and (2) other factors discussed in filings with the SEC by the Registrants. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this press release. None of the Registrants undertakes any obligation to publicly release any revision to its forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Exelon reports its financial results in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). Exelon supplements the reporting of financial information determined in accordance with GAAP with certain non-GAAP financial measures, including:

- ***Adjusted operating earnings*** exclude certain costs, expenses, gains and losses and other specified items, including mark-to-market adjustments from economic hedging activities, unrealized gains and losses from nuclear decommissioning trust fund investments, merger and integration related costs, impairments of certain long-lived assets, certain amounts associated with plant retirements and divestitures, costs related to a cost management program and other items as set forth in the reconciliation in the Appendix
- ***Adjusted operating and maintenance expense*** excludes regulatory operating and maintenance costs for the utility businesses and direct cost of sales for certain Constellation and Power businesses, decommissioning costs that do not affect profit and loss, the impact from operating and maintenance expense related to variable interest entities at Generation, and other items as set forth in the reconciliation in the Appendix
- ***Total gross margin*** is defined as operating revenues less purchased power and fuel expense, excluding revenue related to decommissioning, gross receipts tax, Exelon Nuclear Partners, JExel Nuclear JV, variable interest entities, and net of direct cost of sales for certain Constellation and Power businesses
- ***Adjusted cash flow from operations*** primarily includes net cash flows from operating activities and net cash flows from investing activities excluding capital expenditures, net merger and acquisitions, and equity investments
- ***Free cash flow*** primarily includes net cash flows from operating activities and net cash flows from investing activities excluding certain capital expenditures, net merger and acquisitions, and equity investments
- ***Operating ROE*** is calculated using operating net income divided by average equity for the period. The operating income reflects all lines of business for the utility business (Electric Distribution, Gas Distribution, Transmission).
- ***EBITDA*** is defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Includes nuclear fuel amortization expense.
- ***Revenue net of purchased power and fuel expense*** is calculated as the GAAP measure of operating revenue less the GAAP measure of purchased power and fuel expense

Due to the forward-looking nature of some forecasted non-GAAP measures, information to reconcile the forecasted adjusted (non-GAAP) measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measure may not be currently available, as management is unable to project all of these items for future periods

Non-GAAP Financial Measures Continued

This information is intended to enhance an investor's overall understanding of period over period financial results and provide an indication of Exelon's baseline operating performance by excluding items that are considered by management to be not directly related to the ongoing operations of the business. In addition, this information is among the primary indicators management uses as a basis for evaluating performance, allocating resources, setting incentive compensation targets and planning and forecasting of future periods.

These non-GAAP financial measures are not a presentation defined under GAAP and may not be comparable to other companies' presentation. Exelon has provided these non-GAAP financial measures as supplemental information and in addition to the financial measures that are calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. These non-GAAP measures should not be deemed more useful than, a substitute for, or an alternative to the most comparable GAAP measures provided in the materials presented.

Non-GAAP financial measures are identified by the phrase "non-GAAP" or an asterisk. Reconciliations of these non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP measures are provided in the appendices and attachments to this presentation, except for the reconciliation for total gross margin, which appears on slide 29 of this presentation.

Exelon: An Industry Leader

$20B
Being invested in utilities through 2020

$46M
In 2016, Exelon gave approx. $46 million to charitable and community causes

#1
zero-carbon energy provider in America

205 TWh
Customer load served

32,700
Megawatts of total power generation capacity

10M
Six utilities serving 10M electric and gas customers, the most in the U.S.

34,400
employees

FORTUNE 100
Exelon is a FORTUNE 100 company and was named to Fortune Magazine's list of "World's Most Admired Companies"

2.2M+
Exelon's Constellation business serves residential, public sector and business customers

11,430
transmission line miles for utilities

$31.4B
Operating revenue in 2016

8.5M
Smart meters installed

Note: All numbers reflect year-end 2016; revenue accounts for PHI as of the merger effective date of March 24, 2016 through December 31, 2016.

The Exelon Value Proposition

- **Regulated Utility Growth** with utility EPS rising 6-8% annually from 2017-2020 and rate base growth of 6.5%, representing an expanding majority of earnings
- **ExGen's strong free cash generation** will support utility growth while also reducing debt by ~$3B over the next 4 years
- **Optimizing ExGen value by:**
  - Seeking fair compensation for the zero-carbon attributes of our fleet;
  - Closing uneconomic plants;
  - Monetizing assets; and,
  - Maximizing the value of the fleet through our generation to load matching strategy
- **Strong balance sheet is a priority** with all businesses comfortably meeting investment grade credit metrics through the 2020 planning horizon
- **Capital allocation priorities targeting**:
  - Organic utility growth;
  - Return of capital to shareholders with 2.5% annual dividend growth through 2018(1),
  - Debt reduction; and,
  - Modest contracted generation investments

(1) Quarterly dividends are subject to declaration by the board of directors

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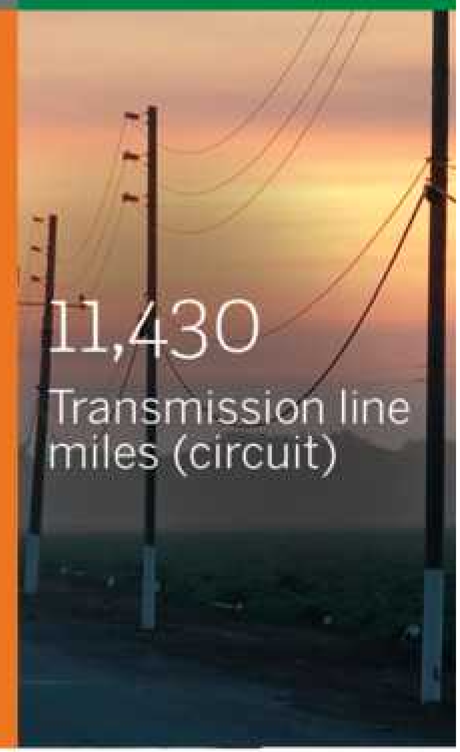
Exelon Utilities Overview

$31.7B
2016 Rate Base

$15.1B
In Revenue

24.9
Thousand mi²
Combined
Service Territory

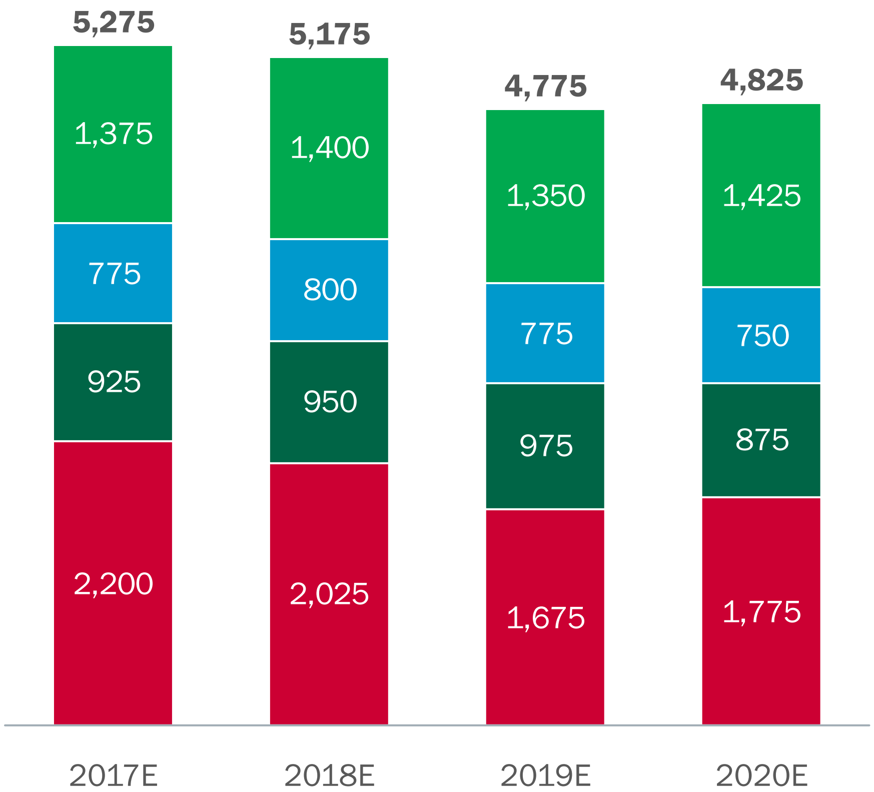
8.5 M
Smart Meters Installed



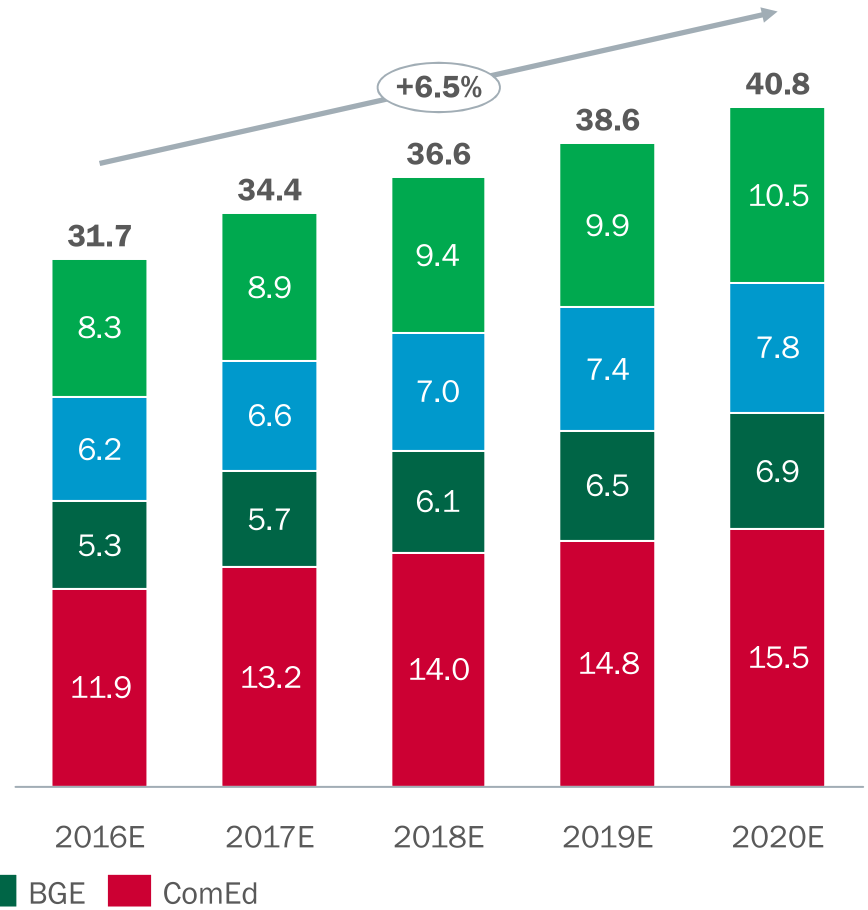
Note: All numbers reflect year-end 2016; revenue number accounts for PHI revenue as of March 24, 2016 merger date.

Our Capital Plan Drives Stable Earnings Growth

Capital Expenditures ($M)



Rate Base ($B)(1)

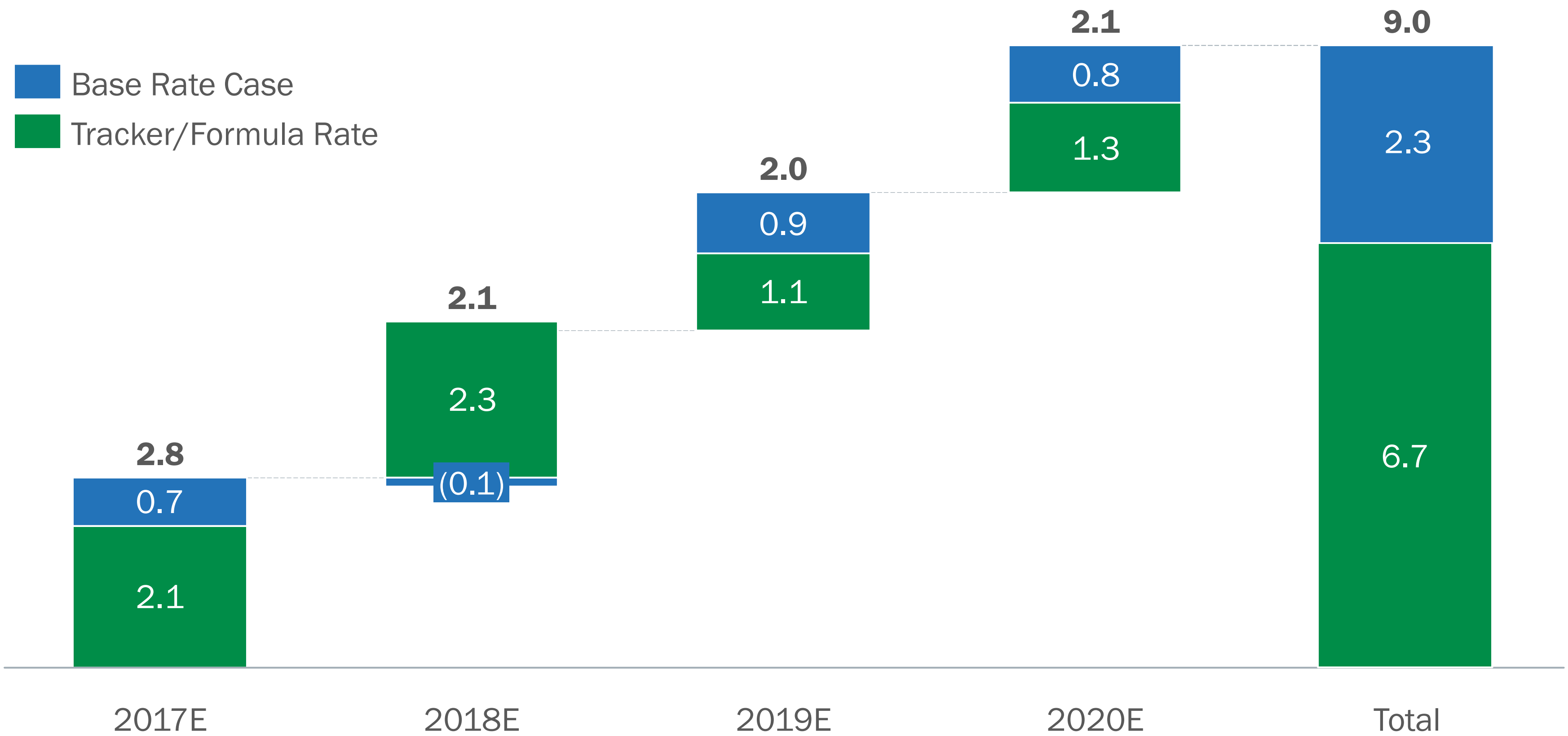


Over $20B of capital is being invested at utilities from 2017-2020 to improve reliability

Note: CapEx numbers are rounded to nearest $25M and numbers may not add due to rounding
(1) Rate base reflects year-end estimates

Formulaic Mechanisms Cover Bulk of Rate Base Growth

Rate Base Growth Breakout 2017-2020 ($B)[1]



Of the approximately $9.0 billion of rate base growth Exelon Utilities forecasts over the next 4 years, ~75% will be recovered through existing formula and tracker mechanisms

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding
(1) Assumes PECO transmission formula rate beginning in 2018; base rate base decrease due to reclassification of transmission rate base growth at PECO

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Proven Track Record of Improving Operational Performance

Operations	Metric	At CEG Merger (2012)			2015	Q2 2017			
		BGE	ComEd	PECO	PHI	BGE	ComEd	PECO	PHI
Electric Operations	OSHA Recordable Rate								
	2.5 Beta SAIFI (Outage Frequency)								
	2.5 Beta CAIDI (Outage Duration)								
Customer Operations	Customer Satisfaction				N/A				
	Service Level % of Calls Answered in <30 sec								
	Abandon Rate								
Gas Operations	Percent of Calls Responded to in <1 Hour		No Gas Operations				No Gas Operations		
Overall Rank	Electric Utility Panel of 24 Utilities(1)	23rd	2nd	2nd	18th				

Performance Quartiles

Q1	Q2
Q3	Q4

Exelon Utilities has identified and transferred best practices at each of its utilities to improve operating performance in areas such as:

- System Performance
- Emergency Preparedness
- Corrective and Preventive Maintenance

(1) Ranking based on results of five key industry performance indicators – CAIDI, SAIFI, Safety, Customer Satisfaction, and Cost per Customer

Exelon Utilities Distribution Rate Case Summary

Delmarva MD Order	
Authorized Revenue Requirement Increase[1]	$38.3M
Authorized ROE	9.60%
Common Equity Ratio	49.10%
Order Received	2/15/17

Pepco MD Filing	
Requested Revenue Requirement Increase[1]	$68.6M
Requested ROE	10.10%
Requested Common Equity Ratio	50.15%
Order Expected	10/20/17

Delmarva DE Electric Order	
Authorized Revenue Requirement Increase[1]	$31.5M
Authorized ROE	9.70%
Common Equity Ratio	N/A
Order Received	5/23/17

ACE Filing	
Requested Revenue Requirement Increase[1]	$72.6M
Requested ROE	10.10%
Requested Common Equity Ratio	50.14%
Order Expected	Q1 2018

Delmarva DE Gas Order	
Authorized Revenue Requirement Increase[1]	$4.9M
Authorized ROE	9.70%
Common Equity Ratio	N/A
Order Received	6/6/17

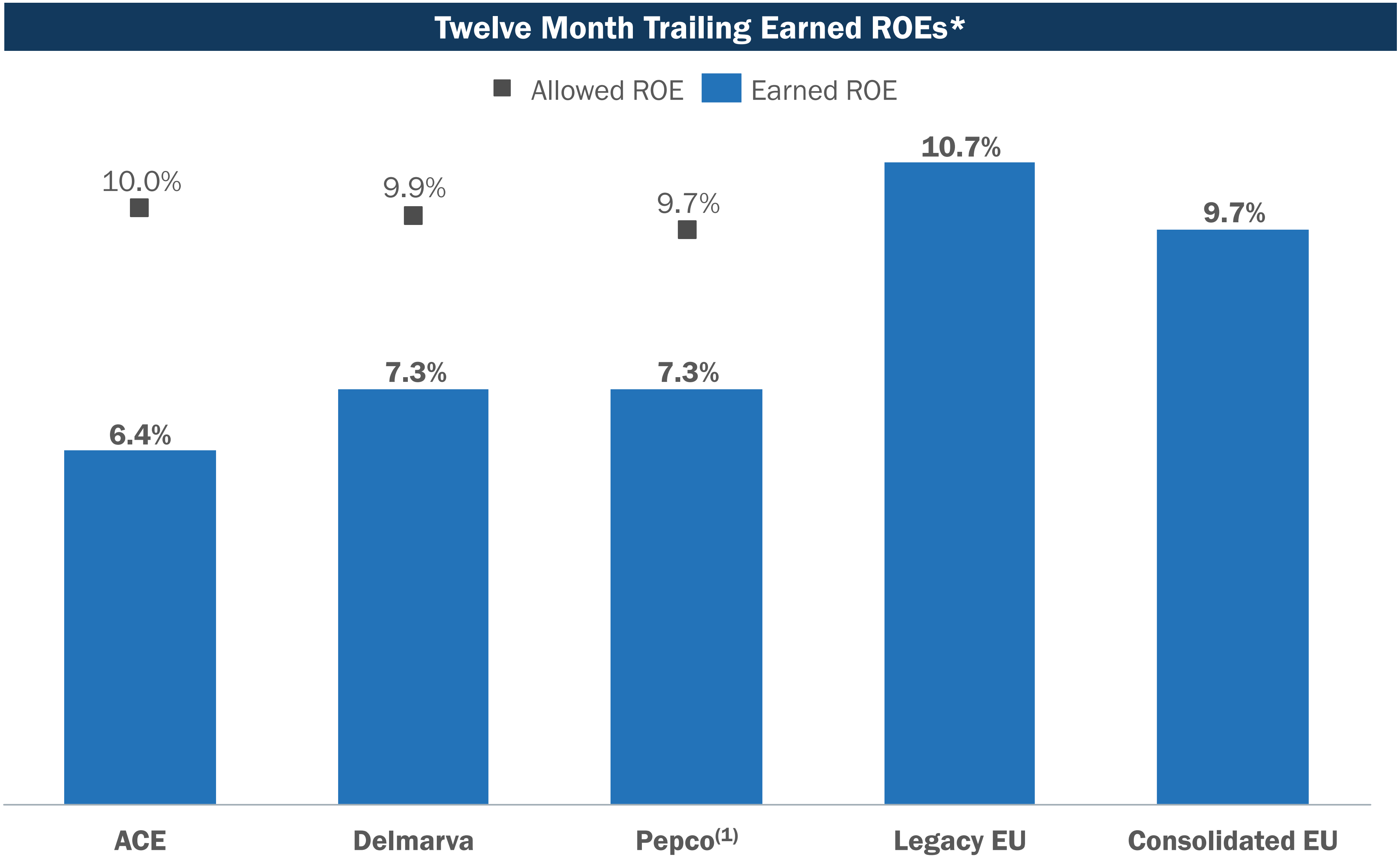
Delmarva MD Filing	
Requested Revenue Requirement Increase[1]	$27.0M
Requested ROE	10.10%
Requested Common Equity Ratio	50.68%
Order Expected	2/14/18

Pepco DC Order	
Authorized Revenue Requirement Increase[1]	$36.9M
Authorized ROE	9.50%
Common Equity Ratio	49.14%
Order Received	7/25/17

ComEd Filing	
Requested Revenue Requirement Increase[1]	$95.6M[2]
Requested ROE	8.40%
Requested Common Equity Ratio	45.89%
Order Expected	Q4 2017

(1) Revenue requirement includes changes in depreciation and amortization expense where applicable, which have no impact on pre-tax earnings
(2) Amount represents ComEd's position filed in Rebuttal testimony on July 21, 2017

Trailing 12 Month ROE vs Allowed ROE

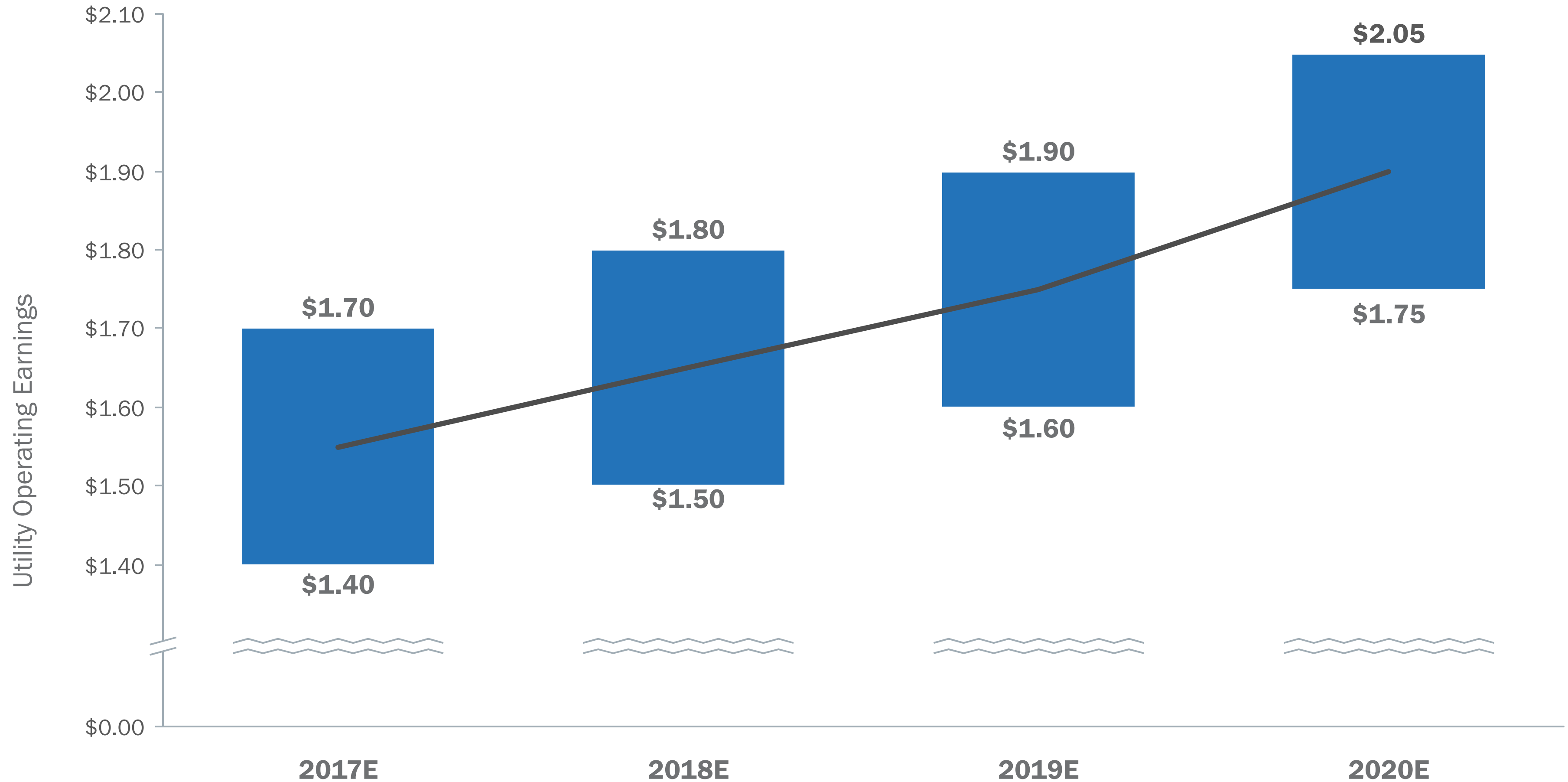


Note: Represents the period from 6/30/16 to 6/30/17 and reflects all lines of business (Electric Distribution, Gas Distribution, and Transmission)

(1) Pepco DC Distribution allowed ROE is based on authorized ROE of 9.4% for the rates that were in effect during the trailing twelve month period. The order issued on 7/25/17 authorized an ROE of 9.5%.

Exelon Utilities EPS Growth of 6-8% to 2020

Exelon Utilities Operating Earnings 2017-2020



Rate base growth combined with PHI ROE improvement drives EPS growth

Note: Reflects GAAP operating earnings except for 2017. 2017 GAAP EPS range would be $1.35 to $1.65. 2017 adjusted (non-GAAP) operating earnings include adjustments to exclude $0.05 for merger commitments and integration costs. Includes after-tax interest expense held at Corporate for debt associated with existing utility investment.

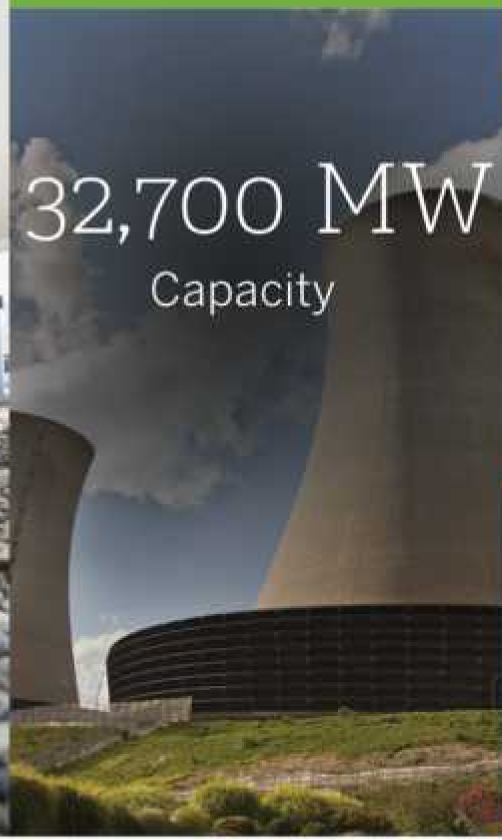
Exelon Generation Overview

14,700
Employees

#1
Lowest carbon intensity among large power generators

#1
Retail electricity provider in the country

205 TWh
Customer Load Served



32,700 MW
Capacity

94.6%
Nuclear Capacity Factor in 2016

97.2%
Gas and Hydro Dispatch Match in 2016

8th
largest gas provider

203 TWh
Generation Output

Note: All numbers reflect year-end 2016

Best in Class Performance at ExGen and Constellation

- **Continued best in class performance across our Nuclear fleet:**
  - Q2 Nuclear Capacity Factor: 90.9%(1)
  - Q2 average refueling outage duration of 24 days versus industry average of 36 days(2)
  - Shortest refueling outage duration record set for Nine Mile Point 1 during Q2

- **Strong performance across our Fossil and Renewable fleet:**
  - Q2 Renewables energy capture: 95.5%
  - Q2 Power dispatch match: 99.0%

- **#1 Retail electricity provider in the United States:**
  - 25 month average power contract term
  - Average customer duration of more than 5 years
  - Stable margins

- **Among the 10 largest gas providers in the United States**

(1) Excludes Salem
(2) 2016 industry average

Key Market Policy Updates

New York ZEC Legal Challenges

Federal Case:

- Case dismissed on July 25 and judgment entered on July 27
- "The ZEC program does not thwart the goal of an efficient energy market; rather, it encourages through financial incentives the production of clean energy."
- On August 24, the plaintiffs appealed to the US Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit
- The 2nd Circuit will set the briefing schedule.

State Case:

- Motions to dismiss procedural challenges filed in NY State court were briefed in 1Q17
- The court heard oral arguments on June 19, 2017
- Currently awaiting decision; next step determined by outcome

IL ZEC Legal Challenges

- Both cases dismissed and judgment entered July 14
- "The ZEC program does not conflict with the Federal Power Act."
- On July 17, both sets of plaintiffs appealed to the US Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit
- On July 18, the 7th Circuit consolidated the appeals and set a briefing schedule:
    - Plaintiff-Appellant Opening Brief filed Aug 28
    - Defendant-Respondents Response Brief due Sep 27
    - Reply Briefs due Oct 27
    - Expect oral argument to follow

DOE Report and PJM Reforms

<u>DOE Energy Report</u>

- On August 23, 2017, the DOE released their report of the U.S electrical grid.
- The DOE concluded that "Society places value on attributes of electricity provision beyond those compensated by the current design of the wholesale market" and recommended that "FERC should expedite its effort with states, RTO/ISOs, and other stakeholders to improve energy price formation…"

<u>Proposed PJM Reforms</u>

- Recognize value of resiliency by instituting operational reforms in which PJM would commit additional reserves to account for the consumer impact from the most significant potential disruption
- Refine price formation to recognize the critical contribution of all resources, including "baseload" nuclear resources

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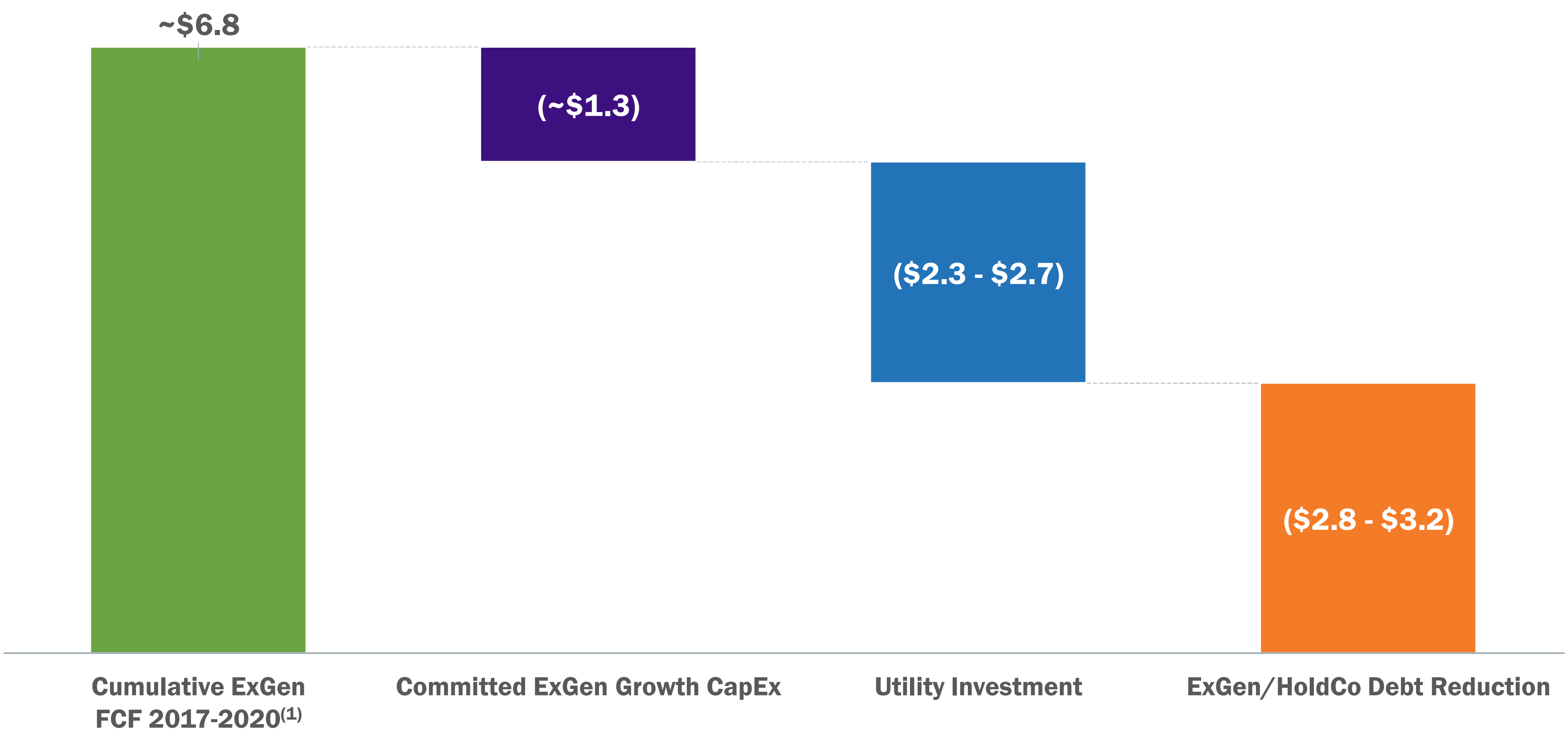
ExGen's Strong Free Cash Flow Supports Utility Growth and Debt Reduction

2017-2020 Exelon Generation Free Cash Flow* and Uses of Cash ($B)

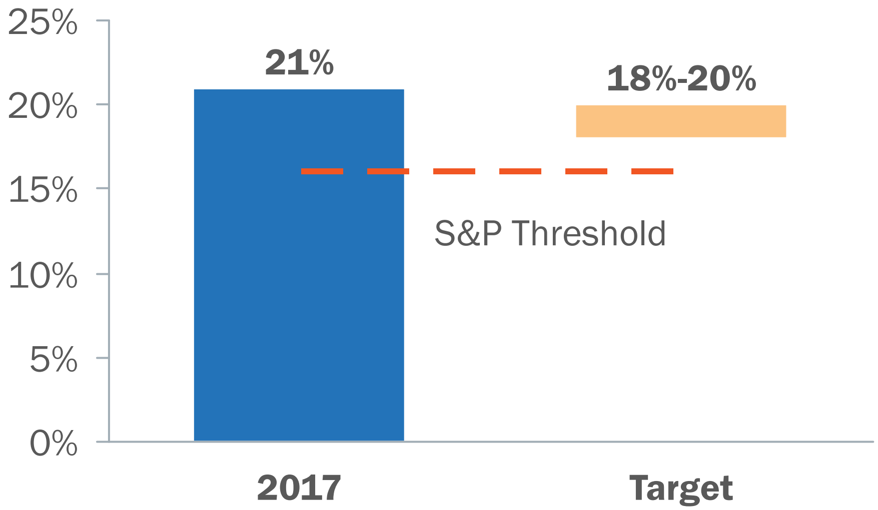


Redeploying Exelon Generation's free cash flow to maximize shareholder value

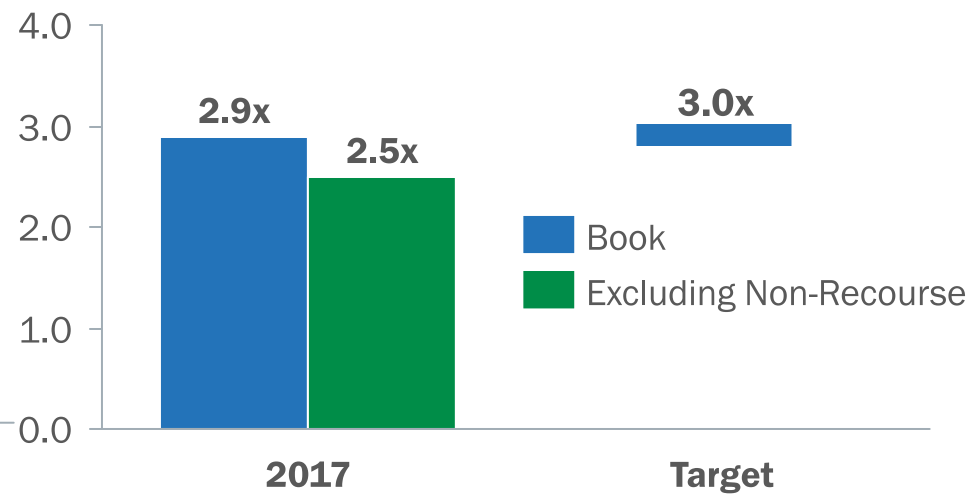
(1) Cumulative Free Cash Flow is a midpoint of a range based on December 31, 2016 market prices. Sources include change in margin, tax parent benefit, equity investments, and acquisitions and divestitures.

Maintaining Strong Investment Grade Credit Ratings is a Top Financial Priority

Exelon S&P FFO/Debt %*(1,4,6)



ExGen Debt/EBITDA Ratio*(5,6)



Credit Ratings by Operating Company

Current Ratings (2,3)	ExCorp	ExGen	ComEd	PECO	BGE	ACE	DPL	Pepco
Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	A1	Aa3	A3	A3	A2	A2
S&P	BBB-	BBB	A-	A-	A-	A	A	A
Fitch	BBB	BBB	A	A	A-	A-	A	A-

(1) Due to ring-fencing, S&P deconsolidates BGE from Exelon and analyzes solely as an equity investment
(2) Current senior unsecured ratings as of July 26, 2017, for Exelon, Exelon Generation and BGE and senior secured ratings for ComEd, PECO, ACE, DPL, and Pepco
(3) All ratings have "Stable" outlook
(4) Exelon Corp downgrade threshold (red dotted line) is based on the S&P Exelon Corp Summary Report; represents minimum level to maintain current Issuer Credit Rating of BBB at Exelon Corp
(5) Reflects net book debt (YE debt less cash on hand) / adjusted operating EBITDA*
(6) Reflects removal of EGTP

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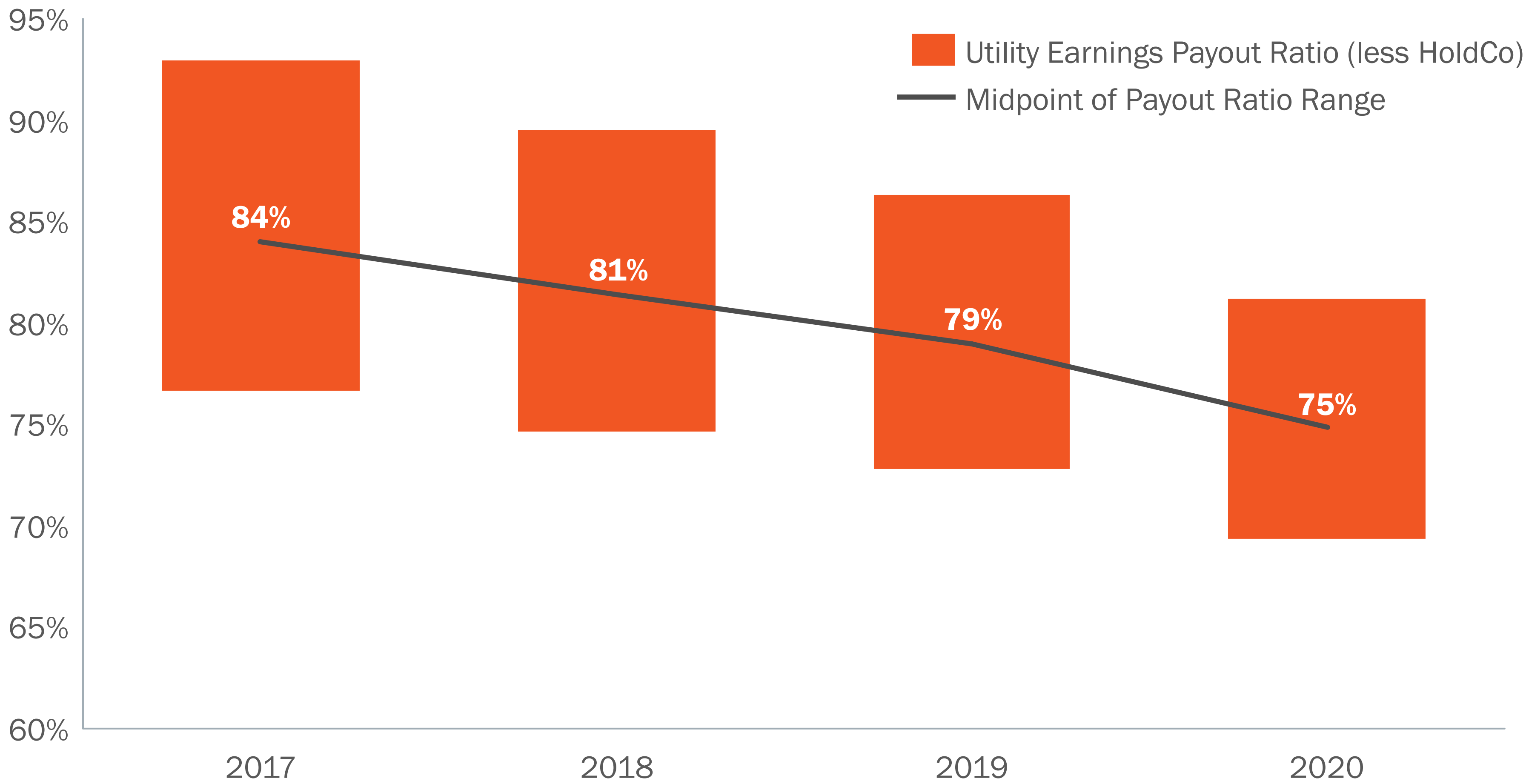
Theoretical Dividend Affordability from Utility less HoldCo(1,2)



Utility less HoldCo payout ratio falling consistently even as dividend grows

(1) Chart is illustrative and shows theoretical payout ratio if utilities supported 100% of the external dividend and interest expense at HoldCo. Currently, the utilities have a payout ratio of 70% which covers the majority of the external dividend and interest expense at HoldCo with ExGen covering the remainder.

(2) Board of directors has approved a policy of 2.5% per year dividend increase through 2018. For illustrative purposes only, the chart assumes the dividend continues to increase 2.5% per year 2019 and 2020; this does not signal a change in Board policy at this time. Quarterly dividends are subject to declaration by the board of directors.

The Exelon Value Proposition

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- **ExGen's strong free cash generation** will support utility growth while also reducing debt by ~$3B over the next 4 years
- **Optimizing ExGen value by:**
  - Seeking fair compensation for the zero-carbon attributes of our fleet;
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- **Strong balance sheet is a priority** with all businesses comfortably meeting investment grade credit metrics through the 2020 planning horizon
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Exelon Generation Disclosures

June 30, 2017

Portfolio Management Strategy

Strategic Policy Alignment

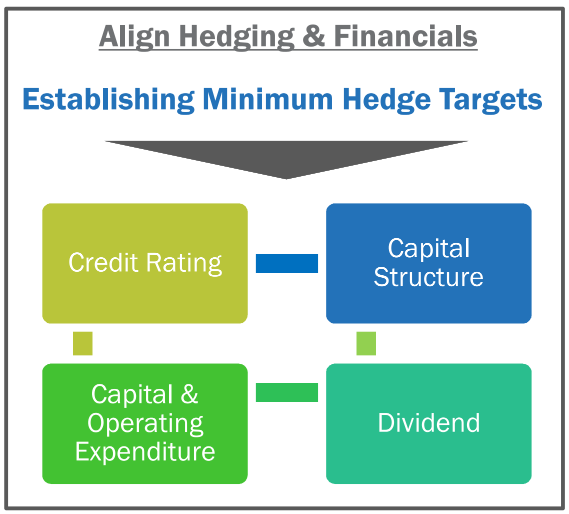
- Aligns hedging program with financial policies and financial outlook
  - Establish minimum hedge targets to meet financial objectives of the company (dividend, credit rating)
  - Hedge enough commodity risk to meet future cash requirements under a stress scenario

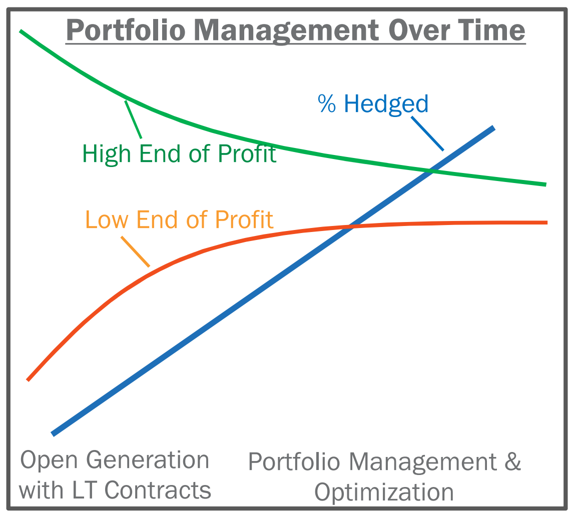
Three-Year Ratable Hedging

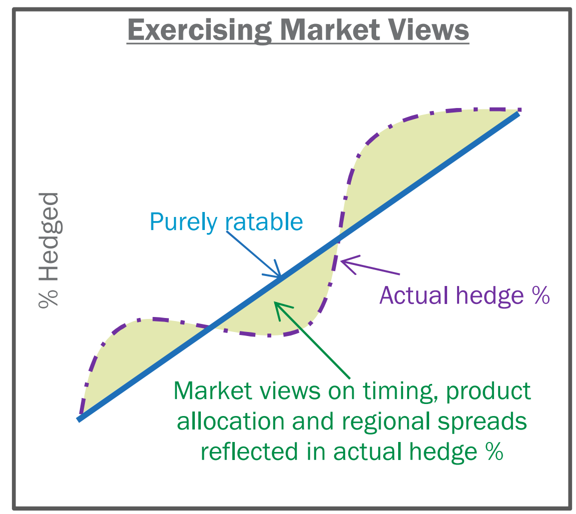
- Ensure stability in near-term cash flows and earnings
  - Disciplined approach to hedging
  - Tenor aligns with customer preferences and market liquidity
  - Multiple channels to market that allow us to maximize margins
  - Large open position in outer years to benefit from price upside

Bull / Bear Program

- Ability to exercise fundamental market views to create value within the ratable framework
  - Modified timing of hedges versus purely ratable
  - Cross-commodity hedging (heat rate positions, options, etc.)
  - Delivery locations, regional and zonal spread relationships







Protect Balance Sheet | **Ensure Earnings Stability** | **Create Value**

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Components of Gross Margin Categories

Gross margin linked to power production and sales				Gross margin from other business activities	
Open Gross Margin	**Capacity and ZEC Revenues**	**MtM of Hedges[2]**	**"Power" New Business**	**"Non Power" Executed**	**"Non Power" New Business**
• Generation Gross Margin at current market prices, including ancillary revenues, nuclear fuel amortization and fossils fuels expense • Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) Costs and Revenues • Provided at a consolidated level for all regions (includes hedged gross margin for South, West and Canada[1])	• Expected capacity revenues for generation of electricity • Expected revenues from Zero Emissions Credits (ZEC)	• Mark-to-Market (MtM) of power, capacity and ancillary hedges, including cross commodity, retail and wholesale load transactions • Provided directly at a consolidated level for five major regions. Provided indirectly for each of the five major regions via Effective Realized Energy Price (EREP), reference price, hedge %, expected generation.	• Retail, Wholesale planned electric sales • Portfolio Management new business • Mid marketing new business	• Retail, Wholesale executed gas sales • Energy Efficiency[4] • BGE Home[4] • Distributed Solar	• Retail, Wholesale planned gas sales • Energy Efficiency[4] • BGE Home[4] • Distributed Solar • Portfolio Management / origination fuels new business • Proprietary trading[3]

Margins move from new business to MtM of hedges over the course of the year as sales are executed[5]

Margins move from "Non power new business" to "Non power executed" over the course of the year

(1) Hedged gross margins for South, West & Canada region will be included with Open Gross Margin; no expected generation, hedge %, EREP or reference prices provided for this region
(2) MtM of hedges provided directly for the five larger regions; MtM of hedges is not provided directly at the regional level but can be easily estimated using EREP, reference price and hedged MWh
(3) Proprietary trading gross margins will generally remain within "Non Power" New Business category and only move to "Non Power" Executed category upon management discretion
(4) Gross margin for these businesses are net of direct "cost of sales"
(5) Margins for South, West & Canada regions and optimization of fuel and PPA activities captured in Open Gross Margin

Exelon.

ExGen Disclosures

Gross Margin Category ($M)[1]	2017	2018	2019
Open Gross Margin (including South, West & Canada hedged GM)[2,5]	$3,750	$4,000	$3,800
Capacity and ZEC Revenues[2,5]	$1,850	$2,200	$2,050
Mark-to-Market of Hedges[2,3]	$1,900	$550	$400
Power New Business / To Go	$200	$850	$950
Non-Power Margins Executed	$300	$150	$100
Non-Power New Business / To Go	$150	$350	$400
Total Gross Margin*[5]	**$8,150**	**$8,100**	**$7,700**

Reference Prices[4]	2017	2018	2019
Henry Hub Natural Gas ($/MMbtu)	$3.17	$2.99	$2.85
Midwest: NiHub ATC prices ($/MWh)	$26.97	$27.81	$26.90
Mid-Atlantic: PJM-W ATC prices ($/MWh)	$28.94	$30.55	$29.31
ERCOT-N ATC Spark Spread ($/MWh) *HSC Gas, 7.2HR, $2.50 VOM*	$0.69	$2.26	$3.33
New York: NY Zone A ($/MWh)	$25.70	$27.95	$27.13
New England: Mass Hub ATC Spark Spread($/MWh) *ALQN Gas, 7.5HR, $0.50 VOM*	$4.62	$4.90	$5.00

1) Gross margin categories rounded to nearest $50M
2) Excludes EDF's equity ownership share of the CENG Joint Venture
3) Mark-to-Market of Hedges assumes mid-point of hedge percentages
4) Based on June 30, 2017, market conditions
5) Reflects ownership of FitzPatrick as of April 1, 2017, and TMI and Oyster Creek retirements in September 2019 and December 2019, respectively. EGTP removal impacts partial year 2017 and full year 2018 and 2019.

ExGen Disclosures

Generation and Hedges	2017	2018	2019
Exp. Gen (GWh)(1)	**203,500**	**200,700**	**202,500**
Midwest	96,000	96,000	97,000
Mid-Atlantic(2,6)	60,500	60,300	58,500
ERCOT	20,400	20,700	21,600
New York(2,6)	14,600	15,400	16,600
New England	12,000	8,300	8,800
% of Expected Generation Hedged(3)	96%-99%	71%-74%	39%-42%
Midwest	96%-99%	66%-69%	34%-37%
Mid-Atlantic(2,6)	100%-103%	80%-83%	45%-48%
ERCOT	86%-89%	65%-68%	46%-49%
New York(2,6)	94%-97%	72%-75%	38%-41%
New England	97%-100%	81%-84%	44%-47%
Effective Realized Energy Price ($/MWh)(4)			
Midwest	$33.00	$29.50	$29.50
Mid-Atlantic(2,6)	$42.50	$37.00	$39.50
ERCOT(5)	$9.00	$3.00	$3.00
New York(2,6)	$41.50	$34.50	$31.00
New England(5)	$20.00	$4.50	$3.50

(1) Expected generation is the volume of energy that best represents our commodity position in energy markets from owned or contracted for capacity based upon a simulated dispatch model that makes assumptions regarding future market conditions, which are calibrated to market quotes for power, fuel, load following products, and options. Expected generation assumes 15 refueling outages in 2017, 15 in 2018, and 11 in 2019 at Exelon-operated nuclear plants and Salem. Expected generation assumes capacity factors of 93.4%, 93.3% and 94.7% in 2017, 2018, and 2019, respectively at Exelon-operated nuclear plants, at ownership. These estimates of expected generation in 2018 and 2019 do not represent guidance or a forecast of future results as Exelon has not completed its planning or optimization processes for those years.

(2) Excludes EDF's equity ownership share of CENG Joint Venture

(3) Percent of expected generation hedged is the amount of equivalent sales divided by expected generation. Includes all hedging products, such as wholesale and retail sales of power, options and swaps.

(4) Effective realized energy price is representative of an all-in hedged price, on a per MWh basis, at which expected generation has been hedged. It is developed by considering the energy revenues and costs associated with our hedges and by considering the fossil fuel that has been purchased to lock in margin. It excludes uranium costs, RPM capacity and ZEC revenues, but includes the mark-to-market value of capacity contracted at prices other than RPM clearing prices including our load obligations. It can be compared with the reference prices used to calculate open gross margin in order to determine the mark-to-market value of Exelon Generation's energy hedges.

(5) Spark spreads shown for ERCOT and New England

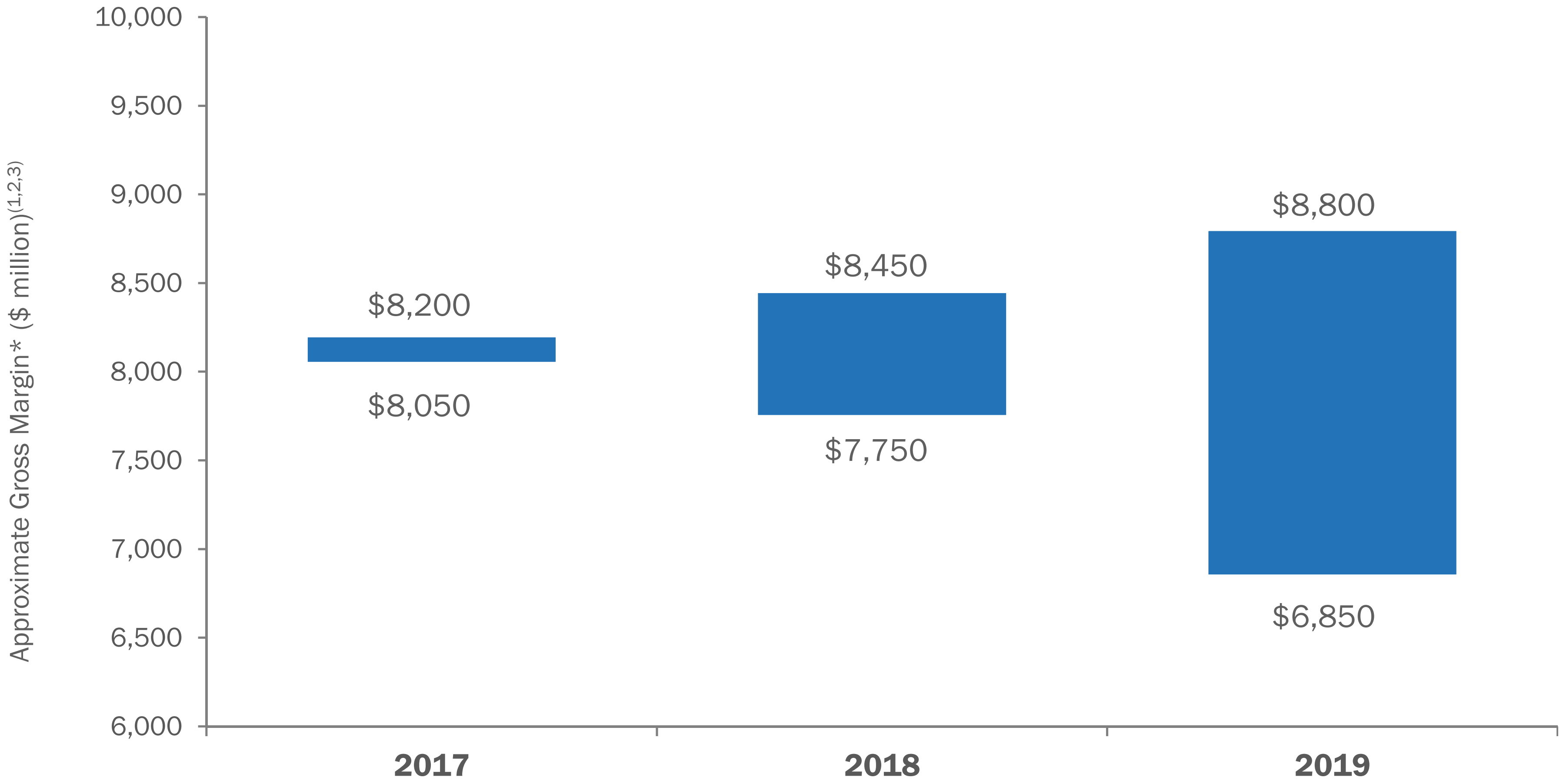
(6) Reflects ownership of FitzPatrick as of April 1, 2017, and TMI and Oyster Creek retirements in September 2019 and December 2019, respectively. EGTP removal impacts partial year 2017 and full year 2018 and 2019.

ExGen Hedged Gross Margin* Sensitivities

Gross Margin* Sensitivities (with Existing Hedges)(1)	2017	2018	2019
Henry Hub Natural Gas ($/Mmbtu)			
+ $1/Mmbtu	$25	$240	$555
- $1/Mmbtu	$30	$(220)	$(540)
NiHub ATC Energy Price			
+ $5/MWh	-	$145	$300
- $5/MWh	-	$(145)	$(295)
PJM-W ATC Energy Price			
+ $5/MWh	-	$65	$165
- $5/MWh	$5	$(70)	$(155)
NYPP Zone A ATC Energy Price			
+ $5/MWh	-	$20	$45
- $5/MWh	$(5)	$(20)	$(50)
Nuclear Capacity Factor			
+/- 1%	+/- $20	+/- $35	+/- $35

(1) Based on June 30, 2017, market conditions and hedged position; gas price sensitivities are based on an assumed gas-power relationship derived from an internal model that is updated periodically; power price sensitivities are derived by adjusting the power price assumption while keeping all other price inputs constant; due to correlation of the various assumptions, the hedged gross margin impact calculated by aggregating individual sensitivities may not be equal to the hedged gross margin impact calculated when correlations between the various assumptions are also considered; sensitivities based on commodity exposure which includes open generation and all committed transactions; excludes EDF's equity share of CENG Joint Venture

ExGen Hedged Gross Margin* Upside/Risk



(1) Represents an approximate range of expected gross margin, taking into account hedges in place, between the 5th and 95th percent confidence levels assuming all unhedged supply is sold into the spot market; approximate gross margin ranges are based upon an internal simulation model and are subject to change based upon market inputs, future transactions and potential modeling changes; these ranges of approximate gross margin in 2018 and 2019 do not represent earnings guidance or a forecast of future results as Exelon has not completed its planning or optimization processes for those years; the price distributions that generate this range are calibrated to market quotes for power, fuel, load following products, and options as of June 30, 2017

(2) Gross Margin Upside/Risk based on commodity exposure which includes open generation and all committed transactions

(3) Reflects ownership of FitzPatrick as of April 1, 2017, and TMI and Oyster Creek retirements in September 2019 and December 2019, respectively. EGTP removal impacts partial year 2017 and full year 2018 and 2019.

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Illustrative Example of Modeling Exelon Generation 2018 Gross Margin*

Row	Item	Midwest	Mid-Atlantic	ERCOT	New York	New England	South, West & Canada
(A)	Start with fleet-wide open gross margin	←		$4 billion			→
(B)	Capacity and ZEC	←		$2.2 billion			→
(C)	Expected Generation (TWh)	96.0	60.3	20.7	15.4	8.3	
(D)	Hedge % (assuming mid-point of range)	67.5%	81.5%	66.5%	73.5%	82.5%	
(E=C*D)	Hedged Volume (TWh)	64.8	49.1	13.8	11.3	6.8	
(F)	Effective Realized Energy Price ($/MWh)	$29.50	$37.00	$3.00	$34.50	$4.50	
(G)	Reference Price ($/MWh)	$27.81	$30.55	$2.26	$27.95	$4.90	
(H=F-G)	Difference ($/MWh)	$1.69	$6.45	$0.74	$6.55	($0.40)	
(I=E*H)	Mark-to-Market value of hedges ($ million)[1]	$110	$315	$10	$75	($5)	
(J=A+B+I)	Hedged Gross Margin ($ million)			$6,750			
(K)	Power New Business / To Go ($ million)			$850			
(L)	Non-Power Margins Executed ($ million)			$150			
(M)	Non-Power New Business / To Go ($ million)			$350			
(N=J+K+L+M)	Total Gross Margin*			$8,100 million			

(1) Mark-to-market rounded to the nearest $5 million

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Additional ExGen Modeling Data

Total Gross Margin Reconciliation (in $M)[1]	2017	2018	2019
Revenue Net of Purchased Power and Fuel Expense*[2,3]	**$8,675**	**$8,725**	**$8,300**
Non-cash amortization of intangible assets, net, related to commodity contracts recorded at fair value at merger date	$50	-	-
Other Revenues[4]	$(150)	$(225)	$(200)
Direct cost of sales incurred to generate revenues for certain Constellation and Power businesses[5]	$(425)	$(400)	$(400)
Total Gross Margin* (Non-GAAP)	**$8,150**	**$8,100**	**$7,700**

Key ExGen Modeling Inputs (in $M)[1,6]	2017
Other[7]	$150
Adjusted O&M*	$(4,850)
Taxes Other Than Income (TOTI)[8]	$(375)
Depreciation & Amortization[9]	$(1,100)
Interest Expense[10]	$(400)
Effective Tax Rate	**32.0%**

(1) All amounts rounded to the nearest $25M
(2) ExGen does not forecast the GAAP components of RNF separately, as to do so would be unduly burdensome. RNF also includes the RNF of our proportionate ownership share of CENG.
(3) Excludes the Mark-to-Market impact of economic hedging activities due to the volatility and unpredictability of the future changes to power prices
(4) Other Revenues reflects revenues from Exelon Nuclear Partners, JExel Nuclear JV, variable interest entities, funds collected through revenues for decommissioning the former PECO nuclear plants through regulated rates, and gross receipts tax revenues
(5) Reflects the cost of sales of certain Constellation and Power businesses
(6) ExGen amounts for O&M, TOTI, Depreciation & Amortization; excludes EDF's equity ownership share of the CENG Joint Venture
(7) Other reflects Other Revenues excluding gross receipts tax revenues, nuclear decommissioning trust fund earnings from unregulated sites, and the minority interest in ExGen Renewables JV and Bloom
(8) TOTI excludes gross receipts tax of $150M
(9) Excludes P&L neutral decommissioning depreciation
(10) Interest expense includes impact of reduced capitalized interest due to Texas CCGT plants in service as of May and June of 2017. Capitalized interest will be an additional ~$25M lower in 2018 as well due to this.

Appendix

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations

YE 2017 Exelon FFO Calculation ($M)[1,2]	
GAAP Operating Income	$3,450
Depreciation & Amortization	$3,375
EBITDA	$6,825
+/- Non-operating activities and nonrecurring items[3]	$550
- Interest Expense	($1,450)
+ Current Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit	$25
+ Nuclear Fuel Amortization	$1,075
+/- Other S&P Adjustments[4]	$375
= FFO (a)	**$7,400**

YE 2017 Exelon Adjusted Debt Calculation ($M)[1,2]	
Long-Term Debt (including current maturities)	$32,025
Short-Term Debt	$1,225
+ PPA Imputed Debt[5]	$350
+ Operating Lease Imputed Debt[6]	$875
+ Pension/OPEB Imputed Debt[7]	$3,450
- Off-Credit Treatment of Debt[8]	($1,725)
- Surplus Cash Adjustment[9]	($550)
+/- Other S&P Adjustments[4]	$275
= Adjusted Debt (b)	**$35,925**

YE 2017 Exelon FFO/Debt[1,2]		
FFO (a) / Adjusted Debt (b)	=	21%

(1) All amounts rounded to the nearest $25M
(2) Calculated using S&P Methodology. Due to ring-fencing, S&P deconsolidates BGE from Exelon and analyzes solely as an equity investment.
(3) Reflects impact of operating adjustments on GAAP EBITDA
(4) Includes other adjustments as prescribed by S&P
(5) Reflects present value of net capacity purchases
(6) Reflects present value of minimum future operating lease payments
(7) Reflects after-tax unfunded pension/OPEB
(8) Includes non-recourse project debt
(9) Applies 75% of excess cash against balance of LTD

GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations

YE 2017 ExGen Net Debt Calculation ($M)[1]	
Long-Term Debt (including current maturities)	$8,875
Short-Term Debt	$375
- Surplus Cash Adjustment	($300)
= Net Debt (a)	**$8,950**

YE 2017 ExGen Net Debt Calculation ($M)[1]	
Long-Term Debt (including current maturities)	$8,875
Short-Term Debt	$375
- Surplus Cash Adjustment	($300)
- Nonrecourse Debt	($1,900)
= Net Debt (a)	**$7,050**

YE 2017 ExGen Operating EBITDA Calculation ($M)[1]	
GAAP Operating Income	$775
Depreciation & Amortization	$1,400
EBITDA	$2,175
+/- Non-operating activities and nonrecurring items[2]	$875
= Operating EBITDA (b)	**$3,050**

YE 2017 ExGen Operating EBITDA Calculation ($M)[1]	
GAAP Operating Income	$775
Depreciation & Amortization	$1,400
EBITDA	$2,175
+/- Non-operating activities and nonrecurring items[2]	$875
- EBITDA from projects financed by nonrecourse debt	($250)
= Operating EBITDA (b)	**$2,800**

YE 2017 Book Debt / EBITDA		
Net Debt (a) / Operating EBITDA (b)	=	2.9x

YE 2017 Recourse Debt / EBITDA		
Net Debt (a) / Operating EBITDA (b)	=	2.5x

(1) All amounts rounded to the nearest $25M
(2) Reflects impact of operating adjustments on GAAP EBITDA

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GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Operating ROE Reconciliation ($M)(1)	ACE	Delmarva	Pepco	Legacy EXC	Consolidated EU
Net Income (GAAP)(1)	$91	$127	$203	$1,132	$1,548
Operating Exclusions	($25)	($32)	($29)	$186	$105
Adjusted Operating Earnings(1)	$66	$95	$174	$1,318	$1,653
Average Equity	$1,039	$1,300	$2,390	$12,308	$17,038
Operating ROE (Adjusted Operating Earnings/Average Equity)	**6.4%**	**7.3%**	**7.3%**	**10.7%**	**9.7%**

2017-2020 ExGen Free Cash Flow Calculation ($M)(2)	
Cash from Operations (GAAP)	$15,150
Other Cash from Investing and Activities	($650)
Baseline Capital Expenditures(3)	($4,025)
Nuclear Fuel Capital Expenditures	($3,625)
Free Cash Flow before Growth CapEx and Dividend	**$6,825**

(1) ACE, Delmarva, and Pepco represents full year of earnings
(2) All amounts rounded to the nearest $25M
(3) Baseline capital expenditures refer to maintenance and required capital expenditures necessary for day-to-day plant operations and includes merger commitments

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