



Investor Meetings

August 2010



Forward-Looking Statements



This presentation 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 discussed herein as well as those discussed in (1) Exelon's 2009 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 18; (2) Exelon's Second Quarter 2010 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q 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 12 and (3) other factors discussed in filings with the 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 presentation. 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 presentation.

This presentation includes references to adjusted (non-GAAP) operating earnings and non-GAAP cash flows that exclude the impact of certain factors. We believe that these adjusted operating earnings and cash flows are representative of the underlying operational results of the Companies. Please refer to slide #8 in this presentation for a reconciliation of adjusted (non-GAAP) operating earnings to GAAP earnings. Please refer to the footnotes of the following slides for a reconciliation non-GAAP cash flows to GAAP cash flows.

Important Information



Earnings Guidance:

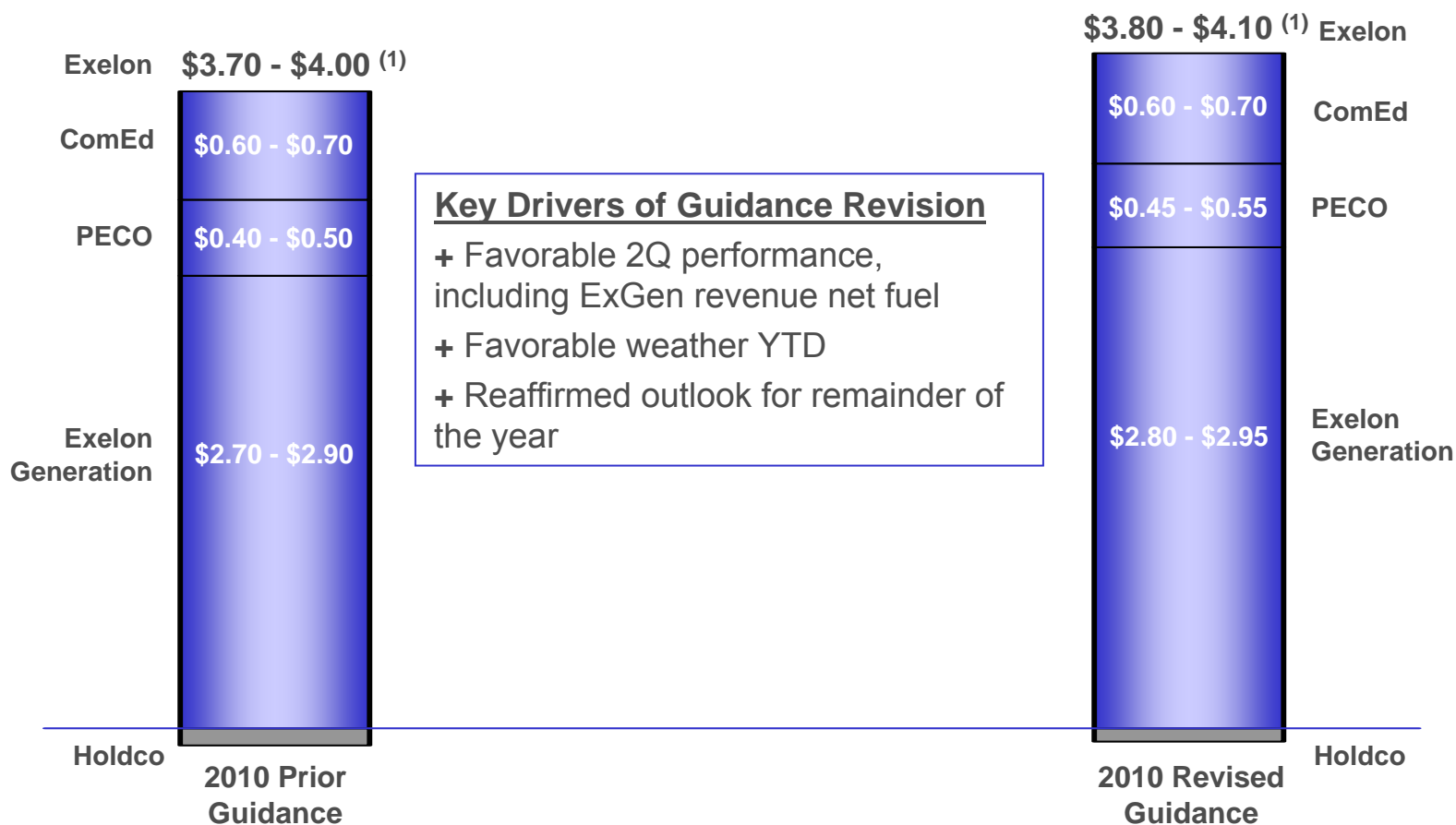
This presentation includes earnings guidance as presented on July 22, 2010. Exelon is not updating those presentations or reaffirming the previously-disclosed guidance by including it in this presentation, which is unchanged from the prior presentations. Exelon only updates its earnings guidance in its quarterly earnings releases or in a public statement.

Hedging Disclosures:

Slides 22-30 are intended to provide additional information regarding the hedging program at Exelon Generation and to serve as an aid for the purposes of modeling Exelon Generation's gross margin (operating revenues less purchased power and fuel expense). The information on those slides is not intended to represent earnings guidance or a forecast of future events. In fact, many of the factors that ultimately will determine Exelon Generation's actual gross margin are based upon highly variable market factors outside of our control. The information provided is as of June 30, 2010. Going forward, we plan to update the information on a quarterly basis.

Certain information on slides 22-30 is based upon an internal simulation model that incorporates assumptions regarding future market conditions, including power and commodity prices, heat rates, and demand conditions, in addition to operating performance and dispatch characteristics of our generating fleet. Our simulation model and the assumptions therein are subject to change. For example, actual market conditions and the dispatch profile of our generation fleet in future periods will likely differ – and may differ significantly – from the assumptions underlying the simulation results included in those slides. In addition, the forward-looking information included in the slides will likely change over time due to continued refinement of our simulation model and changes in our views on future market conditions.

2010 Operating Earnings Guidance (as of July 22, 2010)



Revised 2010 operating earnings guidance to \$3.80-\$4.10/share – expect 3Q10 results of \$1.00 - \$1.10/share⁽¹⁾

(1) Refer to Earnings Release Attachments for additional details and to the Appendix for a reconciliation of adjusted (non-GAAP) operating EPS to GAAP EPS.

2010 Projected Sources and Uses of Cash (as of July 22, 2010)



(\$ millions)	ComEd			Exelon ⁽⁹⁾
Beginning Cash Balance ⁽¹⁾				\$1,050
Cash Flow from Operations ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1,100	1,025	2,400	4,575
CapEx (excluding Nuclear Fuel, Nuclear Upgrades and Solar Project, Utility Growth CapEx)	(700)	(400)	(800)	(1,950)
Nuclear Fuel	n/a	n/a	(850)	(850)
Dividend ⁽³⁾				(1,400)
Nuclear Upgrades and Solar Project	n/a	n/a	(325)	(325)
Utility Growth CapEx ⁽⁴⁾	(225)	(100)	n/a	(325)
Net Financing (excluding Dividend):				
Planned Debt Issuances ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	500	--	250	750
Planned Debt Retirements ⁽⁷⁾	(225)	(400)	--	(1,025)
Other ⁽⁸⁾	(50)	125	--	0
Ending Cash Balance ⁽¹⁾				\$500

(1) Excludes counterparty collateral activity.

(2) Cash Flow from Operations primarily includes net cash flows provided by operating activities and net cash flows used in investing activities other than capital expenditures. Cash Flow from Operations for PECO and Exelon includes \$550 million for competitive transition charges.

(3) Assumes 2010 dividend of \$2.10/share. Dividends are subject to declaration by the Board of Directors.

(4) Represents new business and smart grid/smart meter investment.

(5) Excludes Exelon Generation's \$212 million and ComEd's \$191 million of tax-exempt bonds that are backed by letters of credit. Excludes PECO's \$225 million Accounts Receivable (A/R) Agreement with Bank of Tokyo. Assumes PECO's A/R Agreement is extended in accordance with its terms beyond September 16, 2010.

(6) Exelon Generation's financing includes \$250 million of debt to refinance a portion of Exelon Corp's \$400 million maturity.

(7) Excludes Exelon Generation's and ComEd's tax-exempt bonds. PECO's planned debt retirement of \$400 million represents the final retirement of the PECO Energy Transition Trust.

(8) "Other" includes PECO Parent Receivable, proceeds from options and expected changes in short-term debt.

(9) Includes cash flow activity from Holding Company, eliminations, and other corporate entities.

EPA Regulations Will Begin to Affect Upcoming PJM RPM Auctions



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
PJM RPM Auctions Delivery Year		2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	➡			
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP)	Develop Coal and Oil MACT HAP ICR	Pre-Compliance Period			November 2014: Compliance with MACT ➡				
Criteria Pollutants	Develop Clean Air Transport Rule (CATR)	2012: Compliance with CATR (to replace CAIR) ➡							
	Interim CAIR Program								
	Develop Revised NAAQS and CATR 2	SIP provisions developed in response to revised NAAQS (e.g., Ozone, PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NO ₂) Compliance with CATR 2 ➡							
Greenhouse Gases	Compliance with Federal GHG Reporting Rule ➡								
	PSD/BACT and Title V Applies to GHG Emissions from New and Modified Sources ➡								
	Develop GHG Cap and Trade Legislation or EPA GHG Regulations Under CAA	Pre-Compliance Period			2015: Compliance with GHG Cap and Trade Legislation or EPA GHG Regs Under CAA ➡				
Coal Combustion By-Products	Develop Coal Combustion By-Products Rule	Pre-Compliance Period			2015: Compliance with Federal CCB Regulations ➡				

Notes: Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) auctions take place annually in May.

For definition of the EPA regulations referred to on this slide, please see the EPA's Terms of Environment (<http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms/>).

Deploying Capital for Shareholder Value



Nuclear Upgrades

- 1,300–1,500 MW of new Exelon nuclear capacity by 2017, the equivalent of a new nuclear plant at roughly half the cost of a new plant and no incremental operating costs

Smart Grid

- Approximately \$725 million in investments to build smart grid infrastructure over the coming years with a regulated return on investment

Transmission

- Leveraging transmission expertise across the company and in developing Exelon Transmission Company with the goal of improving reliability, reducing congestion and moving renewable energy to population centers

Commodity Leveraged

- Positioned to benefit from increases in natural gas and coal prices, heat rates, and demand growth

Environmental

- Lowest carbon intensity in the sector, significant upside if and when legislation enacted or regulations promulgated, and enhancing industry-leading position with Exelon 2020

Exelon®

Generation

Exelon Generation Consistently Delivers Top-Tier Results



Exelon Generation Highlights

- Premier merchant generator of electricity
- Largest nuclear operator in U.S. with 18% of nuclear output; third largest in the world
- Ownership interest in 19 operating nuclear reactors
- Top quartile performance in capacity factors and generating cost among nuclear fleets in U.S.
- Geographically well-situated in competitive markets and part of PJM, the largest RTO

Nuclear Fleet Achievements

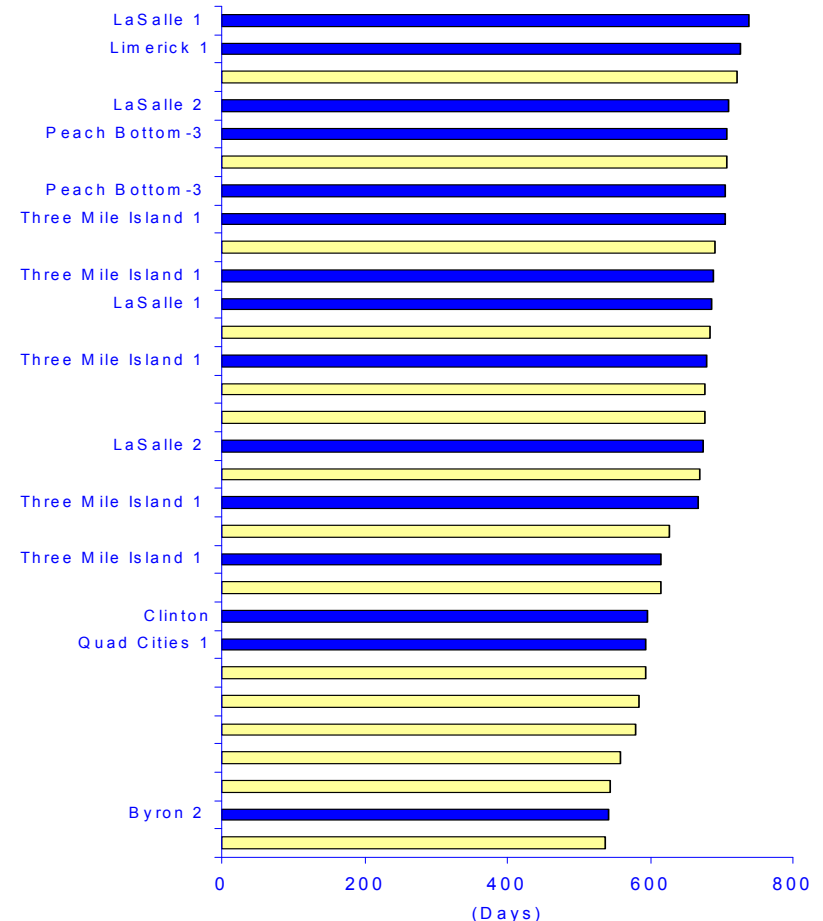
2009

- 93.6% capacity factor – the 7th consecutive year exceeding 93%
- Clinton and Quad Cities 1 units - new continuous run records of 596 and 594 days, respectively
- TMI 1 unit set a new PWR world record for a 705-day continuous run

2010 YTD

- Limerick 1 unit set a new continuous run record of 727 days (second longest in the US)
- Byron 2 unit – new continuous run record of 541 days

Nuclear Reliability 30 Longest Continuous U.S. Runs



Source: Platts News Flashes and Company Press Releases, 4/26/10

Exelon Generation has ability to replicate best practices on a large scale

Nuclear Upgrades Offer Sustainable Value



Strategic Value

- ✓ Key component of Exelon 2020 low carbon roadmap
- ✓ Creates additional low-carbon generation capacity
- ✓ Upgrades equivalent in size to a new nuclear plant but significantly lower cost, shorter timeline, and more predictable expenditures

Regulatory Feasibility

- ✓ Straightforward regulatory and environmental licenses, permits and approvals
- ✓ Potential for upgrades to meet state alternative energy standards

Execution Feasibility

- ✓ No ongoing incremental O&M expense
- ✓ Capitalizes on Exelon's proven track record of upgrade execution
- ✓ Dedicated project management team
- ✓ Proven technology design
- ✓ Allows us to adjust timing to respond to market conditions

Upgrade projects enable cost-effective growth and leverage Exelon's operation excellence

Three Major Categories of Exelon Upgrades



Upgrades	Overnight Cost ⁽¹⁾		Project Duration	Estimated Internal Rate of Return
Megawatt Recovery and Component Upgrades				
237–266 MW	\$800M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of major components in the plant occur in the normal life cycle process – with newer technology, replacements result in increased efficiency Equipment includes generators, turbines, motors and transformers Megawatt Recovery and Component Upgrades must conform to NRC standards, but do not require additional NRC approval 	3–4 years	11–13%
MUR (Measurement Uncertainty Recapture)				
187–234 MW	\$300M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the use of advanced techniques and more precise instrumentation, reactor power can be more accurately calculated Can achieve up to 1.7% additional output Requires NRC approval 	2 years	14–16%
EPU (Extended Power Upgrade)				
899–1,016 MW	\$2,400M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through a combination of more sophisticated analysis and upgrades to plant equipment, upgrades can increase output by as much as 20% of original licensed power level Requires NRC approval 	3 - 6 years	11–14%
~1,300–1,500 MW	\$3,500M			

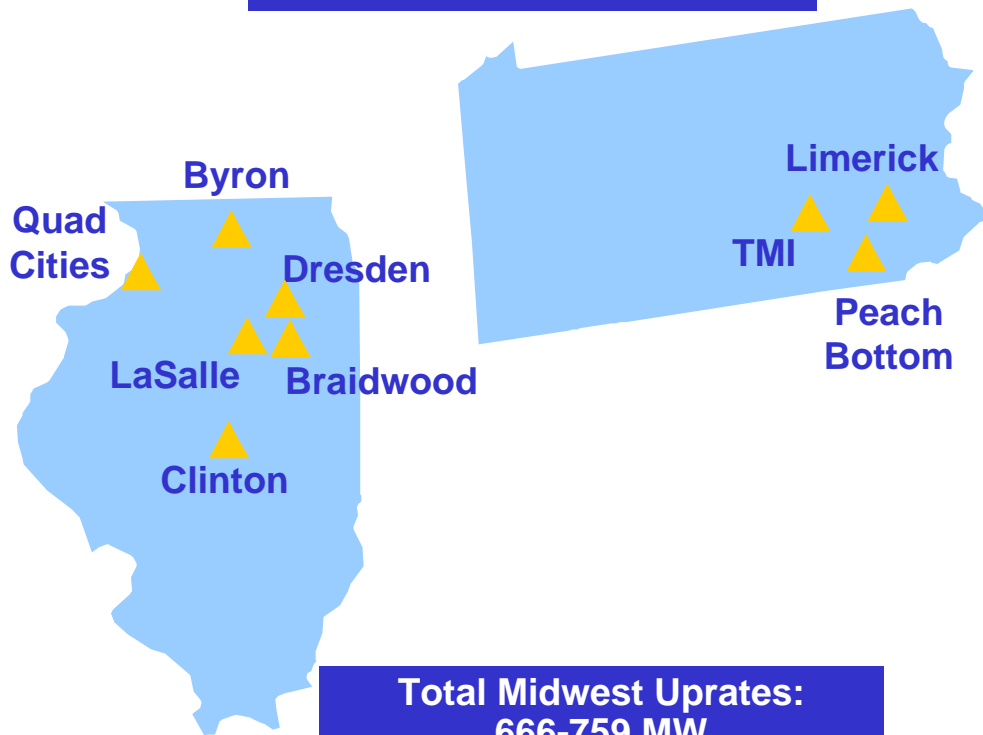
Refined scenario analysis highlights that upgrades continue to be economic

(1) In 2007 dollars. Overnight costs do not include financing costs or cost escalation.

Multi-Regional Nuclear Uprate Program



**Total Mid-Atlantic Uprates:
657-757 MW**



**Total Midwest Uprates:
666-759 MW**

**Executing uprate projects across our
geographically diverse nuclear fleet**

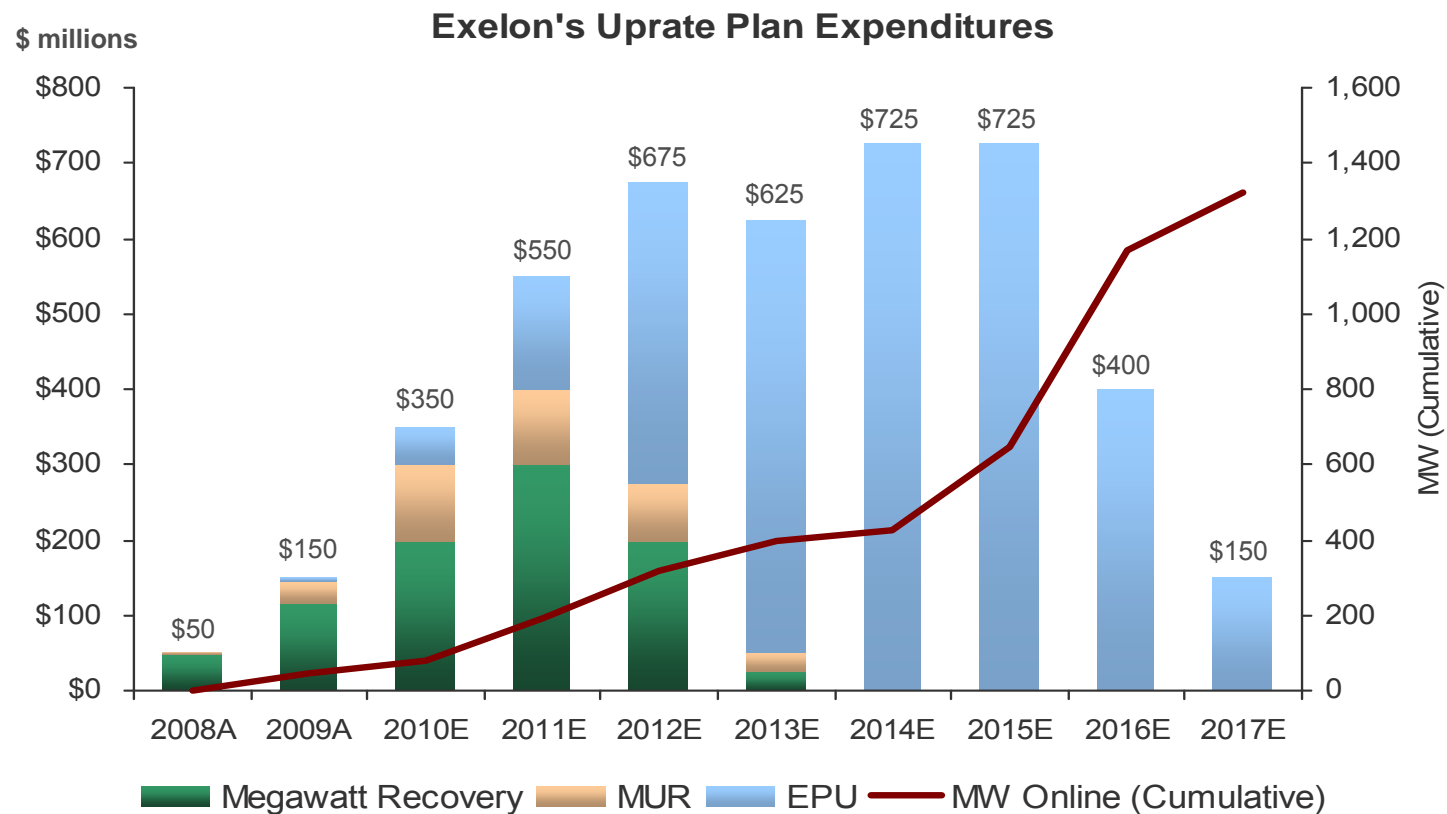
Station	Base Case MW	Max Potential MW	MW Online to Date	Year of Full Operation by Unit
MW Recovery & Component Upgrades:				
Quad Cities	95	110	59	2011 / 2010
Dresden	5	5		2011 / 2012
Peach Bottom	25	32		2011 / 2012
Dresden	103	110	12	2012 / 2013
Limerick	6	6		2012 / 2013
Peach Bottom	3	3		2014 / 2015
MUR:				
LaSalle	32	40		2011 / 2011
Limerick	33	41		2011 / 2011
Braidwood	34	42		2012 / 2012
Byron	34	42		2012 / 2012
Quad Cities	19	23		2013 / 2013
Dresden	25	31		2014 / 2013
TMI	12	15		2014
EPU:				
Clinton	2	3	2	2010
Peach Bottom	134	148		2015 / 2016
Clinton	17	17		2016
LaSalle	303	336		2016 / 2015
TMI	138	172		2016
Limerick	306	340		2016 / 2017
Total	1,323	1,516	73	

Notes: MW shown at ownership.

Phased Execution Lowers Risk



- Highest return projects are being completed in the early years
- Leverages Exelon's substantial experience managing successful uprate projects – 1,100 MW completed between 1999 - 2008

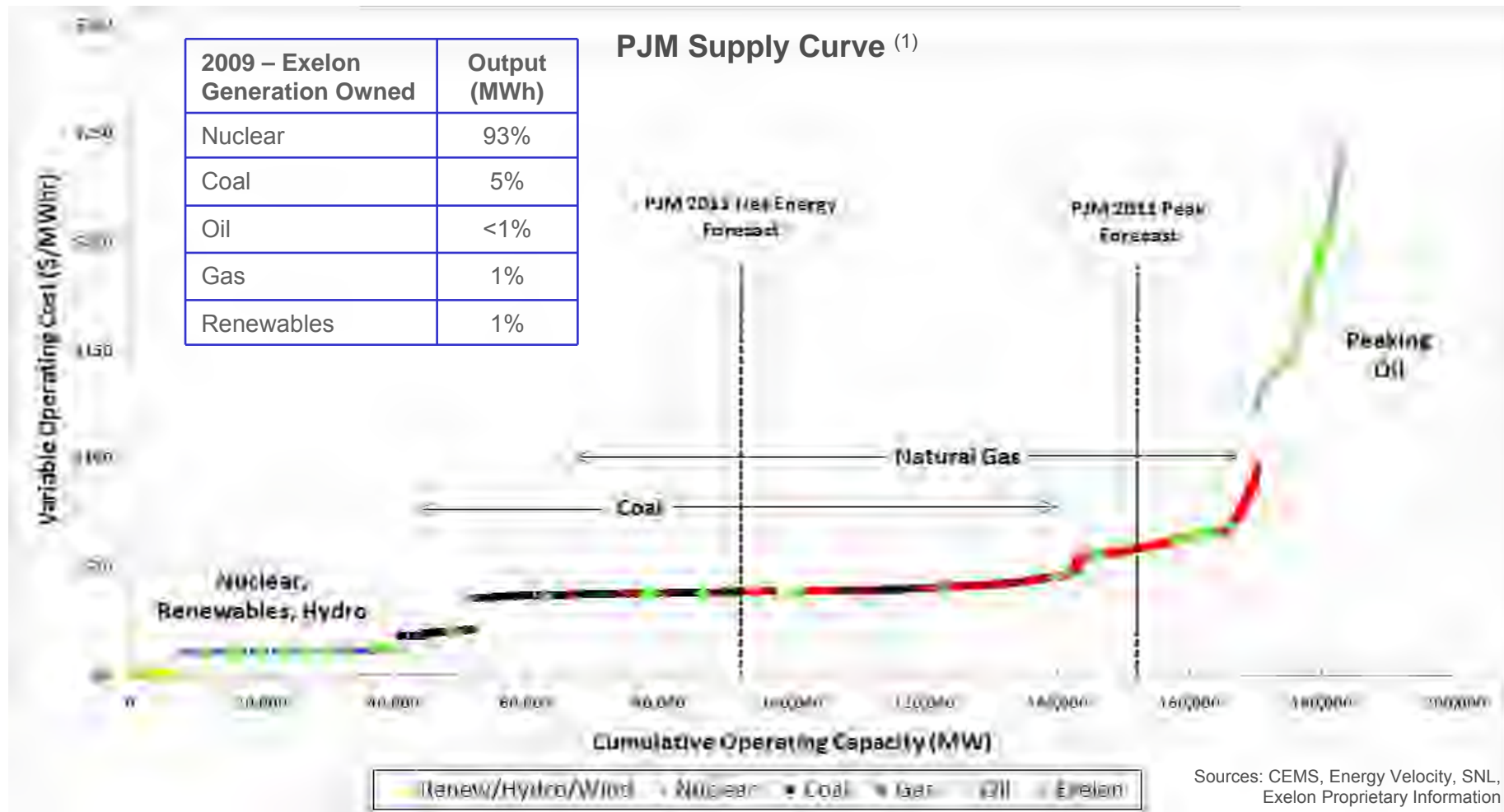


Approximately 80 MW scheduled to be completed in 2009 and 2010; total expenditures expected to be \$4,400 million from 2008 – 2017 ⁽¹⁾

(1) Dollars shown are nominal, reflecting 6% escalation, in millions.

Note: MW shown at ownership. Data contained in this slide is rounded.

Nuclear Assets Levered to Economic Recovery – 2011 & Beyond



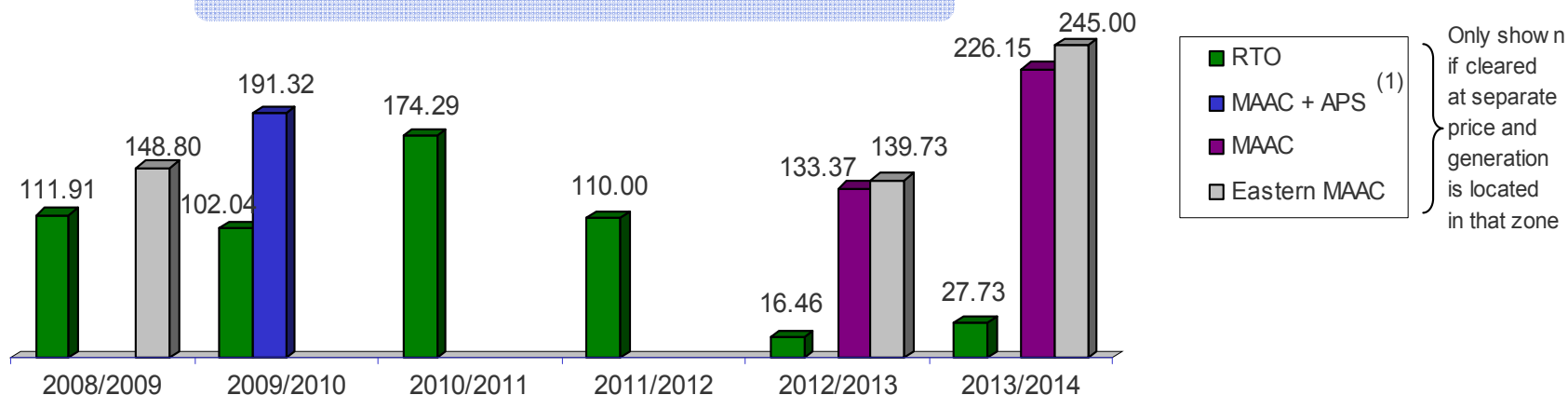
Exelon uniquely captures any margin upside from increasing power prices given our low-cost nuclear generation

(1) Both supply and demand include effects of First Energy's generation and forecasted load, respectively, joining PJM. Illustrated unit costs are of existing PJM generation using 2011 fuel prices as of 4/30/2010.

RPM Auction Results



PJM RPM Auction (\$/MW-day)



Exelon Generation Eligible Capacity within PJM Reliability Pricing Model ⁽²⁾

	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<i>in MW</i>	Capacity ⁽³⁾	Obligation	Capacity ⁽³⁾	Obligation	Capacity ⁽³⁾	Capacity ⁽³⁾	Capacity ⁽³⁾
RTO	12,800	3,800 - 4,100 ⁽⁵⁾	23,900	9,300 - 9,400 ⁽⁴⁾	23,200	12,100 ⁽⁶⁾	10,300 ⁽⁶⁾
EMAAC						9,500	8,700 ⁽⁷⁾
MAAC + APS	11,100	9,300 - 9,400 ⁽⁵⁾					
MAAC						1,500	1,500
Avg (\$/MW-Day) ⁽⁸⁾	\$143.90		\$174.29		\$110.00	\$74.75	\$134.46

(1) MAAC = Mid-Atlantic Area Council; APS = Allegheny Power System.

(2) All generation values are approximate and not inclusive of wholesale transactions.

(3) All capacity values are in installed capacity terms (summer ratings) located in the areas.

(4) Obligation represents the remainder of the ComEd auction load that ends in May 2010.

(5) Obligation consists of load obligations from PECO. PECO PPA expires December 2010.

(6) Elwood contract expires on 12/31/12 and Kincaid contract expires on 2/28/13.

(7) Reflects decision in December 2010 to permanently retire Cromby Station and Eddystone Units 1&2 as of 5/31/11. None of these 933 MW cleared in the 2011/2012 or 2012/2013 auctions.

(8) Weighted average \$/MW-Day would apply if all generation cleared in the highlighted zones.

Note: Data contained on this slide is rounded.

Retiring Cromby Station and Eddystone Units 1&2



- ✓ Agreed to delay deactivation of two units to maintain reliability ⁽¹⁾, provided receipt of required environmental permits and adequate cost-based compensation
 - Maintained scheduled retirement date of 5/31/11 for Cromby 1 and Eddystone 1
 - Revised retirement dates for Cromby 2 to 12/31/11 and Eddystone 2 to 12/31/12

Ongoing Savings Impact

(\$ in millions)	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Revenue Net Fuel	\$0	\$(50)	\$(80)
Operating O&M Savings	24	46	75
Depreciation Savings	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>45</u>
Incremental Pre-Tax Operating Income	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$18</u>	<u>\$40</u>
Capital Expenditure Reduction	\$40	\$85	\$80

- ✓ RMR filed with FERC on 6/10/10 to compensate for cost of maintaining and operating units beyond 5/31/11
 - Reimburses Exelon for costs to keep units running and allows for a reasonable rate of return on investment, which is estimated at \$2.6 million per RMR-month for Cromby Unit 2 and \$8.0 million per RMR-month for Eddystone Unit 2, plus \$19.3 million in project investment
 - Anticipate FERC approval in 4Q10
- ✓ Retirements yield ~\$165-200 million incremental NPV vs. continuing to operate the units
 - Avoids ongoing operating and capital costs on aging units
 - Cromby and Eddystone have not cleared in the past two RPM capacity auctions (2011/12 and 2012/13)
 - Anticipates more stringent environmental regulations and avoids related capital investment

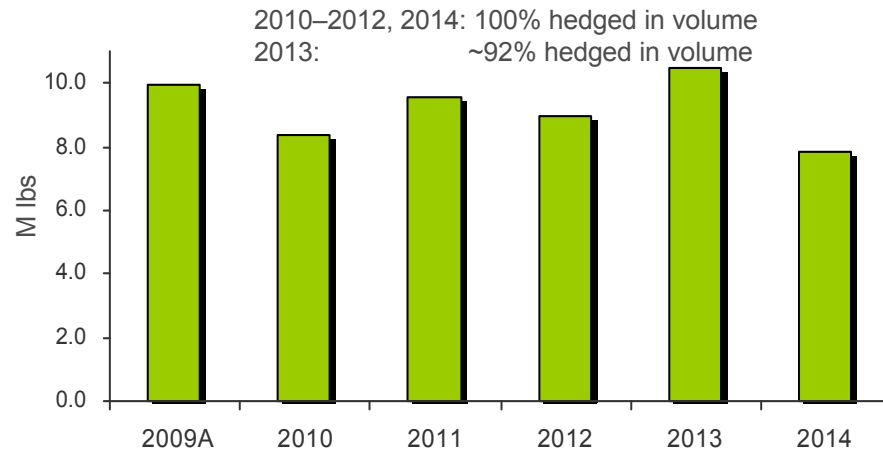
Smaller, less efficient coal plants are challenged by economic and environmental considerations

(1) See PJM's website (<http://www.pjm.com/planning/generation-retirements/gr-study-results.aspx>) for additional details regarding PJM's Deactivation Study and Exelon's response.
 Note: RMR = reliability must-run agreement

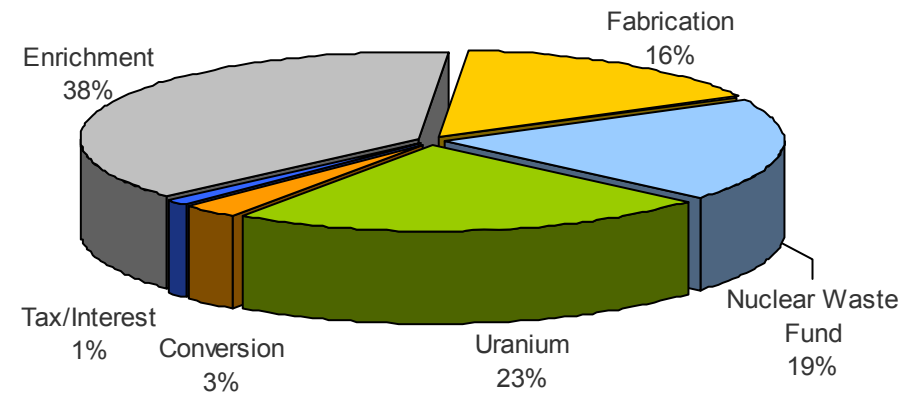
Effectively Managing Nuclear Fuel Costs



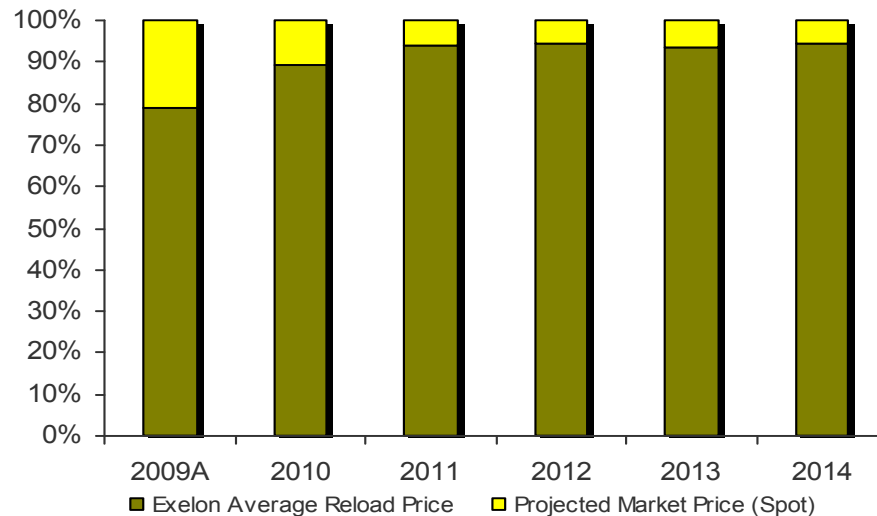
Projected Exelon Uranium Demand



Components of Fuel Expense in 2009

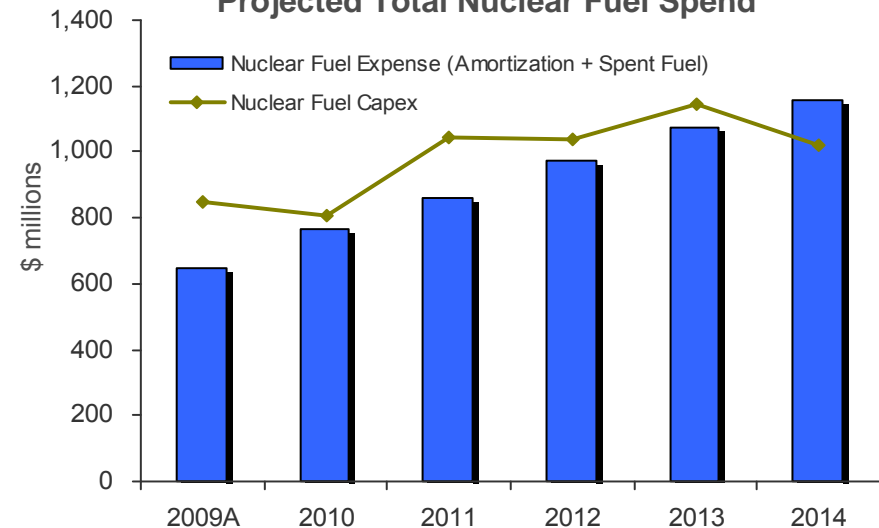


Projected Exelon Average Uranium Cost vs. Market



All charts exclude Salem

Projected Total Nuclear Fuel Spend



Note: At ownership. Excludes costs reimbursed under the settlement agreement with the DOE.

Long-term equilibrium price expected to be \$40-\$60/lb

Exelon Nuclear Fleet Overview



Plant, Location	Units	Type	Vendor	Net Annual Mean Rating MW 2009	License Status / Expiration ⁽¹⁾	Ownership	Spent Fuel Storage/ Date to lose full core discharge capacity ⁽³⁾
Braidwood, IL	2	PWR	W	1194, 1166	2026, 2027	100%	2013
Byron, IL	2	PWR	W	1183, 1153	2024, 2026	100%	2011
Clinton, IL	1	BWR	GE	1065	2026	100%	2018
Dresden, IL	2	BWR	GE	869, 871	Renewed: 2029, 2031	100%	Dry cask
LaSalle, IL	2	BWR	GE	1138, 1150	2022, 2023	100%	2010
Limerick, PA	2	BWR	GE	1148, 1145	2024, 2029	100%	Dry cask
Oyster Creek, NJ	1	BWR	GE	625	Renewed: 2029	100%	Dry cask
Peach Bottom, PA	2	BWR	GE	574, 571 ⁽²⁾	Renewed: 2033, 2034	50% Exelon, 50% PSEG	Dry cask
Quad Cities, IL	2	BWR	GE	655, 662 ⁽²⁾	Renewed: 2032	75% Exelon, 25% Mid-American Holdings	Dry cask
TMI-1, PA	1	PWR	B&W	837	Renewed: 2034	100%	2025
Salem, NJ	2	PWR	W	503, 500 ⁽²⁾	In process (decision in 2011-2012): 2016, 2020	42.6% Exelon, 57.4% PSEG	2011

Average in-service time = 29 years

License extensions will be pursued for all units not already renewed

(1) Operating license renewal process takes approximately 4-5 years from commencement until completion of NRC review.

(2) Capacity based on ownership interest.

(3) The date for loss of full core reserve identifies when the on-site storage pool will no longer have sufficient space to receive a full complement of fuel from the reactor core. Dry cask storage will be in operation at those sites prior to the closing of their on-site storage pools.

Note: Fleet also includes 4 shutdown units: Peach Bottom 1, Dresden 1, Zion 1 & 2.



Exelon Generation Hedging Disclosures

(as disclosed on July 22, 2010)

Important Information



The following slides are intended to provide additional information regarding the hedging program at Exelon Generation and to serve as an aid for the purposes of modeling Exelon Generation's gross margin (operating revenues less purchased power and fuel expense). The information on the following slides is not intended to represent earnings guidance or a forecast of future events. In fact, many of the factors that ultimately will determine Exelon Generation's actual gross margin are based upon highly variable market factors outside of our control. The information on the following slides is as of June 30, 2010. We update this information on a quarterly basis.

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Portfolio Management Objective

Align Hedging Activities with Financial Commitments



➤ **Exelon's hedging program is designed to protect the long-term value of our generating fleet and maintain an investment-grade balance sheet**

- Hedge enough commodity risk to meet future cash requirements if prices drop
- Consider: financing policy (credit rating objectives, capital structure, liquidity); spending (capital and O&M); shareholder value return policy

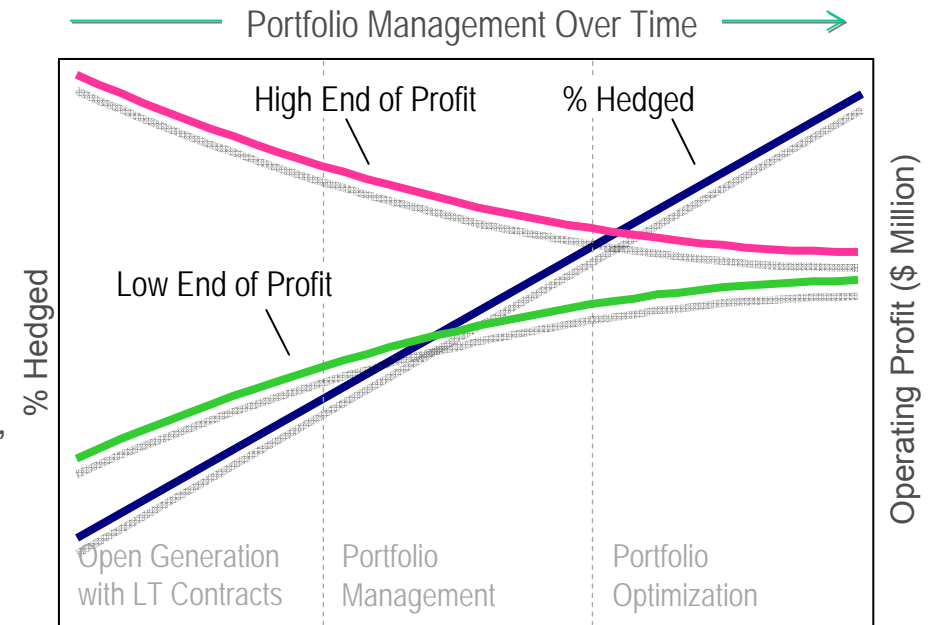
➤ **Consider market, credit, operational risk**

➤ **Approach to managing volatility**

- Increase hedging as delivery approaches
- Have enough supply to meet peak load
- Purchase fossil fuels as power is sold
- Choose hedging products based on generation portfolio – sell what we own

➤ **Power Team utilizes several product types and channels to market**

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| • Wholesale and retail sales | • Heat rate options |
| • Block products | • Fuel products |
| • Load-following products and load auctions | • Capacity |
| • Put/call options | • Renewable credits |



Exelon Generation Hedging Program



- **Our normal practice is to hedge commodity risk on a ratable basis over the three years leading to the spot market**
- Carry operational length into spot market to manage forced outage and load-following risks
 - By using the appropriate product mix, expected generation hedged approaches the mid-90s percentile as the delivery period approaches
 - Participation in larger procurement events, such as utility auctions, and some flexibility in the timing of hedging may mean the hedge program is not strictly ratable from quarter to quarter

Percentage of Expected Generation Hedged

$$= \frac{\text{Equivalent MWs Sold}}{\text{Expected Generation}}$$

- How many equivalent MW have been hedged at forward market prices; all hedge products used are converted to an equivalent average MW volume
- Takes ALL hedges into account whether they are power sales or financial products

Exelon Generation Open Gross Margin and Reference Prices



	2010	2011	2012
Estimated Open Gross Margin (\$ millions) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$5,700	\$5,300	\$5,100

Open gross margin assumes all expected generation is sold at the Reference Prices listed below

Reference Prices ⁽¹⁾

Henry Hub Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu)	\$4.77	\$5.34	\$5.68
NI-Hub ATC Energy Price (\$/MWh)	\$33.17	\$32.63	\$34.22
PJM-W ATC Energy Price (\$/MWh)	\$44.76	\$45.54	\$46.86
ERCOT North ATC Spark Spread (\$/MWh) ⁽³⁾	\$1.28	\$(0.02)	\$0.53

(1) Based on June 30, 2010 market conditions.

(2) Gross margin is defined as operating revenues less fuel expense and purchased power expense, excluding the impact of decommissioning and other incidental revenues. Open gross margin is estimated based upon an internal model that is developed by dispatching our expected generation to current market power and fossil fuel prices. Open gross margin assumes there is no hedging in place other than fixed assumptions for capacity cleared in the RPM auctions and uranium costs for nuclear power plants. Open gross margin contains assumptions for other gross margin line items such as various ISO bill and ancillary revenues and costs and PPA capacity revenues and payments. The estimation of open gross margin incorporates management discretion and modeling assumptions that are subject to change.

(3) ERCOT North ATC spark spread using Houston Ship Channel Gas, 7,200 heat rate, \$2.50 variable O&M.

Generation Profile



	2010	2011	2012
Expected Generation (GWh) ⁽¹⁾	167,500	163,000	162,600
Midwest	100,000	98,700	97,500
Mid-Atlantic	58,900	57,000	57,000
South	8,600	7,300	8,100
Percentage of Expected Generation Hedged ⁽²⁾	96-99%	86-89%	57-60%
Midwest	96-99	86-89	54-57
Mid-Atlantic	96-99	90-93	59-62
South	97-100	66-69	51-54
Effective Realized Energy Price (\$/MWh) ⁽³⁾			
Midwest	\$46.00	\$43.50	\$44.50
Mid-Atlantic	\$36.50	\$57.50	\$51.00
ERCOT North ATC Spark Spread	\$0.00	\$(2.00)	\$(5.50)

- (1) Expected generation represents the amount of energy estimated to be generated or purchased through owned or contracted for capacity. Expected generation is 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 10 refueling outages in 2010 and 11 refueling outages in 2011 and 2012 at Exelon-operated nuclear plants and Salem. Expected generation assumes capacity factors of 94.1%, 93.2% and 92.9% in 2010, 2011 and 2012 at Exelon-operated nuclear plants. These estimates of expected generation in 2011 and 2012 do not represent guidance or a forecast of future results as Exelon has not completed its planning or optimization processes for those years.
- (2) Percent of expected generation hedged is the amount of equivalent sales divided by the expected generation. Includes all hedging products, such as wholesale and retail sales of power, options, and swaps. Uses expected value on options. Reflects decision to permanently retire Cromby Station and Eddystone Units 1&2 as of May 31, 2011. Current RMR discussions do not impact metrics presented in the hedging disclosure.
- (3) 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 and RPM capacity revenue, 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.

Exelon Generation Gross Margin Sensitivities

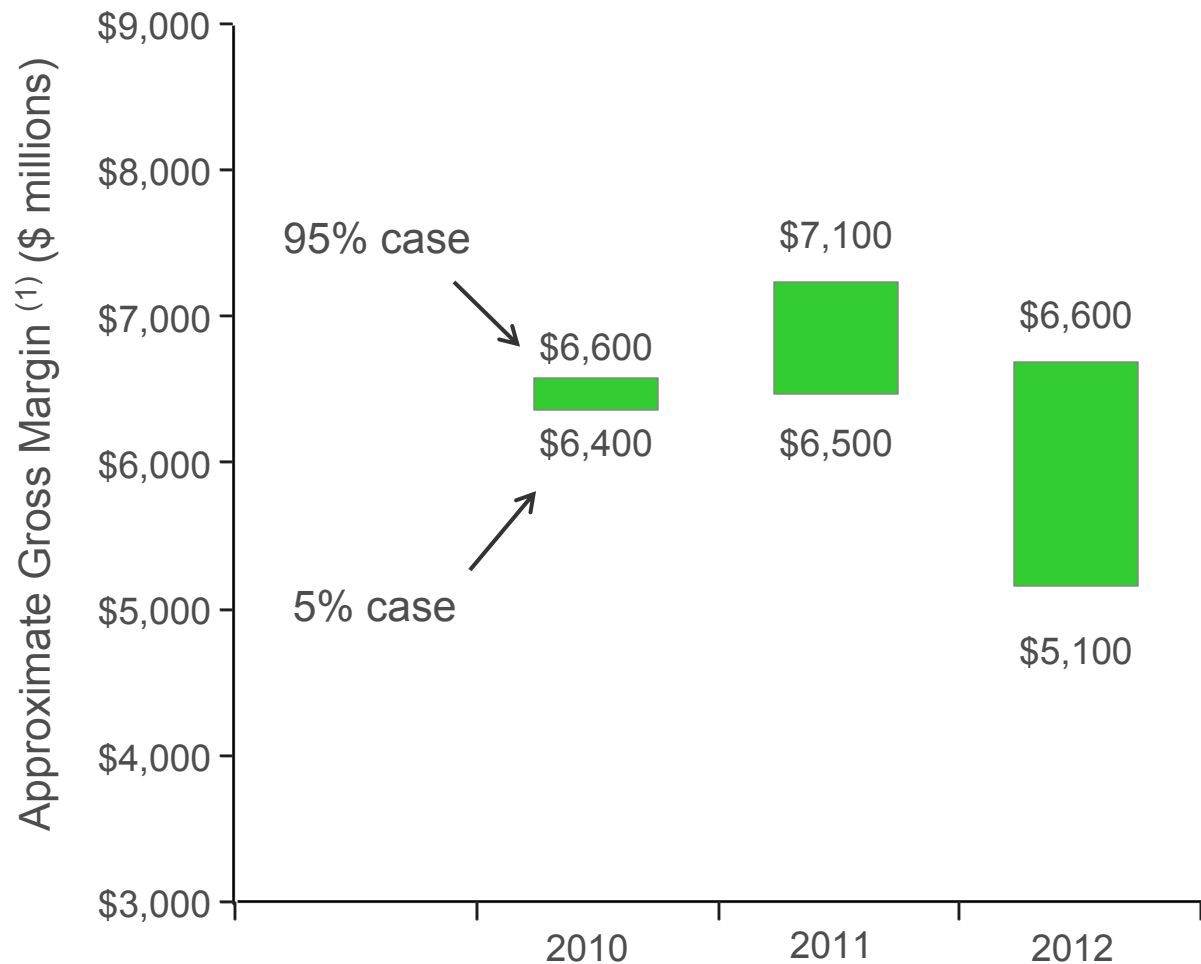
(with Existing Hedges)



	2010	2011	2012
Gross Margin Sensitivities with Existing Hedges (\$ millions)⁽¹⁾			
Henry Hub Natural Gas			
+ \$1/MMBtu	\$20	\$100	\$260
- \$1/MMBtu	\$(15)	\$(90)	\$(245)
<hr/>			
NI-Hub ATC Energy Price			
+\$5/MWH	\$10	\$75	\$220
-\$5/MWH	\$(5)	\$(65)	\$(210)
<hr/>			
PJM-W ATC Energy Price			
+\$5/MWH	\$5	\$30	\$130
-\$5/MWH	\$ -	\$(25)	\$(125)
<hr/>			
Nuclear Capacity Factor			
+1% / -1%	+/- \$25	+/- \$45	+/- \$45

(1) Based on June 30, 2010 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 prices sensitivities are derived by adjusting the power price assumption while keeping all other prices 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.

Exelon Generation Gross Margin Upside / Risk (with Existing Hedges)



(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 2011 and 2012 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, 2010.

Illustrative Example

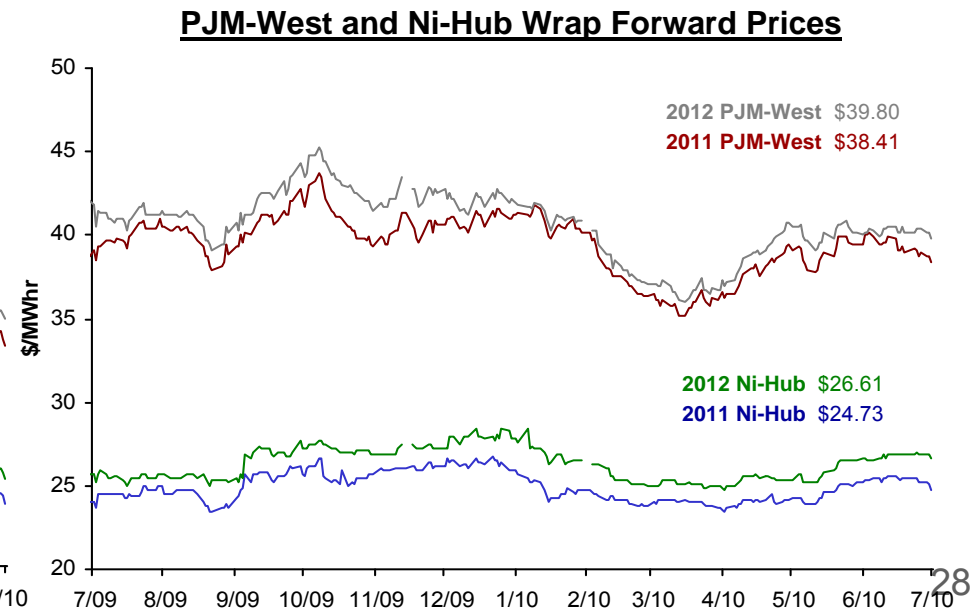
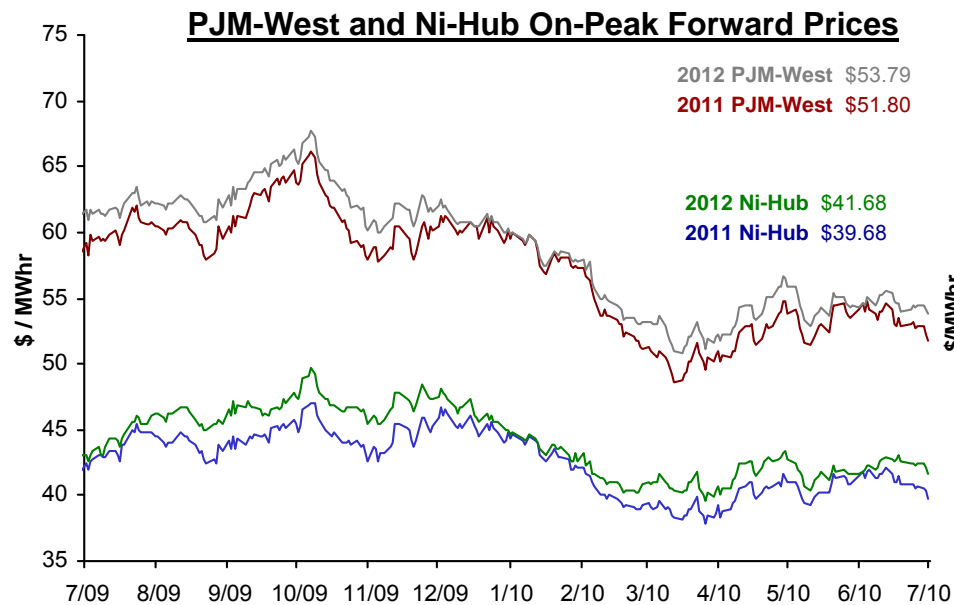
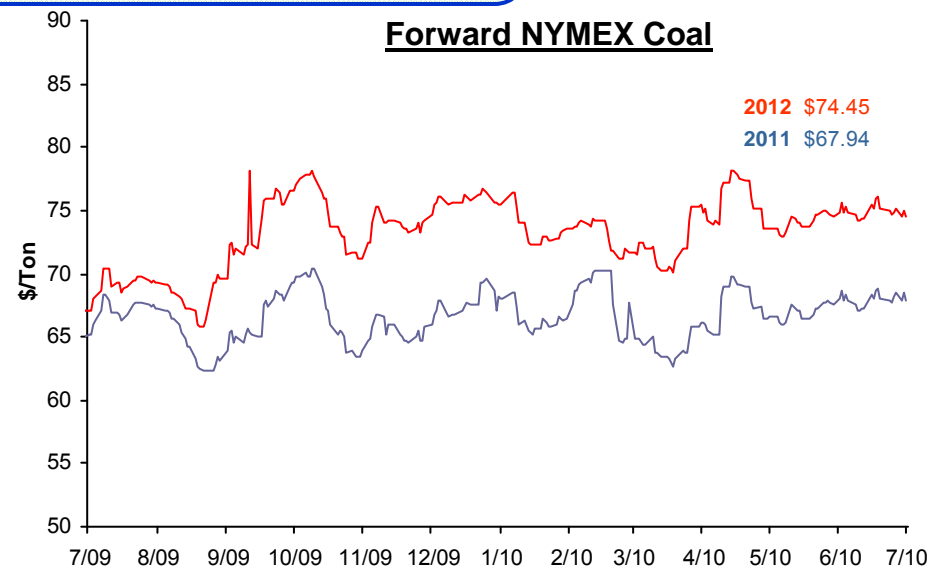
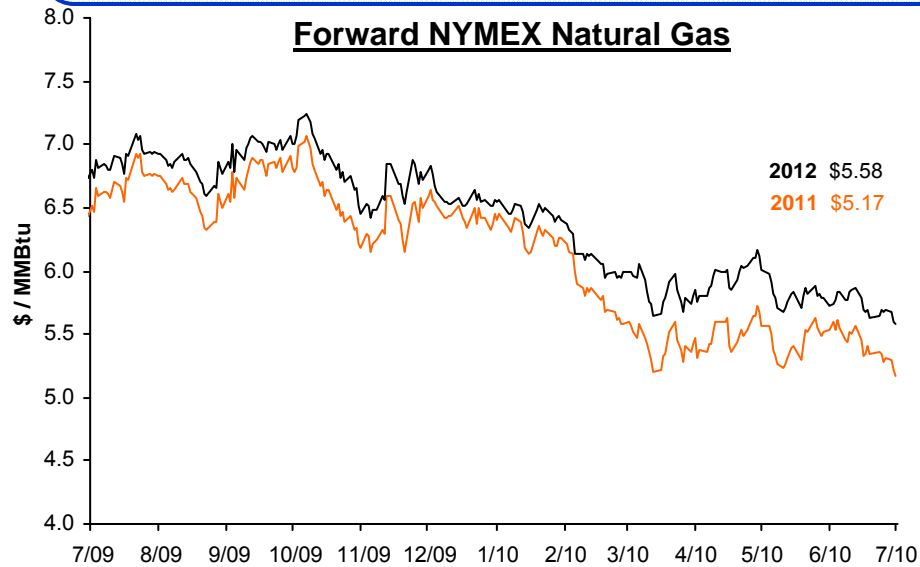
of Modeling Exelon Generation 2010 Gross Margin
(with Existing Hedges)



	Midwest	Mid-Atlantic	ERCOT
Step 1 Start with fleetwide open gross margin	<div> <div></div> <div>\$5.70 billion</div> <div></div> </div>		
Step 2 Determine the mark-to-market value of energy hedges	100,000GWh * 97% * (\$46.00/MWh-\$33.17/MWh) = \$1.24 billion	58,900GWh * 97% * (\$36.50/MWh-\$44.76/MWh) = \$(0.47 billion)	8,600GWh * 98% * (\$0.00/MWh-\$1.28/MWh) = \$(0.01) billion
Step 3 Estimate hedged gross margin by adding open gross margin to mark-to-market value of energy hedges	Open gross margin: MTM value of energy hedges: Estimated hedged gross margin:	\$5.70 billion <u>\$1.24 billion + \$(0.47 billion) + \$(0.01) billion</u> \$6.46 billion	

Market Price Snapshot

Rolling 12 months, as of July 14th, 2010. Source: OTC quotes and electronic trading system. Quotes are daily.

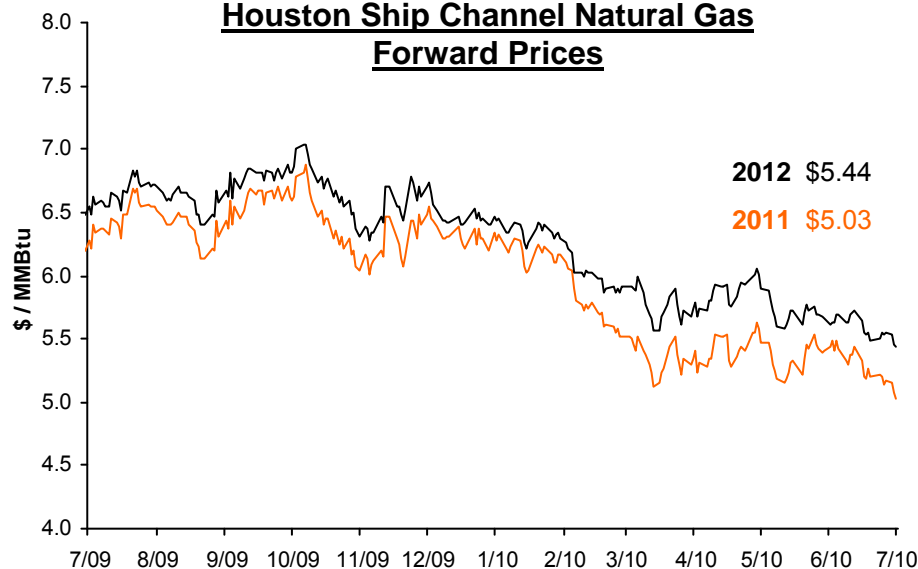


Market Price Snapshot

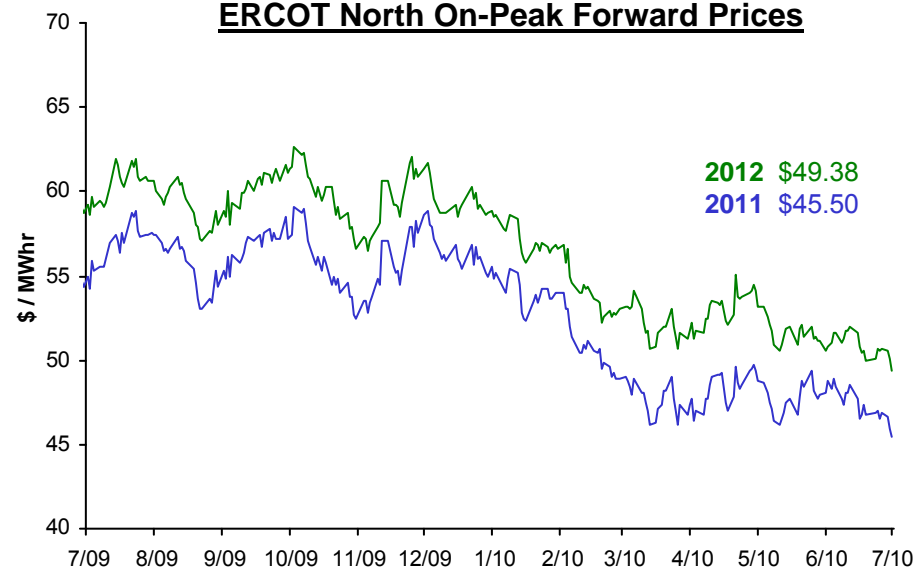
Rolling 12 months, as of July 14th, 2010. Source: OTC quotes and electronic trading system. Quotes are daily.



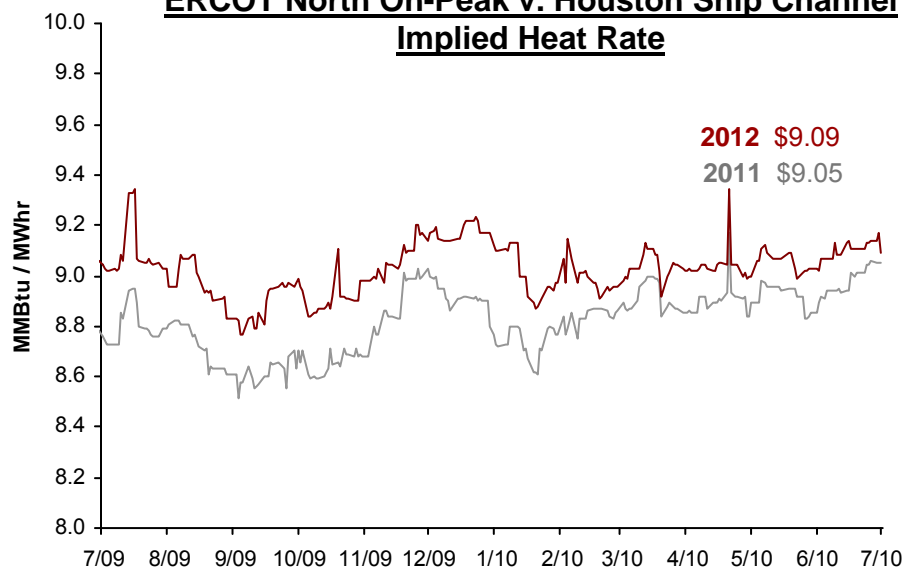
Houston Ship Channel Natural Gas Forward Prices



ERCOT North On-Peak Forward Prices

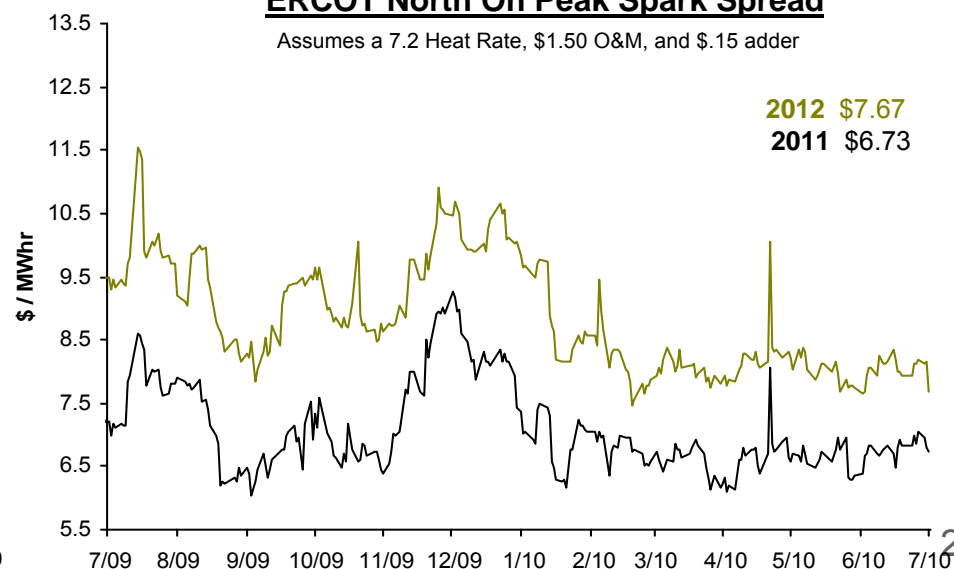


ERCOT North On-Peak v. Houston Ship Channel Implied Heat Rate



ERCOT North On Peak Spark Spread

Assumes a 7.2 Heat Rate, \$1.50 O&M, and \$.15 adder



ComEd®

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ComEd Load Trends



Weather-Normalized Load Year-over-Year ⁽⁴⁾



Key Economic Indicators

Chicago

Unemployment rate ⁽¹⁾	10.2%
2010 annualized growth in gross domestic/metro product ⁽²⁾	2.9%
4/10 Home price index ⁽³⁾	(1.5)%

(1) Source: Illinois Dept. of Employment Security (June 2010)

(2) Source: Global Insight (June 2010)

(3) Source: S&P Case-Shiller Index

(4) Not adjusted for leap year effect

Weather-Normalized Load

	2009 ⁽⁴⁾	2Q10	2010E
Average Customer Growth	(0.4)%	0.2%	0.2%
Average Use-Per-Customer	(1.0)%	1.4%	0.5%
Total Residential	(1.4)%	1.6%	0.7%
Small C&I	(2.2)%	(0.1)%	(0.6)%
Large C&I	(6.7)%	4.3%	2.5%
All Customer Classes	(3.3)%	1.8%	0.8%

Note: C&I = Commercial & Industrial

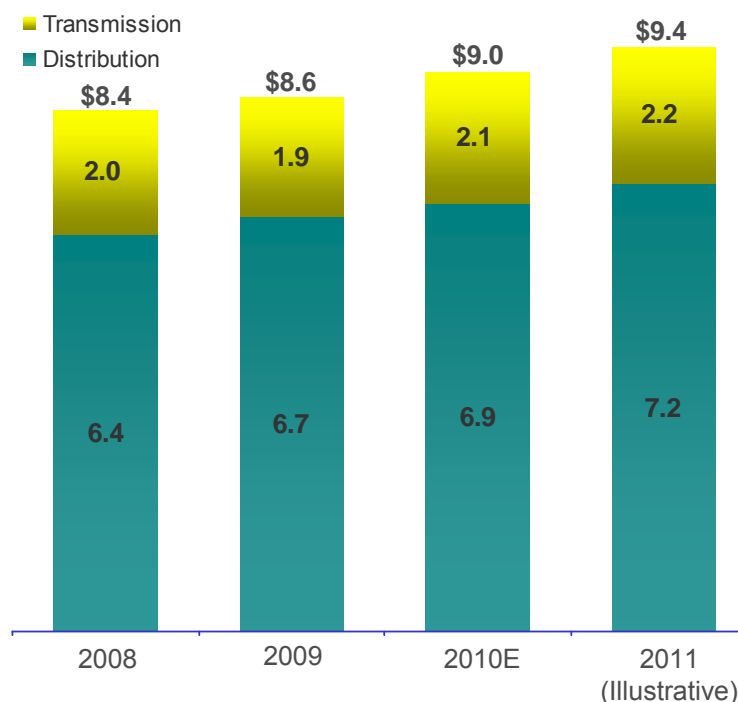
ComEd Building Strength



Producing Results with Regulatory Recovery Plan

- Significant improvement in earned ROE, from 5.5% in 2008 to 8.5% in 2009, targeting at least 10% in 2010
- Continued strong operational performance
- Filed electric distribution rate case on June 30, 2010
- Benefiting from regular transmission updates through a formula rate plan
- Illinois Power Agency's 2010 procurement approved by the ICC on April 30
- Uncollectibles expense rider tariff approved by ICC in February 2010
- Smart Meter pilot program and rider approved by ICC and underway
- Standard & Poor's raised credit ratings in 3Q09 and Fitch in 1Q10

End of Year Rate Base (\$ in billions) ⁽¹⁾



Equity ⁽²⁾	45.4%	46.4%	~45%	~43%
Earned ROE	5.5%	8.5%	≥10%	≥10%

ComEd executing on regulatory recovery plan resulting in healthy increases in earned ROE

(1) Provided solely to illustrate possible future outcomes that are based on a number of different assumptions, including an ROE target, all of which are subject to uncertainties and should not be relied upon as a forecast of future results. Amounts do not reflect pro forma adjustments that may be made to determine rate base for rate case filing.

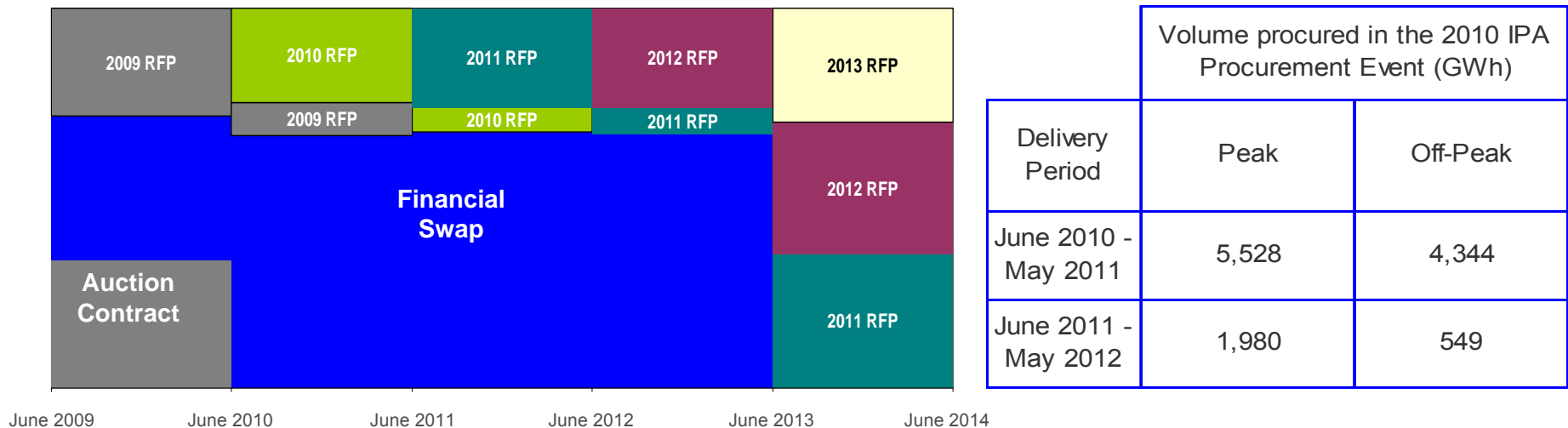
(2) Equity based on definition provided in most recent ICC distribution rate case order (book equity less goodwill).

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Illinois Power Agency (IPA) RFP Procurement



- On April 30, 2010, the ICC approved the bids from the RFP Procurement held on April 28, 2010, for the remaining ComEd 2010-2011 load (~25% of the total) and a portion of its 2011-2012 load (~6% of the total)
 - Contracts were awarded to 12 successful bidders
 - \$32.54 around-the-clock (ATC) price for 2010-2011 planning year, in addition to:
 - Financial Swap price (ATC baseload energy only) of \$50.15 for June 2010 – December 2010 and \$51.26 for January 2011 – December 2011; increase in notional quantity to 3,000 MW on June 1, 2010



Note: Chart is for illustrative purposes only. Data on this slide is rounded.

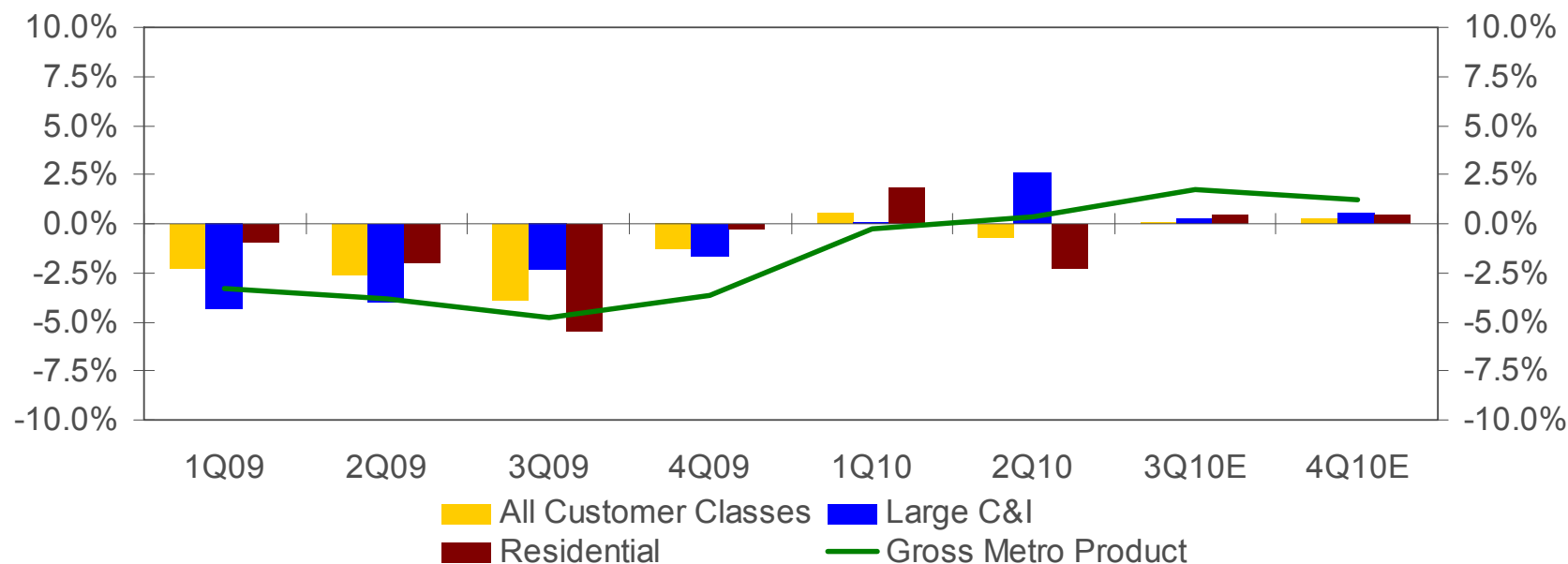


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PECO Load Trends



Weather-Normalized Load Year-over-Year ⁽³⁾



Key Economic Indicators

Philadelphia

Unemployment rate ⁽¹⁾	9.2%
2010 annualized growth in gross domestic/metro product ⁽²⁾	0.8%

(1) Source: U.S Dept. of Labor Preliminary data (June 2010)

(2) Source: PECO estimate

(3) Not adjusted for leap year effect

Weather-Normalized Load

	2009 ⁽³⁾	2Q10	2010E
Average Customer Growth	(0.2)%	0.2%	0.0%
Average Use-Per-Customer	<u>(2.1)%</u>	<u>(2.5)%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
Total Residential	(2.3)%	(2.3)%	0.2%
Small C&I	(2.7)%	(5.1)%	(1.8)%
Large C&I	(3.0)%	2.6%	0.9%
All Customer Classes	(2.6)%	(0.7)%	0.1%

Note: C&I = Commercial & Industrial

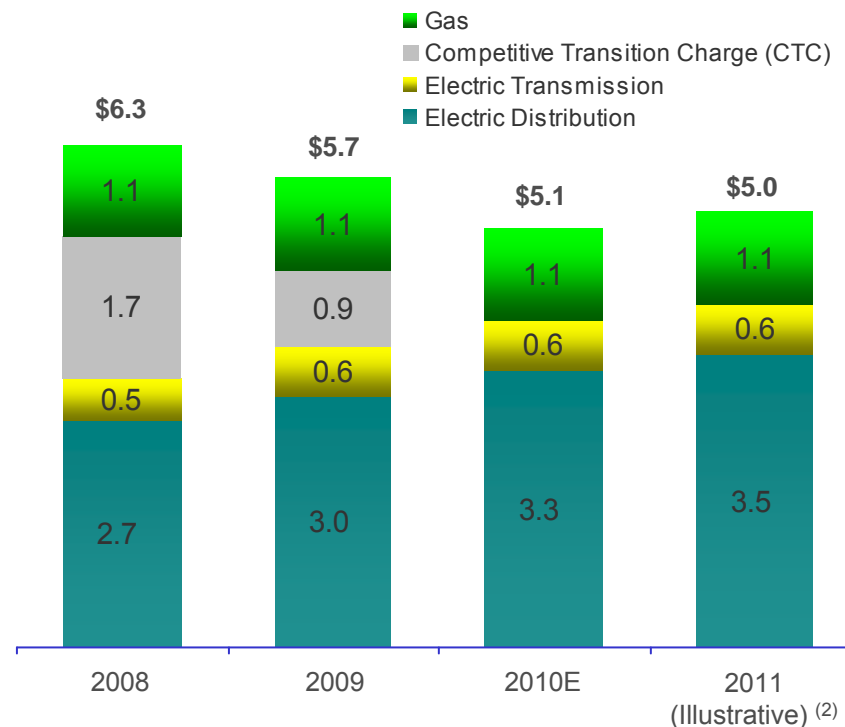
PECO Executing on Transition Plan



Actively Engaged in Transition

- Targeted earned ROE of ~11% in 2010; 9-11% post transition
- Electric and gas rate cases filed on March 31, 2010
- Selected as 1 of 6 companies to receive maximum Federal stimulus award of \$200 million for smart grid / smart meter investment
- PAPUC approved Smart Meter Plan under Pennsylvania Act 129 in April 2010
- Fixed price PPA with ExGen ends December 31, 2010
- Three of four procurement events for electricity supply beginning January 1, 2011 have been conducted, including 72% of 2011 residential load

End of Year Rate Base (\$ in billions) ⁽¹⁾



Equity	Not applicable due to transition rate structure	~50 – 53%
Rate Making ROE		~9 – 11%

PECO is managing through its transition period and is positioned for continued strong financial performance post-2010

(1) Rate base as determined for rate-making purposes. Amounts do not reflect pro forma adjustments that may be made to determine rate base for rate case filing purposes.

(2) Provided solely to illustrate possible future outcomes that are based on a number of different assumptions, all of which are subject to uncertainties and should not be relied upon as a forecast of future results.

PECO – Electric & Gas Distribution Rate Case Filing Summary



On March 31, PECO filed electric and gas distribution rate cases

- First electric distribution rate case since 1989
 - Act 129 energy efficiency and smart meter costs recovered separately through rider
- Last gas delivery rate case in 2008

Rate Case Request	Electric	Gas
Docket #	R-2010-2161575	R-2010-2161592
Test Year	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽¹⁾
Rate Base	\$3,236 million	\$1,100 million
Common Equity Ratio	53.18%	53.18%
Requested Returns	ROE: 11.75% ROR: 8.95%	ROE: 11.75% ROR: 8.95%
Revenue Requirement Increase	\$316 million	\$44 million
2011 Proposed Distribution Price Increase as % of Overall Customer Bill	6.94% ⁽²⁾	5.28%

PECO executing its post-transition regulatory plan to secure fair and reasonable returns on its distribution investment

(1) With pro forma adjustments.

(2) Excluding Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards and default service surcharge.

Note: Electric and gas rate case filings available on PAPUC (Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission) website or www.peco.com/know.

PECO Procurement



PECO Procurement Plan ⁽¹⁾

Customer Class	Products
Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓75% full requirements ✓20% block energy ✓5% energy only spot
Small Commercial (peak demand <100 kW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓90% full requirements ✓10% full requirements spot
Medium Commercial (peak demand >100 kW but ≤ 500 kW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓85% full requirements ✓15% full requirements spot
Large Commercial & Industrial (peak demand >500 kW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓Fixed-priced full requirements ⁽³⁾ ✓Hourly full requirements

2011 Supply Procured

Residential

- ✓ June '09 RFP average price of \$88.61/MWh ⁽²⁾
- ✓ Sept '09 RFP average price of \$79.96/MWh ⁽²⁾
- ✓ May '10 RFP average price of \$69.38/MWh ⁽²⁾
- ✓ Remaining 28% of full requirements to be procured in Sep '10

Small Commercial

- ✓ Sept '09 / May '10 RFP aggregate result \$77.65/MWh ⁽²⁾
- ✓ Remaining 40% of full requirements to be procured in Sep '10

Medium Commercial

- ✓ Sept '09 / May '10 RFP aggregate result \$77.89/MWh ⁽²⁾
- ✓ Remaining 42% of full requirements to be procured in Sep '10

Large Commercial and Industrial

- ✓ Average price of \$77.55/MWh ⁽²⁾
- ✓ 100% of fixed-price full requirements procured in May '10 ⁽³⁾

Next RFP to be held on September 20, 2010

(1) See PECO Procurement website (<http://www.pecoprocmement.com>) for additional details regarding PECO's procurement plan and RFP results.

(2) Wholesale prices. No Small/Medium Commercial products were procured in the June 2009 RFP.

(3) For Large C&I customers who have opted to participate in the 2011 fixed-priced full requirements product.

PECO – Timeline for Rate Cases



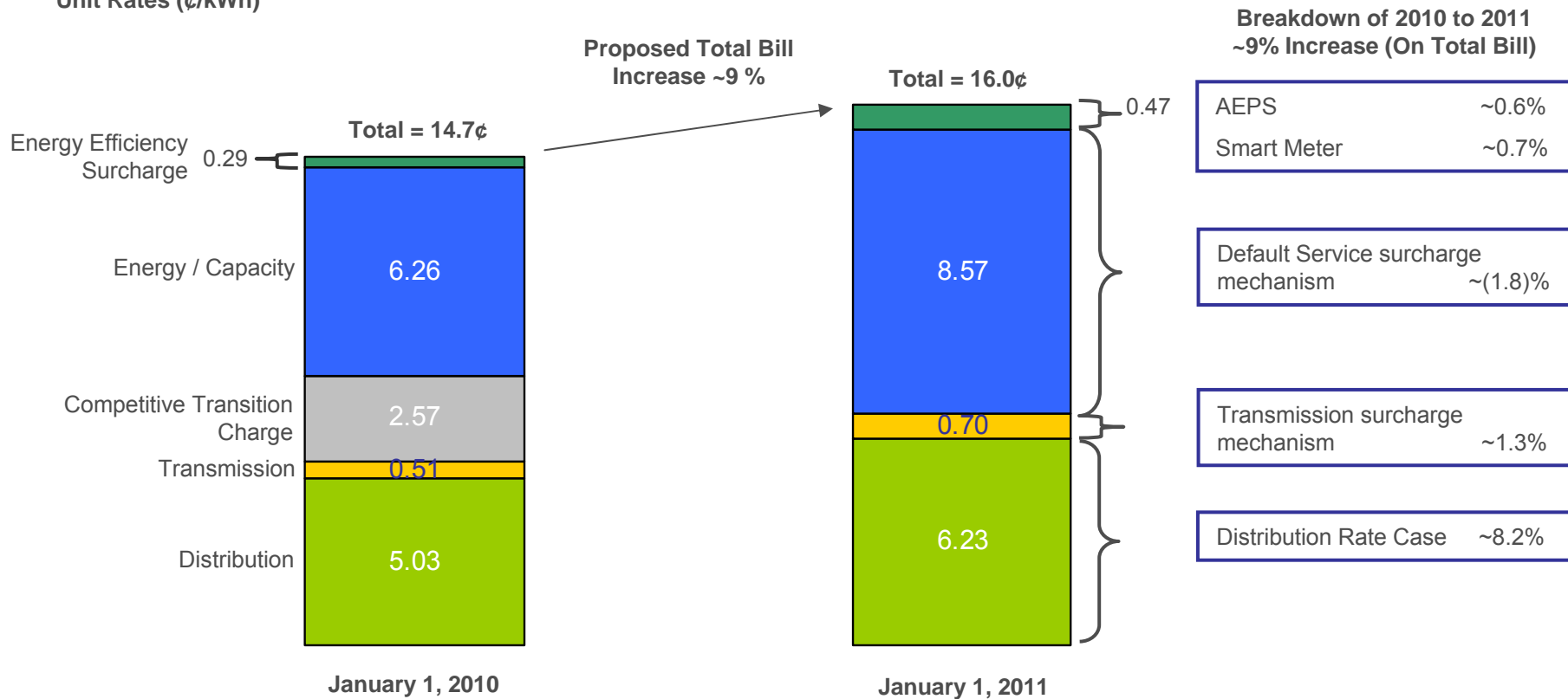
	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Gas</u>
➤ Filed:	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2010
➤ Opposing Parties' Testimony:	July 7, 2010	June 30, 2010
➤ Rebuttal Testimony:	August 3, 2010	July 23, 2010
➤ Hearings:	August 16-20, 2010	August 9-11, 2010
➤ Administrative Law Judge Orders:	November 2, 2010	November 2, 2010
➤ Final Orders Expected:	December 16, 2010	December 16, 2010
➤ New Rates Effective:	January 1, 2011	January 1, 2011

PAPUC has a nine-month process for litigation of the rate case filings

PECO Electric Residential Rate Increases 2010 to 2011



Unit Rates (¢/kWh)



Notes:

- Assume results from final procurement in September 2010 are the same as May 2010 procurement.
- Rates effective January 1, 2010 include Act 129 Energy Efficiency surcharge of 2%.
- Low income discounted rates were subsidized in the PPA in 2010 and will be recovered through distribution rates in 2011.

PECO Smart Grid/Smart Meter



- PECO intends to spend up to \$650 million on its Smart Grid/Smart Meter Infrastructure
 - \$550 million Advanced Metering Infrastructure over 10 – 15 years
 - ~\$300 million in 2010-2012 period
 - \$100 million for Smart Grid over 3 years with stimulus funding
- Awarded \$200 million Federal Stimulus Grant in October 2009, contract with DOE was finalized on April 12, 2010
- Smart Meter Plan was approved by the PAPUC on April 22, 2010

2010-2012 Expenditures With Federal Stimulus Grant ⁽¹⁾:

(\$ millions pre-tax)	2010	2011	2012	Total
Act 129 Smart Meter Expanded Initial Deployment (600K meters by 2012)	\$ 40	\$ 150	\$ 100	\$ 290
Smart Grid Stimulus Case	50	45	15	110
Total Stimulus Case	90	195	115	400
Stimulus Grant Request	(45)	(100)	(55)	(200)
Total Expenditures net of Stimulus grant	\$ 45	\$ 95	\$ 60	\$ 200

- Smart Meter investment required by Act 129, which provides for recovery through surcharge including a return on capital investment
- Smart Grid investment to be recovered through transmission and distribution rates

(1) Timing of expenditures may vary as project plans are refined
Data contained in this slide is rounded.

2Q GAAP EPS Reconciliation



<u>Three Months Ended June 30, 2009</u>	<u>ExGen</u>	<u>ComEd</u>	<u>PECO</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Exelon</u>
2009 Adjusted (non-GAAP) Operating Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$0.82	\$0.13	\$0.11	\$(0.03)	\$1.03
Mark-to-market adjustments from economic hedging activities	(0.16)	-	-	-	(0.16)
2007 Illinois electric rate settlement	(0.03)	-	-	-	(0.03)
Unrealized gains related to nuclear decommissioning trust funds	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
NRG acquisition costs	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
2009 severance charges	(0.02)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.04)
Non-cash remeasurement of income tax uncertainties and reassessment of state deferred income taxes	0.06	0.06	-	(0.02)	0.10
2Q09 GAAP Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$0.77	\$0.17	\$0.11	\$(0.06)	\$0.99

<u>Three Months Ended June 30, 2010</u>	<u>ExGen</u>	<u>ComEd</u>	<u>PECO</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Exelon</u>
2010 Adjusted (non-GAAP) Operating Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$0.69	\$0.18	\$0.15	\$(0.02)	\$0.99
Mark-to-market adjustments from economic hedging activities	(0.11)	-	-	-	(0.11)
2007 Illinois electric rate settlement	(0.01)	-	-	-	(0.01)
Unrealized losses related to nuclear decommissioning trust funds	(0.08)	-	-	-	(0.08)
Retirement of fossil generating units	(0.02)	-	-	-	(0.02)
Non-cash remeasurement of income tax uncertainties	0.10	(0.16)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.10)
2Q10 GAAP Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$0.57	\$0.02	\$0.11	\$(0.03)	\$0.67

NOTE: All amounts shown are per Exelon share and represent contributions to Exelon's EPS. Data contained on this slide is rounded.

2010 Earnings Outlook



- **Exelon's 2010 adjusted (non-GAAP) operating earnings outlook excludes the earnings effects of the following:**
 - Mark-to-market adjustments from economic hedging activities
 - Unrealized gains and losses from nuclear decommissioning trust fund investments to the extent not offset by contractual accounting as described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements
 - Significant impairments of assets, including goodwill
 - Changes in decommissioning obligation estimates
 - Costs associated with the 2007 Illinois electric rate settlement agreement
 - Costs associated with ComEd's 2007 settlement with the City of Chicago
 - Costs associated with the retirement of fossil generating units
 - Non-cash charge resulting from passage of Federal health care legislation
 - Other unusual items
 - Significant future changes to GAAP

- **Operating earnings guidance assumes normal weather for remainder of the year**

- **Operating O&M target excludes the following items:**
 - Exelon Generation: Decommissioning accretion expense
 - ComEd: Impact of riders, primarily Rider EDA (Energy Efficiency and Demand Response Adjustment)
 - PECO: Impact of energy efficiency and smart grid/meter riders

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