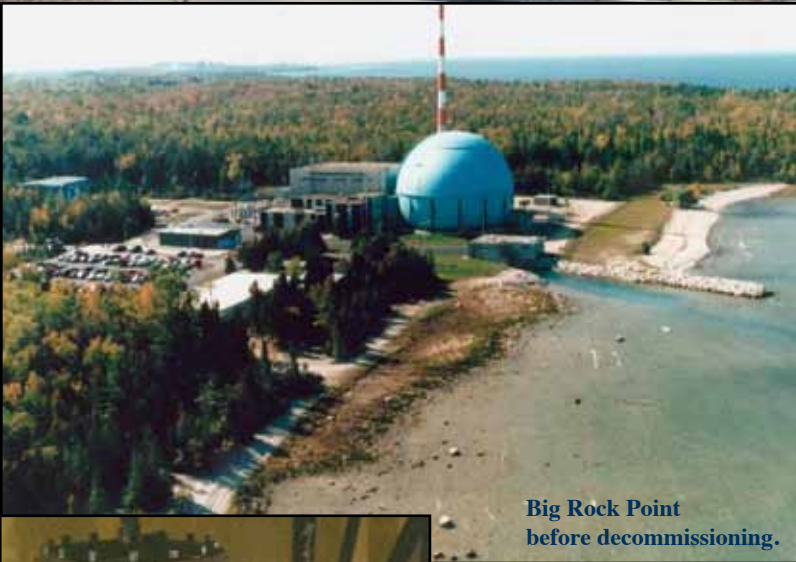


BIG ROCK POINT

Operation, decommissioning,
and the interim storage of spent nuclear fuel.



The Big Rock Point Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI).



Big Rock Point before decommissioning.

On July 20, 1960, groundbreaking began for Big Rock Point (BRP), Michigan's first nuclear plant. The plant, located on a 600-acre site four miles east of Charlevoix on Lake Michigan, was conceived in the 1950s as part of the Atomic Energy Commission's Power Reactor Demonstration Program and contained the world's first high power-density boiling water reactor. Construction was completed in 29 months, and on March 29, 1963 the 75 megawatt boiling water reactor began commercial operation.

Consumers Energy ceased operations of the plant on August 29, 1997 for economic reasons, and chose immediate dismantlement (the DECON method). When BRP was shut down, it was the oldest and longest-running nuclear plant in the US. The nuclear power plant was successfully decommissioned from 1997-2007, with all plant structures restored to stringent federal and state clean-up standards.



Lift of the reactor pressure vessel from the reactor cavity.

The NRC approved the release of 435 acres of the BRP site for unrestricted use on

January 8, 2007. Approximately 107 acres remain under license for spent fuel storage and maintenance. On April 2007, Entergy purchased the site from Consumers along with Palisades nuclear plant.



Big Rock Point after decommissioning.

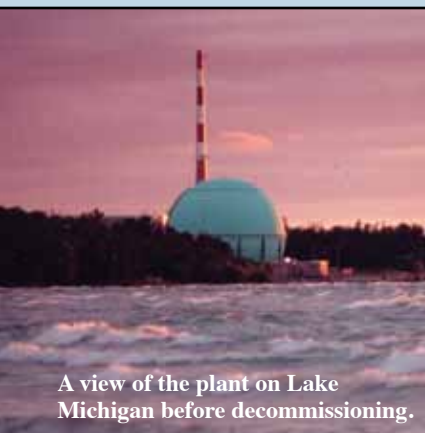
The reactor vessel was removed in August 2003 and the 565,000-pound vessel package was shipped on a specially designed railcar to Barnwell, South Carolina in early October 2003. The vessel head was shipped separately to Envirocare disposal site in Utah. Turbine building demolition and final survey occurred during summer 2005, and the containment shell was removed in mid-2006.



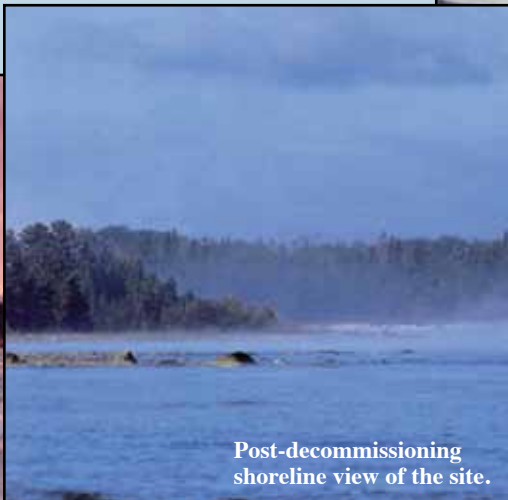
The reactor vessel package, ready for shipment.

From mid November 2002 to early May 2003, all spent fuel from the site was removed from the spent fuel pool where it had been stored after shutdown, and transported to BRP's onsite Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI). Fuel loading and transfer was completed on May 2, 2003, with 441 fuel bundles loaded into 8 concrete and steel casks, each 19 feet tall and weighing up to 167 tons. The casks contain a total of 58.6 metric tons of spent fuel and are located at BRP's ISFSI. The ISFSI is a steel reinforced concrete pad from 2-3 feet deep and about the size of a basketball court.

The NRC-released land at BRP has been restored to greenfield. Until the federal government removes the spent nuclear fuel from the site, Entergy will continue to store spent fuel at the ISFSI in accordance with NRC regulations, including approved programs for security, emergency planning, radiological monitoring, and quality assurance.



A view of the plant on Lake Michigan before decommissioning.



Post-decommissioning shoreline view of the site.



Big Rock turbine building and containment.

During decommissioning, more than 53 million pounds of low-level radioactive waste were safely transported in over 2000 shipments to facilities in South Carolina, Utah, and Tennessee. Additionally, 1000 shipments carried more than 59 million pounds of non-radioactive building material to industrial landfills. All of these shipments were completed without a single personal injury and in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.



A dry storage cask, loaded and ready for transport to the ISFSI.

In 1991, the American Nuclear Society named BRP a Nuclear Historical Landmark. The state of Michigan has approved a State Historical Plaque commemorating the plant and site. "Big Rock Point landmark: A permanent landmark recognizing site of the plant," was established in 2006, with contributions from over 200 individuals and corporations.