

Newstracker:

-Natural gas spot prices rose at most locations for the Report Week of Wednesday, July 3 to Wednesday, July 10. Henry Hub spot prices rose from \$2.24 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) to \$2.46/MMBtu from start to finish of the Report Week.


-At the New York Mercantile Exchange (Nymex), the price of the August 2019 natural gas futures contract increased 15¢, from \$2.29/MMBtu to \$2.444/MMBtu during the term of the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging August 2019 through July 2020 futures contracts climbed 14¢/MMBtu to \$2.575/MMBtu.

-Net injections into storage totaled 81 Bcf for the week ending July 5, compared with the five-year (2014-18) average net injections of 71 Bcf and last year's net injections of 55 Bcf during the same week. Working gas stocks totaled 2,471 Bcf, which is 142 Bcf (5%) lower than the five-year average and 275 Bcf (13%) more than last year at this time.

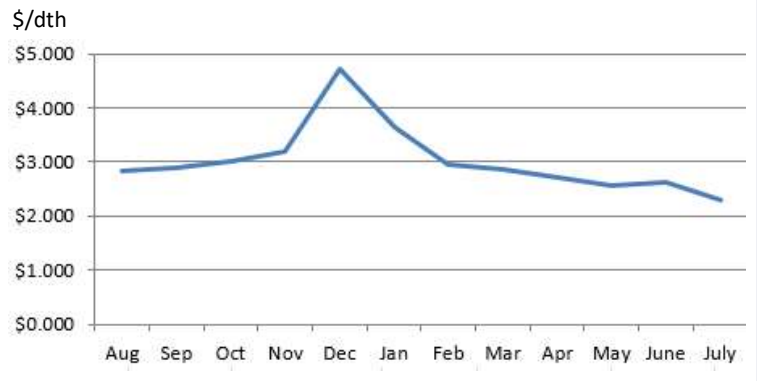
-Total U.S. consumption of natural gas fell by 1% compared with the previous report week, according to data from PointLogic Energy. Natural gas consumed for power generation climbed by 1% week over week. Industrial sector consumption decreased by 5% week over week. In the residential and commercial sectors, consumption declined by 4%. Natural gas exports to Mexico increased 1% and reached a three-week high of 5.5 Bcf/d according to Genscape, as the population center of Monterrey, Mexico, experienced high temperatures and increased cooling demand.

-The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, rose by 7¢/MMBtu, averaging \$4.53/MMBtu for the week ending July 10. The prices of ethane and propane fell by 5% and 2%, respectively. The prices of isobutane, butane, and natural gasoline rose by 15%, 7%, and 3%, respectively.

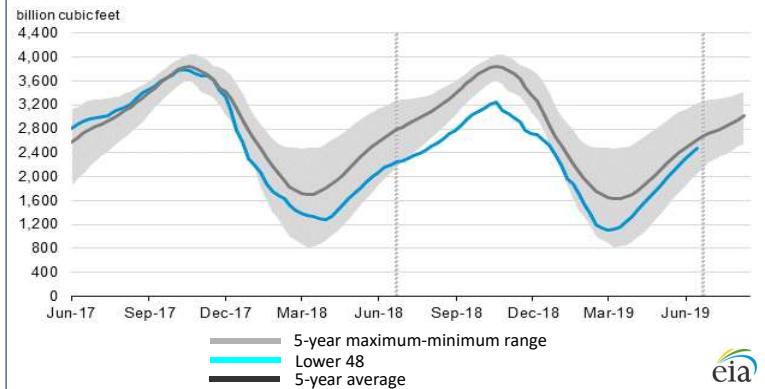
-According to Baker Hughes, for the week ending Tuesday, July 2, the natural gas rig count increased by 1 to 174. The number of oil-directed rigs fell by 5 to 788. The total rig count decreased by 4, and it now stands at 963.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Aug 2018 - Jul 2019:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of July 5, 2019




Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Aug19-Jul20:

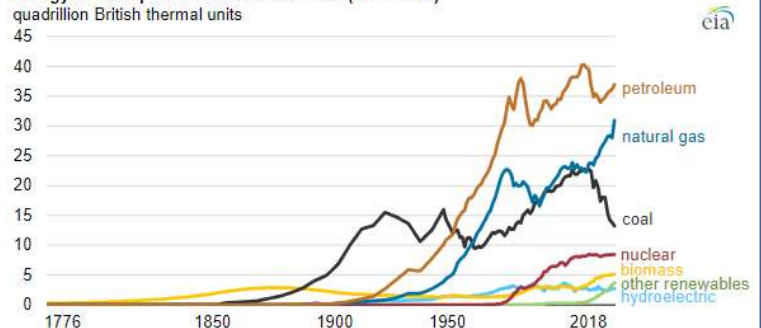
Process Load-weighted \$2.431dth - w/o/w = ▲\$0.140
Typical Heat Load-weighted \$2.518/dth - w/o/w = ▲\$0.150

Petroleum, natural gas, and coal continue to dominate US energy consumption:

Fossil fuels—petroleum, natural gas, and coal—have accounted for at least 80% of energy consumption in the United States for well over a century. Overall energy consumption in the United States reached a record high in 2018 at 101 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu), of which more than 81 quadrillion Btu were from fossil fuels. Despite the increase, the fossil fuel share of total U.S. energy consumption in 2018 increased only slightly from 2017 and was the second-lowest share since 1902. The increase in fossil fuel consumption in 2018 was driven by increases in petroleum and natural gas consumption. Coal consumption fell by 4.3% in 2018, the fifth consecutive annual decline. Natural gas consumption increased in 2018, reaching a new record consumption level of 82.1 billion cubic feet per day. Natural gas consumption has increased in 8 of the past 10 years. Growth in natural gas consumption has largely been driven by increased consumption in the electric power sector. Petroleum consumption also increased in 2018 as petroleum product supplied reached the equivalent of 20.5 million barrels per day. Despite the increase in 2018, U.S. petroleum consumption remains lower than its peak consumption level set in 2005. Petroleum has been the largest source of energy consumption in the United States since surpassing coal in 1950. The renewable share of energy consumption in 2018, which includes hydroelectricity, biomass, and other renewables such as wind and solar, was 11.4%, slightly less than its 2017 share. The largest growth in renewables over the past decade has been in solar and wind electricity generation.

Excerpted from 

Energy consumption in the United States (1776-2018)



“We are continually faced by great opportunities disguised as insoluble problems.” -Lee Iacocca¹