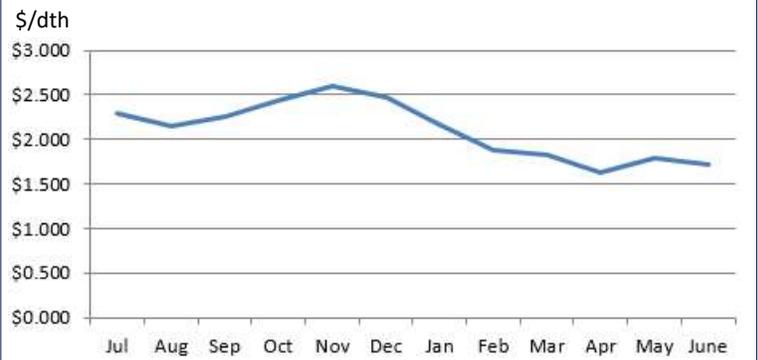


**Newstracker:**

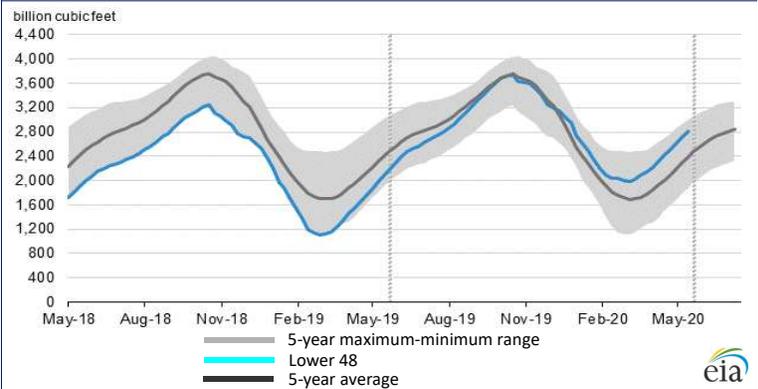
- Natural gas spot prices fell at most locations from Wednesday, June 3 to Wednesday, June 10 (the Report Week). The Henry Hub spot price fell from \$1.77 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) to \$1.70/MMBtu from start to finish of the Report Week.
- At the New York Mercantile Exchange (Nymex), the price of the July 2020 natural gas futures contract decreased 4¢, from \$1.821/MMBtu to \$1.780/MMBtu from open to close of the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging July 2020 through June 2021 futures contracts declined 1¢/MMBtu to \$2.43/MMBtu.
- Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 93 Bcf for the week ending June 5, compared with the five-year (2015-19) average net injections of 94 Bcf and last year's net injections of 107 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 2,807 Bcf, which is 421 Bcf (18%) more than the five-year average and 748 Bcf (36%) more than last year at this time.
- Total U.S. consumption of natural gas rose by 3.1% compared with the previous report week, according to data from IHS Markit. Natural gas consumed for power generation climbed by 8.7% week over week. Natural gas exports to Mexico increased 8.2% as Mexico's economy began resuming activity following COVID-19-related shutdowns. Conversely, in the residential and commercial sectors, consumption declined by 6.4%. Industrial sector consumption decreased by 1.2% week over week.
- US LNG exports decreased week over week, as five liquefied natural gas (LNG) with a combined LNG-carrying capacity of 18 Bcf departed the US between June 4 and June 10, 2020, according to shipping data provided by Marine Traffic. This is the lowest volume since June 8-June 14, 2017.
- The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, rose by 13¢/MMBtu, averaging \$4.60/MMBtu for the week ending June 10. The prices of ethane and natural gasoline fell by 4% and 7%, respectively. The prices of propane, butane, and isobutane rose by 8%, 9%, and 11%, respectively.
- According to Baker Hughes, for the week ending Tuesday, June 2, the natural gas rig count decreased by 1 to 76. The number of oil-directed rigs fell by 16 to 206. The total rig count decreased by 17, and it now stands at the lowest point on record at 284.

Excerpted from 

**Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Jul 2019 - Jun 2020:**



**Working natural gas in underground storage as of June 5, 2020**



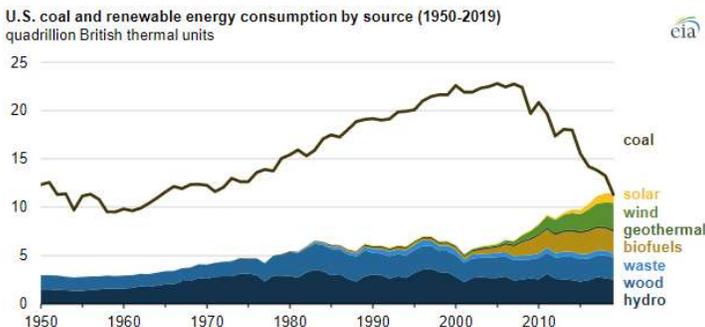
**Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Jul20-Jun21:**

Process Load-weighted \$2.430/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.008  
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$2.670/dth - w/o/w = ▲\$0.003

**US renewable energy consumption surpasses coal for the first time in over 130 years:**

In 2019, US annual energy consumption from renewable sources exceeded coal consumption for the first time since before 1885. This outcome mainly reflects the continued decline in the amount of coal used for electricity generation over the past decade as well as growth in renewable energy, mostly from wind and solar. Compared with 2018, coal consumption in the US decreased nearly 15%, and total renewable energy consumption grew by 1%. In 2019, US coal consumption decreased for the sixth consecutive year to 11.3 quadrillion Btu, the lowest level since 1964. Electricity generation from coal has declined significantly over the past decade and, in 2019, fell to its lowest level in 42 years. Natural gas consumption in the electric power sector has significantly increased in recent years and has displaced much of the electricity generation from retired coal plants. Total renewable energy consumption in the US grew for the fourth year in a row to a record-high 11.5 quadrillion Btu in 2019. Since 2015, the growth in US renewable energy is almost entirely attributable to the use of wind and solar in the electric power sector. In 2019, electricity generation from wind surpassed hydro for the first time and is now the most-used source of renewable energy for electricity generation in the US on an annual basis.

Excerpted from 



“The march of science and technology does not imply growing intellectual complexity in the lives of most people. It often means the opposite.” -Thomas Sowell<sup>1</sup>