
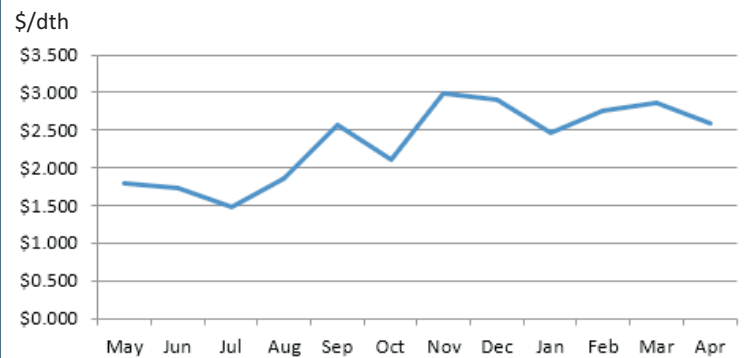


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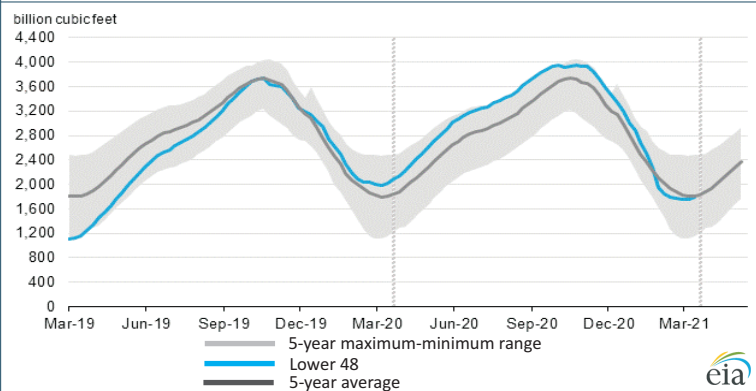
- Natural gas spot prices fell at most locations from Wednesday, March 31 to Wednesday, April 7 (the Report Week) as temperatures moderated across the country. The Henry Hub spot price fell from \$2.49/MMBtu to \$2.38/MMBtu from start to finish of the Report Week.
- At the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), the price of the May 2021 natural gas futures contract decreased 9¢ from open to close of the Report Week, from \$2.608/MMBtu to \$2.520/MMBtu. The price of the 12-month strip averaging May 2021 through April 2022 futures contracts declined 3¢/MMBtu to \$2.750/MMBtu.
- Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 20 Bcf for the week ending April 2, compared with the five-year (20162021) average net injections of 8 Bcf and last year's net injections of 30 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 1,784 Bcf, which is 24 Bcf (1%) lower than the five-year average and 235 Bcf (12%) lower than last year at this time.
- Total US consumption of natural gas fell by 2.0% compared with the previous Report Week, according to data from IHS Markit. Natural gas consumed for power generation declined by 4.0% week over week. Industrial sector consumption decreased slightly by 0.6% week over week. In the residential and commercial sectors, consumption declined by 1.2% as a result of mild temperatures. Natural gas exports to Mexico decreased 8.8% as a result of scheduled seasonal maintenance on pipelines in Mexico. Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities averaged 11.7 Bcf/d, or 0.09 Bcf/d higher than last week and 30% higher than the same period last year.
- The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, rose by 20¢/MMBtu, averaging \$7.61/MMBtu for the week ending April 7. The prices of butane and isobutane followed crude oil prices down, falling by 2% and 1%, respectively. The prices of natural gasoline, ethane, and propane rose by 1%, 1%, and 6%, respectively, reflecting continuing recovery in the petrochemical sector, where they are used as feedstock.
- According to Baker Hughes, for the week ending Tuesday, March 30, the natural gas rig count decreased by 1 to 91. The number of oil-directed rigs rose by 13 to 337. The total rig count increased by 13, and it now stands at 430. Since the start of October 2020, the total rig count has increased 24 out of 27 weeks.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: May 2020 - Apr 2021:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of April 2, 2021




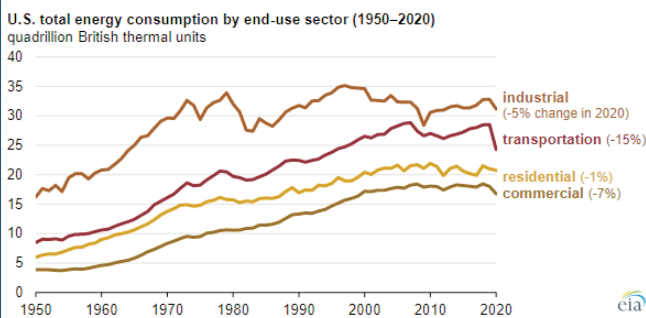
Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - May21-Apr22:

Process Load-weighted \$2.750/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.032
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$2.836/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.017

US energy consumption fell by a record 7% in 2020:

In 2020, total US energy consumption fell to 93 quadrillion British thermal units (quads), down 7% from 2019. 2020 marked the largest annual decrease in US energy consumption in both percentage and absolute terms dating back to 1949. Much of the 2020 decrease in energy use is attributable to economic responses to COVID-19 that began in the US during the spring of 2020. Before 2020, the largest recorded annual decrease in US energy consumption occurred between 2008 and 2009, when consumption decreased by 5% during the economic recession. Other large annual decreases in US energy consumption occurred during economic recessions in the early 1980s and in 2001. In 2020, US transportation sector energy consumption fell by 15% to 24 quads, almost entirely because of decreased petroleum use for travel. Many travel restrictions were enacted in the US during 2020, and even after some restrictions were eased, petroleum demand remained lower than previous levels. US transportation sector jet fuel consumption dropped by 38%, motor gasoline by 13%, and diesel by 7%. In 2020, energy consumption by the commercial sector of the US economy fell by 7% to less than 17 quads. Closed offices and businesses, work-from-home orders, and relatively warmer winter weather contributed to less commercial energy consumption. US commercial natural gas consumption dropped by 11%, and electricity retail sales to the commercial sector fell by 6%. 2020 US industrial sector energy consumption fell 5% to 31 quads. With decreased demand for many products during 2020, the energy-intensive industrial sector produced less crude oil and natural gas and, therefore, consumed less energy to produce, refine, and process those products. Coal use fell by 16%, petroleum by 4%, and natural gas by 2%. Retail sales of electricity to industry fell by 8%. 2020 residential consumption of energy in the US fell by only 1% to less than 21 quads.

Excerpted from 



“The first principle is that you must not fool yourself, and you are the easiest person to fool.” -Richard Feynman¹