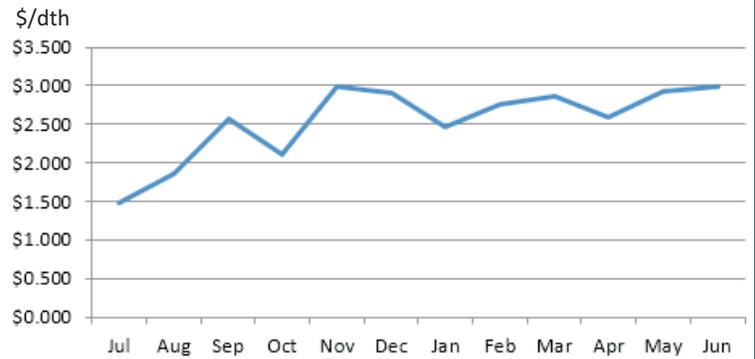


Newstracker:

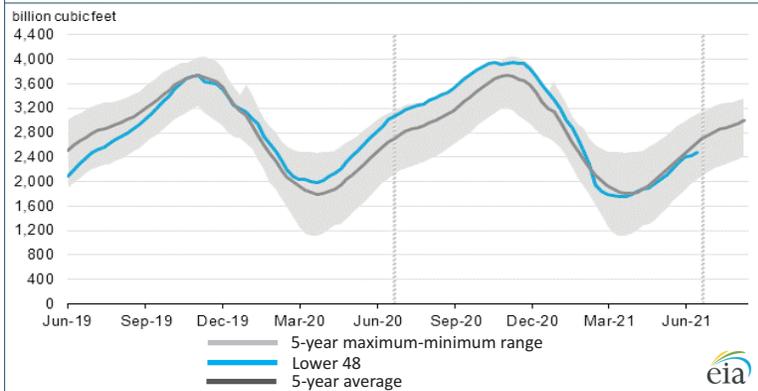
- Natural gas spot prices rose at most locations for the Report Week of Wednesday, June 16 to Wednesday, June 23, during which the Henry Hub spot price rose from \$3.17/MMBtu to \$3.33/MMBtu.
- The price of the July 2021 NYMEX natural gas futures contract increased 8¢ from \$3.251/MMBtu to \$3.333/MMBtu from open to close of the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging July 2021 through June 2022 futures contracts climbed 5¢/MMBtu to \$3.259/MMBtu.
- Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 55 Bcf for the week ending June 18, compared with the five-year (2016-2020) average net injections of 83 Bcf and last year's net injections of 115 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 2,482 Bcf, which is 154 Bcf (6%) lower than the 5-year average and 513 Bcf (17%) lower than last year at this time.
- Total US natural gas consumption fell by 1.8% compared with the previous Report Week, according to data from IHS Markit. High temperatures continued west of the US Rocky Mountains but approached normal this week for the rest of the US. In response to overall lower air conditioning demand, natural gas consumed for power generation declined by 4.3% week over week. Industrial sector consumption increased by 0.6% week over week. In the residential and commercial sectors, consumption increased by 3.4%. Natural gas exports to Mexico increased 3.0% to 7.0 Bcf/d, a record weekly average according to data from IHS Markit. Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities continued at levels well above the five-year high, averaging 10.0 Bcf/d, or 0.54 Bcf/d higher than last week.
- The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, the main pricing and storage hub for hydrocarbon gas liquids on the Gulf Coast, rose by 18¢/MMBtu and averaged \$8.63/MMBtu for the week ending June 23. Ethane prices fell 1%, which is less than the 3% price decrease in natural gas at the Houston Ship Channel. Propane and butanes prices rose 3% a larger increase than the 2% price increase for Brent crude oil. Natural gasoline prices rose 1%.
- According to Baker Hughes, for the week ending Tuesday, June 15, the natural gas rig count increased by 1 to 97. The number of oil-directed rigs rose by 8 to 373. The total rig count increased by 9, and it now stands at 470, a 78% increase over this time last year.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Jul 2020 - Jun 2021:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of June 18, 2021

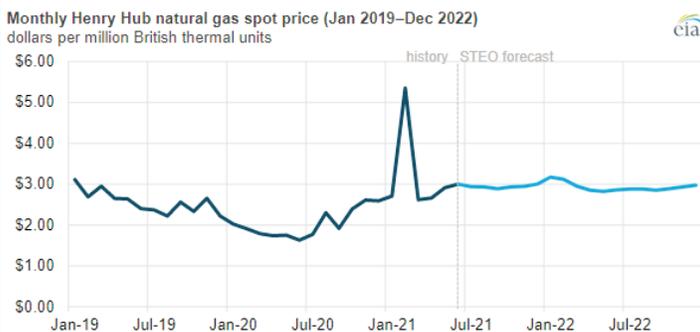


Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Jul21-Jun22:

Process Load-weighted \$3.259/dth - w/o/w = ▲ \$0.050
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$3.342/dth

US natural gas exports and non-power sector demand to drive higher prices through 2022:

In its June 2021 Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO), the US Energy Information Agency (EIA) forecasts US natural gas prices to increase during 2021 and 2022 from 2020 prices because of expected growth in natural gas consumption and natural gas exports that outpace expected growth in production and imports. Increases in both US natural gas exports and consumption from all other natural gas-consuming sectors but electricity generation will drive the higher natural gas prices. The February 2021 cold snap that affected much of the central part of the US, including Texas, reduced supply and increased demand for natural gas, resulting in near-record storage withdrawals that drove the extremely high natural gas prices. The February 2021 Henry Hub price averaged \$5.35/MMBtu, or \$3.44 MMBtu higher than in February 2020. Although prices did not remain elevated, the February price has raised the annual 2021 average. The increase in natural gas demand in 2021 is primarily a result of forecasted increases in US exports of natural gas from 2020 to 2021. Increases in natural gas consumed in the industrial, residential, and commercial sectors are also forecast to contribute to the overall increase in 2021 natural gas demand. These increases in demand are slightly offset by a decrease in natural gas consumption in the electric power sector because of higher natural gas prices.



Excerpted from 

“For all its eloquence, Sagan's contribution was not least that of simple common sense - an attribute that, along with humility, many of the leading advocates of the 21st-century technologies seem to lack.” -Bill Joy¹