

## Newstracker:

-Natural gas spot prices fell at most locations across the US from Wednesday, July 27 to Wednesday, August 3 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price fell 85 cents to \$7.83/MMBtu.


-The price of the September 2022 NYMEX natural gas futures contract decreased 29 cents to \$8.266/MMBtu for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging September 2022 through August 2023 futures contracts declined 20 cents to \$6.748/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices increased this Report Week, with weekly average futures prices for LNG cargoes in East Asia increasing \$4.61 to a weekly average of \$44.57/MMBtu, and natural gas futures for delivery at the TTF in the Netherlands increasing \$5.90 to a weekly average of \$59.54/MMBtu.

-Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 41 Bcf for the week ending July 29, compared with the five-year (2017-2021) average net injections of 33 Bcf and last year's net injections of 16 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 2,457 Bcf, which is 12%, or 337 Bcf, lower than the five-year average and 10%, or 268 Bcf, lower than last year at this time.

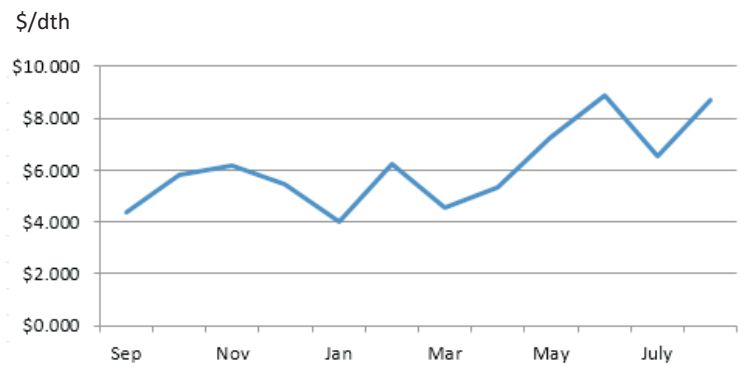
-Total US natural gas consumption fell by 1.8% (1.3 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Temperatures that were closer to normal in most of the United States resulted in lower demand for air conditioning. Natural gas consumed for power generation declined by 2.7% (1.2 Bcf/d), and consumption in the residential and commercial sectors declined by 3.3% (0.3 Bcf/d). Industrial sector consumption increased by 0.7% (0.1 Bcf/d). Natural gas exports to Mexico decreased 8.8% (0.5 Bcf/d). Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities averaged 10.9 Bcf/d, or 0.1 Bcf/d higher than last week.

-The natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, fell by 41 cents/MMBtu, averaging \$11.39/MMBtu for the Report Week. The Brent crude oil price fell 1%, pulling down the prices of the heavier NGPLs. The propane price remained relatively unchanged, resulting in the propane discount to crude oil narrowing by 1%.

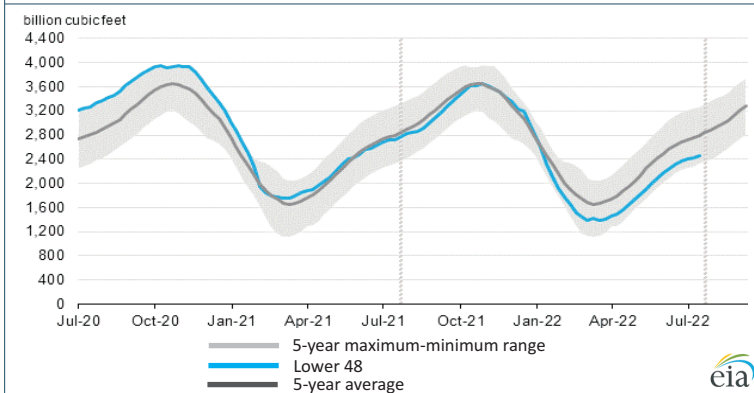
-For the week ending Tuesday, July 26, the natural gas rig count increased by 2 rigs from a week ago to 157 rigs. The number of oil-directed rigs increased by 6 rigs to 605 rigs. The total rig count now stands at 767 rigs, which is 279 rigs more than the same week last year.

Excerpted from 

## Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Sep 2021 - Aug 2022:



## Working natural gas in underground storage as of July 29, 2022

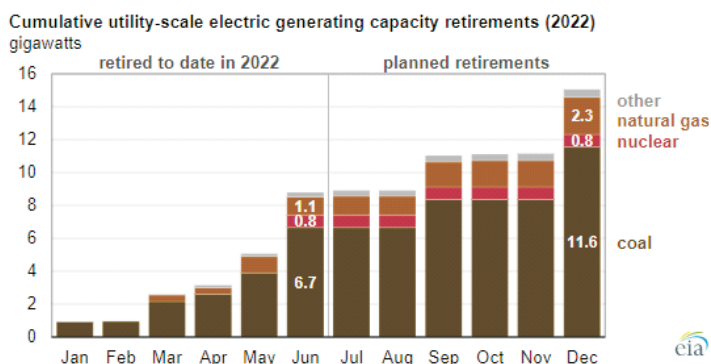


## Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Sep22-Aug23:

Process Load-weighted \$6.748/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.199  
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$7.385/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.226

## The US power grid added 15 GW of generating capacity in the first half of 2022, but was net neutral as retirements were 15.1 GW:

15 GW of new utility-scale electric generating capacity came online in the US during the first half of 2022. However, more than 15 GW of generating capacity will be retired in 2022. Current projections show that an additional 29 GW of capacity could be added in the second half of 2022. Wind generation accounts for the largest share, 34%, of the new 15.1 GW of capacity that came online in the US during the first half of 2022, followed by natural gas, solar, and battery storage. More than 40% of the wind capacity added so far in 2022 is located in Texas, 2.2 GW of the 5.2 GW wind total. The largest renewable projects that came online in the first six months of 2022 include the 999 MW Traverse Wind Project in Oklahoma, the 492 MW Maverick Creek Wind in Texas, and the 440



MW solar and battery storage project at Slate Hybrid in California. Developers and project planners report plans to add 29.4 GW of new capacity in the US in the second half of 2022. Nearly half of that planned capacity is from solar (13.6 GW), followed by wind (6.0 GW). As in previous years, many projects plan to come online in December because of tax incentives. Of the 15.1 GW of electric generating capacity that US operators plan to retire during 2022, more than half (8.8 GW) was retired in the first half of the year. Coal-fired power plants will account for 76% of the retirements this year, followed by natural gas (12%) and nuclear (9%). The largest US coal power plant retirements in 2022 include the 1,305 MW William H. Zimmer plant in Ohio, which retired in May, and the 1,205 MW Morgantown Generating Station in Maryland, which retired in June. In addition, the 769 MW Palisades nuclear power facility in Michigan retired in June.

"I've had a few arguments with people, but I never carry a grudge. You know why? While you're carrying a grudge, they're out dancing." -Buddy Hackett<sup>1</sup>