

Newstracker:

-Natural gas spot prices were mixed from Wednesday, November 2, to Wednesday, November 9 (Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price fell \$1.06 to \$3.45/MMBtu, the lowest daily price since December 2021.


-The price of the December 2022 NYMEX natural gas futures contract decreased 40.3 cents to \$5.865/MMBtu for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month NYMEX strip averaging December 2022 through November 2023 futures contracts declined 20.5 cents to \$5.146/MMBtu. International futures prices decreased this Report Week, with weekly average futures prices for LNG cargoes in East Asia decreasing \$1.06 to a weekly average of \$27.91/MMBtu, and natural gas futures for delivery at the TTF in the Netherlands decreasing less than 2 cents to a weekly average of \$33.95/MMBtu.

-Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 79 Bcf for the week ending November 4, compared with the five-year average net injections of 20 Bcf and last year's net injections of 15 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 3,580 Bcf, which is 76 Bcf (2%) lower than the five-year average and 37 Bcf (1%) lower than last year at this time.

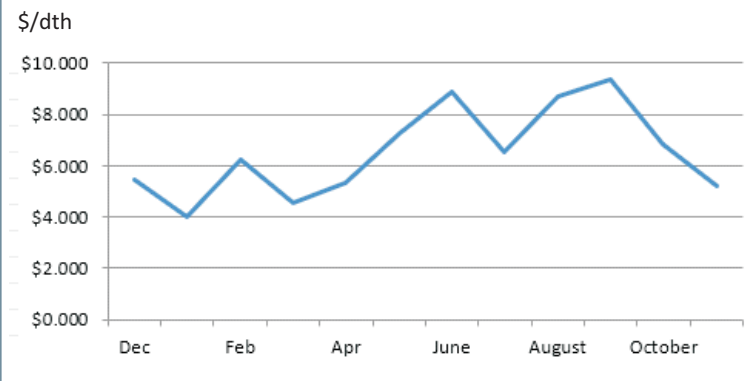
-Total US consumption of natural gas rose by 2.0% (1.4 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Natural gas consumed for power generation climbed by 4.0% (1.2 Bcf/d), industrial sector consumption decreased by 0.5% (0.1 Bcf/d), and residential and commercial sector consumption increased by 1.7% (0.3 Bcf/d). Natural gas exports to Mexico increased 2.3% (0.1 Bcf/d). Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities averaged 11.5 Bcf/d, or 0.4 Bcf/d lower than last week.

-The average total supply of natural gas fell by 1.5% (1.6 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Dry natural gas production decreased by 0.6% (0.6 Bcf/d), and average net imports from Canada decreased by 21.5% (1.1 Bcf/d) from last week.

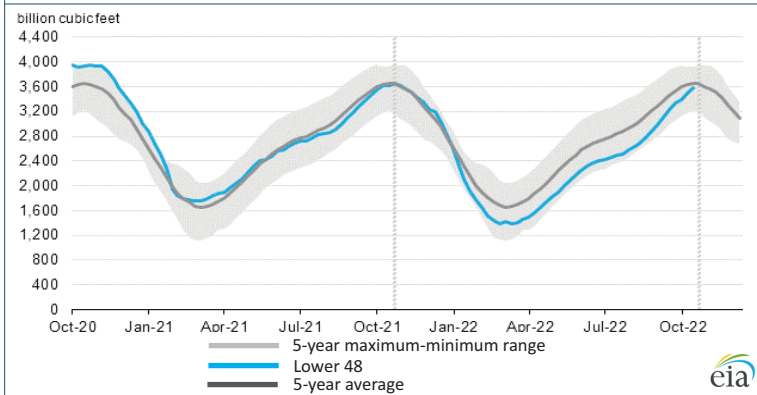
-For the week ending Tuesday, November 1, the natural gas rig count decreased by 1 rig from a week ago to 155 rigs. The number of oil-directed rigs increased by 3 rigs from a week ago to 613 rigs. The total rig count, which includes 2 miscellaneous rigs, now stands at 770 rigs, which is 220 more rigs than the same week last year.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Dec 2021 - Nov 2022:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of Nov. 4, 2022



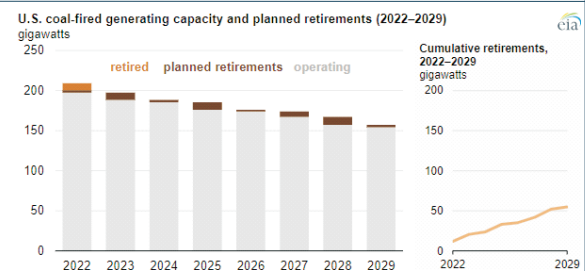
Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Dec22-Nov23:

Process Load-weighted \$5.146/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.205
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$5.459/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.290

Nearly a quarter of the operating US coal-fired fleet scheduled to retire by 2029:

Due to continued competition from natural gas and renewable resources, 23% of the 200,568 megawatts (MW) of coal-fired capacity currently operating in the US has reported plans to retire by the end of 2029. Between 2012 and 2021, an average of 9,450 MW of US coal-fired capacity was retired each year. In 2022, based on current filings, coal retirements will total 11,778 MW.

The pace of planned coal-fired retirements slows down after 2022; the largest amount of capacity retirement expected over the next seven years is 9,842 MW in 2028. Planned retirements continue to be focused on relatively older facilities. Coal-fired generators especially older, less efficient units face higher operating and maintenance costs, which make them less competitive and more likely to retire. In addition, some coal-fired power plants must comply with regulations limiting the discharge of wastewater by 2028, which would require additional capital investment, likely influencing the decision to retire some of these coal-fired units. The planned coal-fired retirements span 24 states, including several that do not currently have renewable portfolio standards, or other clean energy policies that require electricity suppliers to supply a set share of their electricity from specified renewable or carbon-free resources. Michigan, Texas, Indiana, and Tennessee have the most coal-fired capacity announced to retire through 2029, accounting for a combined 42%. The type of coal used by retiring units is shifting from mostly bituminous, accounting for 68% of the US coal-fired capacity that was retired from 2011 to 2020, to mostly subbituminous- and refined coal-fueled plants, which account for a combined 68% of planned retirements between 2022 and 2029. Only 31% of the planned retirements over that time are primarily fueled by bituminous coal. Refined coal, which is made by mixing proprietary additives to feedstock coal, benefited from a tax credit that expired in early 2022. Of the 55,943 MW of US coal-fired capacity that primarily burns refined coal, 27% (15,269 MW) has reported plans to retire between 2022 and 2029.



“Forget about style; worry about results.” -Bobby Orr¹