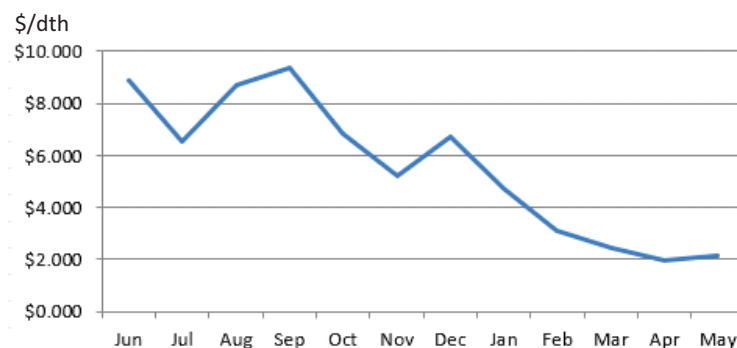


## Newstracker:

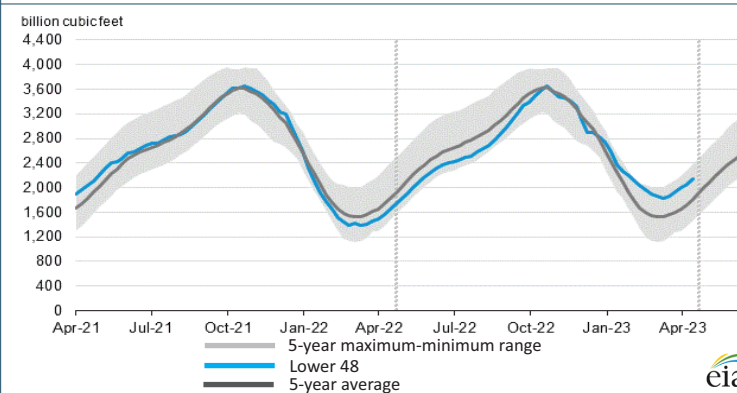
- Natural gas spot prices fell at most locations from Wednesday, May 3, to Wednesday, May 10 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price rose 9 cents to \$2.12/MMBtu.
- The June 2023 NYMEX natural gas futures contract price increased to \$2.191/MMBtu, up 2.1 cents from last Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging June 2023 through May 2024 futures contracts declined 2.5 cents to \$2.917/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices decreased this Report Week, with LNG cargoes in East Asia decreasing 26 cents to a weekly average of \$11.28/MMBtu and prices at TTF in the Netherlands decreasing 71 cents to a weekly average of \$11.61/MMBtu. In the same week last year, prices were \$23.54/MMBtu in East Asia and \$30.59/MMBtu at TTF.
- Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 78 Bcf for the week ending May 5, compared with the five-year average net injections of 87 Bcf and last year's net injections of 76 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 2,141 Bcf, which is 332 Bcf (18%) more than the five-year average and 509 Bcf (31%) more than last year at this time.
- Total US consumption of natural gas fell by 7.3% (5.1 Bcf/d) compared with the previous report week. The residential and commercial sectors led the decline, with consumption declining by 32.8% (6.5 Bcf/d), as moderate temperatures were observed across most of the US this Report Week. Industrial sector consumption decreased by 3.7% (0.8 Bcf/d). Natural gas consumed for power generation climbed by 7.6% (2.2 Bcf/d). Natural gas exports to Mexico increased 7.1% (0.4 Bcf/d). Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities averaged 12.9 Bcf/d, or 0.6 Bcf/d lower than last Report Week.
- The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, fell by 25 cents/MMBtu, averaging \$6.24/MMBtu for the week ending May 10. Propane prices fell 3%, while the Brent crude oil price fell by 2%, resulting in a 1% decrease in the propane discount relative to crude oil.
- For the week ending Tuesday, May 2, the natural gas rig count decreased by 4 to 157. The number of oil-directed rigs fell by 3 to 588. The total rig count decreased by 7, and now stands at 748, which includes 3 miscellaneous rigs.

Excerpted from 

## Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Jun 2022 - May 2023:



## Working natural gas in underground storage as of May 3, 2023

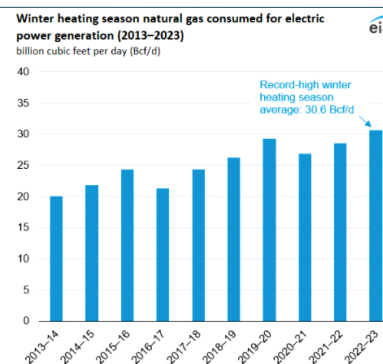


## Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Jun23-May24:

Process Load-weighted \$2.917/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.025  
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$3.236/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.026

## US natural gas power burn during the heating season was the highest on record this past winter:

Natural gas consumed for electric power generation in the US during the 2022–2023 winter heating season (November 1–March 31) averaged 30.6 Bcf/d, the highest winter heating season average on record. Natural gas consumed for electric power generation has increased most winter heating seasons since 2016–2017 with the continued reductions in coal-fired electricity generation and the overall growth in electricity demand. Coal and natural gas are two of the most prevalent sources of power generation in the US. Natural gas-fired generation capacity in the US has grown in recent years, although coal-fired generation has continued to decline. Lower coal-fired generation is due to a long-term trend of coal power plant retirements and increased competition with natural gas-fired combined-cycle plants when natural gas prices are low. A total of 11.5 GW of US coal-fired electricity generating capacity retired in 2022. No new coal-fired capacity has come online since 2013. In contrast, nearly 6.1 GW of natural gas-fired capacity was added in 2022. The share of electricity generation from natural gas averaged 37.7% during the 2022–2023 winter heating season, up from 35.2% the previous year; generation from coal averaged 17.8%, down from 20.6% the previous year. Total US electricity generation topped 1,600 billion kilowatthours for the second time this past winter heating season. Natural gas consumed for electric power generation was especially high in both the Western and Rocky Mountain regions this past winter due to colder-than-normal temperatures and decreased electricity generation from hydropower in parts of the region compared with last winter. In the Western region, where electricity is a major fuel source for heating, natural gas consumed in the electric power sector averaged 21.3 Bcf/d, 16% (2.9 Bcf/d) higher than the five-year (2017–2018 to 2021–2022) winter heating season average. Natural gas consumption remained high in this region despite record-high natural gas prices this past winter. Natural gas consumed in the electric power sector in the Rocky Mountain region averaged 3.6 Bcf/d, 39% (1.0 Bcf/d) higher than the five-year average.



"(Roberto) Clemente could field the ball in New York and throw out a guy in Pennsylvania." - Vin Scully<sup>1</sup>