
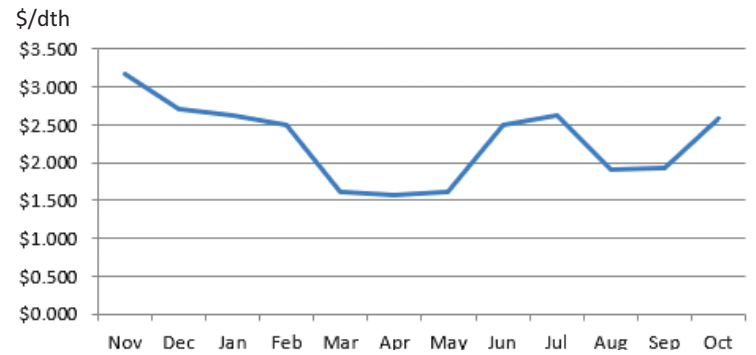


Newstracker:

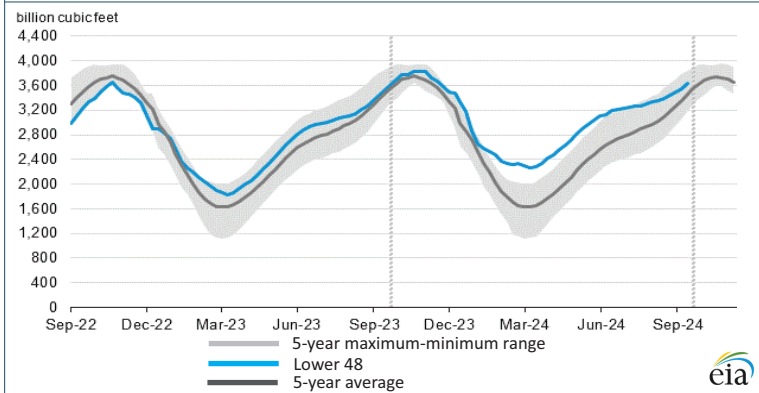
- US natural gas spot prices were mixed at major pricing locations from Wednesday, October 2, to Wednesday, October 9 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price fell 34 cents to \$2.42/MMBtu.
- The November 2024 NYMEX natural gas futures contract fell 23 cents to \$2.660/MMBtu for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging November 2024 through October 2025 futures contracts fell 12 cents to \$3.130/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices were mixed this Report Week, with LNG cargoes in East Asia declining 6 cents to a weekly average of \$13.10/MMBtu, and prices at TTF in the Netherlands increasing 20 cents to a weekly average of \$12.78/MMBtu. In the same week last year, prices were \$14.18/MMBtu in East Asia and \$13.28/MMBtu at TTF.
- Total US consumption of natural gas rose by 1.2% (0.8 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Natural gas consumption in the residential and commercial sector increased by 16.1% (1.5 Bcf/d) week over week. Natural gas consumed for power generation declined by 2.4% (0.9 Bcf/d), and consumption in the industrial sector increased by 1.2% (0.3 Bcf/d). Natural gas exports to Mexico decreased 4.4% (0.3 Bcf/d). Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities (LNG pipeline receipts) averaged 12.7 Bcf/d, or 0.3 Bcf/d higher than last week.
- The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, rose by 86 cents/MMBtu, averaging \$7.84/MMBtu for the week ending October 9. Propane prices increased 19%, while Brent crude oil prices increased 8% week over week, narrowing the propane discount to crude oil by 10%.
- For the week ending Tuesday, September 10, the natural gas rig count increased by 3 rigs from a week ago to 102 rigs. The number of oil-directed rigs decreased by 5 rigs from a week ago to 479 rigs. The total rig count, which includes 4 miscellaneous rigs, now stands at 585 rigs, 34 fewer rigs than a year ago.
- Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 82 Bcf for the week ending October 4, compared with the five-year average net injections of 96 Bcf and last year's net injections of 85 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 3,629 Bcf, which is 176 Bcf (5%) more than the five-year average and 124 Bcf (4%) more than last year at this time.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Nov 2023 - Oct 2024:



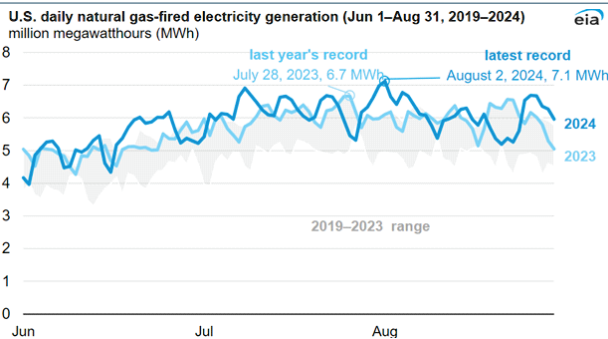
Working natural gas in underground storage as of Oct. 4, 2024



Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Nov24-Oct25:

Process Load-weighted \$3.130/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.116
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$3.117/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.146

US natural gas-fired electricity generation set new daily records in summer 2024:



U.S. natural gas-fired power plants generated more than 7 million megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity on August 2, 2024, according to our Hourly Electric Grid Monitor, making up almost half of all electricity generated in the contiguous United States that day. On August 2, 2024, 7.1 million MWh of natural gas-fired electricity was generated in the United States, 6.8% more than the previous summer's record set on July 28, 2023. Nine out of the ten days with the most U.S. natural gas-fired electricity generation on record occurred in the summer of 2024; of those, six occurred in August 2024. Overall electricity generation for the summer (June–August) of 2024 was up by 3% from summer 2023. The daily average for natural gas-fired electricity generation for the summer also increased 3% to 5.9 million MWh. Reasons for increased U.S. natural gas-fired electricity generation included hotter weather, low natural gas prices, the addition of new

combined-cycle generating capacity, and increased generator capacity factors. Over the past few years, the balance of sources of electricity generation in the United States—especially in the summer—has shifted to more renewables and natural gas and less coal. As electric generation capacity from renewable sources grows, natural gas is used increasingly to balance the intermittent nature of electricity produced from wind and solar. Since 2014, the share of U.S. electricity generation from natural gas in the summer has increased every year except 2021, increasing from 29% in 2014 to 45% in 2024.

“Reading isn't good for a ballplayer. Not good for his eyes. If my eyes went bad even a little bit I couldn't hit home runs. So I gave up reading.” -Babe Ruth¹