

Newstracker:

-US natural gas spot prices fell at most locations from Wednesday, November 26, to Wednesday, December 4 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot fell 52 cents to \$2.83/MMBtu.


-The December 2024 NYMEX natural gas futures contract expired on Tuesday, November 26 at \$3.431/MMBtu. The January 2025 NYMEX contract price fell 16 cents to \$3.204/MMBtu for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging January 2025 through December 2025 futures contracts fell 8 cents to \$3.161/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices increased this Report Week, as LNG cargoes in East Asia rose 9 cents to a weekly average of \$15.06/MMBtu, and prices at TTF in the Netherlands climbing 24 cents to a weekly average of \$14.82/MMBtu. In the same week last year, prices were \$16.10/MMBtu in East Asia and \$12.91/MMBtu at TTF.

-Total US consumption of natural gas rose by 19.3% (17.4 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Natural gas consumed in the residential and commercial sector increased by 41.1% (13.2 Bcf/d). Natural gas consumed for power generation increased by 9.4% (3.1 Bcf/d), and consumption in the industrial sector increased by 4.4% (1.1 Bcf/d). Natural gas exports to Mexico increased 0.5% (less than 0.1 Bcf/d). Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities averaged 14.5 Bcf/d, or 0.5 Bcf/d higher than last week.

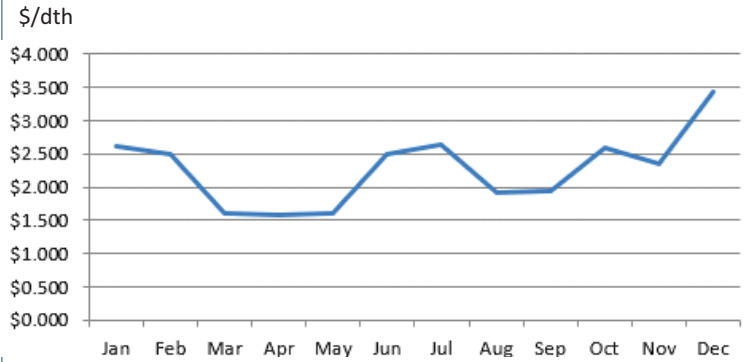
-The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, fell by 4 cents/MMBtu, averaging \$7.54/MMBtu for the week ending December 4. Propane prices decreased 4%, and Brent crude oil prices decreased 1% week over week, widening the propane discount to crude oil by 5%.

-For the week ending Tuesday, November 26, the natural gas rig count increased by 1 rig from a week ago to 100. The number of oil-directed rigs decreased by 2 to 477. The total rig count, which includes 5 miscellaneous rigs, now stands at 582, 43 fewer rigs than last year at this time.

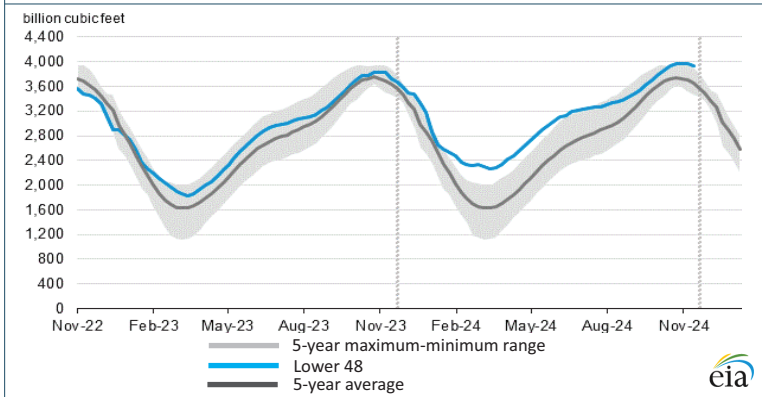
-Net natural gas withdrawals from storage totaled 30 Bcf for the week ending November 29, compared with the five-year average net withdrawals of 47 Bcf and last year's net withdrawals of 81 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 3,937 Bcf, which is 284 Bcf (8%) more than the five-year average and 185 Bcf (5%) more than last year at this time.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Jan 2024 - Dec 2024:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of Nov. 29, 2024

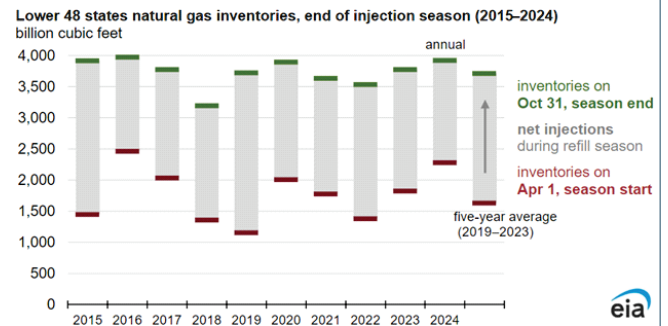


Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Jan25-Dec25:

Process Load-weighted \$3.161/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.079
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$3.177/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.096

US inventories enter the winter with the most natural gas since 2016:

Working natural gas in storage in the Lower 48 states ended the natural gas injection season with 3,922 billion cubic feet (Bcf). US inventories are starting winter 2024–25 with the most natural gas since 2016. Inventories are currently 6% above the five-year (2019–23) average, despite less-than-average injections into storage throughout the entire injection season, which runs April 1 through October 31. Less natural gas than the five-year average was injected in nearly every week during the 2024 injection season, in part because starting inventories were relatively full. Natural gas inventories in the Lower 48 states at the end of March 2024 (the end of withdrawal season) totaled 2,282 Bcf, 25% more than at the same time in 2023 and 40% more than the five-year average for March. This enabled storage operators to reach their end-of-season targets with smaller natural gas injections. Low natural gas prices in 2024 encouraged producers to curtail production, which also reduced natural gas available for injections. Net injections into natural gas storage during the injection season totaled 1,640 Bcf, 21% less than the five-year average. Weekly injections ranged from a maximum of 96 Bcf in late May to 10 Bcf in mid-July. Although natural gas is typically injected into storage in the summer, withdrawals occasionally occur, particularly in the Pacific and South Central regions. The U.S. South Central region has exhibited a unique seasonal pattern in recent years with weekly net natural gas withdrawals following early summer injections, particularly at the salt dome facilities, to meet summer cooling demand. For the week ending August 9, withdrawals in the South Central region and Pacific region combined totaled 29 Bcf, with a net withdrawal of 6 Bcf from U.S. natural gas storage, the first net withdrawal from US storage during the summer since July 2016. Natural gas injections into storage for the weeks ending October 25 and November 1 (the last two weeks of injection season) exceeded their five-year averages, further boosting the volume of natural gas in storage.



“Show me the man you honor, and I will know what kind of man you are.” -Thomas Carlyle¹