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Energy Market Report

Report Date: April 22, 2016 Report Week: April 13, 2016 to April 20, 2016 Questions?
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News Tracker:

-Natural gas spot prices increased at most locations this Report Week (Wednesday, April 13, to Wednesday, April 20) outside of the Northeast. The Henry Hub spot price rose from \$1.98 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) to begin the Report Week to \$2.02/MMBtu to close the Report Week.

-At the New York Mercantile Exchange (Nymex), the May 2016 natural gas futures contract price also rose slightly over the Report Week, from \$2.036/MMBtu on Wednesday, April 13 to \$2.069/MMBtu on Wednesday, April 20.

- Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 7 Bcf for the week ending April 15. These injections contrast with the five-year (2011-15) average net injection of 45 Bcf, and last year's net injection of 82 Bcf during the same week. In the first two weeks of the 2016 injection season, which began on April 1, net injections into storage have totaled 4 Bcf, compared with the five-year average of 67 Bcf for the same period. As a result, the surplus in storage compared with the five-year average declined from the previous week by 38 Bcf to 811 Bcf, and the surplus compared with year-ago levels decreased by 75 Bcf to 881 Bcf.

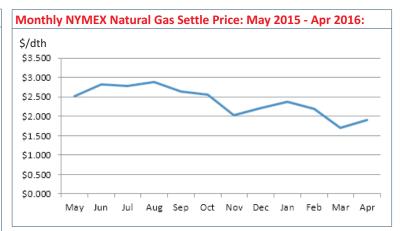
-For the week ending April 15, the natural gas rig count remained flat at 89, according to Baker Hughes data, and oil-directed rigs fell by 3 to 351. The total rig count fell by 3, and now stands at 440.

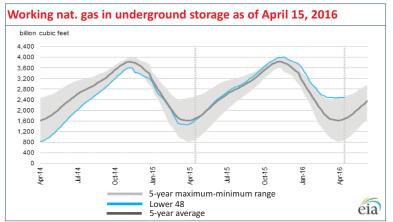
-The natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, rose by 6.7% to \$4.69/MMBtu for the week ending Friday, April 15. The prices of all components of the NGPL price rose. Isobutane, propane, butane, natural gasoline, and ethane rose by 5.7%, 5.9%, 6.2%, 7.9%, and 8.1%, respectively

-Overall consumption for the Report Week fell by 12.1% because of mild spring weather. Residential and commercial consumption fell by 30.6%. Consumption of natural gas for electric power generation rose 2.1%, and industrial consumption fell 4.1%. Pipeline exports to Mexico increased by 3.2%.

- Temperatures in the Lower 48 states averaged 50°F during the storage report week, 4% below normal and 12% below last year at this time.

Excerpted from eia





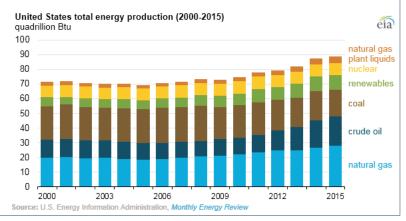
Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - May16-Apr17:

Process Load-weighted \$2.580/dth (w/w = +\$0.069)Typical Heat Load-weighted \$2.754/dth (w/w = +\$0.071)

Total US energy production increases for sixth consecutive year:

Total U.S. energy production increased for the sixth consecutive year. According to data in EIA's most recent Monthly Energy Review, energy production reached a record 89 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu), equivalent to 91% of total U.S. energy consumption. Liquid fuels production drove the increase, with an 8% increase for crude oil and a 9% increase for natural gas plant liquids. Natural gas production also increased 5%. These gains more than offset a

10% decline in coal production. The U.S. saw little change in production from nuclear electric power and renewable energy (across all sectors) in 2015. However, the U.S. saw shifts in the sources of electricity generation from renewable fuels, as declines in hydroelectric generation were mostly offset by increases in electricity generation from wind and solar. U.S. primary energy net imports declined for the 10th consecutive year. Imports rose 2%, but that increase was outpaced by a 6% increase in exports. Petroleum products accounted for 71% of U.S. primary energy exports. The fuel mix of energy exports continues to change. In 2008, the U.S. exported more than twice as much coal as natural gas. In 2015, the U.S. exported only 0.1 quadrillion Btu more coal than natural gas. Mexico accounted for almost all of the increase in natural gas exports, while coal exports fell largely as a result of lower demand in Europe and China. Natural gas exports are expected to continue growing as the United States transitions from a net importer to a net exporter of natural gas by mid-2017.



"I think I had a little influence, and if I claim credit for anything, I think I should not claim credit for knowledge, but for courage. It was not easy to contradict the great majority of the scientists, who were my only friends in a new country, having left almost everybody behind me in Hungary and in Europe." -Edward Teller¹

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¹ "Edward Teller Interview - Academy of Achievement," 2013