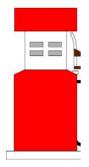
Gateway FS





Product	Month	Close	Wk. Change
Crude Oil	Jun 25	58.21	-4.060
RBOB Gas	May 25	2.0370	-0.047
NYH ULSD	May 25	2.0367	-0.090
Nat. Gas	Jun 25	3.326	+0.304

Market News: Energies closed sharply lower Wednesday on economic concerns

Several pieces of disappointing economic data, on top of expected increased OPEC+ production weighed heavily on energy today. There is also the potential for increased supply on the global market from Iran if talks continue to progress and the U.S. eases sanctions. Crude has dropped back to below \$60. Diesel futures are on the decline again today as well, down very hard post report, even with a small 900,000-barrel build vs. the expected 2.1-million-barrel draw to stocks.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

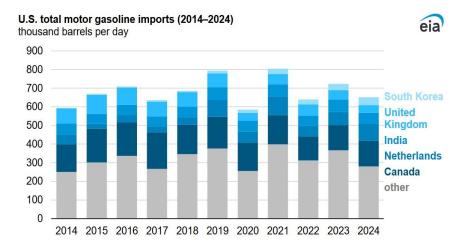
	<u>Crude</u>				<u>Gasoline</u>			Distillate Fuel				
	<u>Change</u>	Total	3-Yr.	<u>5-Yr.</u>	Change	<u>Total</u>	<u>3-Yr.</u>	<u>5-Yr.</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>3-Yr.</u>	<u>5-Yr.</u>
		Total A	Avg.	Avg.			Avg.	Avg.			Avg.	Avg.
EIA	-2.7	440.4	445	471	-4.0	225.5	226	235	0.9	107.8	110	124
Est.	+2.0			+1.5			-2.1					
Propane	Total 47.2 0.6			Midwest 10.0 0.3			Gulf Coast 30.5 0.0					
API	Crude 3.76 Cushing 0.07			G	Gasoline -3.1			Distillates -2.52				

The WTI crude contract has had a very rough month following President Trump's announcement of reciprocal tariffs. The contract dropped from \$71.39 to open the month on April 1st, to \$58.21, losing over 15%-20% of its' value.



Canada is the largest supplier of Gasoline & Distillate imports to the U.S.

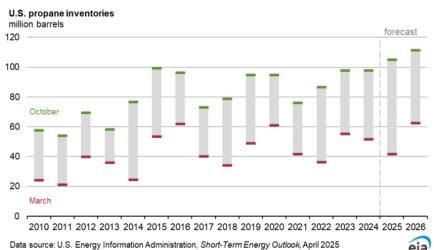
- The U.S. consumes, and imports, more gasoline than any other petroleum product.
- U.S. gasoline consumption was also unchanged from 2023-2024, but inventories fell, due to the decrease in imports last year.
- Canada is the primary source of gasoline for states in the northeastern U.S., and some other markets to a lesser extent.
- Canada also provides distillate imports to the northeastern U.S. for transportation fuel and home heating oil, with 95% of the United States distillate fuel oil imports coming from Canada in 2024.



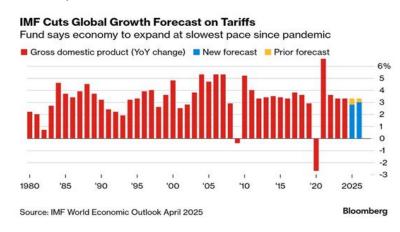
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Monthly

Why it matters: Canada is an important source of petroleum supplies in the northeastern United States, as infrastructure constraints limit the U.S.'s ability to supply fuels to all parts of the country. Canada's newly elected Prime Minister, Mark Carney and President Trump will both be motivated to defend their respective countries interests and needs as they work through trade negotiations. Trump and Carney have already agreed to meet and are expected to begin discussions to develop both of the new administrations' relationship.

As the propane market pushes into a refill season, a fresh look at LP stockpiles is warranted.



- •Although LP inventories at the end of the 2024-2025 winter heating season appear to have bottomed at a three-year low just above 43M bbls this month, where inventories could be at the start of this year's drying and winter heating season could help determine how LP prices could move in the coming months.
- However, current projections by the DOE see a different inventory picture due to an expected reduction in Chinese propane imports from the potential effects of Chinese propane purchases of US fuel from tariffs.
- •In the DOE's latest Short Term Energy Outlook forecast, this factor translates to LP inventories climbing by 60-65M bbls to ~102M bbls.
- A level that if reached points toward ample
- stockpiles ahead of the primary demand seasons.
- If strong builds in inventories in the coming months bear the DOE's forecast out, propane prices could witness a softer price environment than expected, which could provide an attractive procurement opportunity for purchases this Summer.



Slower global economic growth this year could reduce oil & fuel demands.

• The International Monetary Fund (IMF) significantly reduced its economic growth forecasts for 2025 and 2026, citing the impact of tariffs, now at a 100-year high, increasing trade tensions, and elevated levels of uncertainty about future policies as the primary factor behind the projected slowdown in growth. Global economic growth in 2025, according to the IMF's latest forecast, is expected to drop to 2.8%, down 0.5% from its previous forecast.