Giant Capital

Monthly Report

September 2026

1.0 Market and Portfolio Commentary

1.1 Macro Industry Commentary

US Henry Hub prompt gas increased modestly in September. The prompt was $2.93/mmbtu at close on 31 August and $3.03/mmbtu at close on 30 September. Calendar 2026 began September at $3.17/mmbtu and ended the month at $3.20/mmbtu.

Over the quarter from 30 June to 30 September, Henry Hub prompt fell as the contract entered the shoulder autumn season; balance of 2026 and 2027 prices fell by 6% and 7% respectively, while 2028 and 2029 and beyond saw modest gains.

Henry Hub Prices ($/mmbtu)	30 / 06 / 2026	30 / 09 / 2026	Change (%)
Prompt	$3.28	$3.03	-8%
2026	$3.41	$3.20	-6%
2027	$3.46	$3.21	-7%
2028	$3.66	$3.73	+2%
2029	$3.62	$3.70	+2%

Ongoing conflict in the Middle East and the resulting disruption to global oil supply led oil prices to increase substantially over the quarter, from 30 June to 30 September prices for 2026 increased by 23% to $88.74/bbl, 2027 by 15% to 79.05/bbl, 2028 by 8% to $67.81 and longer tenors by 4%.

The latest Baker Hughes rig count data follows. From the beginning of June to the end of September US total land rigs rose by 19 from 567 to 586. Total oil rigs rose by 11 from 445 to 456, gas rigs rose by 7 from 126 to 133. Oil and gas rig totals include 10 offshore and 2 inland water rigs working at the end of September.

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Baker Hughes

NORTH AMERICA Rotary Rig Count

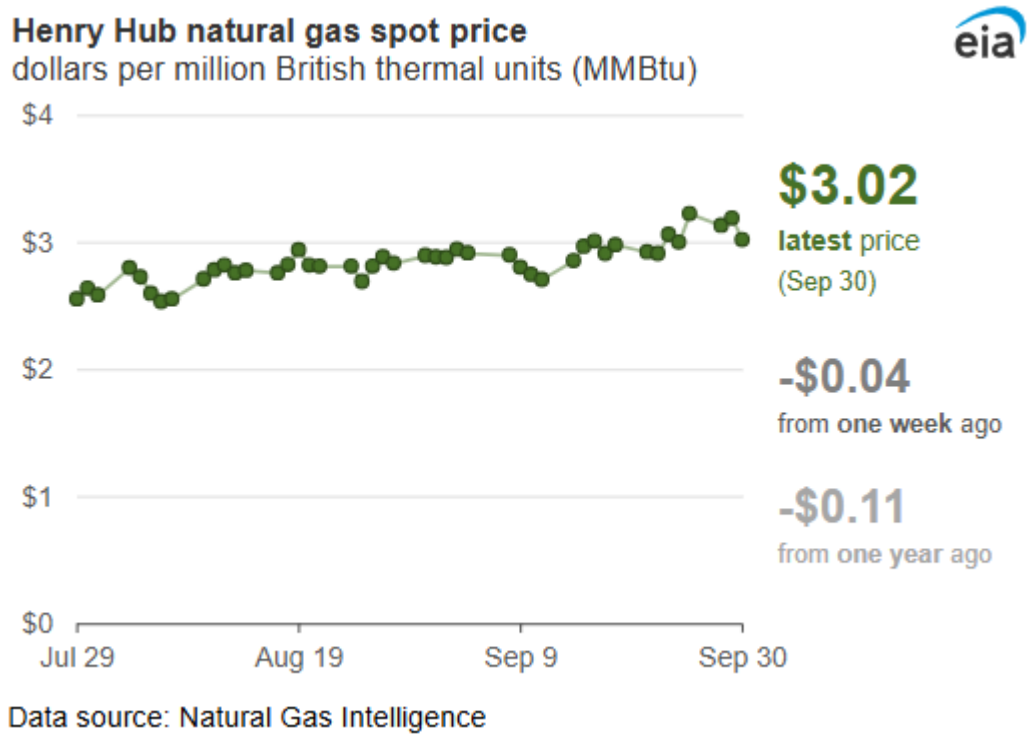
02/10/2026

Location	Week	+/-	Week	+/-	YearAgo
Inland Waters	2	-1	3	-1	3
Land	586	-2	588	55	531
Offshore	10	2	8	-5	15
United States Total	**598**	**-1**	**599**	**49**	**549**
Gulf of Mexico	**8**	**2**	**6**	**-2**	**10**
Canada	**216**	**8**	**208**	**26**	**190**
North America	**814**	**7**	**807**	**75**	**739**
U.S. Breakout Information	**This Week**	**+/-**	**Last Week**	**+/-**	**Year Ago**
Gas	133	-2	135	15	118
Oil	456	1	455	34	422
Miscellaneous	9	0	9	0	9
Directional	42	0	42	-16	58
Horizontal	540	-1	541	61	479
Vertical	15	0	15	3	12

Gas Market

Henry Hub prompt prices were steady at around $3/mmbtu throughout the third quarter (Figure 1).

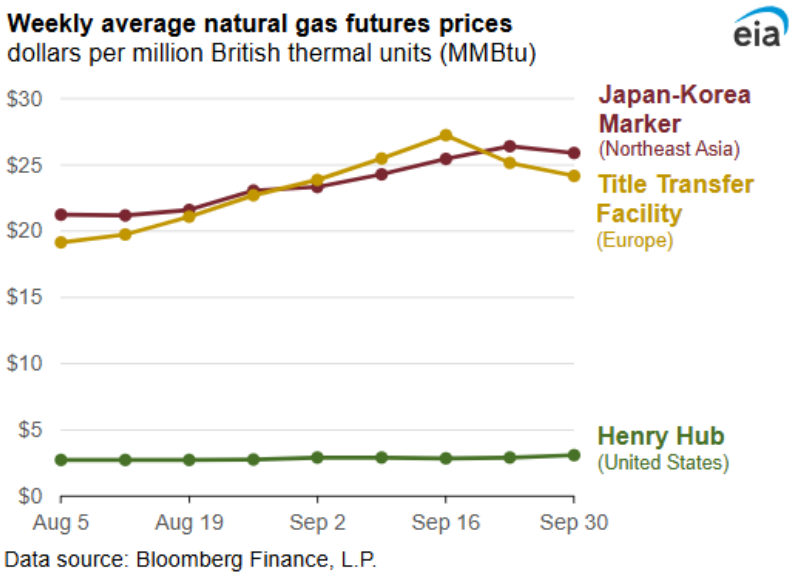
Figure 1: Henry Hub Natural Gas Spot Price (Source: EIA)



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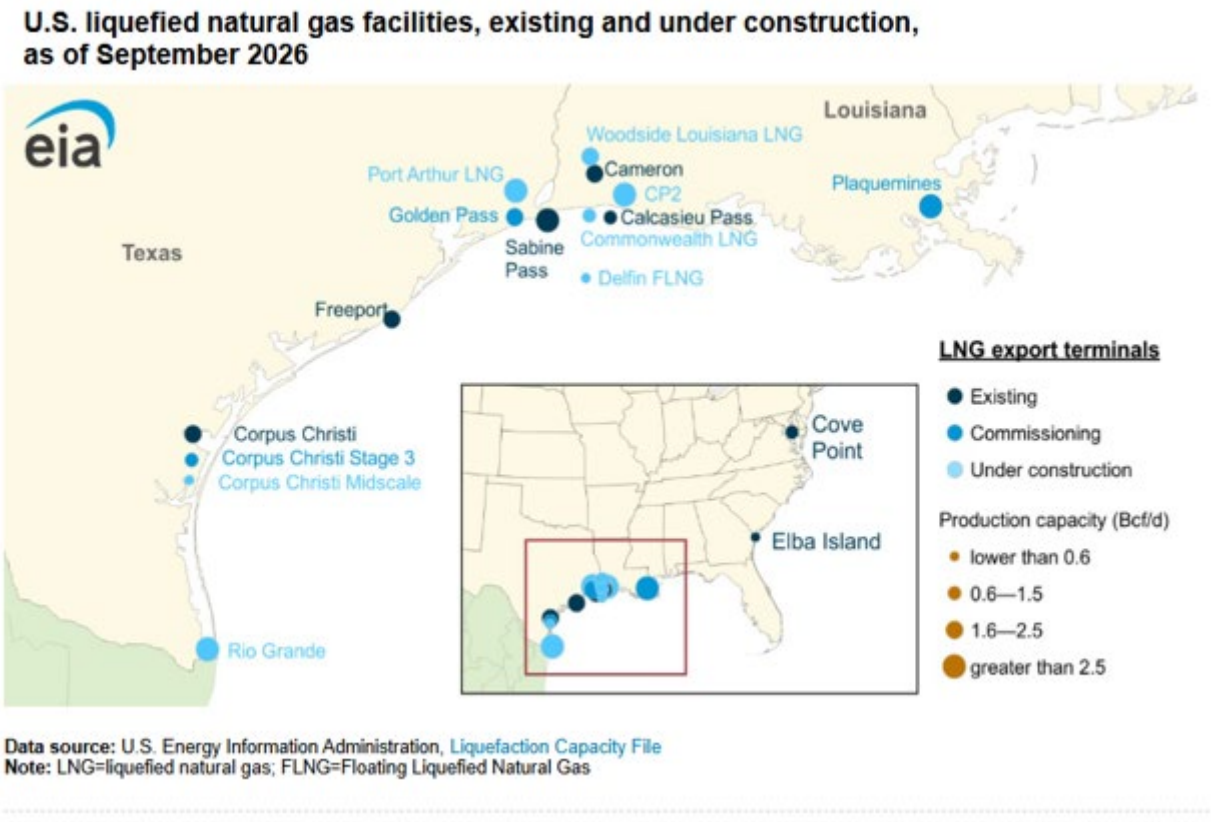
JKM and TTF climbed with ongoing disruption to international LNG supply (Figure 5). During the week ended 30 September, TTF averaged $24.81/mmbtu while JKM averaged $25.89/mmbtu.

Figure 2: Weekly Average Natural Gas Futures Prices (Source: EIA)



On 28 August, Cheniere Energy completed its Corpus Christi Liquefaction Stage 3 Project in Texas. The Corpus Christi LNG Terminal in Texas now has peak capacity of 3.9 bcf/d, second in US facility size to the Sabine Pass Terminal in Louisiana which has peak capacity of 4.6 bcf/d (Figure 3).

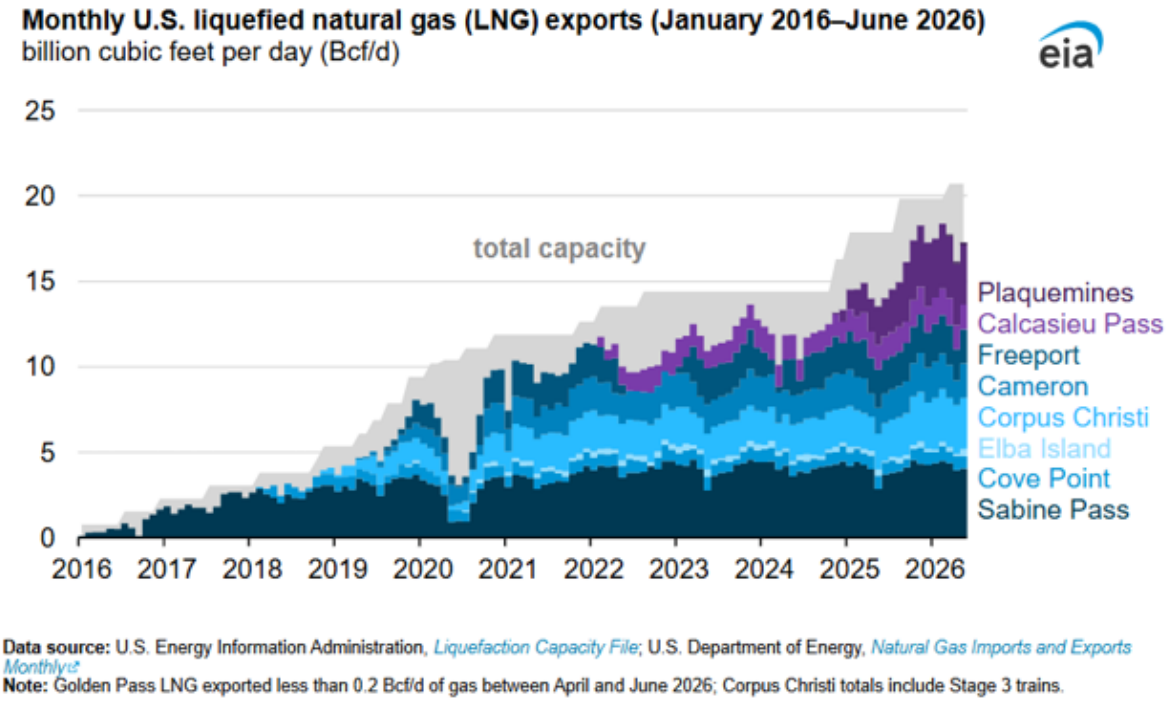
Figure 3: US LNG Facilities (Source: EIA)



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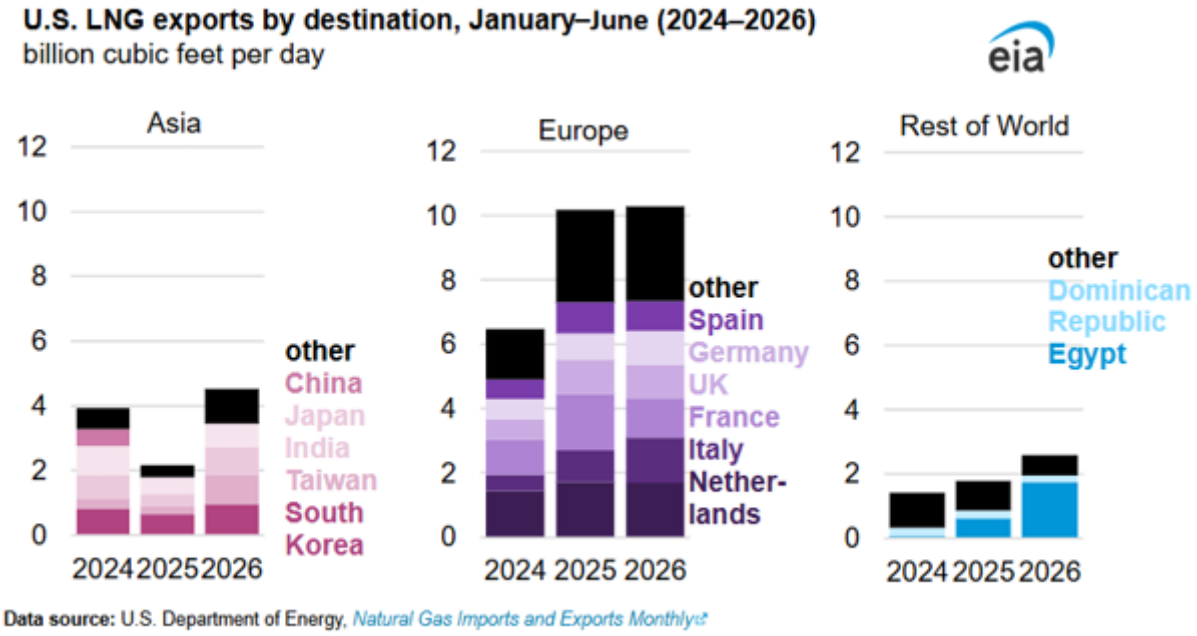
US LNG exports averaged 17.4 bcf/d in the first six months of 2026, 23% more than the same period in 2025, based on EIA data (Figure 4). The EIA estimates that US LNG exports will average 17.3 bcf/d in the second half of 2026 before rising to 18.7 bcf/d in the first half of 2027.

Figure 4: Monthly US LNG Exports (Source: EIA))



Market disruptions from the closure of the Strait of Hormuz contributed to a doubling of US LNG shipments to Asia in 1H26 compared to last year. Exports to Europe and the rest of the world also increased over the prior comparable period (Figure 5).

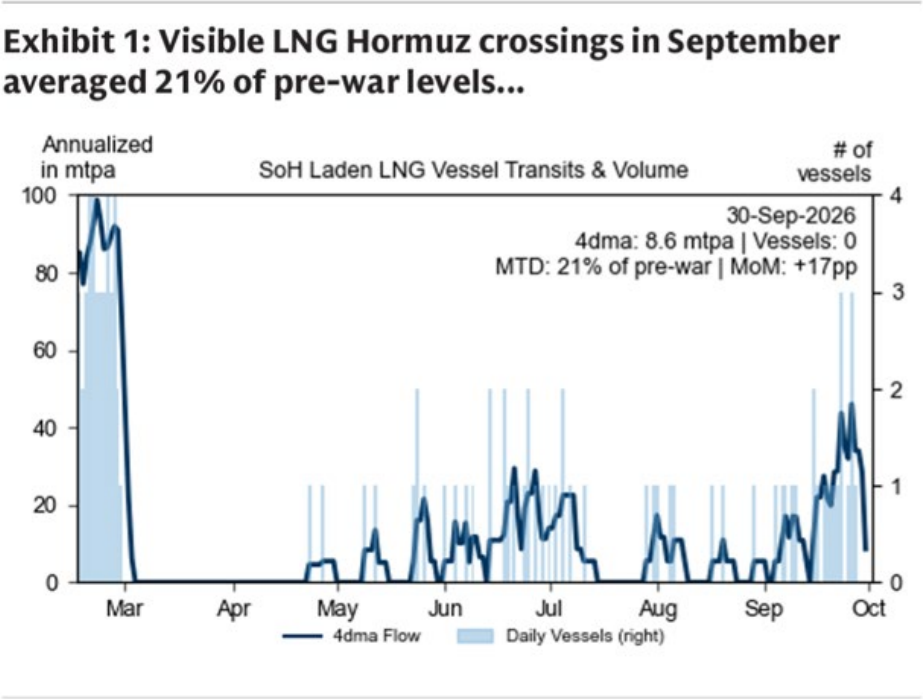
Figure 5: US LNG Exports by Destination, January-June (Source: EIA)



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Visible crossings of the Strait of Hormuz by vessels carrying LNG averaged 21% of pre-war levels in September, up from 4% in August (Figure 6).

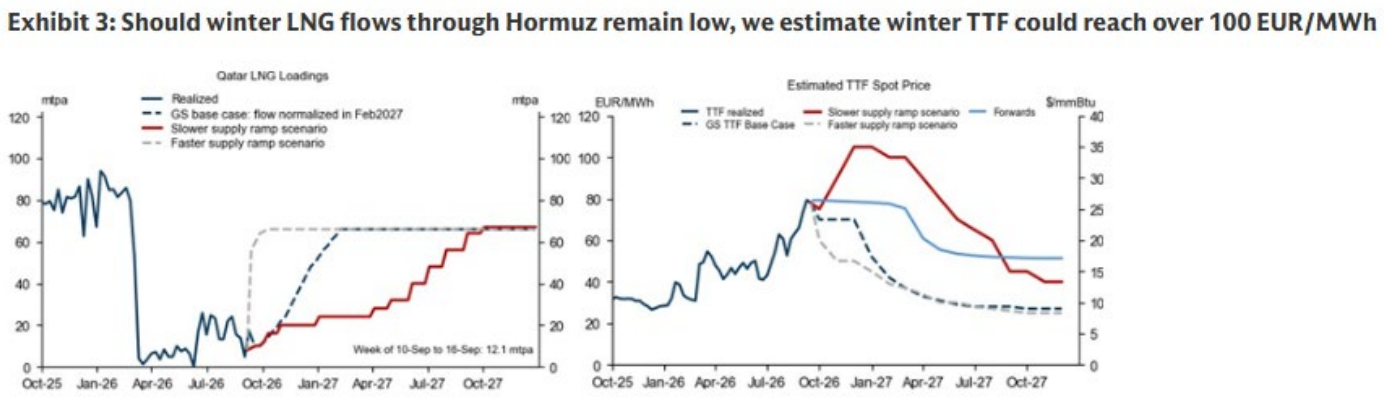
Figure 6: SoH Laden LNG Vessel Transits and Volume (Source: Kpler, via GS



Source: Kpler, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

If supply of LNG from the Persian Gulf remains at current levels, Goldman estimates that winter TTF prices could reach over 100 EUR/MWh ($34/mmbtu) (Figure 7). Goldman's base case is for TTF to remain at around current levels of 70 EUR/MWh ($24/mmbtu) assuming a gradual increase in Qatari LNG supply up to 66% of normal by January 2027. Adapting exports of LNG to current circumstances is slower than for oil because of the risk of transporting a fuel that generates higher heat in combustion and the technical challenges of executing LNG ship-to-ship transfers outside the Strait of Hormuz

Figure 7: Qatar LNG Loadings and Estimated TTF Spot Price (Source: Kpler, via GS))

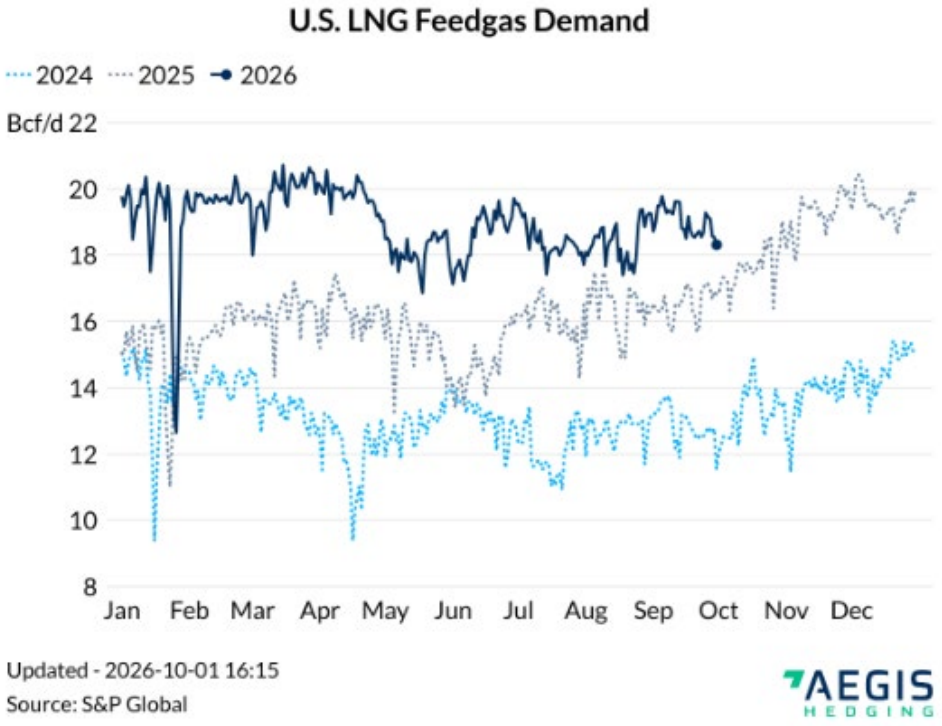


Source: Kpler, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

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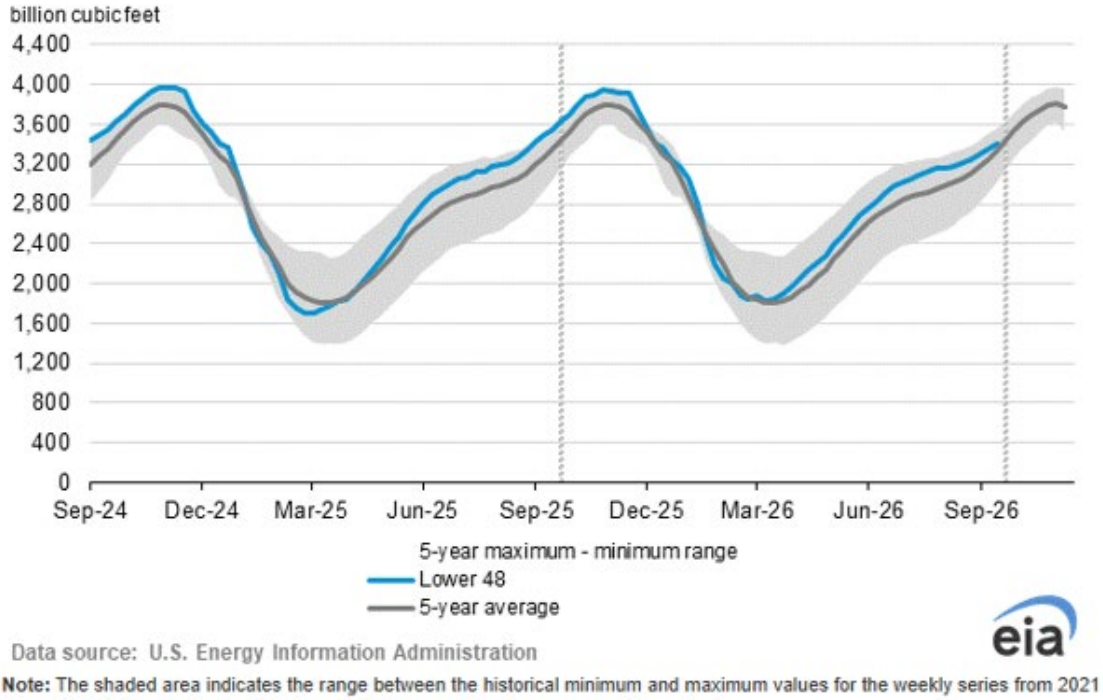
US LNG feedgas demand has remained below the rates achieved in 1Q26 because of both scheduled and unscheduled facility maintenance (Figure 8).

Figure 8: US LNG Feedgas Demand (Source: EIA))



Working gas in storage was 3.415 bcf as of 25 September 2026, according to EIA estimates. Stocks were 138bcf less than last year at this time and 79bcf above the five-year average of 3,415 bcf (Figure 9).

Figure 9: US Working Natural Gas in Underground Storage (Source: EIA))



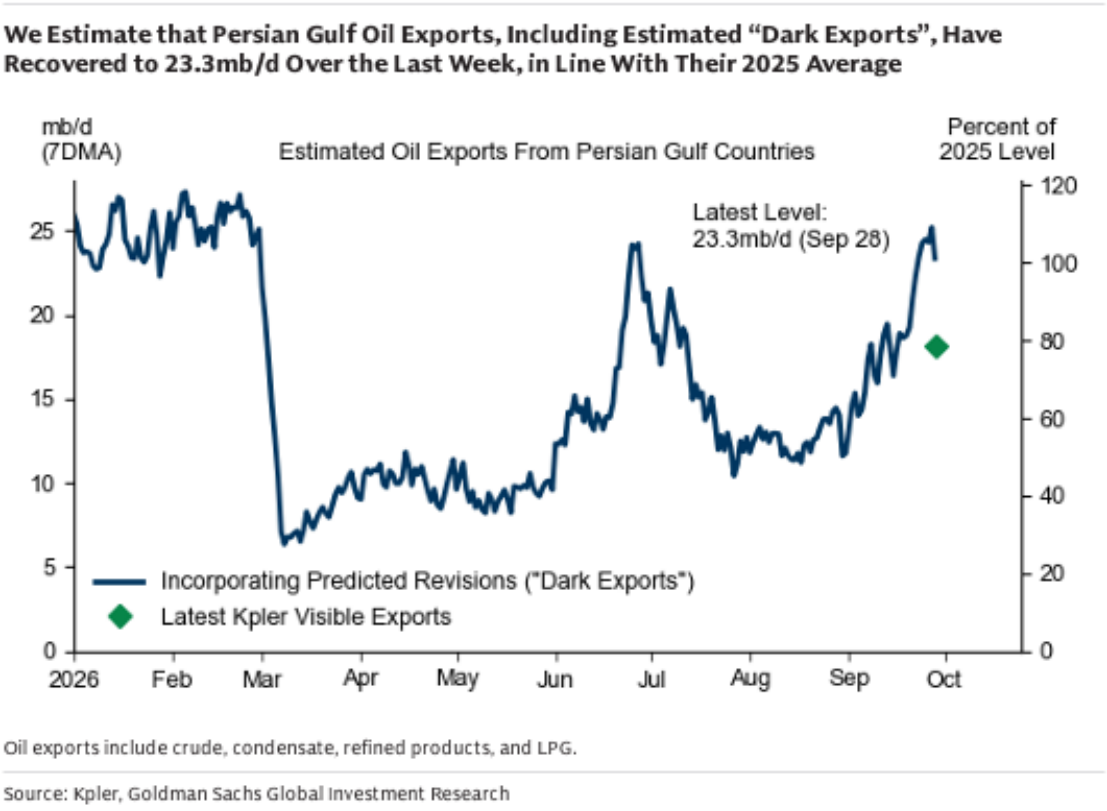
Note: The shaded area indicates the range between the historical minimum and maximum values for the weekly series from 2021 through 2025. The dashed vertical lines indicate current and year-ago weekly periods.

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Oil Market

Conflict in the Middle East and the resulting disruption to international energy supply continues. Over the course of September Goldman Sachs estimates that Persian Gulf oil exports doubled to reach 23.3mmbbld (Figure 10). This includes a large volume of Hormuz exports by means of ship-to-ship transfers. While this method has increased exports, it does reduce efficiency and add material transport cost. Despite the recovery in Gulf exports, crude oil prices remain elevated due to worries about renewed potential escalation damaging more energy infrastructure.

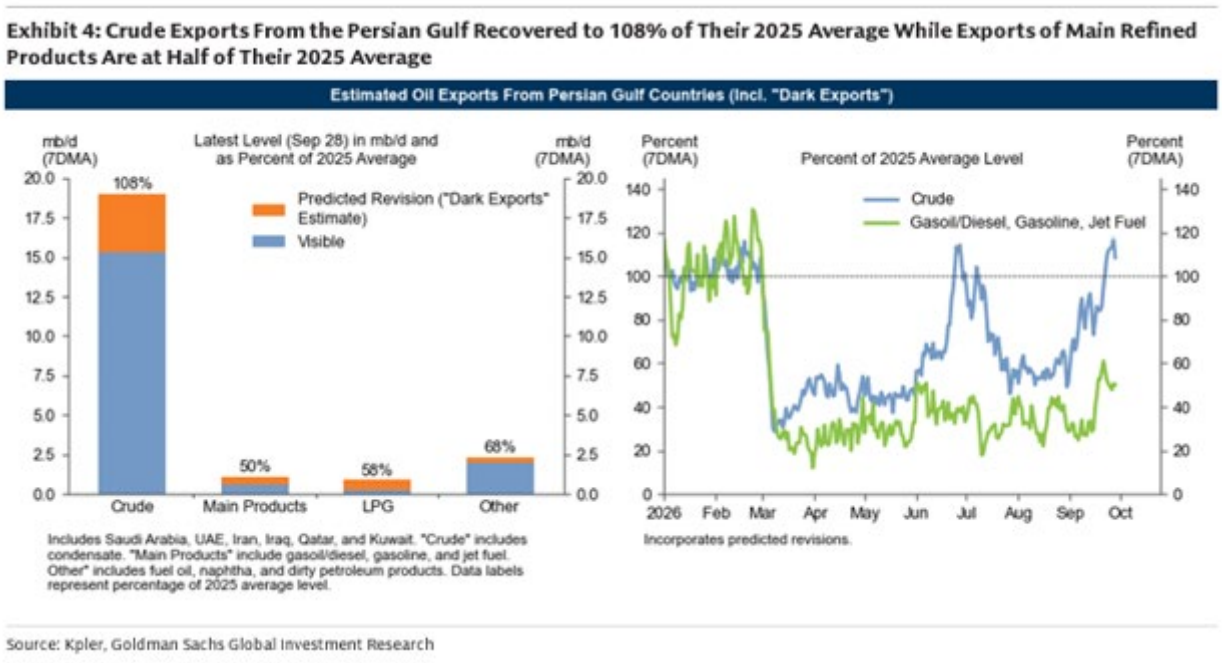
Figure 10: Estimated Oil Supply from Persian Gulf Countries (Source: various, via GS)



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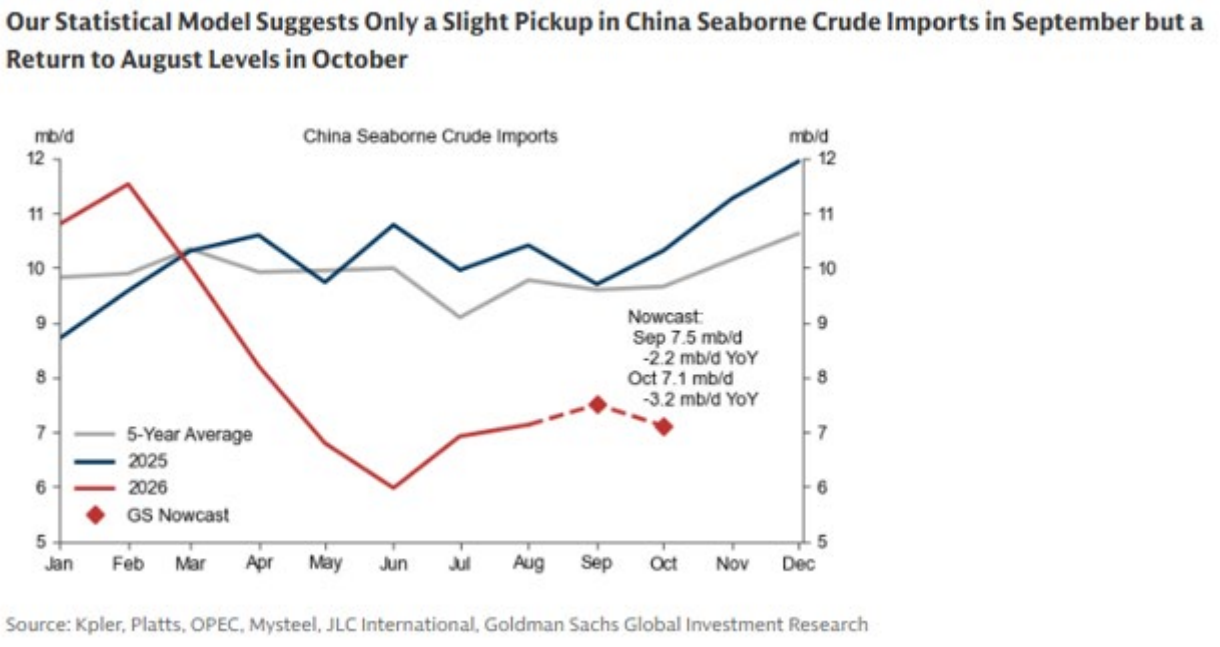
Exports of refined products and LPG have also increased in recent weeks, however the main products (diesel, gasoline and jet fuel) remain at about half of their 2025 average because of both infrastructure damage and the higher risk of crossing the Strait of Hormuz with cargo of highly flammable refined products (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Estimated Oil and Products Exports from Persian Gulf Countries (Source: various, via GS)



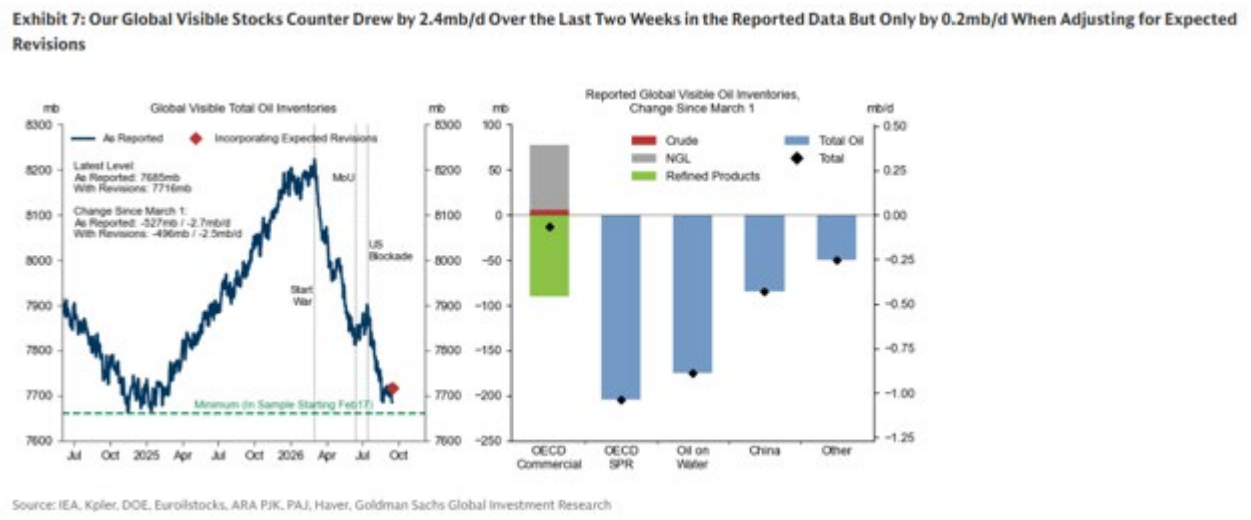
A sharp decline in China's crude imports has helped stabilise the oil market over the last six months, with China relying on power, coal and its large crude inventories to meet domestic energy demand. Persian Gulf oil exports to China remain about 6mmbbld (25%) below pre-war levels (Figure 12). If China's oil consumption returned to pre-conflict levels before the security situation is resolved, oil prices would likely move materially higher.

Figure 12: China September Crude Imports (Source: various, via GS)



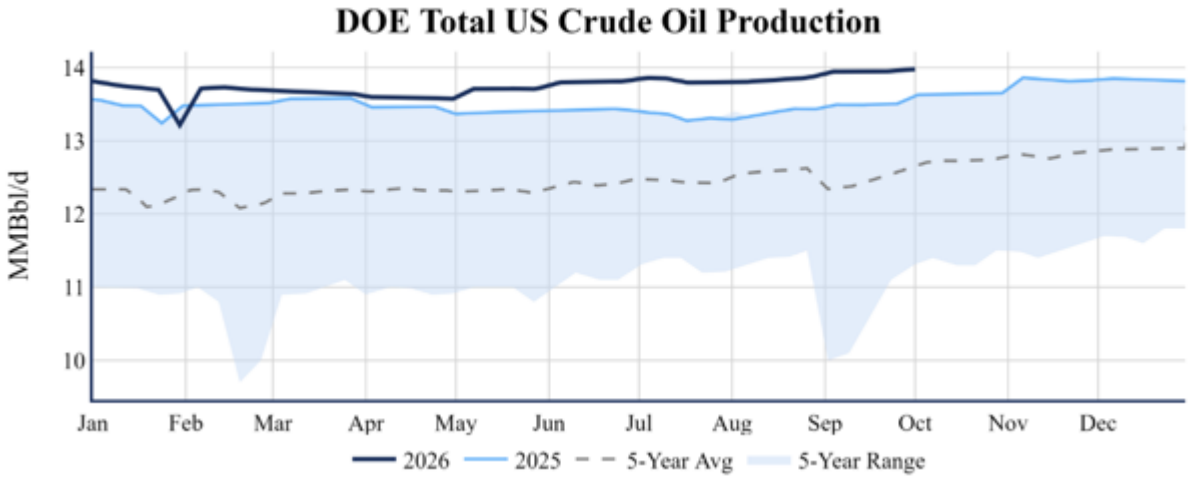
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Figure 13: Global Visible Oil Inventories (Source: various, via GS))

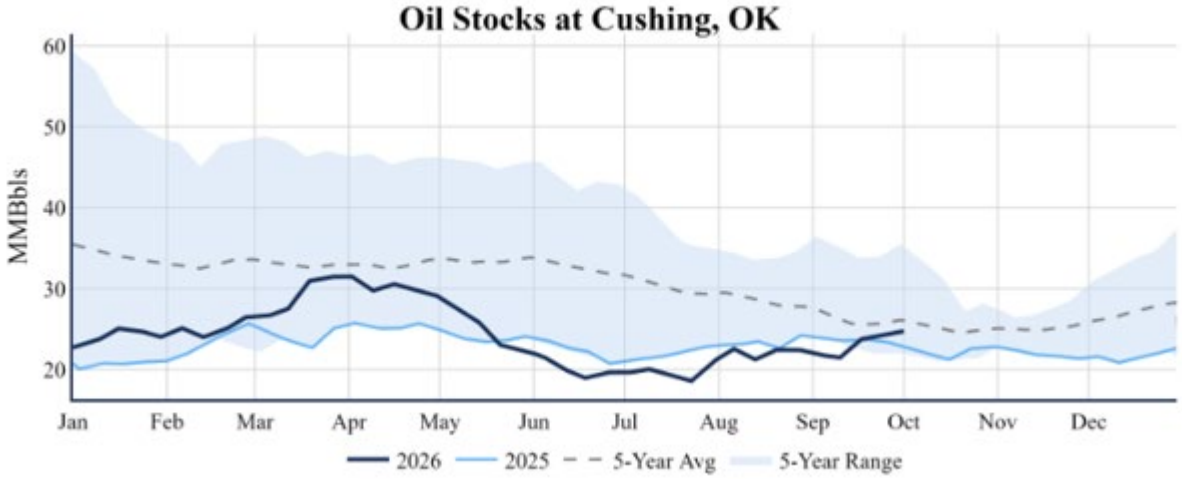


Total US crude oil production as compiled by the US Department of Energy is the highest in 5-years at 14mmbbld (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Total US Crude Oil Production (Source: Dept of Energy)

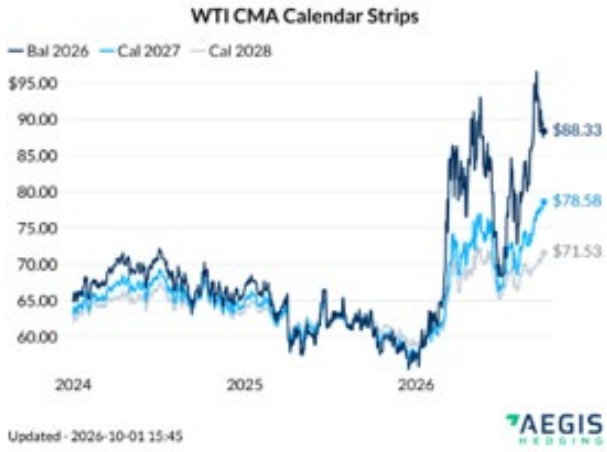


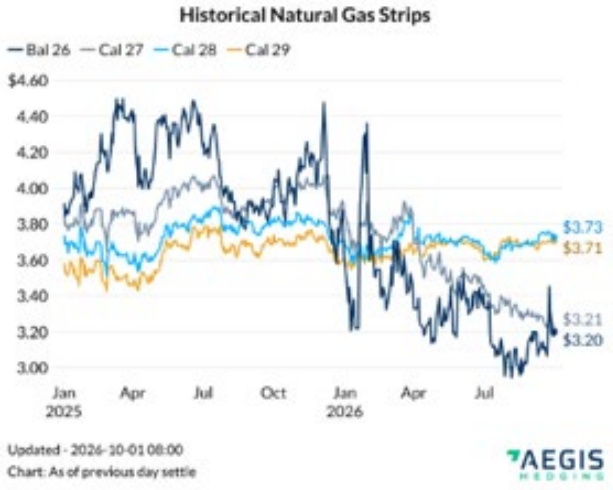
Strong domestic production has allowed oil stocks at Cushing, OK (the WTI contract delivery location) to recover. They now sit only modestly below the 5-year average (Figure 15).

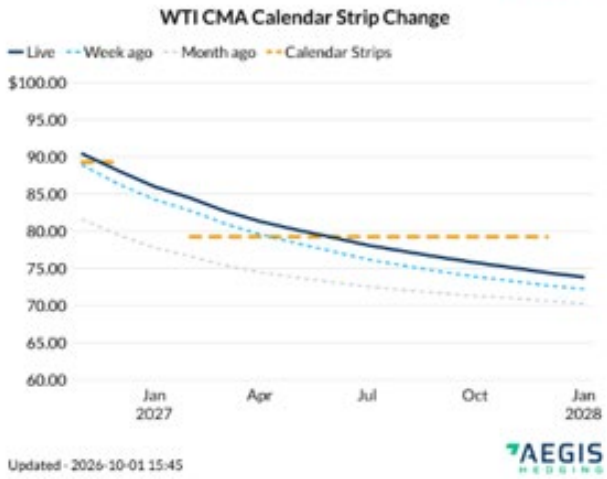


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Gas and Oil Prices 1 October 2026







Natural Gas Basis Swap Pricing

	prompt	Winter 26/27	Summer 27	Winter 27/28	Summer 28
Henry Hub Fixed	$3.026	$3.268	$2.981	3.968	3
Panhandle East	-$0.700	$-0.169	$-0.501	-0.170	-1
Eastern Gas South	-$1.588	$-0.605	$-0.818	-0.626	-1
Waha	-$1.163	$-1.182	$-1.687	-2.057	-2
TETCO M3	-$1.590	$1.830	$-0.660	1.986	-1
Houston Ship Channel	-$0.428	$-0.413	$-0.368	-0.334	-0
Columbia Gulf Mainline	-$0.368	$-0.241	$-0.288	-0.264	-0
NGPL TXOK	-$0.485	$-0.398	$-0.342	-0.329	-0

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