

Newstracker:

-US natural gas spot prices fell at most major pricing locations from Wednesday, August 13, to Wednesday, August 20 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price fell 11 cents to \$2.81/MMBtu.

-The September 2025 NYMEX natural gas futures contract fell 8 cents to \$2.752/MMBtu for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging September 2025 through August 2026 futures contracts declined 7 cents to \$3.501/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices fell this Report Week, with LNG cargoes in East Asia falling 58 cents to a weekly average of \$11.35/MMBtu, and prices at TTF in the Netherlands decreasing 40 cents to a weekly average of \$10.78/MMBtu. In the same week last year, prices were \$13.90/MMBtu in East Asia and \$12.60/MMBtu at TTF.

-Total US consumption of natural gas rose by 0.2% (0.2 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Natural gas consumed for power generation rose by 1.0% (0.5 Bcf/d) week over week, with warmer temperatures observed across the country. Consumption in the industrial sector decreased by 0.3% (0.1 Bcf/d) week over week, and consumption in the residential and commercial sector declined by 2.7% (0.2 Bcf/d). Natural gas exports to Mexico decreased 2.6% (0.2 Bcf/d). Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities averaged 15.5 Bcf/d, or 1.3 Bcf/d lower than last week.

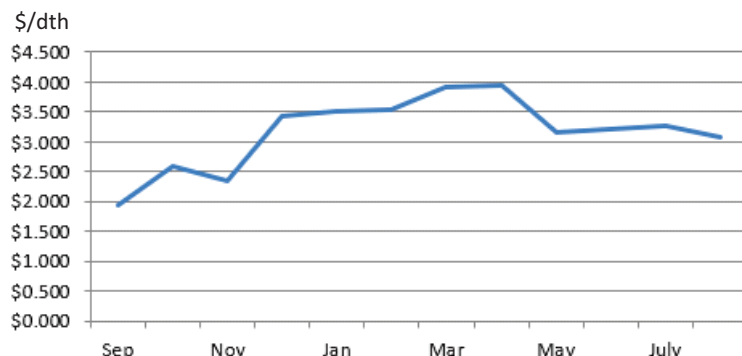
-The average total supply of natural gas rose by 0.4% (0.5 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Dry natural gas production grew by 0.6% (0.7 Bcf/d) to average 107.4 Bcf/d, and average net imports from Canada decreased by 3.5% (0.2 Bcf/d) from last week.

-For the week ending Tuesday, August 12, the natural gas rig count decreased by 1 rig from a week ago to 122 rigs. The number of oil-directed rigs increased by 1 rig to 412 rigs. The total rig count, which includes 5 miscellaneous rigs, now stands at 539 rigs, 50 fewer rigs than at this time last year.

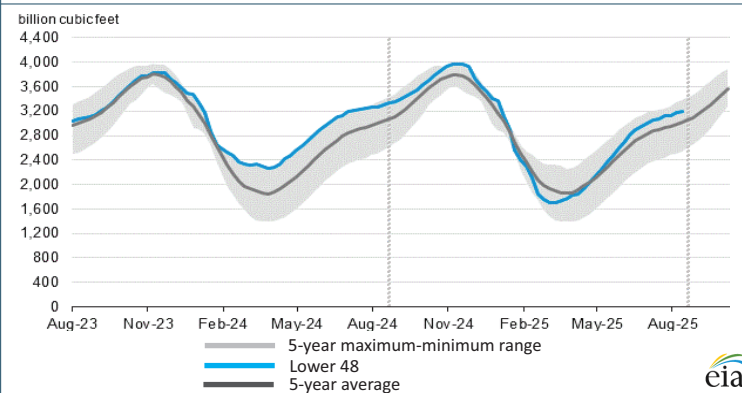
-Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 13 Bcf for the week ending August 15, compared with the five-year average net injections of 35 Bcf and last year's net injections of 29 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 3,199 Bcf, which is 174 Bcf (6%) more than the five-year average and 95 Bcf (3%) lower than last year at this time.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Sep 2024 - Aug 2025:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of August 15, 2025

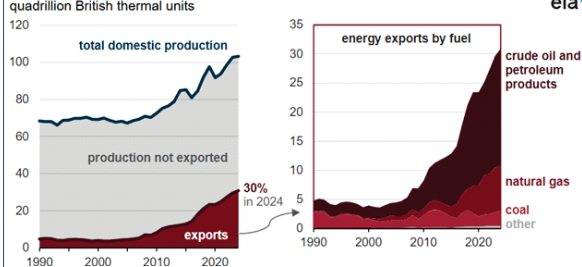


Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Sep25-Aug26:

Process Load-weighted \$3.501/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.074
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$3.308/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.097

The United States exported 30% of the energy it produced in 2024:

U.S. primary energy production and exports (1990-2024)



In 2024, the US exported 55% of its domestic crude oil and natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) production either directly as crude oil or as processed petroleum products such as propane, distillate fuel oil, and motor gasoline. During the past decade, US crude oil and NGPL production as well as crude oil and petroleum products exports grew rapidly, outpacing modest domestic petroleum demand growth and declining US imports. Most of the petroleum exports growth went to countries in Europe and Asia, which was facilitated by several factors: The US removed restrictions on crude oil exports in 2016, domestic exporting infrastructure expanded as global demand increased, Europe banned seaborne crude oil imports from Russia in 2022, the US exported about 20% of its dry natural gas production in 2024, during the past decade, US natural gas production and exports grew faster than domestic demand and imports, most US export growth during the past decade

went to countries in Europe and Asia, in part because of expanded domestic LNG export capacity and increased European demand following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, which reduced natural gas shipped to Europe from Russia. US coal exports account for a larger share of a shrinking market, and in 2024, the US exported about 25% of its coal production. During the past decade, US coal production, consumption, and imports declined as operators retired many domestic coal electric power plants. US coal exports to countries in Asia and Africa increased, and exports to Europe declined. In 2024, Mexico was the top destination for US exports of both crude oil and petroleum products as well as natural gas. India was the top destination for US coal exports. With its large storage and regional trading hub located in Rotterdam, the Netherlands was a top five destination for US petroleum, natural gas, and coal in 2024, but those exports may later be sent to other countries in and around Europe.

"You can't outexercise a poor diet." -unattributed¹