

Newstracker:

-US natural gas spot prices fell at most major pricing locations from Wednesday, September 17, to Wednesday, September 24 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price fell 32 cents to \$2.88/MMBtu.

-The October 2025 NYMEX natural gas futures contract fell 24 cents to \$2.858/MMBtu for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging October 2025 through September 2026 futures contracts declined 16 cents to \$3.596/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices decreased this Report Week, with LNG cargoes in East Asia falling 5 cents to a weekly average of \$11.35/MMBtu, and prices at TTF in the Netherlands falling 4 cents to a weekly average of \$11.14/MMBtu. In the same week last year, prices were \$13.03/MMBtu in East Asia and \$11.54/MMBtu at TTF.

-Total US consumption of natural gas rose by 2.5% (1.7 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Natural gas consumed for power generation rose by 4.3% (1.7 Bcf/d) week over week, as warmer weather moved across the Mid-Continent and Northeast regions. Industrial sector consumption remained essentially unchanged, averaging 22.1 Bcf/d, and consumption in the residential and commercial sector increased by 0.7% (0.1 Bcf/d). Natural gas exports to Mexico increased 11.6% (0.7 Bcf/d). Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities averaged 16.3 Bcf/d, or 0.1 Bcf/d higher than last week.

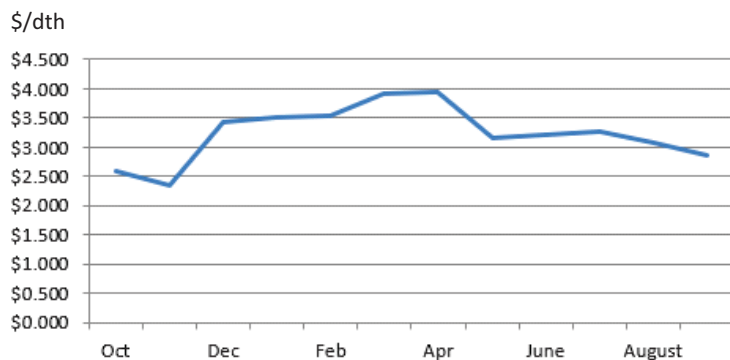
-The average total supply of natural gas fell by 0.1% (0.1 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Dry natural gas production decreased by 0.3% (0.3 Bcf/d) to average 106.7 Bcf/d, and average net imports from Canada increased by 3.7% (0.2 Bcf/d) from last week.

-For the week ending Tuesday, September 16, the natural gas rig count remained unchanged at 118 rigs. The number of oil-directed rigs increased by 2 rigs to 418 rigs. The total rig count, which includes 6 miscellaneous rigs, now stands at 542 rigs, 46 fewer than at this time last year.

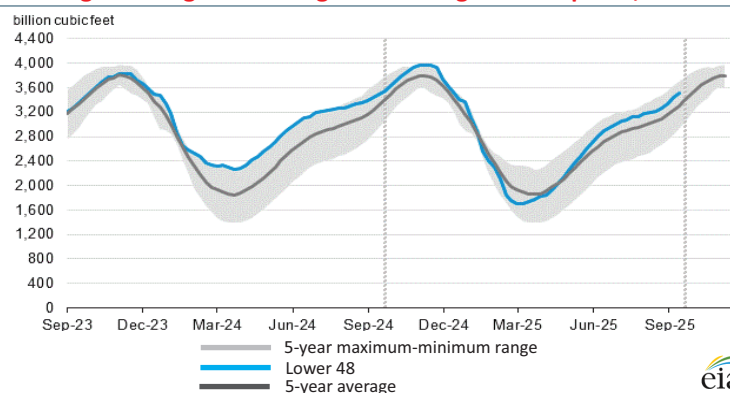
-Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 75 Bcf for the week ending September 19, compared with the five-year average net injections of 76 billion cubic feet (Bcf) and last year's net injections of 49 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 3,508 Bcf, which is 203 Bcf (6%) more than the five-year average and 22 Bcf (1%) more than last year at this time.

Excerpted from 

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



Working natural gas in underground storage as of Sept. 19, 2025



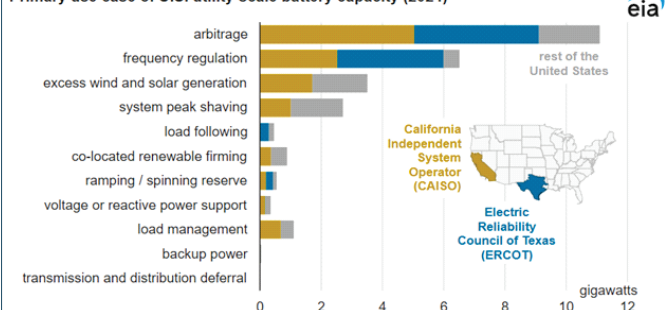
Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Oct25-Sep26:

Process Load-weighted \$3.596/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.159
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$3.636/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.182

Utility-scale batteries are more commonly used for price arbitrage:

In the US Energy Information Administration's (EIA) annual survey of power plant activity, EIA asks operators of utility-scale batteries how they are using their systems, and one use case is increasingly prevalent: price arbitrage. Arbitrage involves buying electricity when prices are relatively low and selling that electricity when prices are high. Utility-scale battery systems can be used for many applications. In previous years, operators' common use cases included price arbitrage as well as frequency regulation, excess wind and solar generation, system peak shaving, load management, and more. In response to EIA's 2024 survey, operators responded that 66% of all utility-scale battery capacity had arbitrage among its uses and that 41% of the total capacity was primarily used for arbitrage. The next most common use case was frequency regulation, which was the primary usage for 24% of battery capacity.

Primary use case of U.S. utility-scale battery capacity (2024)





Frequency regulation involves maintaining the grid's frequency of 60 cycles per second. In previous years, operators had reported that frequency regulation was the most common use case for their battery systems. Much of the United States' utility-scale battery capacity is in the two electricity markets that cover much of California and Texas. At the end of 2024, the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) reported 11.7 gigawatts (GW) of battery capacity, 43% of which was primarily used for arbitrage. The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) reported 8.1 GW of battery capacity, half of which was primarily used for arbitrage.

"A bad neighbor is as great a calamity as a good one is a great advantage." -Hesiod¹

This newsletter is provided to you for informational purposes only. The Legacy Energy Group, LLC makes no representations or warranties concerning the accuracy of the information contained herein and assumes no liability for any errors or omissions in the content herein. It is not intended to provide advice or recommendation. The Legacy Energy Group, LLC is a Kentucky limited liability company with offices in Virginia, Michigan, and Florida, and serves clients throughout the United States and Canada.

©1999-2025 The Legacy Energy Group, LLC

¹https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/hesiod_398256