

Newstracker:

-US natural gas spot prices were mixed at most major pricing locations from Wednesday, September 30, to Wednesday, October 7 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price rose 14 cents to \$3.16/MMBtu.

-The price of the November 2026 NYMEX natural gas futures contract increased 18 cents to \$3.203/MMBtu for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging November 2026 through October 2027 futures contracts rose 4 cents to \$3.136/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices were mixed this Report Week, with LNG cargoes at TTF in Europe rising 60 cents to a weekly average of \$24.78/MMBtu, and prices at the Japan-Korea marker falling 10 cents to \$25.79/MMBtu.

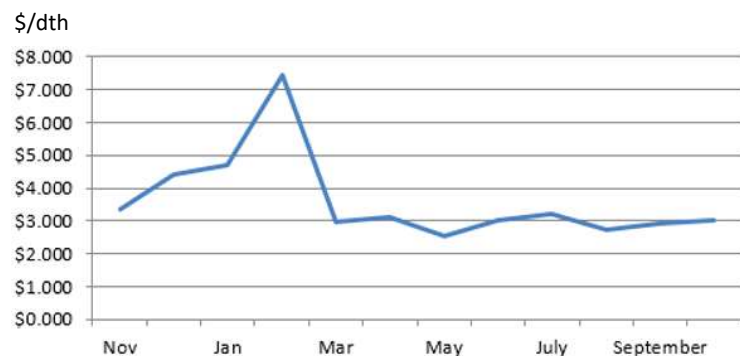
-Warmer-than-normal temperatures nationwide drove cooling demand for the Report Week. Total U.S. natural gas demand rose 0.9 Bcf/d (1%), driven by power sector demand (up 1.3 Bcf/d, or 4%) and residential/commercial demand (up 0.9 Bcf/d, or 9%). These increases were partially offset by declines in net pipeline exports to Mexico (down 0.7 Bcf/d, or 9%) and LNG feedgas deliveries (down 0.8 Bcf/d, or 4%). Total natural gas supply rose 0.5 Bcf/d (less than 1%) for the Report Week. A 0.9 Bcf/d (1%) increase in dry gas production outweighed a 0.4 Bcf/d (7%) decrease in net imports from Canada.

-The LNG-carrying capacity of vessels departing U.S. ports was 119 Bcf, down 23 Bcf from the previous week. Thirty-one LNG vessels left U.S. ports, down six vessels from the previous week.

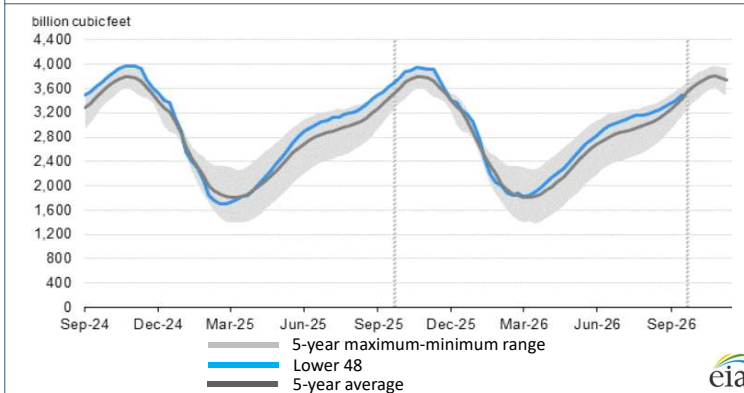
-Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 85 Bcf for the week ending October 2, compared with the five-year (2021–2025) average net injections of 96 Bcf and last year's net injections of 77 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 3,500 Bcf as of Friday, October 2, 2026. Stocks were 68 Bcf (2%) more than the five-year average and 130 Bcf (4%) lower than last year at this time. The average rate of injections into storage is the same as the five-year average so far in the refill season (April through October). If the rate of injections into storage matched the five-year average of 11.1 Bcf/d for the remainder of the refill season, the total inventory would be 3,821 Bcf on October 31, which is 68 Bcf higher than the five-year average of 3,753 Bcf for that time of year.

Excerpted from  eia

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Nov 2025 - Oct 2026:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of Oct. 2, 2026

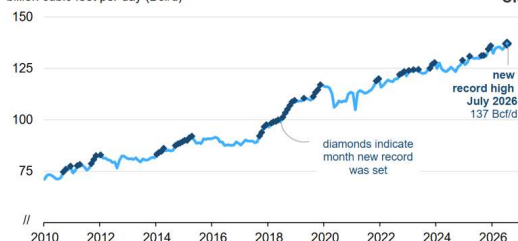


Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Nov26-Oct27:

Process Load-weighted \$3.136/dth - w/o/w = ▲\$0.036
Typical Heat Load-weighted \$3.262/dth - w/o/w = ▲\$0.076

U.S. natural gas production reached a record high in July 2026:

U.S. natural gas production as gross withdrawals (Jan 2010–Jul 2026)
billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d)



US natural gas production hit an all-time high in July 2026, driven primarily by increased output in the Permian Basin. Gross withdrawals—the total volume of gas extracted at the wellhead—reached a record 137 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in July 2026. It was the first new monthly record for gross withdrawals in 2026, following five record-setting months in 2025. The July 2026 record was driven primarily by new wells coming online in Texas and New Mexico. The Permian region, which includes parts of western Texas and eastern New Mexico, is one of the most prolific oil and gas regions in the world and has been experiencing increased gas-to-oil ratios. US natural gas production grew in 2025 as a result of higher natural gas prices, continued gains in new well productivity, and increased operational efficiency. Gross withdrawals in Texas and New Mexico increased by a

combined 1.7 Bcf/d (3.2%) from June to July 2026. Gross withdrawals were also up in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and North Dakota in July 2026, each by more than 0.1 Bcf/d. New natural gas pipeline infrastructure is easing long-standing gas transport bottlenecks in Texas. One of these projects, the Hugh Brinson Pipeline, began interstate pipeline flows ahead of schedule this summer. New pipelines increase the takeaway capacity out of the Permian Basin to LNG export terminals on the Gulf Coast, supporting production growth. Gross withdrawals reflect the full well stream volume of natural gas from both oil and gas wells. Marketed production is gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, vented and flared gas, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed. Dry production reflects consumer-grade natural gas and excludes natural gas plant liquids. July 2026 also set all-time records for marketed production and dry gas production.

“Today's scientists have substituted mathematics for experiments, and they wander off through equation after equation, and eventually build a structure which has no relation to reality.”-Nikola Tesla¹

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¹https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/nikola_tesla_401270