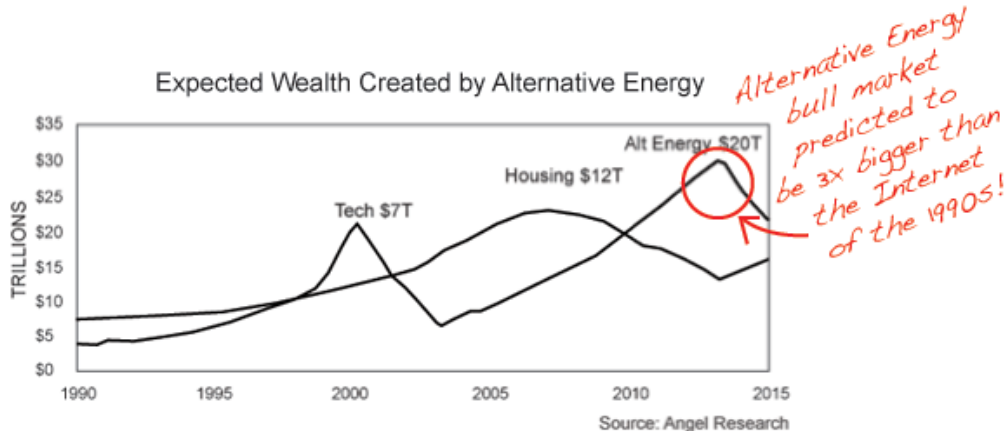


Dear Reader,

Make no mistake... If you're not prepared to capitalize on the global ceiling of oil production, you'll miss out on a moneymaking opportunity seven times bigger than the Internet bull market of the 1990s. Even worse, if you're not prepared, your family could suffer, along with millions of others, if the nation were faced with a prolonged period of gas siphoning, job losses and food shortages.

As you read this, governments around the world are scrambling to develop other energy sources to replace dwindling oil supplies. The widely-followed and well-respected International Energy Agency (IEA) reported in 2006 that at least \$20 trillion has to be spent to meet surging energy demand. Others, like former White House advisor Matt Simmons, have recently said that between \$50 and \$100 trillion needs to be invested to update old and rusting oil & gas infrastructure. Renewable and alternative energy alone is expected to account for about \$20 trillion in wealth creation in the next 5 to 7 years.



When the dust settles, we could be looking at a market worth more than \$120 trillion! That's the equivalent of nearly 34 years of China's GDP! In other words, while a lot of money's going to be spent, for those forward-thinking investors, tons more is going to be made. And just in case you think those with a profit motive are the only ones talking about Peak Oil, let me reveal an alarming fact. Three years ago, in the same year we issued our prediction, the US Army commissioned a study called "Energy Trends and Their Implications for U.S. Army Installations."

Let us be clear about this - This is the most serious challenge the world has ever faced.

- "There is a huge risk that the oil price simply continues to escalate until it gets to some level (possibly \$250) when demand finally collapses because ordinary people can no longer afford to burn as much energy as they are burning now." - Adam Sieminski, Deutsche Bank's chief energy economist
- The nub of the world's most singular problem is to ensure we can sustain the 21st century without experiencing social chaos and ultimately a widespread geopolitical conflict or war. - Matthew Simmons

- When responding to requests to produce more oil, King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia told Saudi authorities to 'leave it in the ground, with grace from god, our children need it.'

"The doubling of oil prices from 2003-2005 is not an anomaly, but a picture of the future. Oil production is approaching its peak; low growth in availability can be expected for the next 5 to 10 years."

The Pentagon must take Peak Oil seriously. In terms of oil demand, it consumes nearly 400,000 barrels per day. If the Pentagon were a nation, it would rank 30th among all nations (just below Greece) with regards to oil consumption!

This massive transition from oil to other energy sources is already occurring...

Right now, the Pentagon, for example, is testing different fuel sources to run its defense. The B-52 Stratofortress recently flew using coal-to-liquids fuel! And it wasn't manufactured by Exxon, Sunoco or BP. The order was received by a little-known outfit specializing in the technology.

That's why **Profit from the Peak** is so vital to your financial health. The world is undergoing an epic energy shift. Hundreds of billions of dollars are being invested to develop the world's next major energy supply. It could be wind... it could be solar... or possibly nuclear. Perhaps it's all of the above.

But the point is... several new energy companies are coming to the forefront... and they'll be the next Exxon's and BP's of the world.

For those who understand the situation and are preparing their portfolios for the end of the oil age, the riches will be life-altering.

But those who think the world has an endless supply of cheap oil may see their investments ravaged, their lifestyles uprooted, and their retirement plans scrapped.

That's why for the past 2 years, the authors behind **Profit from the Peak** traveled tens of thousands of miles around the globe discovering the very best investment opportunities in this new age of scarce oil.

They've talked with dozens of oil & gas executives and alternative energy experts. They visited wind farms and geothermal sites. And they've taken helicopter tours over the Barnett Shale and Fort McMurray to get a firsthand look at the investment boom currently happening in natural gas and the oil sands.

The result of all this hard work is the publication of the single-most profitable book of the century.

The Investment Boom in Peak Oil is Fast Underway...

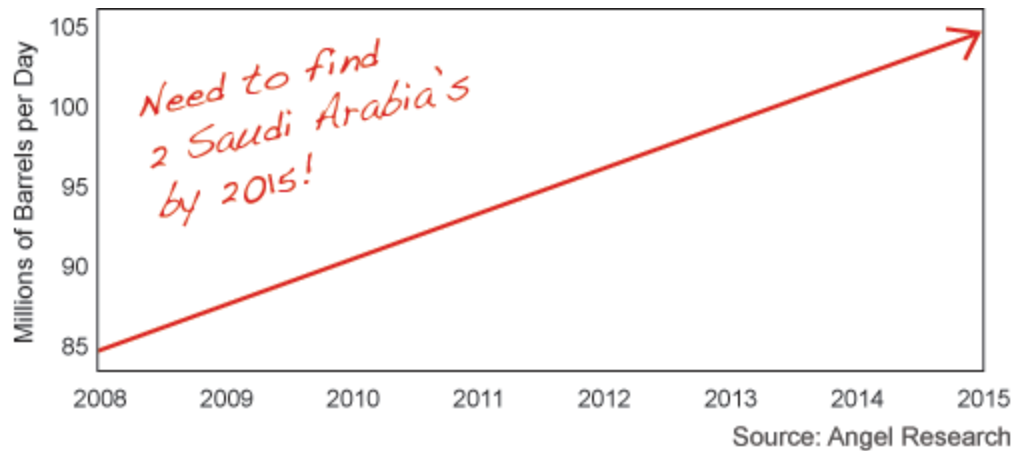
Just last month the United Nations released a report that calculates global investment capital flows into renewable energy companies reached \$100 billion for the first time in history last year.

"The finance community has been investing at levels that imply disruptive change is now inevitable in the energy sector," says Eric Usher, Head of the Energy Finance Unit at the UN. Usher said the UN's "report puts full stop to the idea of renewable energy being a fringe interest of environmentalists. It is now a mainstream commercial interest to investors and bankers alike."

And that figure will only go up as we head further in the Age of Peak Oil.

It's easy to understand why billions of investment capital are flooding into renewable energy.

Within the next 7 years, oil consumption is expected to increase from our current 87 million barrels per day to 103 million barrels per day. That's a net increase in consumption of 16 million barrels.



To put this into perspective, Saudi Arabia produces 9 million barrels per day. So between now and 2015, the world needs to find the equivalent of 1.8 Saudi Arabias!

The situation looks even more dire when you look to the year 2030. Oil consumption is expected to increase to between 118 and 123 million barrels per. So from today's demand of 87 million barrels per day, we have to find an extra 36 million barrels of oil per day!

That's roughly the production of 4 Saudi Arabias!!!

StarTribune.com
MINNEAPOLIS - ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Maverick oilman T. Boone Pickens places \$2 billion bet on windpower in massive Texas project
May 15, 2008

Maverick oilman T. Boone Pickens' plan for a mammoth wind farm in the Texas Panhandle is a \$2 billion bet...

We don't take a lot of joy in the fact that our prediction has come true. We buy gasoline just like you. We fill up our cars once a week... and we cringe at the price.

But there is a silver lining.

The biggest crisis the world has ever faced is also its greatest investment opportunity.

In fact, it began in December 2005. You just didn't notice it because the mainstream media didn't report on this major milestone. But we understood its significance, and published our findings and views, repeatedly.

You see, the world consumed its one-trillionth barrel of oil in December '05. In the blink of an eye, half the world's known recoverable oil reserves were gone.

With roughly 1 trillion barrels remaining, matched against our current rate of consumption of 87 million barrels per day, the world has just 31 years left of oil!

And as the world heads into the second half of the Oil Age, companies and governments alike are pouring hundreds of billions of dollars to find new oil reserves and to develop alternative energy like wind and solar.

But as we shall see, the stark reality of our current oil production will have much more immediate effects. Shortages and persistently higher prices are the first indicators, which are already here.

"The modern world needs cheap oil like the human body needs oxygen; remove it, and we could be headed for economic decline, resource wars and social chaos."

The Maine Sentinel, May 12, 2008

Higher prices will undoubtedly lead to reduced demand, and the oil that remains will last a little longer.

But it appears certain that within the next decade, and possibly within the next three years, we will be forced to start living with progressively less oil each year, every year, for the next century - with profound effects on the economy and just about everything in life as we know it.

Let us be clear about this - This is the most serious challenge the world has ever faced.

- "There is a huge risk that the oil price simply continues to escalate until it gets to some level (possibly \$250) when demand finally collapses because ordinary people can no longer afford to burn as much energy as they are burning now." - Adam Sieminski, Deutsche Bank's chief energy economist
- The nub of the world's most singular problem is to ensure we can sustain the 21st century without experiencing social chaos and ultimately a widespread geopolitical conflict or war. - Matthew Simmons
- When responding to requests to produce more oil, King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia told Saudi authorities to 'leave it in the ground, with grace from god, our children need it.'

From our current vantage point, most people still believe that cheap and abundant oil and natural gas will continue to provide us with low gasoline and grid electricity prices for at least several decades more, just as they have in the past.

This is especially true for the pundits and analysts who regularly appear on television to talk about how improved technology will continue to lower energy costs and bring as much energy to market as we demand... therefore forcing the price back down to \$35 a barrel.

Again, remember Steve Forbes' infamous prediction in 2005 that higher oil prices would cause supply to increase and outpace demand.

But, according to Matthew Simmons, the world's top oil investment banker and an energy adviser to President George W. Bush, the idea that cheap oil would last forever is a 21st-century myth: "The religion was faith-based, not fact-based! It was an illusion!"

At the first Association for the Study of Peak Oil and Gas (ASPO) conference in 2005, Simmons observed that the peak oil problem had started to look like a "theological debate," and quoted Dr. Herman Franssen, saying, "It is time to leave 'I believe' inside a church."

Here are the facts: The largest oil reservoirs are mature, and their production is falling. Approximately three-quarters of the world's current oil production is from fields that are two or three decades old, past their peaks and beginning their declines.

Death of the Giants

Cantarell, The Third Largest Oil Field in the World Is Dying

Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex), Mexico's state oil monopoly, said it expects production at its Cantarell oil field to begin declining this year, earlier than previously forecast.

The chief executive of Mexican state oil monopoly Petroleos Mexicanos, or Pemex, said the company expects production at its Cantarell oil field to decline by an average of 14% a year between 2007 and 2015.

Kuwait's Burgan Oil Field in Terminal Decline

Kuwait's Biggest Field Starts to Run Out of Oil (World's 2nd Largest)

It was an incredible revelation last week that the second largest oil field in the world is exhausted and past its peak output. Yet that is what the Kuwait Oil Company revealed about its Burgan field.

Much of the remaining quarter comes from fields that are 10 to 15 years old. New fields are diminishing in number and size every year, and this trend has held for over a decade.

And enhanced oil recovery technology, rather than making ever-greater amounts of oil available, has had the perverse effect of simply allowing us to deplete the existing oil basins more quickly.

Instead of creating future supplies of cheaper energy, enhanced oil recovery has caused us to sell the supply of those high-quality, nonrenewable resources as quickly and as cheaply as possible - leaving little for the future, and that at a much higher price.

They called it...

"The price of oil could get as high as \$185 a barrel with oil hitting \$80 a barrel within the next two years." - Brian Hicks, March 3, 2005

". . . you can kiss \$45 a barrel goodbye . . . maybe even \$50! In fact, we're probably facing a price spike between \$80 to \$100 a barrel within the next 24 months." - Brian Hicks, January 18, 2006

". . . I think these estimates are a bit on the conservative side, and we should see \$80 oil this year, no problem." - Chris Nelder, January 18, 2007

"Today, we're calling for the price of oil to reach over \$100 within the next twelve months." - Brian Hicks, October 15, 2007

To put oil depletion in context, consider these facts:

For every calorie of food that we consume in the United States, 10 calories of fossil fuel input were needed in the form of fertilizers (made from natural gas); pesticides and herbicides (made from oil); fuel to run the machines that plant, tend, harvest, transport, and process the goods; and fuel to deliver them to your grocery store and keep them cold there.

And that doesn't even count the energy needed to transport you to the store, and you and your groceries back home, nor the energy used to cook the meal.

The massive inputs of fossil fuels into food production are what have permitted the world population to increase from around 1.5 billion people at the turn of the twentieth century to its current level of around 6.7 billion people.

In a very straightforward way, food is oil and gas. Food travels an average of 1,300 miles from the farm to the plate in North America, leading critics such as James Howard Kunstler to decry the "3,000-mile Caesar salad" that travels from California's breadbasket, the San Joaquin Valley, to his table in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

But peak oil challenges more than our ability to feed ourselves.

The security costs alone of having the U.S. military protect the oil supplies of the Persian Gulf are around \$44 billion per year.

In fact, an in-depth analysis of the true total economic cost of the nation's growing dependence on imported oil is estimated at \$825.1 billion - almost twice the President's \$419.3 billion defense budget request. And much of that goes into the pockets of people who despise the U.S.

Our dependence on oil - of which nearly two-thirds is imported - is a constant drain on the nation's treasury, not to mention the blood of its soldiers.

We need oil for nearly everything we do, and our entire infrastructure is built on the assumption that there will always be more when we want it, with very little storage or slack along the way. We have a serious challenge ahead of us.