Market Scope

October Vol. 4 No. 10

Save the Earth ... and Get Rich!

This pioneering R&D company has big plans that Wall Street hasn't heard about yet – and it is nothing less than solving the gravest environmental threat facing the world today.

Their innovative technology for helping big corporations comply with the Kyoto Protocol could generate $300 million in new revenues within the next 12 months – sending the share price soaring!

Just look at the profits environmental stocks have already made:

- Aqua Dyne, up 622% in 6 months.
- PDG Environmental, up 487% in 12 months.
- Benet Environmental, up 600% in 7 months.
- Duratek, up 208% in 14 months.
- Clean Harbors, up 641% in 20 months.
- Zenon Environmental, up 370% in 57 months.
- Stantec, up 334% in 55 months.

Inside:
A look at Diatom Corporation
Symbol: DTMC

Scientists worldwide agree: global warming is upon us.

Industrial companies are desperately seeking a solution ... to avoid paying the massive fines that polluting the air with greenhouses gases requires.

Man-made "greenhouse gases" – chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), methane, water vapor, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, and other fumes -- trap solar heat in much the same way that a greenhouse warms the plants inside.

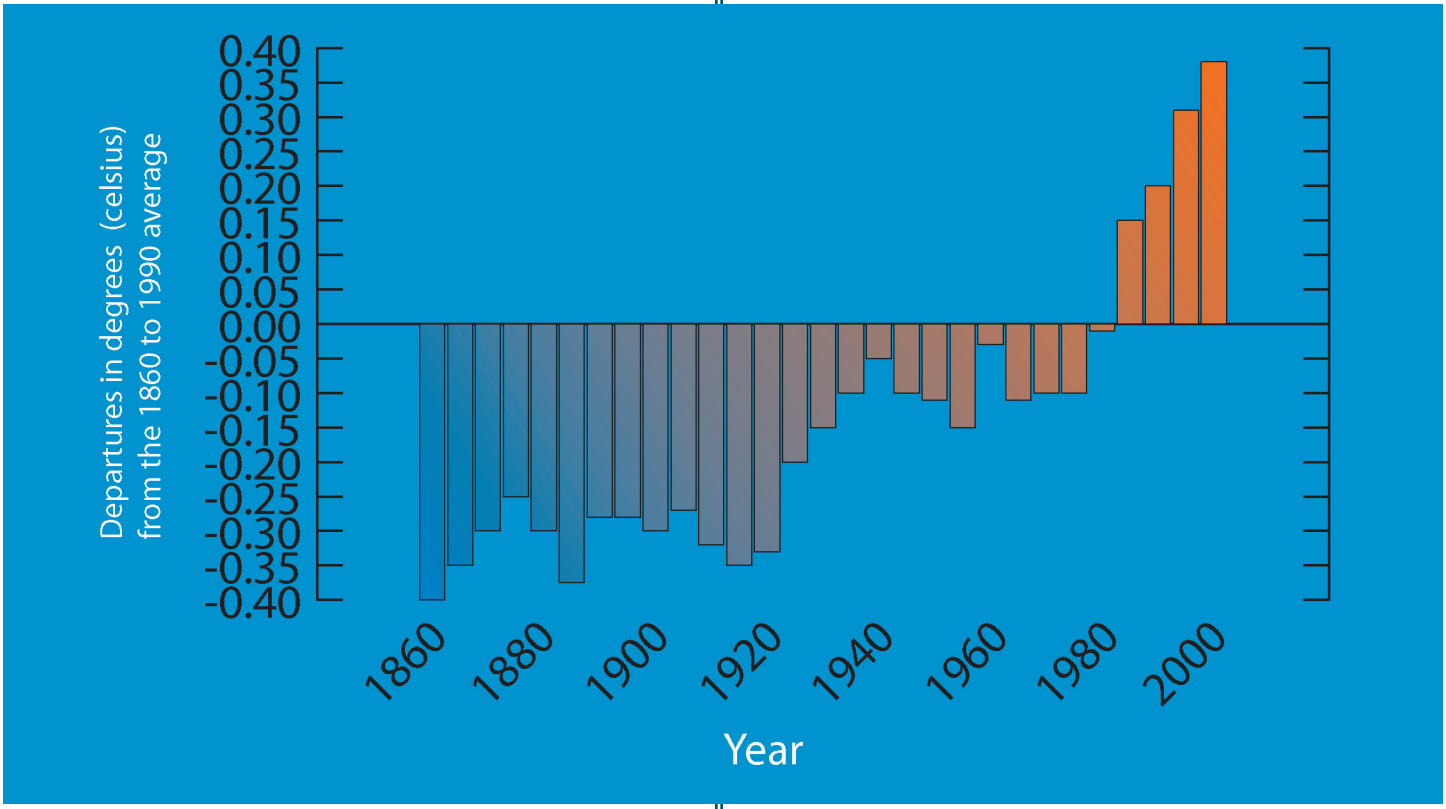
The alarming result: rising concentrations of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere are permanently raising the average temperatures around the globe

That's up to 10 times the levels of carbon dioxide present when dinosaurs walked the Earth during the Cretaceous period!

And every time you step outside on a hot summer's day, you can feel the effects of all this CO2 accumulating in the atmosphere....

Since meteorologists began keeping track in the late 1800s, the average world temperature has been 57.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

In 1998, the global temperature rose to 58.51 degrees. Over the last 140 years, the average global temperature has risen by one degree Fahrenheit.



Of these "greenhouse gases," carbon dioxide poses the most imminent danger – and it has reached record levels.

Now, the innovative R&D company we are buying today -- Diatom Corporation (symbol: DTMC) ... has pioneered what may be the most innovative, cost-effective, cleanest method ever devised for reducing atmospheric carbon dioxide.

In 1998, carbon dioxide emissions from U.S. chemical production totaled nearly 1.5 billion metric tons. In 2003, total carbon dioxide emissions in the U.S. and its territories were more than 5.8 billion metric tons.

Back in pre-industrial times, around 1750, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was about 280 parts per million (ppmv) by volume. Today it is about 370 ppmv ... an increase of more than 32 percent since 1750.

Recent satellite studies predict overall global warming will continue at a rate of 3/10 of a degree Fahrenheit per decade.

Scientists at the University of Oxford predict a more rapid global warming, estimating that Earth's temperature could rise by more than 20 degrees Fahrenheit if carbon dioxide levels double, as they are expected to do.

The more conservative estimate of just 3/10 of a degree per decade may seem insignificant, but it is not...

Polar ice caps already melting!

If greenhouse gas emissions continue unabated at their current level, then by 2070 the temperature increases could melt the polar ice caps sufficiently to raise sea levels and cause widespread flooding.

Some scientists predict that by 2050 parts of England could be under water.

The Arctic is heating up twice as fast as any other region. Winter temperatures in Alaska and northern Canada have increased an average of 5 to 7 degrees over the past half a century.

A 386,100 square mile area of sea ice has melted in the past 30 years, and the remaining ice is 10 percent to 15 percent thinner.

Global warming causes a portion of the Arctic Ice Cap the size of Texas to melt every 10 years – which means we're losing 9 percent of the Ice Cap per decade. At this rate, the entire Arctic Ice Cap will have melted by the end of the 21st century.

In the worst case scenario, a total meltdown of the ice in West Antarctica could raise sea level more than 15 feet, covering one-third of Florida with water. Currently sea level rises two millimeters annually worldwide.

Global climate changes could also cause extreme weather events such as storms and hurricanes in some regions, while in other areas, rainfall declines and destroys crops.

As Earth heats up, once-polar regions could become tropical, killing off polar bears, penguins, and other species unable to survive extreme heat.

"The Earth's temperature will increase nearly one full degree every 30 years."

A worldwide ban on CO2

The Kyoto Accord of 1997 required industrialized nations to reduce worldwide emissions of greenhouse gases by an average of 5.2 percent below their 1990 level by 2007.

Six U.S. states and five Canadian provinces joined forces to combat global warming. They all agreed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2010.

In 2005, the Kyoto Accord was ratified by 141 nations. Under the Accord, all of these nations must reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels within the next 5 years.

A study from a group of European investment bankers forecasts that these nations – and their utilities, factories, automobiles, and other sources of carbon dioxide – will be forced to spend $3 trillion over the next 5 years complying with the terms of the Kyoto Accord.

But even if all countries meet their targets, it will potentially eliminate only one-tenth of a projected 30% rise in global greenhouse gas emissions increase between 1990 and 2010. That means even stricter emission restrictions will eventually be required.

Scientists from the National Center for Atmospheric Research say that if carbon dioxide emissions continue to rise, heat waves in the U.S. and Europe will become more frequent and longer-lasting.

These heat waves will also be more intense, with minimum night-time temperatures almost 6° F. hotter than today's worst temperatures.

History doomed to repeat itself?

A new theory says that natural global warming may have already super-heated the Earth once before.

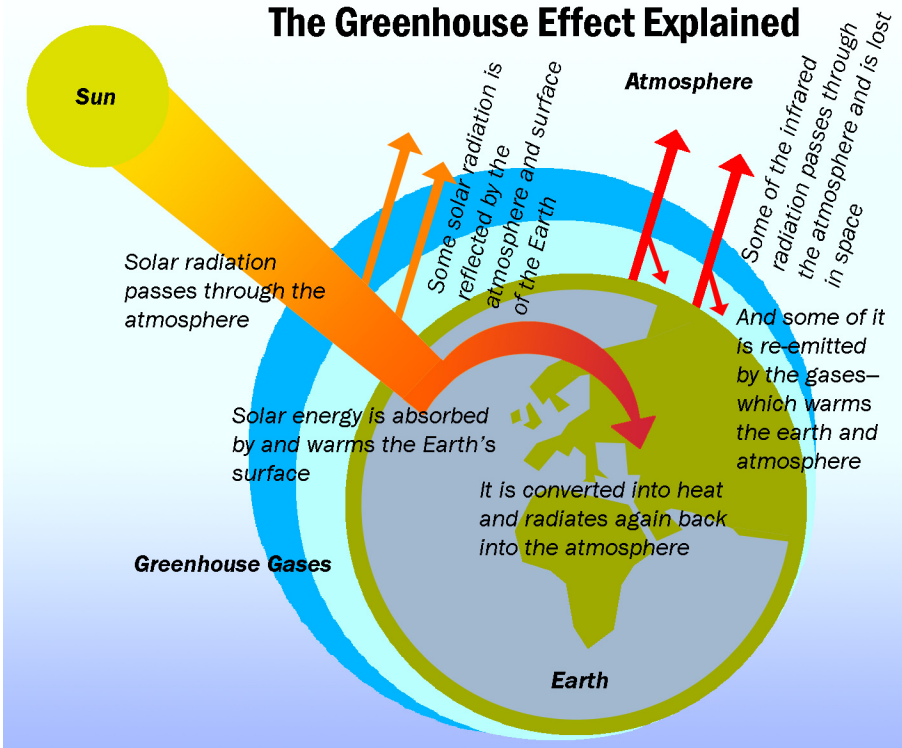
Approximately 250 million years ago, a period of intense volcanic eruptions and seismic activity might have released vast quantities of acid, sulfur, and carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, reducing oxygen levels from 21% 16%.

The release of these greenhouse gases – and not, as previously thought, collision with an asteroid -- raised the average global temperature by 18 degrees, killing 90 percent of marine life and 70 percent of land animals.

Now, manmade pollution – not volcanic eruption – is threatening the Earth with its greatest rise in global temperatures since the last "greenhouse age" a quarter of a billion years ago.

With Diatom's innovative technology, corporations throughout the world will have a cost effective alternative for meeting global restrictions on carbon dioxide emissions – while keeping their plants and factories productive and profitable.

By investing in Diatom Corporation, you can not only put a halt to global warming ... you can



Greenhouse gases are naturally present in the atmosphere, where they help Earth retain enough of the sun's warmth to sustain life.
But human activity – particularly cutting away forests to build cities as well as burning coal, oil, and natural gas to produce electricity – has increased the concentration of these gases to record levels, creating what is known as the "greenhouse effect."
Here's how the greenhouse effect works: The pollutants allow the sun's rays to pass through the atmosphere.
The Earth absorbs the solar radiation, then reflects the heat back. But in doing so, the wavelength of the radiation is changed.
When the heat radiated from the Earth's surface hits the greenhouse gases trapped in the atmosphere, these gas particles absorb the energy and heat up.
So in effect, they form a warm blanket of gas around the Earth, raising global temperatures.

Why they call it the "Greenhouse Effect"

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Here's how the greenhouse effect works: The pollutants allow the sun's rays to pass through the atmosphere ... just like the glass walls and ceiling of a greenhouse permit the sunlight to nourish the plants inside.

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When the heat radiated from the Earth's surface hits the greenhouse gases trapped in the atmosphere, these gas particles absorb the energy and heat up.

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get rich in the process!

Forests disappearing; Earth in danger

Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere naturally by trees ... and in fact, by all living plants ... in the "plant respiration cycle."

Humans and other animals breathe in oxygen, and exhale carbon dioxide.

Plants do the opposite, consuming carbon dioxide and expelling oxygen.

The greenhouse effect imperils our planet today because the cycle is out of balance: our factories are spewing out more carbon dioxide than our forests can handle.

One attempt to balance the carbon dioxide cycle has been aggressive "reforestation" – replanting the world's forests to create more carbon dioxide breathing trees.

But the problem is, with the build-up of

civilization, forests are disappearing. They are being replaced by cities of concrete buildings, asphalt roads, and wooden houses, none of which absorbs carbon dioxide.

In fact, cities, with their factories and cars, only add to the increasingly high CO2 emission levels our planet cannot cope with.

Based on the limited amount of forestable land available today, top environmental experts like Russ George, Chief Scientist of Diatom Corporation, estimate that reforestation can resolve only 25% of the carbon dioxide overload in the atmosphere.

But Russ George and his team have developed a solution that is both clever and obvious...

Can these superstar scientists prevent the next great natural disaster?

To stave off global warming – and develop a commercially available technology for helping countries and corporations meet their CO2 emission limits as required under the Kyoto Accord – Diatom Corporation has assembled a top team of environmental scientists and engineers uniquely qualified to tackle the task at hand...

Russ George has more than 30 years experience in environmental science, where he has managed projects including large scale reforestation and land reclamation in the forestry and mining industry, development of ocean fisheries enhancement and aquaculture projects, and environmental management of major development projects including multi-billion dollar resource development projects in Northern Canada.
Russ is often interviewed by the media on the future of energy and the environment, and has given invited speeches to such organizations as the US Department of Defense, NASA, Department of Energy, Electric Power Research Institute, Canadian Institute of Energy, Lockheed Martin, and General Atomics, as well as similar organizations in Japan and Europe.

John J. Camozzi, JD, MBA is a distinguished business attorney of counsel to the bicoastal law firm Dillingham & Murphy with special expertise in international transaction services, start-up structuring and development, and intellectual property rights. He holds accredited bar memberships in California, Hawaii, the Ninth District Court of Appeals, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Tom Benson was formerly founder and CEO of Timepoint Corporation, the first successful vendor of employee scheduling and management software to large organizations. He is the author of over 20 white papers and articles on the subject of scheduling, forecasting, complexity theory, net-based management of complex organizations, and technology marketing.

David B. George is a metallurgical engineer who has worked for Kennecott Utah Copper Co., a large copper and gold mining company, for over 30 years. He consults for Rio Tinto PLC, Kennecott's parent company, on environmental matters including participation on their Global Climate Change team. The author of more than 30 papers, David holds numerous U.S. and foreign patents in the metallurgical field. He is the inventor of the copper smelting process utilized as the basis for Kennecott's new $900 million ultra-clean copper smelter recently constructed in Utah. This facility recovers over 99.9% of the input sulfur, making it the cleanest smelter in the world.

Robert Millar is a partner with the Canadian law firm of Fasken Martineau and was called to the British Columbia Bar in 1982. He has extensive experience in the natural resource industry, especially in the forestry realm.
In recent years, Mr. Millar has become a recognized expert in the field of climate change mitigation, especially regarding the structuring and management of carbon sequestration projects. He holds an LL.B from the University of British Columbia.

David Kubiak has over 25 years of media and organizing experience in Japan and India, and an extensive network of contacts in both nations' political, business and environmental worlds. In 1997, as an NGO delegate, he attended the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Kyoto, where the Kyoto Protocol was born.

Norton Smith is the co-founder of Whole Systems Recycling, which initiated the first curbside pickup of recyclables in the U.S. He has 30 years experience in environmental projects and an educational background ranging from physics to biology to economics.

A gift from the sea?

The surface of the Earth is only 30% land. The remaining 70% is covered by vast, almost limitless oceans.

The oceans can support abundant plant life, mainly in the form of plankton.

We don't think of the huge blooms of plankton in the ocean as "forests."

But that's exactly what they are. And like a forest of trees, a forest or bloom of plankton has enormous capacity to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. In fact, the ocean's plankton is responsible for more than half the planet's oxygen production and atmosphericc CO2 removal!

Unfortunately, the ocean is losing its battle with carbon dioxide: at the natural rate of reproduction, it cannot produce enough plankton to absorb all the CO2 we've added to the atmosphere through pollution.

In the atmosphere over the oceans, a lot of the carbon dioxide that the plankton cannot remove is absorbed directly into the ocean waters, making the seas more acidic.

Increased ocean acidity, in turn, is unfavorable to ocean life. Many sea creatures form shells of calcium carbonate. The acidity can dissolve these shells or even prevent their formation, killing the sea animals that depend on them for survival.

Plankton is down an average of 15% globally in the past 30 years. And 50 percent of the coral reefs are already dead.

The North Pacific, the largest ecosystem on the planet, has lost 26% of its plant life in the last 20 years.

The untimely demise of all these sea plants has reduced the ocean's capacity to remove carbon from the atmosphere by 3 billion tons a year -- equivalent to half of all the industrial and automotive carbon emitted each year worldwide.

Oceanic "reforestation" for plankton blooms

But what if scientists gave the ocean a little help ... "reforesting" the plankton blooms just as we are repopulating the world's forestable lands with new trees?

That's the technology that Diatom Corporation has developed – and is launching commercially this year.

The idea is simple: fertilize the ocean just as you would fertilize farmland, and your "crop" ... in this case, CO2-absorbing plankton ... will grow at a greater rate than it would on its own.

In the case of plankton, the fertilizer is a common, everyday substance: iron ore, which stimulates plankton growth.

Diatom's scientists have devised a simple scheme: dump "iron dust" ... iron-rich dirt found in abundance near deposits of iron ore ... into the ocean to create large blooms of plankton.

"Seeding the blue oceans with natural iron dust is a dirt-cheap way to revive the plankton, remove megatons of CO2 from the atmosphere, reduce global warming, and lower marine acidity."

By adding iron to the ocean's surface, the plankton increase in number in these locations, drawing carbon dioxide—an important greenhouse gas—from the atmosphere.

Why do we have to add iron to the sea? Because research shows that the oceans have an iron deficiency.

Dissolved iron is a necessary micronutrient for plankton; iron plays a vital role in photosynthesis.

But iron levels in the seas are perilously low: iron content in ocean water is a mere 3 parts per trillion.

Iron can enter the ocean either in rain run-off from iron-rich land, or as airborne particles of iron-laden dust and dirt.

Iron was more plentiful in the atmosphere during the ice ages, because the Earth was drier at that time.

The dryness caused more iron-rich dust to be picked up by the wind, which then fertilized the ocean.

In turn, more plant productivity in the ocean meant a reduction in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

By fertilizing select areas of the ocean with iron ore, Diatom can stimulate the plankton growth needed to help reduce CO2 to acceptable levels in those regions.

. Best of all, Diatom can get iron, the raw material for its process, almost free. Here's why....

Ordinary dirt, such as the dust whipped up by dust storms in the desert – some of which makes its way to the oceans naturally – is about 3% iron by content.

But the dirt on the ground surrounding iron

ore deposits is much richer in iron: as much as 60% iron by content.

The owners of these fields mine the ore itself. They have no economically viable way of extracting the iron from the surface dirt.

So they're willing to let Diatom haul it away for free or at most a nominal fee.

Also, because the dirt from land surrounding iron ore deposits has up to 20 times the iron content of ordinary dust and dirt blown into the oceans by winds, you need far less of it to add the desired level of iron to the sea.

Ocean dumping of lime, which can absorb carbon dioxide, has been proposed as an alternative carbon control technology.

But it's a dumb idea ... and expensive ... because of this simple fact....

A pound of iron can absorb 10,000 to 100,000 times more carbon dioxide than a pound of lime dumped into the same waters!

To use lime, we'd have to fill the ocean with untold tons of lime, which has the potential to upset ocean ecology in ways we can't even imagine.

Why do this, when we can achieve the same carbon dioxide levels with just a few well-placed boatloads of iron?

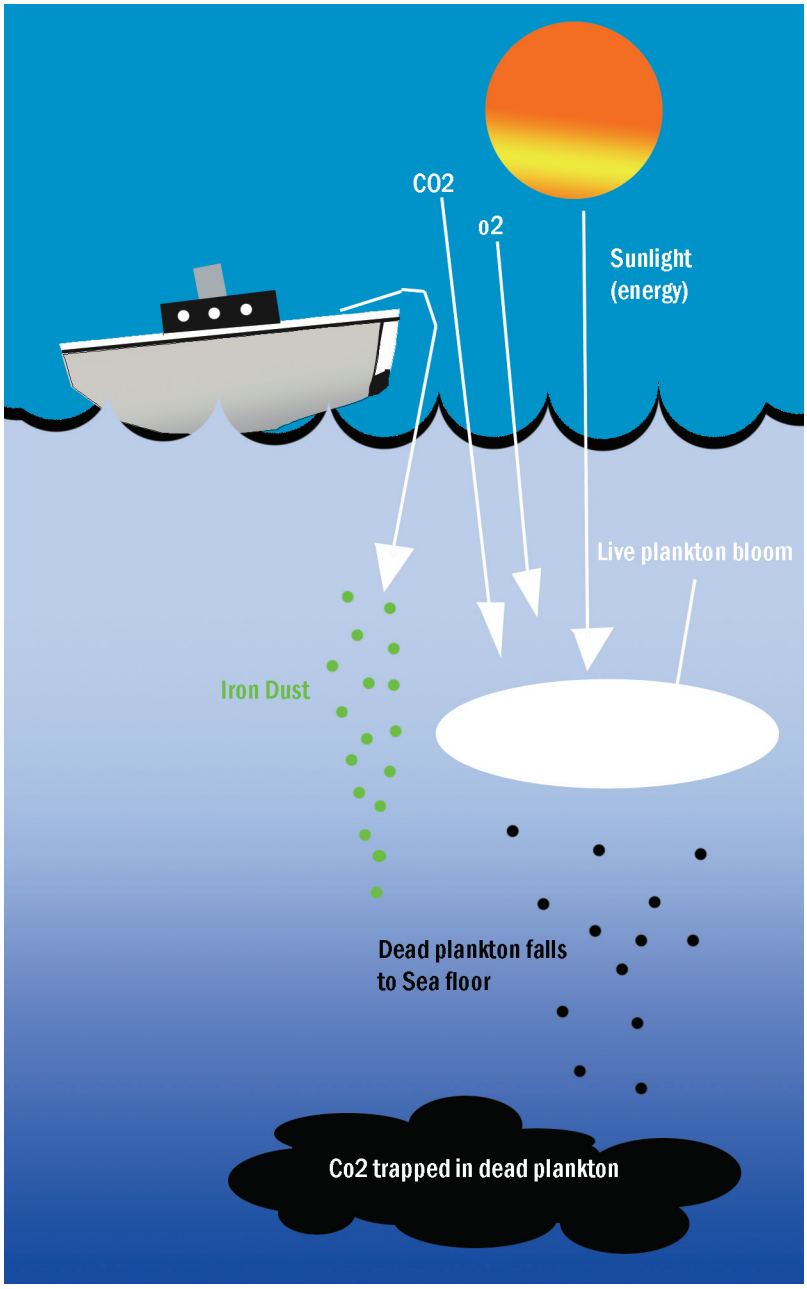
The plan to fertilize the world's oceans with iron to stimulate plankton growth has been endorsed by no less than the United Nations.

A recent amendment to the Kyoto Accord, proposed by the U.N., urges "all signatory nations to commence iron fertilization of the oceans as soon as technologically possible."

Thanks to the Diatom method, that iron fertilization is now ready and available.

"If successfully scaled up, such 'iron fertilization' of the sea could make a real dent in the high level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which is causing global warming."

--Nature



Dead plants to save the planet

The Diatom iron ore process provides a long-lasting solution to the problem of permanently removing carbon dioxide from the Earth's atmosphere.

When a plant, whether plankton or trees, removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and the plant dies, that carbon dioxide is said to be "sequestered." In other words, it's trapped within the dead plant material ... and therefore permanently removed from the Earth's ecosystem.

How does this "sequestering" happen with plankton in the ocean?

Certain oceanic plants, like plankton, are heavy and sink into the deep ocean when they are eaten or decomposed by bacteria. In most large blooms, 30 to 40% of the plankton sinks to depths of 1,000 meters or more as dead organic matter.

The organic material is suspended or dissolved in deep ocean currents. Or it settles to the bottom, isolated for centuries.

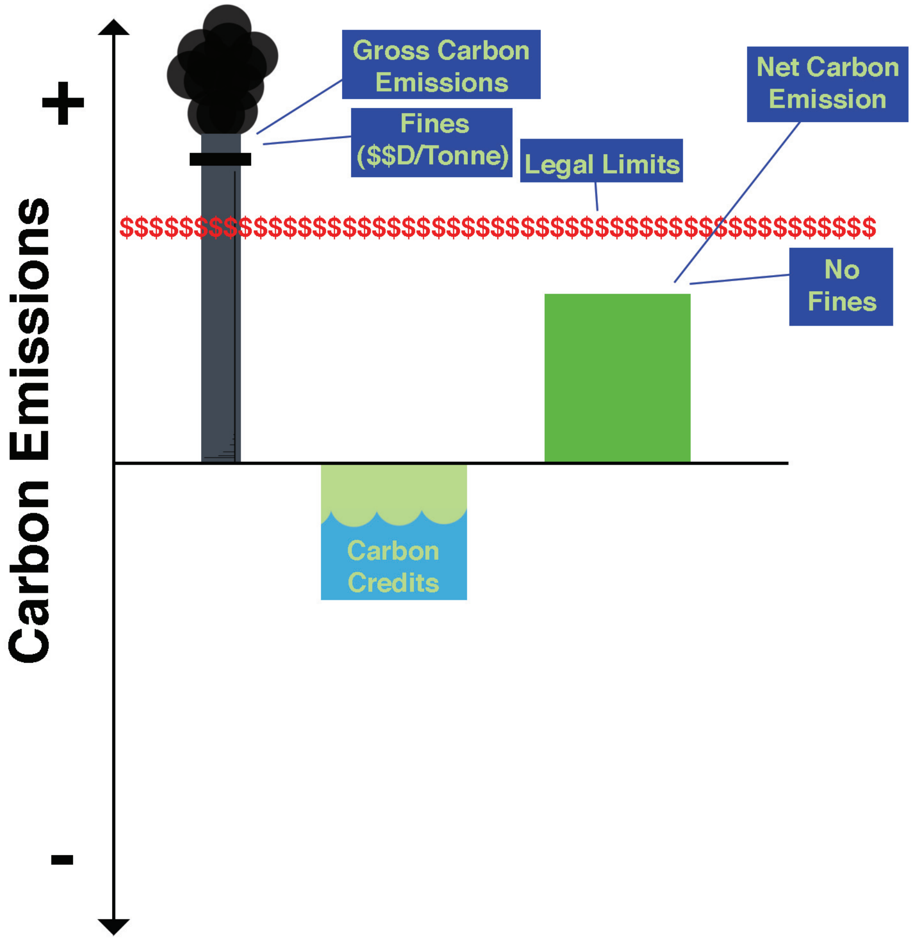
When the dead plankton reaches those depths, the carbon dioxide it has absorbed is retained in the deep sea. As a rule of thumb, once the plankton sinks to 1,000 meters below the surface, it is sequestered there for

approximately 1,000 years.

And the process is rapid: plankton has a short life cycle. The cells live only a few days.

During that time, fish and other marine life eats half to three quarters of the plankton bloom. The remainder dies and falls to the bottom in days.

Iron fertilization could cause billions of tons of carbon dioxide to be removed from the atmosphere each year. Removal of this much atmospheric carbon dioxide may have helped cool the Earth during ice ages.



Purchasing carbon credits lowers a company's net carbon emissions to within legal levels, avoiding costly fines

Similarly, some have proposed that a massive iron fertilization program could help mitigate the current trend toward global warming.

So … investing in Diatom Corporation can help save the Earth from global warming. That much is clear.

But how does Diatom Corporation make a profit by saving the environment – for itself and its shareholders?

A business model for carbon dioxide profits

The Kyoto Accord requires signatory nations to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to pre-1990 levels.

These nations, in turn, require – by law – their industrial manufacturers to do the same.

But there's a way out of it. And it's 100% legal.

Instead of physically reducing carbon dioxide emissions at their plants … a task that could require capital investment in process redesign or pollution control equipment in the hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars… these industrial companies can buy, on the open market, what is known as a "carbon credit" … also called a CER (certified emission reduction) credit.

In essence, they can maintain high levels of carbon dioxide emissions at their plants … as long as they invest in a project that reduces carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere somewhere else.

The purchased carbon credits reduce their "net" carbon emissions, bringing them within the levels required by law.

I think you see where this is going ….

Several major international exchanges – including the Nordic Power Exchange, European Energy Exchange, and Chicago Climate Exchange -- have already been created for the express purpose of buying and selling carbon credits.

Companies can trade carbon credits on these markets. Or buy carbon credits directly from companies, like Diatom, with active CO_2 reduction projects.

At the Carbon Expo held in Cologne, Germany on March 11-13 of this year, hundreds of buyers for billions of carbon credits were in attendance. A U.N. official estimates that $3 billion worth of carbon credits were traded during the 3-day conference.

Spain alone needs 100 million tonnes of carbon credits. Canada needs 300 million tonnes. And in England, a public company listed on AIM just raised $200 million … strictly to purchase carbon credits.

Trading carbon credits represents a huge and rapidly growing marketplace. In the first 6 months of active trading for 2005, the CO_2 market in Europe exceeded 80 million tones of "CO_2 equivalent." Experts predict annual sales of carbon credits will reach nearly $100 billion by 2010, with carbon credits trading between $50 and $70 per ton.

Carbon credits for sale -- only $30 a tonne

Under the Kyoto Accord, companies whose carbon dioxide emission levels exceed the permitted maximum have four choices:

1. Shut down the plant ... or drastically reduce its hours of operation.
2. Invest enormous sums in new plant equipment or modifications to existing processes.
3. Pay the mandated fine for carbon dioxide pollution, which is approximately $50 per tonne today, rising eventually to around $125 a tonne.
4. Purchase CER's (carbon credits) from someone like Diatom who is actively sequestering carbon dioxide.

By investing in Diatom's carbon sequestering with iron seeding of the ocean to stimulate plankton growth, a company can lower their overall carbon balance ... without costly fines, plant shutdowns, or modifications.
For instance, Rio Tinto, which operates an aluminum smelter in New Zealand, announced that to conform to the Kyoto Accord will cost them $12 million a year, jeopardizing several hundred jobs. Diatom's carbon credits can solve their carbon compliance problem for about $1 million a year, a cost savings of more than 90%.

A proven, viable market

The idea of trading credits to comply with environmental regulations is not new; it is a proven and established tradition.
For years, companies have been buying SO2 (sulfur dioxide) credits to enable them to meet SO2 emission requirements.
SO2 credits currently sell on the open market for as much as $200 a ton. And it's not inconceivable that the price of carbon credits could reach similar levels in the near - future.

In short, there's a large, liquid market for carbon credits – with buyers lined up, cash in hand, eager and ready to buy carbon credits from anyone selling them ... Diatom included.

So here's the "business model" for making money selling carbon credits on the open market...

When operated on a large scale, the Diatom process can "sequester" millions of tonnes of CO2 at about 30 cents per tonne.

The current market value of a carbon credit is about U.S. $30 per tonne for carbon credits allowing Diatom to mark-up its "product" – the carbon credits it sells – one hundred fold. That's a profit margin of 99%.

But Diatom's fee of $30 per tonne for carbon credits is a bargain compared with the cost of installing and operating "wet scrubbers" and other pollution control equipment.

The cost to scrub CO2 from plant emissions can be $200 or more per tonne – more than 8 times the fee Diatom charges for its carbon credits.

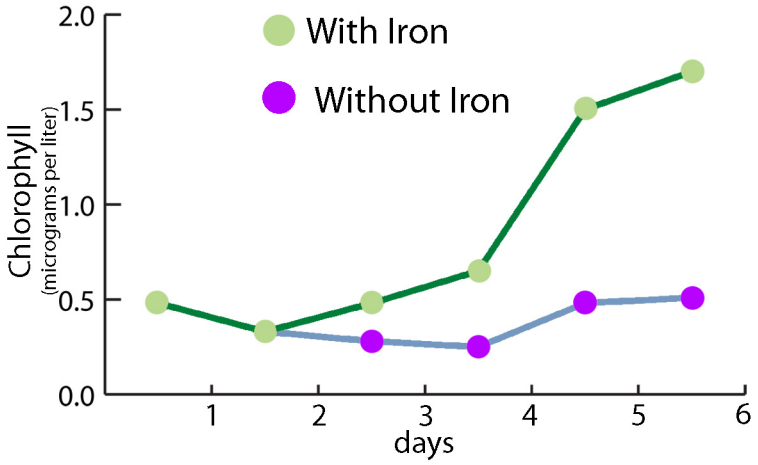
And the average profit margin in conventional pollution control technology is only 6.5% -- making Diatom process more than 1,200 times more profitable than traditional air pollution control businesses!

A 2.4 billion a year start-up?

Diatom's "plankton fertilization" process is not a

pipe dream. It has been proven to work in numerous scientific tests, many of which have been conducted by Diatom's research team, over the past 15 years.

Diatom's first commercial plankton fertilization project, scheduled for this year, involves distributing 1,000 tonnes of iron ore in the South Pacific, and monitoring and calculating the results.



The absorption rate of CO2 to iron ore ranges between 10,000 and 100,000 to 1: every atom of iron added to the sea can pull 10,000 to 100,000 atoms of carbon out of the air ... just by stimulating plankton growth.

The reason for this incredible "leverage" is that ocean plants have evolved in a low iron environment. So photosynthesis can take place with a much lower level of iron than land plants.

When we "fertilize" the ocean with dirt from iron ore fields, the added iron nutrient stimulates the plankton, setting their metabolism into overdrive (see graph) – and growing the biggest, richest plankton blooms you're ever likely to see.

As a result, Diatom can achieve a big reduction in atmospheric levels without dumping

huge amounts of iron into the sea.

That significantly reduces the cost of the Diatom process, which ranges from 25 to 30 cents per tonne of carbon sequestered.

It also eliminates potential environmental problems by minimizing the amount of iron dirt being dumped into the sea at any one location.

The average absorption rate is about 20,000 to 1. That means a pound of iron ore can grow enough plankton to absorb 20,000 pounds of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Therefore, the first shipload of 1,000 tonnes of iron ore, scheduled to launch in a few months, is expected to absorb 20 million tonnes of atmospheric CO2.

This will quickly be followed by three additional ships, containing another 1,000 tonnes of iron ore each.

All in all, the four initial shipments will seed the ocean with a combined cargo of 4,000 tonnes of iron ore, capable of absorbing up to 80 million tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Given a current market price for carbon credits of roughly U.S. $30 a tonne, the total market value of 80 million absorbed tonnes of carbon dioxide is a whopping $2.4 billion.

Companies will gladly pay Diatom's price of $30 a tonne for carbon credits, since the alternative – paying a fine of $50 per tonne – is much more costly.

The bottom line: Diatom could return up to 2.4 billion dollars in revenue within 12 months.

When the results from the maiden voyage of the first iron ore seeding are written up on the front page of the Wall Street Journal later this year, Diatom's stock price could double or triple just on that news alone.

And if Diatom actually closes billions of dollars in carbon credit sales ... and given the tremendous cost savings to their customers, there's no reason why they shouldn't ... we could be looking at gains of 500% or higher!

Even if the initial pilot project only produces a small fraction of the carbon dioxide reduction anticipated, absorbing, say, only 10 million tonnes instead of the 80 million that scientists estimate-- it will still give Diatom $30 million worth of carbon credits to sell ... and could send the stock price soaring.

7 Reasons to own Diatom Corporation today!

1 ***The average profit in the pollution control sector is 6.5%. Diatom's profit margin is a staggering 99%--15x the industry average!***

2 The stock sells for 60 cents a share, allowing you to control a block of more than 1,600 shares for only $1,000.

3 ***At today's low price, even a $1 increase in stock price will give us a 285% return on our investment.***

4 **The "carbon credits" Diatom sells its customers at $30 each enable the buyer to avoid a $50 fine per tonne of carbon dioxide – giving the buyer an immediate return on their investment. This makes the Diatom technology economically attractive to buyers.**

5 Diatom's customers are forced to lower their carbon dioxide emissions by law.

6 The alternatives to Diatom's technology – shutting a factory or installing million-dollar plant retrofits – are expensive and unappealing.

7 *First year earnings projections call for the company to go from zero to more than $300 million in revenues in 12 months, which could boost stock price 500% or more.*

Buy Diatom today: (symbol: DTMC) Consult your broker!

Turn $10,000 into $50,000 in 12 months with the "Kyoto Protocol"

The Kyoto Protocol has created a $3 trillion market for technology that can reduce carbon dioxide levels contributing to global warming.

This innovative R&D company can reduce compliance costs up to 90% or more ... and is on target to generate revenues of up to $300 million in its first year of commercial availability ... and a 500% profit for shareholders.