

THE PVM METHOD

How to Create Powerful Moonshot
Trade Setups Using a Little Known
“Loophole” in the Options Market



When it comes to making money with options, two things stand out above all else: Price and Volatility.

This eBook will explain the PVM (price volatility mismatch) method we use to leverage those two components to create an “unfair advantage” in a specific trade setup and the potential for moonshot wins.

You’ll learn:

- What a “PVM” is and how to leverage it
- The two “loopholes” in the market you can take advantage of to find incredible opportunities
- How the PVM method can create one of a kind “moonshot” trades and why most people go about finding moonshot trades completely wrong
- How this type of moonshot trade is perfect for tiny accounts
- How this type of moonshot trade generates profit SO quickly
- The power of risk adjusted ROI and why it’s the most important part of your success in the market
- And a lot more

It’s an incredible method and we think you’ll be blown away by what you learn in this eBook!

Quickly, before we dive into the strategy...

And before you consider attempting a moonshot trade...

Please be aware that Tom Busby (Legendary 40 year trading veteran and Founder of DTI) is releasing his personal “moonshot” signals for the first time ever right now.

[You should Click Here to learn how to take advantage of Tom’s Moonshot Trades before his special Founding Membership offer expires](#)

SECTION 1

So what is PVM and why does it matter?

DISCLAIMER: *This eBook will talk a lot about the options market:*

You do not need to be an expert on options or understand all the terms used in this eBook to take advantage of the PVM strategy (and certainly not to follow Tom's Moonshot Signals); however, it is important to note that PVM does only exist in the options market and therefore PVM Moonshots can only be placed with the use of options.

If you're not familiar with options, don't worry, KEEP READING! We'll break down the concepts into simple-to-understand scenarios as we dive further into the eBook so DO NOT WORRY if you have to brush over some terms you don't quite understand to get to the good stuff!

Trust me, even if you're brand new to options, you DO NOT want to miss this incredible method.

Now, where were we?

Ah, yes, PVM...

PVM is defined as the mismatch between volatility and price in certain options contracts.

In other words, a PVM occurs when a specific options contract has high volatility (and therefore profit potential), yet is priced very cheap.

In a price volatility mismatch situation, we're taking advantage of a "loophole" in the options market where ordinarily the cost of a contract with significant profit potential would be much more, but due to certain factors we'll uncover throughout this eBook, the contract is priced far lower than its corresponding profit potential.

You see, during "normal" conditions we expect trades with high profit potential to have a lower win probability, and we expect trades with low profit potential to have a higher win probability.

Think about it: If you purchase a share of Amazon stock with a 1% profit target, your profit potential is very low (maxed out at 1%) but your win probability is very high (it's extremely likely that Amazon will go up 1% at some point).

And, on the other side of the coin, if you buy a penny stock with a target of 5,000%, your profit potential is very high (up to 5,000% your investment) but your win probability is very low (it's extremely unlikely that any penny stock will go up in value 5,000% in its existence, statistically speaking).

So even if this is the first time you've thought about the inverse relationship between win probability and profit potential, you likely understand it intuitively to a certain degree.

In reality, this relationship is the entire foundation of an options contract.

We call this inverse formula the "trade profile" of the options contract.

SECTION 2

The Importance of Trade Profiles

Every options contract has its own unique trade profile.

For example:

Options contract ABC may have a profile with a high probability of generating a net gain in value, but with a profit potential that is relatively low (for those of you comfortable with options, you could think of a deep in the money call on a blue chip stock).

While...

Options contract XYZ may have a profile with a low probability of realizing any net gain whatsoever, but with a profit potential that is relatively high (for those of you comfortable with options, you could think of this as a far out of the money call on a speculative stock).

It's important to note that in these examples I use the terms "relatively low" and "relatively high" when talking about profit potential.

Write this down: Profit potential is ALWAYS relative.

That's critical because it introduces the 3rd fundamental element to every option trade profile: **Price** (in other words: RISK).

Whenever we say the profit potential is high or low of any trade, it's always **relative** to the cost of the option (aka your risk).

When you think about the structure of a trade profile, it's fairly obvious that price is a critical element; however, it's one of the most overlooked components in trading.

As you'll see shortly, it's also one of the reasons "PVM Moonshots" exist in the market.

So the 3 main components of an option's trade profile are always:

1. Win probability

The likelihood that a contract realizes any net gain in value whatsoever

2. Profit potential

The amount of upside or maximum gain that a contract could realize (just think of this as best case scenario)

3. Price

The cost of the options contract itself

Now, keep in mind, we're defining the contract's trade profile here and not the details of the contract itself. Meaning we're not talking about its expiration date or the strike price of the contract or even the price of the underlying asset (those will all come into play when we search for specific PVMs but they are not what we mean when we talk about the fundamental components of a contract's trade profile).

To easily separate "trade profile" from the typical "trade details" usually associated with options contracts, think of it this way:

Trade profile elements are not defined in the contract itself. They're dynamic and constantly changing. You might even consider trade profile elements as the abstract components of an options contract.

Trade details are the exact opposite. They're the static, unchanging elements that are part of the contract itself. The contract's expiration date, strike price and the underlying asset it represents. Rather than being abstract or undefined, these elements are precisely defined.

What we're interested in right now are the dynamic "trade profile" components that serve as the foundation for potential imbalances.

As we just discussed, those dynamic elements work together on every single options contract in existence to generate a fluctuating contract value (aka price).

The market looks at the contract's win probability (element #1) and its profit potential (element #2) and, based on those two elements, determines a price (element #3) for the contract.

OK, I know that's a lot to take in, but let's keep it simple and summarize what we've covered so far:

- *PVM is a mismatch in the price of a specific options contract relative to its expected volatility or profit potential*
- *Every option has its own unique trade profile (there are millions of options contracts exchanged every day and no two options have the identical trade profile!)*
- *The 3 main components of an option's trade profile are win probability, profit potential and price (most people think of strike price, expiration date, underlying stock price, etc. but those are not the key components of the trade profile)*

SECTION 3

How PVM Can Be Leveraged on Our Behalf

So, with that in mind, it's important to understand that when a trade profile is fundamentally out of balance it can create extremely favorable or extremely unfavorable opportunities for traders who buy or sell those imbalanced contracts.

For example, an imbalanced contract can be extremely favorable if a trader owns a contract with **high** profit potential and **higher** than expected win probability.

Or an imbalanced contract can be extremely unfavorable if a trader owns a contract with **low** profit potential and **lower** than expected win probability.

So imbalances can go both ways, but at its simplest definition, a PVM is an out of balance contract that favors the trader.

Now, the cool thing about PVMs is that you **don't** need *massive* imbalances to create a phenomenal trade setup.

In the world of statistics, where everything is *supposed* to be in perfect harmony, just a small imbalance has a massive impact.

This is where it's important to remember (or understand if you're new to options) that the options market is much closer to a zero sum game than stocks.

So, in reality, the options market acts more like a casino:

There are lots of players exchanging bets and winning each other's money, losing their own money, etc.... and during all those player to player exchanges there is a constant

built-in advantage to the casino (which is how casinos make money).

And options are much the same way: Traders and funds exchange contracts back and forth, winning and losing... and, using commissions and spreads, the exchange/brokers have a constant built-in advantage.

SECTION 4

The Power of Imbalances

To help you understand how even *small* imbalances can have a *huge* impact, let's look at an incredible story from the casino industry.

Back in 2012, Phil Ivey (arguably the most famous poker player in the world) found a way to create an imbalance in the game of Baccarat.

Baccarat has a specific profile to its outcomes just like any options contract would. For Baccarat, that profile ends up giving a little over 1% edge in favor of the casino.



PHIL IVEY AT THE 2009 WORLD SERIES OF POKER
from LasVegasVegas Flipchip Poker and Las Vegas Photo Galleries

(Quick rant: That, alone, should demonstrate the power of imbalances when you consider that even the “standard balance” is actually a slight imbalance and it's enough to make billions and billions of dollars for casinos all around the world. And it should make you all the more focused on finding imbalances that favor your own positions knowing that the “standard” profile is already stacked against you!)

Back to the story... It's 2012 and the most famous poker player in the world is about to do something incredible.

With the help of an associate (actually, the associate was the entire brain power behind it), Phil Ivey was able to create a huge imbalance on his behalf.

Now, when you hear “huge” you might think I'm talking about a 50% advantage or even a 90% advantage...

After all, he is only one guy and, even if he's rich, he can't move the hundreds of billions of dollars that change hands at casinos every year to produce a profit from their edge...

But, in reality, the imbalance in the game's profile he and his associate created was only 5-7 percent in their favor. Not a huge number for a single instance!

And, yet, with an imbalance under 10%, **Ivey and his ally were able to profit over 10 MILLION DOLLARS in 2 days.**

Um wow.

A relatively small percentage advantage to the player in a very short period of time yielded unbelievable gains. That's the power of an imbalance.

When you find an imbalance, it acts as a loophole that can be exploited for your own gain.

Just imagine pulling a Phil Ivey in your brokerage account and stringing together a ton of imbalanced trades in your favor...

I hope you're getting excited about the concept of using imbalances to our advantage, but before moving forward it's important to make something clear:

Just because an imbalance exists, *doesn't* mean you'll automatically win every time. During Phil Ivey's \$10 Million dollar run over 2 days, he lost a lot of hands... but with a consistent imbalance, he came out dramatically ahead.

The same is true with PVM Moonshots.

The imbalance is never going to be 100% (although they can be dramatic) which means no single position is a guaranteed win. Always remember, even with an advantage, we're not going to win every PVM entry...

But over time and a series of imbalance opportunities, PVM Moonshots are mathematically likely to come out massively ahead.

Sometimes in *spectacular* fashion.

This is where the "Moonshot" part of the equation comes into play...

But first, let's do another quick review of what we've covered so far:

- *PVM is a mismatch in the price of a specific options contract relative to its expected volatility or profit potential*
- *Every option has its own unique trade profile (there are millions of options contracts exchanged every day and no two options have the identical trade profile!)*
- *The 3 main components of an option's trade profile are win probability, profit potential and price (most people think of strike price, expiration date, underlying stock price, etc. but those are not the key components of the trade profile)*
- *When we can create an imbalance (a PVM) in a specific options contract, it adjusts the odds in our favor*
- *Even a small imbalance can have a dramatic effect (especially over time)*

So, by now, hopefully this whole “imbalance” concept is beginning to sink in...

And you're realizing that imbalanced options contracts are a huge advantage to the trader who owns them.

SECTION 5

How the PVM Method Creates Unique Moonshot Opportunities

What we want to explain next is how these imbalances aren't *just* a statistical advantage, but also have the potential to be “moonshot” wins.

It's all built into the PVM trade setup.

You see, most traders think about “moonshots” *completely* wrong.

A “moonshot” is supposed to be a huge winning trade, right?

So most traders either buy expensive trade profiles (stock, options or other instruments that cost a lot) where they need the price of the instrument to rise dramatically in order to make a “moonshot” profit, or they buy highly speculative instruments that are unlikely to gain value and require a long time horizon to even know if the investment is profitable.

Traders often make the first moonshot mistake — buying expensive instruments — when they are “late to the party”. Perhaps that’s buying Bitcoin at \$40,000 hoping it can have another exponential run or buying Amazon at \$3,000 hoping for another 20 years of incredible performance from Bezos and co.

To be clear, these aren’t necessarily “bad” investments (in fact, they might be great investments), but in order to yield “moonshot” returns, the value of the instrument has to rise by incredible levels (ie Bitcoin has to rise by an *additional* \$80,000 to yield a 200% ROI).

Requiring such a massive increase in value, especially after the instrument has *already* had a massive increase in value, tends to be the fatal flaw in this moonshot method.

The other common moonshot approach is essentially the exact opposite. This is where investors take a highly speculative position in an instrument and hope to hit it big.

The challenge with this type of moonshot method is that, statistically speaking, a very low percentage of highly speculative investments ever go up in value at all. Many even go down substantially.

On top of that, it typically takes a long time - years or decades - to know if the investment was a success. All that time, your capital is tied up in an investment that you don’t know will yield anything while it could be used elsewhere.

One additional nugget of wisdom regarding speculative moonshots I’ll let you in on is that they’re often already over-priced relative to their win probability. And that’s because when a certain stock or asset hits big like an Amazon or a Bitcoin, a whole flood of investors immediately begin looking for the “next” of the same variety, pouring money into their more speculative counterparts and inflating the price even before those counterparts show any signs of success.

Based on those two methods of swinging for home run trades, it’s no surprise that most investors - especially small retail investors - don’t have a ton of success hitting them.

But there’s a 3rd approach for finding moonshots that almost everyone ignores or simply doesn’t realize exists.

This 3rd approach allows traders to target huge percentage increases without massive movement needed in the instrument and *without* a long time horizon needed.

And, yes, you probably guessed it.

This 3rd approach is PVM Moonshot Trading.

So, let's think about how this works:

PVM Moonshots, by their nature, create an imbalance in the trader's favor. As you know, I call it a "loophole" in the options pricing market.

And now, I am telling you they ALSO give you the ability to target huge percentage returns without massive value changes in the instrument and *without* long time horizons - the two components most everyone associates with hitting home run trades.

It's like a loophole on top of the loophole!

I've already hinted at this secondary "loophole" earlier when I talked about risk and how important it is to understand that profit potential is **always relative to risk**.

This is an incredibly important concept when it comes to moonshot trading. I call it Risk Adjusted ROI.

Even though risk adjusted ROI is simple - even obvious when you think about it - it's largely overlooked by traders, but it's essential to PVM trades realizing their moonshot potential.

Think of PVM Moonshots and their risk adjusted ROI like this:

Let's say bananas are a moonshot opportunity.

Everyone wants bananas. Demand for bananas is surging and all of a sudden people are willing to pay more for them.

This naturally gets the attention of investors who want to turn a profit in the banana market.

And the first level of investment is very predictable: Investors begin buying up the nicest, freshest, most sought after bananas they can get their hands on.

Everyone knows this is the best fruit... it will be the most in demand... and it will go up the most in value...

So again, because everyone knows this, it's the most common way to invest.



But, keep in mind, before the influx in demand for bananas these bananas were ALREADY the best and most desired bananas available so they were ALREADY the most expensive bananas to buy...

We'll say a pallet of these bananas costs \$500.

Now, the next group of home run seekers are the speculative crowd.

They wouldn't be caught dead spending \$500 for those over-hyped bananas.

So, instead, they speculate on the *next* fruit that they believe could be in high demand.

This group decides to buy mangos and kiwis at a lower cost and hope they see a similar surge in demand and value as bananas.

We'll say a pallet of mangos or kiwis costs \$100.

So, at this point, the two main groups of investors have bought up the two main banana investments: The sought after bananas that everyone knows are in demand at a premium price and the speculative alternatives that could end up being worthless but at a much lower price.

But there is a 3rd group of savvy fruit buyers who don't buy either of these mainstream investments.

Instead, they invest in a "secondary market" for the same assets.

These investors don't get much attention. In fact, most people don't even know this secondary market exists.

The secondary market is full of damaged, close-to-expiration bananas that are in far less demand than their pristine counterparts.



And because there's almost no demand for them at all, they're incredibly cheap.

We're not talking about 50% off the primary market value... or 75% off... not even 90% off the primary market.

These secondary market transactions are often 98% to 99% less than their high-demand equivalent.

So, in this case, we'll say that these savvy investors are buying a pallet of the beat up, brown bananas for just \$10.

Now, let's be clear...

The price of these less desirable bananas is not expected to increase the same amount as the pristine bananas.

So if those pristine bananas go up by \$100 per pallet, the secondary market has to "settle" for the damaged pallets only going up \$10.

Most investors aren't excited about a \$10 value increase, which is why the secondary market doesn't get much attention - moonshot investors want increases in the hundreds or even thousands.

But that \$10 increase in value is **5X more powerful** than the \$100 increase that the pristine bananas saw thanks to the power of Risk Adjusted ROI.

Here's how:

If you spent \$1,000 on the primary market buying the pristine bananas, you would be able to purchase 2 pallets (\$500 per pallet).

Each pallet had an increase of \$100 for a total gain of \$200.

Based on your risk of \$1,000, that's a 20% gain.

Alternatively, if you spent that same \$1,000 in the secondary market on our mushy bananas, you would be able to purchase 100 pallets (\$10 per pallet).

Each of these pallets had an increase of \$10 for a total gain of \$1,000.

Based on your risk of \$1,000 that is a 100% gain.

So the risk adjusted ROI is 100% vs 20% - 5X the power on just 1/10th of the true change in price.

That's pretty incredible when you think about it:

With this added risk adjusted ROI "loophole" we can target the **same** markets with **bigger** profit potential on **less** movement!

Now, you might think a 100% gain vs a 20% gain is why we call these trades moonshots...

And you'd be half right. Making 100% in under 24 hours is definitely a moonshot - maybe even a shooting star at that speed.

But that's just the beginning...

SECTION 6

How PVM Method Creates Super Moonshots

You see, on some rare occasions, the demand causing price to rise becomes so overwhelming that it actually crosses over into the secondary market.

And, when that happens, the price of the secondary market assets can surge at almost the SAME rate as the primary market!

Meaning when the pristine banana pallet with a cost of \$500 goes up \$100, our \$10 pallet of bananas could skyrocket \$90 to \$100 as well.

In these cases, the risk adjusted ROI becomes truly incredible.

Remember, at a \$10 increase the difference between the secondary market and the primary market was a 100% ROI vs a 20% ROI.

But when **both** the primary market and the secondary market rise by \$100, the risk adjusted ROI is 1,000% compared to the same 20%.

An incredible 50X risk adjusted ROI!!

Let me repeat that: **50X the true ROI of your investment compared to the primary market.**

That, my friends, is why these trades have "**MOONSHOTS**" in their name.

And let's not forget that one of the most incredible features of these PVM Moonshots is that they're typically realized at LIGHTNING speed - usually in under 48 hours.

And that remains true whether it's an 80% ROI, 200% ROI or 1,000% ROI - No matter the gain, they're ALL happening at warp speed.

I mean, cmon, do you see why we're obsessed with these PVM opportunities?

Believe it or not, there are actually a few other hidden benefits of the PVM Moonshot strategy that we couldn't even fit into this eBook...

But Tom does cover those in his [Founder's Invitation to the Moonshot Traders Club](#).

Alright, let's do one more quick review of what we've covered so far:

- *PVM is a mismatch in the price of a specific options contract relative to its expected volatility or profit potential*
- *Every option has its own unique trade profile (there are millions of options contracts exchanged every day and no two options have the identical trade profile!)*
- *The 3 main components of an option's trade profile are win probability, profit potential and price (most people think of strike price, expiration date, underlying stock price, etc. but those are not the key components of the trade profile)*
- *When we can create an imbalance (a PVM) in a specific options contract, it adjusts the odds in our favor*
- *Even a small imbalance can have a dramatic effect (especially over time) on your results.*
- Due to the power of the secondary market, we can enter PVM positions at extremely low prices compared to their mainstream counterparts
- Due to the power of risk adjusted ROI, even smaller moves in the price of the instrument can create very large percentage based profits
- On rare occasion, the demand on moonshot assets becomes so overwhelming that it causes the secondary market options to rise at the same or similar values as their expensive counterparts

At this point, you should have a pretty good idea of how the PVM Moonshot method works and why we believe it's an incredible "loophole" that you should begin taking advantage of right away.

So, besides some of the other benefits we couldn't even jam into this eBook, the last thing you're probably wondering is...

How do you actually find these PVM Moonshot trades?

SECTION 7

How to Find PVM Trades

Here's the part where I have some good news and some bad news.

Actually, I am going to say it's good news, bad news, good news.

Good news #1:

The underlying strategy to the PVM method is simple and you can find opportunities with it as long as you have a bit of options trading know-how.

We'll dive into that strategy and options know-how in a moment, but first, the bad news...

Bad news:

The bad news is that finding the most dramatic PVM imbalances in real time with the greatest moonshot potential is not something we can teach in an eBook...

To pluck the most prolific PVM Moonshots out of the millions of secondary market contracts, it requires a combination of Tom's custom tools, several full time analysts on our team and Tom's 40 years of experience timing the best surges in the market. Unfortunately, none of that can be put inside this eBook.

But, like I said, there's one more piece of good news before we jump back into strategy...

Good news #2:

You don't need to worry about finding optimal PVM Moonshots yourself because you can take advantage of Tom's incredible [Founding Membership](#) right now while it's open.

You don't have to replicate Tom's decades of experience... you don't have to put a million dollar investment into custom tools... you don't have to build a team of analysts and support to work with you and the data... you don't even have to learn the ins and outs of options or their pricing structures...

All you have to do is open your phone or email when Tom sends a Moonshot alert and get the exact trade details of the PVM contract Tom has zeroed in on.

And, while I don't want to spoil it, let me just say that you won't believe the price Tom has agreed to open the initial founding membership for...

Especially because the [Moonshot Traders Club](#) may be the best service we've EVER offered for the average retail trader...

And we've been around for 25 years with some of the most successful students on the planet!

[Click Here to Read Tom's Invitation and Become a Founding Member of the Moonshot Traders Club](#)

If you choose to pass on the invitation and take on the PVM Method yourself, let's dive into the simple underlying strategy and how to find potential moonshot opportunities.

How to Find Potential Moonshots of Your Own:

You already know that the PVM method takes place when a certain asset is in high demand. In the absence of the professional-grade tools that scan the market for demand and volatility metrics, we can define this pretty simply:

High demand stocks are stocks expected to make a strong bullish move in the next 2-4 days.

Once you have a stock (or list of stocks) that you expect to rise in the next 2-4 days, you're going to go to the options market to search for an imbalanced opportunity.

Remember, most traders taking options on these high demand stocks are placing trades in what we call the "primary market" (aka the more common options contracts).

We define the "primary market" as options contracts with:

- An expiration date 20 days to 100 days away from the current date
Example: If it were Jan 1st the primary market expirations would range from Jan 20 to April 10 (of the same year)
- A strike price 0-5% below the underlying stock's current value or 0-1% above the stock's current value
Example: If ticker ABC stock is trading at \$100, the primary market strike prices would range from \$95 to \$101

These are the "pristine" options contracts (or bananas, if you prefer) and they're also very expensive relative to the secondary market.

The secondary market contains millions of unwanted options contracts (Tom refers to them as the "junkyard" of options contracts in his [moonshot explanation here](#)), but the

ones that we look for PVM Moonshot signals are contracts with:

- An expiration date 1 day to 4 days from the current date
Example: If it were Jan 1st the secondary market expirations would range from Jan 2 to Jan 5 (of the same year)
- A strike price 1.1% to 3% above the underlying stock's current value
Example: If ticker ABC stock is trading at \$100, the secondary market strike prices would range from \$101.1 to \$103

Using that criteria, you can scan for imbalanced options contract opportunities.

If you're ever in doubt about whether an option is a primary or secondary contract, here is a trick:

Look up an options contract for the stock you've determined to be in high demand with a strike price just below the stock's current trading price and with an expiration date around 6 weeks away.

Example: If ABC stock is trading at \$100 on Jan 1st and you've determined that it's a high demand stock, you would look for options contracts with a \$99 strike price and an expiration in the middle of February.

Then compare that with the secondary market option you're attempting to utilize within the PVM strategy.

If the secondary market option is not *dramatically* cheaper, something in your options criteria is not correct or the secondary market option is not a good PVM (meaning it's not underpriced relative to its primary market counterpart and it's likely a price mismatch in the *opposite* direction, which we want to avoid).

If the secondary market **is** dramatically cheaper (over 95% off the primary option is a good rule of thumb) then it's more likely a positive PVM.

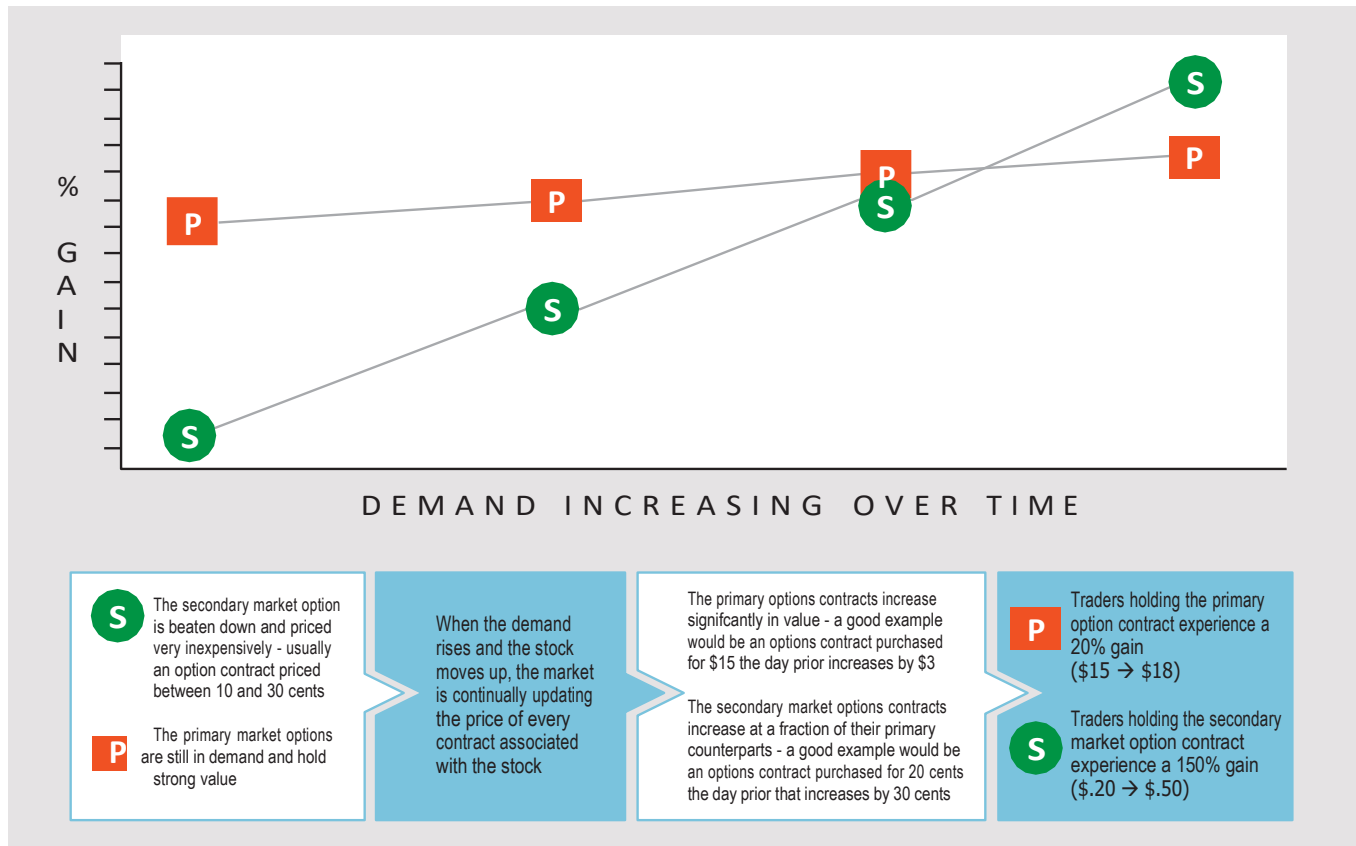
Keep in mind there can *only* be a positive PVM if the stock is, in fact, in high demand. If you're looking for cheap secondary market options contracts on a stock that no one wants, the likelihood of the secondary market option expiring worthless is astronomically high!

To revisit our favorite analogy, buying a secondary market options contract in a stock that has no demand is like buying ready-to-expire, damaged fruit in a type of fruit that no one wants in the first place. Meaning folks don't even want the *best* version of the fruit type you've purchased, let alone the damaged, low-quality version of that fruit.

And you *definitely* want to avoid that.

But, when you buy a positive PVM contract in a stock that is in high demand, the results can be incredible.

Here's a reminder why the profits can be so substantial:



BONUS: On some occasions, demand increase is overwhelming and secondary market options contracts rise at similar rates to their primary counterparts.

In this case, the 30 cent option could rise by \$2 to \$3 generating a 2,000% to 3,000% gain







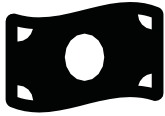
If there's an ultimate way to trade the markets, this is it.



SECTION 8

The Amazing Benefits of the PVM Method

Beyond the ability to capture triple and quadruple digit moonshot gains, let's take one last look at the incredible benefits of the PVM Method:

 <p>It creates an imbalance that fundamentally gives the retail trader an advantage</p>	 <p>They occur on a regular basis among the millions of "junkyard" options contracts that are beaten down each week</p>	 <p>The risk is limited and controlled (you always know your max risk based on the cost of the option)</p>	 <p>Profits on winning trades are realized extremely quickly (usually in under 48 hours)</p>
 <p>The trades occur on some of the largest and most liquid instruments in the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These symbols are available in any standard brokerage account• Positions in these highly liquid instruments are easy to get orders filled on both entries and exits• Commissions are much lower on these highly liquid instruments so they don't eat into your profit potential		 <p>Secondary market contracts are extremely inexpensive so they can be traded with small accounts</p>	 <p>Every single PVM trade contains unlimited profit potential (while extreme moonshots are rare, it's possible for a contract to have a 1,000%, 3,000% or even 5,000% gain)</p>

And even MORE benefits we didn't have time to cover inside this free guide!

Suffice to say, we freakin love this method.

SECTION 9

Final Thoughts

We hope you enjoyed this eBook and learned a ton about the PVM method, the options market itself, the power of risk adjusted ROI and other nuggets included in this guide.

We highly recommend taking advantage of [Tom's PVM Moonshot Signals](#) during this [Founding Membership](#) opening and jaw-dropping special offer associated with it.

The Moonshots Traders Club is the easiest (and maybe the only!) way to get the most powerful method ever created to find moonshot potential trades handed to you on a silver platter.

And all you have to do is accept the [Founding Membership Invitation Here](#).

If you choose to pass, we wish you the best and hope you have great success and can use many of the principles in this eBook to improve your trading.

Happy Trading,

The DTI Team

