The ^{40}Argon/^{39}Argon Dating Method

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How reliable is radiometric dating? We are repeatedly told that it proves the Earth to be billions of years old. If radiometric dating is reliable than it should not contradict the evolutionary model. According to the Big Bang theory the age of the Universe is 10 to 15 billion years.[1] Standard evolutionist publications give the age of the universe as 13.75 Billion years. [2, 3]

Standard evolutionist geology views the Earth as being 4.5 billion years old. Here are some quotes from popular text: "The age of the Earth is 4.54 ± 0.05 billion years." [4] "The Solar System, formed between 4.53 and 4.58 billion years ago." [1] "The age of 4.54 billion years found for the Solar System and Earth." [1] "A valid age for the Earth of 4.55 billion years." [5, 6]

If we run the isotopic ratios give in standard geology magazines through the computer program Isoplot [7] we find that the Uranium/Thorium/Lead isotopic ratios in the rocks disagree radically other dating methods. The U/Th/Pb ratios give ages older than the evolutionist age of the Earth, Solar System, Galaxy and Universe. How can Earth rocks be dated as being older than the Big Bang? Here are examples of isotopic ratios taken from several articles in major geology magazines which give absolutely absurd dates.

207Pb/206Pb and 40Argon/39Argon ages from South West Montana

These rocks from North America were dated in 2002 using both [8] ^{40}Argon/^{39}Argon and Lead-Lead dating methods. Again the no dates beside the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb ratios. If we add dates we soon see why. The first table in his article has dates [9] using the ^{40}Ar–^{39}Ar dating method. The third table [10] has the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb ratios.

Table 1

Sample Name	Argon/Argon Max Age	Argon/Argon Min Age	Pb Dating Max Age	Pb Dating Min Age
RRCR2	1,818	1,695	4,471	1,895
RRSW1	1,806	1,740	5,011	4,032
HLM2	1,853	1,620	4,522	1,848
TRMR2	1,729	1,199	5,049	2,644

If we use the computer program Isoplot and calculate the ages of the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb ratios we see why not dates have been put beside them. The Argon-Argon and Lead-Lead dating methods are extremely discordant. The author's use of data is very selective. Dates that agree are added and those that do not are omitted. This happens over and over in geology magazines. We can see from the table below that many dates are older than the evolutionist view of the age of Earth. How can such an absurdity be possible? How can the Earth be older than itself?

Table 2

Sample Name	Million Years	Age Category
RRSW1	5,005	Older Than The Solar System
RRSW1	5,011	Older Than The Solar System
RRSW1	4,939	Older Than Earth
TRMR2	5,015	Older Than The Solar System
TRMR2	5,049	Older Than The Solar System

^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb Dates

Shocked Meteorites: Argon-40/Argon-39

Dated in 1997 by scientists [11] from Germany and France, these meteorite samples gave astounding results also. Many dates were older than the evolutionist age of the Solar System, older than the evolutionist age of the galaxy and older than the Big Bang. [12] Most age results that were hundreds or thousands of percent discordant.

Table 3

Sample Name	Maximum Million Years	Minimum Million Years	Difference Million Years	Percent Difference
A. Rose City (H5/S6) host rock	4,766	193	4,573	2,469
B. Rose City (H5/S6) melt	4,529	2,126	2,403	213
C. Rose City (H5/S6) host rock #1	3,876	231	3,645	1,678
D. Rose City (H5/S6) host rock #2	3,259	293	2,966	1,112
E. Travis County (H5/S4) whole rock	3,614	295	3,319	1,225
F. Yanzhuang (H6/S6) host rock	5,598	65	5,533	8,612
G. Yanzhuang (H6/S6) melt fragment	10,217	1,902	8,315	537
H. Yanzhuang (H6/S6) melt vein	7,016	1,314	5,702	534
I. Alfianello (L6/S5) whole rock	3,470	968	2,502	358
J. Bluff (L6/S6) host rock	13,348	506	12,842	2,638
K. Bluff (L6/S6) melt	3,773	554	3,219	681
L. Mbale (L5-6) whole rock	3,531	466	3,065	758
M. McKinney (L4/S4-5) whole rock	1,821	499	1,322	365
N. Ness County (L6/S6) host rock #I	5,052	987	4,065	512
O. Ness County (L6/S6) host rock #2	6,668	1,997	4,671	334
P. Paranaiba (L6/S6) host mk #I	3,332	453	2,879	736
Q. Paranaiba (L6/s6) host rock #2	5,593	3,110	2,483	180
R. Taiban (L5/S6) host rock	2,845	492	2,353	578
S. Taiban (L5/S6) melt	1,435	156	1,279	920
T. Walters (L6/S4) host rock	3,452	1,592	1,860	217
U. Walters (L6/S4) melt	4,074	2,026	2,048	201
V. Beeler (LU/S4) host rock #I	6,466	798	5,668	810
W. Beeler (LL6/S4) host rock #2	6,609	1,491	5,118	443
X. ALHA 8101 1 (eucrite) clast	3,818	375	3,443	1,018
Y. ALHA 8101 1 (eucrite) melt	2,827	244	2,583	1,159

Argon Diffusion Properties

Dating done in 1980 of various meteorites gave many discordant values.[13] Six were dated as older than the evolutionist view of the age of the Solar System. [14]

Table 4

Meteor's Name	Maximum Billion Years	Minimum Billion Years	Percentage Difference
Wellman	5.2	3.737	139%
Wickenburg	3.005	0.568	529%
Shaw	5.15	4.17	123%
Louisville	5.5	0.51	1,078%
Arapahoe	9.71	0.89	1,091%
Farmington	3.7	0.511	724%
Lubbock	9.4	0.12	7,833%
Orvinio	8.78	0.764	1,149%

U-Th-Pb Dating of Abee E4 Meteorite

This dating was done in 1982 by scientists from the NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston Texas and the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.[15] The two table below [Table 5, 6] are a summary of Argon dating done on different meteorite samples.[16] Both sample record dates older than the evolutionist age of the solar system. The original article has undated $^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$ ratios. If we run the through Isoplot [7] we find the ratios [17, 18] give the results in tables 7 and 8. All are much older than the evolutionist age of the solar system.

Table 5

Abee clast 2, 2, 05		
Maximum Age	7,200	Million Years
Minimum Age	3,990	Million Years
Average Age	4,640	Million Years
Age Difference	3,210	Million Years
Difference	180%	Percent
Standard Deviation	840	Million Years

Table 6

Abee clast 3, 3, 06		
Maximum Age	8,900	Million Years
Minimum Age	3,580	Million Years
Average Age	4,610	Million Years
Age Difference	5,320	Million Years
Difference	248%	Percent
Standard Deviation	1,360	Million Years

Table 7

Meteorite Name	Pb-206/207 Ratio	Pb-206/207 Age
Abee 1	1.0992	5,370
	1.0945	5,364
	1.0947	5,364
	1.0330	5,283
Abee 2	1.1000	5,371
	1.0966	5,367
	0.8958	5,082
Abee 3	1.0976	5,368
	1.0967	5,367
	1.0708	5,333

Table 8

Meteorite Name	Pb-207/206 Ratio	Pb-207/206 Age
Abee 1	1.0993	5,370
	1.1005	5,372
	1.0994	5,370
Abee 2	1.1005	5,372
	1.0991	5,370
Abee 3	1.0999	5,371
	1.0993	5,370
Indarch	1.1005	5,372
St. Sauveur	0.7015	4,734
Canyon Diablo	1.1060	5,379

The original article has undated ^{232}Thorium and ^{238}Uranium ratios. If we run these through Isoplot [7] we find the ratios [17, 18] give the results in table 9. All these dates are between 18 and 93 billion years old. Much older than the evolutionist age of the universe.

Table 9

206Pb/238U Million Years	208Pb/232Th Million Years	207Pb/206Pb Million Years
27,806	86,711	5,370
26,605	84,996	5,364
27,370	86,616	5,364
23,272	85,323	5,283
28,051	85,725	5,371
27,476	83,944	5,367
18,801	93,166	5,082
28,127	82,811	5,368
26,517	81,174	5,367
22,143	75,483	5,333

Argon-39/Argon-40 Ages

These samples were dated in 2003 by scientists from the NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas, and the Lockheed-Martin Corporation, Houston, Texas.[19] The Monahans chondrite and halite was dated in 2001 as being over eight billion years old. [20]

Table 10

Maximum Age	8,058	Million Years
Minimum Age	3,899	Million Years
Average Age	4,474	Million Years
Age Difference	4,159	Million Years
Difference	206%	Percent

40-Argon/39-Argon Ages of Allende

Scientist from the Max-Planck-Institute, Heidelberg, Germany, dated these samples in 1980. [21] Seven samples were dated as being over five billion years old. [22] The data in table 11 contains fifteen dates [21] over 4.6 billion years old and six that are over five billion years old. The data in table 12 contains eighty eight dates [22] over 4.6 billion years old and twenty that are over five billion years old.

Table 11

Number	Mineral	K/Ar	Ar/Ar
1	Matrix	3.8	
2	Whole	4.43	4.57
		4.62	
3	Monosomatic	4.63	
4	Barred	4.26	4.56
5	Fine	4.53	
6	Granular	4.51	
7	Granular	4.56	
8	Black	4.52	
		4.33	4.47
9	Fine	4.44	4.55
10	Fine	4.82	
11	Iquffy	4.49	4.5
12	Coarse	4.2	4.52
13	Coarse	4.4	4.53
14	Gray	4.23	4.48
15	White	5.12	4.98
16	White		5.43
17	Coarse	5.08	4.92
18	Coarse		5.37
19	Coarse	4.92	4.68
20	Coarse	5.54	5.27
21	Coarse	5.26	4.62
23	Coarse	4.57	

Table 12

Sample Name	Maximum Million Years	Minimum Million Years	Difference Million Years	Percentage Difference
Sample 01	4,455	2,452	2,003	181%
Sample 02	5,067	3,027	2,040	167%
Sample 03	4,919	4,092	827	120%
Sample 04	4,939	4,363	576	113%
Sample 05	4,691	2,248	2,443	208%
Sample 06	4,943	4,102	841	120%
Sample 07	4,835	4,166	669	116%
Sample 08	4,776	4,207	569	113%
Sample 09	5,004	3,682	1,322	135%
Sample 10	4,505	1,871	2,634	240%
Sample 11	4,707	3,631	1,076	129%
Sample 12	5,641	4,330	1,311	130%
Sample 13	4,549	4,396	153	103%
Sample 19	5,590	4,110	1,480	136%
Sample 20	5,812	4,367	1,445	133%
Sample 21	5,784	4,256	1,528	135%
Sample 23	7,460	3,967	3,493	188%

Ar-39/Ar-40 Dating of IAB Iron Meteorites

In 1979 this dating was carried out by the Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley. [23] One of the meteorites was dated at almost ten billion years old. [24] I will use the following Argon/Argon dating formula [25] listed in Brent Dalrymple's book:

$$T = 1.1804 \times 10^{9} \, Log_{E} \left(J \left[\frac{^{40}Ar}{^{39}Ar} \right] + 1 \right)$$

Where T is the age in years and J is the special constant. If we run a list of eighty Argon 40/39 ratios listed [26] in Niemeyer's article through Microsoft Excel we get eighty dates. The J value [24] is listed in the article as 0.03754. Twenty six dates [32%] are over 4.6 billion years old. Twenty one dates [26%] are over 5 billion years old. Thirteen dates [16%] are impossible future ages. The dates vary from negative 2.42 billion to positive 9.59 billion years old. There is a 12 billion year range of dates. In the table below we can see the comparison between the so called "Model Age" [24] and dates calculated from the eighty ratios [26].

Table 13

Meteor Sample	Max Age Billion Years	Min Age Billion Years	Model Age Billion Years	Range Billion Years
Landes	6.01	-2.42	4.55	8.43
Copiapo	5.89	-1.16	4.47	7.05
Woodbine	9.59	0.48	4.61	9.11
Mundrabilla silicate	6.7	-0.57	4.59	7.27
Unetched	6.01	-1.04	4.54	7.05
Etched	6.98	0.09	4.57	6.89
Mundrabilla troilite	4.22	-0.62	9.5	4.84

40Ar-39Ar Studies of Whole Rock Nakhlites

These whole rock nakhiltes were dated in 2004 by scientists from the Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.[27]

Table 14

Table Number	Maximum Million Years	Minimum Million Years	Difference Million Years	Difference Percent
Table 1	1,405	262	1,143	536%
Table 2	1,409	199	1,210	708%
Table 3	1,425	761	664	187%

$^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ Dating Of Desert Meteorites

Dated in 2005 by scientists [28] from Germany and Russia, these meteorite samples gave astounding results. Many dates were older than the evolutionist age of the Solar System. [29]

Table 16

Sample Name	Million Years
Table A1. Dhofar 007 whole rock.	7,632
	6,033
	5,498
Table A2. Dhofar 007 plagioclase.	7,582
	7,011
	4,753
	4,741
Table A3. Dhofar 300 whole rock.	9,015
	8,485
	5,516
	5,137
Table A5. Dhofar 300 pyroxene	8,957
	6,064
	5,656
	4,998
	4,720
Table A5. Dhofar 300 plagioclase.	9,680
	5,793
	5,721
	5,395
	5,237
	5,035
	4,788

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