The Mythology Of Modern Dating

Does Radiometric dating agree with the Geological Column?

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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.

U–Th–Pb Dating of Hydrothermal ore Deposits

These rocks from Hubei Province in China were dated in 2008 by scientist from the University of Hong Kong, using the 206Pb/238U and 208Pb/232Th age dating methods. [8] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 100 million years and 140 million years old: "Both the quartz diorite intrusion and ore bodies, yield weighted mean 206Pb/238U ages of 136.0±1.5 Ma and 120.6±2.3 Ma (2σ), respectively, in agreement within analytical uncertainty to their 208Pb/232Th ages. In situ analysis of epidote-enclosed hydrothermal titanite in thin sections of a skarn ore sample yields a mean 206Pb/238U age of 135.9±1.3 Ma and 208Pb/232Th age of 138.2±4.5 Ma, whereas titanite in calcite from a calcite-dominated vein cross-cutting the skarn ore body has consistent 206Pb/238U and 208Pb/232Th ages of ca. 121 Ma." [8] The article contains two tables [9] with Uranium/Thorium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is a 12,616 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates.

Table 1	207Pb/206Pb	207Pb/235U	206Pb/238U	208Pb/232Th
Average	2,492	165	131	961
Maximum	4,398	392	142	12,721
Minimum	676	105	118	115

Isotope Evolution in the HIMU

These rocks from St. Helena Island in the Atlantic Ocean were dated in 2014 by scientist from The University of Tokyo, using the Pb–Sr–Nd–Hf–He isotopic data together with 40Ar/39Ar and K/Ar age dating methods. [10] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 8 million years and 12 million years old: "Although isotopic variations are small in the St. Helena lavas (20.6–21.0 for 206Pb/204Pb) between 12 and 8 Ma, the younger lavas have more HIMU-like isotopic compositions than the older lavas." [10] The article contains tables [11] with Lead 207/206 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is a 4,800 million year range between the so called true age and oldest dates.

Table 2	Age (Ma)
Average	4,849
Maximum	4,856
Minimum	4,839

U–Th–Pb Dating

These rocks from the Southern Alpine Domain, Italy were dated in 2013 by scientist from the University Of Bern, Switzerland, using the 206Pb/238U and 208Pb/232Th age dating methods. [12] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 10 million years and 420 million years old: "SHRIMP analyses of Tara allanite yielded a weighted mean 208Pb/232Th age of 414.9 ± 3.3 Ma (2σ; n = 26), and a mean 206Pb/238U age of 419.3 ± 7.7 Ma (2σ; n = 23). LA-ICP-MS single-spot mean 208Pb/232Th data yielded an age of 417.5 ± 1.4 Ma." [12] The article contains tables [13] with Uranium/Thorium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. Out of the 276 dates there is a 15,347 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. Thirty one dates [11%] are over 10000 million years old. Ninety one dates [33%] are over 9000 million years old. Fifteen dates [5%] are impossible future ages. Two hundred and twenty three dates [81%] are over 500 million years old. Two hundred and thirty eight dates [86%] are too old or too young.

Table 3	206Pb/238U	207Pb/235U	208Pb/232Th	206Pb/238U	207Pb/235U	208Pb/232Th
Average	3,351	-255	10,007	3,164	554	9,994
Maximum	3,717	545	10,377	3,317	600	10,293
Minimum	2,973	-4,491	9,688	3,002	473	9,626

Table 4	206Pb/238U	207Pb/235U	208Pb/232Th	206Pb/238U	207Pb/235U	208Pb/232Th
Average	3,243	-22	9,799	3,148	543	9,814
Maximum	4,188	683	10,207	3,271	564	10,268
Minimum	2,854	-2,251	9,335	3,046	526	9,297

Table 5	206Pb/238U	207Pb/235U	208Pb/232Th	206Pb/238U	207Pb/235U	208Pb/232Th
Average	2,555	97	9,539	2,596	405	9,694
Maximum	4,910	492	9,937	2,699	430	9,912
Minimum	1,647	-88	9,130	2,238	356	9,399

Table 6	206Pb/238U	207Pb/235U	208Pb/232Th
Average	3,316	542	10,410
Maximum	3,428	559	10,856
Minimum	3,110	521	9,999

Table 7	206Pb/238U	207Pb/235U	208Pb/232Th
Average	3,071	213	9,892
Maximum	4,910	683	10,856
Minimum	1,647	-4,491	9,130

The Unique Achondrite Ibitira

These basaltic meteorite from Brazil were dated in 2013 by scientist from the Australian National University, using the Uranium/Lead age dating methods. [14] According to the article the true age of the meteorite is 4,555 million years old: "This value results in corrections of 1.1 Ma for Pb–Pb dates calculated using the previously assumed invariant 238U/235U value of 137.88. Using the determined 238U/235U value, the 7 most radiogenic Pb isotopic analyses for acid-leached pyroxene-rich and whole rock fractions yield an isochron Pb–Pb age of 4556.75 ± 0.57 Ma, in excellent agreement with the results of Mn–Cr chronology which give the ages of 4557.4 ± 2.5 Ma and 4555.9 ± 3.2 Ma using the U-corrected Pb–Pb age" [14] The article contains a table [15] with Uranium/Thorium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is an 8,078 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. Forty six dates are over 5 billion years old.

Table 8	207Pb/235U	206Pb/238U	207Pb/206Pb
Average	4,745	5,380	4,561
Maximum	5,639	8,949	4,672
Minimum	2,526	871	4,387

Pb Isotopic Analysis

These rocks from Iceland were dated in 2003 by scientist from the University of Iowa, using the Lead/Lead age dating methods. [16] The article does not give a true age of the rock formation. The article contains five tables [17] with Lead 207/206 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. Most of them are older than the evolutionist age of the Earth. One hundred and ninety three dates [97%] are over 4.9 billion years old. One hundred and eleven dates [56%] are over 5 billion years old.

Table 9	207Pb/206Pb	207Pb/206Pb	207Pb/206Pb	207Pb/206Pb	207Pb/206Pb
Average	4,864	5,087	4,978	5,495	5,112
Maximum	5,112	5,105	5,005	5,538	5,113
Minimum	4,140	5,042	4,938	5,448	5,112

U–Th–Pb Systematics of Allanite

These rocks from the Archaean Fiskenaesset anorthosite complex, western Greenland were dated in 2012 by scientist from the Isotope Geosciences Laboratory, British Geological Survey, using the Uranium/Thorium/Lead age dating methods. [18] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 5 million years and 4 billion years old: "The four shards analysed for Th isotopic composition yield apparent 208Pb/232Th ages between 5 and 4133 Ma." [19] There is a huge spread of date ranges throughout the entire article. The article contains a table [20] with Uranium/Thorium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is an 11,083 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. Such a huge spread of assumed ages is meaningless.

Table 10	207Pb/206Pb	207Pb/235U	206Pb/238U	208Pb/232Th	206Pb/238U	207Pb/206Pb
Average	1,474	1,298	1,277	2,023	1,438	3,346
Maximum	2,707	2,744	2,850	10,619	3,125	4,901
Minimum	-464	14	23	6	87	1,754

The Paleo-Tethyan Mian-Lueyang

These rocks from the Qinling Mountains, central China were dated in 2001 by scientist from the University of California, San Diego, using the Lead, Neodymium and Strontium age dating methods. [21] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 340 million years and 350 million years old: "This indicates that a portion of the modern Indian MORB mantle isotopic domain could have been in existence for at least 350 Ma." [21] The article contains tables [0] with Uranium/Thorium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is a 0 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. Thirty six dates [100%] are over 5 billion years old. Twenty one dates [58%] are over 10 billion years old. Sixteen dates [44%] are over 20 billion years old.

Table 11	207Pb/206Pb	208Pb/232Th	206Pb/238U
Average	5,092	64,540	19,526
Maximum	5,111	86,040	27,626
Minimum	5,066	32,366	8,551

The Homestake Gold Deposit

These rocks from Black Hills, South Dakota, USA were dated in 2008 by scientist from the University of Copenhagen, using the Lead 207/206 age dating methods. [22] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 1,300 million years and 2,900 million years old. [23] "Lead stepwise leaching (PbSL) data for monazite bearing garnet separated from a sample of Homestake Iron Formation has yielded an isochron age of 1746±10Ma (2□; MSWD= 0.42), which represents a maximum age for both the isoclinal folding and subsequent gold mineralization." [22] The article contains tables [24] with Uranium/Thorium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is a 3,342 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. Out of the 139 dates 129 [93%] are over 4,000 million years old. One hundred and eight dates [78%] are older that the evolutionist age of the Earth. Sixty seven dates [48%] are over 5 Billion years old.

Table 12	207Pb/206Pb	207Pb/206Pb
Average	4,877	4,205
Maximum	5,185	5,169
Minimum	4,013	1,843

The Paleoproterozoic Huronian Supergroup

These rocks from the Huronian Supergroup, Canada were dated in 1999 by scientist from the State University of New York, using the Uranium/Lead age dating methods. [25] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 2,100 million years and 2,200 million years old: "Lower Huronian (McKim, Pecors) samples align along 207Pb:204Pb–206Pb:204Pb slopes equivalent to 2,170 Ma and 2,212 Ma, respectively. These ages are at the minimum age limit on sedimentation and within uncertainty of the Nipissing Diabase (2,219 Ma)." [25] The article contains a table [26] with Lead 207/206 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is complete disagreement between the so called true [Model] age and the isotope ratio age.

Table 13	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Model (Max)	Model (Min)
McKim	4,569	5,012	3,753	3,000	2,840
Pecors	4,700	4,918	4,452	2,930	2,930
Gowganda	4,391	4,716	3,992	3,000	2,840
Gordon	3,845	4,445	3,028	2,760	2,550

Angrite Sahara 99555

These meteorites found in the Sahara Desert was dated in 2008 by scientist from The Australian National University, using the Uranium/Lead age dating methods. [27] According to the article the true age of the meteorite is 4,564 million years old: "The Pb–Pb age of SAH of 4566.18 ± 0.14 Ma, reported by Baker et al., differs from the Pb–Pb age of D'Orbigny, another basaltic angrite, of 4564.42 ± 0.12 Ma" [27] The article contains a table [28] with Uranium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is a 932 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. Seven dates are over 5 billion years old.

Table 14	207Pb/235U	206Pb/238U	Pb 207/206	Pb 207/206
Average	4,686	4,976	4,565	4,565
Maximum	4,758	5,224	4,567	4,568
Minimum	4,479	4,292	4,563	4,564

Mantle Xenoliths from Namibia

These rocks from Proterozoic Rehoboth Terrane, Namibia were dated in 2012 by scientist from the Goethe-University in Frankfurt, using the Rhenium/Osmium age dating methods. [29] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is 2,100 million years old and the recent Kimberlite intrusion is 70 million years old: "The Proterozoic (1.8 to 1.6 Ga) Rehoboth Terrane is separated from the Archaean Kaapvaal craton to its east by the 2.1 to 1.75 Ga Kheis–Maghondi belt and bordered to its west by the 1.35 to 1.0 Ga Namaqua–Natal belt and was intruded by the kimberlites of the Gibeon field around 70 Ma ago." [30] The article contains two tables [31] with Osmium 187/188 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the standard dating formulas [31-34] we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios.

(1)

$$t = \frac{1.04 - ({}^{187}Os/{}^{186}Os)}{0.050768}$$

In the above formula, t = billions of years. The same date can be calculated from the Osmium 187/188 ratios. If we use another formula [35] we can convert the Osmium 187/188 ratio to the Osmium 187/186 ratio.

(2)

$$\frac{{}^{187}Os}{{}^{186}Os} \times 0.12035 = \frac{{}^{187}Os}{{}^{188}Os}$$

(3)

$$\frac{{}^{187}Os}{{}^{186}Os} = \frac{({}^{187}Os \div {}^{188}Os)}{0.12035}$$

(4)

$$t = \frac{1.04 - \left(\frac{({}^{187}Os \div {}^{188}Os)}{0.12035}\right)}{0.050768}$$

There is a 65,451 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates.

Table 15	187Os/188Os	187Os/188Os	187Os/188Os	187Os/188Os
Average	-9,458	2,951	257	251
Maximum	-153	20,469	2,515	2,515
Minimum	-44,982	-34,900	-8,909	-8,828

Neo-Tethyan Ophiolite in SW Turkey

These rocks from South West Turkey were dated in 2010 by scientist from the Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey, using the Rhenium/Osmium age dating methods. [36] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 250 million years and 1,000 million years old: "The Re–Os isotope systematics of the Muğla peridotites gives model age clusters of ~250 Ma, ~400 Ma and ~750 Ma that may record major tectonic events associated with the geodynamic evolution of the Neo-Tethyan, Rheic, and Proto-Tethyan oceans, respectively. Furthermore, >1000 Ma model ages can be interpreted as a result of an ancient melting event before the Proto-Tethys evolution." [36] The article contains a table [37] with Osmium 187/188 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use standard dating formulas [31-34] we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is an 187,727 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates.

Table 16	187Os/188Os
Average	-11,811
Maximum	18,849
Minimum	-175,916

Central Asian Orogenic Belt

These rocks from northeast China were dated in 2010 by scientist from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, using the Rhenium/Osmium age dating methods. [38] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 1,900 million years and 2,100 million years old: "The unradiogenic 187Os/188Os ratios of the refractory harzburgites give Re depletion ages (TRD) of 1.9–2.1 Ga." [38] The article contains one table [39] with Osmium 187/188 ratios that have no dates beside them and another with calculated ages. If we put the table into Microsoft Excel and use the standard dating formulas [31-34] we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is a 23,920 million year range between the youngest and oldest calculated dates listed in the article. There is a 2,836 million year range between the youngest and oldest calculated dates I calculated.

Table 17	187Os/188Os	TDM (Ma)	MA (Ma)	TDM (Ma)	MA (Ma)
Average	370	938	855	2,058	732
Maximum	1,732	2,090	10,620	5,910	14,650
Minimum	-1,104	-330	-3,830	490	-9,270

Hebi, North China Craton

These rocks from Hebi, North China Craton were dated in 2012 by scientist from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, using the Rhenium/Osmium and Rubidium/Strontium age dating methods. [40] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 1,800 million years and 3,000 million years old: "Their bulk rock 187Os/188Os ratios give TRD ages varying from Paleoproterozoic to Neoarchean (1.8–2.6 Ga), which is slightly younger than the previous reported TRD ages of two sulfide grains (2.5 and 3.0 Ga) in Hebi mantle xenoliths." [41] The article contains a table [42] with Osmium 187/188 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the standard dating formulas [31-34] we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. The dates I calculated agree with the article. The same table contains a list of calculated dates and there is an 11,500 million year range between the youngest and oldest of those dates.

Table 18	187Os/188Os	TDM (Ga)	MA (Ga)
Average	1,882	2,213	3,000
Maximum	2,372	2,600	8,400
Minimum	1,356	1,800	-3,100

Re–Os Isotopic Results

These rocks from South China were dated in 2011 by scientist from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, using the Rhenium/Osmium age dating methods. [43] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 1,800 million years and 2,200 million years old: "A correlation between 187Os/188Os and Al_2O_3 exists among the Ningyuan mantle xenoliths, which if interpreted as an isochron analog yields a model age of ~2.2 Ga. This age is older than the Re depletion age (TRD) of the harzburgite (~1.8 Ga), which represents a minimum age of melt depletion." [43] The article contains a table [44] with Osmium 187/188 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the standard dating formulas [31-34] we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is a 2,042 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. The dates do not even overlap the assumed model age. The same table contains a list of calculated dates and there is a 10,640 million year range between the youngest and oldest of those dates.

Table 19	Million Years	MA (Ga)	TRD (Ga)
Average	89	3,002	827
Maximum	1,367	10,430	1,820
Minimum	-675	-210	250

Lithospheric Mantle Evolution

These rocks from the Atherton Volcanic Province in north Queensland were dated in 2010 by scientist from the Macquarie University, using the Rhenium/Osmium age dating methods. [45] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 350 million years and 2,200 million years old: "Collision and accretion processes have probably initiated a melt-extraction event followed by cratonic lithosphere stabilisation at ~2.2 Ga (TMA model age). Metasomatism of the mantle lithosphere most likely involved infiltration of asthenospheric melts/fluids during lithospheric thinning and rifting beneath the Chudleigh Province at ~1.82 Ga, 0.81 Ga and 0.35 Ga (TRD Rhenium-depletion model ages), beneath the Atherton Province at ~1.75 Ga and 0.44 Ga (TRD), and during suturing at ~1.23 Ga (TRD)." [45] The article contains a table [46] with Osmium 187/188 ratios that have no dates beside them as well as two columns [TMA (Ma), TRD (Ma)] with calculated ages beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the standard dating formulas [31-34] we can calculate dates [Column 2] from the undated isotopic ratios. The assumed model age [350-2,200 Ma] only allows and 1,850 million year age range. As far as the dates that I calculated, only Sapphire Hill falls within the accepted range. With Sapphire Hill [Table 20] there is a 20,690 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. With Mount Quincan [Table 21] there is a 28,130 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates.

Lucie's Crater	187Os/188Os	TMA (Ma)	TRD (Ma)
Maximum	583	1,510	870
Minimum	-2,281	-1,820	-1,750
Difference	2,864	3,330	2,620
Batchelor's Crater	**187Os/188Os**	**TMA (Ma)**	**TRD (Ma)**
Maximum	3,398	4,840	3,360
Minimum	-1,512	2,200	-1,040
Difference	4,910	2,640	4,400
Sapphire Hill	**187Os/188Os**	**TMA (Ma)**	**TRD (Ma)**
Maximum	2,024	8,620	2,160
Minimum	469	-12,070	760
Difference	1,555	20,690	1,400
Mount Quincan	**187Os/188Os**	**TMA (Ma)**	**TRD (Ma)**
Maximum	1,614	3,420	1,800
Minimum	-1,413	-24,710	-950
Difference	3,028	28,130	2,750

The Age of Lithospheric Mantle

These rocks from the Mongolian Orogenic Belt in north China were dated in 2002 by scientist from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, using the Rhenium/Osmium age dating methods. [47] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 600 million years and 2,800 million years old: "Two cratonic blocks, the NCC and the XMOB, with crustal residence ages of about 2500–2800 and 600–1000 Ma, respectively, overlie SCLM with both Proterozoic and Phanerozoic model ages." [48] The article contains a table [49] with Osmium 187/188 ratios that have no dates beside them as well as two columns [TRD (Ma), TMA (Ma)] with calculated ages beside them. If we put

the table into Microsoft Excel and use the standard dating formulas [31-34] we can calculate dates [Column 2] from the undated isotopic ratios. The assumed model age [600-2,800 Ma] only allows and 2,200 million year age range. As far as the dates that I calculated, five of the seven rock formations have impossible negative or future ages. As far as the dates listed in the magazine article, three of the seven rock formations have impossibly old ages.

Aobaoshan	187Os/188Os	TRD (Ma)	TMA (Ma)
Maximum	-178	110	12,330
Minimum	-268	30	1,720
Difference	90	80	10,610
Bolishan	187Os/188Os	TRD (Ma)	TMA (Ma)
Maximum	1,151	1,310	4,520
Minimum	-610	260	200
Difference	1,761	1,050	4,320
Bobotushan	187Os/188Os	TRD (Ma)	TMA (Ma)
Maximum	1,050	1,220	2,790
Minimum	272	520	610
Difference	777	700	2,180
Wangqing	187Os/188Os	TRD (Ma)	TMA (Ma)
Maximum	1,174	1,330	15,410
Minimum	-317	10	150
Difference	1,491	1,320	15,260
Longquan	187Os/188Os	TRD (Ma)	TMA (Ma)
Maximum	983	1,160	1,240
Minimum	-263	30	50
Difference	1,246	1,130	1,190
Dayishan	187Os/188Os	TRD (Ma)	TMA (Ma)
Maximum	1,048	1,220	1,420
Minimum	-611	280	430
Difference	1,660	940	990
Dalongwan	187Os/188Os	TRD (Ma)	TMA (Ma)
Maximum	1,074	1,240	3,000
Minimum	371	610	1,360
Difference	704	630	1,640

Late Cenozoic Arctic Ocean

These rocks samples dredged from the Arctic Ocean bottom from northern Canada or Queen Elizabeth Island region were dated in 1996 by scientist from the University of Wisconsin, [50] using the stratigraphy age dating methods. [51] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 0.5 million years and 5.1 million years old. [51] The article contains a table [52] with Lead 207/206 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is a 5,234 million year range between the oldest age and stratigraphy age.

Table 22	Age
Average	4,986
Maximum	5,239
Minimum	4,960

French Massif Central

These rocks from the French Alps were dated in 2005 by scientist from the University of London, using the Uranium/Thorium/Lead age dating methods. [53] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 300 million years and 380 million years old: "Lu–Hf isotopic data for these clinopyroxenes plot close to a 360 Ma reference 'isochron' and individually the clinopyroxenes yield depleted mantle Hf model ages between 299 and 376 Ma." [54] The article contains two tables [55] with Lead 206/207/208 ratios and one table [55] with 238U/204Pb and 232Th/204Pb ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. We can combine the lead ratios of tables one and two with the 238U/204Pb and 232Th/204Pb ratios of table three to get Uranium/Thorium ages as well. There is a 20,496 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates.

Table 23	207Pb/206Pb	207Pb/206Pb	206Pb/238U	208Pb/232Th
Average	4,974	4,952	5,258	8,746
Maximum	5,070	5,056	15,943	21,165
Minimum	4,858	4,871	669	3,203

Evolution of Mauna Kea Lavas

These volcanic rocks from Hawaii were dated in 2002 by scientist from the Max-Planck-Institute for Chemistry, using the Lead/Lead age dating methods. [56] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 125 thousand years and 550 thousand years old. [57] The article contains a table [57] with Lead 207/206 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is a 5,060 million year range between the 'true age' and oldest dates I calculated from the Lead ratios.

Table 24	Model Age (Ma)	Pb 207/206 (Ma)	% Discordance
Average	0.47	4,982	1,143,143
Maximum	0.55	5,006	4,004,709
Minimum	0.13	4,918	903,288

U–Th–Pb Geochronology

These rocks from the Kola Peninsula in Russia were dated in 2011 by scientist from the Russian Geological Research Institute (St. Petersburg, Russian Federation), using the 206Pb/238U and Lead 207/206 age dating methods. [58] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 370 million years and 380 million years old: "The batch calculations of baddeleyite data show a concordant age of 379.1±3.7 Ma, and a weighted mean 206Pb/238U age of 376.5±4.3 Ma." [58] The article contains a table [59] with model ages between 342 and 396 million years old. The article contains a table [59] with Uranium/Thorium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them and ratios that have calculated dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. The table has dates beside the 208Pb/232Th ratios but no dates beside the 238U/206Pb and 207Pb/206Pb ratios. There is a 4,871 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. The 238U/206Pb and 207Pb/206Pb differ completely with the 208Pb/232Th age so the author deliberately did not put dates beside them.

Table 25	208Pb/232Th	238U/206Pb	207Pb/206Pb
Average	396	1,054	3,381
Maximum	521	5,140	4,741
Minimum	306	269	1,318

Diamond Facies Pyroxenites

These rocks from the Beni Bousera Peridotite Massif, North Morocco were dated in 1992 by scientist from the University of Leeds in England, using the Rubidium/Strontium and Neodymium/Samarium age dating methods.

[60] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is anywhere between 4 million years and 20,158 million years old. [61] The author admits that no coherent dates could be obtained: "The absence of coherent isochronous relationships in the Beni Bousera peridotites combined with their Sr-Nd isotope variability imply a multistage evolution. A complex, multistage evolution is also indicated by highly variable model ages." [62] The article contains a table [63] with Lead 207/206 ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. The dates is a 500 million years older than the evolutionist age of the Earth.

Table 26	207Pb/206Pb	Sm/Nd	Sm/Nd	Rb/Sr
Average	4,978	1,876	3,407	1,623
Maximum	5,022	10,042	20,158	3,794
Minimum	4,905	4	36	221

Indian Ocean Seamount Province

These rocks from the Christmas Island Seamount Province in the northeast Indian Ocean were dated in 2011 by scientist from the University of Sydney, using the 40Ar/39Ar age, Rubidium/Strontium, Neodymium/Samarium, Lutetium/Hafnium and high-precision Lead isotope analyses age dating methods. [64] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 50 million years and 140 million years old: "The ages of the seamounts and the underlying crust decrease from east to west: from Argo Basin Province (AP, 136 Myr; underlying crust 154-134 Myr) to Eastern Wharton Basin Province (EWP, 115-94 Myr; crust 120-105 Myr from SE to NW) to Vening-Meinesz Province (VMP, 95-64 Myr; crust 100-78 Myr from SE to NW) to Cocos-Keeling Province (CKP, 56-47 Myr; crust 67-61 Myr from S to N." [64] The article contains tables [65] with Rubidium/Strontium, Neodymium/Samarium, Lutetium/Hafnium and Uranium/Thorium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the tables into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the 189 undated isotopic ratios. There is an 11,314 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates. In table 28 we can see that of the 189 Uranium/Thorium/Lead dates 188 [99.47%] are over 1 billion years old.

Table 27	207Pb/206Pb	208Pb/232Th	206Pb/238U	176Lu/177Hf	87Rb/86Sr	147Sm/144Nd
Average	5,015	7,740	5,191	76	68	70
Maximum	5,025	11,317	5,191	142	136	136
Minimum	4,921	1,943	890	4	4	4

Number Of Dates	Age Range Dates	Percentage Of All Dates
188	Dates Over 1 Billion Years Old	99.47%
184	Dates Over 2 Billion Years Old	97.35%
170	Dates Over 3 Billion Years Old	89.95%
157	Dates Over 4 Billion Years Old	83.07%
111	Dates Over 5 Billion Years Old	58.73%
59	Dates Over 6 Billion Years Old	31.22%
43	Dates Over 7 Billion Years Old	22.75%
36	Dates Over 8 Billion Years Old	19.05%
31	Dates Over 9 Billion Years Old	16.40%
25	Dates Over 10 Billion Years Old	13.23%

A Pb Isotope Investigation

These rocks from the Kola Peninsula in Russia were dated in 2013 by scientist from the *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*, using the Uranium/Thorium/Lead age dating methods. [66] According to the article the true age of the rock formation is between 370 million years and 380 million years old: "Our most precise ages of 373 ± 32

Ma, based on a 206Pb/204Pb vs. 238U/204Pb isochron for all the samples and 376 ± 13 Ma, based on a 208Pb/204Pb vs. 232Th/204Pb isochron determination for an urtite with a particularly high Th/Pb lie within the generally accepted range of the earlier age measurements." [66] The article contains a table [67] with Uranium/Thorium/Lead ratios that have no dates beside them. If we put the table into Microsoft Excel and use the computer program Isoplot we can calculate dates from the undated isotopic ratios. There is an 11,788 million year range between the youngest and oldest dates.

Table 29	Average	Maximum	Minimum
207Pb/206Pb	4,891	5,011	4,798
206Pb/238U	3,534	7,462	1,959
208Pb/232Th	6,203	13,590	1,802

Conclusion

Evolutionists Schmitz and Bowring claim that Uranium/Lead dating is 99% accurate. [68] Looking at some of the dating it is obvious that precision is much lacking. The Bible believer who accepts the creation account literally has no problem with such unreliable dating methods. Much of the data used in this dating method is selectively taken to suit and ignores data to the contrary.

Yuri Amelin states in the journal Elements that radiometric dating is extremely accurate: "However, four 238U/235U-corrected CAI dates reported recently (Amelin et al. 2010; Connelly et al. 2012) show excellent agreement, with a total range for the ages of only 0.2 million years – from 4567.18 ± 0.50 Ma to 4567.38 ± 0.31 Ma." [69-71] To come within 0.2 million years out of 4,567.18 million years means an accuracy of 99.99562%. Looking at some of the dating it is obvious that precision is much lacking. The Bible believer who accepts the creation account literally has no problem with such unreliable dating methods. Much of the data in radiometric dating is selectively taken to suit and ignores data to the contrary.

Prominent evolutionist Brent Dalrymple states: "Several events in the formation of the Solar System can be dated with considerable precision." [72] Looking at some of the dating it is obvious that precision is much lacking. He then goes on: "Biblical chronologies are historically important, but their credibility began to erode in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when it became apparent to some that it would be more profitable to seek a realistic age for the Earth through observation of nature than through a literal interpretation of parables." [73] The Bible believer who accepts the creation account literally has no problem with such unreliable dating methods. Much of the data in Dalrymple's book is selectively taken to suit and ignores data to the contrary.

The Geological Column

Eon	Era	Period	Began	Finished
			Million Years Ago	Million Years Ago
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	3	0
		Neogene	23	3
		Paleogene	65	3
	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	146	65
		Jurassic	201	145
		Triassic	252	201
	Paleozoic	Permian	299	52
		Carboniferous	359	299
		Devonian	419	359
		Silurian	443	419
		Ordovician	485	443
		Cambrian	541	485
Proterozoic	Neoproterozoic	Ediacaran	635	541
		Cryogenian	850	635
		Tonian	1,000	850
	Mesoproterozoic	Stenian	1,200	1,000
		Ectasian	1,400	1,200
		Calymmian	1,600	1,400
	Paleoproterozoic	Statherian	1,800	1,600
		Orosirian	2,050	1,800
		Rhyacian	2,300	2,050
		Siderian	2,500	2,300
Formation	Of The	Earth	4,500	4,300
Formation	Of The	Solar System	4,600	4,500
Formation	Of The	Galaxy	11,000	10,000
Formation	Of The	Universe	13,500	13,500

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