# Concordia Isochron Dating <br> By Paul Nethercott <br> May 2012 

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 $4.54 \pm 0.05$ billion years." ${ }^{4}$ "The Solar System, formed between 4.53 and 4.58 billion years ago." "The age of 4.54 billion years found for the Solar System and Earth." "A valid age for the Earth of 4.55 billion years." ${ }^{5,6}$

Evolutionists give the age of the galaxy as " 11 to 13 billion years for the age of the Milky Way Galaxy." ${ }^{1,7}$ Let us remember this as we look at the following dating as given in secular science journals.

## Age and Mineralogy of Supergene Uranium

Theses rocks from the Bohemian Massif, South East Germany ${ }^{8}$ were dated in 2010 using the Uranium-Lead dating method. The table in the essay has three columns of isotopic ratios, ${ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{238} \mathrm{U},{ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} / /^{235} \mathrm{U}$ and ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$. You will notice in Table 4 the original article ${ }^{9}$ that there are dates besides the ${ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{238} \mathrm{U}$ and ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{235} \mathrm{U}$ ratios but no dates beside the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} / /^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios. The first two sets of ratios and dates agree with each other between 94 and 101 percent accuracy. If we use the computer program Isoplot ${ }^{10}$ and calculate the ages of the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb}{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios we see why not dates have been put beside them. In Table $\mathbf{1}$ we can see that many dates are negative. That is logically impossible. How can the rock have formed millions of years in the future?

Table 1

| Sample | Pb-206/207 | Sample | Pb-206/207 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Negative Ages | Name | Negative Ages |
| A30 | -29 | A06 | -29 |
| A35 | -8 | A10 | -45 |
| A04 | -18 | A11 | -83 |
| A07 | -8 | A12 | -23 |
| A10 | -8 | A13 | -133 |
| A11 | -13 | A17 | -116 |
| A18 | -8 | A19 | -72 |
| A19 | -18 | A21 | -2 |
| A20 | -8 | A26 | -34 |
|  |  | A27 | -13 |
|  |  | A29 | -45 |
|  |  | A39 | -8 |
|  |  | A40 | 3 |
|  | A41 | -50 |  |

In Table 2 we can see that the $207 \mathrm{~Pb} / 206 \mathrm{~Pb}$ dates are between 1,000 to 21,000 percent discordant when compared to the two Uranium-Lead dating methods. Here is just one of many times where geology journals use selective evidence to try and prove evolution. If the third column or ratios were dated and added to the essay you can see how silly it would look.

Table 2

| Sample | Difference | Sample | Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Percent | Name | Percent |
| A26 | $\mathbf{1 , 0 8 7}$ | A01 | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 6}$ |
| A29 | $\mathbf{1 , 1 9 2}$ | A16 | 1,073 |
| A25 | $\mathbf{1 , 2 0 2}$ | A32 | 1,891 |
| A41 | $\mathbf{1 , 3 3 8}$ | A31 | 2,067 |
| A07 | $\mathbf{1 , 9 6 4}$ | A30 | 3,070 |
| A19 | 2,385 | A29 | 3,539 |
| A10 | 2,389 | A33 | 10,452 |
| A22 | 2,551 | A36 | 16,112 |
| A18 | 3,126 |  |  |
| A30 | 3,129 |  |  |
| A24 | 3,360 |  |  |
| A09 | 3,612 |  |  |
| A13 | 4,616 |  |  |
| A05 | 4,881 |  |  |
| A06 | 4,982 |  |  |
| A11 | 5,350 |  |  |
| A25 | 5,479 |  |  |
| A08 | 5,628 |  |  |
| A42 | $\mathbf{6 , 2 1 5}$ |  |  |
| A04 | 6,551 |  |  |
| A22 | 7,031 |  |  |
| A43 | 10,253 |  |  |
| A17 | 10,673 |  |  |
| A21 | 15,256 |  |  |
| A20 | 21,500 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## $\underline{207 \mathrm{~Pb}-206 \mathrm{~Pb} \text { and } 40 \mathrm{Ar}-39 \mathrm{Ar} \text { ages from SW Montana }}$

These rocks from North America were dated in 2002 using both ${ }^{11}$ Potassium-Argon and Lead-Lead dating methods. Again the no dates beside the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios. If we add dates we soon see why. The first table in his article has dates ${ }^{12}$ using the ${ }^{40} \mathrm{Ar}-{ }^{39} \mathrm{Ar}$ dating method. The third table ${ }^{13}$ has the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios.

Table 3

| Sample | K-Ar Dating | K-Ar Dating | Pb Dating | Pb Dating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max Age | Min Age | Max Age | 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 ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios we see why not dates have been put beside them. The Potassium-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 4

| Sample | Million | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Years | Category |
| RRSW1 | 5,005 | Older Than The Solar System |
| RRSW1 | 5,011 | Older Than The Solar System |
| RRSW1 | $\mathbf{4 , 9 3 9}$ | Older Than Earth |
| TRMR2 | 5,015 | Older Than The Solar System |
| TRMR2 | 5,049 | Older Than The Solar System |
| ${ }^{207} \mathbf{P b} /{ }^{206} \mathbf{P b}$ Dates |  |  |

## Uranium-Thorium-Lead Dating

This dating ${ }^{14}$ was done in 1999 on meteorite samples by the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Hiroshima University in Japan. Below we can see the isotopic ratios take from Table 2 in the original article. ${ }^{15}$ Using the computer program Isoplot we calculate the ages of the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios we see why not dates have been put beside them.

Table 5

| Pb-207 | Million | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pb-206 | Years | Category |
| 0.889 | 5,071 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.916 | 5,114 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.876 | 5,051 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.869 | 5,039 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.922 | 5,123 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.867 | 5,036 | Older Than Solar System |

$\mathbf{5 , 0 5 1}$ to $\mathbf{5 , 1 2 3}$ million years old.


According to the Iscohron [1, 2 and 3] diagrams in the article ${ }^{16}$ the meteorites are only supposed to be 200 million years old! This means that the dates are 4,800 million years in error. The ratio of the so called "true" age versus the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ age is 25 to 1 . The author deliberately chose not to put the dates beside the isotopic ratios because they would show how utterly ridiculous the whole system is. According to the Iscohron diagram in the article, the maximum error level is only 83 million years. The error level is 4934 years if we compare it to the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ age. This means the error level is 59 times in error.

## Pb-Pb dating of Chondrules

The meteorite samples ${ }^{17}$ were dates in 2009 by scientists form the Geological Museum, University of Copenhagen and The University of Texas at Austin. If we use Isoplot and run some of the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios given in the article ${ }^{18}$ through Microsoft Excel we see that many of the ratios produce ages over 5 billion years old.

Below we can see a Concordia diagram taken from the article ${ }^{19}$ that shows the age of the rocks to be 4,565 million years old. As you can see the diagram claims that the error margins is only 810,000 years! If we add the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios dates we can see that the diagram is out by 550 million years. That means the error margin given in the diagram is 677 times to short!

## Diagram 2



Table 6

| Sample | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number | Million Years | Category |
| C2-L1 | 5,194 | Older Than Solar System |
| C2-L2 | 5,190 | Older Than Solar System |
| C2-L3 | 5,089 | Older Than Solar System |
| C2-L6 | 5,020 | Older Than Solar System |
| C4 | 5,174 | Older Than Solar System |
| C4-L6 | 5,013 | Older Than Solar System |
| C4-L7 | 5,094 | Older Than Solar System |
| C4-L8 | 5,051 | Older Than Solar System |
| C7 | 5,091 | Older Than Solar System |
| C7-L7 | 5,032 | Older Than Solar System |
| C7-L8 | 5,021 | Older Than Solar System |
| C12-10 | 5,050 | Older Than Solar System |
| C12-L2 | 5,063 | Older Than Solar System |
| C12-L3 | 5,206 | Older Than Solar System |
| C12-L5 | 5,002 | Older Than Solar System |

5,002 to 5,206 million years old.

## $\underline{\mathrm{Pb}-\mathrm{Pb} \text { Dating Constraints }}$

This dating ${ }^{20}$ was done in 2007 on meteorite samples by the Washington State University, Department of Geology. We can see from table seven which data in my essay the data was obtained from in Audrey Bouvier's essay.

Table 7

| Her Essay | My Essay |
| :---: | :---: |
| Table 2, Page 1587 | Table 8 |
| Table 3, Page 1588 | Table 9 |
| Table 4, Page 1589 | Table 10 |
| Table 5, Page 1590 | Table 11 |
| Table 6, Page 1590 | Table 12 |

One of the concordia diagrams ${ }^{21}$ in the article gives the following data:
Chondrules: $4565.5 \pm 1.2 \mathrm{Ma}$
Pyroxenes: $4564.3 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{Ma}$
Phosphates: $4562.7 \pm 0.7 \mathrm{Ma}$
We are told that the date of 4,565 million years old is only one million years in error at the maximum. If run some of the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios given in the article through Isoplot, we see that many of the ratios produce ages over 5 billion years old. The oldest is 5,379 million years. The error margin given in the article is 814 times in error.

Table 8

| Sample | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Million Years | Category |
| Allende, Whole-rock-R0 | 5,334 | Older Than Solar System |
| CV3, L0 | 5,325 | Older Than Solar System |
| MNHN, L1 | 5,250 | Older Than Solar System |
| MNHN, L2 | 5,258 | Older Than Solar System |
| MNHN, L1 | 5,296 | Older Than Solar System |
| MNHN, L2 | 5,029 | Older Than Solar System |
| UCLA, L1 | 5,244 | Older Than Solar System |
| UCLA, L1 | 5,244 | Older Than Solar System |
| UCLA, L1 | 5,245 | Older Than Solar System |
| UCLA, Olivine-R0 | 5,344 | Older Than Solar System |
| UCLA, L0 | 5,336 | Older Than Solar System |
| Murchison, Whole-rock-R0 | 5,333 | Older Than Solar System |
| CM2, L0 | 5,321 | Older Than Solar System |
| CM2, CAI-R0-Murch | 5,238 | Older Than Solar System |
| CM2, L0 | 5,267 | Older Than Solar System |
| ENSL, Blanke | 5,016 | Older Than Solar System |
| Canyon-Diablo, Troilitef | 5,379 | Older Than Solar System |

$\mathbf{5 , 0 1 6}$ to $\mathbf{5 , 3 7 9}$ million years old.

Table 9

| Pb-206/Pb-207 | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ratio | Million Years | Category |
| $\mathbf{0 . 8 6 6 6 5}$ | 5,035 | Older Than Solar System |
| $\mathbf{0 . 8 4 5 1 8}$ | 5,000 | Older Than Solar System |
| $\mathbf{0 . 8 6 3 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 0 3 0}$ | Older Than Solar System |
| $\mathbf{0 . 8 4 9 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 0 0 8}$ | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.96359 | 5,185 | Older Than Solar System |
| $\mathbf{0 . 9 8 0 8 1}$ | 5,210 | Older Than Solar System |
| $\mathbf{0 . 9 1 1 2 0}$ | 5,106 | Older Than Solar System |
| $\mathbf{1 . 0 9 0 6 8}$ | 5,359 | Older Than Solar System |
| $\mathbf{0 . 8 7 9 5 8}$ | 5,056 | Older Than Solar System |
| $\mathbf{0 . 9 6 9 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 9 3}$ | Older Than Solar System |

5,000 to 5,359 million years old.

Table 10

| Pb-206/Pb-207 | Age | Age |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ratio | Million Years | Category |  |
| 0.85705 | 5,020 | Older Than Solar System |  |
| 0.85871 | 5,022 | Older Than Solar System |  |
| 0.85888 | 5,023 | Older Than Solar System |  |
| 0.85681 | 5,019 | Older Than Solar System |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |

Table 11

| Pb-206/Pb-207 | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ratio | Million Years | Category |
| 0.90695 | 5,100 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.86255 | 5,029 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.85613 | 5,018 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.86644 | 5,035 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.92835 | 5,133 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.91990 | 5,120 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.92542 | 5,128 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.90807 | 5,101 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.90861 | 5,102 | Older Than Solar System |

Table 12

| Pb-206/Pb-207 | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ratio | Million Years | Category |
| 0.88990 | 5,073 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.87125 | 5,043 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.89581 | 5,082 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.89269 | 5,077 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.85401 | 5,015 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.89561 | 5,082 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.98433 | 5,215 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.92618 | 5,129 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.99857 | 5,235 | Older Than Solar System |
| 0.95025 | 5,166 | Older Than Solar System |
| 1.01559 | 5,259 | Older Than Solar System |

## U-Th-Pb Dating of Hydrothermal ore Deposits

This dating ${ }^{22}$ was done in 2010 on rocks from eastern China. If we look at one of the tables ${ }^{23}$ in the original essay we see four columns of isotopic data ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb},{ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{235} \mathrm{U},{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{238} \mathrm{U}$ and ${ }^{208} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{232} \mathrm{Th}$. Three have dates beside them but here are no dates beside the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} / /^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios. If we run the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios through Isoplot we soon see why there are no dates beside them. According to the Concordia diagrams in the essay ${ }^{24}$ the rocks are supposed to be 137 million years old with an average age of 120 million years.

Table 13

| Sample | Maximum | Minimum | Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Age | Age | Age |
| TLS01 | 2,508 | 272 | $\mathbf{9 4 3}$ |
| TLS02 | 346 | 8 | 254 |
| S38 | 1,682 | -294 | 354 |
| S38 | 2,508 | -139 | $\mathbf{8 9 9}$ |
| S39 | 440 | -325 | $\mathbf{9 4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |

Table 14

| Sample | Maximum | Minimum | Difference | Percentage | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Age | Age | Age | Difference | Category |
| S38-1-a1 | 12,721 | 136 | 12,585 | $9,253 \%$ | Older Than Galaxy |
| S38-3-a1 | 7,663 | 136 | 7,527 | $5,534 \%$ | Older Than Solar System |
| S38-3-a2 | 11,457 | 44 | 11,413 | $25,938 \%$ | Older Than Galaxy |
| S38-3-a3 | 7,175 | 130 | 7,045 | $5,419 \%$ | Older Than Solar System |

Some of the dates listed in the article ${ }^{23}$ are older than the age of the Solar System and Galaxy! The author offers an explanation: "Due to the very low Th contents in the calcite-hosted titanite, no meaningful $208 \mathrm{~Pb} / 232 \mathrm{Th}$ ages were obtained." ${ }^{25}$

## U-Th-Pb dating of Yucca Mountain, Nevada

This dating was done ${ }^{26}$ in 2008 by the U.S. Geological Survey office in Denver, Colorado. You will notice in Table 1 the original article ${ }^{27}$ that there are no dates beside the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios. If we use the computer program Isoplot and calculate the ages of the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios we see why not dates have been put beside them.

Table 15

| Sample | 206-Pb/207-Pb | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Million Years | Category |
| HD1939Pb1-Cc | 5,474 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2055Pb6-Cc | 5,632 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2055Pb7-Cc1 | 5,512 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2055Pb7-Cc2 | 5,523 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2055Pb10-Cc | 5,587 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD-2057-Pb1-Cc | 7,864 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD-2057-Pb2-Cc | 6,577 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2059Pb4-Cc | 7,474 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2062Pb2-Cc | 5,528 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2062Pb3-Mn | 5,450 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2065Pb4-Cc | 7,202 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2074Pb1-Cc3 | 6,304 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2074Pb2-Cc1 | 7,569 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2074Pb2-Cc2 | 6,519 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2089APb2-Cc | 6,973 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2089APb3-Mn | 5,483 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2092Pb1-Cc | 5,567 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2092Pb1-Mn | 5,452 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2098Pb3-Cc | 5,891 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2109Pb1-Cc | 5,806 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2155Pb1-Cc | 6,349 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2177Pb2-Cc | 5,792 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2177Pb1-Mn | 5,452 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2227Pb1-Cc | 6,109 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2227Pb1-Mn | 5,453 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2231Pb1-Cc | 5,472 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2233Pb2-Ch1 | 7,933 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2233Pb2-Ch2 | 8,186 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2233Pb3-Ch | 7,583 | Older Than Solar System |
| HD2233Pb4-Ch | 7,898 | Older Than Solar System |
|  | $5,450 ~ t o ~ 8,186 ~ m i l l i o n ~ y e a r s ~ o l d . ~$ |  |

The dates are between 5,450 and 8,186 million years old. The average age is 6,320 million years old. Table 3 in the original article ${ }^{28}$ has dates older than the universe and extreme discordance with up to 2 million percent. The average discordance is 212,000 perecent!

## 40Ar/39Ar and U-Th-Pb Dating

This meteorite sample ${ }^{29}$ was dated in 1983 by Donald Bogard from the Johnson Space Center, Houston Texas. If we look in Table 5 in the original article we see that there are dates beside the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{208} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios no dates beside the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios. If we run the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios through Isoplot we see that they uniformly differ with the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{208} \mathrm{~Pb}$ dates given in the essay. The author's choice to drop these dates and only have dates beside the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{208} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios is just an arbitrary choice.

Table 16

| Age | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pb-207/208 | Pb-207/206 | Category |
| 4,560 | 5,370 | Older Than Solar System |
| 4,720 | 5,364 | Older Than Solar System |
| 4,560 | 5,364 | Older Than Solar System |
| 4,450 | 5,283 | Older Than Solar System |
| 4,700 | 5,371 | Older Than Solar System |
| 4,540 | 5,367 | Older Than Solar System |
| 4,410 | 5,082 | Older Than Solar System |
| 4,560 | 5,368 | Older Than Solar System |
| 4,700 | 5,367 | Older Than Solar System |
| 4,500 | 5,333 | Older Than Solar System |

## Isotopic Lead Investigations

These meteorite samples were dated in 1975 by the Department of Geological Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, California. ${ }^{31}$ From Table 2 in the original article we can calculate the ${ }^{207} \mathrm{~Pb} /{ }^{206} \mathrm{~Pb}$ ratios and then we run them through Isoplot. The ages are consistently older than the age of the Solar System.

Table 17

| Sample | Pb 206/207 | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Ages | Category |
| $7-1$ | 5,175 | Older Than Solar System |
| $7-2$ | 5,300 | Older Than Solar System |
| $7-3$ | 5,287 | Older Than Solar System |
| $7-4$ | 5,346 | Older Than Solar System |
| $4-1$ | 5,337 | Older Than Solar System |
| W-2 | 5,342 | Older Than Solar System |
| Allende-1 | 5,297 | Older Than Solar System |
| Allende-2 | 5,326 | Older Than Solar System |
| Allende | 5,262 | Older Than Solar System |
| 9-1 | 5,324 | Older Than Solar System |
| M-2 | 5,322 | Older Than Solar System |
| 9-3 | 5,339 | Older Than Solar System |
| 9-4 | 5,334 | Older Than Solar System |
| ChL-1 (IC) | 5,138 | Older Than Solar System |
| ChL-1 (ID) | 5,137 | Older Than Solar System |
| Ch3 (IC) | 5,220 | Older Than Solar System |
| Ch3 (ID) | 5,227 | Older Than Solar System |
| ChD (IC) | 5,103 | Older Than Solar System |
| ChD (ID) | 5,099 | Older Than Solar System |

## Conclusion

Prominent evolutionist Brent Dalrymple states:
"Several events in the formation of the Solar System can be dated with considerable precision." ${ }^{33}$
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." ${ }^{34}$

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.

## http://creation.com/radiometric-dating-questions-and-answers

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