
Rocks Older Than The Galaxy

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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}

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 Of Uranium Mineralization

These rocks were dated⁸ in from the Gas Hills in Wyoming were dated in 1979 using the Uranium-Lead method. The rock sample GH-B1 was dated giving ages⁹ between -1,240 and 12,000 million years old!

Table 1

Table 3	Table 4	Table 5
Million Years	Million Years	Million Years
11,780	7,232	5,060
-190	4,654	4,830
-200	4,355	-34
-220	3,540	-160
-310	-290	-240
-340	-340	-260
-420	-550	-500
-530		-610
-530		-650
-1,240		

“These systematics are similar to those observed by Ludwig for the Shirley Basin uranium ores, for which preferential loss of radioactive daughters in the U decay chain was shown to be the dominant cause of apparent-age discordance.”¹⁰

“The trends of apparent age and discordance of the total ore, uraninite-coffinite, and pyrite analyses for the Gas Hills and Crooks Gap ores are very similar to those reported for the Shirley Basin uranium ores.”¹¹

Another group of rock samples were dated¹² giving absurd values. Many had negative ages! Some were older than the Solar System. How can Earth rocks be older than the Solar System?

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Table 2

Million Years	Million Years
7,323	-340
4,830	-500
5,060	-550
-240	-610
-290	-650

Table 3

Sample	Maximum Age	Minimum Age	Difference	Difference
Name	Million Years	Million Years	Million Years	Percentage
CG-A4	7,323	-340	7,663	-2,253%
CG-A5	4,654	-550	5,204	-946%
CG-A1	4,355	-290	4,645	-1,601%

A rock sample number GH-A6 was dated ¹³ as being between 5,870 million and negative 650 million years old. Looking at positive dates above zero and ignoring negative ages what do we find? The oldest is 5,870 million years old and the youngest ¹³ is 8 million years old. One is 733 times older than the other. Using a table ¹⁴ in the essay which has the ²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb and ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁴Pb we can easily work out the ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ratios in the sample.

Table 4

Sample	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb
Number	Ratio	Million Years
GH-B3	0.462	4,123
GH-B3	0.480	4,181
GH-B6	0.316	3,549
GH-D2407	0.332	3,628
GH-D2407	0.413	3,958
GH-D2407	0.407	3,936
CG-A6	0.351	3,712
CG-A6	0.363	3,763

If we run the ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ratios through Isoplot ¹⁵ sample is over 3,500 million years old. The dates are not put beside the ratios in the original essay. The author states in the opening paragraph of his essay that the rock formation is only “inclusion of all samples increases the observed range to 12 to 41 million years.” ¹⁶ In the first paragraph he admits that the isotopic composition has been contaminated over time producing anomalous dates. His choice of this narrow range is purely guesswork. Looking at all the dates it is just random whichever you pick.

African Peridotite Xenoliths

These kimberlites of southern Africa were dated in 1989 using Rhenium-Osmium dating method. ¹⁷ Some of the ages ¹⁸ are older than the Solar System and galaxy.

Table 5

5.6	Billion Years Old
12.6	Billion Years Old

If we insert the Osmium ratios listed in article ¹⁹ into Microsoft Excel use the dating formula listed in Gunter Faure’s book ²⁰ we get the dates listed in table 6.

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$$t = \frac{1.04 - (^{187}\text{Os} \div ^{186}\text{Os})}{0.050768} \times 10^9$$

Table 6

Average	889
Maximum	2,659
Minimum	-3,309

Osmium/Osmium dating

“TMA varies from 0.11 to 5.7 Ga with three samples having Re/Os that is too high to explain their measured $^{187}\text{Os}/^{186}\text{Os}$.”²¹

The Siberian Craton

Xenoliths from kimberlites intruding²² the Siberian craton were dated in 1995 using the Re-Os, Sm-Nd, and Rb-Sr dating methods. The results in Table 5 were acquired using Rubidium-Strontium²³ isotope dating as being between 5 and 13 billion years old. The dates in Table 6 were obtained using Rhenium-Osmium²⁴ dating method.

“If Re/Os model ages are calculated using the conventional model age approach, i.e., using the measured Re/OS and osmium isotope composition in comparison to some model for bulk-Earth osmium isotope evolution, several peridotites yield negative ages, or ages that are considerably older than the Earth”²⁵

Table 7

5.45	Billion Years Old
6.24	Billion Years Old
12.71	Billion Years Old

Table 8

5.5	Billion Years Old
11.0	Billion Years Old
6.9	Billion Years Old
6.6	Billion Years Old

Table 9

Average	-144,339
Maximum	2,777
Minimum	-1,584,857

Osmium/Osmium Ratio Dating

History Of The Acapulco Meteorite

This well known meteorite was dated in 1997 by scientists²⁶ from France and Germany. According to the dates in Table 7 given²⁷ below, the meteorite is older than the galaxy. Even if we take into account the given uncertainty levels listed in the essay,²⁶ the rocks could still be 8.6 billion years old.

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Table 10

Maximum Age	11,421	Million Years
Minimum Age	3,481	Million Years
Average Age	4,964	Million Years
Age Difference	7,940	Million Years
Difference	328%	Percent
Standard Deviation	1,723	Million Years

Potassium/Argon Dating of Iron Meteorites

The Weekeroo Station iron meteorite was dated ²⁸ in 1967 using the Potassium-Argon dating method. The author of the article begins with the following remarks:

“The formation or solidification ages of iron meteorites have never been well determined. The most direct method seems to be that of Stoenner and Zahringer, who measured the potassium and argon contents by neutron-activation analysis. Their data, however, indicated ages of from about 7 to 10 billion years, whereas the age of the solar system is generally well accepted at about 4.7 billion years. Fisher later confirmed these data, but concluded that they were evidence of an unexplained potassium: argon anomaly rather than that they indicated true ages. From Muller and Zahringer's more recent data they conclude that a Potassium/Argon age of about 6.3 billion years can be assigned to many iron meteorites.” ²⁹

The author of the article then concludes with the following remarks:

“The ages found by us are typical of the great ages found for most iron meteorites. From these, in conjunction with the Strontium/Rubidium data of Wasserburg on silicate inclusions in this meteorite, we conclude that the Potassium: Argon dating technique as applied to iron meteorites gives unreliable results. One may derive ad hoc possible explanations of the discord between the silicate and iron-phase ages, such as shock emplacement of these inclusions within the metal matrix without disturbing the potassium: argon ratios in the metal, but we feel that such mechanisms are unlikely.” ³⁰

The essay lists a number of dates in the opening paragraph. The last four in table below are taken from Table 1 in the original essay.

Table 11

Meteorite Sample	Billion Years
Stoenner and Zahringer	10.0
Stoenner and Zahringer	7.0
Muller and Zahringer's	6.3
Wasserburg, Burnett	4.7
K-1	8.5
K-2	9.3
B-1	6.5
G-1	10.4

Stabilisation of Archaean Lithosphere

The Rhenium-Osmium isotope method was used ³¹ to date these rocks in 1995. The data ³² in the table below give absurd ages:

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Table 12

Sample Name	Billion Years
PHN-2600	8.5
F-865	10.2
PHN-2825	15.6
PHN-5239	11.1

The author tries to explain such dating errors: “For example, several of the peridotite Re/Os model ages calculated using measured $^{187}\text{Re}/^{188}\text{Os}$ (TM, in Table 2) either give geologically unreasonable ages or do not intersect the Bulk Earth evolution line at all. Walker reasoned that the highly refractory compositions of Kaapvaal peridotites could have led to complete removal of Re during formation.”³³

Pb Isotopic age of the Allende Chondrules

Professor Yuri Amelin from The Australian National University did the research in 2007.³⁴ More than ten dates are older than the age of the Solar System. One is as old as the Galaxy.³⁵

Table 13

Million Years	Million Years
10,066	5,396
6,945	5,345
5,956	5,336
5,604	5,180
5,526	5,147
5,462	4,950

If we run some of the isotopic ratios listed in the online supplement³⁶ through Isoplot we get the following dates:

Table 14

$^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$
10,066	5,731	5,947
6,945	5,202	5,920
5,956	4,956	5,860
5,604	4,864	5,735
5,526	4,832	5,636
5,462	4,826	5,335
5,396	4,807	5,265

Rhenium-187/Osmium-187 In Iron Meteorites

The $^{187}\text{Rhenium}/^{187}\text{Osmium}$ method and Potassium-Argon method were used to date these meteorite³⁷ fragments in 1997. Four of the dates were older than the Solar System and two were older than the Galaxy.³⁸

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Table 15

Canyon Diablo Meteorite	Billion Years
Leach Acetone	5.73
Leach H₂O	8.31
Troilite dissolved	10.43
Metal 1	13.7

Ar-39/Ar-40 Dating of Mesosiderites

Donald Bogard from the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas performed this dating ³⁶ in 1990 using the Argon dating method. The table below is a summary from the appendix ³⁷ in the original essay. Three dates are as old or older than the Galaxy. Eleven are older than the Solar System.

Table 16

Meteorite	Maximum Age	Minimum Age	Age Difference
Name	Billion Years	Billion Years	Billion Years
1. Bondoc	4.02	3.20	0.82
2. Emery	9.08	3.31	5.77
3. Estherville	13.96	3.18	10.78
4. Hainholz	5.48	1.55	3.93
5. Lowicz	9.93	2.92	7.01
6. Morristown	7.92	3.60	4.32
7. Mount Padbury	5.52	3.49	2.03
8. Patwar Basalt	6.14	1.80	4.34
9. Patwar Gabbro	8.43	2.67	5.76
10. QUE-86900	10.92	3.24	7.68
11. Simondium	9.17	3.27	5.90
12. Veramin	13.13	2.71	10.42

40Ar-39Ar Chronology

Ekaterina V. Korochantseva from Heidelberg, Germany did this dating in 2009. ⁴¹ Below is a mathematical summary of the appendix ⁴² given in the original magazine article.

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Table 17

Sample Name	Maximum Age	Minimum Age	Average Age	Age Difference
<u>Table A01. Dhofar 019 whole rock</u>	11,679	737	2,883	10,942
<u>Table A02. Dhofar 019 maskelynite</u>	10,521	818	2,674	9,703
<u>Table A03. Dhofar 019 pyroxene</u>	10,730	804	3,694	9,926
<u>Table A04. Dhofar 019 olivine</u>	10,487	1,778	4,549	8,709
<u>Table A05. Dhofar 019 opaque</u>	14,917	4,420	8,453	10,497
<u>Table A06. SaU 005 whole rock</u>	7,184	568	1,653	6,616
<u>Table A07. SaU 005 glass</u>	6,235	3,247	4,242	2,988
<u>Table A08. SaU 005 maskelynite</u>	7,432	1,344	3,899	6,088
<u>Table A10. SaU 005 olivine</u>	13,979	3,839	6,559	10,140
<u>Table A11. Shergotty whole rock</u>	8,542	1,112	2,995	7,430
<u>Table A15. Zagami whole rock</u>	6,064	94	2,276	5,970
<u>Table A16. Zagami maskelynite</u>	5,733	238	1,202	5,495
<u>Table A18. Zagami opaque</u>	7,707	290	1,525	7,417
<u>Table A9. SaU 005 pyroxene</u>	12,845	1,354	4,763	11,491

(Ages in million so years)

In Table 14 we can see below that 44 dates are older than the age of the Solar System and nine are over ten billion years.

Table 18

Sample Name	Million Years	Sample Name	Million Years
<u>Table A05. Dhofar 019</u>	14,917	<u>Table A02. Dhofar 019</u>	7,233
<u>Table A09. SaU 005</u>	13,979	<u>Table A06. SaU 005</u>	7,184
<u>Table A18. Zagami</u>	12,845	<u>Table A02. Dhofar 019</u>	7,168
<u>Table A01. Dhofar 019</u>	11,679	<u>Table A03. Dhofar 019</u>	6,857
<u>Table A03. Dhofar 019</u>	10,730	<u>Table A09. SaU 005</u>	6,680
<u>Table A02. Dhofar 019</u>	10,521	<u>Table A05. Dhofar 019</u>	6,482
<u>Table A04. Dhofar 019</u>	10,487	<u>Table A04. Dhofar 019</u>	6,451
<u>Table A02. Dhofar 019</u>	10,322	<u>Table A07. SaU 005</u>	6,235
<u>Table A03. Dhofar 019</u>	10,142	<u>Table A07. SaU 005</u>	6,192
<u>Table A05. Dhofar 019</u>	9,669	<u>Table A14. Shergotty</u>	6,064
<u>Table A05. Dhofar 019</u>	9,613	<u>Table A09. SaU 005</u>	5,874
<u>Table A01. Dhofar 019</u>	9,260	<u>Table A04. Dhofar 019</u>	5,771
<u>Table A05. Dhofar 019</u>	9,148	<u>Table A07. SaU 005</u>	5,745
<u>Table A04. Dhofar 019</u>	9,111	<u>Table A15. Zagami</u>	5,733
<u>Table A10. SaU 005</u>	8,542	<u>Table A03. Dhofar 019</u>	5,693
<u>Table A01. Dhofar 019</u>	8,507	<u>Table A08. SaU 005</u>	5,608
<u>Table A09. SaU 005</u>	8,323	<u>Table A07. SaU 005</u>	5,598
<u>Table A03. Dhofar 019</u>	8,197	<u>Table A08. SaU 005</u>	5,575
<u>Table A05. Dhofar 019</u>	7,987	<u>Table A07. SaU 005</u>	5,414
<u>Table A17. Zagami</u>	7,707	<u>Table A18. Zagami</u>	5,403
<u>Table A04. Dhofar 019</u>	7,610	<u>Table A05. Dhofar 019</u>	5,391
<u>Table A08. SaU 005</u>	7,432	<u>Table A07. SaU 005</u>	5,389

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The author explains the radically absurd ages as contamination: “The temperature extractions above 1380 °C display apparent ages exceeding the age of the solar system that is indicative of the presence of excess argon.”⁴³

Shocked Meteorites: Argon-40/Argon-39

Joachim Kunz⁴⁴ from the Max Plank Institute in Heidelberg, Germany did this dating in 2009 using the Argon-40/Argon-39 dating method. If we look at the appendix⁴⁵ at the end of his article we find many dates older than the Solar Stem and Galaxy.

Table 19

Sample Name	Million Years
F. Yanzhuang. Host rock	5,598
G. Yanzhuang. Melt fragment	10,217
	5,423
	5,503
H. Yanzhuang. Melt vein	7,016
J. Bluff. Host rock	13,348
	10,938
	6,272
<u>N. Ness County. Host rock #1</u>	5,052
<u>O. Ness County. Host rock #2</u>	6,668
	5,576
<u>Q. Paranaiba. Host rock #2</u>	5,593
<u>V. Beeler. Host rock #1</u>	6,466
<u>W. Beeler. Host rock #2</u>	6,609

Potassium-Argon Age Of Iron Meteorites

This dating⁴⁶ was done in 1958. Even dating done fifty years later is giving dates just as absurd. The opening paragraph of the article states:

“Under the usual assumptions accepted for this method, ages have been calculated and found to be close to 10 billion years, which is about twice the reported age of stone meteorites, and also higher than the supposed age of the universe.”⁴⁷ The data in Table 16 below was taken from the data in⁴⁸ the original essay.

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Table 20

Meteorite	Age
K-Ar Dating	Billion Years
Mt. Ayliff	6.9
Arispe	6.8
H. H. Ninninger	6.9
Carbo	8.4
Canon Diablo I	8.5
Canon Diablo I	6.9
Canon Diablo I	6.6
Canon Diablo I	5.3
Canon Diablo II	13
Canon Diablo II	11
Canon Diablo II	10.5
Canon Diablo II	12
Toluca I	5.9
Toluca I	7.1
Toluca II	10
Toluca II	10.8
Toluca II	8.8

The Allende and Orgueil Chondrites

This dating was done in 1976 by scientists⁴⁹ from the United States Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado. The data in Table 17 below was taken from Pb-206/U-238 and Pb-208/Th-232 dating⁵⁰ summary in the original essay. Thirty one of the dates below are older than the age of the Solar System. Four are over ten billion years. One date is older than the Big Bang explosion date.

Table 21

Pb-206/U-238	Pb-208/Th-232
Billion Years	Billion Years
9.86	16.49
8.95	14.4
8.82	11.7
7.82	10.40
7.80	10.40
7.75	10.1
6.66	9.86
6.50	9.55
6.50	9.15
6.44	7.52
6.42	6.99
6.35	6.40
6.33	5.44
6.05	5.35
5.73	5.15
5.73	4.81

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Ultra-high Excess Argon in Kyanites

These rocks from Japan were dated in 2005 using ⁵¹ the Argon 40 isotope method. The opening paragraph of this article states:

“A laser fusion Ar-Ar technique applied on single crystals of kyanite from river sands of the Kitakami Mountain region of northeast Japan yielded ages of up to 16 Ga, more than three times the age of the earth. Although the age values are geologically meaningless, the ultra-high excess argon in kyanites is unique and hitherto unreported. We interpret this to be an artifact of ultra-high argon pressure derived from radiogenic argon in potassium-rich phases such as phengites during the Barrovian type retrogression of the ultra-high pressure rocks in this region.” ⁵²

“In this study, we report the results from fusion Ar-Ar technique on single crystals of kyanite recovered from river sands in the Kitakami region. However, the kyanites yielded ages that are two to three times older than the age of the earth.” ⁵²

Table 22

Sample	Billion Years
Ky6	7.7
Ky7	11.1
Ky8	15.1
Ky9	9.9
Ky11	16.3
Ky13	11.1

Conclusion

Prominent evolutionist Brent Dalrymple states: “Several events in the formation of the Solar System can be dated with considerable precision.” ⁵³

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.” ⁵⁴

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.

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