RESEARCH ARTICLE
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The Illusion of Deep Time:
Systematic Discordant Radiometric Ages and the Myth of an Ancient Ocean Floor

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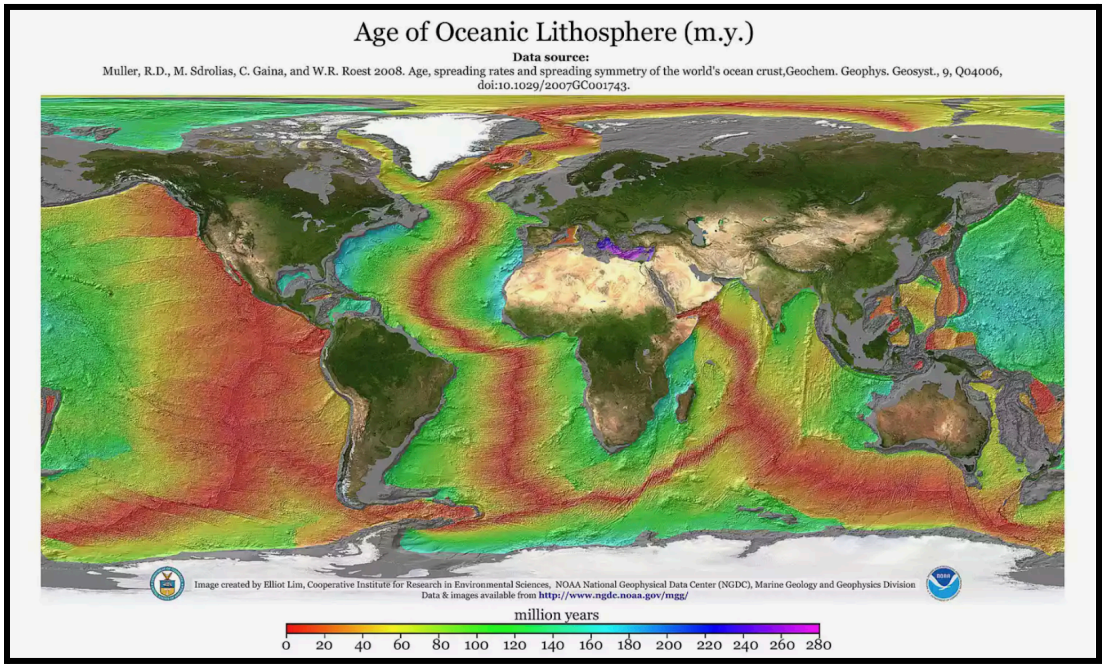
The spreading of the seafloor and the dates given by the secular community are in complete contrast to the Young Earth Creation (YEC) timeline. Very little of the seafloor itself is older than 150 million years based on radiometric dating and the assumed slow movement of the plates because of subduction. While there are places that date 200 million years, the oldest oceanic crust found on Earth is located in the Herodotus Basin in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, dated to be around 340 million years old. Not to mention that sometimes the sea floor does not subduct but makes its way onto land. Some of the seafloor is on the top of mount everest that dates 475 - 500 million years old. How can we as YEC answer this? Catastrophic Plate Tectonics (CPT) offers this explanation.



So, what is going on? How do we as YEC answer this and what predictions can be made?

This prediction is grounded in the hypothesis that empirical testing of the Biblical young-Earth timeline—particularly as it relates to the events of Noah's global Flood (according to CPT)—will yield results inconsistent with the conventional evolutionary framework and instead corroborate the historical account recorded in Scripture. Within this framework, the process of seafloor spreading is not expected to yield radiometric ages on the order of hundreds of millions of years, but rather on the order of several thousand years. The observation that conventional dating methods applied to oceanic crust often produce vast apparent ages therefore warrants critical examination, as it raises significant questions regarding the underlying assumptions, calibration methods, and interpretive models used in the standard geochronological paradigm.

This brings us to the next topic and question... Dating of the seafloor.

How did scientists discover the age of the rocks on the ocean floor? Which are older? Younger?

Earth Science › Oceans › Introduction to the Oceans

Since the discovery of plate tectonics it only seems logical that the sedimentary layers closest to the divergent boundaries would date the youngest and the layers further from the divergent boundaries the oldest. Both the YEC model and evolutionary model would predict this. However, how do we as YEC explain why the ages of the sea floor range up to 200 million years?

The potassium-argon (K-Ar) dating method stands out as the few radiometric techniques where we don't have to worry about how much "daughter" isotope was there to begin with (AKA, little to no assumptions needed). That's because argon-40, the decay product of potassium-40, is a noble gas—it doesn't bond with anything and slips away easily. When a rock is still molten, any argon-40 produced just bubbles out and escapes into the atmosphere. As a result, by the time the rock solidifies, it effectively resets the argon "clock," allowing scientists to measure only the argon that accumulates after the rock has cooled (G.B. Dalrymple et al). So in principle, molten lava **should** lose all argon-40 before solidifying, which would allow the clock to start at zero. However, in practice, excess argon can be trapped—especially under high-pressure submarine conditions—leading to inflated ages."

Potassium (K)-Argon (Ar) radiometric dating is used to establish dates of lava flows. Liquid samples (*before they solidify*) are presumed to have zero Argon. Argon is a gas, and at scorching temperatures of liquid lava, all Argon is forced out. Therefore, fresh lava flows (immediately after solidifying) are presumed to be 100% parent element of potassium with 0% daughter - Argon. Since Potassium-Argon has an incredible 1.3-billion-year half-life, it is assumed that if any Argon is found then millions of years have passed.

Samples of the basalt under the sediments are dated using **Argon and/or Potassium**. These dates however come with a plethora of problems as Argon gas can easily escape the crystal, changing the age given, as well as the potassium *(which is very chemically reactive)* being removed from the crystal. So samples can be assumed to be older or younger based on radioactive dating, even if absolute ages are difficult to achieve. But this still doesn't answer why. Sure the dates can give wrong ages and discrepancies, but why tens of thousands of years along the seafloor? Let's dive deeper into why the sea flood ages give the dates they give, and why the testing methods fail and why they actually land on the Biblical YEC timeline.

Since we as YEC do not view the seafloor as forming over eons of time, but rather stages of the flood. We need predictions based on how we view a rapid seafloor spreading and we have just that. Before we get into that prediction, let's talk about the dating of the seafloor and how they obtain data that make it seem as though spreading has been going on for such a long period of time.

First, we need to look at the function of pressure and rates of cooling. Come to find out from Hawaiian submarine basalt, that amount of excess Ar^{-40} is a direct function of **both** the **hydrostatic pressure** and **the rate of cooling** of the lava rocks when they form - under water. Study called Argon-40: Excess in submarine pillow basalts from Kilauea volcano, Hawaii (G.B. Dalrymple et al 1968).

Argon-40: excess in submarine pillow basalts from kilauea volcano, hawaii

G B Dalrymple, J G Moore

PMID: 17812284 DOI: 10.1126/science.161.3846.1132

Submarine pillow basalts from Kilauea Volcano contain excess radiogenic argon-40 and give anomalously high potassium-argon ages. Glassy rims of pillows show a systematic increase in radiogenic argon-40 with depth, and a pillow from a depth of 2590 meters shows a decrease in radiogenic argon40 inward from the pillow rim. The data indicate that the amount of excess radiogenic argon-40 is a direct function of both hydrostatic pressure and rate of cooling, and that many submarine basalts are not suitable for potassium-argon dating.

So basically, if a volcano goes off on land or under water then flows deeper, pressure increases and the colder it gets and it will pump out excess Ar^{-40} which not only skews the results but gives a much older date. They found that as lava flows into deeper waters - dates will get progressively older. This is exactly what we see on the ocean floor. The further we get from the mid-atlantic ridge the older the dates get. So even **if** radiometric dating was a valid way to date the age of the seafloor, it would be worthless without these factors being accounted for as well.

Some scientists admit this, most just ignore it and publish whatever the results give anyway. This is actually stated in secular literature as well, a study directly conducted experiments on this stated; *"many submarine basalts **are not suitable for potassium-argon dating**".*

> "Unfortunately, such checks (persistent problems) have painted a generally gloomy picture for... the (radiometric dating) tool."
>
> Encyclopedia Britannica; Parentheses are mine.

They discovered in this study that **recent** lava from a volcano in the Hawaiian islands gave results of 22 million years old even though samples were just somewhere under 200 years old at the time of the new study. We read..

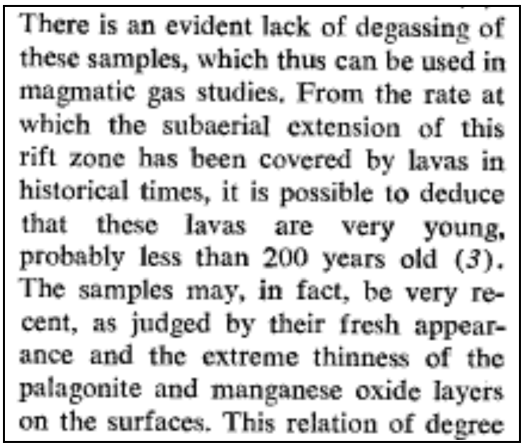
Deep-ocean basalts: inert gas content and uncertainties in age dating

C S Noble, J J Naughton

PMID: 17779379 DOI: 10.1126/science.162.3850.265

The radiogenic argon and helium contents of three basalts erupted into the deep ocean from an active volcano (Kilauea) have been measured. Ages calculated from these measurements increase with sample depth up to 22 million years for lavas deduced to be recent. Caution is urged in applying dates from deep-ocean basalts in studies on ocean-floor spreading.

To determine what the study meant by "*recent*" I had to go to their References. This is where I found W. J. Manton's observation from the Department of Geology, University of Watersrand, Johannesburg. He noted that this lava was probably less than 200 years old.



There is an evident lack of degassing of these samples, which thus can be used in magmatic gas studies. From the rate at which the subaerial extension of this rift zone has been covered by lavas in historical times, it is possible to deduce that these lavas are very young, probably less than 200 years old (*3*). The samples may, in fact, be very recent, as judged by their fresh appearance and the extreme thinness of the palagonite and manganese oxide layers on the surfaces. This relation of degree

This was catalogued in 1965 and 60 years later they tested this same lava flow that he had documented which was dated to 22 million years old even though the lava at this location is just 200 years old or possibly much younger.

So if a global flood happened between 4,400 and 5,400 years ago, and this lava flow occurred rapidly over one year forming the sea floor and even pushing some of the old sea floor to the top of many mountains (obduction) around the world, we would expect to be able to answer how the entire seafloor anywhere on earth would fall within the YEC timeframe. This new data gives us the ability to not only explain the dates of the sea floor, but also the dates given to the Hawaiian islands since they formed from a mantle plume/hotspot and even evidence of the seafloor on the top of mountains like the Himalayas. Since all lava at this time creating the sea floor would be flowing from the mid-oceanic ridge which were either at, above or just below sea level in different areas. Then it makes obvious sense that this scenario would play out to its maximum. Especially considering pressure, volatile content, mineralogy, cooling rate, and vesicularity, all would increase the rate. Now we just need to run the math for validation.

Lets run the math using the estimated upper end age of 200 years following the same lava flow across the entire sea floor and to the tops of mount Everest reducing the tested dates to the known age of the lava.

Measured age = 190 million years

True Age = 190,000,000 ÷ 110,000 = **1,727.27 years old or younger**

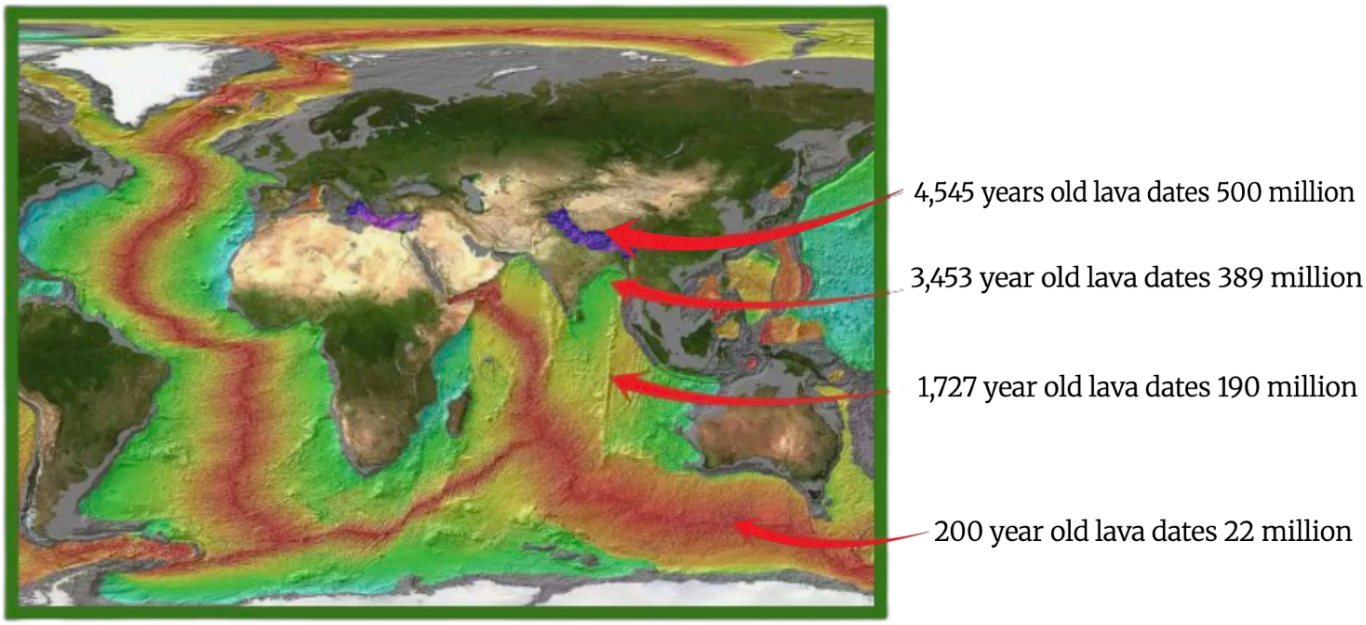
Measured age = 340 million years

True Age = 340,000,000 ÷ 110,000 = **3,090.91 years old or younger**

Measured age = 500 million years

True Age=500,000,000 ÷ 110,000 = **4,545.45 years old or younger**

These numbers are at the high end, remember the lava flows could have been less than 200 years old. They even suggested that they could be MUCH less than 200 years old. So keep in mind these lava flows could only be 100 years old or less, this means we can easily explain the YEC timeline using the observed radiometric dating timeline, it just needs to be calibrated to match the observed rate of change.



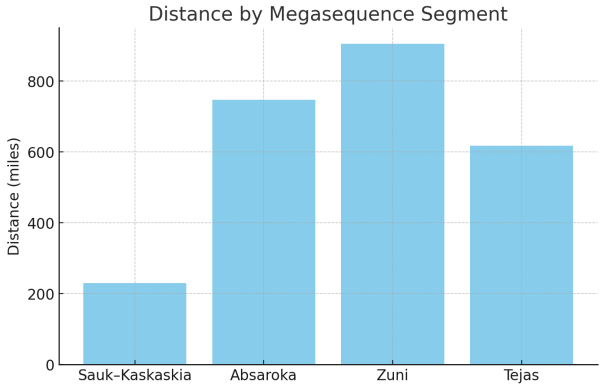
As you can see, accounting for the observed rates along with catastrophic plate movement we can easily account for all the ages of the seafloor and the seafloor found even on the highest mountain top in the world, all using observable data and one of the best methods for this type of testing. Obviously it did not take 4,545 years to put the sea floor on top of mount Everest, but I am just showing you that lava dates are based on process, not time. So, how fast would the new lava sea floor need to be moving to go from the mid-oceanic ridge to the top of mount Everst?

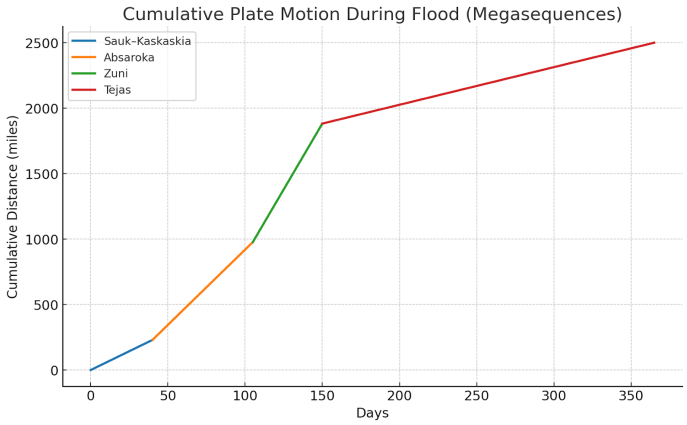
According to CPT proponents like Andrew Snelling, the model envisions oceanic plates plunging and spreading at rates of feet per second, which equates to speeds similar to ~7 miles per hour (mph) at its highest during different stages of the flood. Sometimes the plates would be moving slower such as at the early stages of the flood and at other times like near the end more rapidly. These ages correlate to the end of the Tejas megasequence, which we interpret to have occurred during the late receding phase of the Flood. This was actually a prediction as well in CPT which was confirmed recently [Snelling 2005].

This table divides the one-year Flood into four segments with constant speeds that increase from a very rapid rate at the start to a slow down near the end. Distances are cumulative from the mid-ocean ridge, assuming 24 hours per day and a final distance of ~2,500 miles.

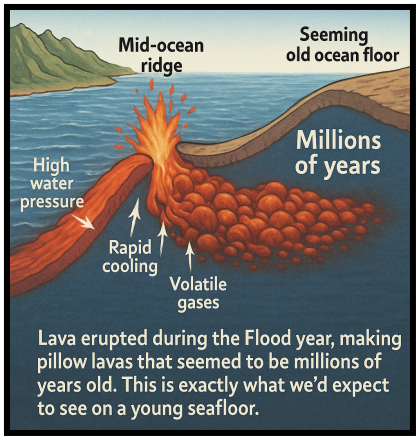
	name	start_day	end_day	speed_mph
1	Sauk–Kaskaskia	0	40	2
2	Absaroka	40	105	4
3	Zuni	105	150	7
4	Tejas	150	365	1

Reading the table: by day 200, the newly formed ocean floor would have moved about 48 miles from the ridge. By day 300 it reaches 216 miles, by day 360 about 1 656 miles, and by the end of the year approximately 2 500 miles.





During the Flood year, lava poured out along the mid-ocean ridges and spread rapidly toward the continents. Instead of crawling along at inches per year like we see today, the plates surged forward at catastrophic speeds, carrying brand-new crust thousands of miles in a matter of months. Even at the slowest catastrophic rates, the travel time from ridge to continent would be measured in days or weeks, not millions of years. This means the apparent "age gradient" we see today on the ocean floor — young rocks near the ridges and older rocks farther away — is exactly what we would expect, even if it all happened in a single year.

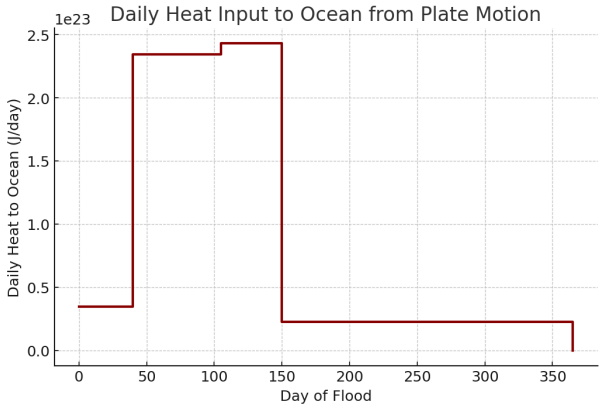


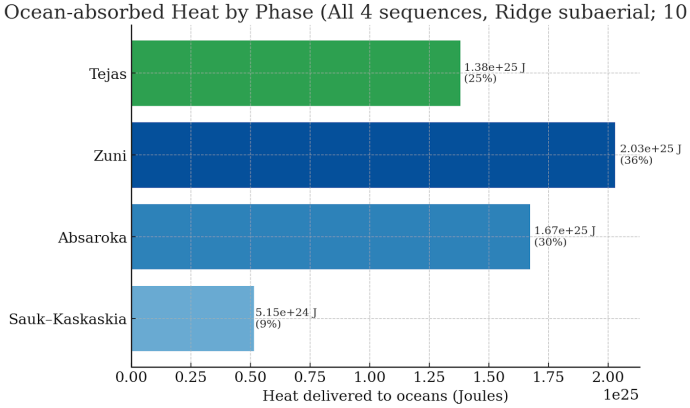
Add to this the extreme submarine conditions: high water pressure, rapid cooling into pillow lavas, volatile gases bubbling through the melt, and the way different minerals trap argon differently. Each of these factors multiplies the apparent age upward. When they all work together, they can easily make a lava flow that is only days or months old appear to be millions of years old in the lab.

So when geologists measure the seafloor today and report ages of 22 million or 300 million years, what they are really seeing is the combined effect of rapid Flood-year spreading plus environmental factors that make the rocks look older than they really are. Once we account for those conditions, every part of the seafloor — from the ridges in the middle of the oceans to the pillow lavas now sitting on top of mountain ranges — fits neatly into the one-year Flood model and a young Earth timeline.

MATH

I split the one-year Flood into your 4 segments with constant speeds: Sauk–Kaskaskia (0–40 d, 2 mph), Absaroka (40–105 d, 4 mph), Zuni (105–150 d, 7 mph), Tejas (150–365 d, 1 mph), rescaled to a final cumulative distance of 2,496 miles.



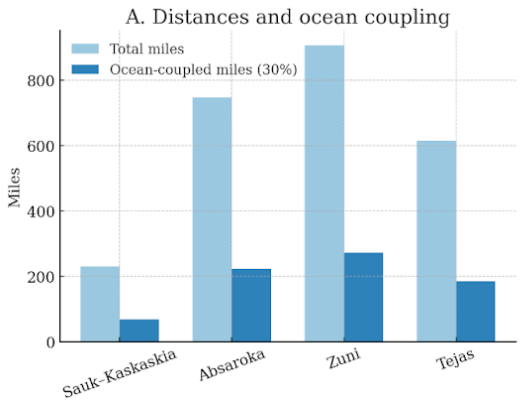


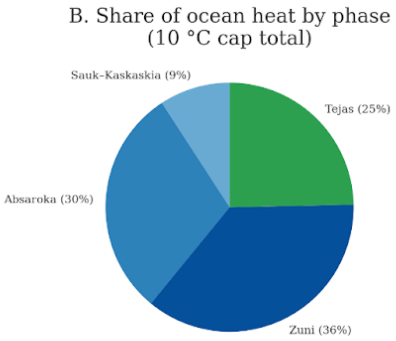
Here's a chart showing the heat delivered to the oceans during each phase:

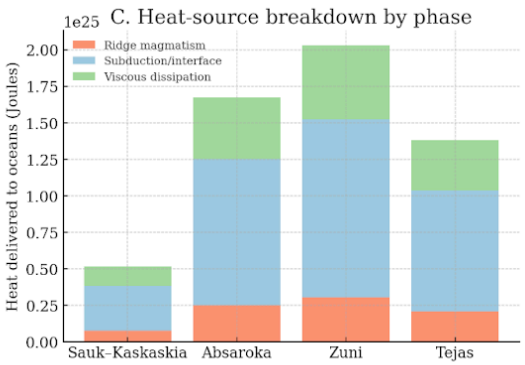
- **Sauk–Kaskaskia** ≈ 5×10^{24} J (~9%)
- **Absaroka** ≈ 1.7×10^{25} J (~30%)
- **Zuni** ≈ 2.0×10^{25} J (~36%)
- **Tejas** ≈ 1.4×10^{25} J (~25%)

I used a simple energy-budget approach: each mile of plate motion generates heat via viscous dissipation + ridge magmatism + subduction. The ridge is emergent and not below sea level, so I lowered the ocean-coupling fraction there (more heat vents to the atmosphere/land instead of directly to the ocean).

Imagine the plates sliding a total of ~2,496 miles in one year. They start modestly for 40 days (Sauk–Kaskaskia), speed up a lot for 65 days (Absaroka), hit their fastest for 45 days (Zuni, up to ~7 mph), then slow for the last 215 days (Tejas). Heat comes from three places: the plates moving and rubbing (friction), fresh lava solidifying to make a new seafloor, and slabs diving down (subduction). The ridge being above water, generates less heat in the ocean; and the slabs are assumed "cold/weak," so subduction friction is lower than you might think.







Here are three visuals to go with your chapter:

1. Bar chart comparing the total miles traveled in each phase vs. the miles that actually coupled heat into the ocean.
2. Stacked bar chart breaking down each phase's ocean-heating share by source (ridge magmatism, subduction work, viscous dissipation).

So using the observed rate of change that new lava dates old, we can see that the ages for the entire sea floor and mountain tops can undeniably yield YEC results matching Catastrophic Plate Tectonic expectations.

> **Deep-ocean basalts: inert gas content and uncertainties in ...**
>
> by CS Noble · 1968 · Cited by 70 — **Caution** is **urged** in **applying dates** from **deep-ocean basalts** in **studies** on **ocean-floor spreading**.

Let's touch on a few other examples that also obtained old ages from this dating method that we can also explain now. We will now look at the mountain-building events that uplifted the Appalachians. The secular timeline places these in a series of orogenies:

- Taconic Orogeny (~470–440 million years ago, Ordovician)
- Acadian Orogeny (~390–350 million years ago, Devonian)
- Alleghanian Orogeny (~325–260 million years ago, Carboniferous–Permian, associated with Pangea's assembly)

Geologists typically say the Appalachians were "completed" about 260–250 million years ago when North America collided with Africa to form Pangea. Stephen A. Kish (1990) Kish analyzed six slate samples from the Talladega Belt in Alabama (part of the southern Appalachian orogen). These samples, derived from Precambrian–Lower Cambrian and Silurian–Devonian formations, and were subjected to K–Ar dating, yielding an average age of 399 ± 17 Ma (million years). Using the observed discrepancy, a 400-million-year-old "lava" sample would actually be about 3,600 years old at the upper end.

It has been well established that even the washing of water over these deposits can **reduce** the total Potassium by as much as 80% which will **increase** the **ratio of Argon** and **result in an even older age dating**. The reality of water running through any sample on earth is a strong problem for any reliance on this dating method. Especially if lava in the past ever contacted any water at all from rain, lakes, streams, storms, rivers or the ocean.

> "Potassium (K) is lost by 80% with only 4 ½ hours of distilled water being washed over the specimen".
>
> http://www.cs.unc.edu/~plaisted/ce/dating.html

Evolutionists have a big problem with these dating methods. They obtain vastly old ages for lava flows that occurred recently at known dates. They rarely admit this in the literature but you can find it if you look.

> A number of processes could cause the parent substance to be depleted at the top of the magma chamber, or the daughter product to be enriched, both of which would ***cause the lava erupting earlier to appear very old*** according to radiometric dating, and lava erupting later to appear younger.
>
> http://www.cs.unc.edu/~plaisted/ce/dating2.html

How does the evolutionary community try to fix this problem?

They state; *"In conventional interpretations of Potassium-Argon age data,* ***it is common to discard ages which are substantially too high or too low*** *compared with the rest of the group or with other available data,* ***such as the geological time scale.*** *The discrepancies between the rejected and the accepted are* ***arbitrary...*** *"* Dr. Hayalsu, "K-Ar Isochron Age of the North Mountain Basalt, Nova Scotia", Canad. J. Earth Sciences Volume 16 p. 974.

We will get into the math regarding the rapid sea floor spreading later in this paper, we have much more to cover regarding radiometric dating. I realize by just giving a process but with no model or math that it is just conjecture. Therefore I will specifically target the heat generated from this model.

> "We're building a new generation of fairy castles and myths for the next generation to play with."
>
> Houtermans, F.G., The Physical Principles of Geochronology, No. 151, p. 242, 1966.

That's right, geologists openly acknowledge that they have discarded, and continue to discard, outlier ages by reference to stratigraphy—an approach that inevitably introduces subjectivity. This is the paradigm driving the methodology and interpretation of radiometric data within the broader framework of uniformitarian geology.
The first ever comprehensive investigation into comparing radiometric dating ages to one another for consistency was conducted by the RATE (Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth) project who critically examined the reliability of radiometric dating techniques by analyzing a suite of igneous rock samples from well-characterized geological contexts. In total, more than two dozen samples were subjected to multiple dating methods, including K-Ar (potassium-argon), Ar-Ar (argon-argon), Rb-Sr (rubidium-strontium), Sm-Nd (samarium-neodymium), and U-Pb (uranium-lead) (Snelling 2005; Vardiman, Snelling & Chaffin 2005). These methods, widely regarded as independent and robust, were applied both individually and in cross-checking arrangements on the same rock units.

The results consistently revealed serious anomalies. For example, radiometric dates for rocks known to be geologically young—such as historically erupted volcanic flows—produced apparent ages of hundreds of thousands to millions of years, despite their actual ages being only decades. As the RATE authors noted, "*Young volcanic rocks, known to have formed within the last century, yielded radiometric ages of millions of years*" (Austin 1996; Snelling 2000). This striking result highlights the failure of these methods when tested against known-age samples.

For older rock units, cross-method comparisons showed extensive discordance, with different isotopic systems yielding results that diverged by orders of magnitude. In some cases, U-Pb dating of zircons produced ages in the range of 1.5 – 1.8 billion years, while whole-rock Rb-Sr analyses from the same units yielded dates of only tens of millions of years (Snelling 2005). The RATE team summarized this systemic problem succinctly: "*Discordant dates between methods are the rule, not the exception*" (Vardiman et al. 2005).
These anomalies expose fundamental weaknesses in the assumptions underlying radiometric dating. Isotopic analyses frequently reflected inherited or contaminated signatures rather than crystallization ages, a point the authors emphasized when noting, "*Radiometric ages often reflect inherited or contaminated isotopic signatures, rather than the true age of the rocks*" (Snelling 2005). Likewise, evidence of open-system behavior, where parent or daughter isotopes migrated in or out of the minerals over time, directly contradicted the assumption of closed-system integrity.

Attempts to replicate dates across laboratories or within the same isotopic system also failed. "*Radiometric dating has failed to provide consistent, reproducible ages, even when applied to the same rock units*" (Snelling 2005). This demonstrates that reproducibility — a central pillar of scientific reliability — is not characteristic of radiometric dating results, undermining the claim that these methods are inherently robust.
Underlying all of these findings are the untested assumptions about decay processes. The RATE team concluded, "*The fundamental assumptions of closed systems, known initial conditions, and constant decay rates cannot be demonstrated in nature*" (Vardiman et al. 2005). Taken together, this demonstrates why different isotopic methods so often yield contradictory results, and why radiometric dating cannot be regarded as a self-validating or objective measure of deep time.

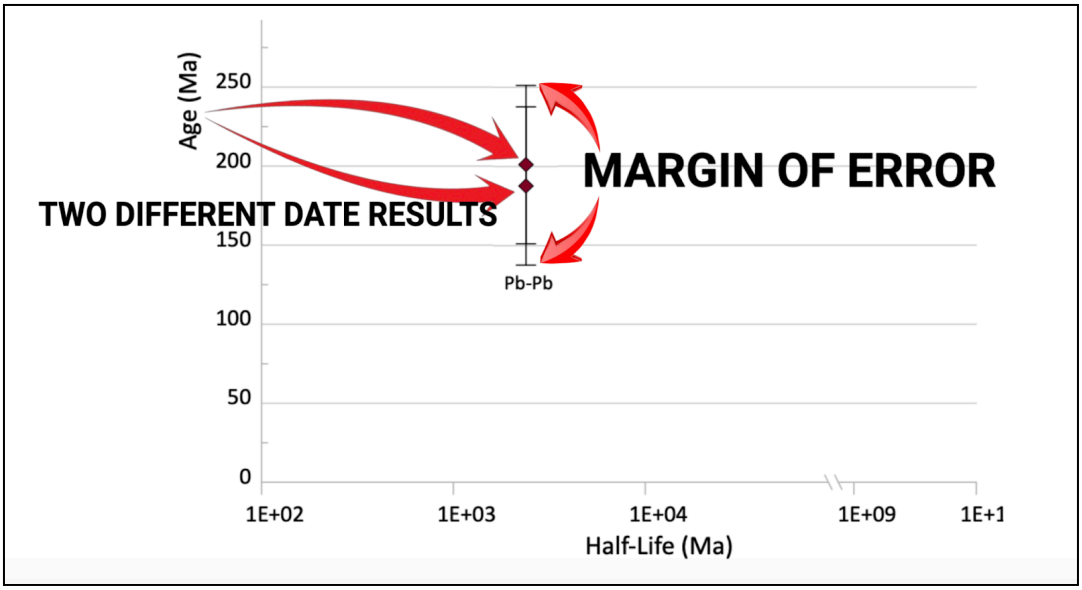
The RATE findings demonstrate that radiometric dating is neither consistent nor self-validating. Instead of converging toward a single reliable age, the application of multiple methods to the same samples frequently yields mutually contradictory and geologically unreasonable results (Snelling 2005). This evidence calls into question the foundation of long-age geochronology and highlights the urgent need for more reliable approaches to earth history.

Summary of findings

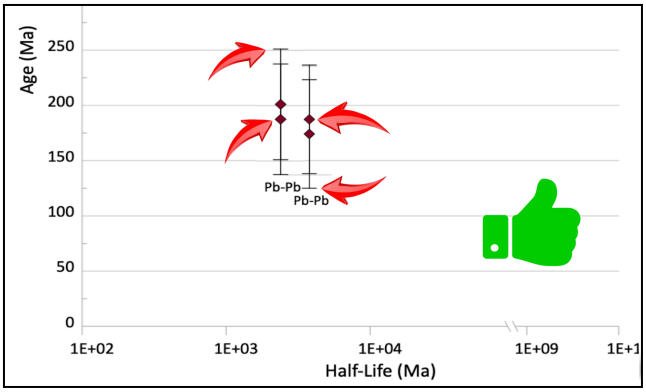
- Discordant ages: Different radiometric methods on the same rocks gave dramatically different results (millions to billions of years off).
- "False ages" on young rocks: Radiometric dating produced "ancient" ages on rocks known to be historically recent.
- Inheritance problem: Some samples carried *"built-in" i*sotopic signatures from their source material, not from the actual crystallization event.
- Open-system behavior: Parent or daughter isotopes leached in/out over time, invalidating the closed-system assumption.
- Inconsistent cross-checking: Methods like K-Ar, Rb-Sr, and U-Pb failed to agree on the same rocks.
- Decay constant assumptions: Results highlight how even small changes in decay assumptions produce wildly different ages.
- Reproducibility issue: Results cannot be consistently replicated, undermining the "robustness" claim of radiometric dating.
- We see that particular isotopes had a pattern where atomic weight determined their placement.

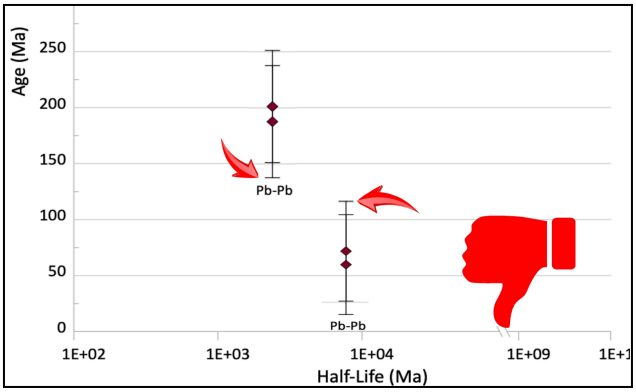
The study reveals systemic failure of radiometric dating to deliver reliable, verifiable ages. This study has been reaffirmed by a more recent study that looked at over 29,000 samples and done comparisons as well, including Isochron.

This next study (Beachy, M.D. et al) titled: How Often do Radioisotope Ages Agree? validated the Rate teams research just recently in 2023, where they found this same pattern that the RATE team did within samples. Not only that, they tested samples for concordance as well including the isochron method.
This chart below is going to teach you how to read the future graphs and results. The two dots inside are two different date results obtained using the same method, in this case it is lead to lead dating. The red arrows on the right show the **margin of error**, in this case about 110,000 million years (140Ma - 250Ma).

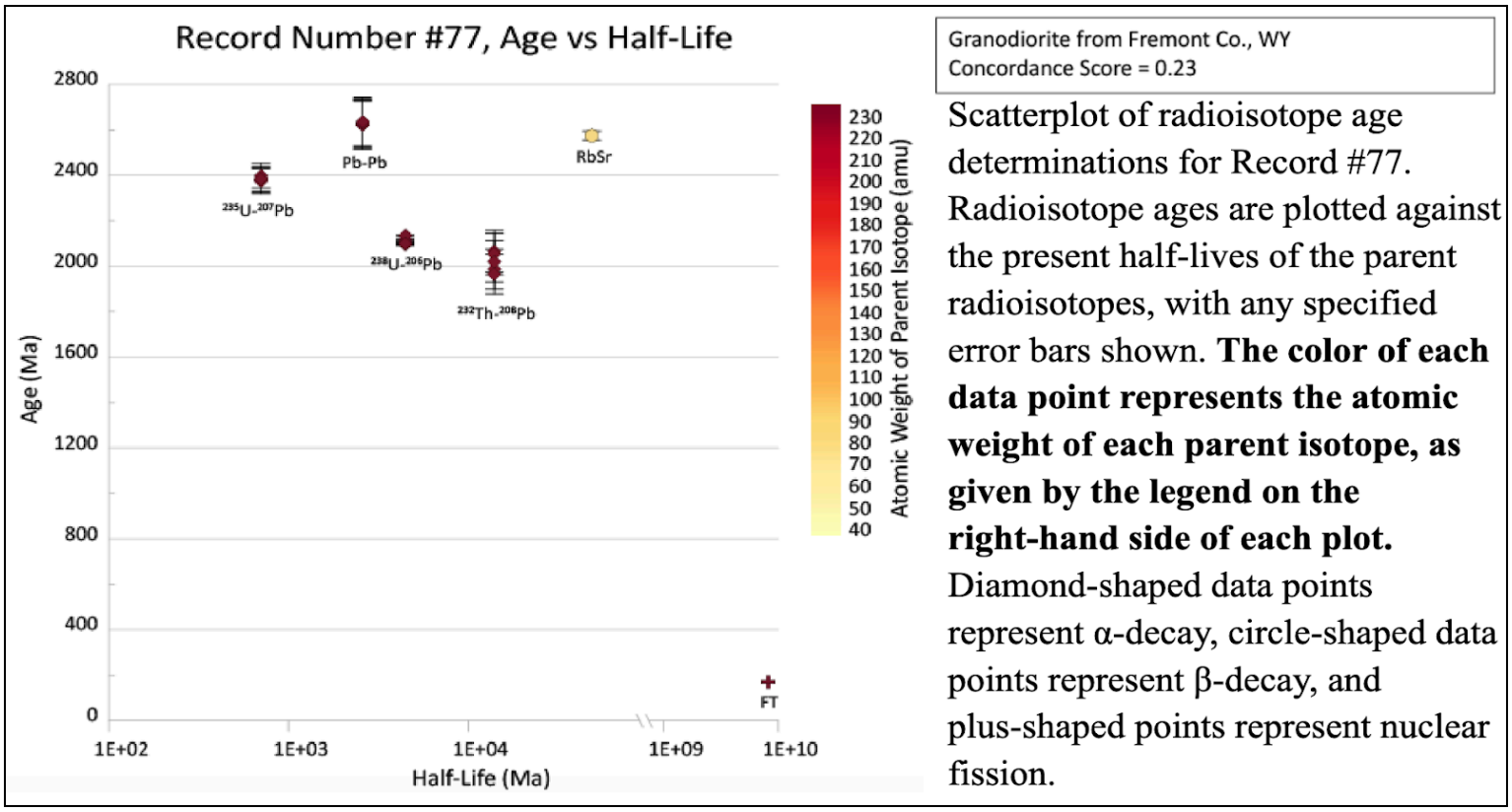


So what you want to see are two methods that are within the same date range and that line up side by side as close as possible. What you don't want to see is no overlap in the margin of error bars, nor the same dating method giving different results like below - both within each bar and also between them. It is bad enough that different methods give different dates as you will see, but the same method is even worse.

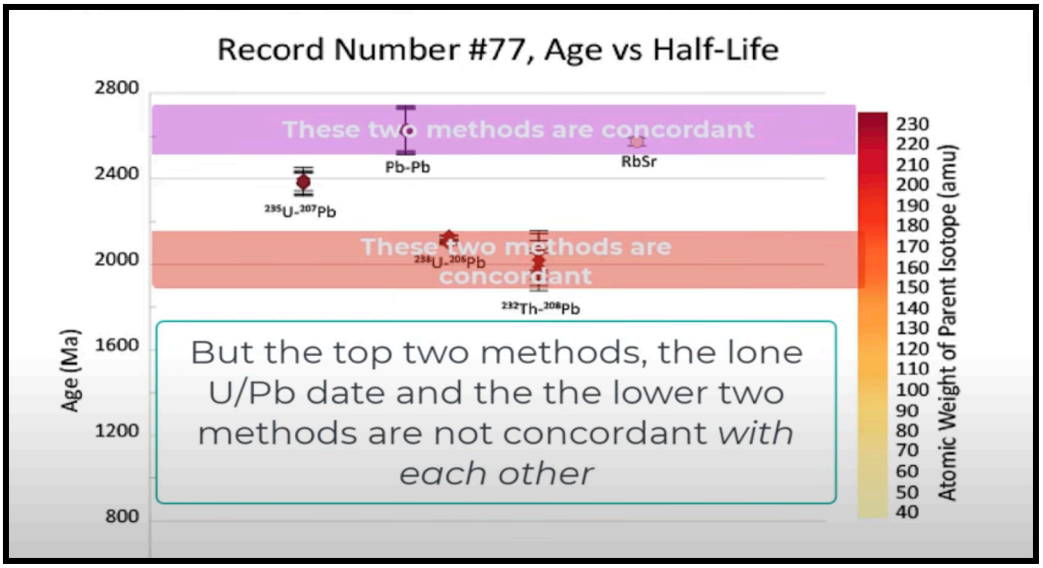




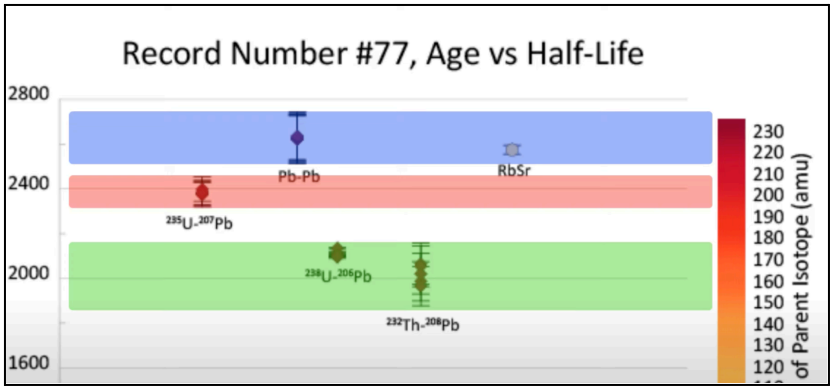
This chart below shows you the distribution of the radioactive isotopes in the sample rock from the study.



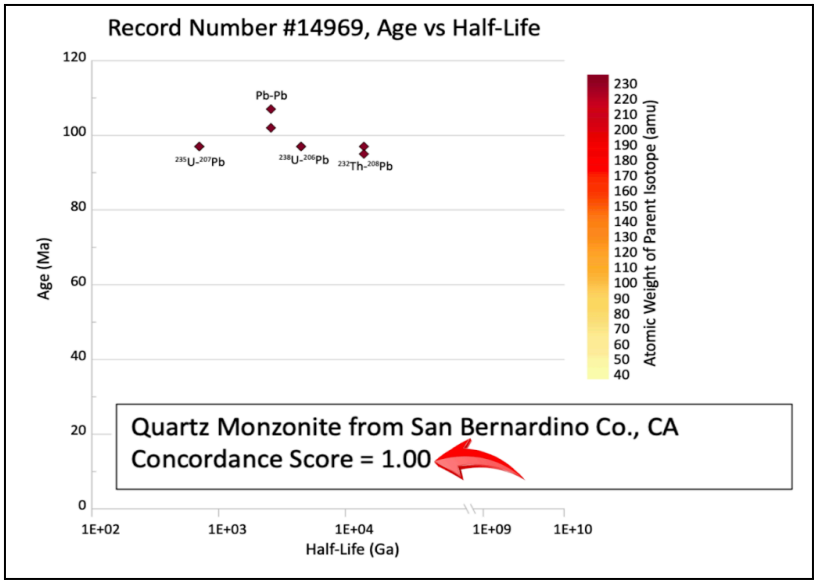
This highlighted area shows you that the deeper isotopes are – the heaviest radioactive elements and they date the oldest. It also shows you the discontinuity and how each dating method gives you different results. This is a disaster for accurate dating results.



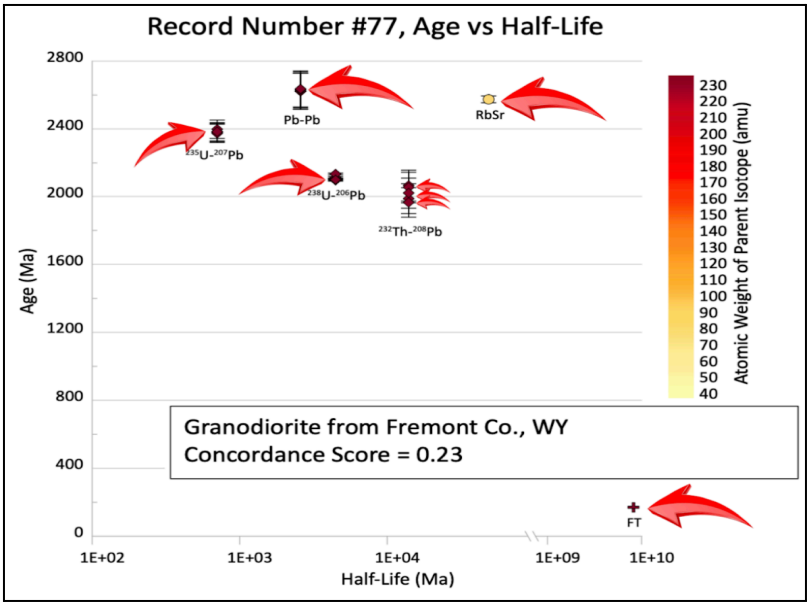
So in just this single rock sample we have 3 discordant dates and even within the concordant margin of error the results still did not match



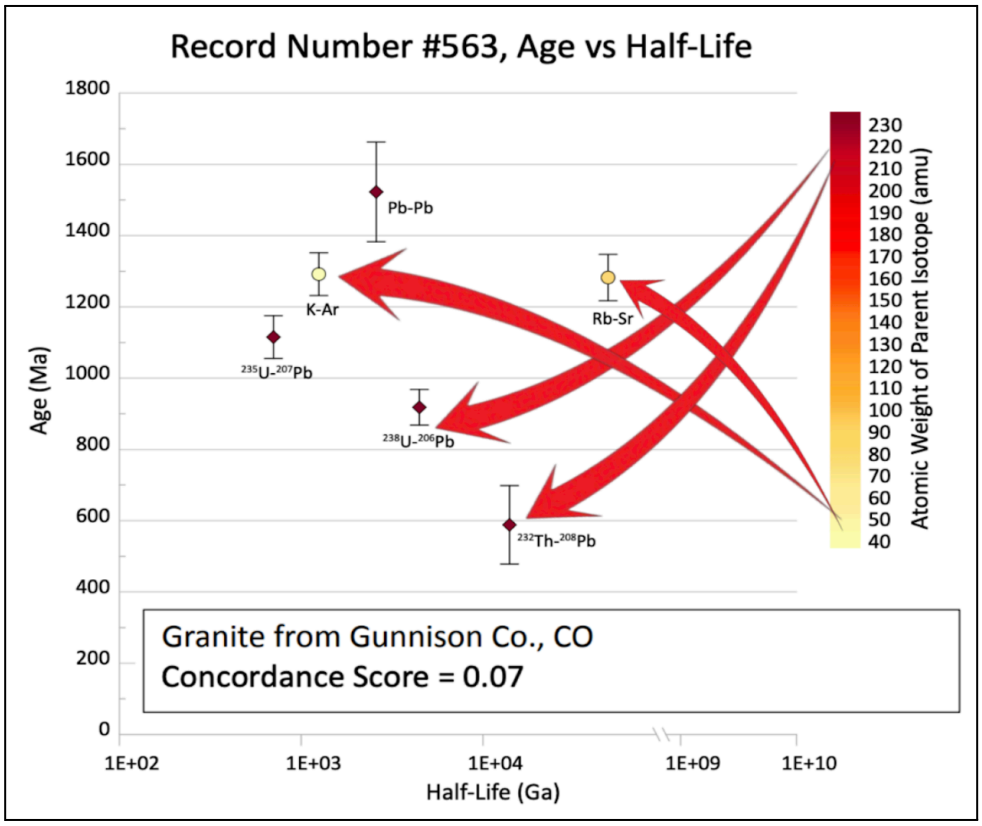
Below is a perfect score, a 1.0 the best you can get, and 0.0 being the worst possible. As you can see, a 1.0 score shows you that all dating methods aligned with one another, with a small margin of error. The dates ranged from 98 million years to 103 million.



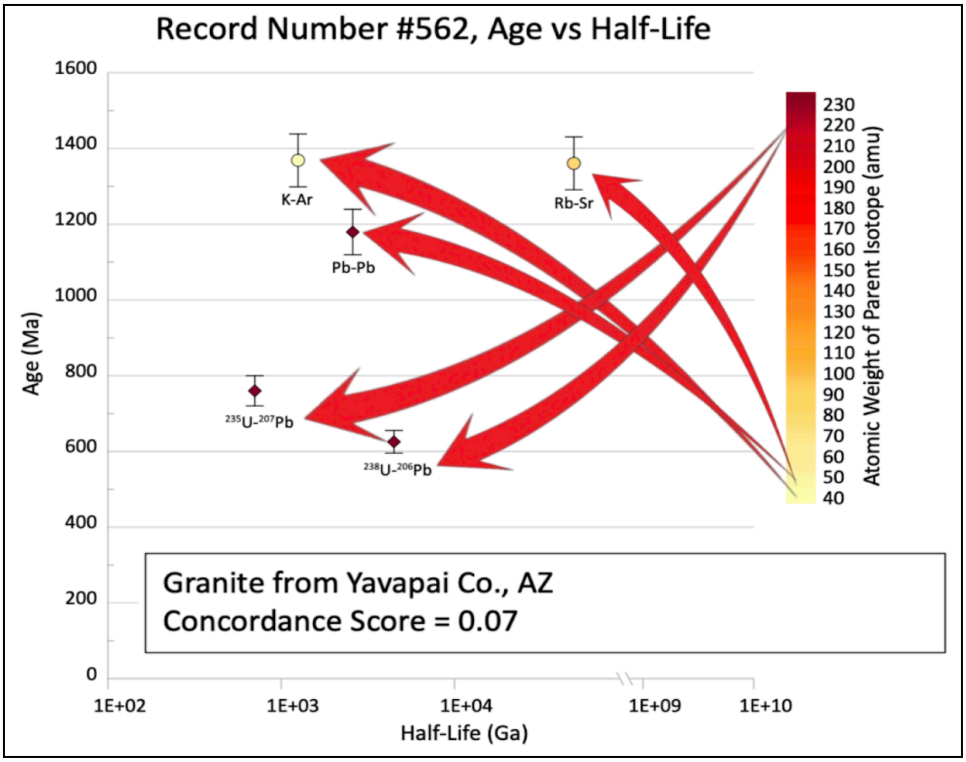
Now remember, this study looked at 18,575 rock records with 29,043 age determinations using 8 different radioisotope dating methods. This was a massive study and they discovered that the more they tested the worse the numbers became. Here we see dates all over the place, a score of 0.23. Almost nothing agreed and we have dates all over the place. A common theme in the published literature.



We again find dates all over the place, nothing agreeing with one another. If this rock was only tested using lead to lead they would get dates millions of years different than if they had tested only thorium to lead or Uranium to lead.

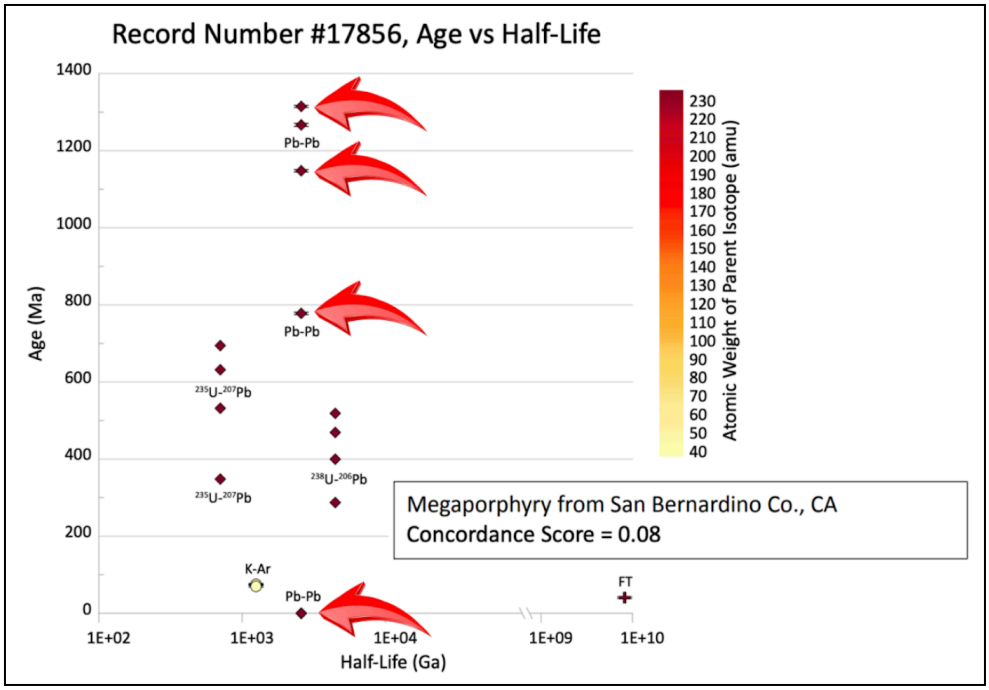


This one is so bad not even the margin of error bars overlap with any other dating methods. This discontinuity is so bad that if this rock was used in a study to date something, not a single date could be trusted and whatever date they published would be completely arbitrary and this happens all the time.



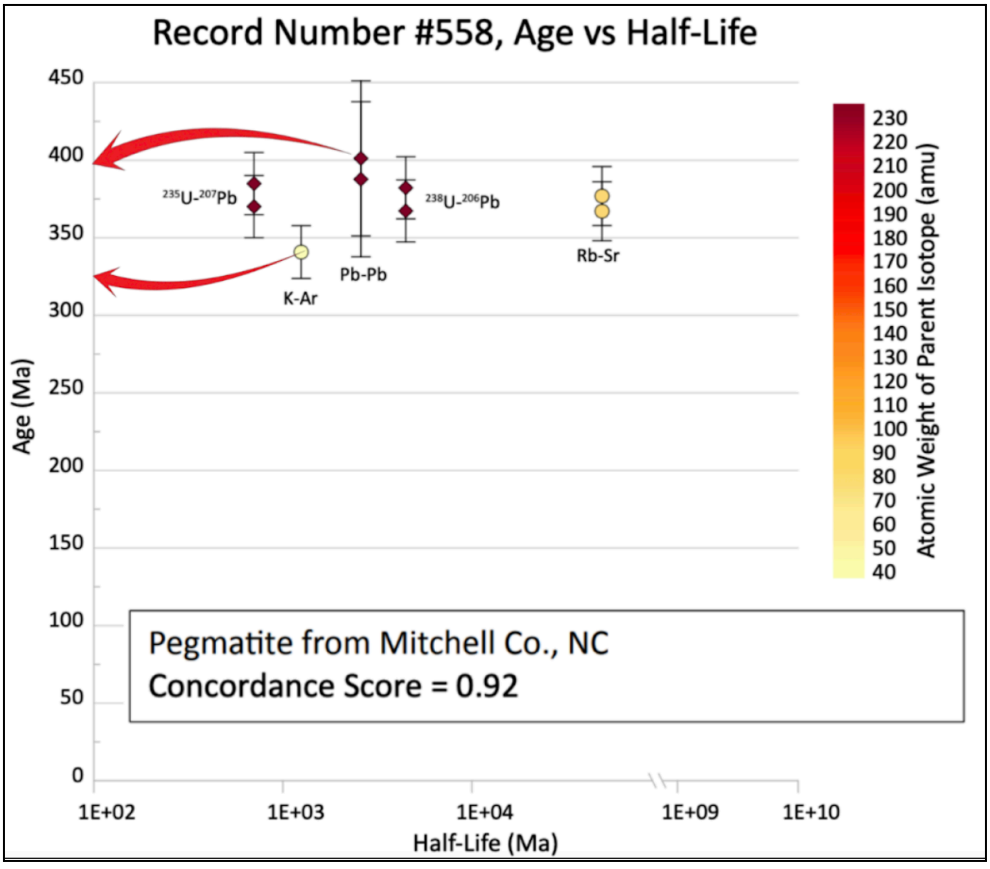
These results scream problems for radiometric dating and we still have a lot to cover. Just remember that this method is considered the most reliable of all known dating methods and that goes for dating even the sage of the earth itself.

This chart below shows you they obtained results of zero all the way to 125 million years old. Not a single date matches, not even using the same method. This sample was so bad it ranked a 0.08 and yes some are worse.

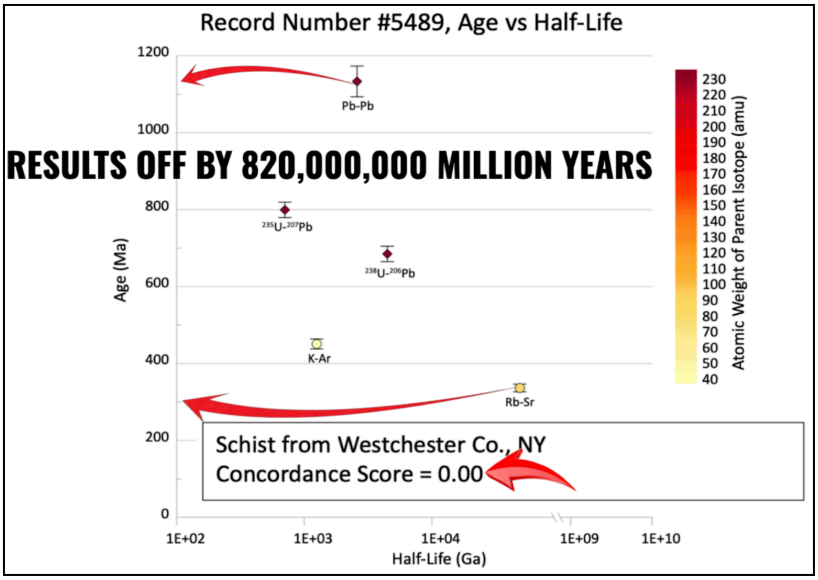


Well what about the good scores? Well the news gets even worse. So even when we get different radioisotopes that match other dating methods they can still be off by hundreds of millions of years!

Just look at this one, with an amazing score of 0.92 and an overlap of all margin of error bars we still have a date range of 75,000,000 million years! Not very accurate is it ?



This one was quite funny, they obtained a result of negative time! Yes, that's right.



The end result found that when pooled together they found that radiometric dating results were only 53% accurate using all methods.

HOW OFTEN DO RADIOISOTOPE AGES AGREE?
A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF 29,000 RADIOISOTOPE AGES
IN THE USGS NATIONAL GEOCHRONOLOGICAL DATABASE

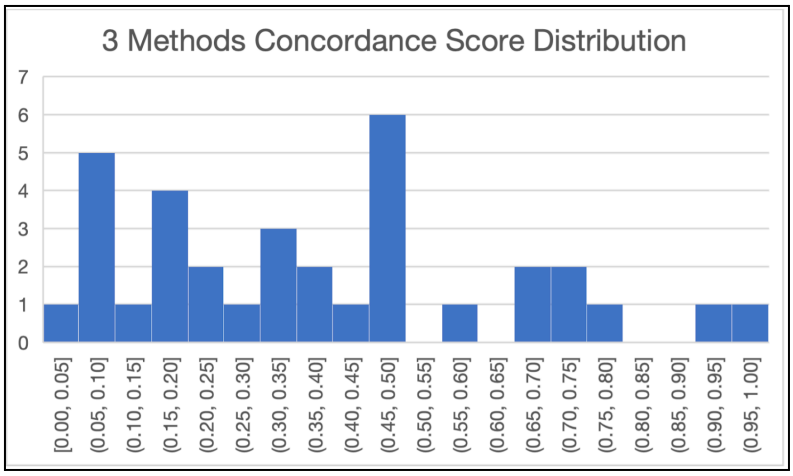
Table 1. The distribution of concordance scores for each method, as well as for the whole database. Also includes the average score and the percentage of concordant records.

	Pb-Pb	Rb-Sr	^{235}U- ^{207}Pb	^{238}U- ^{206}Pb	^{232}Th-^{208}Pb	K-Ar	FT	All Methods
Score = 0	708	138	68	55	56	43	108	1135
0 < Score < 0.50	119	84	53	47	41	13	27	638
0.50 ≤ Score < 1	76	73	47	38	37	14	19	509
Score = 1	1228	797	330	347	471	80	150	2593
Total Count	2131	1092	498	487	605	150	304	4875
Average Score	0.62	0.80	0.76	0.80	0.84	0.62	0.56	0.64
% Concordant (Score = 1)	58%	73%	66%	71%	78%	53%	49%	53%

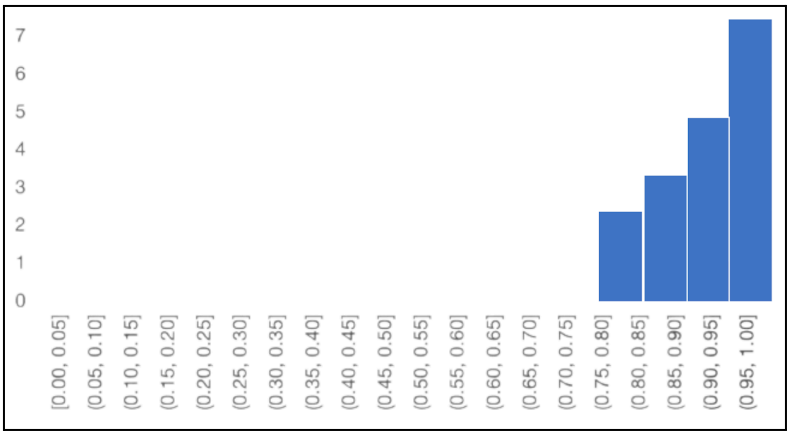
This was never expected since radiometric dating is considered the best dating method over all other known methods. They have put so much value into the method that they never considered it could be wrong. An accuracy rate of 95% is considered very scientifically reliable. 80-94% acceptable, 60-79% is weak and 50% and lower is unreliable. It adds no meaningful predictive value is its effectively random guessing, a coin toss.

Overall this study found some very strange things. There were both ages that were older than the universe itself, to negative ages of the earth and that was using isochron methods.
The isochron dating results; "*The results revealed that each radioisotope method yielded concordant ages internally (e.g. between whole-rock and mineral ages) but significant discordance between ages from different dating systems. Examples were found of all four categories of isochron discordance described by Austin (2000): (1) two or more discordant whole-rock isochron ages; (2) a whole-rock isochron age older than the associated mineral isochron ages; (3) two or more discordant mineral isochrons from the same rock; and (4) a whole-rock isochron age younger than the associated mineral isochron ages.*"

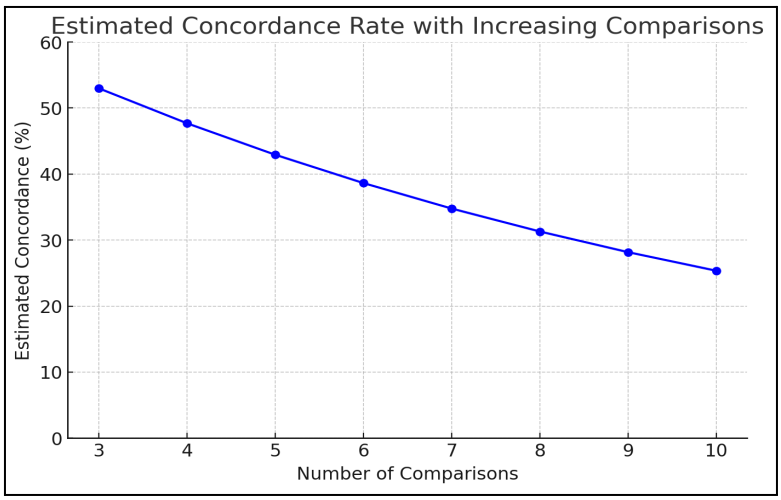
This chart below shows their results using just three different methods tested using isochron for concordance. As you can see, the distribution was scattered and not even remotely uniform. Look to the far right, that is the highest score you can get, with 1.0. Look how few methods agreed, and that is just using three methods.



This is what the chart should look like at the worst.



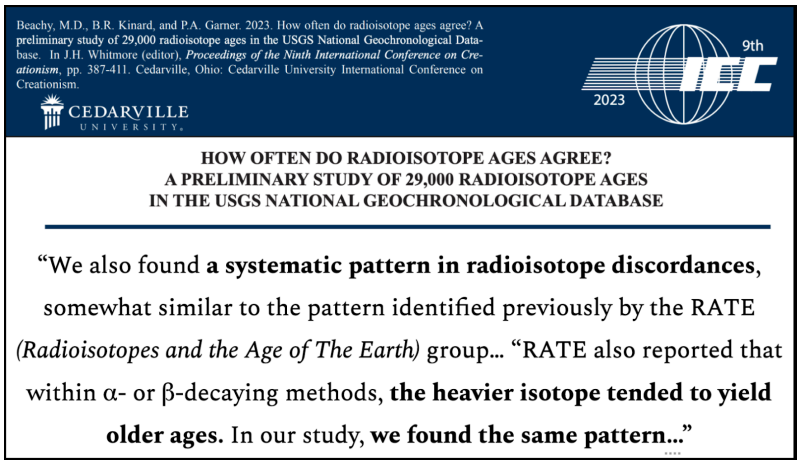
The reality is, when all 10 methods are compared using isochrone dating you get a descending chart of accuracy. Meaning, the more you compare isochone dating the less reliable it becomes. All 10 methods leave you with just 25% concordance.



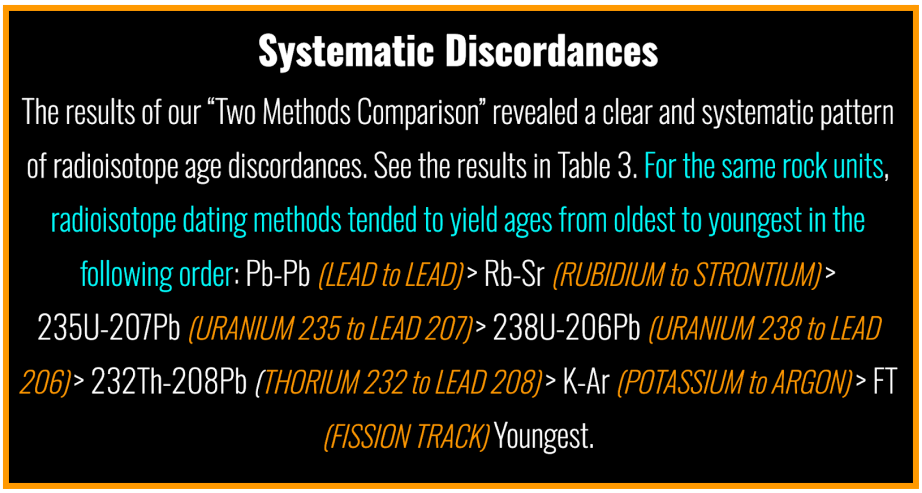
If that is not bad enough, I think we should conclude with this...

THE MAJORITY OF DATING METHODS ALL DATE DIFFERENT FROM ONE ANOTHER, THESE WERE CALLED SYSTEMATIC DISCORDANCES.

*THERE ALSO SHOULD **NOT** BE AN ORDER TO THE DATE RESULTS GIVEN FROM DIFFERENT RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES, YET THERE IS!*



From the study they published their findings of this pattern and it matches the RATE team results.



This atomic weight distribution explains why we see an order that looks like it represents deep time but actually does not.
Since fossils are dated by the same radiometric dating as all geologic layers are, not by the fossils themselves but by the sediments closest to they are found in. So to answer why some rocks date older than other rocks and by their distribution is easily answered by this data now as well. It comes down to the density of rock and atomic weight of the radioactive isotope and how the rocks that trap them based on their closure time. Almost as a rule, the most dense elements that date the oldest have the heaviest atomic weight. This is exactly what we see from these experiments and it lines up perfectly with what we would expect to find if the ages they give are not based on time process.

- Denser, more mineralized, crystalline rocks (e.g., igneous or metamorphic) would tend to be shuffled then buried first and deeper.
- These rocks also happen to have the highest concentrations of radiogenic isotopes (e.g., U in zircons, Rb in micas).
- So they yield older radiometric ages even though they were laid down (or reworked) during the same global event.
- Radiometric dates increase with depth not because of time, but because the deepest rocks are often derived from pre-Flood crystalline basement material that already contained high concentrations of parent and daughter isotopes.
- Dense, mineral-rich rocks such as granite, gneiss, and schist—formed pre-Flood or early in the Flood—contain isotopes like uranium (U), rubidium (Rb), and lead (Pb) within stable minerals such as zircon, mica, and feldspar.

- These rocks were hydrodynamically sorted during the initial stages of the Flood due to their density and crystalline structure, leading to their early and deep burial beneath sediments.
- Because these materials carried pre-existing isotopic signatures—either from creation, pre-Flood decay, or accelerated nuclear decay—they yield high apparent radiometric "ages", even though they were laid down during the Flood year.
- Younger sedimentary layers formed later in the Flood from eroded material and transported sediments; they typically contain fewer radiogenic isotopes and are less likely to include robust radiometric "clocks" like zircon, meaning they yield younger or inconsistent ages.
- Open-system behavior (e.g., heat, pressure, and hydrothermal fluids during tectonics, volcanism, and sedimentation) would allow for partial resetting or redistribution of isotopes during the Flood, causing variation and discordance in radiometric results.
- Isochrons can still form in mixed-isotope environments, but do not necessarily indicate true time—only linear isotope ratios. In Flood conditions, these lines may reflect mixing of isotopes, not long-term decay.
- Therefore, the observed age-depth trend in the geologic column can be fully explained by physical sorting and isotope inheritance during a single global cataclysm, not by millions of years of deposition.

Since most things are dated either using radiometric dating or calibrated to radiometric dates, what does tell you when we can observationally show that radiometric dates are wrong? It should make anyone who is objective rethink the entire evolutionary timeline since it is all based on circular reasoning assuming ratiometric dates are correct in the first place.

So in closing, regarding radioactive isotope distribution and dating. The relative ages of rocks and the ages they give can be explained by the atomic weight of those isotopes and the rocks that contain them. The heavier denser isotopes which have older dates are deeper within the rocks. While lighter elements would be found near the surface. This pattern aligns with expectations if age is correlated with depth rather than time. The observation of this pattern in the Grand Canyon and in a recent study from 2023 confirms this hypothesis.

I think these quotes are very telling and expose the truth behind these dating methods.

"For this complex, laboratory-based dating to be successful, ***the data must be compatible with the external field evidence****."* Bowler, J.M. and Magee, J.W., Redating Australia's oldest human remains: a septic's view, Journal of Human Evolution 38:719-726, 2000.

"There's a general perception that **there is a competition to get the oldest date and there's kudos in it**." Professor Jane Balme - In the beginning, The Bulletin, pp. 26-33, 24 June 2003.

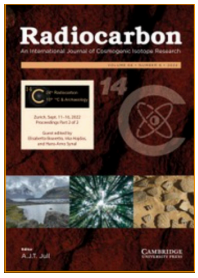
DISCUSSION

Bathymetry **deepens with crustal age**, so hydrostatic pressure **does** increase with distance from ridges, qualitatively matching "older with distance." A simple pressure term can be added for additional equations: $P \approx \rho g h$ (A_{meas}) with standard **depth–age** (subsidence) relations, then tie **argon retention** to P and **cooling rate** to get a predicted slope for "apparent age vs. distance." Show it reproduces the observed gradient **without** deep time.

Also keep this in mind, one of the main reasons they think magnetic reversals occur at the slow rate they do is based on the dates the seafloor gives. Our model predicted that these reversals happened rapidly during the flood, and these new numbers validate this.

We covered all radiometric dating methods but one in this study, carbon 14. This method is one of the least effective the further back in time you go and also relies heavily on calibration based on uniformitarianism.

Ignoring that for now, we will look at some studies where they wanted to test the accuracy and validity of C14 dating by sending samples of known ages to different laboratories to get tested. The first study we will look at is titled; Report on Stage 3 of the International Collaborative Program by Aitchison, I. C., et al. The abstract reads: "*This report on the third and final stage of the International Collaborative Program concentrates on the analysis of internal and external variability of C14 dates obtained from samples involved in the full C14 dating process. Thirty-eight laboratories took part in this stage with most Radiocarbon producing 8 - C14 dates from 3 sets of duplicate material (es, wood, shell and peat) and 2 single samples of wood of known ages 190 yr BP apart. In total, 23 out of the 38 laboratories in this stage of the study, FAILED to meet these 3 basic criteria for an adequate performance in the production of 14C dates.*"



In layman's terms: If 23 of 38 labs **failed**, then 15 of 38 **met** the criteria.

- ***Pass*** *(accuracy) rate: 15/38 ≈ 39.47% → ~39.5%*
- ***Fail*** *rate: 23/38 ≈ 60.53% → ~60.5%*

You may be thinking, well ok but this is just one study and its old (1990) clearly others with more modern technology would validate the method since it is so readily used and replied upon. Let's find out then shall we and go to the most recent study even done to test its reliability. A 2019 A blind comparison of radiocarbon labs by Ward Brent & Clague, John.

- Duplicate macrofossil and twig samples were sent covertly to 7 different labs.
- Lab results varied significantly
- Accuracy: Only 50%–60% of results overlapped within each lab's stated + error; discrepancies up to 15% in age.

Comparison

- Accuracy:
  - 1990 study: ~39.5% accuracy.
  - 2019 study: ~55% accuracy.
  - → Some improvement over 30 years, but not a dramatic leap.
- Variability:
  - Both studies found significant inter-lab discrepancies.
  - Even with improved methods, the 2019 study still reported wide error margins and inconsistencies.
- Scale:
  - 1990: much larger study (38 labs, many materials).
  - 2019: smaller but covert/blind (7 labs), making it a good "real-world" check.
- Takeaway:
  Both studies show systematic reliability issues in radiocarbon dating across labs. While the 2019 study suggests slight progress (accuracy rising from ~39% → ~50–60%), the fundamental problem of variability remains unsolved after three decades.

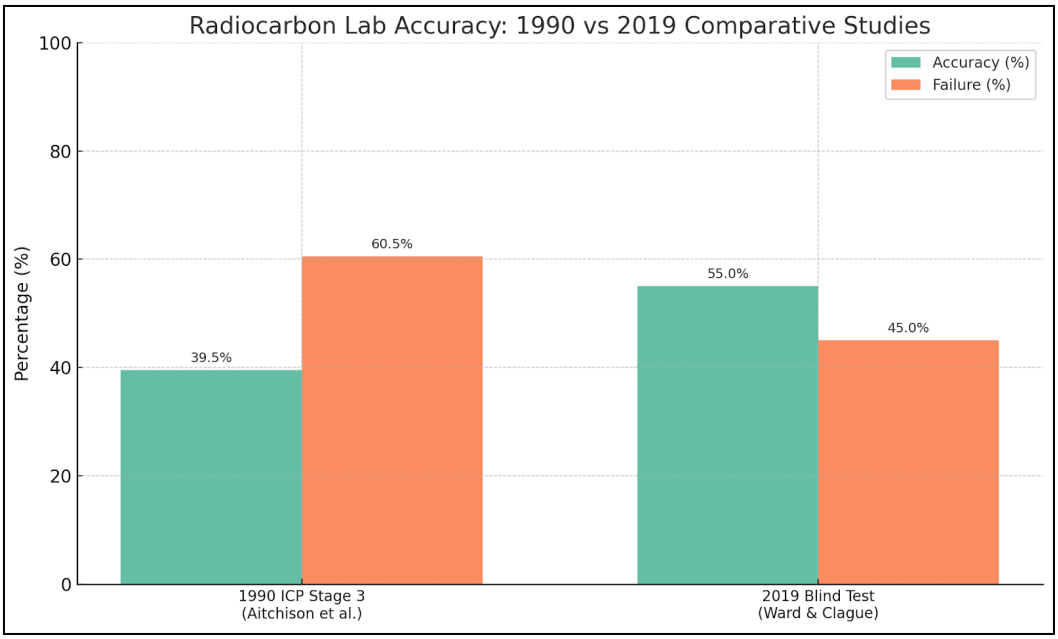
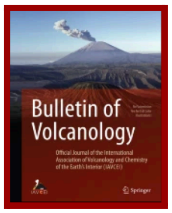


Image is Side-by-side comparison chart of the 1990 International Collaborative Program (Stage 3) versus the 2019 blind test. It highlights accuracy vs. failure rates, showing modest improvement but persistent variability across radiocarbon labs.

We see yet again another example of how a widely used radiometric dating method fails when put to the test. That is not all either. We have to ask ourselves, what would happen if there was a global flood that started world wide volcanism and plunged the earth into an ice age? Would this affect any radiometric dating ages in the past around this area? If so, how? Well that very question has actually been asked. "*Assuming the Flood did occur, little if any C-14 may have existed before then. This would give anything older than the Flood a false appearance of great age*" (James Perloff 1999).



Since we now know that volcanism does affect dating results from the study titled; Radiocarbon dating of volcanoes By L. D. Sulerzhitzky. It states "*In areas of recent volcanism the plants capture volcanic carbon dioxide, devoid of C' as well as atmospheric CO2. As a result there is a decrease in radiocarbon Bulletin of Volcanology concentration in recent wood.*" So just as James Perloff asked the question, "*would a global flood give a false appearance of great age?*" Well now we know, the answer is **yes**. Basically, plants don't know the difference — they just breathe in all available CO_2, whether it's from the atmosphere (which has normal C^{14}) or from volcanic vents (which has zero C^{14}). This dilutes the C^{14} levels in the plant tissue.

What happens when you date it:

- Radiocarbon dating assumes that the ^14C/^12C ratio in plants reflects the atmosphere at the time they grew.
- But if a plant absorbs volcanic CO_2, it will look like it has less ^14C than it should.
- That makes the plant (or anything made from it, like charcoal) appear much older than it really is.

It's like if you mixed some old water with no fizz into your fresh soda — when you test the bubbles, it looks "flatter" than it should, and you might think the soda has been sitting out for hours when it was actually just poured.

Effect on dating:

Depending on how much volcanic CO_2 was taken in, the object could date hundreds to thousands of years "too old."

Now, this is easy to just make a claim, but what evidence do we have regarding C-14 that there was a recent global catastrophe? Well, we find uncontaminated C-14 in diamonds, coal, fossilized wood and dinosaur fossils. Look for yourself at this list of dinosaur fossils found from around the world, all independently tested for C-14.

Notice anything in the chart below? They all date around the same age! This range of 40,900 - 44,500 is a very small range, and far too coincidental to blame contamination as well. How could all samples in different material, formed at different times, all be contaminated with the exact same amount of C-14. Obviously it was not, this C-14 is intrinsic to the material.

	^{14}C age (yr) (±1 5.D.)	Material	Reference
1	40900±?	Marble	Aerts-Biima *et al.* [1997]
2	41600± 500	Shell	Beukens [1990]
3	42200±1600	Foraminifera	Arnold *et al.* [1987]
4	42300± 800	Commercial graphite	Schmidt *et al.* [1987]
5	42600± 800	Foraminifera (P. *murrhina*)	Nadeau *et al.* [2001]
6	43200± 600	Calcite	Beukens [1990]
7	43500±3400	Shell (*Spisula subtruncata*)	Nadeau *et al.* [2001]
8	43500± 600	Whale bone	Gulliksen & Thomsen [1992]
9	43500± 600	Wood	Gillespie & Hedges [1984]
10	44500± 500	Wood	Beukens [1990]
11	44500± 500	Wood	Vogel *et al.* [1987]

Note: C-14 value for 40,900 yr corresponds to 1270 time the AMS detection limit.

Source: Logos Research Associates. Published December 14, 2023. Accessed December 11, 2024.

Now let's look at coal samples and we find the same results for C-14. More concordant levels that match unrelated samples from different locations yet yield an average age of 49,600 years.

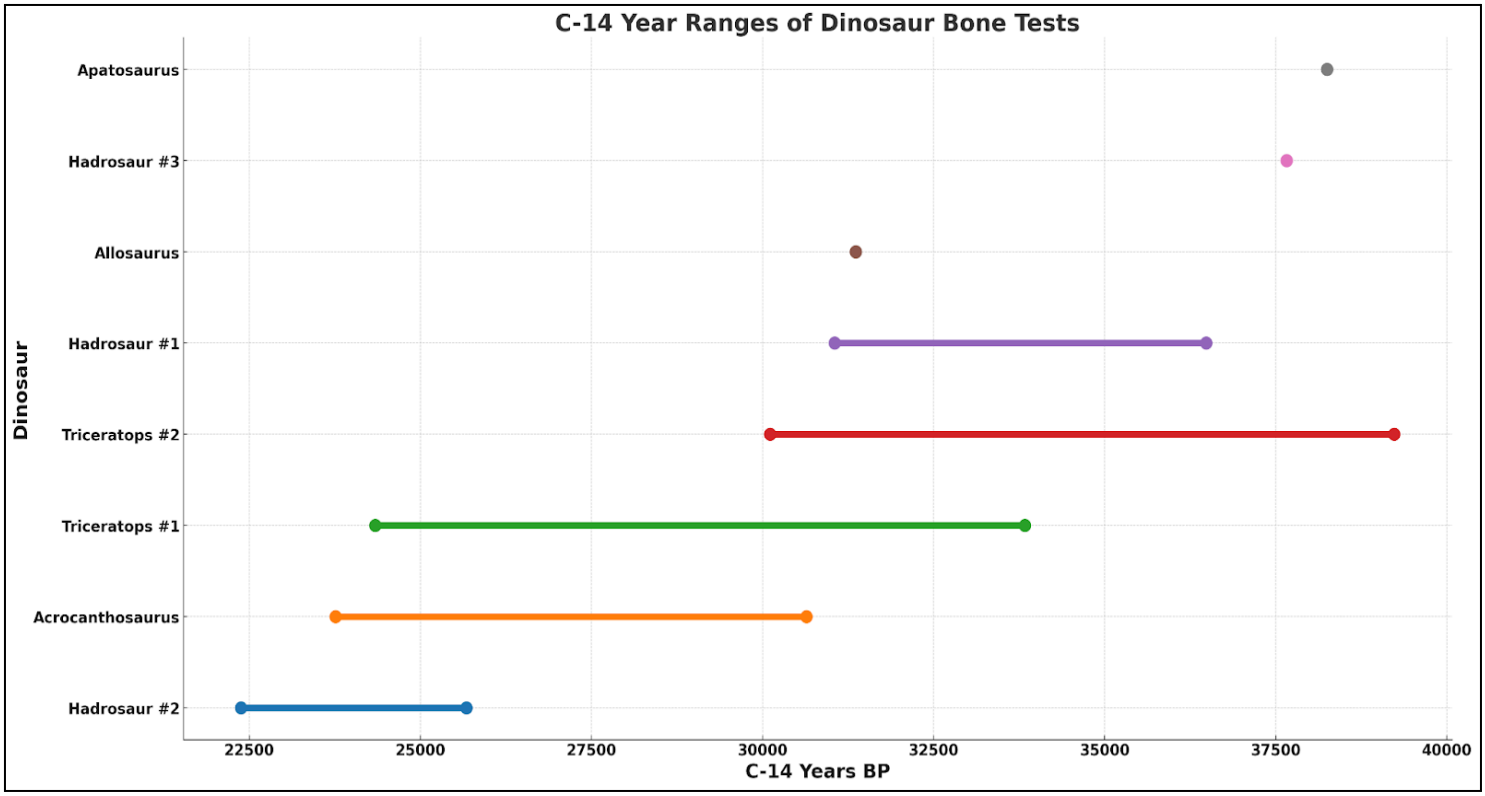
Sample	Coal Seam Name	State	Geological Interval	C-14 Age in years	Multiple of AM5 Detection LImit
DECS-1	Bottom	Texas	Eocene	48,000± 900	300
DECS-11	Beulah	North Dakota	Eocene	51,400± 800	270
DECS-25	Pust	Montana	Eocene	48,900± 600	350
DECS-15	Lower Sunnyside	Utah	Cretaceous	46,700± 800	100
DECS-16	Blind Canyon	Utah	Cretaceous	57,100±2600	180
DECS-28	Green	Arizona	Cretaceous	52,200± 800	180
DECS-18	Kentucky #9	Kentucky	Pennsylvania	44,500± 500	460
DECS-21	Lykens Valley #2	Pennsylvani	Pennsylvania	54,900±1400	130
DECS-23	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvani	Pennsylvania	51,800± 900	290
DECS-24	Illinois #6	Illinois	Pennsylvania	48,900± 900	290

AMS age determinations from the secular published radiocarbon literature for samples that, given their position in the geological record, ought to be entirely C-14 free.

Now let's look at dinosaur fossils that have been tested and all dated young, finding C-14 in all samples. The scientists found a range of 22,500 to 38,250 years old. Here are the details; Between November 10, 1989 and November 29, 2011, 20 different radiocarbon (Carbon-14) dating tests were performed on 20 samples from eight different dinosaur bones from Texas, Alaska, Colorado, and Montana by the Center for Applied Isotope Studies at the University of Georgia.

The samples were submitted to the Center by the Paleo Chronology Group which were published and in print until the data hit mainstream. The following chart shows the results over that 22 year timeframe and the dates they obtained.

How could this be? I believe the answer to this lies in the catastrophic event that fossilized these creatures and the dates they give are exaggerated because they were buried at different times during the flood during volcanic upheaval.

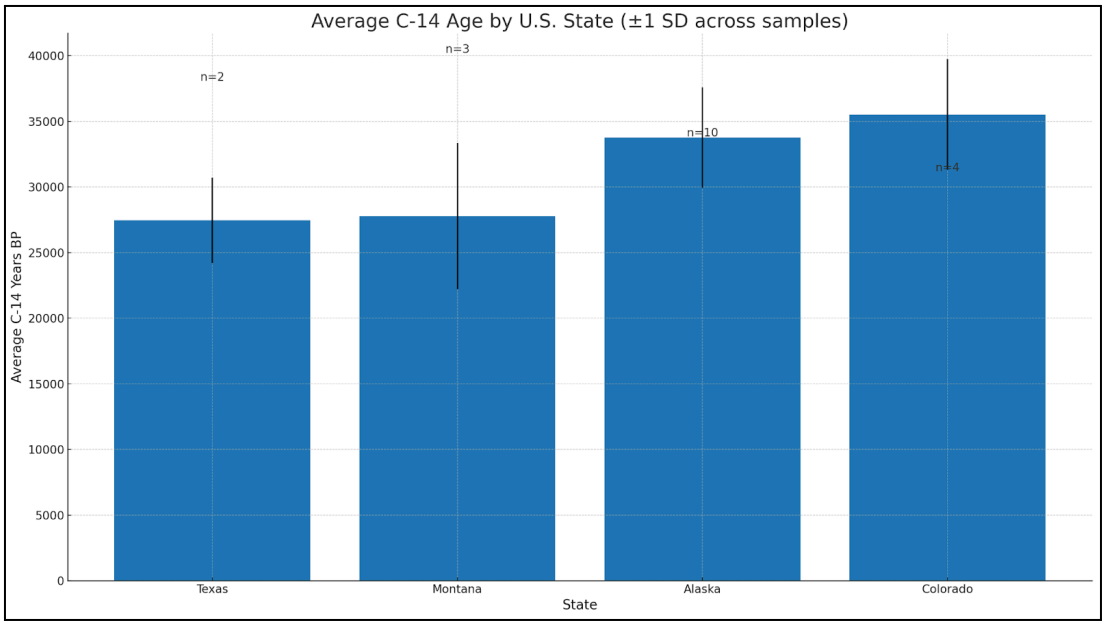


I believe the most logical conclusion by looking at the chart is that the percentage of C-14 contained in the fossils shows what stage of the flood they died in based on where they were living.

For example the chart shows dinosaurs that died in Colorado and Alaska contained much more C-14 and dated older, Texas and Montana usually dated the youngest.

Dinosaur	C-14 Years B.P.	Date of Test	USA State
Acrocanthosaurus	>32,400	11/10/1989	Texas
Acrocanthosaurus	25,750 ± 280	06/14/1990	Texas
Acrocanthosaurus	23,760 ± 270	10/23/1990	Texas
Allosaurus	30,690 ± 90	10/27/2010	Colorado
Hadrosaur #1	31,050 ± 230/-220	10/01/1998	Alaska
Triceratops #1	36,480 ± 560/-530	10/01/1998	Alaska
Triceratops #1	30,890 ± 200	08/25/2006	Montana
Triceratops #1	33,830 ± 2910/-1960	09/12/2006	Montana
Triceratops #2	39,230 ± 140	08/27/2008	Montana
Hadrosaur #2	22,380 ± 800	01/06/2007	Montana
Hadrosaur #2	22,990 ± 130	04/04/2007	Montana
Hadrosaur #3	35,670 ± 230	04/10/2007	Montana
Apatosaurus	37,660 ± 160	11/29/2011	Colorado

Colorado and Alaska samples consistently date older (30,000–37,000+ years BP). Texas and Montana produce younger ages more often, especially in the 22,000–26,000 BP range. The chart below shows the theme visually for comparison.



According to the website of the Geochronology group: Members of the Paleo Chronology group presented their findings [of the dinosaur dating results detailed above] at the 2012 Western Pacific Geophysics Meeting in Singapore, August 13-17, a conference of the American Geophysical Union (AGU) and the Asia Oceania Geosciences Society (AOGS).

Since dinosaurs are thought to be over 65 million years old, the news is stunning – and more than some can tolerate. After the AOGS-AGU conference in Singapore, the abstract was removed from the conference website by two chairmen because they could not accept the findings. Unwilling to challenge the data openly, they erased the report from public view without a word to the authors. When the authors inquired, they received this letter:

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Dear Mr. Miller,

Presentation: BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-005: A Comparison of 513C & pMC Values for Ten Cretaceous-jurassic Dinosaur Bones from Texas to Alaska, USA, China and Europe

As a result of comments from attendees at the recent AOGS-AGU (WPGM) meeting in Singapore we have examined your abstract which has been in session BG-02.

The interpretation which you present in your abstract is that the age of various dinosaurs, previously interpreted as being Mesozoic in age, are less than 50,000 years. You report that these ages were calculated using C-14 methods. This is obviously an error in the data. The abstract was apparently not reviewed property and was accepted in error. For this reason we have exercised our authority as program chairs and precluded the abstract. The abstract will no longer appear on the AOGS web site.

Program chairs
Minhan Dai, Xiamen University
Peter Swart, University of Miami

John Michael Fischer, the author of an article titled "Dinosaur bones have been dated by radiocarbon (Carbon-14) comments: "*They did not look at the data and they never spoke with the researchers. They did not like the test results, so they censored them.*"

Dr. Thomas Seiler, a physicist from Germany, gave the presentation in Singapore. He said that his team and the laboratories they employed took special care to avoid contamination. That included protecting the samples, avoiding cracked areas in the bones, and meticulous pre-cleaning of the samples with chemicals to remove possible contaminants. Knowing that small concentrations of collagen can attract contamination, they compared precision Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) tests of collagen and bioapatite (hard carbonate bone mineral) with conventional counting methods of large bone fragments from the same dinosaurs. 'Comparing such different molecules as minerals and organics from the same bone region, we obtained concordant C-14 results which were well below the upper limits of C-14 dating.

These, together with many other remarkable concordances between samples from different fossils, geographic regions and stratigraphic positions make random contamination as the origin of the C-14 unlikely'. "*The theoretical limit for C-14 dating is 100,000 years using AMS, but for practical purposes it is 55,000 years. The half-life of C-14 is 5,730 years. If dinosaur bones are 65 million years old, there should not be one atom of C-14 left in them.*" If testing them showed signs of any it would because of their exposure to elements, these fossils which are dug up are carefully preserved to NOT be contaminated. Video presentation at the conference can be seen here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QbdH3l1UjPQ

Fischer notes; *"But in 2014, someone told the director of the facility, Jeff Speakman, that the Paleo Chronology group was showing the Carbon-14 reports on a website and YouTube and drawing their own obvious conclusions. So when he received another bone sample from the Paleo Chronology group, he returned it to the sender and sent an email saying:"*

From: Jeff Speakman
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2014 12:26 PM
To: HugoC14@aol.com
Subject: Radiocarbon Dating

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have recently become aware of th e work that you and team have been conducting with respect with claims of bones. The scientists at CAIS and dismayed by the claims that you and your team have respect to the age of the Earth and the validity of biological evolution. Consequently, we are no longer able to provide radiocarbon services due to your anti-scientific agenda. I have instructethe Radiocarbon Laboratory to return recent sampeis to not accept any future analysis.

Sincerely,
Jeff Speakman,

Jeff Speakman, Ph.D.
Director, Center for Applied Isotope Studies
University of Georgia

Fischer continues; *"Notice that he did not say the radiocarbon reports of the dinosaur bone samples were inaccurate or contaminated. No, his objection was that the Paleo Chronology Group was using the reports to draw the obvious conclusion that dinosaurs lived thousands, not millions, of years ago. So, I asked him over 3 times over 3 weeks what the right conclusion to draw from the test results they provided us; then I asked his entire scientific staff. None of them had an answer. This is an attitude we have encountered among members of academia: there is an established truth, and all evidence contrary to it is rejected. Anyone who challenges the established truth is made an enemy."*

The following year in 2015 more similar results came out. Creationists took to test this and released an article titled; Radiocarbon in Dinosaur and Other Fossils by Brian Thomas and Vance Nelson. They found similar results in a vast array of diverse material. Their abstract reads; *"Measurable amounts of radiocarbon have been consistently detected within carbonaceous materials across Phanerozoic strata. Under uniformitarian assumptions, these should no longer contain measurable amounts of radiocarbon. Secularists have asserted that these challenging finds originate from systematic contamination, but the hypothesis of endogenous radiocarbon should be considered. Assuming these strata were largely deposited by the Noahic Flood occurring within the time range of radiocarbon's detectability with modern equipment under uniformitarian assumptions, we hypothesized that fossils from all three erathems, including dinosaur fossils, should also contain measurable amounts of radiocarbon. Consistent with this hypothesis, we report detectable amounts of radiocarbon in all 16 of our samples. Attempts to falsify our hypothesis failed, including a comparison of our data with previously published carbon-dated fossils. We conclude that fossils and other carbonaceous materials found throughout Phanerozoic strata contain measurable amounts of radiocarbon that is most probably endogenous.*

Taxon	Radio-carbon Years BP	pmc	δ13	Stratigraphy	Sample date	Note
Tectocarya rhenana	17850 ± 40	10.84	-25.4	Braunkohle Lignite	6/1/2011	mummified fruit
hadrosaur vert (ICR)	20850 ± 90	7.46	-24.51	Hell Creek Fm.	3/20/2013	Medullary bone
Edmontosaurus sp.	25550 ± 60	4.15	-0.5	Lance Fm.	5/30/2014	vertebra
Phareodus sp.	26,110 ± 60	3.87	-0.4	Green River Fm.	5/30/2014	skull bones & scales
ceratopsian	26300 ± 60	3.78	-3.6	Horseshoe Canyon Fm.	7/14/2014	metacarpal V
hadrosaur vert (ICR)	28790 ± 100	2.78	-20.11	Hell Creek Fm.	3/20/2013	cortical bone
Edmontosaurus sp.	32420 ± 160	1.77	-6.1	Lance Fm.	2/26/2013	phalanx
hadrosaur (ADM)	32770 ± 100	1.69	-3.5	Horseshoe Canyon Fm.	7/14/2014	caudal vertebra
Crossopholis magnicaudatus	33530 ± 170	1.54	-26.18	Green River Fm.	3/20/2013	Paddlefish "cartilage"
Triceratops horridus	33570 ± 120	1.53	-17.1	Hell Creek Fm.	8/14/2012	horn core bulk bone
ceratopsian	36760 ± 130	1.03	-1.7	Horseshoe Canyon Fm.	7/14/2014	caudal vertebra
Axel wood	39720 ± 270	0.71	-22.2	Buchanan Lake Fm.	5/5/2014	unmineralized
Drumheller wood	40040 ± 160	0.68	-24.1	Horseshoe Canyon Fm.		peat-like
Triceratops horridus	41010 ± 220	0.61	-4.3	Hell Creek Fm.	8/14/2012	horn core bioapatite
Czech wood	48160 ± 330	0.25	-22.7	Boskovice Furrow	2/26/2013	carbonized wood
Captorhinus aguti	49470 ± 510	0.21	-29.7	Admiral Fm.	8/5/2014	vert, jaw, leg

It does not end there. A similar result (24,600 years old) was obtained for a Mosasaur in 2011. Lindgren J, Uvdal P, Engdahl A, et al. (2011). Microspectroscopic Evidence of Cretaceous Bone Proteins. Published in PLoS ONE 6(4): e19445 DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0019445 Study author states on page 8: *"Likewise, the amount of finite carbon was exceedingly small, corresponding to 4.68%60.1 of modern 14C activity (yielding an age of 24 600 BP), and most likely reflect bacterial activity near the outer surface of the bone (although no bacterial proteins or hopanoids were detected, one bacterial DNA sequence was amplified by PCR, and microscopic clusters of bone boring cyanobacteria were seen in places along the perimeter of the diaphyseal cortex). Two short DNA sequences of possible lagomorph origin were amplified by PCR (together with three human sequences), and consequently it is possible that the outer surface of the bone has been painted with animal glue at some point. Nonetheless, based on the extremely weak PCR products obtained from the DNA analysis (8–26 ng/ml after two rounds of PCR and doubling up of the PCR reaction volume, suggesting very few copies of template DNA prior to PCR), the amount of lagomorph contamination is exceedingly small and cannot account for the relatively large quantities of fibrous matter located in between the vessel-like forms (i.e., in the area of the osteoid)."*

So basically the authors suggest the radiocarbon signal likely reflects surface contamination from bacteria or glue, but they admit the tiny amount detected is insufficient to account for the larger fibrous material found deeper in the bone. In this way, contamination is proposed as a safeguard explanation, even though it does not fully resolve the evidence. The evidence aligns nicely with the other data we have observed, this parsimonious evidence is beyond coincidence.

It's obvious that the standard narrative about dinosaur fossils doesn't fit comfortably with these results, yet sharing the data has proven difficult with mainstream journals. Even though the findings are straightforward laboratory measurements with no added commentary, they were blocked from inclusion in the proceedings of the 2009 North American Paleontological Convention, the AGU meetings in 2011 and 2012, the GSA meetings in 2011 and 2012, and rejected by multiple scientific journals.

This is an attitude we encountered among members of academia: there is an established truth, and all evidence contrary to it is rejected. Anyone who challenges the established truth is made an enemy. *"IF YOU CRITICIZE DARWIN, IT'S LIKE SAYING THERE IS NO JESUS IN A BAPTIST CHURCH."* Eugene McCarthy 2017 Evolutionary geneticist at the University of Georgia.

Fischer states the real problem: This threat hangs over everyone. A manager of a commercial laboratory that does Carbon-14 dating, Beta Analytic Inc., reviewed a poster display of the dinosaur data and discussed it with a member of the Paleochronology group. Her interest led us to propose that her company perform a Carbon-14 test on a T-rex bone we acquired. She wrote back:

Bernadett Limgenco
Operations Manager - Australia and Southeast Asia
Beta Analytic Inc. 4985 SW 74 Court Miami, Florida 33155 USA

Thanks for considering our service in this project.
We wish you well in your research **but must choose to opt-out of the analysis**.
Since you have identified it as T-rex, and these are known to be extinct for 50 million years, it is beyond the limit of our dating. I**f a "recent" result was derived it would be universally challenged with possible risks of poor result claims for our laboratory.**

This is a project much better suited for collaboration with a university laboratory.

Regards, Bernadett

BETA is an Accredited ISO/IEC 17025:2005 testing laboratory operating in conformance with ISO 9001:2008 management system requirements.

Surprise surprise, they do not care about what the evidence actually says, they care more about what might happen to their reputation and grant money. This is what evolutionary science has become today, an anti-science group think tank that rejects anything that does not validate the narrative and consensus opinion. Nothing could be worse for science and those who dare question it.

CONCLUSIONS

These results are devastating to the concept of long ages, foundational to evolutionary uniformitarian geology. It's now possible to account for all the oceans' seafloor ages and above ground (pillow lava) evidence. Not to mention basalt lava flows that have erupted onto the ocean floor during Creation Week and were metamorphosed in the upheaval that produced dry land on Day 3, all using the observable data.

If we look around the world we can clearly see how young lava flows date old in the scientific literature (4,5,6,7), but I was looking for more consistency and a reason why. We have found it and can now make calculations to determine if everything fits within the YEC timeline. This study has done just that, confirming predictions. In this specific case, Catastrophic Plate Tectonics (CPT).

Today, argon-40 is produced almost entirely by electron capture in potassium-40 ($K-^{40}$). In 1966, Melvin Cook pointed out the enormous discrepancy in the large amount of argon-40 ($Ar-^{40}$) in our atmosphere, and the relatively small amount of K^{-40} in the Earth's crust and its slow rate of decay (half-life: 1.3-billion years). Not to mention the fact that all the primordial argon has not been released yet from the earth's deep interior is consistent with a young Earth.

This is a paradox, because if this is true then the Earth would have to be about 10-billion years old. That's twice what evolutionists already believe to be true and the initial $K-^{40}$ content of the Earth is about 100 times greater than at present to have generated the $Ar-^{40}$ in the atmosphere. The paradox shows the assumptions must be wrong, not that Earth is actually 10 Ga old. Plus primordial argon still inside of earth should also not be there if earth were old, yet it is. This is why all K-Ar and Ar-Ar "dates" of volcanic rocks are not good time clocks for dating rocks, as well as fossil "dates" calibrated by them.

Further additional evidence comes from diamonds, which crystallize deep in the mantle and hitch a ride to the surface through violent volcanic eruptions. For example, when Zashu and colleagues measured potassium-argon ages on 10 diamonds from Zaire, they calculated an astonishing isochron age of 6.0 ± 0.3 billion years—**older than the Earth itself** (S. Zashu et al). Clearly, this impossibly ancient date was caused by excess argon-40 trapped in the diamonds rather than true radioactive decay over time.

These same diamonds also produced an argon-argon (40Ar/39Ar) age spectra that suggested an isochron age of about 5.7 billion years (M. Ozima et al). Researchers concluded that this argon was simply an excess component with no real age significance, likely trapped in tiny pockets of mantle-derived fluid inside the diamonds. This evidence strongly demonstrates that excess argon-40 is widespread in volcanic rocks. This surplus argon isn't created by radioactive decay after the rock forms—it's inherited directly from the mantle sources of the magma (primordial argon). This phenomenon shows up not just in modern or young volcanic rocks, but also in much older formations like the Middle Proterozoic Cardenas Basalt exposed in the eastern Grand Canyon (S.A. Austin at al).

Glaring contradictions exist for evolutionists and despite many geophysicists' efforts to juggle the numbers, the small amount of $K-^{40}$ in the earth is just not enough to have produced all the $Ar-^{40}$, the fourth most abundant gas in the atmosphere.

If $Ar-^{40}$ was produced by a process other than the slow decay of $K-^{40}$, as the evidence indicates, then the potassium-argon and argon-argon dating techniques, the most frequently used of all radiometric dating techniques, is useless. I think by now you can agree.

Seafloor spreading data does not just answer radiometric dating from the YEC perspective, but since it is also used to calibrate and determine many other things like:

Magnetic reversals (paleomagnetic dating)
Dating sediment layers based on **fossil microplankton** (Biostratigraphy)

Geology
Calibrates the **age of the oceanic crust** and reconstructs the history of **plate tectonics** and continental drift.

Paleomagnetism / Geophysics / Tectonics
Uses **magnetic reversal records** on the seafloor to build and calibrate the **geomagnetic polarity time scale** (GPTS). Seafloor spreading rates and magnetic stripes are used to **reconstruct observed slow plate movements and configurations** to obtain millions of years.

Paleoclimatology
Deep-sea sediment cores provide long records of **oxygen isotopes**, ice volume, and **Milankovitch cycles**, which are used to date and correlate climate events.

Stratigraphy / Chronostratigraphy
Uses marine microfossils and sediment layers to date and correlate strata across wide regions; essential for building global stratigraphic frameworks.

Oceanography
Studies sedimentation rates, chemical fluxes, and deep-sea processes over time, calibrated using seafloor core chronologies.

Paleoceanography
Reconstructs **ancient ocean conditions**, currents, and biogeochemical cycles using dated seafloor sediments.

Volcanology
Dates submarine volcanic rocks and seamounts to understand oceanic volcanism and hotspot activity (e.g., Hawaiian Island chain).

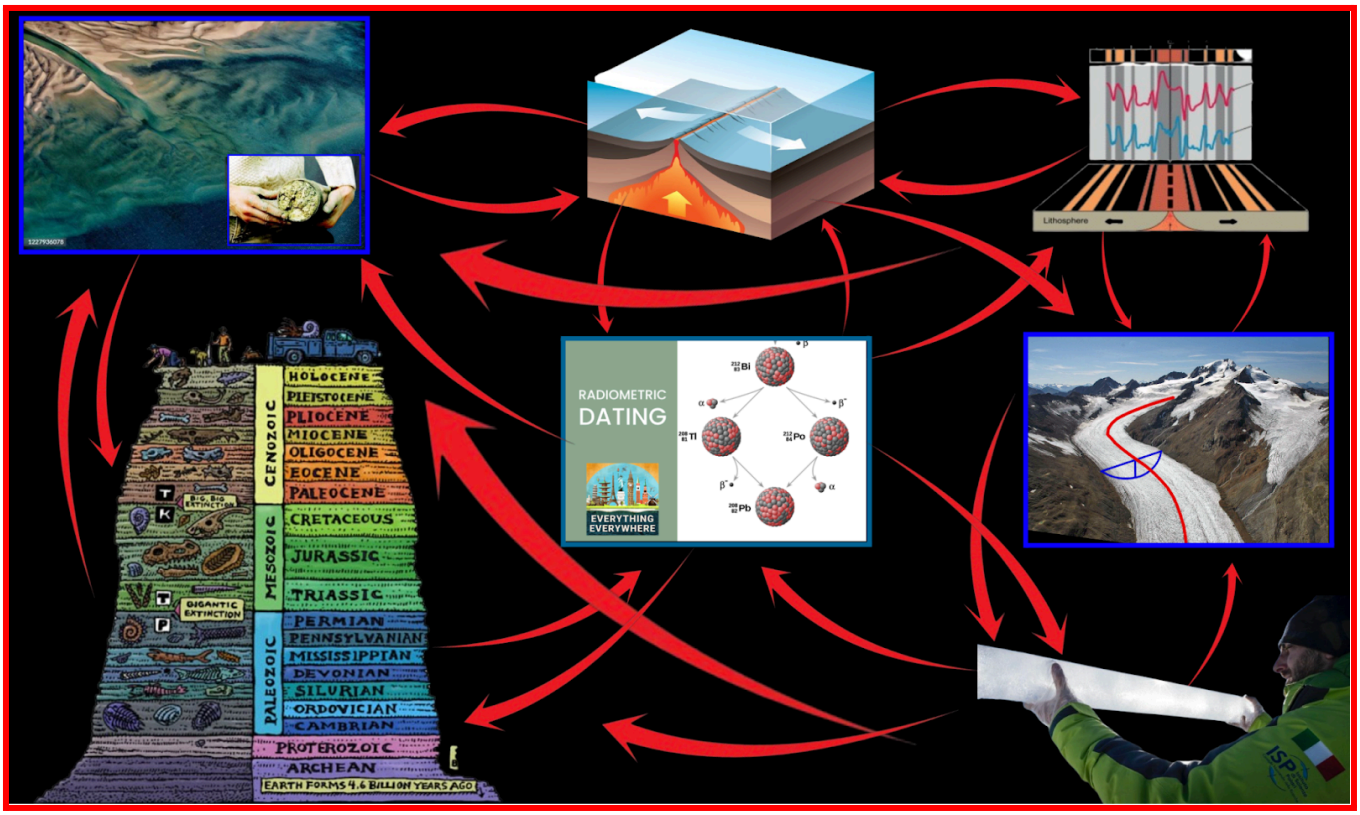
Astrochronology
Integrates **orbital tuning** (Milankovitch cycles) with marine sediment records to create **precise, astronomically calibrated timescales**.

Sedimentology
Studies sedimentation dynamics and rates over time using seafloor stratigraphy as a **temporal reference**.

Paleoclimatology
Seafloor spreading is used indirectly in this field to help determine the timing of ice ages by providing a chronological framework—especially through the dating of deep-sea sediments and marine magnetic anomalies.

Here's how the connection works:

If the seafloor ages are systematically inflated due to excess argon effects, this makes any secondary dating frameworks calibrated from this requiring a re-evaluation and re-calibration.



So the rapid seafloor spreading and evidence of the Young Earth timeline now exposes that all of the old earth calibrations used **from** the seafloor dating have been **wrong**. This refutes the ideas of past multiple ice ages, slow continental drift and island formations, long durations between magnetic reversals, potassium-argon and argon to argon dating methods, and all things calibrated from them.

Take Mount Everest for example: Pillow lavas are bulbous, “pillow-shaped” basalt flows that form underwater, so finding them high on Everest is dramatic evidence that those rocks formed on an Ordovician ocean floor. Indeed, basalt with pillow structure has been observed in outcrops on Everest’s slopes (around 22,000 ft elevation), indicating submarine eruptions in the early Paleozoic.

These volcanic rocks are likely part of an ophiolite sequence — fragments of Tethyan oceanic crust tectonically uplifted and inserted into the Himalayan crust during collision.

So when they date Everest using Biostratigraphic dating (conodont zones and fossil assemblages) it ties the summit Qomolangma Formation to the Middle Ordovician (~470 Ma), and the presence of certain conodont index species yields a Darriwilian age (mid-Ordovician) for the summit beds. Thus, the summit limestone is assumed to be 475–480 million years old, based on these circular methods. 1: Assume radiometric ages from potassium - argon dating is true, assume the rock layers and fossils found in them can be used as index fossils to confirm this age.

Yet we know from the observed age of these basalt lava flows on Everest that these are a mere 4,500 years old max.

Everywhere we look we find the evidence for YEC even in radiometric dating. Only when they look through the lens of deep time and place assumptions in, do they see what they want to see and force fit the data.

What was once the best evidence for evolution is now becoming the best evidence for YEC every new day.
We have to ask ourselves, when does evidence reach a point where we need to not only stop and question the narrative, but falsify it once and for all and then replace it with a better model?

SIMULATION & MATH

Scenario setup in words

Imagine the tectonic plates sliding a total of **2,500 miles** in one year, distributed across the four classic megasequences: **Sauk–Kaskaskia** (0–40 days at ~2 mph), **Absaroka** (40–105 days at ~4 mph), **Zuni** (105–150 days at ~7 mph), and **Tejas** (150–365 days at ~1 mph). To maintain internal consistency with these velocities and durations, the total distance was partitioned using a time×speed weighting: ≈230 miles for Sauk–Kaskaskia, ≈747 miles for Absaroka, ≈907 miles for Zuni, and ≈616 miles for Tejas.

Ridge state and ocean coupling

A critical correction is that the **mid-ocean ridge remained emergent throughout the entire event**. This means the ridge crest was above sea level the whole time, so much of the magmatic and mantle heat vented into the atmosphere and subaerial crust rather than directly into seawater. To capture this, I apply a uniform **~30% ocean-coupling fraction** across all phases.

I took each phase's geometric distance and kept about one-third of it as 'ocean-coupled miles,' because the ridge stood above sea level from beginning to end.

This yields approximately:

- Sauk–Kaskaskia: **~69 ocean-coupled miles**
- Absaroka: **~224 ocean-coupled miles**
- Zuni: **~272 ocean-coupled miles**
- Tejas: **~185 ocean-coupled miles**
- **Total ≈ 750 ocean-coupled miles** (out of the 2,500).

Ocean heating

The mass of the global ocean is ≈1.4×10^{21} kilograms. With water's specific heat near 4,000 J/kg/°C, raising the entire ocean by 10 °C (≈18 °F) needs the energy of ≈ 5.6×10^{25} J.
With ≈750 ocean-coupled miles available, each mile must carry ≈7.5×10^{22} joules into seawater. That per-mile requirement serves as the "yardstick" for measurement and testing.

Phase contributions to ocean heating

Because the ridge is subaerial throughout, every phase couples weakly but uniformly to the ocean. The relative contributions scale directly with their ocean-coupled distances. This produces:

- Sauk–Kaskaskia: ≈ 5×10^{24} J (~9% of the total)
- Absaroka: ≈ 1.7×10^{25} J (~30%)
- Zuni: ≈ 2.0×10^{25} J (~36%)
- Tejas: ≈ 1.4×10^{25} J (~25%)

Together these sum to the capped **5.6×10^{25} J**, representing a ~10 °C global rise.

Intuitively: the heating **peaks during Zuni** (short, fast, high-speed slip), but Tejas provides a **long, steady tail** of ~25% of the warming over 215 days.

Heat sources and rheology

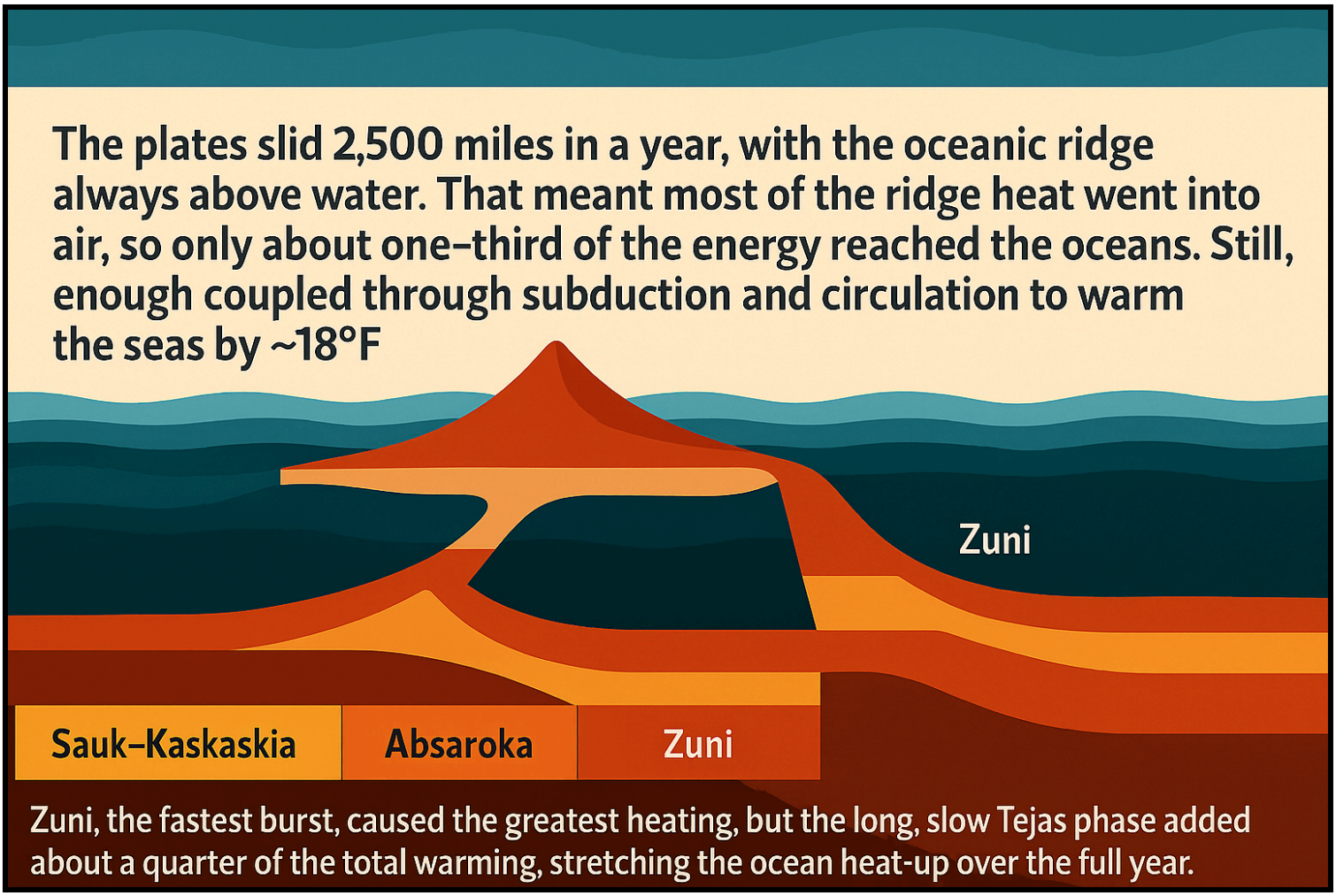
Ocean-absorbed energy is partitioned among three mechanisms:

1. **Subduction/interface work** — ~60% of the ocean share, dominant because slab sinking and interface shear continue to couple with deep circulation.
2. **Viscous dissipation in plates/asthenosphere** — ~25%, spread diffusely rather than concentrated.
3. **Ridge magmatism/crustal cooling** — ~15%, modest because the ridge stands above sea level.

Weak, hydrated subduction interfaces (serpentinite- and clay-rich shear zones) slide stably, converting only a modest fraction of plate work into heat.

Basalt→eclogite transformation is treated primarily as a buoyancy engine driving slabs downward, not as a large heat source.

Water-weakened peridotite and oxide-bearing gabbros creep viscously, spreading dissipation broadly and limiting localized thermal spikes.



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