

Are Rocks Like Vaults or Sponges?

One of the common methods of finding the age of rocks, and ultimately the age of the earth, measures the decay of radioactive uranium into lead - the more lead, the older the rock. The method, however, makes some very big assumptions. First, scientists assume there was no lead in the rock when it first formed, but this is unprovable. Then, they assume that rocks are like locked vaults and that no uranium, lead, or the in-between decay elements can ever enter or leave the rock.

The fact is, numerous scientific studies show all these assumptions to be wrong. Studies have shown that commonly dated rock material can have lead in it as it crystallizes. Other studies have shown that lead, uranium and the other elements important for dating can be removed from the rock by simple weathering or other conditions. In other words, while evolutionary scientists compare rocks to locked vaults, we are learning they are more like sponges. This explains why evolutionary dating methods have found, for example, one part of a rock to be 30 times older than another part of the same rock.

The next time you hear someone say that certain rocks or the fossils in them are millions or billions of years old, just remember, rocks are not like vaults. They are more like sponges that gain or lose elements, making accurate dating impossible. There is no good scientific evidence that the earth is any older than the few thousand years indicated by the Bible.

1 Corinthians 2:7

“But we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden wisdom, which God ordained before the world unto our glory...”

Prayer: I thank You, Lord, that I can trust You as the Rock of Ages. Amen.

Ref: Impact #319 [ICR]