

A Universal Model Presentation on  
Geology of Noah's Worldwide Flood



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*Nate Richardson is a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This book is written to benefit people of faith & goodwill everywhere.*



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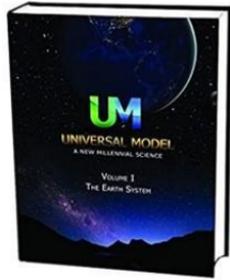
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Review

Thanks to Dean Sessions

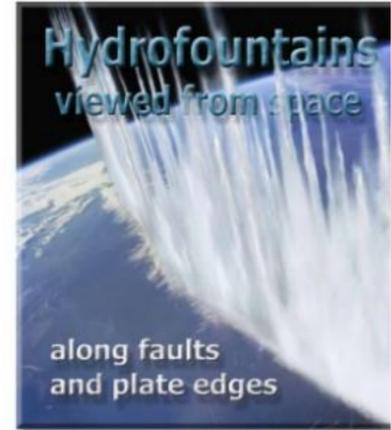
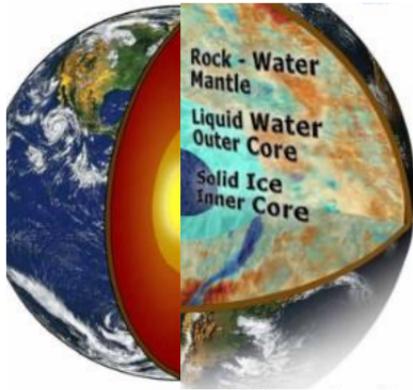


# Proof of Noah's Worldwide Flood

## Geology of the Universal Model



Arranged & Presented by Nate Richardson



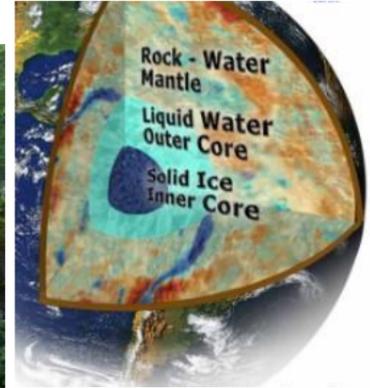
# MSRA: Make Science Religious Again

- kids don't like science because it isn't answering the big questions, they see it as random complicated facts. Without recognizing the biblical nature of science, done by God, they can't connect to this subject on a moral level. My children and I can get excited about science as a way to prove God, to show that he is real, to show that he cares and is involved in our lives in the past, and will be in the future. But those in most schools are not allowed these thoughts, and most curriculum works against these truths.

# Introduction to Flood Geology

- **AGE:** Lack of erosion on many landscapes proves only thousands of years **age**, not millions.
- **HOW MADE:** Hot pressurized water (hypretherm) is required to form most rocks & minerals.
- **COVERAGE:** Almost all of earth's worldwide **sand clay silt ores & fossils** were not from mountain erosion overtime, but were made in the flood. They aren't made in normal conditions.
- **WHERE & WHEN:** Most fossils are near the surface, indicating **1** time event making them all. They aren't being made in normal circumstances.
- **WATER DEPTH:** Water **Depth** of 30k ft (5.5mi) needed for the correct pressure to form rocks. Evidence of even **mountaintops** being covered in water.
- **HEAT SOURCE:** Earthquake **friction** generates the **heat** for hypretherms (not magma, & isn't constant)
- **WATER SOURCE:** Flood water **source** primarily from **under** crust. Crust submerged in flood. Worldwide **pipes** where water & minerals came from deep in earth.
- **FLOOD CAUSE:** Flood **triggered** by **comet** passing near earth, disrupting balanced forces, resulting in crust breaking & submerging.
- **Microbes** deep in earth build minerals & explain different colors of rocks, explaining why we see "random" differently colored mineral deposits, which erosion cannot explain.
- **Pre-flood initial creation granite rock vs postflood rock** with microbe life.

# Fire God vs Water God



- Magma Earth, No Possible Worldwide Flood
- Old Earth, Radiometric Dating
- Evolution, Accident, Human Insignificance
- No God, No Christ
- Death, Eternal Entropy
- Fairy Tale Theoretical Science

- Water Earth, Easy Flood
- Young Earth, Bible Dating
- Creation, Purpose
- God, Christ
- Life, Resurrection
- Demonstratable Science

# Mount Saint Helens Mud Flows



Fig 7.79 - A NASA satellite image of the Mt. Saint Helens area shows the scope of the devastation from the May 1980 eruption. Inset diagram on the left identifies different parts of the post-eruption landscape, including the mudflow of 1980. The photo is of the mudflows that took place in 1982. Mudflows have a consistency similar to concrete and require significant water. Millions of cubic yards of glacial ice and snow was lost during the initial blast of 1980, but the 1982 mudflow was less violent, leaving most of the snow and ice intact. Where did the water originate for either flow? The answer can be found in the Hydroplanet Model—it originated from inside the Earth.



Hydrovolcanoes are another evidence for the vast amount of water that lies within our planet.

Left: Mt. Pinatubo

# Water Volcanos

Fig 7.2.11 - Why does geology describe volcanic plumes as being "ash"? What about all the steam? While most large eruptions contain ash and small sediment, many small eruptions are mainly water vapor. What was the origin of the water that produced numerous steam explosions before, during and after the primary Mt. Saint Helens eruption? These represent a small fraction of the many steam explosions that occur regularly on a worldwide basis. Amazingly, geologists have done little to quantify the water content of the plumes.



## Mt. Saint Helens Steam Eruptions

# Magma: The New “Caloric”

- **Caloric** was thought to be a special substance that makes things hot.
- A young thinker experimenting (true) scientist Humphry Davy in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century proved that heat is made by **friction** as he rubbed ice blocks together to melt them (no external heat added). The idea of “caloric” was thrown out as fake.
- **Today** we have a new “caloric” to explain heating processes. We say a magical chamber of heat supply exists, and we just turn on the faucet to get some when we want it. It’s **magma**”.
- But again, magma for a heat source isn’t needed when we understand how **friction** in earth’s crust (generated by interplanetary tidal forces) can create lava etc. It’s time to throw out “magma”!
- Also phlogiston and Lavoisier



# The Flood of Noah Covered the Whole Earth:

- **Genesis 7:18-24:** “18 And the waters prevailed, and were increased greatly upon the earth; and the ark went upon the face of the waters. 19 And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and **all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered** 20 Fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail; and **the mountains were covered**
- 21 And **all flesh died that moved upon the earth** both of fowl, and of cattle, and of beast, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, and every man: 22 All in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land, died.
- 23 And **every living substance was destroyed which was upon the face of the ground**, both man, and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowl of the heaven; and they were destroyed from the earth: and Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark. 24 **And the waters prevailed upon the earth** an hundred and fifty days.”



“The present condition of the earth can not be assumed to be the only ‘normal’ one in earth history.”

W. G. Woodworth, Geologist

Mauna Kea is the tallest mountain from base to peak at more than 33,500 feet (~5.6 miles)

Using this estimate (30,000 ft), Dean was able to simulate the pressure needed to form fossils successfully.



Note: It's interesting how even water can look like a liquid mountain, as in this picture, consider each wave as a mountain. Mountain formations involved lots of water. Try using mud and a garden hose, you can make all the formations you see in nature.

And if it was local rather than worldwide, why didn't God just tell Noah to move?

Earth was baptized by immersion, the whole thing. That's how baptism works.

# Where Did the Flood Water Come From

## Water Planet Makes it Obvious

### Not Just Rain!

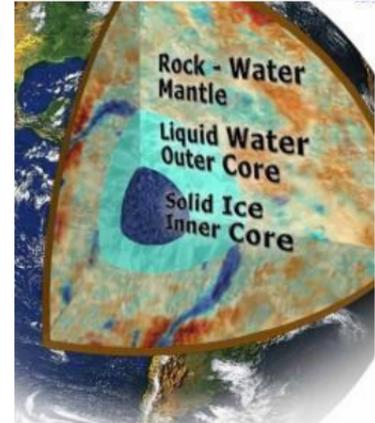
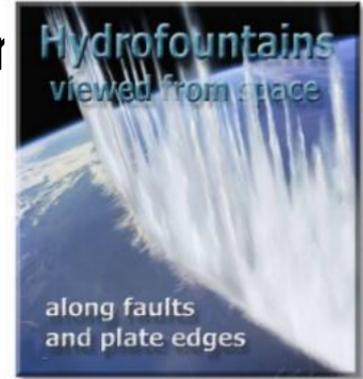
“If all of it [the water vapor in the atmosphere] abruptly fell as rain, the 3,100 cubic miles of water would cover the earth with barely an inch.” Bib 13 p39

### Fountains Below:

“In the six hundredth year of Noah’s life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were **the fountains of the great deep broken up** and the windows of heaven were opened.” Genesis 7:11, KJV Bible



### Earth as a Geode

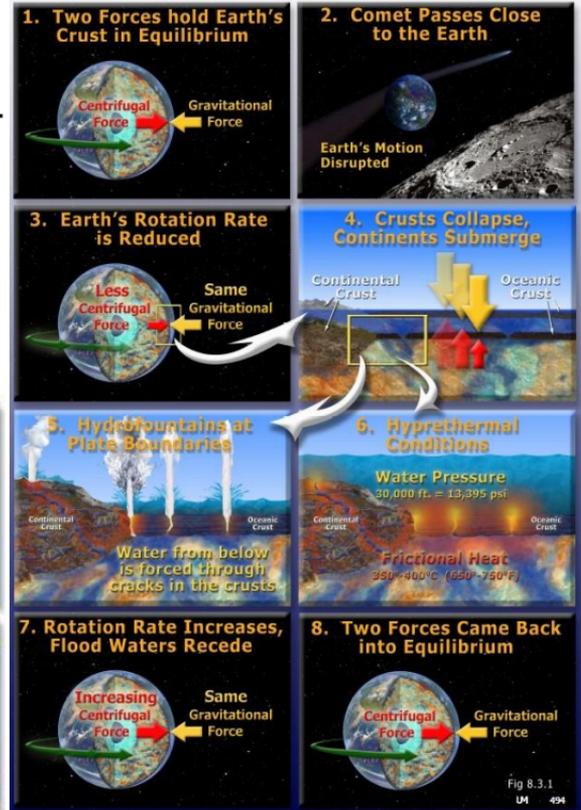
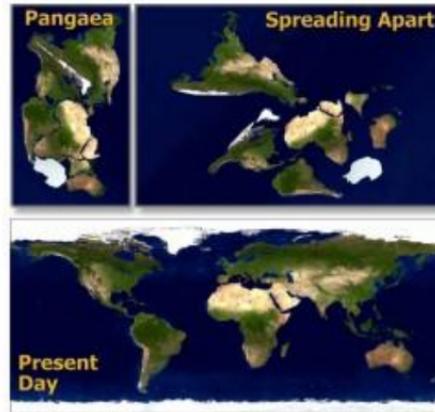


# What Triggered the Fountains?

## UF Comet Passes Close to the Earth



- William Whiston, 1600s, scientist ridiculed for suggesting a comet triggered the flood of Noah.
- Continents got dunked, baptized, then went down.
- “As in the days of Noah” the end times will be. Scriptures speak of end time comets. So a flood comet is likely.
- Pangea will literally return (D&C 133:23 -24). Symbols: 7, split, gather.



It's still here in the oceans, and under the continents.

The restored axial spin increased the centrifugal forces acting on the Earth's thin crustal plate, bringing the crust back up, allowing the waters to recede.

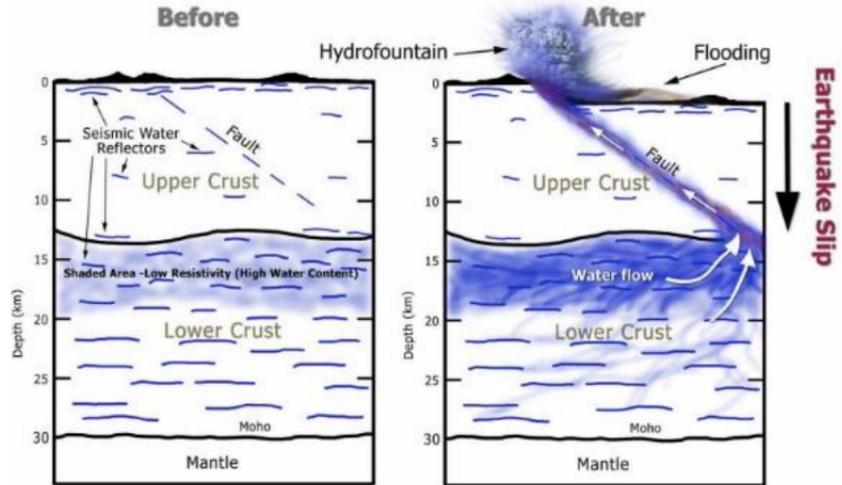
# Earth's Rotation Rate Reduced

When the Earth's **crusts began to collapse** as the **rotational rate slowed**, water flowed **along fault lines** as shown in the diagram on the right.

Rapid movement of **pressurized fluids from the Lower Crust, heated as it moved along fault lines toward the surface**, flooding Earth.

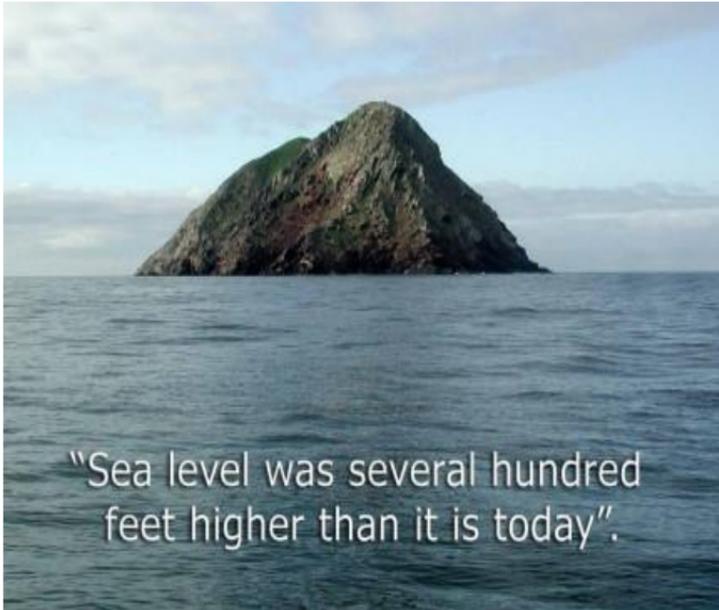
Because so much water resides in the lower crust, **only minor slippage need occur relative to the crust's total thickness** for the universal flood to occur.

## Crusts Collapse and Continents Submerge



# Admission of Major Flooding

We can't explain what we see in geology based on a slow continuous uniform theory. North America flooded, everywhere else would have too.



Woolnough quotes a geologist; "...the fundamental conception that **all** geological processes in the past are **not fundamentally different** from those which are still active at the present day...", and then adds his own commentary:

"Such statements, perfectly correct in their immediate context, represent the explicit statement of the limited Doctrine of Uniformity, and **do not suggest a complete admission of the possible existence, in past geological periods, of sets of conditions vastly and fundamentally different from those prevailing at the present time.**" Note 8.1c

"In fact, the **interior of North America was flooded**, all across the Great Plains, from the Gulf of Mexico northward through Canada. **Sea level was several hundred feet higher than it is today.**" Note 8.2a

# What's that doing up here...?

- the Alps, Mt. Timpanogos, Everest, Himalayas
- NO Evidence of Gradual Mountain Rising
- We think of a classroom globe with bumps on it for mountains; if that were truly **scale, you wouldn't feel any bumps**—that's how small the mountains are in comparison to the whole earth.
- Remember mountains were made at the creation, likely these were a similar height during the flood.

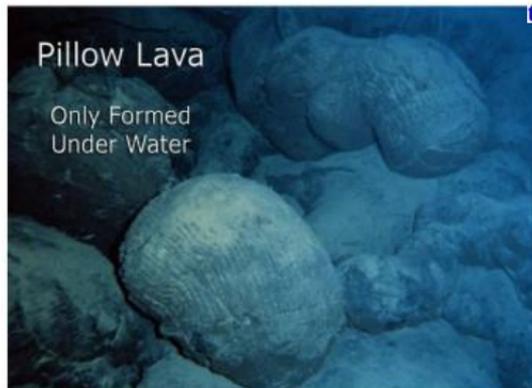


Fig 8.2.1 – These rounded objects are actually pillow lava that formed off the Hawaiian coast. This type of lava forms in shallow water, demonstrating that the tallest mountains in the world were once covered with water because they have pillow lava deposits high on their slopes. Courtesy of NOAA.

“At Kathmandu, Nepal, nearly a mile above sea level, **fossilized sea shells** are sold as souvenirs in open-air markets. They come not from the coast, 500 miles away, but from the **Himalaya Range to the north.**” Bib 112 p50

“Even the summit of **Mount Everest** displays yellow bands of limestone that were formed underwater out of the remains of **countless marine organisms.**”

Bib 112 p55

“Pillow lava is a familiar phenomenon. It can be seen in shallow water off Hawaii and even in **the Alps...**” Bib 112 p46



If mountains are not rising, how did oceans cover them?



Sea Shells and Fossils on Mountain Tops

Fig 8.2.2 – Fossilized seashells are found near the summits of Mt. Timpanogos, Utah, USA and Mt. Cloudcroft, New Mexico, USA, both over 9,000 feet (2,700 meters) in elevation with no evidence they are rising. Since such fossil formations could have only formed in an ocean, it is clear that water once covered these and other mountains around the globe. The real question is *how were they covered?* Geologists have relied upon uniformitarianism—but this theory has failed, leaving modern geology with no real mechanism to answer this question. The Universal Flood Model finally identifies the mechanism explaining how a universal flood covered the entire surface of the Earth, including all of its mountains.

“Mount Makalau on the border of Nepal and Tibet is nearly 27,800 feet (8,500 m) high, only marginally lower than the tallest mountain in the world – Mount Everest – which stands to the west of it. **On its crest lie the youngest rocks and the ancient seabed of the primeval Tethys Ocean.**” Bib 112 p45

Remember: Mountains aren't rising. Maps show horizontal continental drift, but NO vertical change, & no submerged continents!

# Oceanic Limestone Mountains

Dolomite is a limestone from the ocean.

There's no evidence of these mountains gradually rising.

They were covered in water!



# Mountains Aren't Going Up At All (They Were Covered in DEEP Water)

“Uplift occurred over a relatively short and distinct time. Some earth process switched on and created mountains after a period with little or no significant uplift. This is a deviation from uniformitarianism.” Bib 141 p303

So what triggered this  
‘deviation in  
uniformitarianism?’

“We do not yet know what causes this short, sharp period of uplift, but at least the abandonment of naive mountain building hypotheses might lead to further realistic explanations.” Bib 141 p303



Fig 5.13.1 - World map of actual **horizontal** plate movement in centimeters per year. Modern technology makes it easy to measure the small horizontal movements of the plates. Courtesy of USGS.

- Maps show horizontal continental drift, but NO vertical change, & no submerged continents!

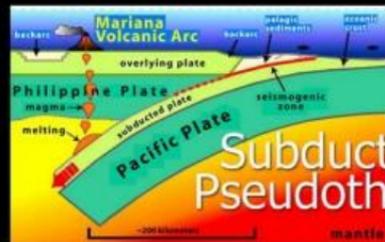
“The real problem with subduction is that it can do everything. Plate collision may be invoked ‘to explain uplift (making mountains), or subsidence (making deep trenches). It may make folds by compression, but makes backarc basins by tension. The fact that the subduction hypothesis can account for both uplift and subsidence, compression and tension, means that it has too many degrees of freedom. It can account for opposite effects and is not testable.” Bib 141 p316

“...the **horizontal** position of Everest seems to be moving steadily and slightly northeastward —between 6 centimeters (2.4 inches) a year,” but “no measurable change in the height of Everest” has been observed!

Bradford Washburn – Head Researcher

“Nobody has observed subduction...”

The Origin of Mountains, C. Ollier and C. Pain, 2000, p306



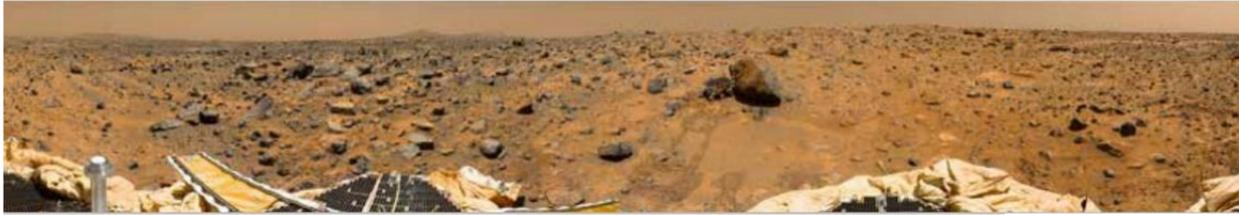
“...there is no possibility of subduction”

The Origin of Mountains, C. Ollier and C. Pain, 2000, p271

Vertical Plate Movement



Fig 5.13.2 – Where is the world map of **vertical** plate movement? A real



## Mars Megaflood (Why Not Earth?)

The large boulders (which include **rounded pebbles** and cobbles as are formed in water) on flat plain are direct evidence of floodwaters passing. From space this looks like a large floodplain. It was said that this Martian flood was so big it would make the combined stream flows of the Mississippi, Amazon, and Nile rivers to look like a trickle, and could have filled the Mediterranean Sea overnight. So why isn't flooding as obvious everywhere on earth? **On Earth, vegetation, a thicker, more active atmosphere, and more extensive erosion forces have concealed some of the Earth's own Flood evidences.**

"How could the water have disappeared so fast **Where did it go?** Maybe some was lost for good when it evaporated and rose high in the atmosphere, where radiation split it into atoms that escaped to space. Some of it remains on Mars, frozen at the poles. And much may **be hiding underground possibly in glaciers buried beneath the dust.**" Note 8.2q

"Perhaps the layers in the Surveyor images represent the only record of the erosion of landscapes long gone because the **processes that created them no longer operate on Mars.** Craters the size of Washington, D. C., were completely filled and then exhumed," says Edgett. "Unbelievable amounts of material were **removed around in ways that just don't add up.**" Note 8.2s p38

As we see, the waters covering Mars which resulted in the erosion floodplains we see today aren't ~~any~~ more, and are perhaps frozen below the dust.



Mars  
Geyser  
Hydrofountains

# English Channel Mega-Floods Acknowledged

“The theory that Britain became an island during a **catastrophic flood—rather than through the course of normal erosion**—was first proposed in the 1980s. The new study [2007], outlined in the scientific journal Nature, used high [higher] -resolution sonar data that were previously unavailable to produce three -dimensional, high -quality imagery of the region. ” Note 8.2t

“The first was probably **100 times greater than the average discharge of the Mississippi River**,” said Sanjeev Gupta, a geologist at Imperial College London and co -author of the study. ‘But that’s a conservative estimate—it could have been **much larger**.’” Note 8.2u

“He explained **that erosion by river or ocean also can’t account for the underwater valley, because it is too wide and has structures characteristic of a major flood**. “The valley **cuts across a large number of rock types, simply ignores the different layers**,” he said, explaining that **only a rapid, enormous and powerful flood** can account for such bedrock-scouring features.” Note 8.2u

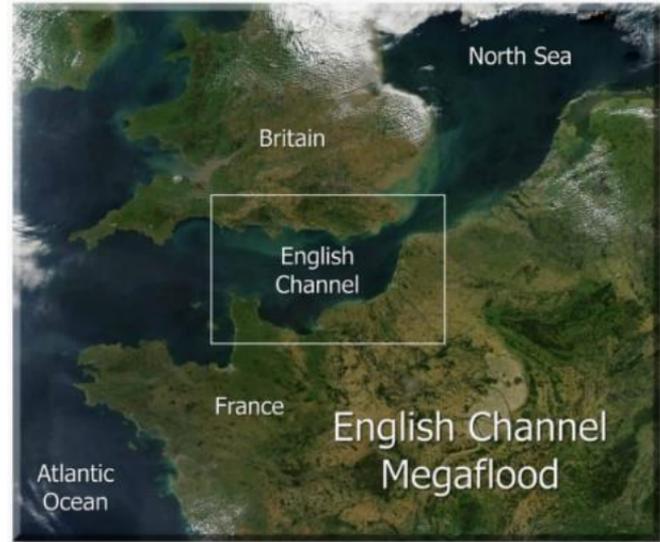


Fig 8.2.6 – Evidence of the English Channel Megaflow lies under present-day ocean waters between Britain and France. Modern science has never seen or recorded a megaflow of this magnitude, demonstrating that although geological evidence exists, the flood event was unknown to mankind. The evidence for the catastrophic flood that carved out the English Channel did not become available until 2007 when the channel topography was revealed using new underwater mapping technology.

# Scabland Megaflood Acknowledged

“As a hypothesis, substantive **uniformitarianism** evolved as an **alternative** geological explanation to assumptions of special creations and **interferences by Divine Providence.**” Bib 157 p4

Of the channeled Scablands: “Only in the **last two decades has the flood hypothesis gained general acceptance**” Bib

“The Channeled Scabland emphatically **did not form by a continuous** progression of processes that were similar to those we observe **in action today.**” Bib 157, p5



“One cannot but be amazed at the spectacle of otherwise objective scientists twisting hypotheses to give a uniformitarian explanation to the Channeled Scabland.”

## Scabland Megaflood Evidence



“Only in the last two decades has the flood hypothesis gained general acceptance.”

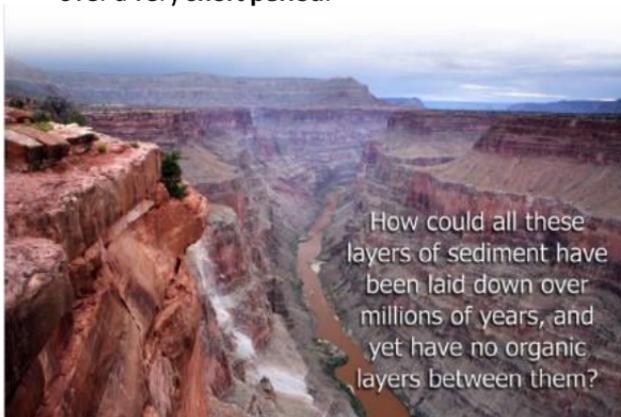
Victor R. Baker, 1981  
*Catastrophic Flooding*  
*The Origin of the Channeled Scabland*

Fig 8.2.8 – The Channeled Scabland Megaflood area illustrated in the map above covers most of the eastern side of the state of Washington. Almost a century ago, when the evidence for this flood was first presented, modern geologists dubbed it an “outrageous hypothesis” and emphatically resisted the empirical evidence of the megaflood. How could they have missed for so many decades the evidence of such a huge geological event lying right in their backyard? No one had ever seen such a large flood and according to Hutton’s uniformity principle, the past was presumably a continuous progression of events still seen today. However, researchers now acknowledge “The Channeled Scabland **emphatically did not form by a continuous progression of processes that were similar to those we observe in action today.**” Bib 157, p5

# Swift Erosion Colorado Plateau

Major flooding, not gradual erosion

Floodwaters would have formed **large continental lakes** and **natural dams**. Eventually, dams broke causing **rapid erosion** over a very **short period**.



# Crusts Collapse, Continents Submerged

The crust collapses, continents submerge and hydrofountains erupt.

There were processes of heaving, sinking, hydrofountains and hydro-sand boils.

Water under continents would make the land covered when the crust went down.

Collapsing Crust  
and Hydrosand



Hydrofountains and Hydrosand



Collapsing Crust



Japan  
Earthquakes

Fig 8.3.6 – During the fourth and fifth steps of the UF Mechanism, the crust collapses, continents submerge and hydrofountains erupt. In this image, we see a tiny version of actual crustal collapse and hydrofountain activity from the 1994 and 2003 Hokkaido Toho-Oki and Tokachi-Oki earthquakes in Japan. Although the quakes were considerably smaller than those of the UF, they help us understand the processes of heaving, sinking, hydrofountains and hydro-sand boils. During the UF, these processes were thousands of times more powerful, almost incomprehensible to mankind.

# Basic Flood Conditions

- Earth's crust is  $1/1000$  the diameter of the Earth, comparable to a sheet of paper on a basketball. To submerge the continents wouldn't take much.
- Note from the fossil chapter: Mauna Kea is the **largest mountain from base to peak at more than 33,500 feet (~5.6 miles)**. Using this estimate (30,000ft), Dean was able to simulate the pressure needed to form fossils successfully!
- The 30,000 ft. flood (5.68mi) would hardly be visible from space. A jumbo jet at this height is barely discernable. An astronaut viewing the flood would've seen the green and brown become white and blue, but otherwise it wouldn't look much different.
- The continents broke and went down (inward) from not having as much centrifugal force (which keeps the continents floating on the surface of the earth).
- Earth's crust is  $1/1000$  the diameter of the Earth, comparable to a sheet of paper on a basketball. To submerge the continents wouldn't take much.
- This 5 mile deep flood would cover earth's mountains (which it did, we see the seashells on mountaintops and so on, and there were mountains made in the creation, not just in the flood). We think of a classroom globe with bumps on it for mountains; if that were truly to scale, you wouldn't feel any bumps that's how small the mountains are in comparison to the whole earth. We've talked about rain not being enough to flood earth, but with the understanding that Earth was made from water, and to this day is primarily made of water (just like our bodies!), we see that if the continents were somehow submerged, even slightly, it wouldn't be such a stretch to be completely covered by water.
- We even have other planets and moons which scientists acknowledge were at one time covered completely by water, but they're stubbornly resisting this about our Earth because it sounds so much like the present religious legend of the flood of Noah.

# Mass Extinction: A Single Event

Comet theory is on it's way out; flood theory is in.

Many researchers point to boiling seas linked to mass extinction.



"This was no ordinary spring flood from one of the streams in the area, but a catastrophic inundation."

"What could such a deposit represent? **None of the bones we found had been chewed by predators.** But most of the bones were in a poor condition. They were either broken or damaged some other way, some broken in half, some apparently sheared lengthwise. **They were all oriented from east to west, which was the long dimension of the deposit.** Smaller bones, like hand and toe bones, skull elements, small ribs and neural arches of vertebrae, were rare in most of the deposit. At the easternmost edge of the deposit, however, these bones were the most common elements. **All the bones were from individuals ranging from 9 feet long to 23 feet long. There wasn't one baby in the whole deposit.** The bone bed was, without question, an extraordinary puzzle." Note 8.2e p129

"This was **no ordinary spring flood** from one of the streams in the area, but a **catastrophic inundation.**" Note 8.2e p131

Paleontologists have been puzzled for a long time as to why so many of the Earth's species disappeared at the same time. In a *Nature* August 2003 article *Boiling seas linked to mass extinction*, one Harvard paleontologist concluded that "there's no consensus as to what happened:"

"Up to **95% of Earth's marine species** disappeared at the end of the Permian period. Some **70% of land species**, including plants, insects and vertebrates, also perished. 'It's arguably the single most important event in biology but there's no consensus as to what happened,' says paleontologist Andrew Knoll of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts." Note 8.2e

"I think paleontologists are now coming full circle and leading the way, saying that the extinction was **extremely abrupt,**' Becker notes. 'Life vanished quickly on the scale of geologic time, and it takes something **catastrophic to do that.**'" Note 8.2g

Tsunamis and fast-moving water swept away whole herds of animals trying to escape the rising water; this is one reason thousands of animals are found in common flood-sediment graves today.

"Life was flourishing on the Earth about 250 million years ago, then during a brief window of geologic time **nearly all of it was wiped out...**

"The terrible event had been lost in the amnesia of time for eons. **It was only recently** that paleontologists, like hikers stumbling upon an unmarked grave in the woods, **noticed a startling pattern in the fossil record: Below a certain point in the accumulated layers of earth, the rock shows signs of an ancient world teeming with life. In more recent layers just above that point, signs of life all but vanish.**

"Somehow, most of the life on Earth perished... Scientists call it... **'the Great Dying.'**" Note 8.2f



Tuesday - No House

Wednesday - Finished House



- “The burst of animal life 540 million years ago was so sudden that paleontologists came to call it the Cambrian explosion. In just a few million years, a hiccup in geological time, the oceans filled with representatives of almost all modern phyla— the forebears of clams and crabs, starfish and snails, and even animals with the hint of backbone. Going from the lifeless Precambrian rocks to the fossil-rich layers of the Cambrian was like walking past an empty lot on Tuesday and finding a fully furnished house in the same place on Wednesday.” (Life Grows Up, Richard Monastersky, National Geographic, April, 1998, p111)

## Cambrian Fossil Explosion = Mass Extinction @ Flood

### The Dinosaurs Died:

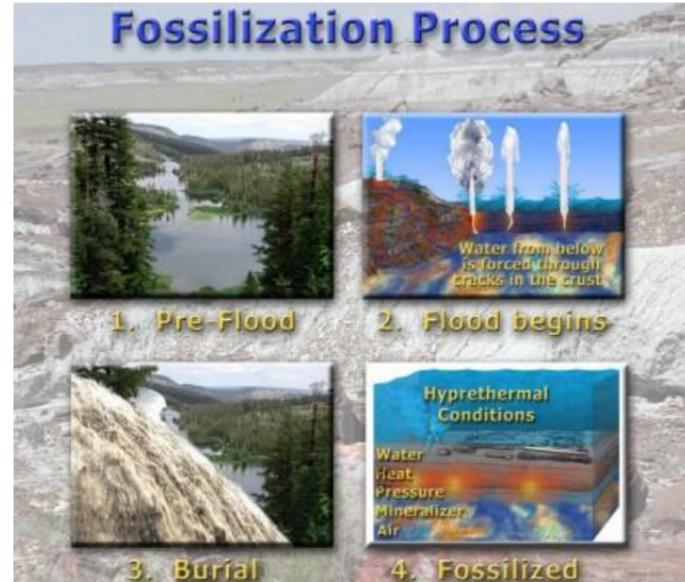


## Science Begins to Agree

(The flood mass extinction is what gives the “Cambrian explosion” of fossils. Fossils only formed in the flood hypertherm. Sudden mass deposits of fossils are evidence of the flood.)

# Compare their fossilization to ours

The average temperature and pressure on the Earth's surface does not contribute to silica saturation much above 6 ppm in typical groundwater. **At such low concentration, only microscopic quartz crystals could form**, which are not even large enough to cement silt or sand grains into stone.



**Anywhere You See a Fossil,  
The Flood Was There!**

Fossilized dinosaur bones were changed into agate just as other geodes and agates were, in the UF Hypretherm, only on or near the surface.



Fig 8.14.12 - These fossilized bone specimens are filled with agate. Compared to the same material as geodes, they were both formed in a hypretherm environment at the same time. Open cavities, whether inside bones or cracks in the sediment, were filled with silicon fluid that crystallized into agate rocks during the UF Hypretherm.



Dinosaur Fossil Agate

SUBCHAPTER 8.14 THE SURFACE MARK

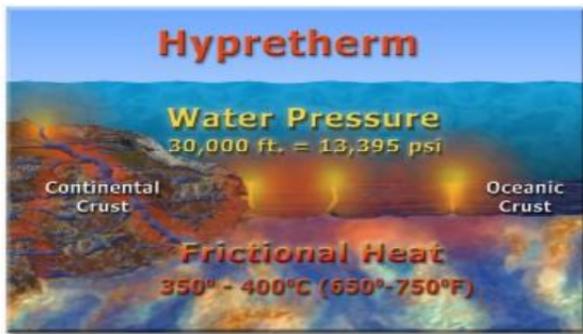


Fig 8.5.1 - The hypretherm is created when water is under high pressure and high temperature. Today, hypretherms exist at the bottom of the ocean in areas where frictional heating supplies the necessary temperature, in places such as plate boundaries. The most extensive Hypretherm since the Earth's formation was the UF Hypretherm, when water covered entire continents to great depths, perhaps, exceeding 30,000 ft. (9000 Meters). Great land movements generated tremendous frictional heat needed for the Hypretherm environment.

“...earthquakes generated by **non-magmatic, tectonic movements** along normal or strike-slip faults are also frequent in the northeast Pacific...” Note 8.3d p174

“Examination of earthquake activity and time-series vent fluid temperature from historical records on the Juan de Fuca Ridge have added new weight to the proposed **association between earthquakes and hydrothermal circulation.**”

Note 8.3c



Dinosaur Eggs

“The eggs were smothered by a flood”

Fig 11.5.4 - How were dinosaurs and their eggs from around the world turned into stone by a single event, perhaps impact or volcanic eruption? Simple questions like this can be answered with the JM Fossil Model. The delicate egg-shaped fossil is an ideal example of how fossilization requires the UF Hypretherm to explain its formation.

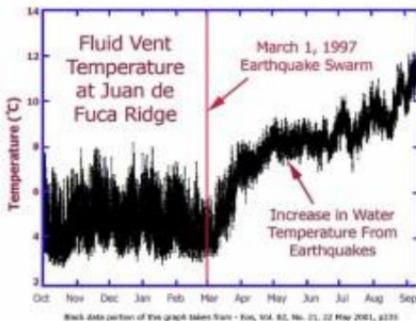
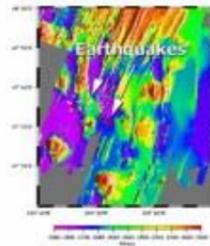


Fig 8.3.10 - The graph at left represents the earthquake-induced increase in fluid vent temperature of the Juan de Fuca Ridge off the NW USA coast. The location of the earthquakes is identified by red dots at right. This was the first time researchers recognized that an earthquake swarm was responsible for the increase in ocean water temperature instead of a magma source. This is direct evidence of the UF Mechanisms we have been discussing, where large earthquakes are able to increase water temperatures and create hyprethermal conditions. During the UF, these happened on both oceanic and continental crust surfaces, because of the enormous volume of water.

Underwater Depth of Juan de Fuca Ridge



# Mt. St. Helens: Not Making Fossils

The modern day Mt. Saint Helens eruption provided another example of rapid erosion and deposition of many layers of differing sediment, which geologists had previously thought impossible over such a short period of time.



Mt. Saint Helens  
1980 Eruption  
Mudflow

Compare this with  
Yellowstone, which did  
have hydrothermal  
conditions

1. Are any of these buried tree trunks being preserved?
2. Is any of the wood becoming silicified?
3. Is there bright colored sediment found associated with the wood deposits?



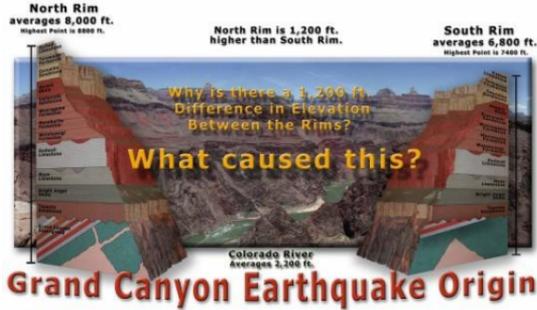
# If crust just cooled from magma, Why are the 2 crusts so different?



- they were formed at markedly different times and in very different environments.
- All minerals are entirely dependent upon the hyperthermal environment in which they were formed, as they crystallized into the different types of minerals and rocks we find today.
- The 36km-thick continental crust was formed during the Earth's original formative period, before organisms were present, which allowed the predominantly granitic continental crust to grow without the influence of biogenic minerals. On the other hand, the oceanic crust is thin because it formed more quickly.
- The heat necessary for oceanic basalt growth was produced by friction between slowly moving masses of underwater rock. The heat was coupled with pressure, making a hypertherm which lasted until the Earth's axial velocity increased during its return to equilibrium.
- The **oceanic rocks between the continents are dark basalt for the same reason black smokers emit black sediment, forming dark minerals at the bottom of the ocean today** they are rich in iron, manganese and other mafic minerals, which come from the microbes that live in the hypertherm environment



# Grand Canyon's Earthquake Origin



8.5.11 - The Grand Canyon Earthquake Origin diagram illustrates the 1200-foot difference in the two rims of the world's most famous canyon. Geologists have apparently overlooked the physical evidence of the Grand Canyon's origin. They have never seen an earthquake shift anywhere near the site of the shift produced by the Grand Canyon Earthquake. Read more here: <http://www.greatcanyonpark.com/geology.htm>.



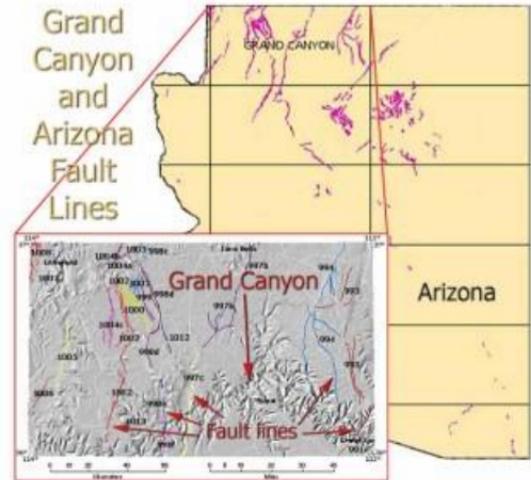
## Seismicity of Arizona 1990-2001



Fig 8.3.11 - The Seismicity of Arizona is revealed as red dots mark earthquake locations. Notice that the majority of them are located near the Grand Canyon. USGS source.

The canyon itself is the biggest fault.

What is the only known mechanism for large areas of the Earth's crust to drop quickly? Earthquakes!



# Waimea Canyon, the “Grand Canyon of the Pacific” Also Made by Earthquake

Waimea Canyon on the island of Kauai, Hawaii, U.S.A., is known as the **Grand Canyon of the Pacific**. The canyon's acknowledged **“enormous fault”** and a **“big collapse”** of part of the island is anecdotal evidence further confirming the **earthquake origin** of this canyon and **Arizona's Grand Canyon**.

“Geologically the canyon is carved into the tholeiitic and post -shield calc-alkaline lavas of the canyon basalt. The lavas of the canyon provide evidence for **massive faulting and collapse in the early history of the island**. The west side of the canyon is all thin, west -dipping lavas of the Napali Member, while the east side is very thick, flat -lying lavas of the Olokele and Makaweli Members. **The two sides are separated by an enormous fault along which a large part of the island moved downwards in a big collapse.**”

Note 8.3i



Here we see the Grand Canyon wasn't eroded by water, or it would look like the lower portion of this sandstone at Lake Powell:

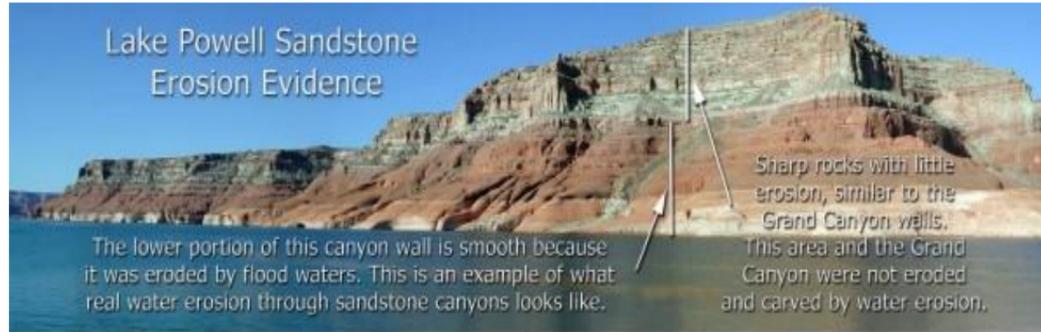


Fig 8.3.15 - The mountains surrounding Lake Powell on the Arizona/Utah border show a clear distinction between layers exposed to heavy erosion and layers showing almost no erosion. The smoothed and well worn lower areas are strong evidence of a megaflood in this area. It would have been similar to the Channeled Scabland Megaflood in Washington and the English Channel Flood, yet there is no mention of such an event in the geological literature. The modern man-made Lake Powell's water level does not cover the smoothed sandstone rocks. Because so little erosion has occurred since the walls were smoothed, the megaflood event that shaped them must have been within the last several thousand years. There are many areas that show similar flood-worn rocks lying in areas where little water exists today. When the significance of the UF event is realized, the origin of places like this will finally be known.

From the air, this section of the Grand Canyon, the Little Colorado River Canyon looks like a **crack in the Earth's crust**—because it is. Notice the two small hills in the background; these are volcanic, formed by earthquakes. The **edges** of this canyon are **sharp**, indicative of only a few thousand years of erosion, not millions of years as taught in geological textbooks.

- The mountains surrounding Lake Powell on the Arizona/Utah border show a clear distinction between layers exposed to **heavy erosion and layers showing almost no erosion**. The smoothed and well worn lower areas are strong evidence of a megaflood in this area. It would have been similar to the Channeled Scabland Megaflood in Washington and the English Channel Flood, yet there is no mention of such an event in the geological literature. The modern man-made Lake Powell's water level does not cover the smoothed sandstone rocks. Because so little erosion has occurred since the walls were smoothed, the megaflood event that shaped them must have been within the last several thousand years. There are many areas that show similar flood-worn rocks lying in areas where little water exists today. When the significance of the UF event is realized, the origin of places like this will finally be known.

# GeyserHydrofountains

High pressure quartz made in flood

**Vs** low pressure Geyserite from years at Yellowstone



Fig 8.4.3 – Some hydrofountain formations occurred on dry land spewing water and sediment onto the surface, forming a wide variety of landforms still visible today. Large craters are the result of a massive eruption; vast quantities of underground sediment, previously crystallized in hyperthermal conditions were ejected. One type of present-day hydrofountain—geysers—are common, but are very small in comparison to the large eruptions in the past.

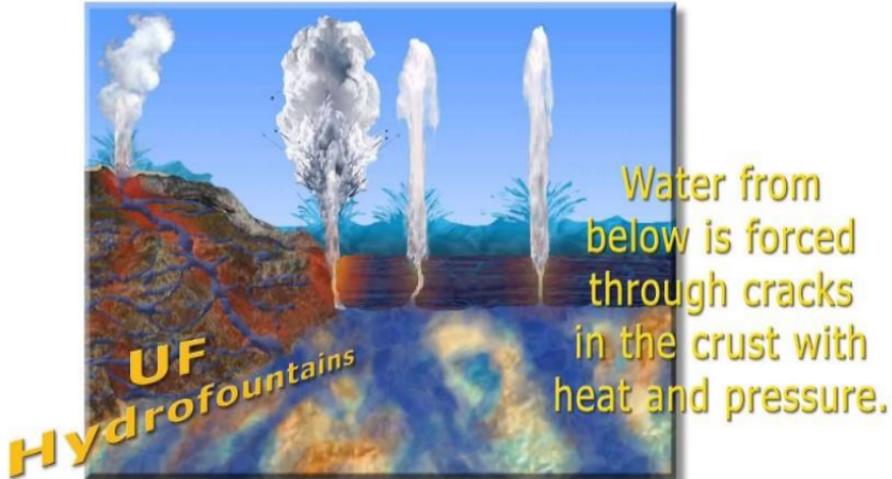


The Geyserite Evidence



Fig 8.4.2 – These two geysers are found in Yellowstone National Park, USA. They are surrounded by the soft mineral geyserite, left behind after years of continuous eruption. Geyserite is almost non-existent in fossil hydrofountains active during the UF. Quartz, under great pressure was formed there instead.

# The “Fluidization” Evidence

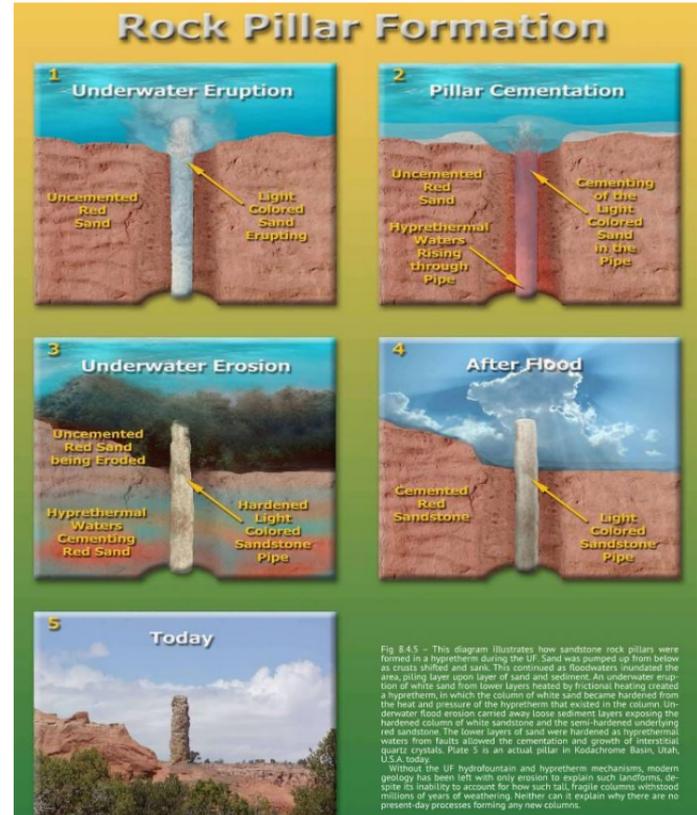


1. Global hyperthermal conditions on the Earth's surface
2. Massive worldwide bacterial and algal blooms
3. Unprecedented global landform creation, including sand and rock formations, and mountain building
4. Massive, global ore and fossil fuel creation and deposition
5. Worldwide, short-time-period erosional events

How such tall, fragile columns **withstood millions of years of weathering?** There are **no present-day processes** forming any new columns.

**Sand was pumped up from below as crusts shifted and sank**  
This continued as **floodwaters inundated the area, piling layer upon layer of sand and sediment**. An **underwater eruption of white sand from lower layers heated by frictional heating** created a hypretherm, in which the column of white sand became hardened from the heat and pressure of the hypretherm that existed in the column.

**Underwater flood erosion carried away loose sediment layers exposing the hardened column** of white sandstone and the semi-hardened underlying red sandstone. The lower layers of sand were hardened as hyprethermal waters from faults allowed the cementation and growth of interstitial quartz crystals.



# Rock Pipes Found Worldwide We don't have the temperature pressure water for these to form today.



Monument Valley  
Arizona Rock Pipes  
"Neglected Geological Anomalies"

Fig 8.4.6 – For the first time, a real scientific mechanism can explain the formation of Rock Pipes—the hyretherm of the Universal Flood. They are connected to the worldwide event that formed them under increased pressure and temperature that does not exist anywhere on the continents today.

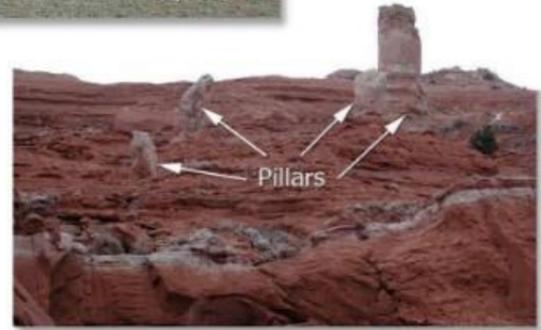


# Kodachrome Fossil Hydrofountains

examples of how sandstone across the entire Colorado Plateau was cemented

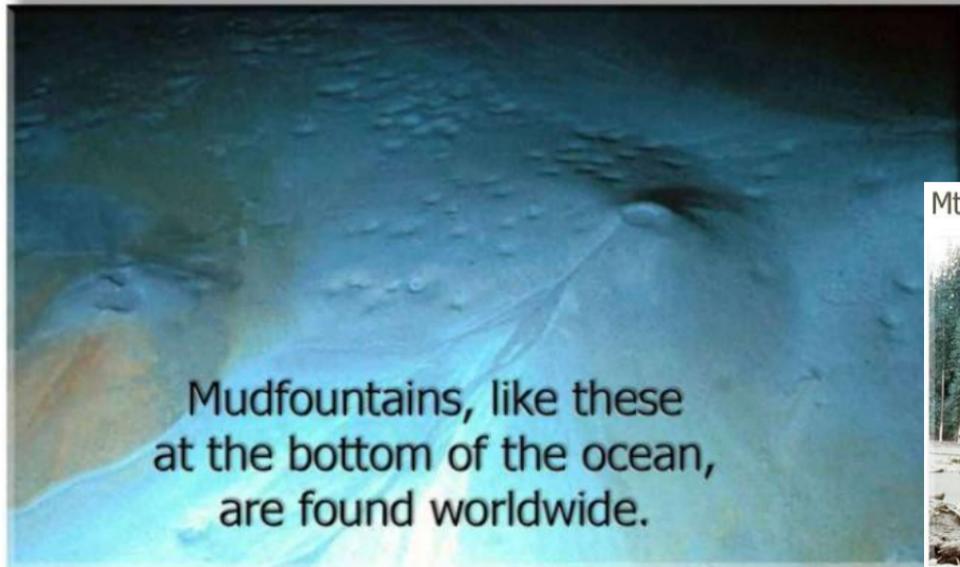
conduits that brought frictionally heated water from below while the Earth was being covered with Flood waters

formed of a sandstone whiter than the surrounding rock

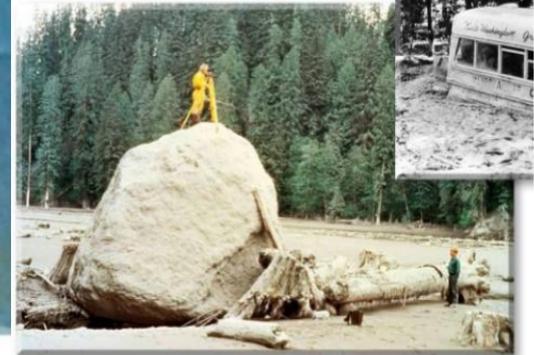


# Mudfountains Are a “WorldWide Phenomenon”

This is where sediment on the continents is from.



Mt. Saint Helens Mudfountain



# Mudfountains

“**Mud volcanism is a world-wide phenomenon, both on the seafloor and on land.** Since its discovery on **Java** in the early 19th century (Goad 1816), it has been described by numerous workers (e.g., Abich 1863), **but until recent improvements of marine geophysical data acquisition its significance has not been fully acknowledged** As a result of the tremendous efforts and submarine drilling and sampling during the last few decades, however, some light has been shed on the mechanism of mud extrusion as well as the source of the components involved.” Note 8.4c

“Mud volcanoes can root **several kilometers below the seafloor**” Note 8.4e

“... penetrates to the depth of **9 km**...” Note 8.4f

“Based on published data and 65 new determinations of He isotopes in gases from mud volcanoes of the same regions, Lavrushin *et al.* (1996) concluded that **mud volcanism is independent from mantle magmatism** and the absence of mantle-derived helium in natural gases... **unambiguously implies the crustal source for hydrocarbons and all other components.** The exception is provided by methane exhalations of mud volcanoes of Georgia and Sakhalin where the presence of a mantle component is possible.” Note 8.4h



Recently displaced 10,000 Indonesian families.

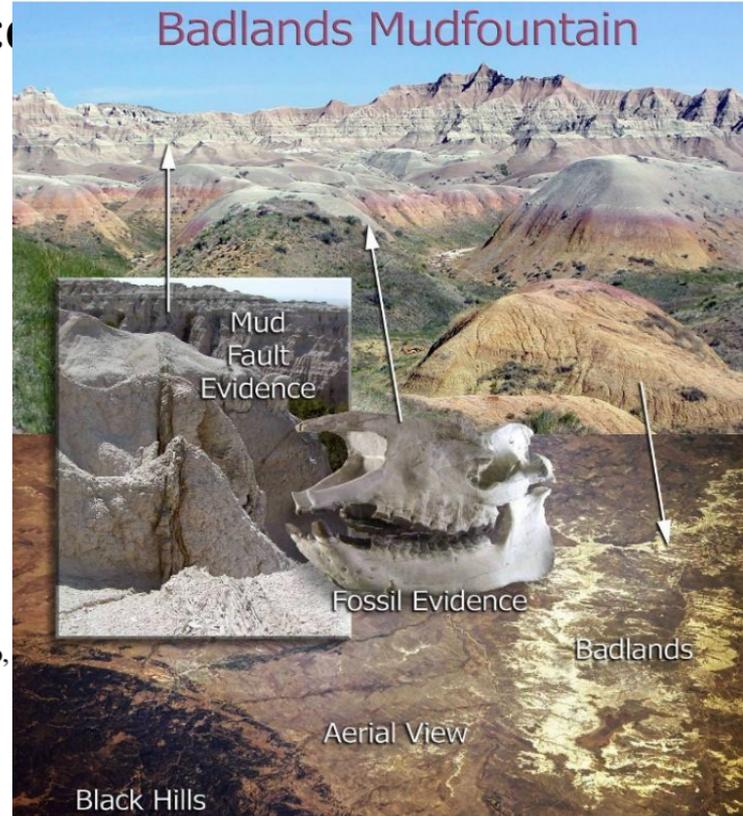


# The Badlands Mud Evidence

- Where did 79 miles of sediment go if the erosion rate is 1" annually? We see it can't be 5 million years old as they claim.

The Badlands did *not* come from the Rocky Mountains. There is **no trail of sediment** from the western Rocky Mountains to the Badlands, and there are **no volcanoes in the area** to account for the supposed "volcanic ash."

Nowhere on Earth is the crust *79 miles thick*, especially not eroded sediment. Alternatively, if the thousand-foot thick Badlands sediment came from mudflows about **4,000 years** ago, during the UF event, the total erosion would be about 4,000 inches, or just over **300 feet—an amount very close to the actual eroded landscape** that exists at the Badlands today.



There is little erosion near these deposits.

## Artists Palette Evidence

Eruptions forming these have been dormant since the flood.



Fig 8.4.15 – A hydrofountain deposit known as Artists Palette in Death Valley National Park, California, U.S.A. Very little erosion at this site verifies that this hydrofountain sediment, along with many others in the valley is of recent origin. Eruptions that formed them are not seen in modern times because they have, for the most part been dormant since the UF event.



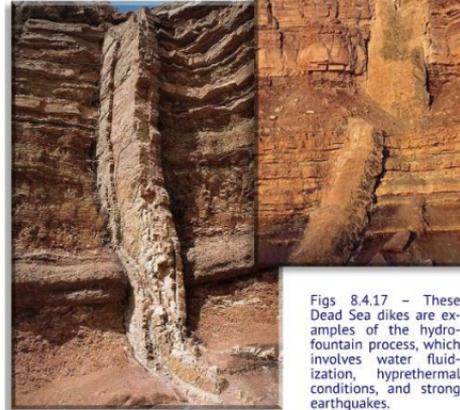
Artists Palette Hydrofountain

# Many Dikes are Hydrorock Fountains

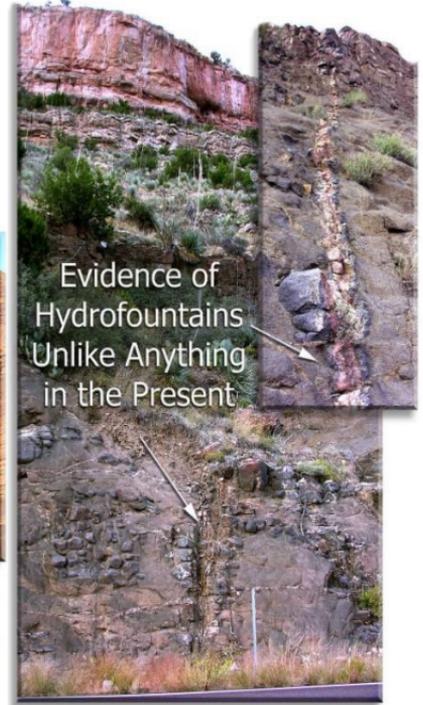
Evidence of dikes not being from molten rock:

**“Most geological dikes are of igneous origin, formed by intrusion of molten rock along fractures in older rocks. These dikes, however, consist primarily of pumice fragments including some sand, pebbles, and smooth, rounded cobbles like those in the fluvial gravel that caps the cut. Geologists call this type of dike a clastic dike. Most clastic dikes form when mobile material, typically slurries of sand and rock fragments, intrude from the side or from below.”** Bib 128 p231

Clastic Dike  
Hydrofountains  
Near the Dead Sea



Figs 8.4.17 - These Dead Sea dikes are examples of the hydrofountain process, which involves water fluidization, hyperthermal conditions, and strong earthquakes.



Evidence of  
Hydrofountains  
Unlike Anything  
in the Present

# Dikes aren't from melted rock



Fig 6.4.8 – This is a dike in the Sierra Nevada Mountains at Yosemite National Forest. How did this dike form from an igneous molten source and not melt the outside walls next to it?

Igneous melted rock would have melted the surrounding walls.



Fig 6.4.9 – Melted rock at the surface like this lava in Hawaii does not look like many dikes which are said to be melted igneous rock.

“Geologists long thought the boulders had moved from Boulder Mountain in Ice-Age glaciers and streams that carried the rocks down valley. Studies show that the glaciers were small and the streams lacked the power to move boulders nine feet or more in diameter such as those found around Fruita. Many of the boulders are angular in shape, whereas rocks rolled by streams become rounded. Note 8.4v

Imagine a time when a flood laid boulders *on the top of hills but not in the valleys*, yet this is exactly what is seen in the above image.

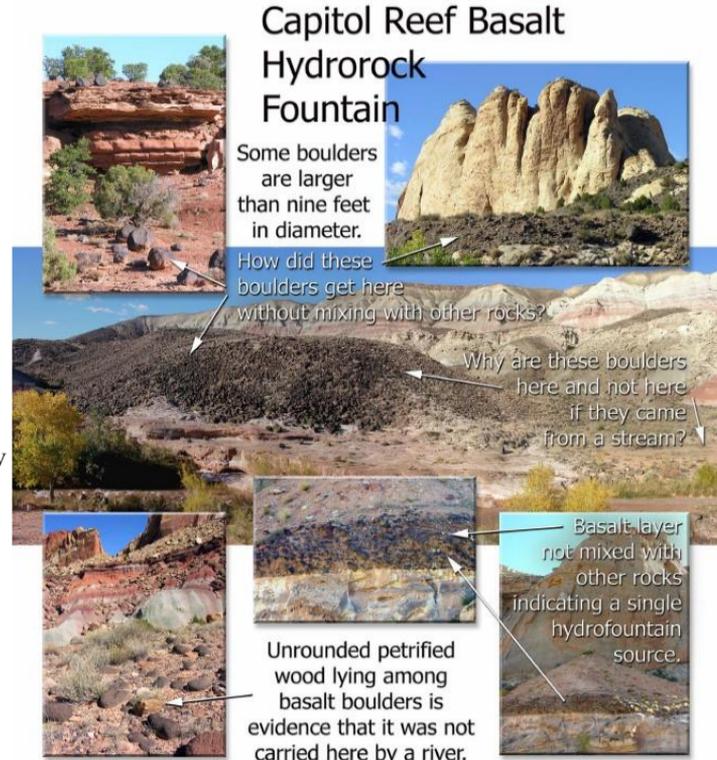


Fig 8.4.21 - These basalt boulders are "strikingly out of place" as researchers have indicated. Although ice-age glaciers were once used to explain their out of place location and origin, this theory no longer explains the boulder's lack of erosion and their location on the tops of hills and not being in valleys. Only the UF Hydrofountain can succinctly explain their origin.

## Hyprethermal Sedimentation

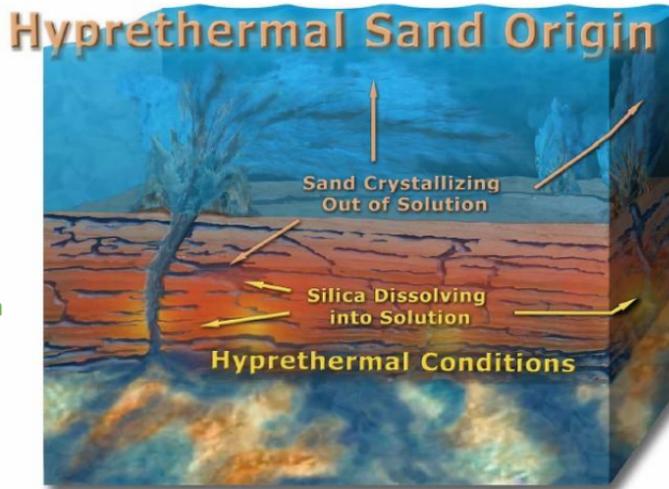
1. Surficial Erosion did not form the majority of sand, silt and clay sediment.

2. The Missing Pebble and Sand sizes were not formed in the first place.

3. The majority of all sediments prethermated from a hyprethermal solution.

Dissolved preexisting silica from quartz-based rocks provided the material required to start the crystallization process of silica sediment.

- **1. Subcrustal Hypretherm**—sediment formed underground is carried to the surface through hydrofountains where it is deposited.
- **2. Surface Hypretherm**— sediment forms in hot, turbid ocean waters above the surface where it drifts down, being shaped by the influence of active water movement.



SEDIMENT SIZE TABLE			
Size Range (metric)	Size Range (inches)	Sediment Name	Rock Cycle
> 256 mm	>10.1 in	Boulder	Real
64-256 mm	2.5-10.1 in	Cobble	
32-64 mm	1.26-2.5 in	Very Coarse Gravel	Eroded
16-32 mm	.63-1.26 in	Coarse Gravel	
8-16 mm	.31-.63 in	Medium Gravel	Sediment
4-8 mm	.157-.31 in	Pebble	
2-4 mm	.079-.157 in	Small Pebble	Missing Pebbles (1-8 mm)
1-2 mm	.039-.079 in	Very Small Pebble	
5-1 mm	.020-.039 in	Coarse Sand	Sand of unknown origin
.25-.5 mm	.010-.020 in	Medium Sand	
.12-.25 mm	.0049-.010 in	Fine Sand	Missing Sand
.06-.12 mm	.0025-.0049 in	Very Fine Sand	
.004-.06 mm	.00015-.0025 in	Silt	Clay of unknown origin
< .004 mm	<0.00015 in	Clay	
< .001 mm	<0.000039 in	Colloid	

“In addition to the weathering process, some clay minerals are formed through hydrothermal activity”

Note 8.51

“Crystallization in these hydrous systems can be promoted by **temperature lowering, pressure lowering, or pressure increase.**” Note 8.5b

# Double Terminated Quartz

Modern geology has no idea how these double terminated crystals, sometimes called “floaters” among mineral collectors, formed. In some locales, they are relatively common among various surface sediments. **If a crystal shows no attachment point on any of its faces, it must have formed while *suspended in solution***. Small clay sized or silt-sized crystals take only minutes to grow under the right conditions and are light enough to remain suspended for long periods. Quartz crystals are two and a half times heavier than water, so larger crystals sink quickly, which indicates that large double terminated crystals **formed in a solution that was *moving upward* to offset the force of gravity** .



Fig 8.5.4 - Herkimer Diamonds are beautiful quartz crystals from New York. In the background image, a diamond is shown in situ, as it was found in a pocket, partially attached to the surrounding rock. In the foreground, a double terminated crystal with a water enthalpy is shown.

Double terminated crystals made in suspended hyprethermal solution, called “floaters” vs typical single terminated crystal buildup on a rock.

There are no known instances in modern times or in recorded history that such crystals are being formed naturally.

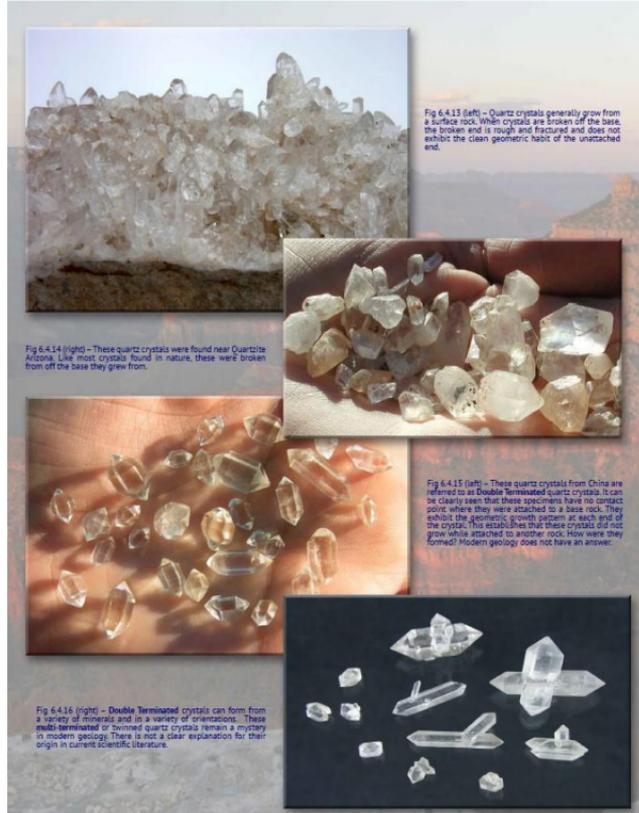


Fig 6.4.13 (left) - Quartz crystals generally grow from a surface rock. When crystals are broken off the base, the broken end is rough and fractured and does not exhibit the clean geometric habit of the unattached end.

Fig 6.4.14 (right) - These quartz crystals were found near Quartzite, Arizona. Like most crystals found in nature, these were broken from off the base they grew from.

Fig 6.4.15 (left) - These quartz crystals from China are referred to as Double Terminated quartz crystals. It can be clearly seen that these specimens have no contact point where they were attached to a base rock. They exhibit the geometric growth pattern at each end of the crystal. This establishes that these crystals did not grow while attached to another rock. How were they formed? Modern geology does not have an answer.

Fig 6.4.16 (right) - Double Terminated crystals can form from a variety of minerals and in a variety of orientations. These multi-terminated or binned quartz crystals remain a mystery in modern geology. There is not a clear explanation for their origin in current scientific literature.

# Death Valley Sand Dune and Clay Evidence

Sand and clay deposits like these originate from hydrofountains.



Death Valley Sand & Clay Evidence



Does this clay look like it came from the surrounding mountains?

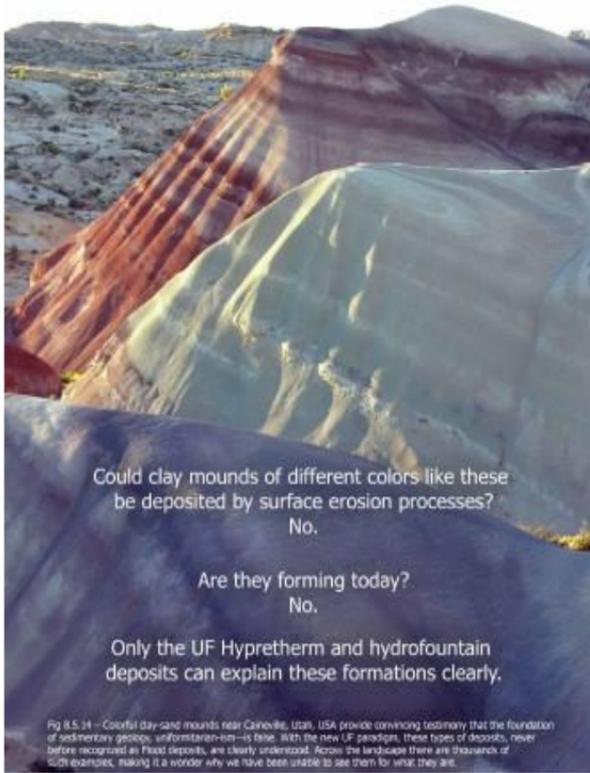
Does this sand look like it came from the surrounding mountains?

There's no white mountains for these piles to have eroded from.

They're from underground hydrofountains.

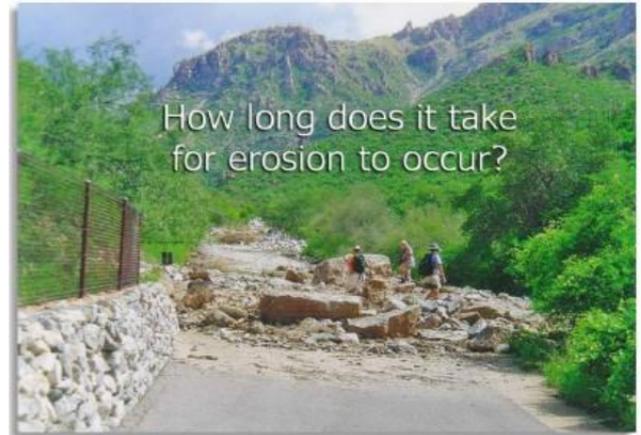
Fault lines run through the area, evident by lava extrusions, showing earthquake friction made fountains erupt spewing clay and sand onto the surface.

Fig 8.5.12 - In the false color Landsat satellite image of Death Valley, California, a variety of mineral deposits are apparent. Notice the two patches of white, which are Racetrack Playa Clay and Mesquite Sand Dunes. There are no 'white' mountains around them from which weathered or eroded material appears to have come. Apparently, this was overlooked by geologists, which is understandable since they had no knowledge of hydrofountains and their landscape-changing role, especially during the Flood. Fault lines run right through this area, evident by the lava extrusions in the vicinity, which testify to the earthquake friction that was generated here, which caused hydrofountains to erupt and spew clay and sand onto the surrounding surface.



Where did these different colored clays come from?

Not erosion.



# The Origin of Sandstone

There's no mountain this could have eroded from. This is homogenous sand, not mixed with sediment from rivers or wind. No fossils are found in the area.

“**Quartz** is the most common **cement** in sandstones.” Note 8.5o

“**Quartz** is a major porosity -destroying cement in many **sandstones**. Despite its simple chemistry and crystallography, it is the **source of many conflicts and disagreements** within the petrographic community about practically **every aspect of its genesis**” Note 8.5p

“The problems of **how** and **when** sands become cemented and the source of the cementing material **are still unresolved**. There has been renewed interest in these problems in recent years.” ...**the silica content of ground water was very low**. On the average there is only 1 part of silica to 50,000 of water. **To cement a cubic mile of sand** (with average porosity of 26 per cent) **would require 130,000 cubic miles of average ground water.**” Note 8.5q



Fig 8.5.14 – Monument Valley, Arizona, USA, is famous for its red sandstone spires that rise majestically into the sky. These landforms are comprised of a continuous series of layers of homogeneous sand unsullied by sediment and materials from rivers or wind-borne weather phenomena. Moreover, there is simply no mountain source from which the sand could have eroded. The true source of the sandstone is the UF hypretherm.

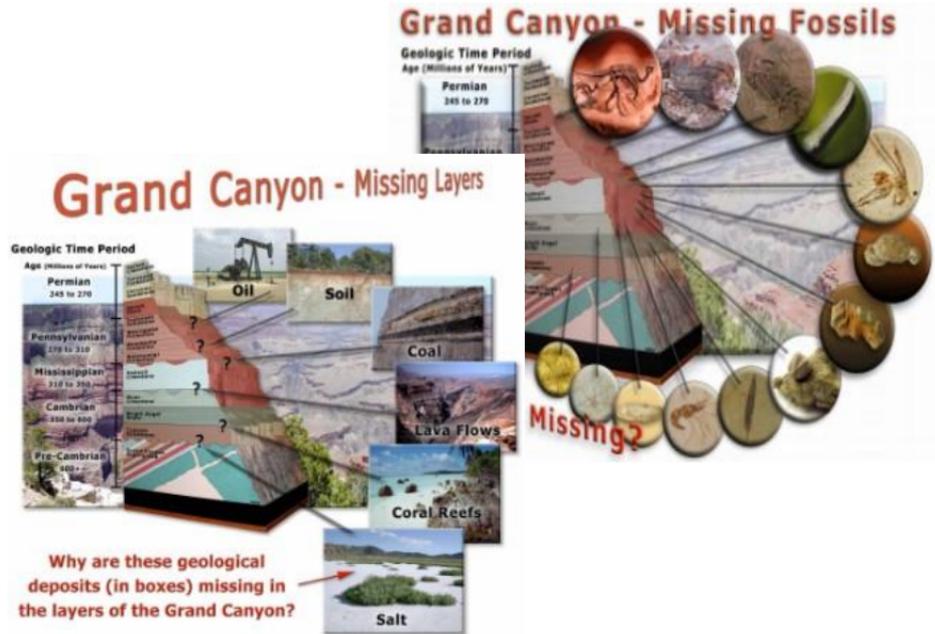
This process is **not happening** anywhere in the world **today**, which is why forthright geologists must acknowledge they **do not know** “how or when” the world’s sandstone deposits formed.

## MYSTERY:

**600 Million Years of layers should reveal BILLIONS of plant & animal fossils...**

“No one has ever found a fossilized reptile skeleton or bone within the Grand Canyon. Fossil footprints were left by more than 20 species of reptiles and amphibians, **but no teeth or bones!**” (National Park Service web site, /forteachers /curriculummaterials.htm – Accessed 8.11.10, Site no longer available)

“In this [Coconino] sandstone within the Grand Canyon, though **strangely enough no bones** have yet been located.” (The Geology of Grand Canyon, Edwin Mckee, 1931, <http://www.grandcanyonontreks.org/geology4.htm> – Accessed 9.7.05, Site no longer available)



Nevertheless, textbooks claim that the Grand Canyon “rocks contain a succession of fossils, which reveals the evolution of new organisms” P186

It’s said that the Grand Canyon has many fossils in the Colorado River. These “so-called recent fossils are not actually fossilized (rock) remains, but consist of bones, hair, and other organic material usually found in caves...impressions...tracks...**only imprints** of the former terrestrial organisms- **not the actual preserved organism** itself.” P187

# Granite Boulder Evidence

Granite  
Boulder  
Evidence



There are no piles of decomposed granite under these boulders because they were not shaped by surface erosion.

These were carried up here to mountaintops, but NOT by glaciers

& there's no evidence of slow erosion!

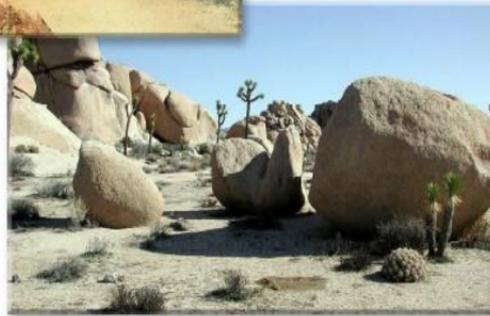


Fig 8.6.2 – Granite boulders like these are found all around the world in all sorts of environments. They did not come from the rafting of glaciers, yet they were placed where they are today only very recently which is clear because of the lack of erosion debris beneath the boulders. Without ice movement, there simply is no other mode of transportation outside the mechanisms active during the Universal Flood that carried giant boulders even to the tops of the mountains.

# The Arch Formation Evidence

The debris are gone, washed away, but no rivers or carved out channels show where.

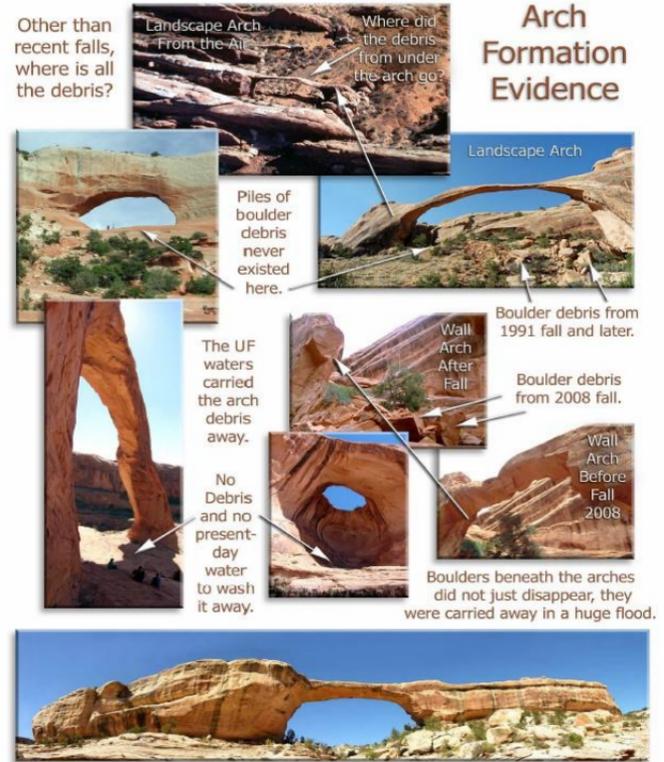
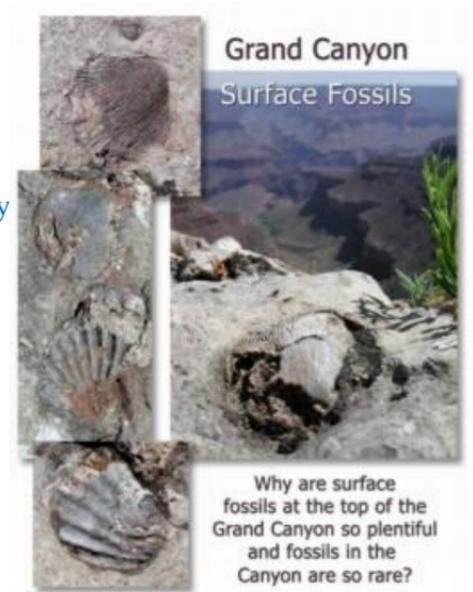


Fig 8.6.3

# Most Fossils are Shallow (Indicates 1 Time Recent Event)

“No well preserved microfossil have yet been demonstrated unequivocally to have lived in a **Precambrian paleosol**. The existence of life on land as far back as 3000 million years thus remains not only a reasonable **speculation** but also an idea amenable to **further testing** from the fossil record of soils.” (Soils of the Past, An Introduction to Paleopedology, p366 & 371)



Kennecott Copper Mine Utah:  
Fossils Found Only in Top 70 Feet  
(Out of ~8,000)

Image: [The production to be continued in world's deepest quarry | MININGMETALnews.com](#) **Wikipedia,**  
**source: Spencer Musick.**

~1.5mi (7,920) deep; ~1x2mi across; Fossils Found Only in Top 70 Feet (Out of ~7,900)

**KUC only surface fossils; G.C. only surface fossils;** Vernal Utah Dinosaur National Monument: Top 1 foot

Amber fossils worldwide are in the same layer/vein.

**Scientists expected the earliest fossils to show up in some of the Earth's deepest layers**, in old organic soil layers **called Precambrian paleosols**. If these early soils were really the birthplace of life, the paleosols should be filled with microfossils. It's not happening.

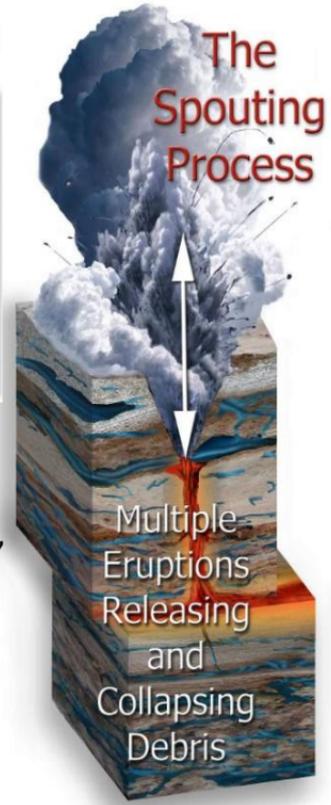
Almost always, fossils are exposed in shallow sediment by washouts & construction excavation

Utah Kennecott Copper Mine (1.5mi or ~7500 feet deep) only shows bone and teeth fossils were only found in the top 70 feet.

Dinosaur National Monument in Vernal Utah has **only one layer of fossils and that [was] on the surface**, covered by a thin layer of sediment averaging about a foot (30cm) thick.



## Finding Wood in the Arkansas Diamond Diatreme



### **A few fossils aren't shallow.** Here's why.

Still made in the 1 time flood, but fountain sprouting threw things up, and things fell in.

- The sprouting process demonstrates how the wood and other fossils get buried 400m (1300ft) and deeper within hydrofountain pipes.

- They know **surface materials are being found below the surface**:

“The presence of fragments of **surface or near-surface materials** such as the **large slab of Mancos Shale** that occurs in the Mule Ear diatreme, Utah, **1,500 m below its original stratigraphic horizon** (Stuart-Alexander et al., 1972)

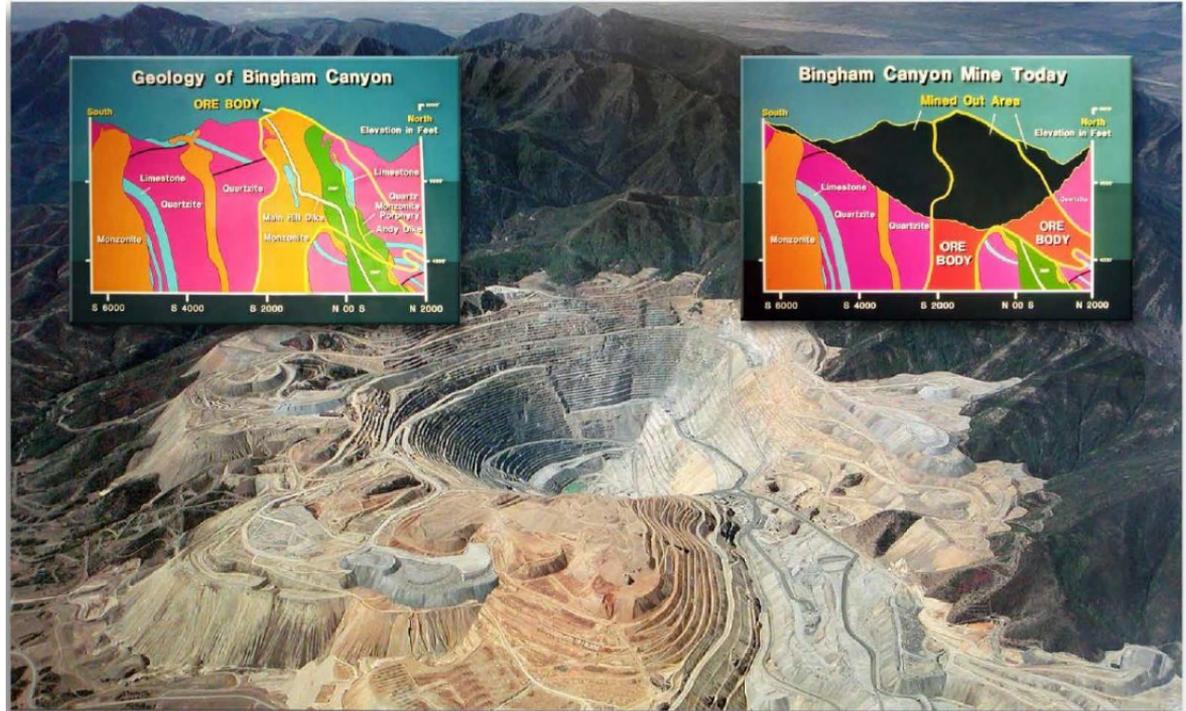
- They **admit water** in the creation of diamonds & volcanism in general:

“The probable **importance of fluidization in the formation of kimberlite pipes** has been emphasized by Dawson (1962,1971), McGetchin (1968), Woolsey et al. (1973, 1975), Clement(1975), McCallum (1976), and others, and a host of workers either stress or allude to **the role of a fluidization mechanism in the genesis of a variety of diatreme and volcanic pipe structures** (e.g., Shoemaker and Moore...) There is **little evidence to suggest that similar features observed in many ore-bearing breccia pipes and in various non mineralized diatremes and volcanic pipes were not generated by essentially similar processes**” Note 8.4r p1527 -8



# Vertical ore columns prove rising material

And it wasn't  
magma  
rising...



# Horizontal Ore Deposits Over Large Areas

Rivers would not deposit sediment with sharp edges and boundaries.

Here we have sediment laid down which came from the fountains initially.



Fig 6.12.8 – The coal deposit seams with the arrow sign are near Price Utah, USA, and an open coal mine with the loader is in Wyoming, USA. Notice the “knife-sharp” sediment contact above and below the coal seams. How does sediment from a river “quickly” make such “knife-sharp” level layers of sediment over thousands of square miles? Why can geologists not show us where this has ever been observed to happen?

# The Soil Formation Evidence

“ According to some of the **quantitative measurements** made at the erosion stations, nature requires **not less than 400 years to build one single inch of the topsoil** of some of our important types of farmland. This appears to be true, for example, of the very extensive soil, the Shelby loam, occurring over the rolling parts of the Corn Belt, in Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.”

After identifying his “ quantitative measurements,” he goes on to discuss the average depth of topsoil in the area of Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa: “ Many people have the idea that the soil (as distinguished from the subsoil) is much deeper than it really is. On examining **172 soil samples collected from 34 states** and representing, very largely, important upland types it was found that the soil depth as recorded **averaged only 9 inches**. Many of our most important types of farmland range from only about 3 to 7 inches in depth of topsoil.”

A little math and Bennett’s “not less than 400 years” to produce one inch of topsoil derives some interesting figures. We’ll use his minimum rate of 400 years-per-inch and then compare that with a rate of 500 years-per-inch to arrive at the approximate time necessary to produce 9 inches of top soil  $400 \text{ years/inch} \times 9 \text{ inches} = \mathbf{3,600 \text{ years}}$   $500 \text{ years/inch} \times 9 \text{ inches} = \mathbf{4,500 \text{ years}}$  A period of 4,000 years falls roughly between these two possibilities, which is supported by Bennett’s Corn Belt topsoil analysis of the central USA. In areas that are dryer, one inch of topsoil takes much longer to form. Consequently, topsoil depth is much less in more arid climates. In either case, the time frame of several thousand years for the single layer of topsoil is a tremendously simple, yet significant Mark of the Universal Flood.

## Soil Formation Evidence



Fig 8.6.4 – Here the cross sections of topsoil layers from different climate environments from around the world show a *single layer of organic soil* at the top of the section. This defines the vast majority of the surface area on the continents and testifies of two things; first, the continents were not subducted and uplifted multiple times as modern geology claims, and secondly, the thickness of the organic soil layer on the surface identifies the time each layer took to form. Because soil formation times can be generally determined, such soil layers indicate a worldwide event took place only several thousand years ago, depositing the sediment beneath the soil layer.

# Organic Soil Only on Surface – No Slow Erosion

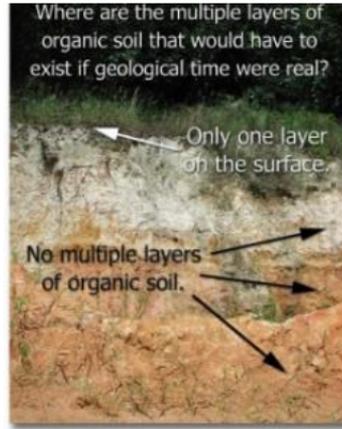


Fig 6.11.6 – Organic soil layers can be easily seen at excavation sites or at road cuts like this one in DeLand, Florida, USA. Wetter environments usually have deeper and darker organic layers. In this photo, the organic layer is a thin, dark layer just at the surface. Notice there are no other organic layers in the profile. Where are they? If the environment was constantly changing as explained in modern geology, there should be many layers of tens-of-thousands of years old organic soil. They do not exist.

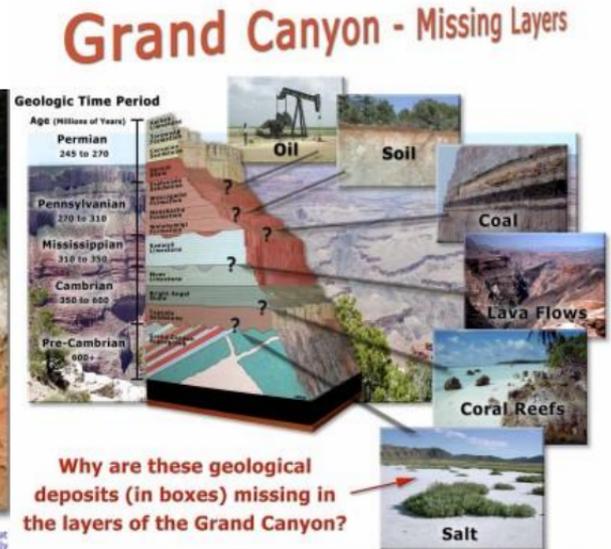


Fig 6.12.1 – This diagram illustrates **missing layers** within the Grand Canyon Series that should be there if the Canyon was formed over millions of years, as geology has claimed. The missing layers of the Grand Canyon are another mystery of the Rock Cycle. Scientists that have either been overlooked or not recognized by modern geology. Most geologists have never even asked why these missing layers are not present. The implications are profound. These missing layers should be present in the Canyon, unless of course, the Canyon was not formed as science has supposed.

# The Planation Evidence

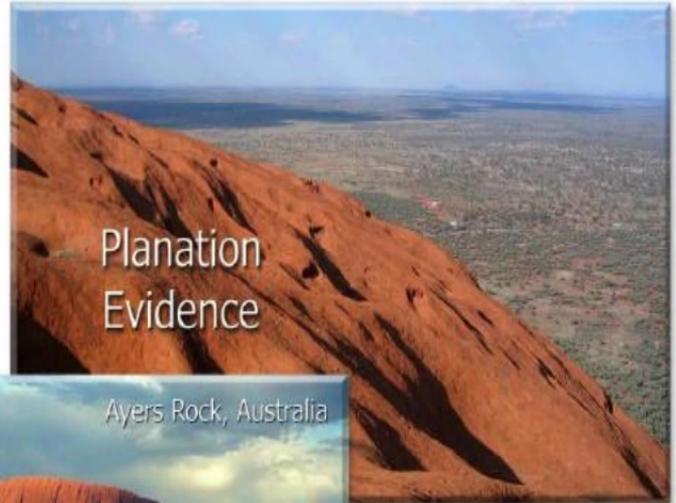
Consider the surrounding plains as having been ejected by this hydromountain once fountain!

“At present, the cause of the observed high rate of planation **remains a mystery**. “It is even more difficult to make a planation surface if the land is rising tectonically, yet the planation surfaces are there.” Bib 141 p302

“This suggests **tectonic quiet** in many different places. It is **virtually a global tectonic quiet period** Why should this be?”

Fig 8.6.6 – Ayers Rock, a fossil hydrofountain, stands in the middle of a massive flat plain that has no origin. No other explanation other than the UF can document how the vast plains were formed.

“The remarkable thing is that plains of great perfection are ever made... But they are real...”  
Bib 141 p302



How could plains around the world have been created except by the UF?

The way in which Nature *really works* is that **uplift and subduction do happen, but on a global scale, over a short period** not *gradually*. A very large subduction event was followed by an energetic uplift period during the Universal Flood, which can easily answer researchers' questions:

**"And why should a period of tectonic quiet be followed so rapidly by a period of great uplift?"** Bib 141 p302

The **"great uplift" was merely the Earth's crust returning to its pre-flood level as the Earth's rotation increased back to its normal rate. The period of tectonic "quiet" occurred while massive areas were covered with sediment generated during the UF event.**

The period of "high tectonic activity just before the planation" that researchers observed was the breakup of the crust during the early stages of the event: **"Furthermore, in many regions the planation surfaces cut structures that indicate high tectonic activity just before the planation."** Bib 141 p302 The "high tectonic activity" included frictional heating that occurred as the crust was jostled about right before massive floodwater-created sediments were spread out over the Earth's surface.

Fig. 6.11.10 – The Grand Canyon series consists of many horizontal layers that were themselves once vast, flat plains. Planation or the process of how these plains were formed remains a mystery to geology today because of the Rock Cycle paradigm.

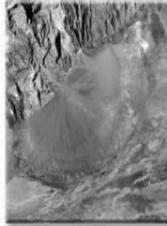
**Flat plains suggest watery one time deposit of massive amounts of sediment.**

The mountain and surrounding areas went down and back up during the flood.



# The Alluvial Fan Hydrofountain Evidence

Death Valley  
Alluvial Fans



Real Weather Erosion

Hydrorock Fan (darker area)

Alluvial Fan  
Hydrofountain  
Evidence



Mt Saint Helens  
Hydrorock Flows

Real hydrorock flows  
happen in minutes,  
not millions of years  
as seen here at Mt  
Saint Helens (1980).



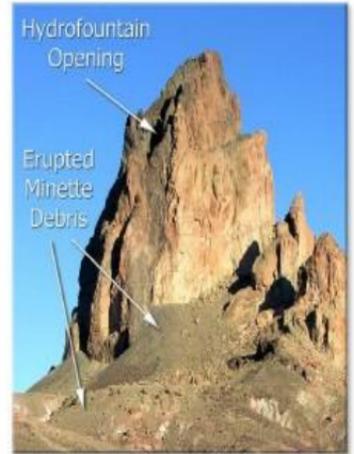
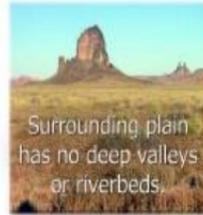
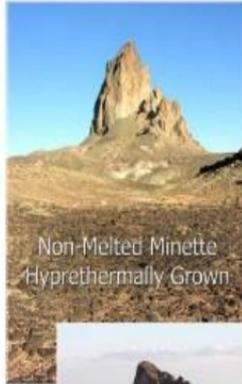
Fig 8.6.8 - The three images on the left are Death Valley alluvial fans. Actual recent weather erosion is evident by the lighter areas whereas the original hydrorock fan is darker. The dark hydrorock fan was not formed by any weather process known in modern times, and these types of alluvial fans are not seen forming today because the vast amount of water required to move such a volume of material does not exist. There are occasional events that give us clues though. The eruption of the Mt. Saint Helens hydrofountain in 1980 (two images on the right), produced a large flow of rock transported to their final location by a large pulse of water. Similarly, the rocks at Death Valley were ejected by a hydrofountain that included a brief, high volume surge of water. If this had been otherwise, the flow would have produced more pronounced river valleys and the rock flows would exhibit a different sediment composition.

## A huge pipe rock

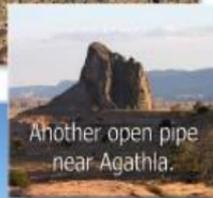
The sediment around this mountain didn't erode over a long period, no deep valleys exist for the particles to leave. Note the large open pipe shapes.

They claim these are normal volcano remnants. The differences include: no melt, no flow, no erosion exposure, no time, the colored microbe clay still there.

## Agathla Peak Hydromountain



Agathla minette was not melted when it erupted on to the surface, as proven by this artificially melted minette specimen.



# The Kaolinite Evidence

Weathering & erosion cannot account for a white layer blanketed by a brown layer. Kaolinite is a common mineral, only made in the flood hypretherm.



# Liquefaction

“In geology, soil liquefaction refers to the process by which water-saturated, unconsolidated sediments are transformed into a substance that acts like a liquid, often in an earthquake.”

-Wiki

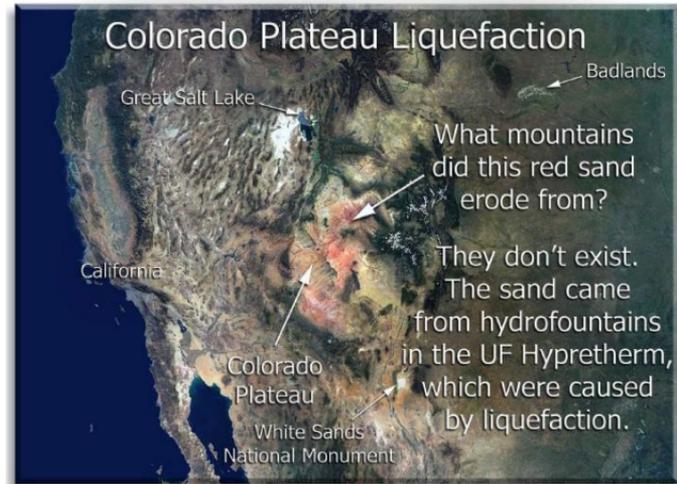


Liquefaction caused a tremendous amount of sand and clay to come to the surface, similar to hydrofountain eruptions.

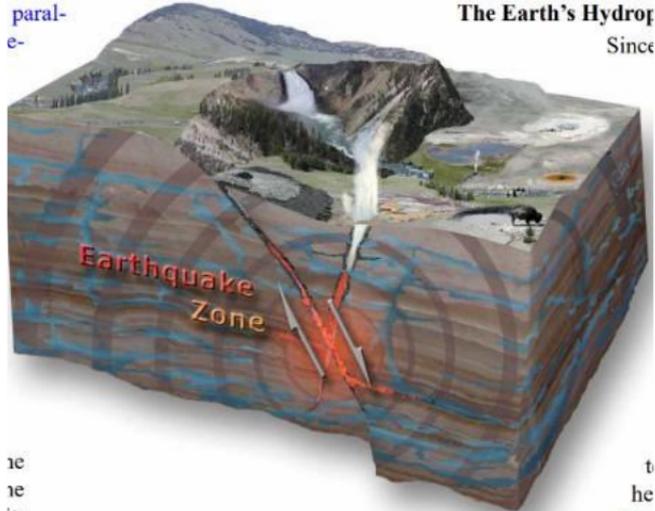
The process of **liquefaction**, where **loose sediment acts like a liquid during intense earthquake shaking** was responsible for bringing to the surface much of the Earth's sediment.

“Survivors of the **New Madrid earthquakes** reported not only intense ground shaking and land movement, as would be expected during an earthquake, but also an **unfamiliar phenomenon: water and sand spouting up through fissures, or cracks, in the Earth's surface.**” Note 8.6g

The other example, as reported by *Earthquake Spectra* occurred on January 26, 2001 in Bhuj, India. This large earthquake initiated **liquefaction, triggering hydrofountains** that spouted sand over an area **greater than 15,000 km<sup>2</sup> (9,320 square miles)** in India. Note 8.6h



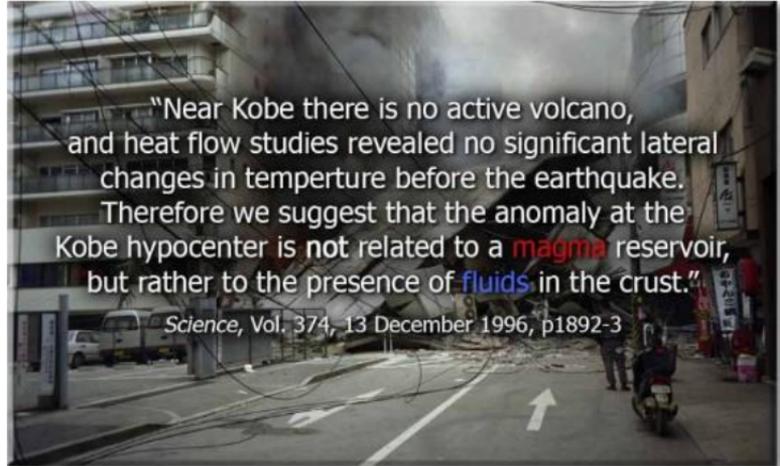
# Crustal Water Triggering Dangerous Hydrocrater



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or

7.7.2 – The earth has a hydroplumbing system that is influenced by earthquakes that occur throughout the crust. Yellowstone Park in Wyoming is a good example of how frequent earthquakes heat subterranean and produce geysers. There are many examples like this, worldwide.

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apparent  
geothermal  
of time. Sci



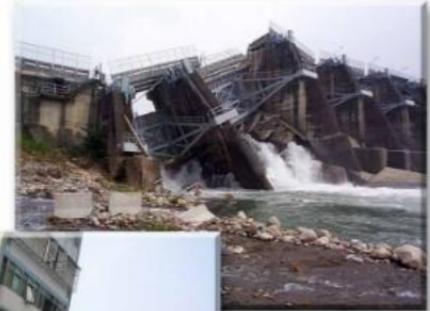
Geologists have a code word for water of “fluids” when they don’t want to openly admit water.

# Water Based Volcanology Disasters

Chi-CHI  
Earthquake  
1999



"The ground seemed to explode as huge boulders were flung into the air.. "



Hydrorock  
Fountain  
Evidence



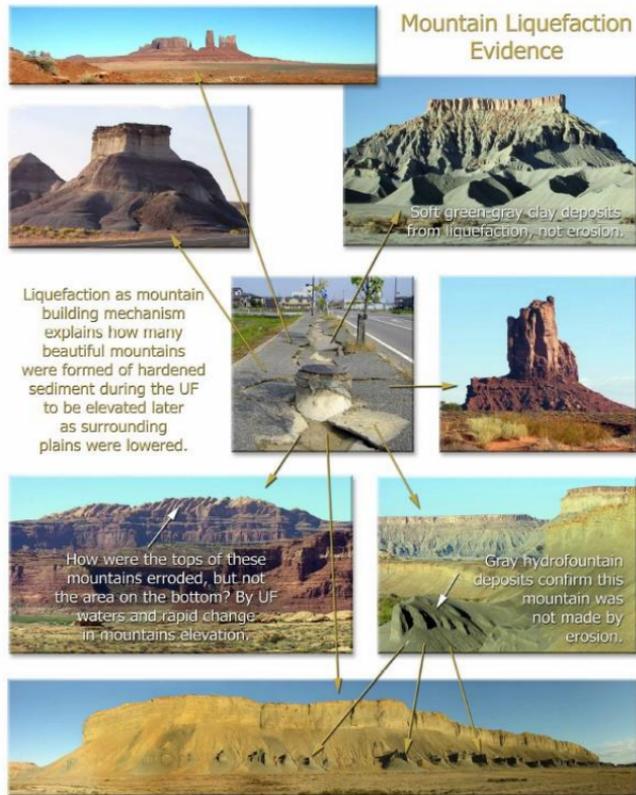
Without  
Volcanic  
Eruption

Some firmly attached things go up and the landscape goes down.



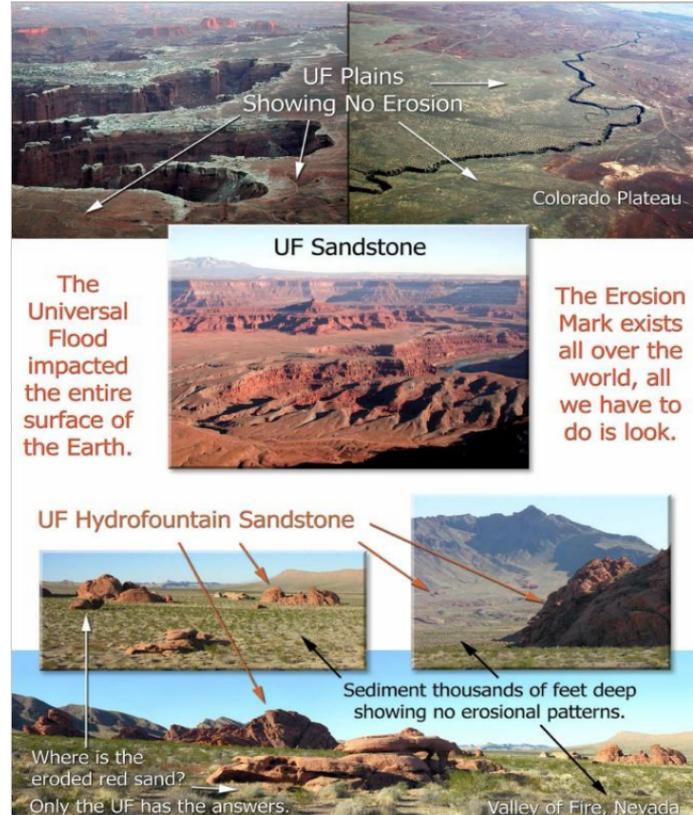
Fig 8.6.15 – The Mountain Liquefaction Mechanism explains how many mountains like those in Monument Valley, Arizona, USA, were formed. Large earthquakes shaking for extended periods of time along with underground systems of hardened rock, cemented during the UF hypertherm, rose to the surface as fossil hydrofountains, in a manner similar to the sewer line during a recent Japanese earthquake. The old geological sci-bi of erosion over millions of years falls short in explaining such mountain ranges because of the lack of deep, erosion-carved valleys that *should* exist on the plains between the mountains.

The flood hardens sediment, and later the surrounding landscape lowers. With traditional weathering the soft clay at their bases would have washed away long ago. There is a lack of large - scale erosion between these mountains.



Sediment thousands of feet deep showing no erosional patterns is explained when we know that it was all deposited in the flood event.

We see no red sand eroding from these.



The entire valley was covered by fast moving water to deposit the cobblestones.

Even Mt. St. Helens eruption didn't sort stones like that. We see many deposits which arrived suddenly.

UF Gravel Deposits  
in Montana, USA



This entire valley had to have been covered by fast moving water to deposit these cobblestones.

Large gravel deposits like these can be found worldwide and were deposited by the profuse floodwaters of the UF. Even the largest mudflows observed at Mt Saint Helens did not sort cobblestones like we see in these deposits.



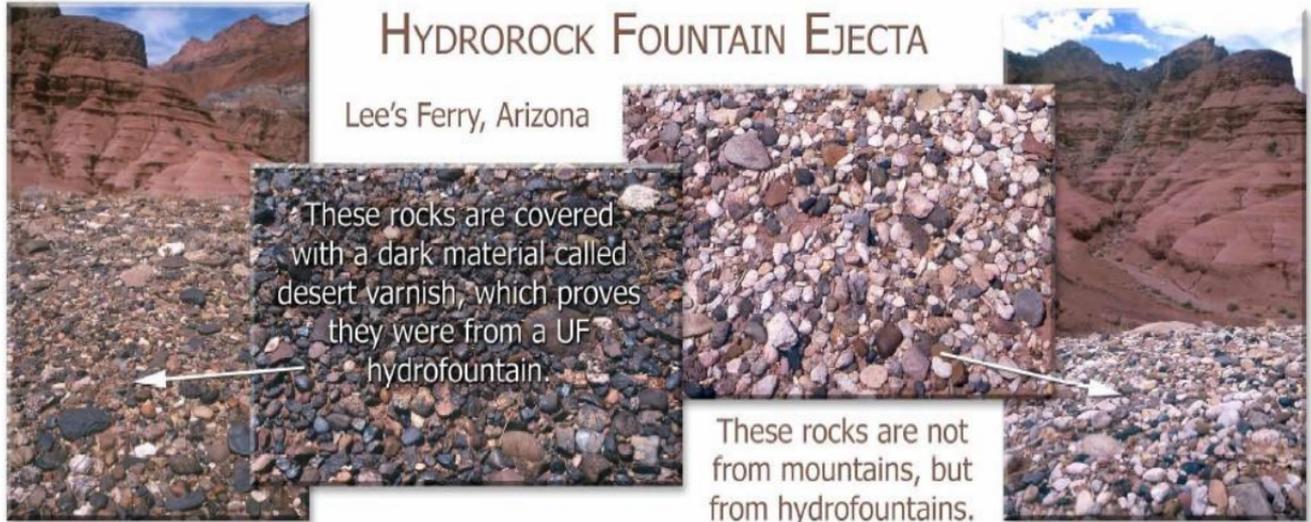
Actual Hydromountain  
Erosion at Mt Saint Helens



These hydrothermal and other deposits were laid down in days, and are similar to many of the UF deposits.

# Skipperock Hydrofountain Evidence

These are not from any surrounding mountain. It is ejecta from underground.



# Most Rocks Precipitate From Water

We see a “**precipitate**” isn’t limited to a chemical reaction, but a physical change in temperature or pressure can also trigger precipitation.



Fig 7.4.2 – These are sugar crystals formed on strings suspended in supersaturated sugar water. As water is heated, sugar will dissolve more readily into solution until it becomes ‘supersaturated.’ As the high-temperature, saturated-sugar solution is cooled, sugar crystals precipitate out of the water onto the strings. Blue dye provides added color. This is the process for making this tasty ‘rock candy’ treat. It is essentially by the same process that massive, natural salt formations are formed.

**Technologists Make Rocks in Water. Why do we think all rocks came from magma?**

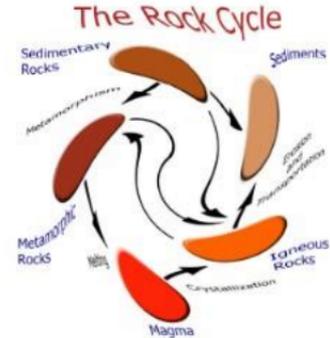


Fig 6.2.1 – Because the Rock Cycle Pseudoscientist Diagram is based on magma, which does not exist, the definitions of both metamorphic and igneous rocks are incorrect and must be replaced. So too must the origins of the sedimentary rocks be more closely examined where it will become known that they did not all come from erosional processes as we know them today.

James Hutton said the granite is also from a melt but it has quartz crystals inside it.

Hutton says rocks don’t dissolve in water so aren’t from water, but past conditions aren’t manifest. **Rocks will dissolve in water at the right temperature & pressure.**

Today **scientists deny** that quartz cannot come from a melt, despite demonstrations of engineers.

# Crystalline Structures are Made with Water, Not Melt



Fig 7.4.13 - This diagram illustrates the hyperthermal quartz-growth process. The word **hyperthermal** is a merger of the words "hydro" (water), "pre" (pressure), and "thermal" (heat). A combination of these three physical properties creates a pressurized thermal environment in which quartz crystals can grow. In this diagram, a hanger holding quartz crystal seeds is placed in the high-pressure reactor. A water solution is added to the reactor and it is placed in an oven and heated until the solution reaches 350-400° C. Compare the images of the crystal before growing and after growing. The crystals experienced a rapid growth rate approximately doubling in size in **one day**, not over millions or even thousands of years.



Fig 7.4.14 - This is a man-made quartz crystal grown for technological purposes. The clear strip seen in the bottom photo is the quartz 'seed' while the blue material is the grown quartz. The addition of the element chromium is responsible for the blue color.

# Water is How God Created Earth

## Quartz (90% of all rocks) Came from Water

Earth was created in water. Later at the worldwide flood, water again created many new rocks, reconfiguring the entire surface of the earth.

The four **Universal Laws of Water** as described in the Air-Water Model upon which the Hydroplanet Model is based are:

1. **The Law of Primordial Matter:**  
Water is the primordial matter in the Universe.
2. **The Law of Hydrogenesis:**  
All other matter originated from water.
3. **The Law of Hydroformation:**  
All natural crystalline minerals formed in water.
4. **The Law of Hydrobiogenesis:**  
All organisms are born of water.

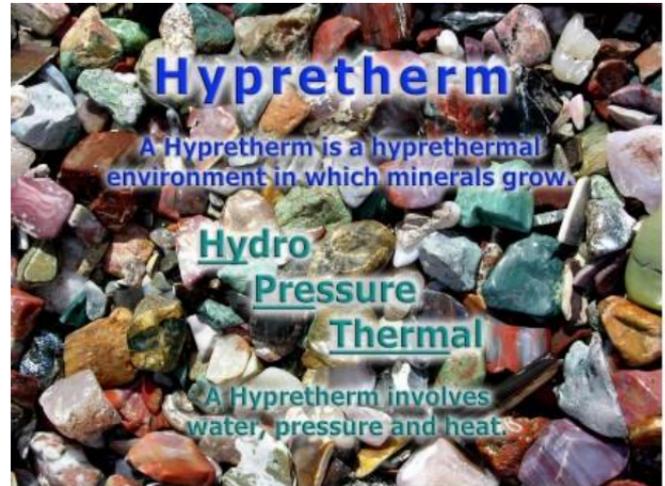


Fig 7.4.12 – These colorful natural rocks are mostly quartz based and were all grown in a Hypretherm. This is a new word developed with its definition in mind. Minerals in nature are crystalline and require a water (hydro) solution to grow. The rocks also require pressure because most of the rocks seen here are quartz based. The harder the rock the higher the pressure required to grow the crystal. Diamonds are one of the hardest minerals and require the highest pressure to be grown. Salts are considerably softer and dissolve quite readily in water. Unlike most of the rocks seen here, the salts did not grow under pressure. Finally, these rocks require around 350°C – 500°C temperatures (thermal) for the silica to dissolve in the water solution to enable them to crystallize. Putting the words together gives us hy-pre-therm, the environment in which these minerals grow. The hydrothermal environment emphasizes a higher pressure to grow the harder minerals that most of the Earth's crust is made of. Additionally, a mineralizer and a gas are generally involved for the crystal growing process to take place.

# Basalt Origin

## Historical Lava Flows

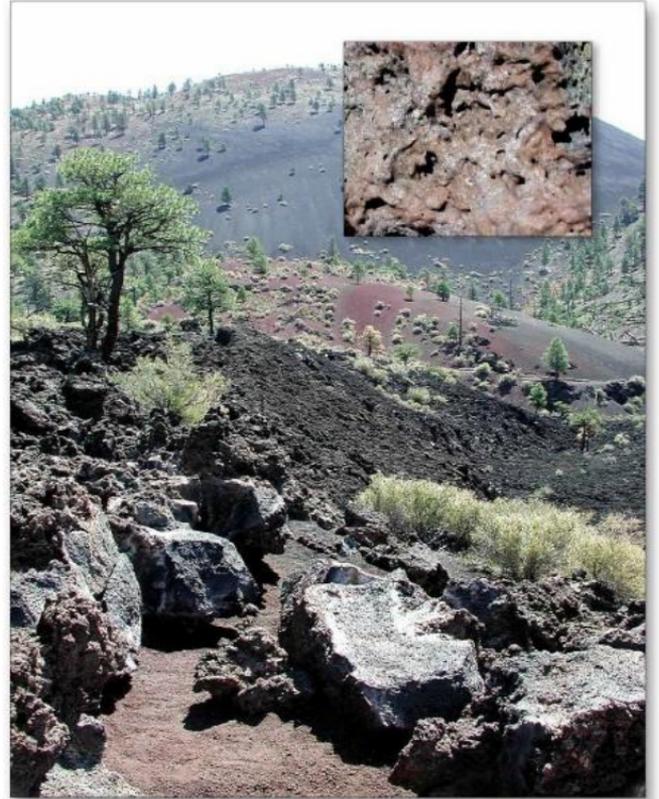


# The Basalt and Obsidian Mysteries Are Solved

This is regular surface cooled lava rock.

When the lava is exposed to the air at atmospheric (regular) pressure, we see vesicles/holes where gasses escape the cooling lava.

A **very different rock** is formed when this is underwater and pressurized, wherein we would see fine -grained and **columnar** basalts.



# The Origin of Basalt

Melting this basalt turns it into glass, so it wasn't made in a melt. It has crystalline quartz and no vesicles and is fine grained, further proof of being made in pressurized water.

## Basalt Origin

Basalt has not been seen to form on land because it is only grown in a hypretherm.



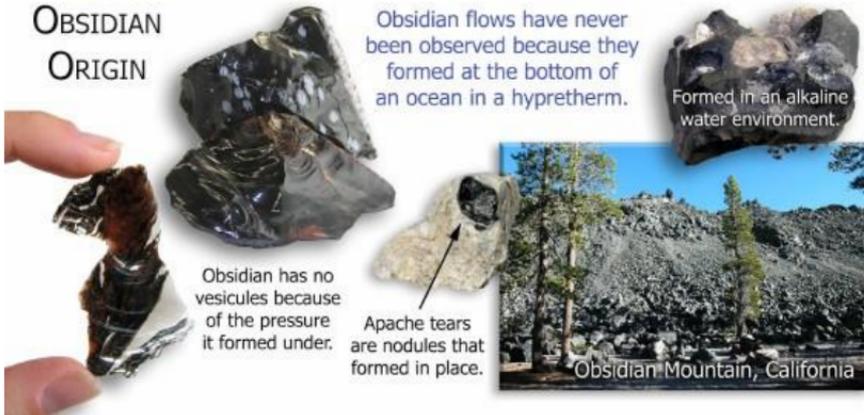
# The Origin of Obsidian

Below 3,000 meters of water vesicles will not form.

Melt obsidian and you'll see this wasn't made in a melt, it wasn't formed in air. It was formed in alkaline water. Obsidian flows are made at the bottom of an ocean hypretherm. It has no vesicles as it was formed under pressure.

“Initial activity was **submarine**, but later the volcano gradually built up to sea level .” Note 8.7d

Fig 8.72 - Obsidian is incorrectly defined as a silica melt that was quenched quickly in air. If this were true, it would be easily reproducible by melting and re-cooling obsidian, however, as soon as a torch is put to the mineral, it explodes as the internal pressure of heated water becomes steam. Obsidian must be formed in a hypretherm; it cannot be formed in air. Moreover, obsidian was formed in a pressurized, alkaline water environment. Evidence for this comes from obsidian specimens like the one in the top right corner of this figure. The lime rocks imbedded into the obsidian are partially dissolved, which occurred after the obsidian was formed as the waters became acidic. The dissolving action and acidic environment will be discussed in detail in the Surface Mark, later in this chapter.



# Neptunists were Right

Sandwiched between ocean sediments, basalt essentially proves “submarine volcanism” took place

“...In 1784 he showed that marine limestones in Sicily contain numerous layers of dark volcanic ashes and basalts, and proposed that submarine eruptions were discharging volcanic products at the time when the limestones were accumulating on the ocean floor. He was the first to demonstrate that basalts sandwiched between sediments need not be derived solely from igneous intrusion, as proposed by Hutton (who referred to them as ‘unerupted lava’), but could equally be the products of submarine volcanism.” Bib 136 p137

Rocks won’t dissolve in water, but they weren’t created in normal water.

“By the early nineteenth century, the Neptunist theory had become severely weakened and was encountering increasing opposition, especially when it was shown that the silicate minerals that compose crystalline rocks such as basalt and granite are insoluble in aqueous solutions at normal temperature. Few adherents remained but John Murray (1802) attempted to rescue the theory from this trap by pointing out that silica is found in solution and precipitated from the high-temperature waters and exhalations of the geysers of Iceland. He also proposed that the primordial ocean was a very hot chemical soup that dissolved alkalis and silica, and was filled with the ‘saline, early and metallic matters.’” Bib 136 p123

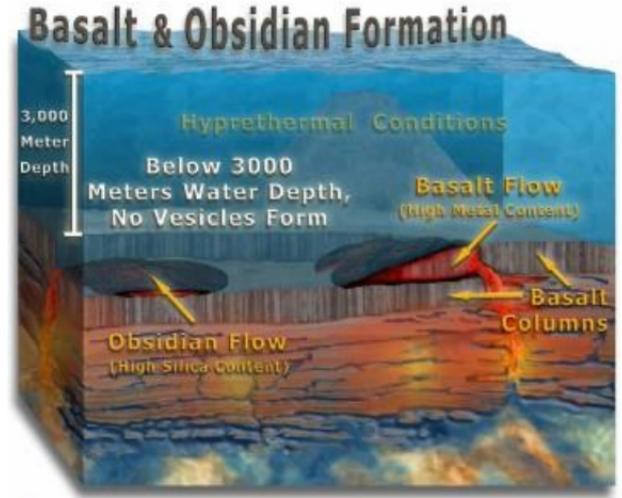


Fig 8.7.6 - This is the Basalt and Obsidian Formation Diagram, illustrating the mechanisms involved in the formation of both mineral types. To prevent the formation of vesicles in the rocks made by escaping gases, the minerals were subjected to extreme pressure, enough to prevent water from becoming gas and expanding. Most researchers recognize 3,000 meters (1.9 miles) of ocean water as the critical depth below which vesicles do not form.

# Columns

## PunaRidge Subaqueous Basalt Columns

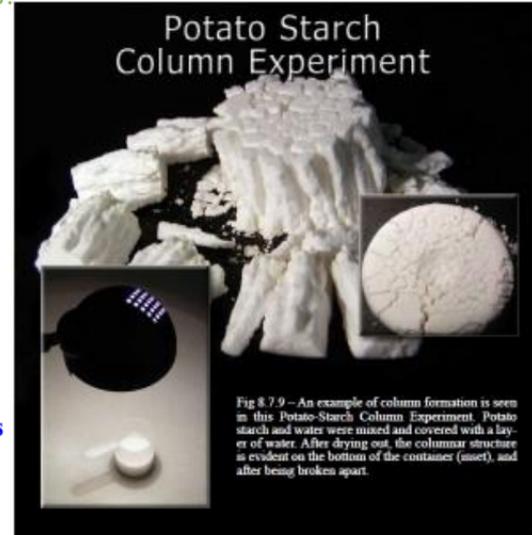
Lava doesn't cool to form these basalt columns!

## Potato Starch Column Experiment



Potato starch + water + water on top →  
dries into columns

“Basalt cooling and starch desiccation are similar processes because they are diffusive. In both cases the resulting contraction is strong enough that contraction stresses exceed the material strength. As a consequence, the crack systems in both media are basically very similar, in spite of extreme differences in microstructure and elastic properties.” Note 8.7m



Water and high pressure are becoming the accepted method for column formation.

# Devils Tower:A hydromountain- hydrocrater system

There are three geological features necessary to establish a hydrocrater-mountain origin. They are a diatreme, a fault (for heat), and the presence of a water source.

The tower 'intrusion' itself is evidence of a diatreme, so the first feature is a given.

“Devils Tower is near the middle of the **collapsed dome.**” Note 8.7k

“**Three faults** were observed in the area of the National Monument.” Note 8.7k

sits alongside the Bell Fourche River

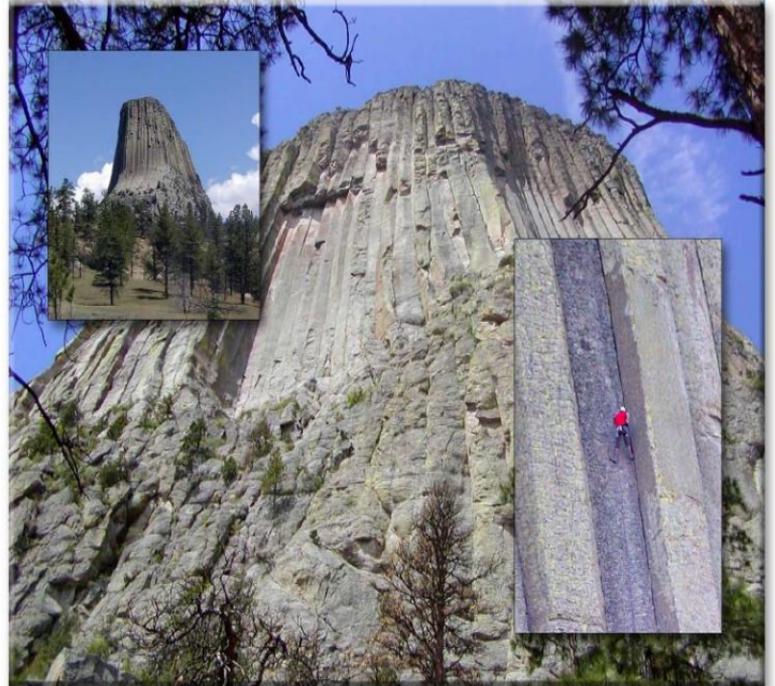
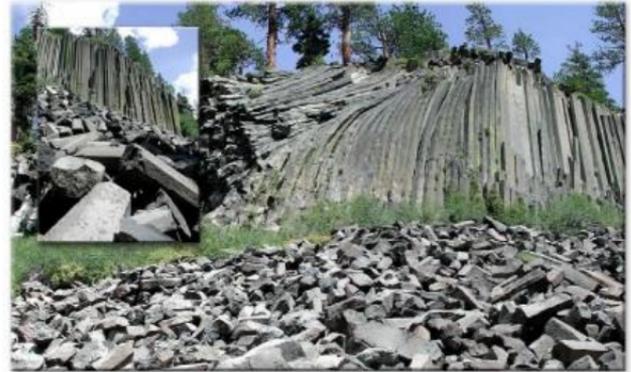


Fig 8.7.8 – For the first time, we have a mechanism that can explain how Devils Tower, in Wyoming, USA, was formed. Investigators of this magnificent Tower have identified all the geological features needed to explain the landform as a Hydromountain. The Tower lies in a crater, has a number of faults, and a source of water. A diatreme must also be present for this mountain to be an intrusive feature of the landscape.

# More Subaqueous Column Formation

Lava doesn't cool to form these basalt columns!

“Paul Bunion’s Woodpile”



Lava doesn't cool to form these basalt columns!

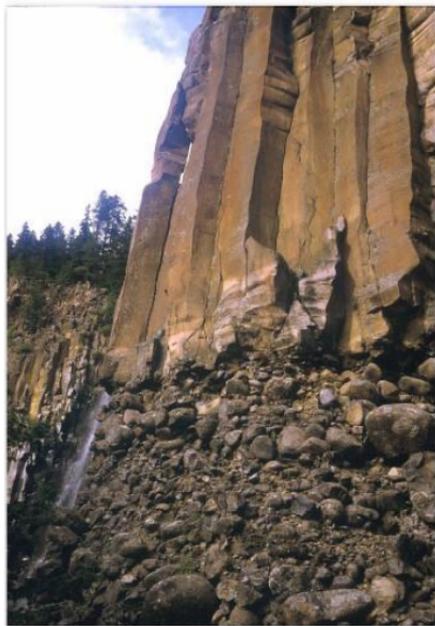


Fig 6.5.4 – Basalt columns are found worldwide. These columns of rock have been formed over sedimentary material near Bozeman, Montana, USA. Basalt columns can reach hundreds of feet high. When was the last time anyone saw lava cool and form these types of columns?



Fig 16.5.2 – This basalt rock deposit formed above red clay and sandstone near St. George, Utah, USA. Note the fine grained texture and sharp, distinct fracturing typical of basalt.

# The Origin of Carbonates Cap Rocks from “Snowball Earth” Theory

Fig 8.8.2 – Examples of Cap Rocks, seen below, are typical of a global phenomenon unexplained by modern geology with any degree of certainty. Carbonate cap rocks that exist globally on the surface today were created in an ocean, yet the type of ocean they occurred in does not exist today.



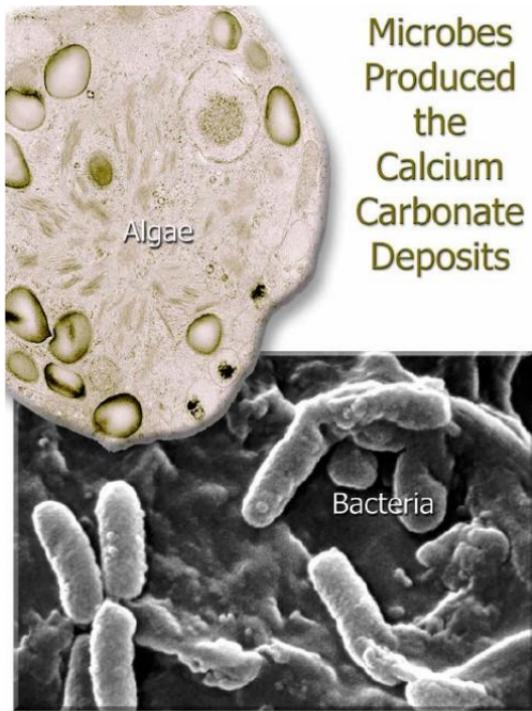


Fig 8.8.4 – Science's long-held belief is that life on Earth is fueled by sunlight, but new discoveries of microbes deep beneath the surface are changing this view. Without sunlight microbes can flourish, and it is they who are responsible for creating the massive carbonate deposits that contain over

## The Endobiosphere Evidence



Fig 8.8.3 – Black smokers were first observed along the mid-oceanic ridge where the oceanic plates are in constant motion, producing frictional heat that supports an endobiosphere thriving with microbes dependent on heat, pressure, and unique chemistry to survive.

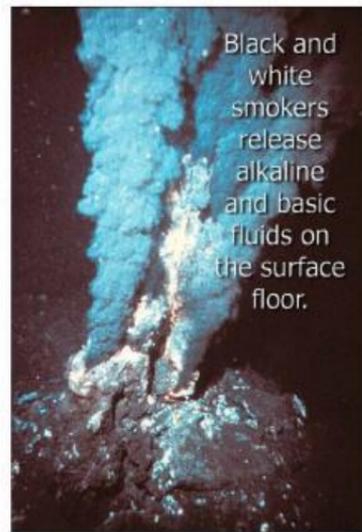


Fig 8.9.4 – The discovery of hot smokers on the seafloor is completely changing the way science looks at mineral crystallization. We can observe salt formation 'in process' that reveals how geological salts and ore deposits were formed. It is only with acidic and alkaline fluids from microbial wastes, in a hypertherm environment that salt minerals form. There are many unknown aspects of the smokers that are awaiting millennial scientist's discovery.

# The Ocean's Invisible Forest

- Imagine this on a much larger scale due to much higher temperatures.



Fig 8.8.7 – Phytoplankton blooms seen from satellite are called coccolithophore swirls caused by warm waters and nutrients welling up from the ocean depths. They can occur in days but are relatively lightly concentrated in modern times. In contrast, warmer waters and increased iron available during the UF fostered much larger and denser blooms, which provided the carbonate material needed for the vast carbonate deposits found globally today.

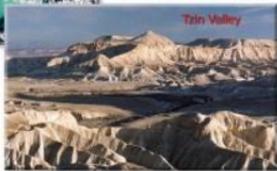


Fig 8.8.8 – A Blackwater Bloom appeared in 2002, shown in this satellite image off the southern tip of Florida, USA. The bloom confounded scientists because, like many types of the rare blooms seen off the southwestern tip of Florida, they are little understood and rarely studied in detail. The unusual conditions that promote these rare blooms also existed during the Flood, but this too is not recognized despite the knowledge that the vast continental carbonate deposits came from ocean organics—which were primarily massive blooms. Future research into these types of blooms will reveal many new details about how the carbonate minerals were formed.

## Carbonate Blooms and Deposits



Large limestone deposits like these found in the Middle East testify of the hyperthermal waters that existed when they formed.



These global carbonate deposits required blooms that were made more intense and widespread through increased sea temperatures and more nutrients being available.

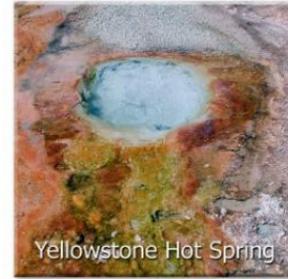
# Where Mineral Deposits Get Their Colors From: **Microbes!**

- Pure quartz, like pure diamond is clear, but most minerals have their own distinctive color...It is assumed that the added elements just happened to be in the solution when the mineral crystallized. However, this is only part of the story. *Microorganisms* contributed much to the colorization and banding of Nature's handiwork.
- "You can tell the approximate temperature of a stream by the color of its cyanobacteria. If there are no cyanobacteria, the temperature must be greater than 167°F (75°C). If the bacterial mat is bright yellow, the temperature is around 160°F (71°C); brilliant orange, about 130°F (57°C); and pure green shows up at around 120°F (50°C) and below." Bib 134 p19



Fig 8.8.12 - The beautiful Havasupai Falls in the Grand Canyon flow over carbonate deposits that are enigmatic to geologists. For the first time, the color of the red sandstone and limestone layers can be explained by iron producing microbes present long ago.

The microbes **PRODUCE** the iron and other elements!



Yellowstone Hot Spring



Grand Canyon



Hot Water Microbes



Hot Springs



Colors Are Determined By Water Temperatures

# White Sands Gypsum

FQ - Where are the rivers transporting the gypsum sand from the mountains?

FA - They don't exist because the salt crystals came from a hyperthermal mineral deposit created in the Flood.

FQ - Rain over millions of years would have dissolved the gypsum sand crystals. Why do they still exist?

FA - Because the gypsum sand formed only several thousand years ago in the Flood.



White  
Sands  
National  
Monument



Fig 8.9.9 - The deposit of gypsum sand in the White Sands National Park in New Mexico, USA, was discussed in the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory chapter. Now, with the Universal Flood model, we can answer FQs about that gypsum deposit. The gypsum sand crystals did not form from evaporating seawater as modern geology has claimed; instead, they precipitated out of biologically active hydrothermal waters during the UF.

# The Carbonic Acid Cave Debunked

The water is alkaline.  
The caves are growing, not eroding.  
Water blasting carved this cave quickly.

Aquifers running through freshly laid down flood sediment formed these caves. Flood hypertherms hardened the layers preserving the voids as rocks. The formations grew by microbes, not redeposit of dissolved carbonate.

PS – it's cold when you get deep into earth, not hotter! (No magma)

Real  
Origin  
of  
Caves



Microbes,  
not acids  
created  
the cave  
formation.

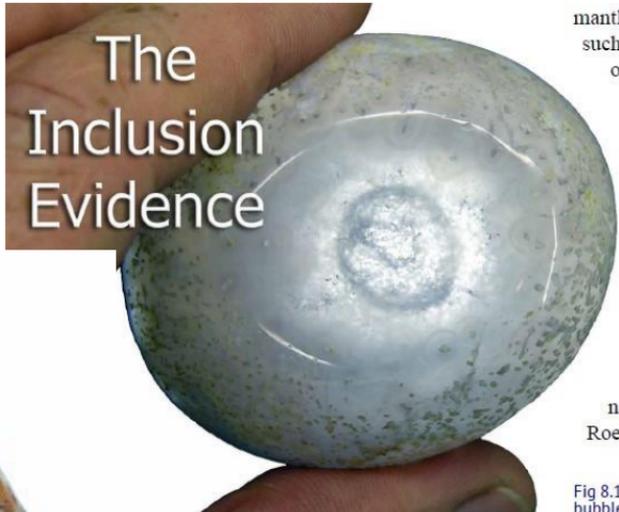


Carbonic caves  
are growing, not  
eroding today.

Carbonate caves were formed shortly after the sediment was laid down during the UF, by aquifers that ran through the sediment. Then the carbonate layers hardened during the UF hypertherm, preserving the voids in the rocks. The beautiful formations then grew from microbes, not by the redeposit of dissolved carbonate.



# The Inclusion Evidence



mantle  
such  
or:

in  
Roe

Fig 8.1  
bubble

"Such inclusions provide a sample of the growth environment by entrapping solution of the density and mineralizer concentration present at the time of crystallization."

## Fluid Inclusions With Organic Gases



Fig 8.16.2 - Inclusions in enhydros contain more than water; they include the remains of microbial activity in the form of gases. Carbon dioxide and methane are common gases found in inclusions formed on or near the surface of the Earth's crust. Conversely, recycled (uplifted and subducted) igneous surface rocks, theorized to have formed deep in the mantle, have as Roedder observed, "essentially zero methane." This is direct evidence that "mantle materials of various sorts" lacking methane, were never subducted or uplifted, but were created in a lifeless (Earth's early creation) hydrothermal environment.

## The Japanese Alps Granite Inclusion



Fig 8.16.3 – The Japanese Alps Granite includes cracks filled and sealed with crystalline quartz minerals that grew in a hypretherm. The temperatures and pressures of the hypretherm that formed the quartz in these fracture zones corresponds to the UF Hypretherm introduced at the beginning of this chapter.

# Review

- The flood of Noah was worldwide and **covered all** of earth including mountains.
- **Fossils**, including quartz sand, dinosaurs, etc., all witness the flood, and were a 1-time event, not occurring today.
- A comet induced the flood via **slowing earth's spin & sinking** continents into water from beneath.
- Water mud and rock **fountains** spewed materials dramatically changing the landscape, creating vast plains. Hardened hydrofountains all around the world attest to this.
- Quartz (most) **rocks** were made in hot (fault/quake) pressurized (deep) water.

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[UniversalModel.com](http://UniversalModel.com)

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