

Geology of the Global Flood

Universal Model Science Presentations Disproving Evolution



R. Nathan Richardson

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Nathan 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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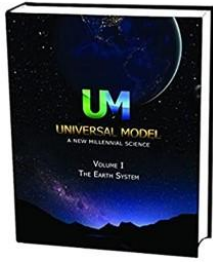
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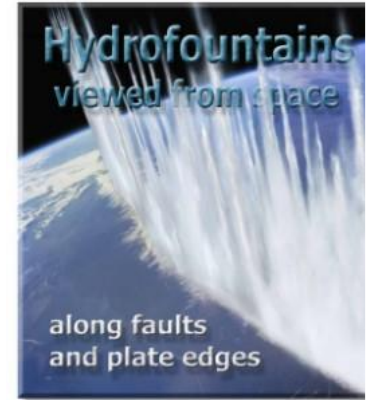
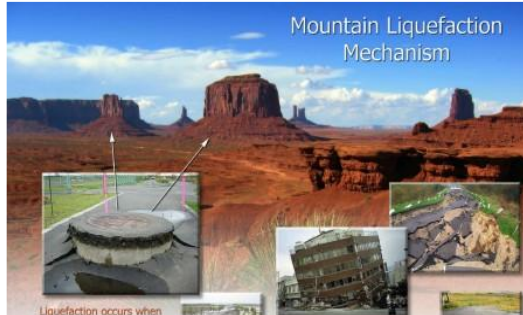
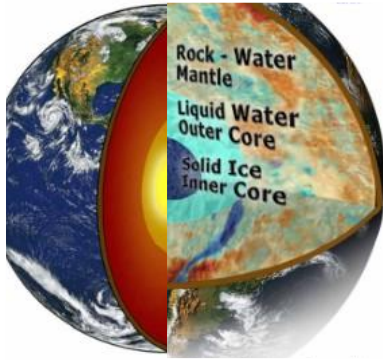


Proof of Noah's Worldwide Flood

Geology of the Universal Model



Arranged & Presented by Nate Richardson



Part: Uniformitarian Theory of James Hutton Denies Bible - Make Science Religious Again – Common Sense Against Local Flood – 270+ Similar Global Flood Stories - Scriptures Get Scientific - Prophets on the Global Flood & Immersion Baptism of Earth

James Hutton & others used uniformitarianism to challenge the bible: “Present is key to the Past”, No Catastrophe, No Flood

2 Peter 3:3-7: Knowing this first, that there shall come in the **last days** scoffers, walking after their own lusts, **4** And saying, **Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation.** **5** For this they **willingly are ignorant** of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water: **6** Whereby the world that then was, **being overflowed with water, perished:** **7** But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men.

The uniformitarian theory of geology is fulfillment of prophecy. This is truth mixed with error. We have laws of nature in operation today which still operate, but they deny God's influence and catastrophe forming the Earth as we know it today.

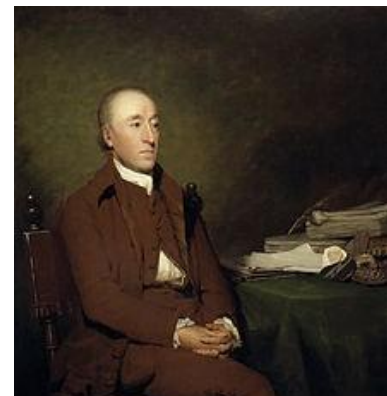


Image: James Hutton, Wikipedia. Painted by [Sir Henry Raeburn](#) (1776)

Make Science Religious Again

- Kids don't like science because it isn't answering the big questions, they see it as random complicated facts. In fact, the big picture of modern science is a story of creation without God or purpose.
- Without recognizing the biblical nature of science, done by God, they can't connect to this subject on a moral level. Jacob 4:8 says “...**And no man knoweth of his ways save it be revealed unto him; wherefore, brethren, despise not the revelations of God.**”
- Sadly, prophets seeing our day knew we would reject doctrines of the creation. 2 Nephi 1:10 says, “...**the time cometh that they shall dwindle in unbelief, after they have received so great blessings from the hand of the Lord—having a knowledge of the creation of the earth, and all men, knowing the great and marvelous works of the Lord from the creation of the world...**”
- With this in mind, I believe the golden age of society has passed, and we have rejected many plain and precious truths, exchanging them for worldly godless theories.
- 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. We must educate the children on science to help their testimonies survive!

Common Sense: Not a Local Flood

- Noah could have just **moved**.
- Noah would not have had to take the **animals**.
- God’s judgement on the whole world was completed, not just one area.
- Jesus compares the global judgement of the flood as a type of judgement that will happen at His worldwide return (Matthew 24:37–39).
- The Bible say all flesh died in this event.
- The flood was a **symbol** of Earth’s immersion baptism.
- God didn’t use anyone else to renew his covenant, Noah was the only person available.
- There are **300 legends** of a worldwide flood around the world, involving only a few survivors.
- Hundreds of **geological** evidences around the world indicate a major flood at the time indicated by the Bible about 4,500 years ago.
- A local flood could not **last as long** as the Bible describes or cover the **mountains**. (See the Ark in the Darkness documentary.)
- **Recurring local floods** would have violated God’s covenant to not flood the Earth again.
- The ark was much bigger than typical boats of the time.
- Evolutionists push a local flood because they want global fossils to fit in their geologic column of millions of years. The global flood shows a young Earth, which can’t allow for evolution, even if such were possible.
- Quartz-based fossils aren’t forming today – unique conditions for fossilization existed during the flood. Anywhere you see fossils, Noah’s flood was there!
- Prototypical animals were called to the Ark by God, and could easily have been put into hibernation by God for an easy voyage.
- It’s easier to believe that all the animals originated from the ark than to believe that all the animals originated from slime! (Thanks for that point from Dr. Kent Hovind.)

270+ Similar Global Flood Stories

- Over 270 of these myths have been identified across the world, from the Americas, to Europe, to the Middle East, to the Far East.
- (A list of collected flood myths can be found at <https://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/8lood-myths.html> and a sampler of some of these myths can be reviewed in this video https://youtu.be/hxEg9P29SHs?si=Ij9zOc02_zkLyIUc and this one <https://youtu.be/Pce--fdyCs0?si=Hw2eRpTqU4JfwmCL>)
- William T. Pelletier, Ph. D, reinforcing this passing down of Flood memories, writes on his website:
- “And this is exactly what we do find all over the world — flood stories from at least 265 different people groups, many including a version of Noah’s name.
 - 95% of them say the flood was worldwide, killing almost everyone
 - 70% say the flood was sent by “god”
 - 60% say the flood was because of man’s wickedness
 - 66% say a god forewarned the family of the flood
 - 70% say one family was saved on a boat
 - 25% say animals were also saved on the boat
 - 57% say survivors landed on a mountain
 - 7% mention a rainbow – 9% say exactly eight people were saved.”

(William T. Pelletier, Ph. D, Evidence of Noah’s Flood: Worldwide Memories
<https://biblescienceguy.wordpress.com/2022/06/08/evidence-of-noahsflood-worldwide-memories/>)

LDS Bible Dictionary on The Flood

- Accounts Worldwide
- To Cleanse Earth
- Many supporting scriptures.
- Authenticity affirmed by latter-day revelation.

The tradition of a great flood is found in nearly every ancient culture. A Babylonian account closely resembles the record in the Bible, but the biblical account differs from all others in its religious value and the purpose of it. The scriptural account teaches that the Flood was sent to cleanse the earth because of the wickedness of the people. Noah and his family were saved because they were righteous ([Gen. 6:9](#); [Moses 8:27](#)). The authenticity of the Genesis account of the Flood is confirmed by latter-day revelation as recorded in [Moses 7:34, 42–43](#); [8:8–30](#). See also [Ether 13:2](#).

Scriptures Indicate a Real Worldwide Flood

- **Genesis 6:12-13, 17-19:** “**12** And God looked upon the earth, and, behold, it was corrupt; for **all** flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth. **13** And God said unto Noah, The end of **all** flesh is come before me; for the earth is **filled** with violence through them; and, behold, **I will destroy them with the earth.**”
- “**17** And, behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy **all** flesh, wherein *is* the breath of life, from under heaven; *and every thing that is in the earth shall die.* **18** But with thee will I establish my covenant; and thou shalt come into the ark, thou, and thy sons, and thy wife, and thy sons’ wives with thee. **19** And of **every living thing of all flesh**, two of every *sort* shalt thou bring into the ark, to keep *them* alive with thee; they shall be male and female.”

Scriptures Indicate a Real Worldwide Flood, Page 2

- **Genesis 7:4, 11, 17-24** establishes the universality of the flood:
- “**4** For yet seven days, and I will cause it to rain upon the earth forty days and forty nights; and **every living substance that I have made will I destroy from off the face of the earth.**”
- “**11** ¶ In the six hundredth year of Noah’s life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were **all** the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. **17** And the flood was forty days upon the earth; and the waters increased, and bare up the ark, and it was **lifted up above the earth.**”
- “**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.”

Prophets Teach a Global Flood Baptism

- **Peter, New Testament, 1 Peter 3:20-21**
- Joseph Smith, T.P.J.S. p.12
- Brigham Young, JD, 1:274; JD 8:83
- Lorenzo Snow, *The Only Way to Be Saved* (London: D. Chalmers, 1841), 3-4.
- Joseph Fielding Smith, *Doctrines of Salvation*, 2:320; *Man His Origin and Destiny*, 433-36
- John A. Widtsoe, *Evidences and Reconciliations*, 127
- And Others: Elders Orson Pratt, Orson F. Whitney, Bruce R. McConkie

Joseph Smith Teaches The Worldwide Flood

- “In the days of Noah, God destroyed the world by a flood, and He has promised to destroy it by fire in the last days...” (Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith, selected and arranged by Joseph Fielding Smith [Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Co., 1976], 337)
- “Noah was born to save seed of everything, when the earth was washed of its wickedness by the flood.” (Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith, selected and arranged by Joseph Fielding Smith [Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Co., 1976], 12)

Brigham Young Teaches The Worldwide Flood

- “All the rest [save eight souls] were swept from the face of the earth. This is according to the account given to us in the Old Testament which we believe. I know that there are a great many in the world who are so wise in their own eyes that they are not disposed to believe the account contained in the Bible of the Creation, of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, the antediluvian world and other things, but we profess to believe, and we do or should believe these things.” (Brigham Young, Journal of Discourses, 13: 314)
- “The earth, the Lord says, abides its creation; it has been baptized with water, and will, in the future, be baptized with fire and the Holy Ghost, to be prepared to go back into the celestial presence of God.” (Discourses of Brigham Young, selected and arranged by John A. Widtsoe [Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Co., 1954], 393.)

John Taylor Teaches The Worldwide Flood

- “Then a flood came and the inhabitants of the world, with the exception of a very few, were swept from it, after the Gospel had been preached to all who then lived and all had had an opportunity to believe in and obey it...” (Journal of Discourses, 26 vols. [London: Latter-day Saints’ Book Depot, 1854- 1886], 17: 206)
- “Look again at the time that Noah came from the ark, after he and his household were saved from the flood that drowned the world; they were the only ones that were righteous. When Noah and his family had seen the dreadful wreck, the awful calamity, the heart-rending scenes of distress and anguish, trouble and death, that overwhelmed the world...” (Journal of Discourses, 26 vols. [London: Latter-day Saints’ Book Depot, 1854- 1886], 1: 371)
- “the world was to be destroyed by a flood; and there were provisions made for the continuance of the human family, and it was made known to Methuselah that his seed should be the medium through which should be perpetuated the human family upon the earth.” (Journal of Discourses, 26 vols. [London: Latter-day Saints’ Book Depot, 1854- 1886], 21: 243)

MANY OTHER PROPHETS HAVE TAUGHT THE GLOBAL FLOOD AS WELL. For more quotes see <https://josephsmithfoundation.org/faqs/science/29-literal-flood-does-lds-doctrine-support-a-literal-universal-flood-what-does-this-mean-for-the-theory-of-darwinian-evolution/>

Secular BYU Professors Call for Evolution-Friendly Local Flood

Of course there's always the party poopers. BYU Hawaii President Richard T. Wootton in his book *Saints and Scientists*

said, "(Gen. 7:19-20) To take this to mean that the tops of all the mountains, and Ararat, were covered at least 15 cubic deep and the whole earth correspondingly takes an **extremely Literal and narrow** reading of Genesis. It hinges on **inflexible rendition** of two words, **all** and **whole**. It gives **no recognition** that it may only [be] a report of the scene **as it appeared to the local observer**, rather than as if god himself were the writer, which, if one wishes to be literal, the Bible itself does not literally affirm." (Richard T. Wootton—President BYU Hawaii 1959-1964, *Saints and Scientists*, p.45-46)

As for me and my house, we will continue to take scripture literally, and we will maintain our inflexible view of the words 'all' and 'whole.'

Duane E. Jeffery claims that the scripture isn't clear on the flood. He says, "**Latter-day scriptures do not really clarify** the question of whether the Noachian flood covered the entire earth or if it was a more localized event. **Clearly**, through out our tradition's history, we have tended to read the flood as universal, but I believe that **is less from the influence of scripture** itself and far more because we have been culturally predisposed to read it that way" (Duane E. Jeffery—BYU Professor 1969—currently listed emeritus/retired; *Noah's Flood: Modern Scholarship and Mormon Traditions*, oct 2004, Sunstone, p.35; <https://www.sunstonemagazine.com/issues/134.pdf>)

Believe in Scripture Again

Scientists 200 years ago

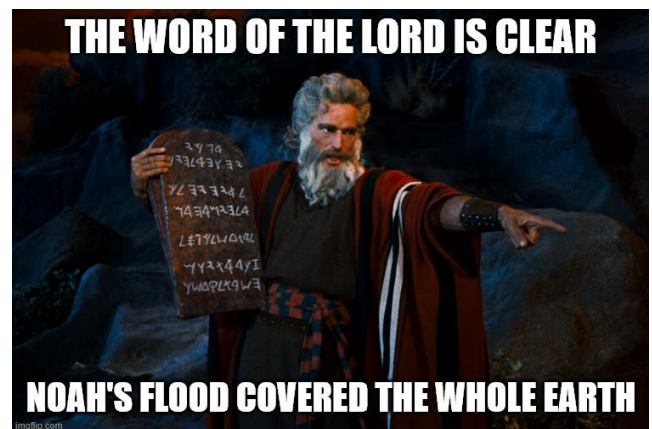


Proof that global flood wiped out dinos 4500yrs ago

Scientists today



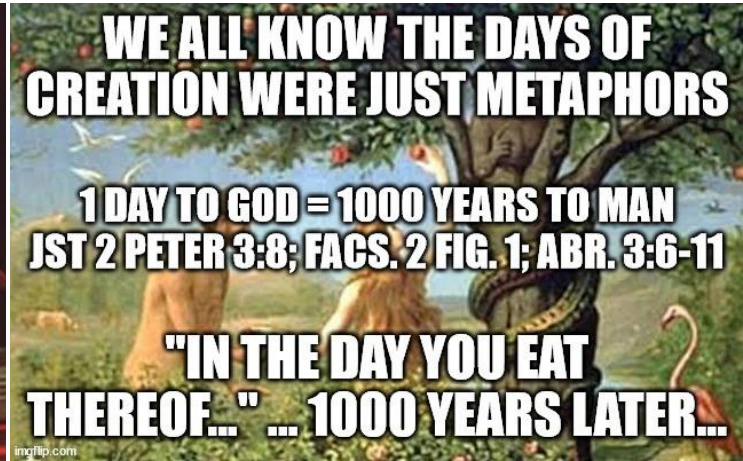
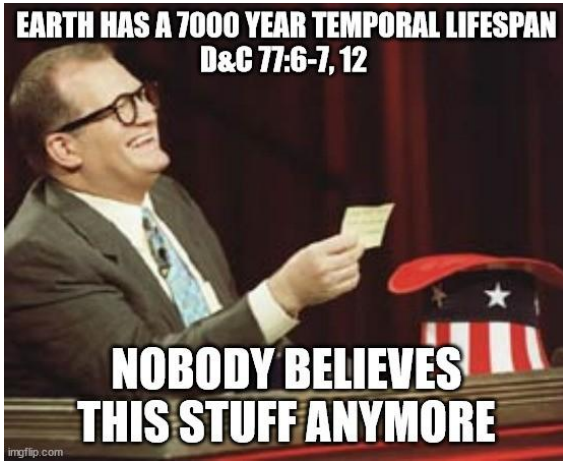
Local flood, millions of years



1 Peter 3:20-21; Genesis 6:12-13, 17-19; Genesis 7:4, 11, 17-24; Ether 13:2; Moses 8:3

Scripture Gets Scientific: Creation Days & Earth's Age Beyond Mere Metaphor

Temporal lifespan of Earth is 7000 years: D&C 77:6-7, 12:
Day to God 1000 Years to Man: JST 2 Peter 3:8; Facs. 2 Fig. 1; Abr. 3:6-11

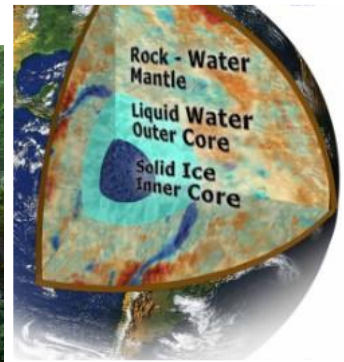
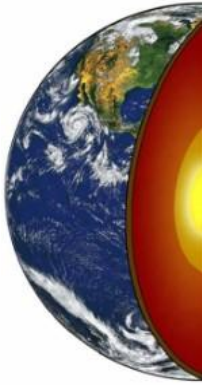


Part: Introduction to Flood Geology - Fire God vs Water God - Quartz Fossil Recipe Requires High Pressure Flood – Modern Fossilization Not the Same – Hypretherm Fossilization Process - Laws of Fossilization - Hypretherms Today - Fossilization Process

Introduction to Flood Geology

- **AGE:** Lack of erosion on many landscapes proves only thousands of years of **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 over time, but were made in the flood. They aren't made in normal conditions.
- **WHERE & WHEN:** Most fossils are near the surface, indicating a 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 post-flood rock** with microbe life.

Fire God vs Water God

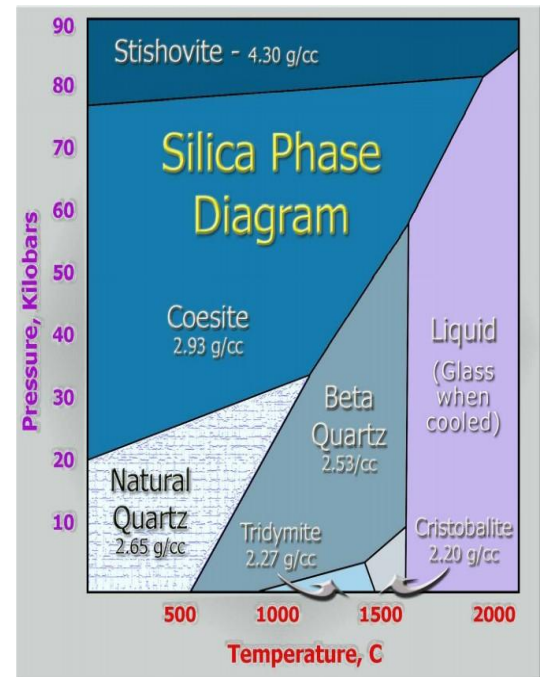


- Magma Earth, No Possible Worldwide Flood
- Old Earth, Radiometric Dating
- Evolution, Accident, Human Insignificance
- No God, No Christ
- Death, Eternal Entropy
- Fairy Tale Theoretical Science

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

Silica Phases Indicate High-Pressure Fossilization

- How does the silica work its way into the cellular structure of the wood? The popular slow “silicified ooze” claims could not conjure conditions to make quartz, which most fossils are.
- Deep flood waters make the perfect amount of pressure needed for fossilization, as we will later demonstrate.
- **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.**
- Most fossils are quartz-based, this type of petrification is beyond mere calcification. Something abnormal took place at the flood!



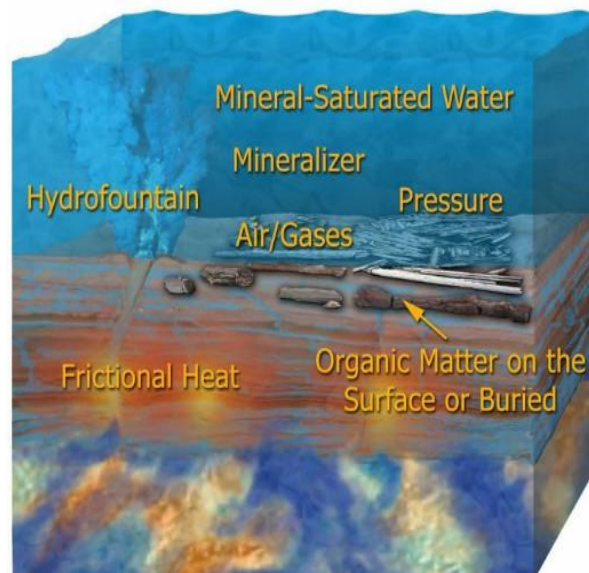
Modern Fossilization? Not the Same.

- There are reports of various fossils being made today, like a petrified pickle, a petrified foot in a boot, a petrified baby in a womb, etc.
- But these aren't the same as the quartz-based fossils in the geological record.
- Organisms can fossilize in hot springs, etc., today, but they are only calcium carbonate-based, which involves little to no pressure. In the Rock Cycle chapter of Universal Model Science, a fossil creek in AZ is shown where modern wood and fencing were preserved, but these are never quartz-based, which requires hyperthermia (a combination of water, pressure, and heat), which was uniquely present at Earth's creation and the flood.
- The worldwide flood is a geological necessity to explain the vast quartz-based fossil record all around the world, which simply won't form under normal circumstances. The fossil record is perhaps the greatest mystery of all science, and Noah's flood is the key to the great mystery!
- **Most fossils are quartz-based; this type of petrification is beyond mere calcification. Something abnormal took place at the flood!**

Hyprethermal Fossilization Process:

**Anywhere You See a Quartz Fossil (Most are Quartz),
The Flood Was There!**

Deep in the ocean near hydrothermal vents we have enough pressure to simulate the hyprethermal conditions of the flood, and some microfossils may be being formed there. Today these vents are very few, and a carcass would have to happen to land on one of these vents to be fossilized today, highly unlikely, and certainly unable to account for the vast fossil deposits.



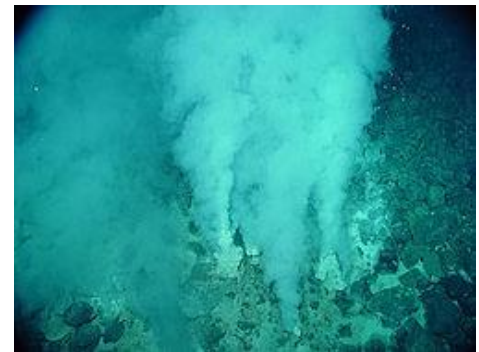
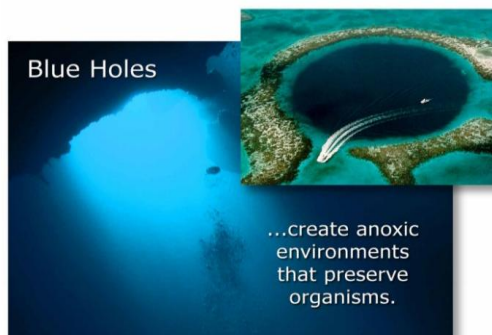
**Hyprethermal
Fossilization
Process**

Each of these factors are a part the hyprethermal fossilization process.

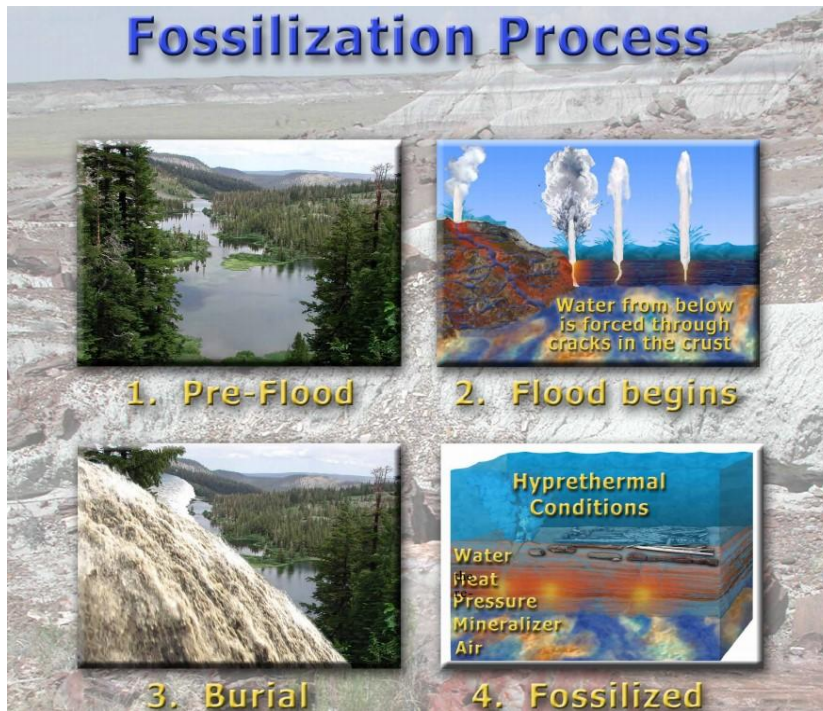
3 Laws of Fossilization

1. Natural fossils are the remains or impressions of an organism **preserved by a mineralization** process.
2. Most natural mineralized fossils are formed in the same manner as most minerals – in a **hypretherm**.
3. Most mineralized fossils formed on or **near the Earth's surface** during the **Universal Flood** Hypretherm.

Hypretherms Today?



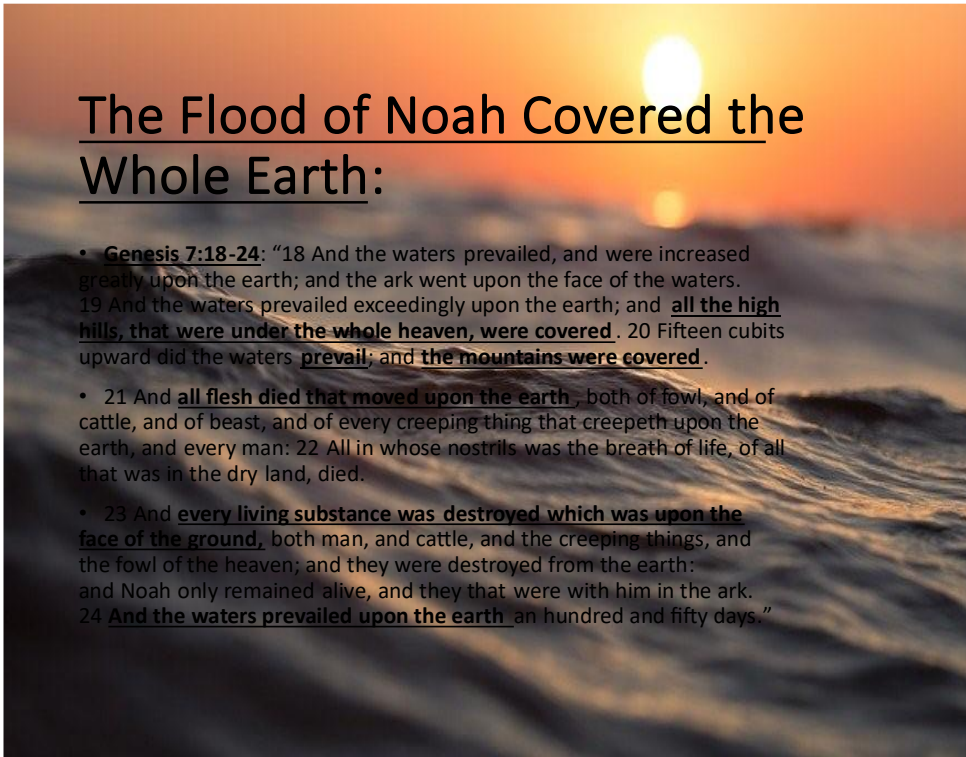
- **Blue Holes** found around the world are remnants of ancient hydrosediment flood jets. They **lack needed heat etc. today, so they just preserve**, not fossilize.
- At the bottom of the ocean, we do find **hydrothermal vents** which do replicate hyprethermal conditions, and minor fossils are formed.
- Fossilization with the vents is rare, a carcass would have to land on it. Only tiny fossils are formed there.
- Most hydrofountains (blue holes) are **filled with sediment by now**.
- Shafts of ancient hypretherms can be seen all around the world where sediment was ejected during the flood. These ejections explain many strange colored formations. See the flood presentation for more.



Flood Fossilization Processes

- After fossilization is erosion. Erosion rates alone show us that the fossils weren't made long ago.
- Around the world, hydrofountains erupted with unrelenting violence along oceanic and continental plate boundaries.
- We have all the ingredients for the hypretherm: water, pressure, heat, minerals from deep in the earth being ejected into the flood waters, transforming bones, eggs, trees, etc., into stone.
- This results in Pangaea breaking, which is another mystery to scientists as to how that happened, they just go back to millions of magical years.
- This could have also released gases from deep in the earth which contributed to vastly decreased lifespans after the flood.
- After a period of inundation, the continents lay buried under thousands of feet of hot water. The immense pressure of the water and the **frictional heat** from crustal movement created a hypretherm. The mineral rich, siliceous hot water in the hypretherm quickly fossilized all types of organic materials.

Part: Flood Covered the Whole Earth - Flood Caused by Comet Disrupting Earth's Motion - Sedna Comet - Flood Depth - Manmade Petrified Wood Quartz



If the flood was just local:

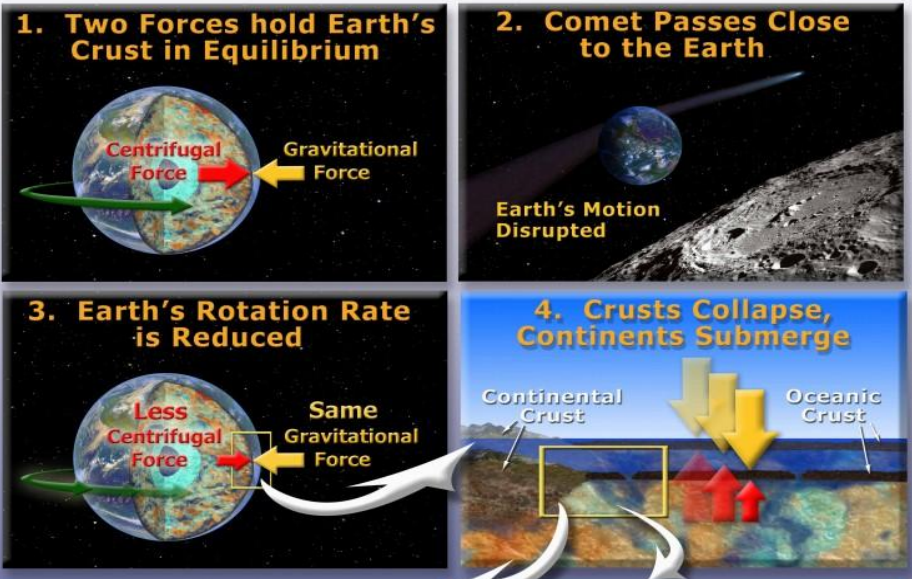
- Why didn't God just tell Noah to move?
- Why did God have to establish his covenant with Noah if he wasn't only person left?
- Why would Noah have to bring all the animals?
- How would the flood represent the Earth's baptism by immersion?
- How would subsequent local floods be in keeping with God's covenant to never flood the Earth to that level again?
- Why does geology indicate evidences of the flood worldwide?

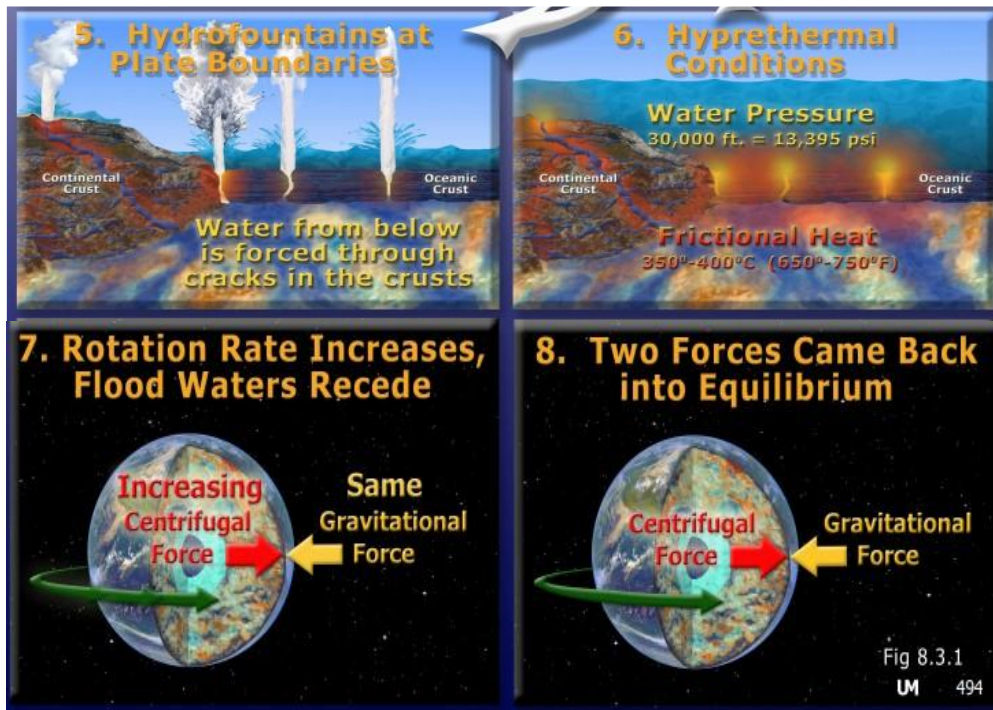
Ok, if fossils are from a massive flood, what caused the flood?

There are 200 evidences of the universal flood in UM1. Once familiar with these, it becomes overwhelmingly obvious that this wasn't a local flood.

Some evidences indicate that the flood comet may have been the "Sedna" comet.

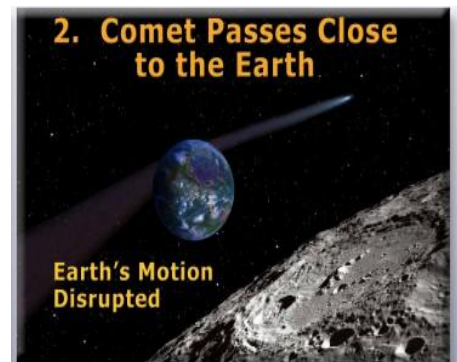
Universal Flood Mechanisms





Sedna Comet– Caused the Flood?

- In 2003 a dwarf planet Sedna was discovered in the outermost area of the Solar System.
- Sedna's diameter is between 650 miles and 1000 miles, about one-third to one-half the size of our Moon. It has an exceptionally elongated orbit (elliptical/oval shaped) of 11,400 years.
- Its closest approach to Earth happened about 4,400+/- years ago. Making Sedna the most likely candidate to have been nearby at the time of the Universal Flood.
- According to Biblical scholars, and depending on which calendar is used, the Deluge happened in 1656AM which was 2345BC (in AD 2024 that was 4369 years ago). At that precise time the orbit of the Sedna dwarf planet was at its closest approach to our Earth. Probably a lot closer than our Moon. The resulting gravitational pull caused Earth's 1,037 MPH rotation to slow, ever so slightly. It didn't take much. But it was enough to cause the super continent Pangea to sink and water to explode up everywhere through openings in the crust both on dry land and under water.
- Thanks to Hap Cluff for this research, & UM for the comet model.



How Deep a Flood Are We Talking?

- 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!
- **The scriptures say mountains were formed on day 2 of the creation. They may have gotten higher at earthquakes associated with the flood, or earthquakes associated with Christ's atonement.**



- It's popular among creation scientists to explain away the height of the mountains by saying they formed after the flood, but Dean's experiments demonstrate such does not need to be the case.
- A globe showing bumps for mountain ranges is not accurate to scale; an earth the size of a basketball would not show bumps on the surface, the mountains being so small compared to the rest of the earth.

The key is to know the **recipe** as revealed by scripture & real science!

Ryan W. Drum's Experiments – Failed.
Anne C. Sigleo's Experiments – Failed.

Universal Model Experiments – Success

“The experimental process took four years and 77 runs before being able to produce quartz crystals and minerals, including quartz fossils on demand.” P217

Used pressure estimate based on 30,000ft of water which would have covered mountains, as the Bible says.

There are also reports of petrified wood and petrified other items being made in short amounts of time in modern accounts, but these are calcification, not silicification (quartz). To understand and replicate nature's fossil record, we must be able to reproduce quartz fossils in a lab.

PS – So much for evolution being a 'historic' science where experiments aren't used. We use experiments to prove evolution is fake!

1st Ever Man-Made Petrified Wood Fossil – Via Flood Simulation (Under 3 Days)



Part: Water Volcanoes (Hydro-Fountains) - Magma the new ‘Caloric’ – Hap Cluff’s Overview of Hydroplanet Magma Pseudo-theory and Flood Mechanics - Flood Covered Whole Earth, Not Local - Where Did the Flood Water Come From? Mostly Beneath



Water Volcanos

Fig 7.211 - 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.

Fig 7.29 - 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.



Left: Mt. Pinatubo



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 19th 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

Hap Cluff's Overview of Hydroplanet, Magma Pseudotheory, & Flood Mechanics

- The Earth's crust above and below the oceans is floating on water. This is a waterplanet, there is no magma (magma is an unproven theory -UM V1 Ch5 p75).
- The deepest hole ever dug into the Earth's crust was the Kola Borehole by the Soviet Union at the border of Russia and Norway, on the Kola
- Peninsula. Drilling of a 9 inches diameter borehole began 24 May 1970 and reached a depth of 7.619 miles 19 years later in 1989. What did they find? You guessed it, water. In fact, "aquifers of water." Surface water (all oceans, lakes, & rivers) comprises 1% of all water on our planet. The remaining 99% of water is inside the Earth.
- Water is referenced 12 times in the creation of Earth as recorded in Genesis (KJV). In Abraham 14 times. And this in Exodus 20:4: "...shalt not make...graven image... or likeness of any thing...that is in the water under the earth;"
- According to Biblical scholars, and depending on which calendar is used, the Deluge happened in 1656AM which was 2345BC (in AD 2024 that was 4369 years ago). At that precise time the orbit of the Sedna dwarf planet was at its closest approach to our Earth. Probably a lot closer than our Moon. The resulting gravitational pull caused Earth's 1,037 MPH rotation to slow, ever so slightly. It didn't take much. But it was enough to cause the super continent Pangea to sink and water to explode up everywhere through openings in the crust both on dry land and under water.
- "...all the fountains of the great deep [were] broken up and the windows of heaven were opened." Genesis 7:11

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** a 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.



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.

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

Where Did the Flood Water Come From?

Water Planet Makes it Obvious

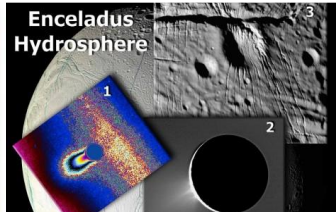
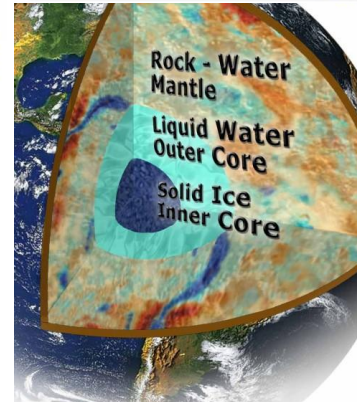
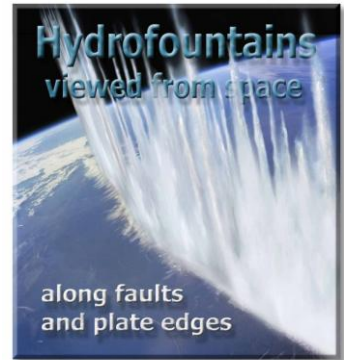
Not Just Rain!

“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 all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.” Genesis 7:11, KJV Bible

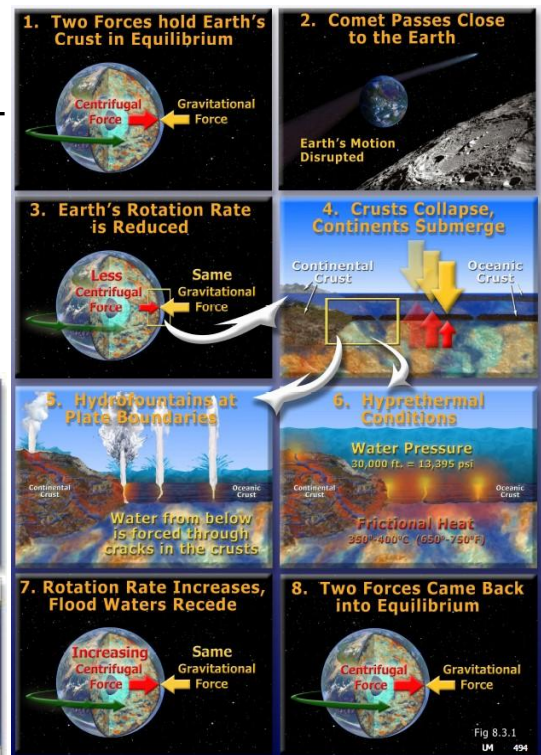
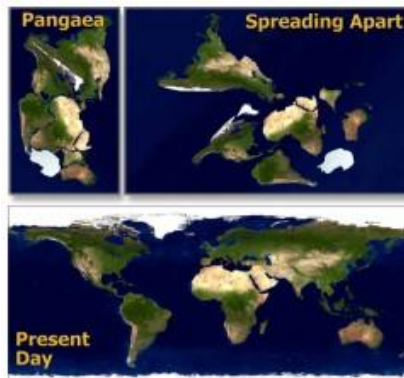
Earth as a Geode



Part: What Triggered the Fountains? Comet - Earth's Rotation Rate Reduced

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.

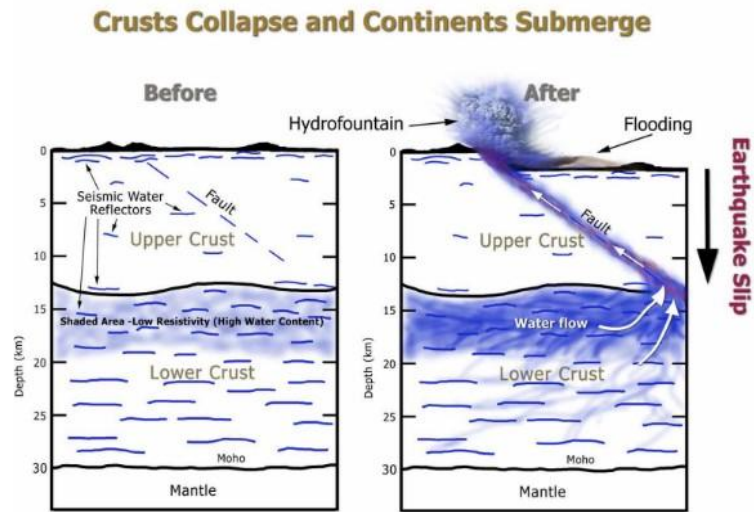
The restored axial spin increased the centrifugal forces acting on the Earth's thin crustal plate, bringing the crust back up, allowing the waters to recede.

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.

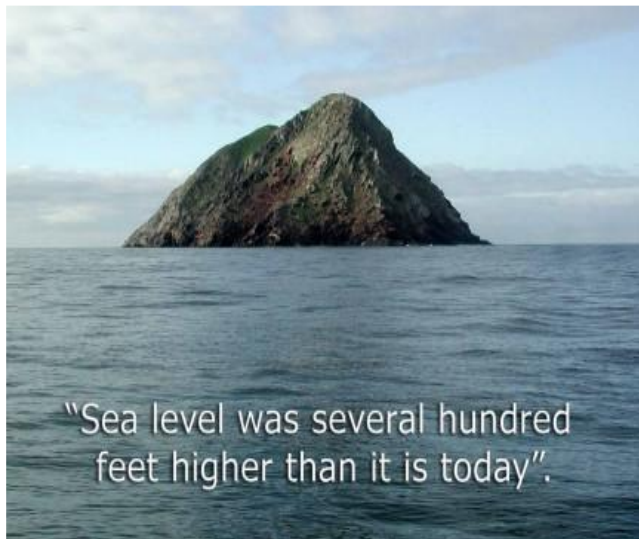
Because so much water resides in the lower crust, **only minor slippage need occur relative to the crust's total thickness** for the universal flood to occur.



Part: Scientific Admission of Major Flooding - What's That Doing Up Here? - Oceanic Limestone Mountains from Water – Oceanic Limestone Mountains - Mountains Aren't Going Up At All

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 to 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, it's likely these were a similar height during the flood.

“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



Sea Shells and Fossils on Mountain Tops



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



“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

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 113 p45

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

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 NDAA.

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

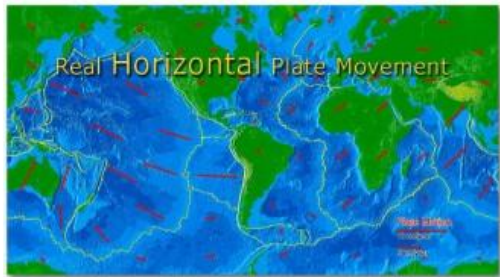


Fig 5.13.1 - World map of actual horizontal plate movement in centimeters per year. Modern technology makes it easy to measure the small horizontal movements of the plates. Courtesy of USGS.

- 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 p306

“...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, p305

Subduction Pseudotheory

“...there is no possibility of subduction”
The Origin of Mountains, C. Ollier and C. Pain, 2000, p271

Vertical Plate Movement

Where is this map?

Fig 5.13.7 - Where is the world map of vertical plate movement? A real

Part: Mars Mega-flood Admitted (Why Not Earth?) - English Channel Mega-Floods Acknowledged - Scabland Mega-flood Acknowledged - Swift Erosion of the Colorado Plateau from Flooding - Crusts Collapse, Continents Submerged – Basic Flood Conditions



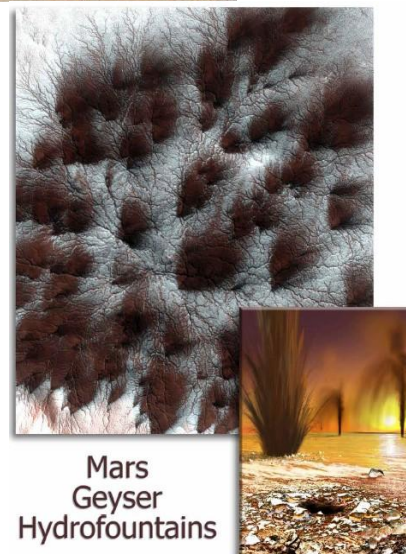
Mars Megaflood (Why Not Earth?)

The large boulders (which included 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 moved 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 there anymore, and are perhaps frozen below the dust.



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

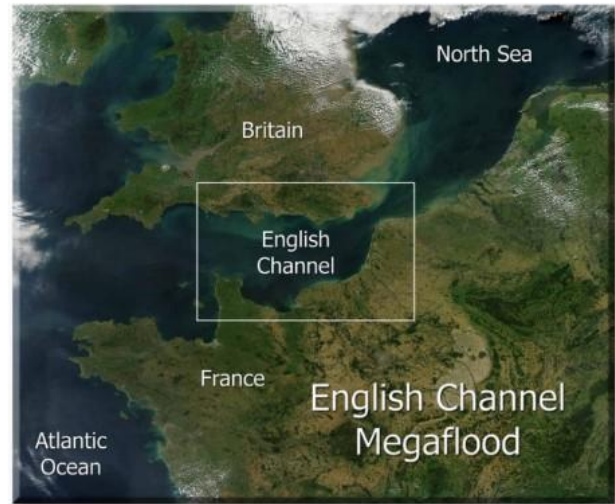


Fig 8.2.6 – Evidence of the English Channel Megaflood lies under present-day ocean waters between Britain and France. Modern science has never seen or recorded a megaflood of this magnitude, demonstrating that although geological evidence exists, the flood event was unknown to mankind. The evidence for 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



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 $1/1000^{\text{th}}$ 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 **tallest 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 $1/1000^{\text{th}}$ 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.

Part: Mass Extinction: A Single Event – Stories of Dinosaurs & Dragons - Cambrian Fossil Explosion = Mass Extinction at Flood – No Precambrian Microfossils - Fossilization Process: True vs False - Hypretherm (Hydro-Pressure-Thermal) Fossilization via Earthquake-Heated Waters – Flood Depth – Manmade Fossil via Flood Simulation

Scientists begin to understand! Flood-Based Extinction of Dinos



The Dinosaurs Died:



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.

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.

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 8.2c}

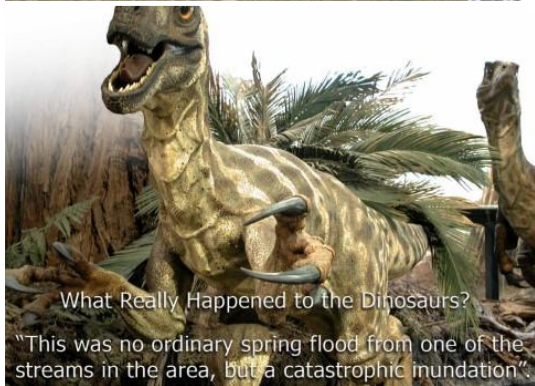
"I think paleontologists are now coming full circle and leading the way, saying that the extinction was **extremely abrupt**," Becker notes. "Life vanished quickly on the scale of geologic time, and it takes something **catastrophic to do that**." ^{Note 8.2g}

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}



"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}

"No Survivors? Then where do all the stories come from, I wonder?"

- Book of Job
- Josephus
- Alexander the Great
- Marco Polo
- The Epic of Gilgamesh
- St. George Slaying the Dragon →

Many sources affirm that dinosaurs weren't "pre-historic," and that they must have lived with humans.

UM points out that we likely overestimate how many dinosaurs there were in general, and they likely lived in groups dispersed throughout the world. Naturally they wouldn't get along well with people, and wouldn't be living near people. Their fossils would show up in different places too.



Image: Wikipedia. Saint George slaying a dragon. Depictions of this and other dinosaurs are found everywhere around the world.

Cambrian Explosion = Mass Extinction @ Flood

- “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)



Tuesday - No House

Wednesday - Finished House



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

No Precambrian Micro-Fossils, Wrong Life Origin

- **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.
- “**No well preserved microfossils** 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)

The reality? The Cambrian Explosion was Noah’s flood. Before that there were essentially no fossils because the flood was a unique fossil-forming condition. There are also not fossils forming these days since the conditions aren’t being met – most bones and trees etc. just deteriorate. Most fossils are quartz-based, and though some calcification occurs to preserve things today, we don’t see quartz creation (SiO₂) occurring to make traditional fossils. At least 95% of all fossils are quartz-based, pointing us to the high pressure watery environment of the flood for their creation, which has not been seen in modern times.

The Dinesaurs Died:



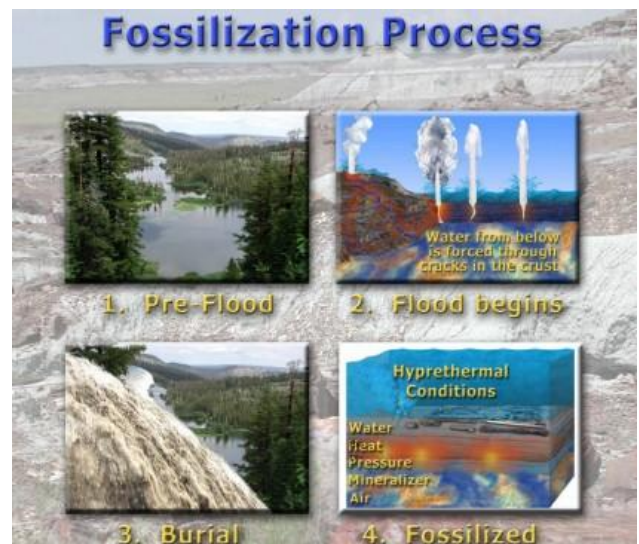
Fake Fossilization Theory

- Basic burial doesn't have enough pressure heat and fluid to turn a bone into a rock.
- Conditions during Noah's flood made the fossils.



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!

- If animals died and were buried in mud, they wouldn't fossilize.
- They would be scavenged.
- They would rot & disintegrate. Even trees buried in the Mt. Saint Helens mudflow didn't last long, as we will discuss later.
- Today there are no in-process quartz-based fossils because the conditions aren't right. The conditions were met only in the hot high-pressure flood.



Water Heat From Earthquakes, Not Magma, Making Fossil Conditions



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

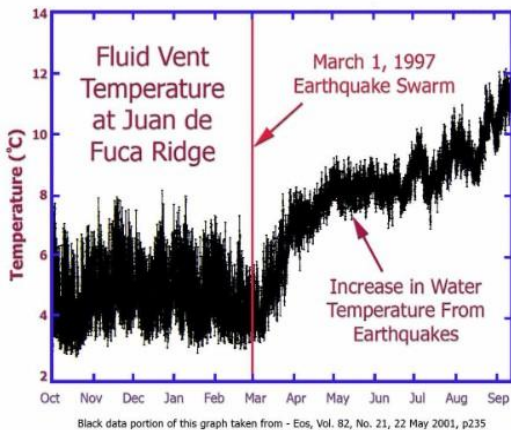
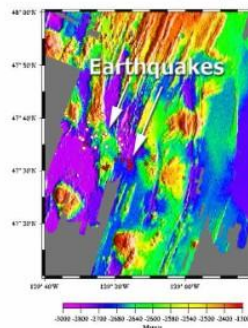


Fig 8.3.10 - The graph at left represents the earthquake-induced increase in fluid vent temperature of the Juan de Fuca Ridge off the NW USA coast. The location of the earthquakes is identified by red dots at right. This was the first time researchers recognized that an earthquake swarm was responsible 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



“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 8.3e

How Deep a Flood Are We Talking?

- 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!**
- **The scriptures say mountains were formed on day 2 of the creation. They may have gotten higher at earthquakes associated with the flood, or earthquakes associated with Christ's atonement.**



- **It's popular among creation scientists to explain away the height of the mountains by saying they formed after the flood, but Dean's experiments demonstrate such does not need to be the case.**
- **A globe showing bumps for mountain ranges is not accurate to scale; an earth the size of a basketball would not show bumps on the surface, the mountains being so small compared to the rest of the earth.**

The key is to know the **recipe** as revealed by scripture & real science!

Ryan W. Drum's Experiments – Failed.
Anne C. Sigleo's Experiments – Failed.

Universal Model Experiments – Success

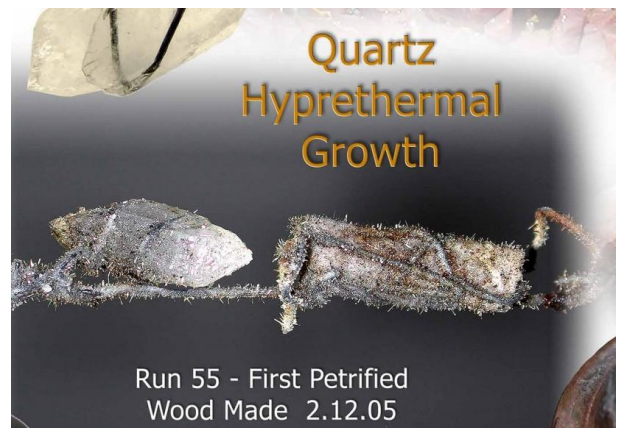
“The experimental process took four years and 77 runs before being able to produce quartz crystals and minerals, including quartz fossils on demand.” P217

Used pressure estimate based on 30,000ft of water which would have covered mountains, as the Bible says.

There are also reports of petrified wood and petrified other items being made in short amounts of time in modern accounts, but these are calcification, not silicification (quartz). To understand and replicate nature's fossil record, we must be able to reproduce quartz fossils in a lab.

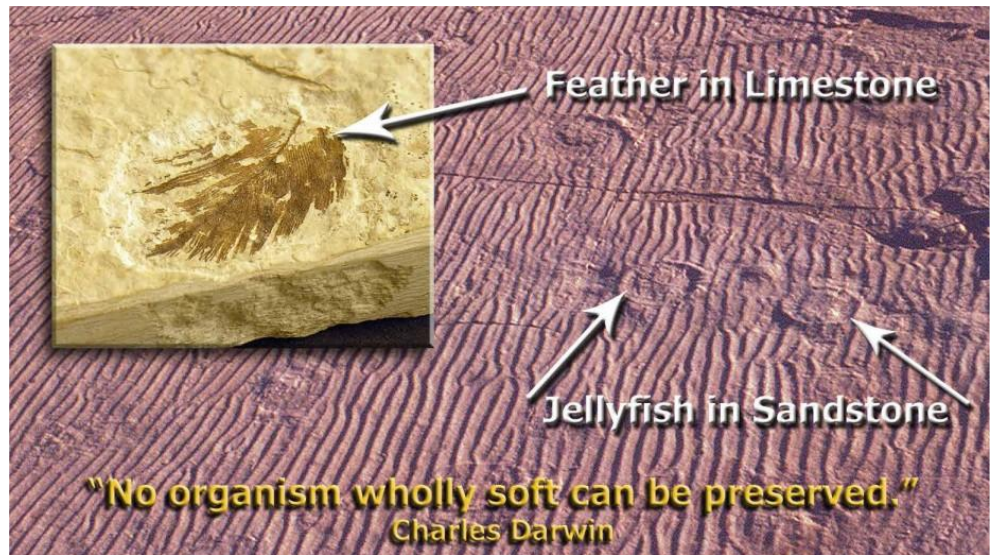
PS – So much for evolution being a 'historic' science where experiments aren't used. We use experiments to prove evolution is fake!

1st Ever Man-Made Petrified Wood Fossil – Via Flood Simulation (Under 3 Days)



Part: Soft Tissue Preservation Explained by Flood

Soft Organisms Fossilized



- These sands & organisms were pressure cooked and mineralized in the waters of the flood.
- Modern science can't explain fossilization of soft tissue. This petrification was rapid, not a slow leeching of uniform processes. It was catastrophic.
- A similar environment for petrification was recreated in the autoclave used to make petrified wood and geodes as demonstrated in the Universal Model textbooks.

Petrified Dinosaur Eggs



Soft tissue won't wait millions of years!

Thousands of fossilized dinosaur eggs are found all over the globe.

(Hint: the flood was everywhere)

“Often, the water and sediment layers at the **bottom** of the hole are **anoxic**, or void of oxygen, allowing for the **complete preservation** of organisms that sink into them. The environment **closely resembles the beginnings of the process that forms natural fossils**. For a preserved plant or animal to become **stone**, a **unique recipe** of water, temperature, pressure, and minerals must envelope the organisms. This **[fossilization] is not happening in blue holes today [, preservation is].**” P195



Dinosaur Eggs

“The eggs were smothered by a flood”



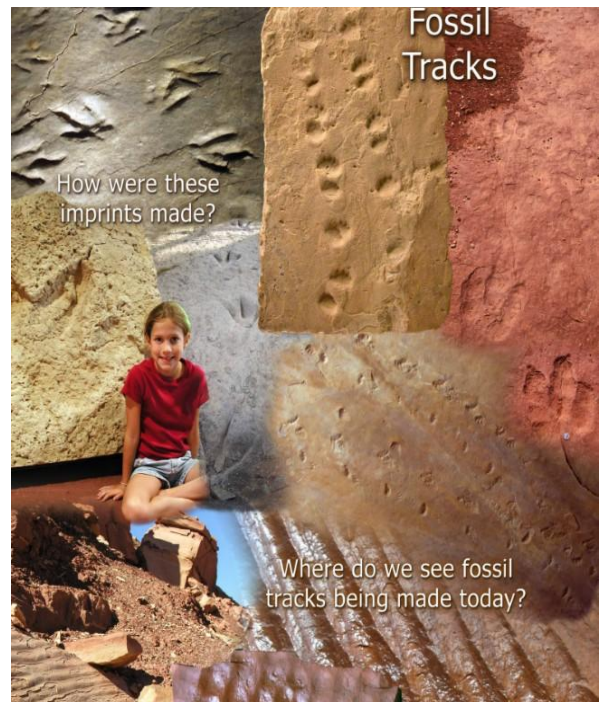
Fig 11.5.4 – How were dinosaurs and their eggs from around the world turned into stone by a single event, perhaps impact or volcanic eruption? Simple questions like this can be answered with the JM Fossil Model. The delicate egg-turned-fossil is an ideal example of how fossilization requires the UF Hypretherm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

Fossil Footprint Mystery

- Clay doesn't harden into rock, when wet, it reverts...
- Not happening anywhere today...

SOLVED:

- Only in **hyprethermal** conditions do tracks fossilize!
- Occasionally, as the sand spewed onto the surface, **passing animals, attempting to escape** the rising waters, walked across the soft sand and clay, leaving behind their tracks to be preserved by rising hyprethermal waters.



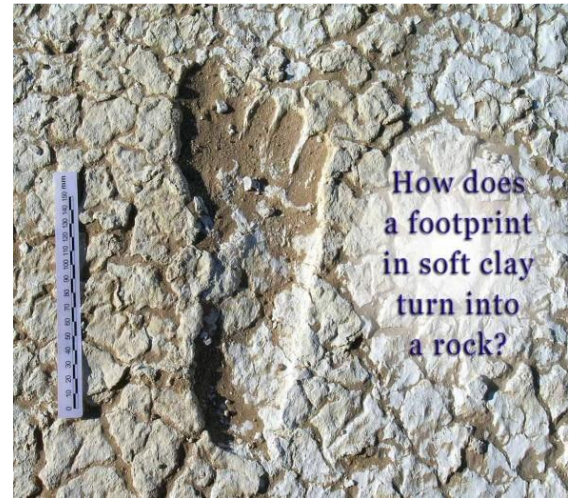
Human Footprint Fossils

Oops! Looks like fossils don't take millions of years to form...

PS - Wet clay does not just 'dry out' and turn into a rock, no matter how long ...

269 footprints found in **Mexico** in 2005:
"About 60% of them were indisputably human".
Carbon dated to 38,000 years.
Oops... an argon dating / paleomagnetic dating showed them 1.26-1.47 million years old.
Oops... Didn't match the 11,000 year ago human arrival to America's theory.

100's recently found in **Australia**, few thousand years old.



Worldwide Soft Tissue Fossils

- There are human prints along side dinosaur prints. Dinos and humans likely didn't live too close to each other typically, but running to higher ground in a catastrophic event could have brought them closer together.
- Some have planted fake human fossils, and many past finds were not well documented.
- But we have several well documented finds of human fossils with dinosaur fossils in the last decade. Museums won't show "pre-historic" and modern life together in displays, despite fossils of both kind being found together.
- Mexico: Two different teams of scientists using two different dating methods dated 269 fossil footprints southeast of Mexico City in 2005. About 60% of them were indisputably human, they said, ranging from children's prints to adults'. It took Gonzalez's team nearly two years to date the material. The key date came from shells in sediments just above the layer of ash, which the team carbon-dated to 38,000 years ago. The ages of sand grains baked into the ash confirmed the results. "The finding promised to shatter the conventional view that humans arrived in the Americas via Beringia around 11,000 years ago.
- Australia: Hundreds of these human footprints were recently found in Australia and are thought to be only thousands of years old. How did they turn into a rock? Wet clay does not just 'dry out' and turn into a rock, no matter how long ago the footprints were made. When the clay gets wet again, it softens and the footprint would be worn away by weather and no longer exist. Fossils like these footprints can only be understood when we know the origin of sedimentary formations.

Part: Mt. Saint Helens Eruption: Not Making Fossils, Unlike Flooded Yellowstone
– Rapid Recent Flood Conditions for Yellowstone – Other Recent Uneroded Fossils
That Can't Be Millions of Years Old

Mt. St. Helens: Not Making Fossils
No Flood Conditions, & Time Decays

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 to the Yellowstone where fossils were made. The difference? Yellowstone was made during the flood, hyperthermal conditions were met, fossils were formed.

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?



Fossils Formed Quickly & Recently in Special Flood Conditions: Yellowstone etc.

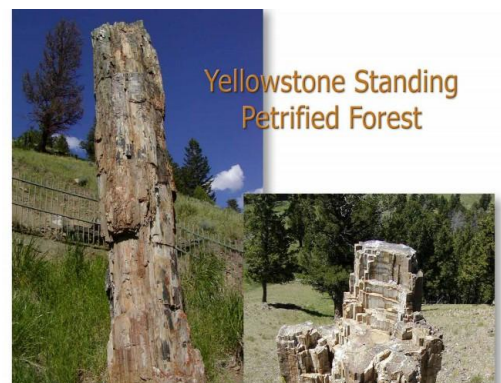
Could rains, mudflow & volcanic ash have made the fossils? No.

What if we wait millions of years? No.

- These elements cause immediate decay, nothing would be there to fossilize millions of years later.
- Catastrophic events like volcanism make all trees fall, so why are some petrified trees standing?
- These can't petrify for many reasons, such as rapid decay, and insufficient water and pressure to turn wood and bone into rock.
- Multi-colored sediment around fossils only comes from biological sediment of hydrofountains.
- Yellowstone's fossils were from the flood hypertherm. This is why we have fossils from Yellowstone, but not from the eruption of Mt. Saint Helens.

Investigators resisted flood or mud burial explanations because **theories involving great flooding** and mudflow were **not popular** in geology.

They don't want to admit lots of water going on in fossilization, that sounds too much like what *Christian scientists have always been saying*, that the flood of Noah made the fossils.



Petrified Wood: The Most Abundant Fossil: The Key to Fossilization

1. “the **amount of ash needed to bury** an entire forest with air borne ash has never been observed”
2. “**falling ash would have preserved much of the entire tree**” and we don’t see that; indeed, it is reported that “lack of preserved cones seem difficult to explain in many instances”
3. “groundwater, including most volcanic water, **does not contain enough dissolved silica** to account for quartz formation” [and 99% of fossils are quartz]
4. “there is **not enough pressure** created in ash burial to activate quartz crystallization”
5. “there is **not enough heat** to drive the mineralization process of turning wood into quartz”
6. “the ash-covered wood was probably **not** in an **anoxic** environment so the wood **would have decomposed**”
7. Is most places PW is found like the Eastern US, there are “**few if any volcanoes**, therefore volcanic eruptions cannot account for the origin of PW.” P202



There should be evidence of **partially fossilized** trees if trees really have been around for millions of years...However, such ‘**in-process**’ stands of trees **do not exist** – anywhere.

Polished
Quartz



Petrified
Wood



Front



Back

This polished specimen includes BOTH quartz AND petrified wood because they formed at same time, in the Universal Flood Hypretherm.

Groundwater Leeching Couldn't Make This

- This petrified wood fossil has outer bark which is intact in its “original color and soft texture while the lighter inner rings are solid quartz.”
- There is no known groundwater leaching process that can create this type of rock.



The area surrounding the Grand Canyon has over 200 uranium ‘pipes’ or hydrofountains. Bacteria from deep in the earth shot up when the fountains of the deep opened during the flood.

This wood was exposed to the same ores as we find deep in the earth. The bottom came out through hydrofountains in the flood.

- Why would these trees (not stone) have the same minerals in their fossilized form as their nearby “metamorphic” neighbors?
- These petrified wood fossils obviously aren’t metamorphic rock as mainstream science claims. Both their nearby “metamorphic” neighbors and these PW fossils were made in the flood.

Petrified Wormwood

The boreholes are filled with the same minerals present on the outside of this specimen; minerals present in other nearby rocks that are thought to be formed by other processes.



Are these petrified wood fossils millions of years old?

- Notice the nearby uneroded green clay which would have been washed away if it were there for millions of years.
- Parts of these trees are clustered near together, indicating being unremoved since they were fossilized.



Fossil Erosion

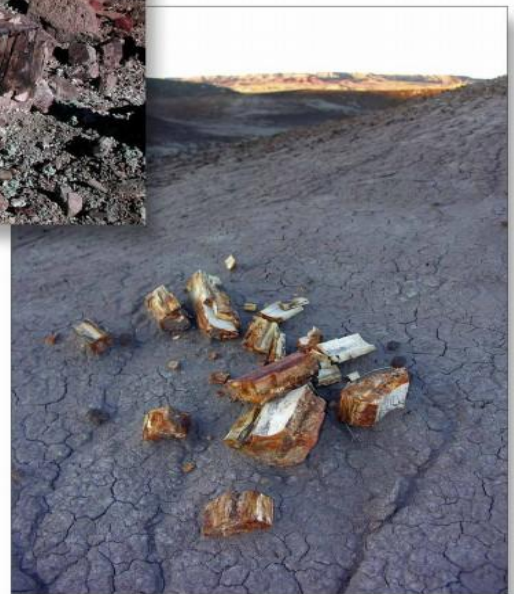


Fig 11.3.6 – Here are two typical examples of petrified wood from different locations on the Colorado Plateau. Above, the green clay shows little evidence of erosion spanning millions of years. The clay washes away easily even during the lightest rain. To the right, the broken fossils are still clustered together, relatively unremoved since their formation, indicating an age far younger than modern science assumes.

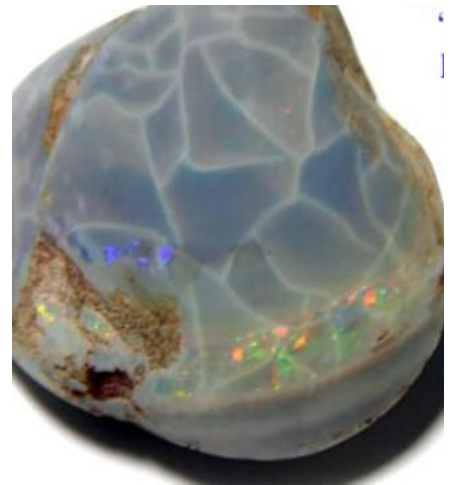
These fossils are too ‘fresh’ to justify erosion over millions of years.

The arid desert environment where these fossils lie sees little rain, but **millions of years** would have completely wiped out the clay hills, which today change noticeably after each rainstorm. The aggregation and condition of the petrified wood fossils are simply too ‘fresh’ to justify erosion over millions of years



Opal Clam Fossil: No Erosion, Not Old

- “**Encrustation or boring by organisms, abrasion, and corrosion of the outer surfaces are not visible in any of the shells studied.** This type of preservation indicates that the shells **must have been buried rapidly after having sunk to the sea floor after minimal transportation.**” (Reworked ammonoids and their taphonomic implications in the Upper Cretaceous of northwestern Hokkaido, Japan, Ryoji Wani, Cretaceous Research, 22, 2002, p616)
- “...mass extinction, rapid burial, and fossilization of the organisms are all related. This idea is opposite that of the typical fossilization process described by modern science.” P197



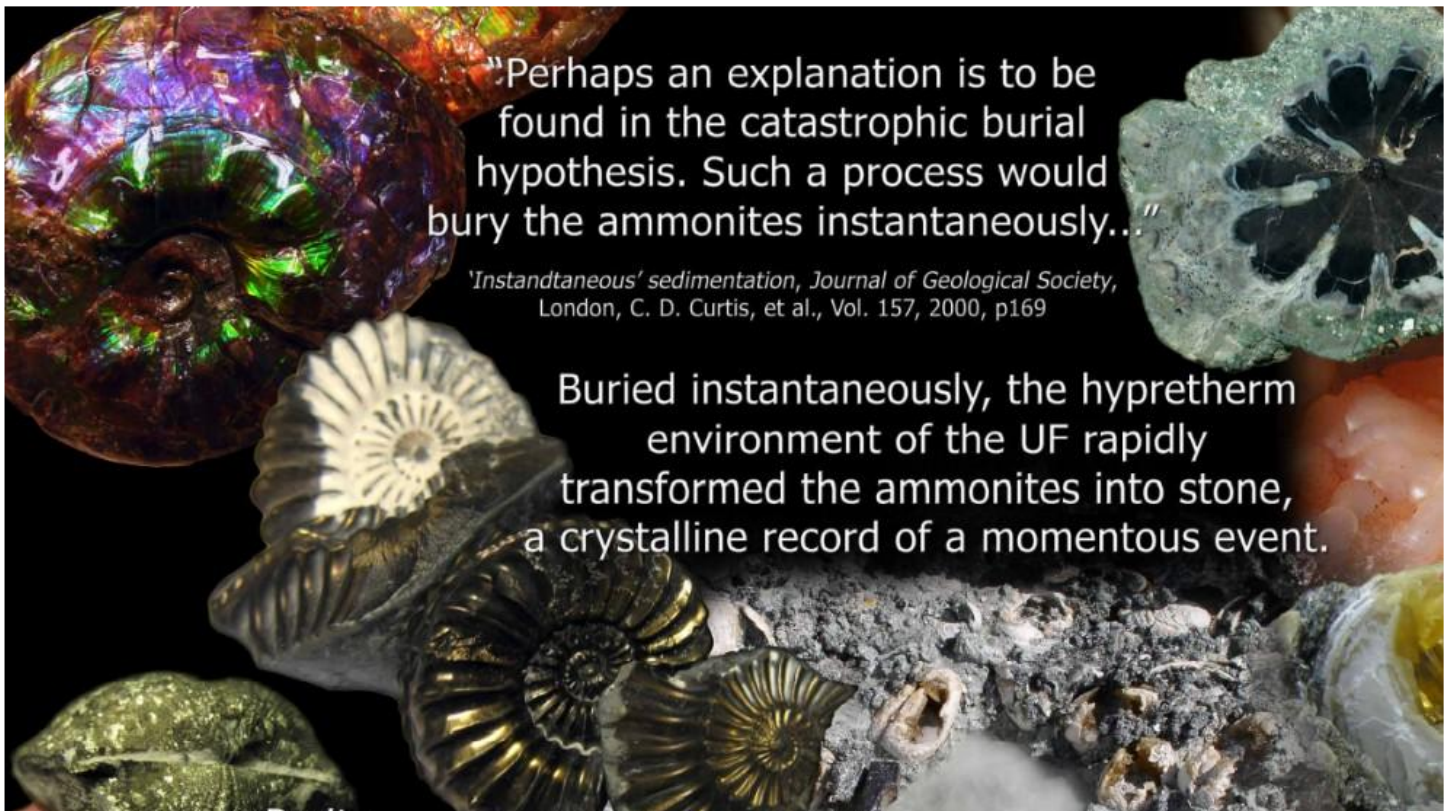
No Erosion, Perfect Preservation

There are many “ammonite specimens preserved, uncrushed, in mudstone” which researchers describe as “**Instantaneous sedimentation**” with “**soft parts preserved**” from “**mass mortality**” [as opposed to **dying over geologic time**]. (An ammonite fossil is a group of extinct marine mollusk animals) UM points out that in the ammonite burial fossils, there is “**no evidence that scavenging animals were present probably due to “physically unresponsive” bottom waters.** The anoxic “**soupy**” water described by the researchers fits the UF Hypretherm model perfectly.” P197-8

Researchers suggested a “**catastrophic burial hypothesis**. Such a process would bury the ammonites **instantaneously.**” P198

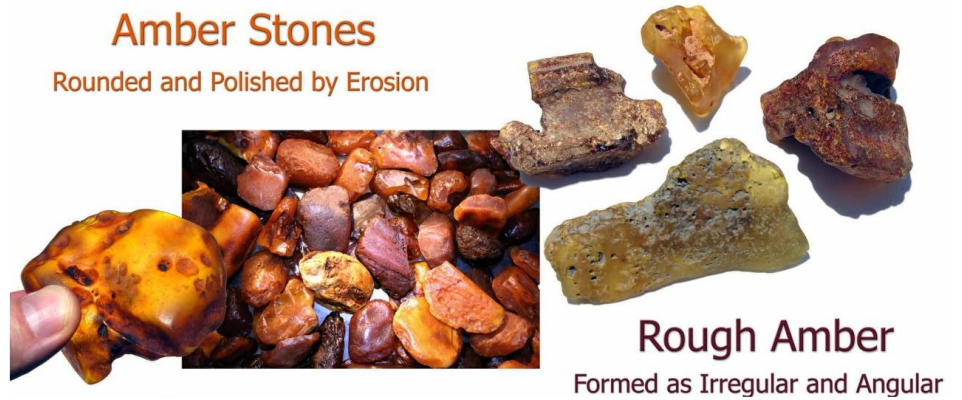
“Researchers are **finally beginning to realize** that the calcite fossil preservation event was a “**single**” geochemical “**precipitation**” process involving microbial bacteria!”

Another scientist is quoted saying that **precipitation is the “single” process** for these early cements. p198



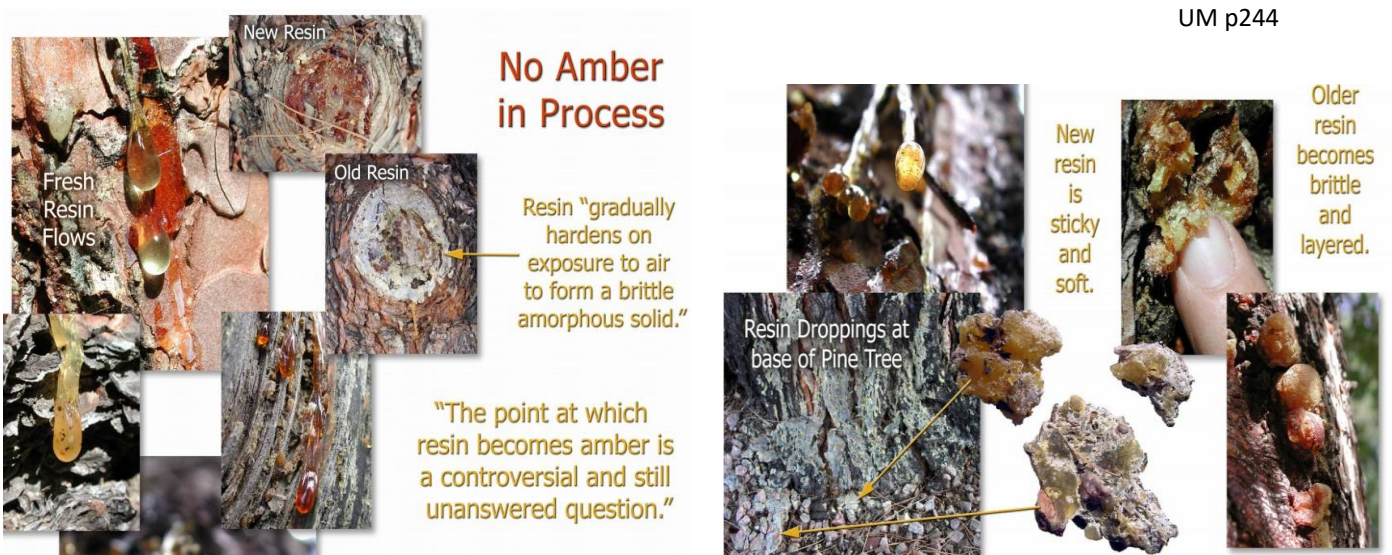
Part: Amber Fossils Formed in Flood – Shark Teeth Fossils Formed in Flood

Not eroded from forests in rivers as the Amber Theory states!



“Fig 11.6.5 – Amber Stones and Rough Amber both demonstrate that the modern science Amber Theory is incorrect. **Rough** amber comes **from mine deposits** and illustrates **what this soft mineral looked like when it was buried—both irregular and angular shaped**. However, when eroded from these buried deposits the amber quickly **becomes rounded and polished through erosion like Amber Stones found in the Baltic Sea**. Therefore, the original irregular and angular pieces of **amber deposited in mines today could not have eroded from forests in rivers as the Amber Theory states.**”

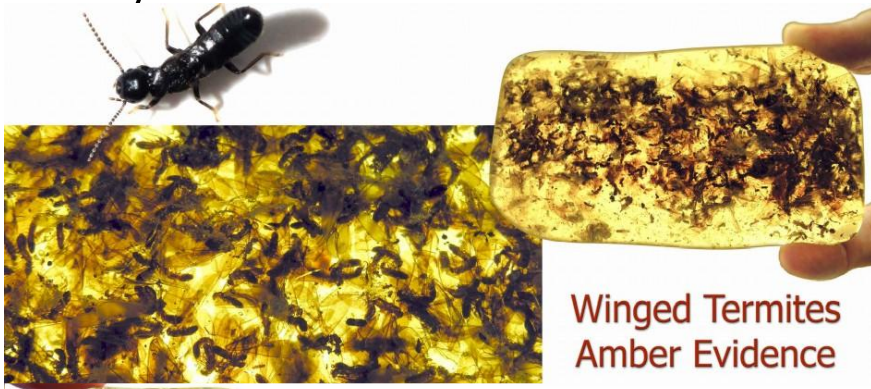
Amber fossilization isn't happening today, it too required the unique flood hypretherm conditions for fossilization.



What is the history of amber fossilization?

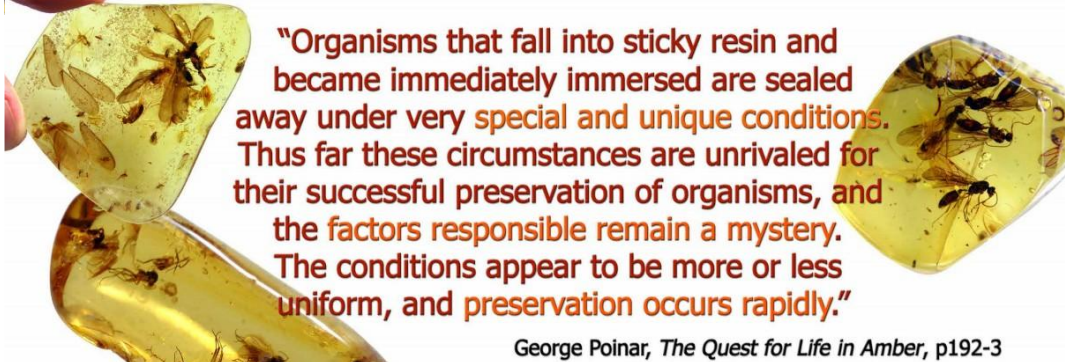
- Trees were ripped up in the flood, causing mass resin flow.
- Bugs are resistant to the resin, avoiding it
- Some trees floated, bugs landed on them in droves, some getting stuck.
- If ancient beaches existed where amber is found, as they say, the amber would be worn, not smooth.
- Researchers are puzzled: how does amber have fish eggs in it since the resin came from trees on land? Answer: the trees were inundated.
- Amber rock isn't forming today because there's no hypretherm.
- This water filled urchin fossil demonstrates it became a fossil in a watery condition.
- It didn't have sediment leaking into it filling it in over millions of years. It wasn't made in mud.
- Yet scientists are trained that fossilization occurs as water leaves the bones. The opposite is true. Water is the 1st & key element for fossilization.

Why Swarm Toxic Resin?



Winged Termites
Amber Evidence

Termites leave the nest in large swarms after the first good soaking rain of the rainy season.



"Organisms that fall into sticky resin and became immediately immersed are sealed away under very special and unique conditions. Thus far these circumstances are unrivaled for their successful preservation of organisms, and the factors responsible remain a mystery. The conditions appear to be more or less uniform, and preservation occurs rapidly."

George Poinar, *The Quest for Life in Amber*, p192-3

During the flood swarms landed on the only refuge not in water: resin covered trees.

Why are marine organisms by trees? Unique water environment for fossilization confirmed.

Fish and frog eggs trapped in the resin of tree sap becoming amber stone doesn't happen everyday.

This is another sign of the unique worldwide flood which made these stones.

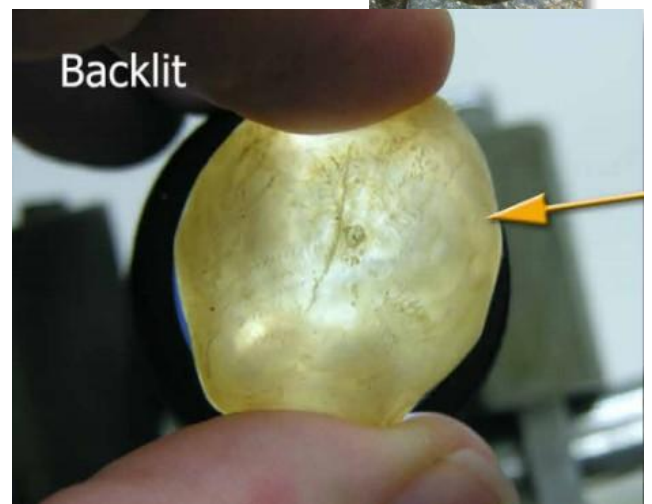


It's a Water Environment for Fossilization, After All



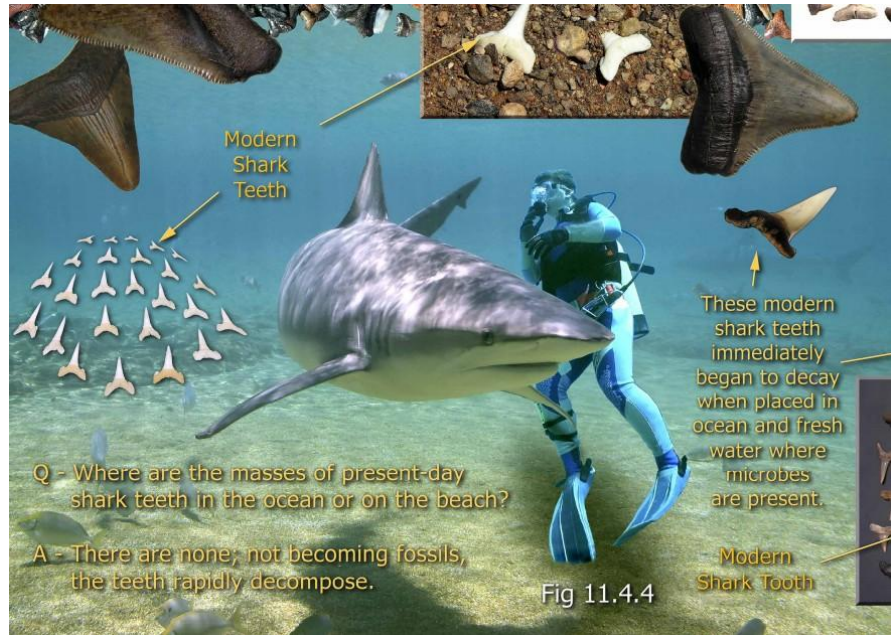
Liquid water pockets in these rocks (enhydros) attest to the watery environment of their fossilization.

Heart-Urchin Enhydro Fossil



Shark Tooth Fossils

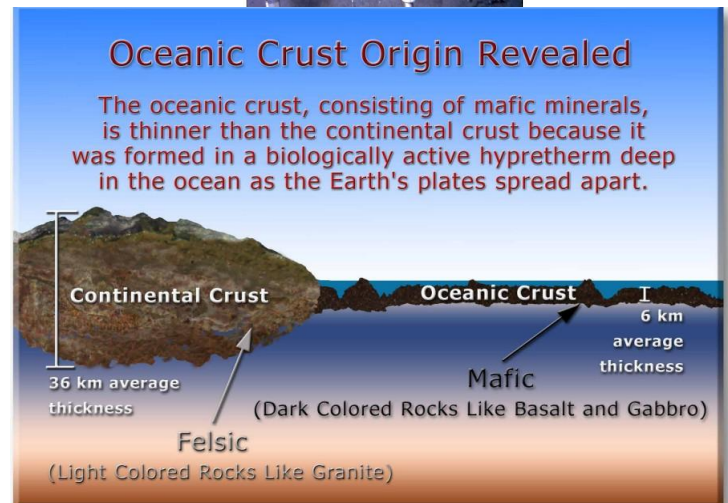
- Where are the masses of present-day shark teeth in today's oceans and beaches? There are none. Non-fossil teeth rapidly decompose by microbes.
- These non-polished unmoved fossil shark teeth weren't eroded by ancient beaches. Rather, they've remained in place since their creation in the flood.



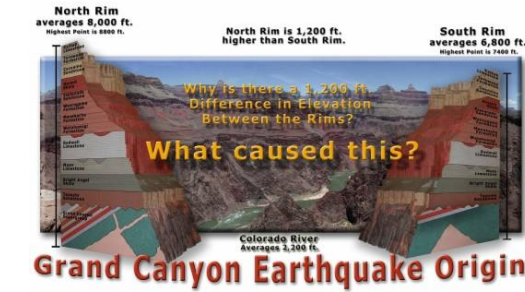
Part: Oceanic & Continental Crusts Not From Magma - Grand Canyon's Earthquake Origin - Waimea Canyon, the "Grand Canyon of the Pacific" Also Made by Earthquake - Grand Canyon Not Eroded by Typical Water

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



8.5.13 - The Grand Canyon Earthquake Origin diagram illustrates the 1,200-foot difference in the two rims of the world's most famous canyon. Geologists have apparently envisioned the physical evidence of the Grand Canyon's origin. They have never seen an earthquake shift anywhere near the size of the shift produced by the Grand Canyon Earthquake. www.usgs.gov/canycanorigin/origin.html



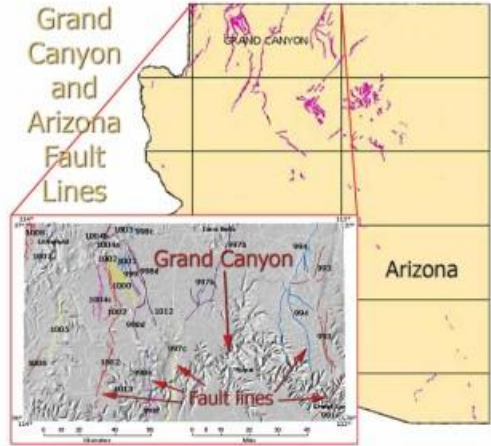
Seismicity of Arizona 1990-2001



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!

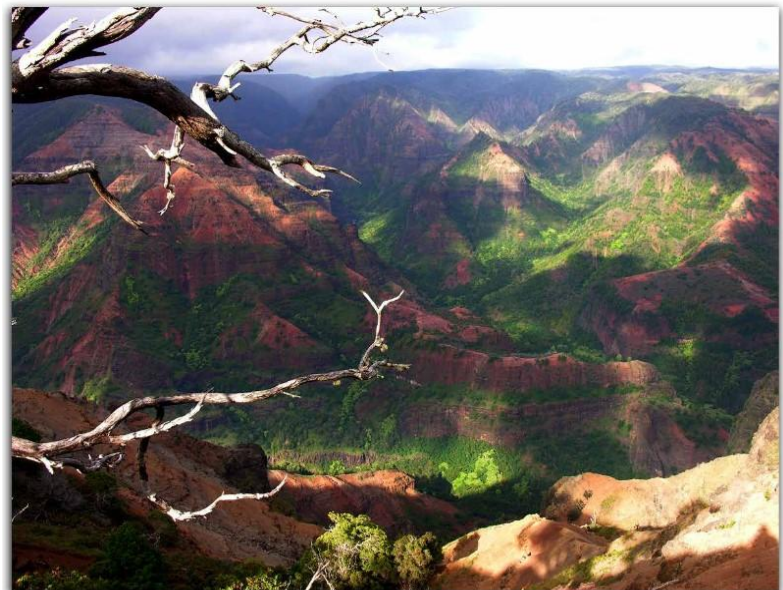


Waimea Canyon, the "Grand Canyon of the Pacific" Also Made by Earthquake

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 typical water, or it would look like the lower portion of this sandstone at Lake Powell:

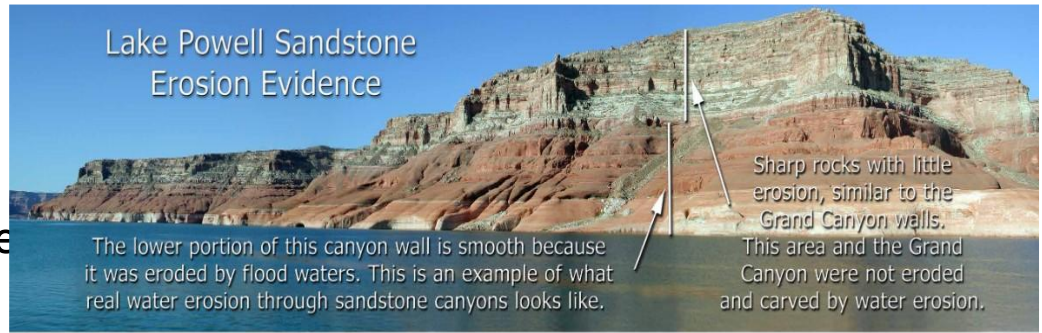


Fig 8.3.15 – The mountains surrounding Lake Powell on the Arizona/Utah border show a clear distinction between layers exposed to heavy erosion and layers showing almost no erosion. The smoothed and well worn lower areas are strong evidence of a megaflood in this area. It would have been similar to the 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.

Part: Geyser Hydrofountains: Quartz vs Geyserite - Fluidization: Water from Below - Rock Pillar Formation - Rock Pipes Found Worldwide - Pedestals & Fountain Openings

Geyser Hydrofountains

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 Water From Below Forced Up

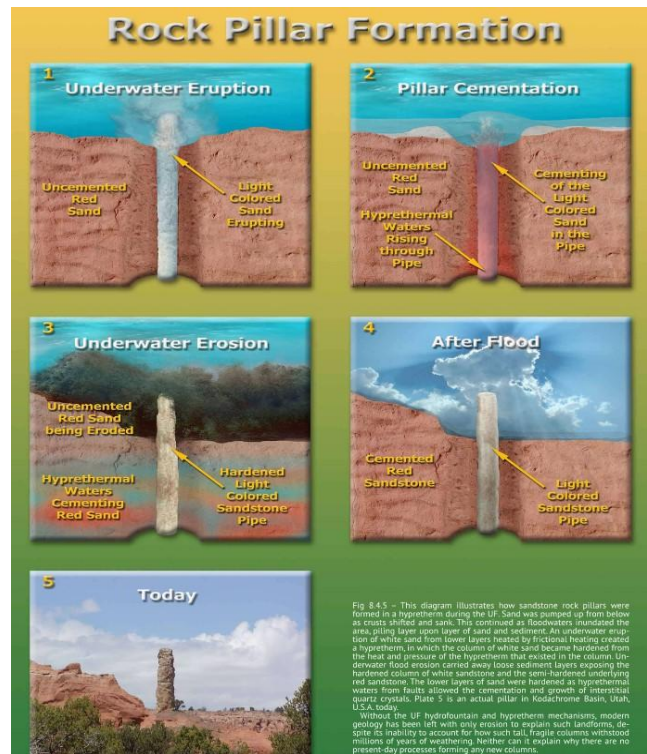
1. Global hyperthermal conditions on the Earth’s surface
2. Massive worldwide bacterial and algal blooms
3. Unprecedented global landform creation, including sand and rock formations, and mountain building
4. Massive, global ore and fossil fuel creation and deposition
5. Worldwide, short-time-period 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 hypertherm, in which the column of white sand became hardened from the heat and pressure of the hypertherm 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 hyperthermal 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 hypretherm 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.

The Pedestal Evidence: Fountain Openings

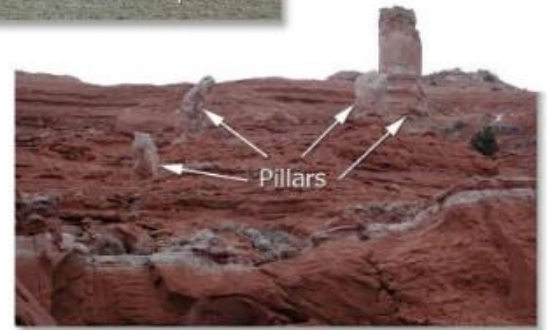
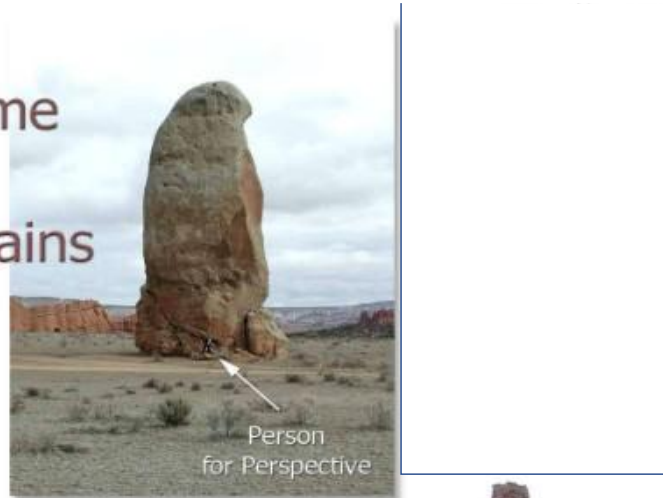


Fig 8.6.7 – The Pedestal Mystery of the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory chapter becomes the Pedestal Formation evidence of the UF because of their hydrofountain origin. The Hypretherm explains how hardened pedestals and pillars are formed as high temperature silica and calcite rich waters seeped up through sediment under high pressure, forming the ubiquitous pedestals. Hydrofountains created the vertical structures above, some of which show a hardened crust on the top, indicating that they are of recent formation without much erosion. Some pillars even exhibit open fountainheads, clearly establishing that they are Hydrofountains. The curious absence of erosional debris beneath the pillars is indicative of the scouring action of water after they were formed, and also their youthful age, being only several thousand years old. Clockwise from upper left, these pedestals are in Cappadocia Turkey, Balanced Rock, Utah, Nambung Australia, Grand Canyon area (2 images) and a tall pillar from Kodachrome Basin, Utah.

Part: Kodachrome Fossil Hydrofountains - Mudfountains a "Worldwide Phenomenon" - Mudfountains of Colorado Plateau, Indonesia, etc. - The Badlands Mudfountain - Artists Pallet Hydrofountain - Many Dikes are Hydrorock Fountains

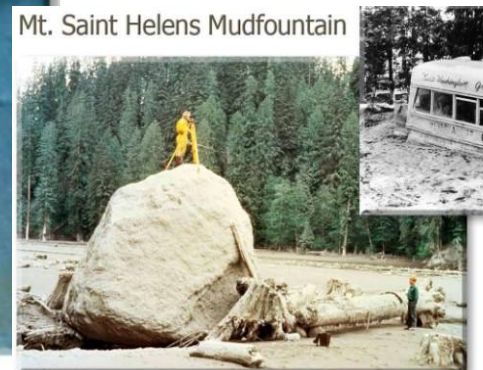
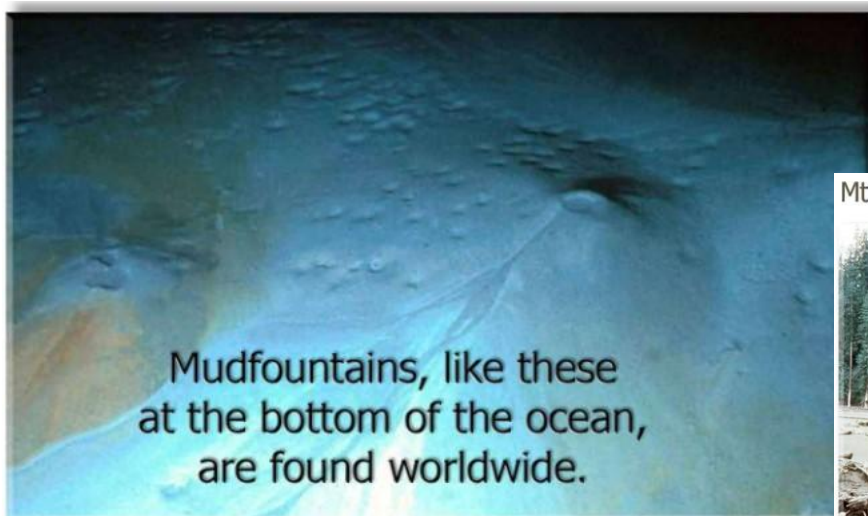
- These are examples of how sandstone across the entire Colorado Plateau was cemented.
- Conduits that brought frictionally heated water from below while the Earth was being covered with Flood waters.
- Rock formed of a sandstone is whiter than the surrounding rock.

Kodachrome Fossil Hydrofountains



Mudfountains Are a "WorldWide Phenomenon"

This is where sediment on the continents is from.



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.

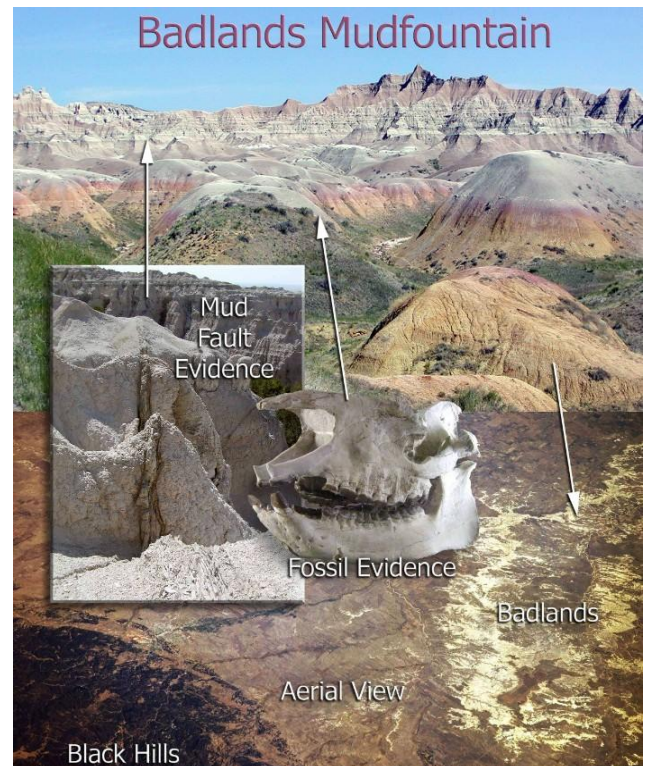


The Badlands Mud Evidence

- 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.



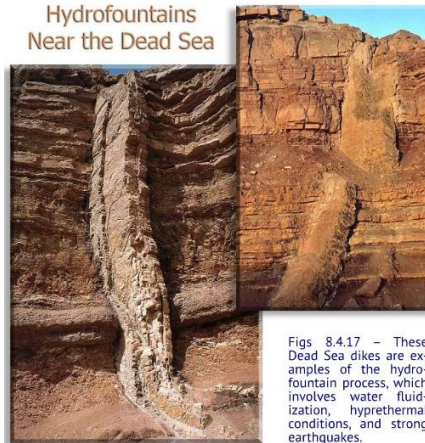
Artists Palette Hydrofountain

Many Dikes are Hydrorock Fountains

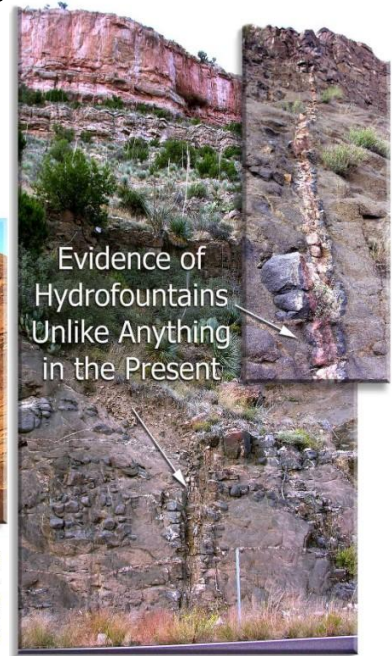
Evidence of dikes not being from molten rock:

“**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

Igneous melted rock would have melted the surrounding walls.



Melted rock doesn't look like dikes.



Part: Rocks Spewed Up: Capital Reef Basalt - Hyprethermal Sedimentation, Not Erosion – Missing Sediment Sizes Disproves All Sediment Being From Erosion - Double Terminated Quartz Formed Suspended in Solution - Death Valley Sand Dune & Clay from Hydrofountains, Not Erosion - Colored Clays from Beneath, Not Erosion - Origin of Sandstone: Not Erosion, No Fossils, Just Hypretherm

Rocks Spewed Up in Flood

“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.

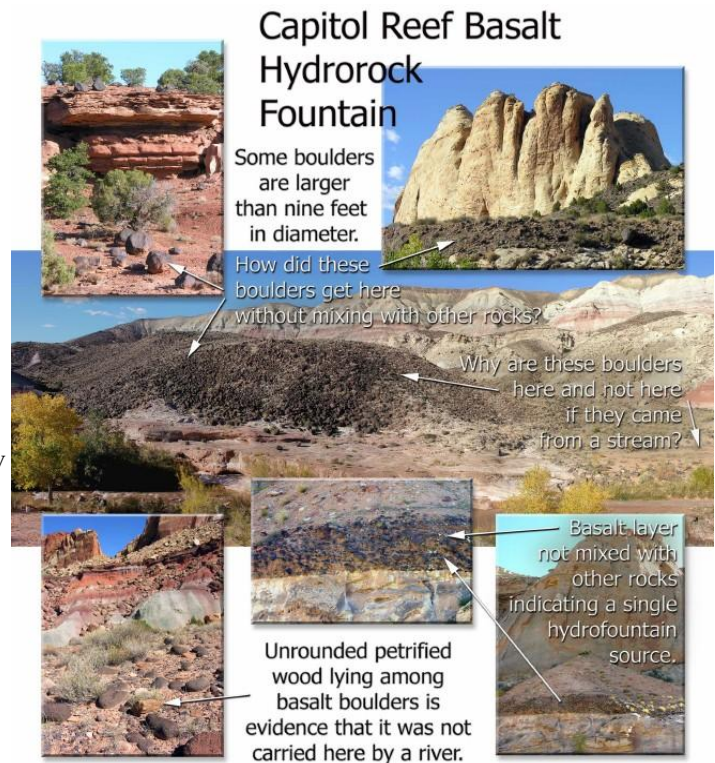


Fig 8.4.21 - These basalt boulders are "strikingly out of place" as researchers have indicated. Although ice-age glaciers were once used to explain their out of place location and origin, this theory no longer explains the boulder's lack of erosion and their location on the tops of hills and not being 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 is drifts down, being shaped by the influence of active water movement.

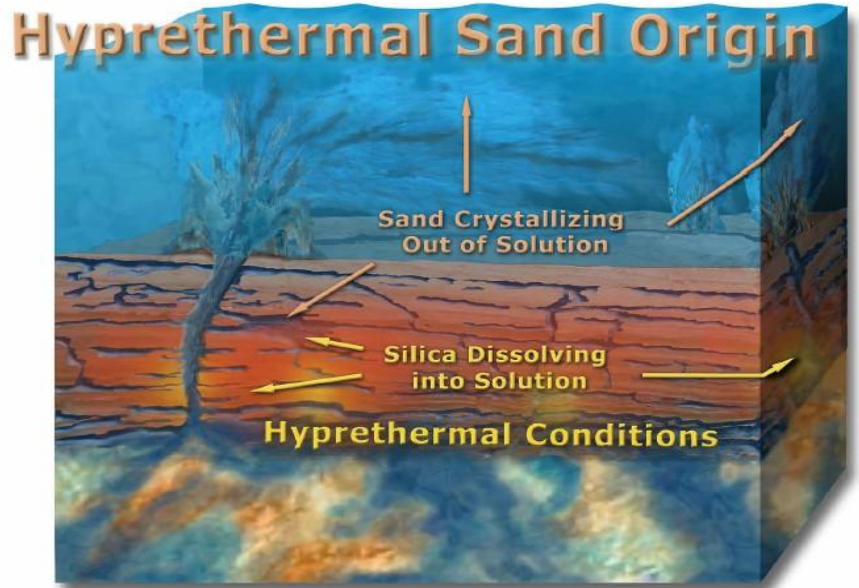


Fig 8.5.2 – This diagram depicts the Hyprethermal Sand Origin, which is the origin of much of the Earth's sand. During the UF, the entire surface of the Earth was covered with water heated by frictional earthquake heating; areas on or within the crust of sufficiently high heat and pressure experienced hyprethermal conditions. Dissolved preexisting silica from quartz-based rocks provided the material required to start the crystallization process of silica sediment. Some of the sediment formed in the water above the crust and fell to the ocean floor of the Flood, whereas the quartz sand crystallized beneath the surface and was ejected through hydrofountains over vast areas, such as the Badlands in South Dakota, USA.

Sediment from Flood Hypretherm Not Just Erosion: "Missing" Sediment Sizes

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

"In addition to the weathering process, some clay minerals are formed through hydrothermal activity." Note 8.51

Fig 6.10.5 – This Sediment Size Table has been adapted from the Wentworth Scale and includes Universal Model related comments. The table illustrates the different size categories of sediments and identifies two missing segments that are not accounted for by modern geology. We identify these segments as Missing Pebbles and Missing Sand. They are missing from observed river and aeolian sediment deposits. This mystery must be accounted for by any geological model that is to be held as scientific truth.

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 Sediment
16-32 mm	.63-1.26 in	Coarse Gravel	
8-16 mm	.31-.63 in	Medium Gravel	Missing Pebbles (1-8 mm)
4-8 mm	.157-.31 in	Pebble	
2-4 mm	.079-.157 in	Small Pebble	Sand of unknown origin
1-2 mm	.039-.079 in	Very Small Pebble	
.5-1 mm	.020-.039 in	Coarse Sand	Missing Sand
.25-.5 mm	.010-.020 in	Medium Sand	
.12-.25 mm	.0049-.010 in	Fine Sand	Clay of unknown origin
.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	

If all sediments come from erosion, why are these sizes scarce or missing in nature?

Double Terminated Quartz Formed in Fluid Suspension

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



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.**

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

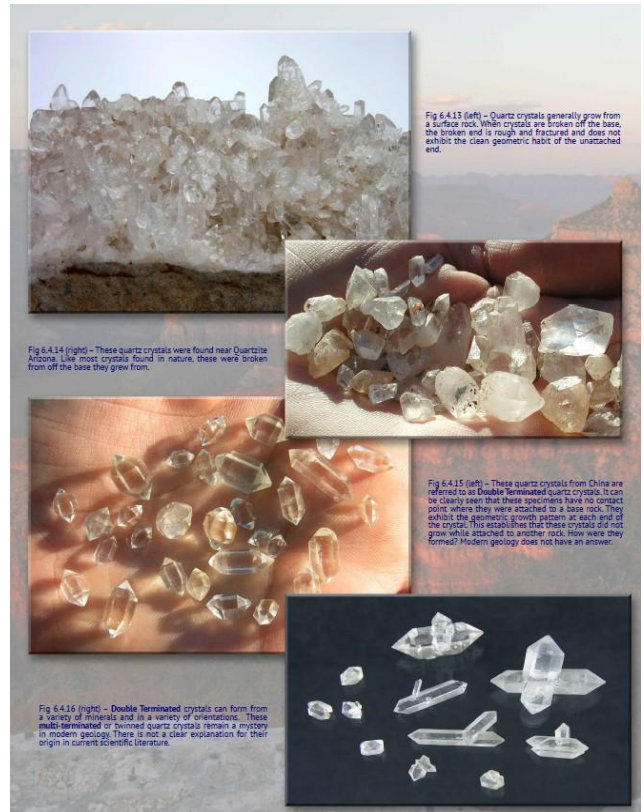


Fig 6.4.13 (left) - Quartz crystals generally grow from a surface rock. When crystals are broken off the base, the broken end is rough and fractured and does not exhibit the clean geometric habit of the unattached end.

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.

Hydrofountain, Not Erosion: Death Valley Sand Dune and Clay

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?

(False color image depicts varying mineral compositions)

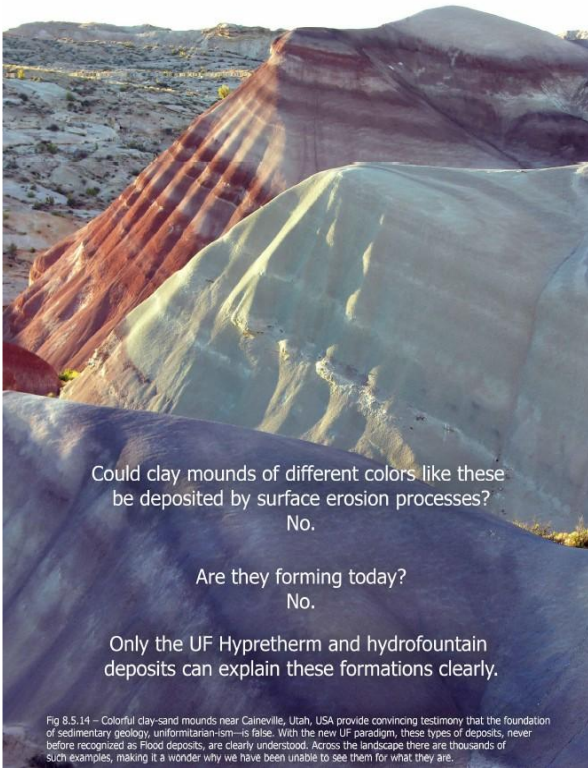
Does this sand look like it came from the surrounding mountains?

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.
From underground hydrofountains.
And most erosion is typically fast.



The Hypretherm 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.

Sandstone formation 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.

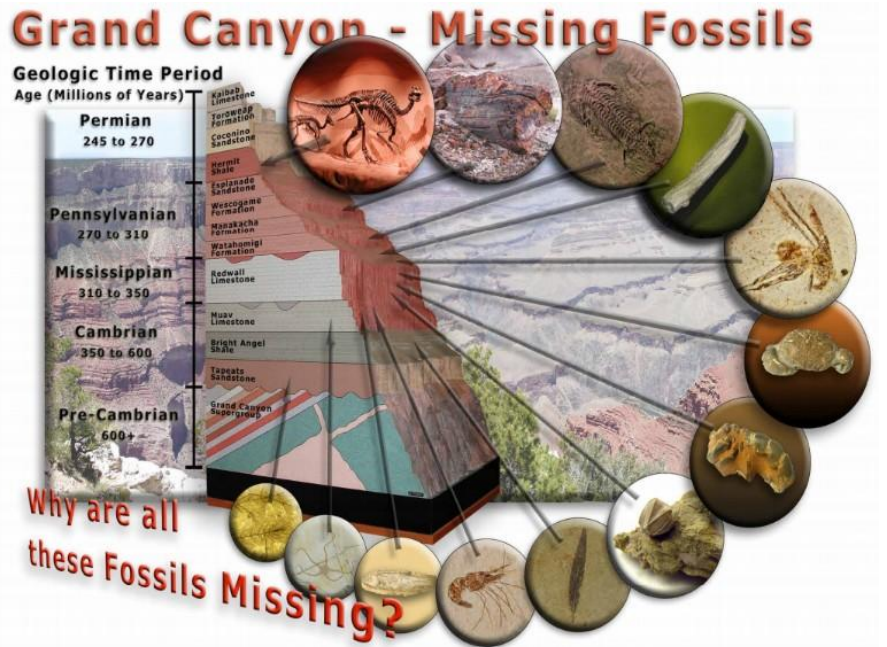
Part: Grand Canyon's *Rapid* Formation: Missing Layers & Missing Fossils - Granite Boulders Not Shaped by Erosion - Arch Formation Debris Washed Away, Not Slow Erosion - Most Fossils are Shallow - Sprouting: Why a Few Fossils Aren't Shallow - Sprouting Process: Multiple Eruptions Releasing & Collapsing Debris

Missing Fossils

MYSTERY:

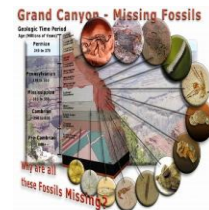
600 Million Years of layers in the Grand Canyon should reveal BILLIONS of plant & animal fossils...

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



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

Missing Fossils in the Grand Canyon!

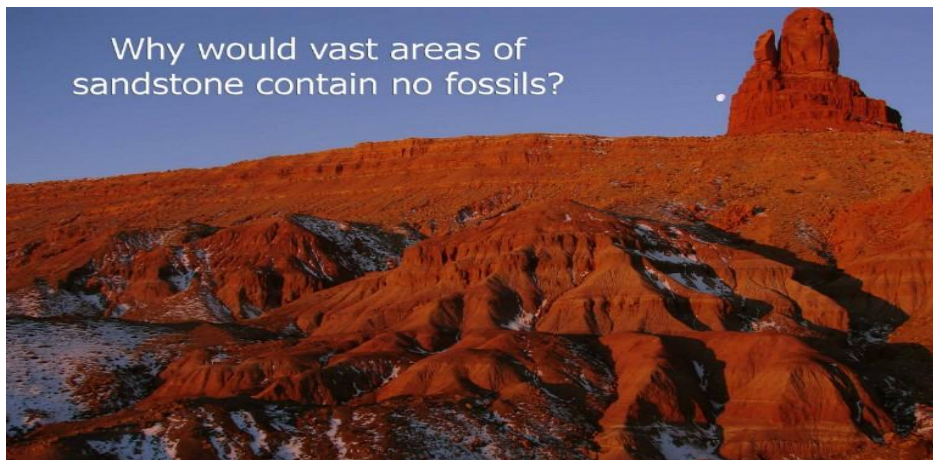
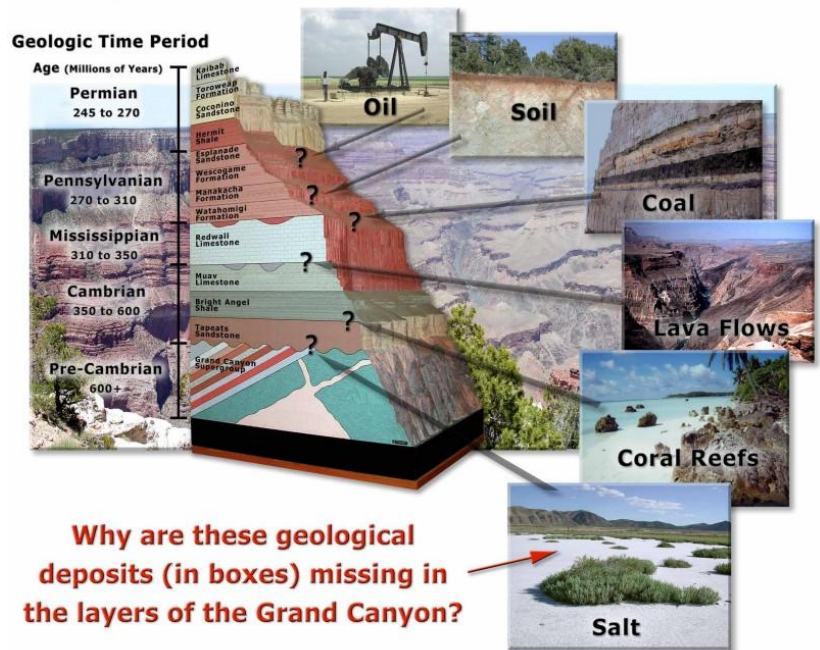


- **"No one has ever found a fossilized reptile skeleton or bone within the Grand Canyon. Fossil footprints were left by more than 20 species of reptiles and amphibians, but no teeth or bones!"** (National Park Service web site, /forteachers/curriculummaterials.htm – Accessed 8.11.10, Site no longer 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
- **Why are the fossils missing?** Because the Grand Canyon was formed rapidly, there weren't animals living and dying there over millions of years as scientists claim.

Missing Layers

- It's not just fossils that are missing from the Grand Canyon.
- Clearly modern science's explanations for Grand Canyon formations are incorrect.
- UM evidence suggests that the layers of the GC were deposited in the flood, and an earthquake then exposed those layers.
- If the GC were worn down by a long time of river water exposure, the sides would appear more smooth. More on this in the flood chapter.

Grand Canyon - Missing Layers



SOLVED:

Grand Canyon (and Colorado Plateau, etc.) layers formed quickly from upwelling hydrofountain flood sediment & layers were revealed in a massive earthquake.

No fossils are there because no animals were living and dying there. It was a rapid deposit and rapid lithification.

Granite Boulders Carried by Water, Not Eroded

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.

Arch Formation: Flood

The debris are gone, washed away,

but no rivers or carved out channels show where.

The debris is long gone, shot out with high powered flood waters.

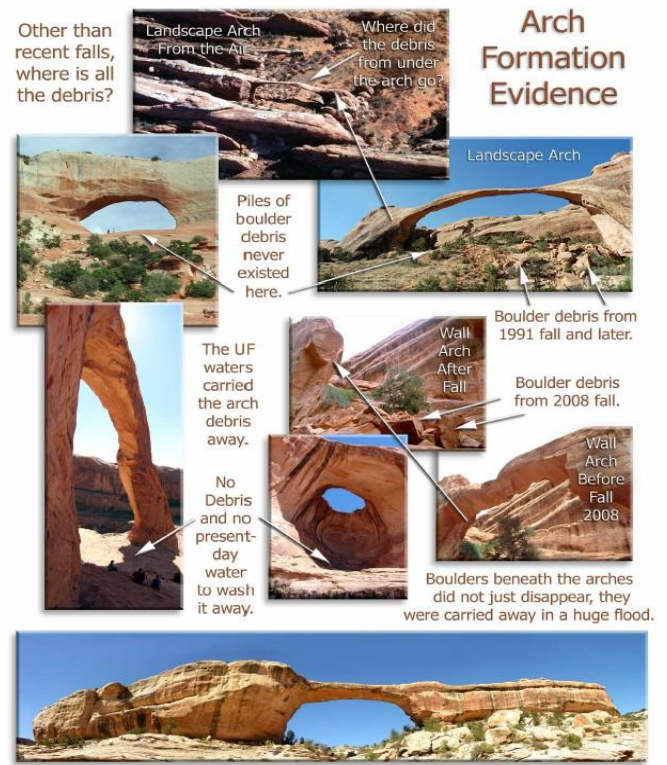
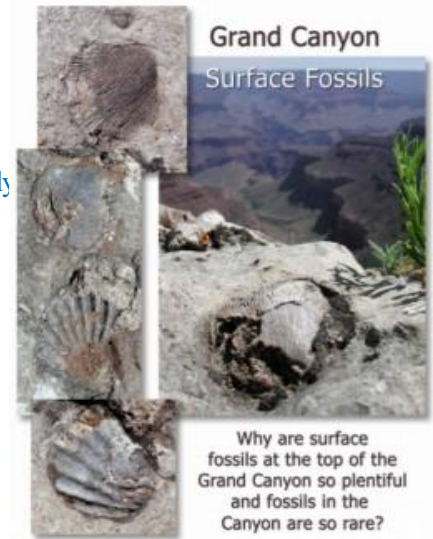


Fig 8.6.3

Most Fossils are Shallow (Indicates 1 Time Recent Event)

“No well preserved microfossils 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)

It's Mostly Surface Fossils (One Time Recent Creation in the Flood)

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.

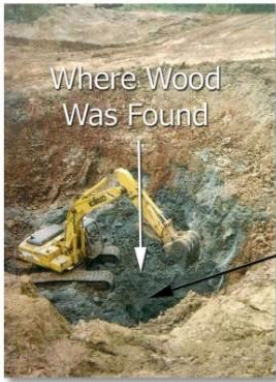
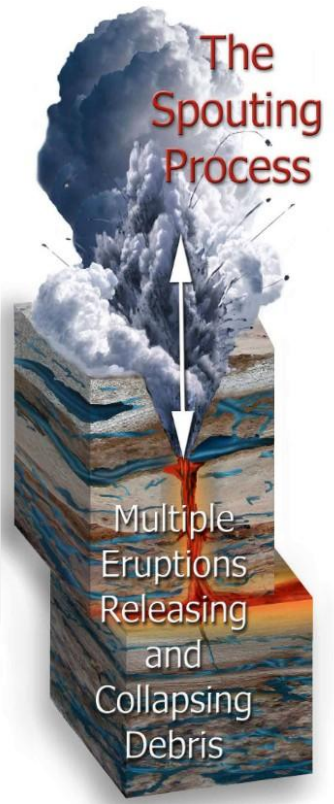
Almost always, fossils are exposed in **shallow** sediment by washouts & construction excavation

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

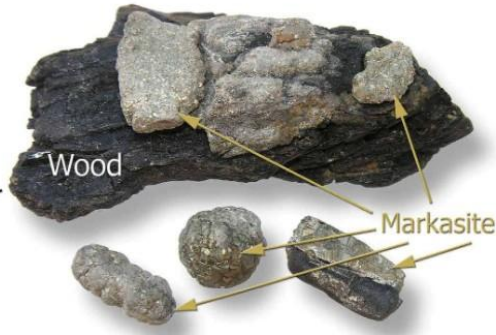
Dinosaur National Monument in Vernal Utah has **only one layer of fossils and that [was] on the surface**, covered by a thin layer of sediment averaging about a foot (30cm) thick.

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.



Finding Wood in the Arkansas Diamond Diatreme



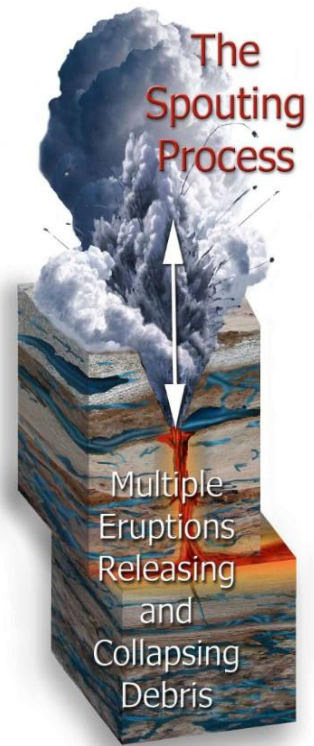
- The sprouting process demonstrates how the wood and other fossils get buried 400m (1300ft) and deeper within hydrofountain pipes.

- 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:

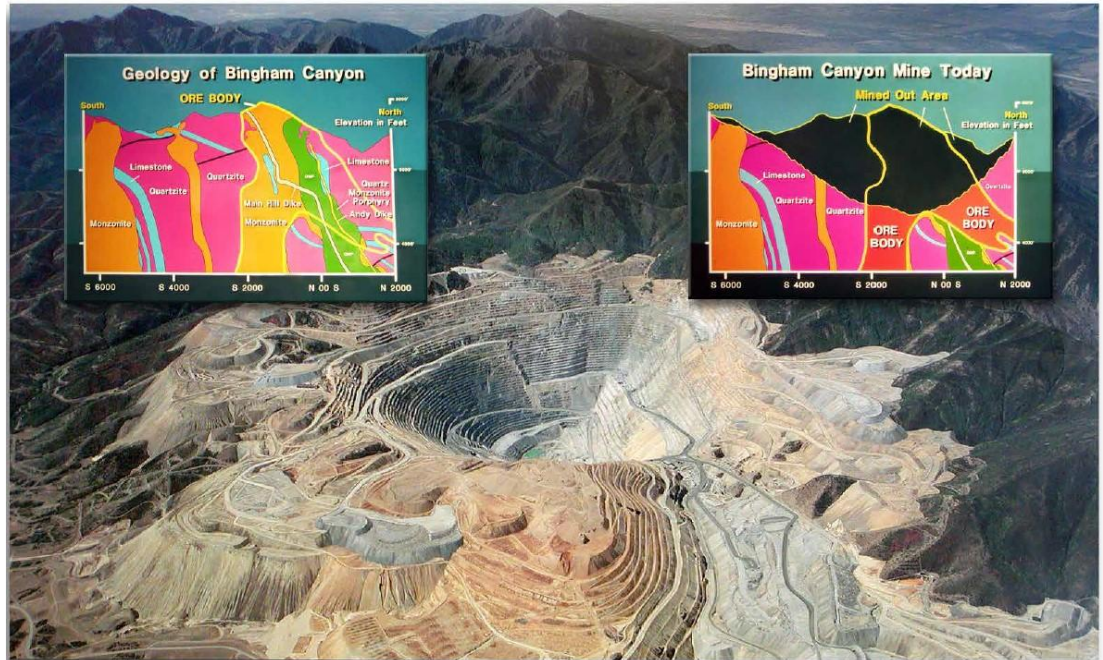
“The probable **importance of fluidization in the formation of kimberlite pipes** has been emphasized by Dawson (1962,1971), McGetchin (1968), Woolsey et al. (1973, 1975), Clement(1975), McCallum (1976), and others, and a host of workers either stress or allude to **the role of a fluidization mechanism 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



Part: Vertical Ore Columns Prove Rising Material - Soil Formation Layer Shows Recent Global Flood - Organic Soil Only on Surface, No Slow Erosion - "Mysterious" Planation Created by Universal Flood - Flat Plains Suggest Watery One Time Sediment Deposit

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?

1 Layer of Organic Topsoil Forming Since Flood

Formation rate shows this global topsoil layer began to form about 4000 years ago, the time of the flood.

"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 farm land. 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." See 6.06

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 farm land range from only about 3 to 7 inches in depth of topsoil." See 6.06

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 years/inch x 9 inches = 3,600 years 500 years/inch x 9 inches = 4,500 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

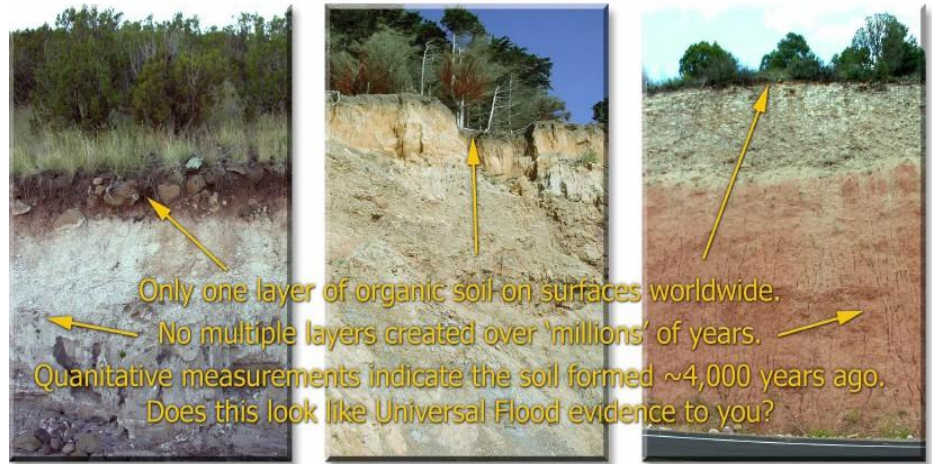
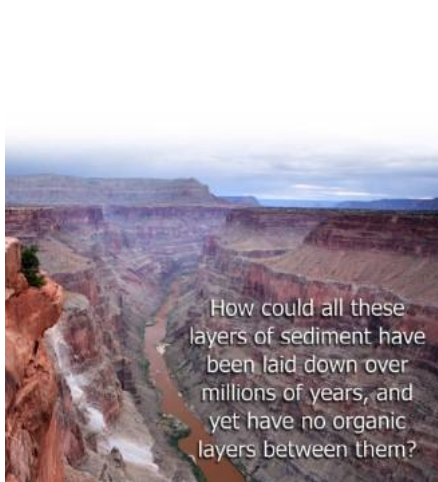


Fig 8.6.4 – Here the cross sections of topsoil layers from different climate environments from around the world show a single layer of organic soil at the top of the section. This defines the vast majority of the surface area on the continents and testifies of two things; first, the continents were not 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



Grand Canyon - Missing Layers

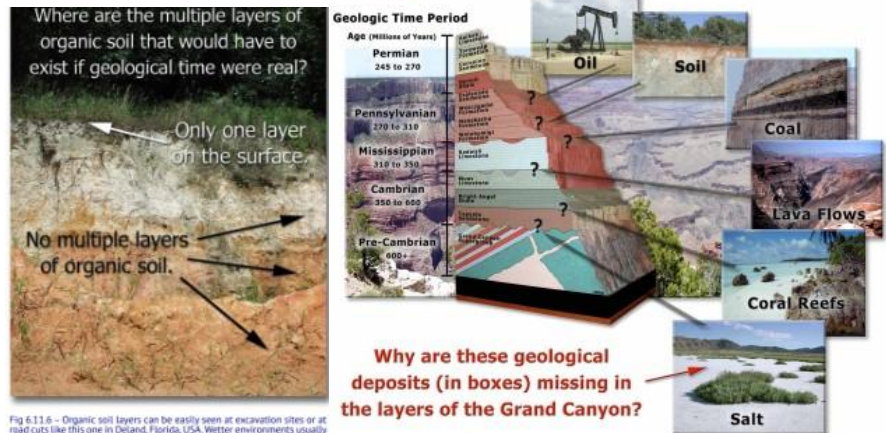


Fig 6.11.6 – Organic soil layers can be easily seen at excavation sites or at road cuts like this one in Deland, Florida, USA. Wetter environments usually have deeper and darker organic layers. In this photo, the organic layer is a thin, dark layer just at the surface. Notice there are no other organic 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.

Why are these geological deposits (in boxes) missing in the layers of the Grand Canyon?

Fig 6.12.3 – 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 Pseudobistory that has 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.

Planation: Sediment Ejected & Levelled by Water

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.

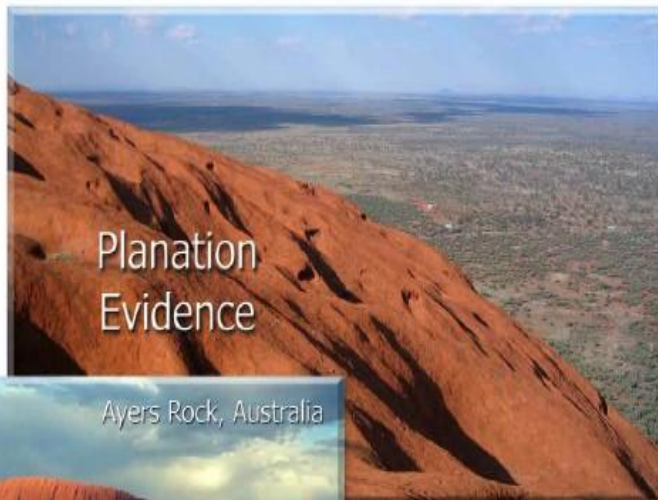
Consider the surrounding plains as having been ejected by this hydromountain once fountain!

“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?”

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

Bib 141 p302



Planation Evidence



Ayers Rock, Australia

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.



“At present, the cause of the observed high rate of planation remains a mystery.”

Part: Massive Alluvial Fan Hydrofountains - Agaltha Peak Hydromountain - Liquefaction: Water & Earthquake Related Sediment Transformation - Crustal Water Triggering Dangerous Hydrocraters: Kobe etc. - More Water Based Volcanology Disasters: Chi-Chi etc. - Mountain Liquefaction Mechanism - Mountain Liquefaction Examples

The Alluvial Fan Hydrofountain Evidence

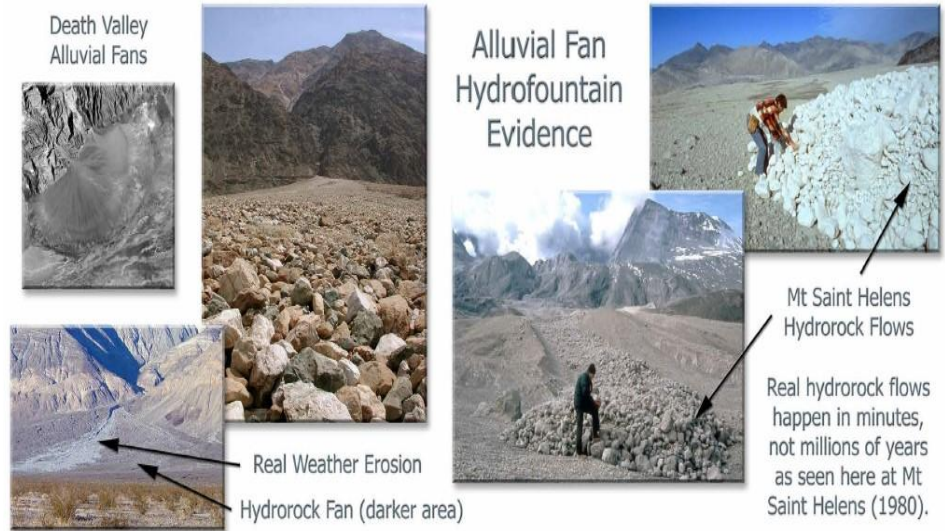


Fig 8.6.8 - The three images on the left are Death Valley alluvial fans. Actual recent weather erosion is evident by the lighter areas whereas the original hydrorock fan is darker. The dark hydrorock fan was not formed by any weather process known in modern times, and these types of alluvial fans are 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: Agaltha Peak

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.

Agaltha Peak Hydromountain



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

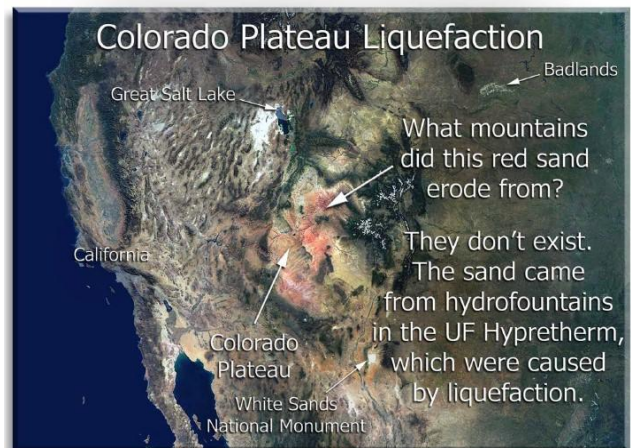
"In geology, soil liquefaction refers to the process by which water-saturated, unconsolidated sediments are transformed into a substance that acts like a liquid, often in an earthquake."
-Wiki

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

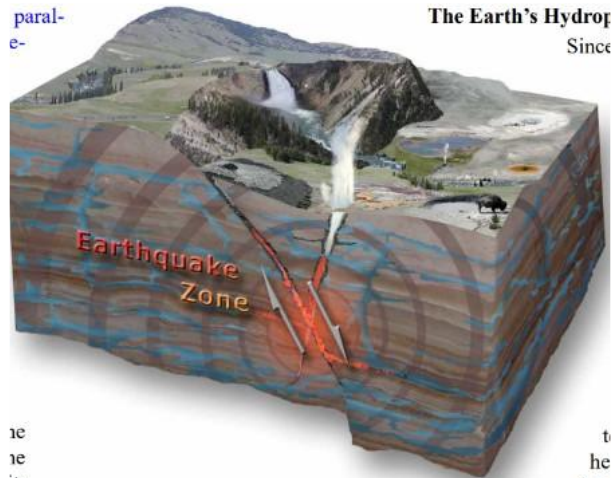
The process of **liquefaction**, where **loose sediment acts like a liquid during intense earthquake shaking**, was responsible for bringing to the surface much of the Earth's sediment.

"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 km² (9,320 square miles)** in India. Note 8.6h



Crustal Water Triggering Dangerous Hydrocrater



"Near Kobe there is no active volcano, and heat flow studies revealed no significant lateral changes in temperature before the earthquake. Therefore we suggest that the anomaly at the Kobe hypocenter is not related to a magma reservoir, but rather to the presence of fluids in the crust."

Science, Vol. 374, 13 December 1996, p1892-3

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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.

t
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rapid
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



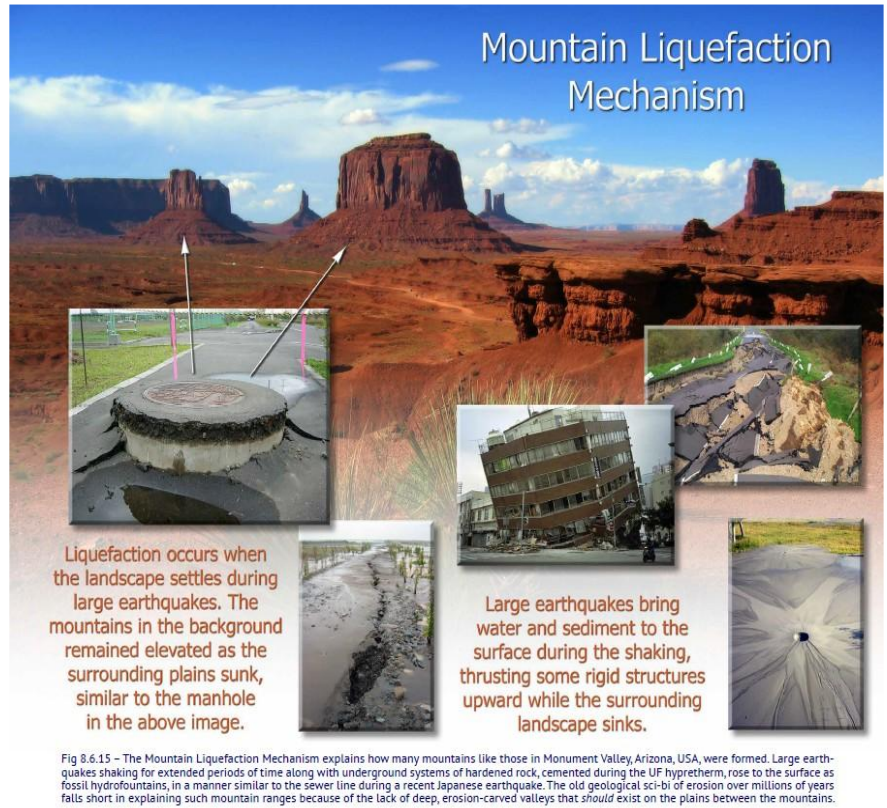
Without
Volcanic
Eruption

Mountain Liquefaction

Some firmly attached things go up,

and the landscape goes down.

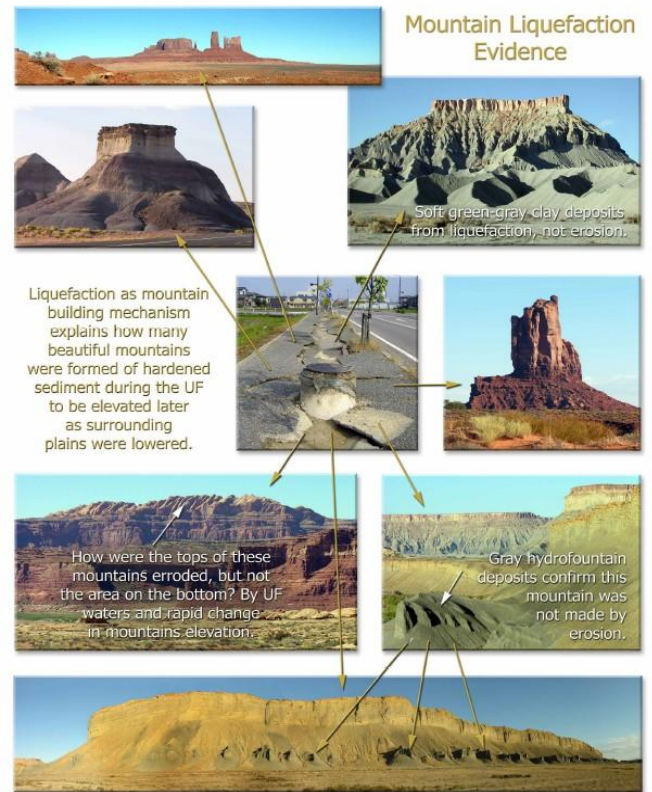
Just like sewer pipes when a road moves!



More Mountain Liquefaction:

The flood hardens sediment, and later the surrounding landscape, not being as hard as the hydrofountain pipes which encountered the greatest hyperthermal lithification, 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.

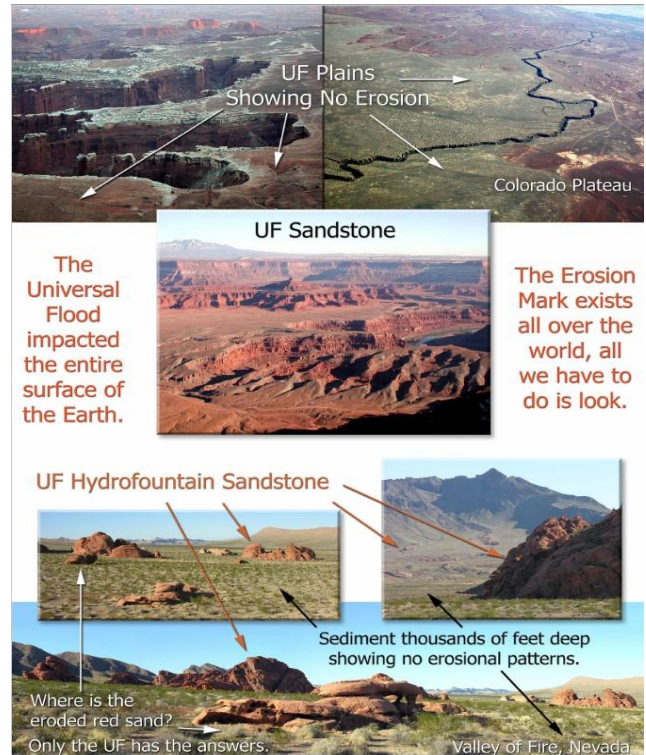


Part: Deep Sediment Without Erosion from Flood Deposit - Montana Gravel Deposits from Moving Water – Skipperocks from Hydrofountains - Most Rocks Precipitate from Water - Crystalline Structures Made with Water, Not Melt - Water is How God Created Earth: Quartz from Water, & Laws of Water

No Erosion: Rapid Deposition

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

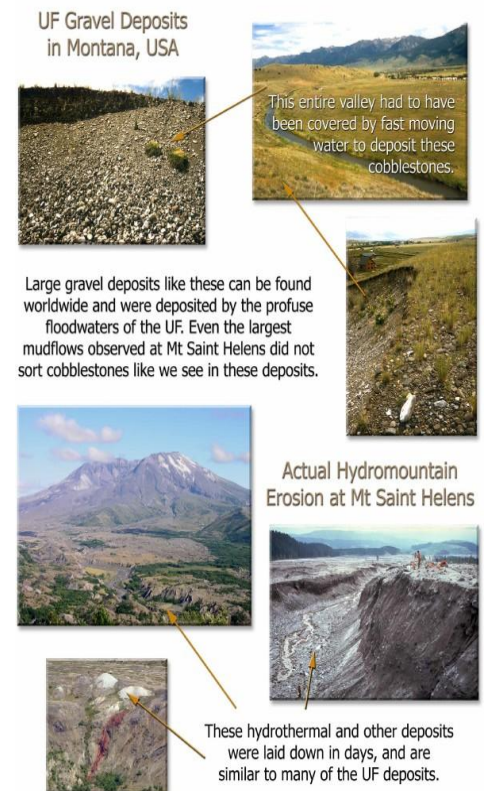
We see no red sand eroding from these.



Gravel Deposits from the Flood

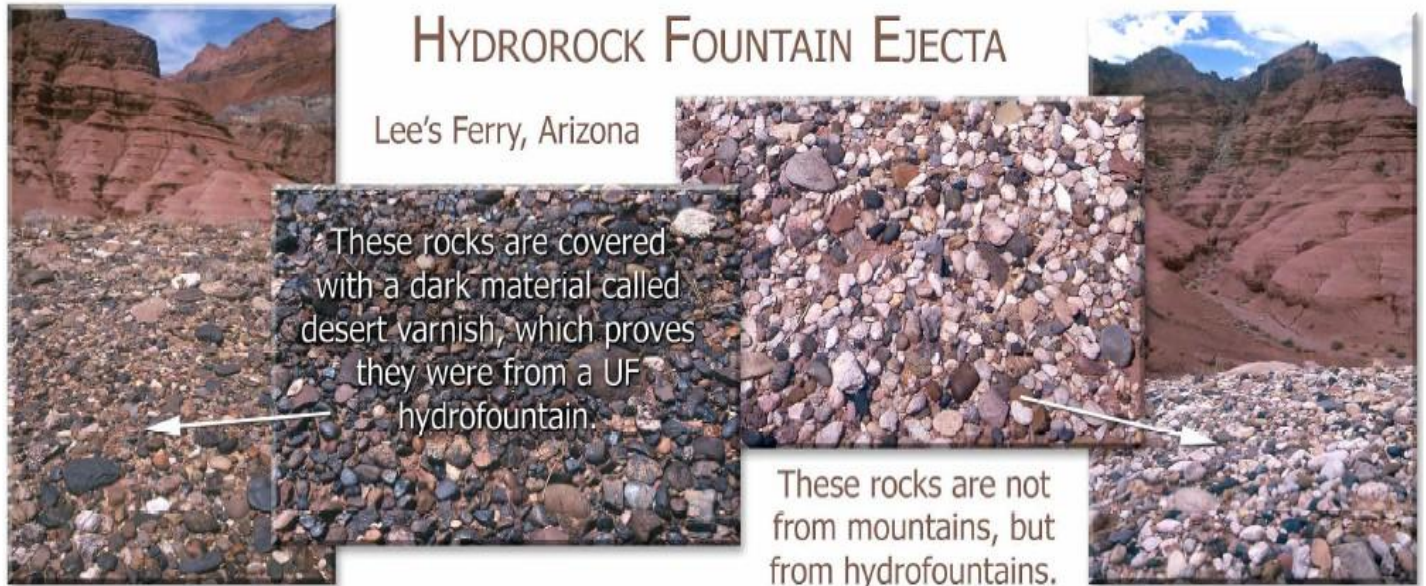
The entire valley was covered by fast moving water to deposit the cobblestones.

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



Skipperocks from Hydrofountains

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 super-saturated 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?

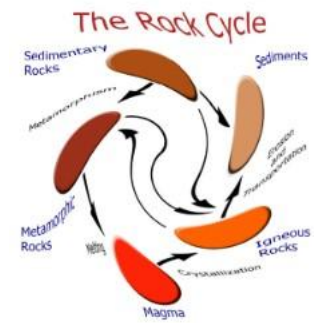


Fig 6.2.1 – Because the Rock Cycle Pseudoscientist Diagram is based on magma, which does not exist, the definitions of both metamorphic and igneous rocks are incorrect and must be replaced. So too must the origins of the sedimentary rocks be more closely examined where it will become known that they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

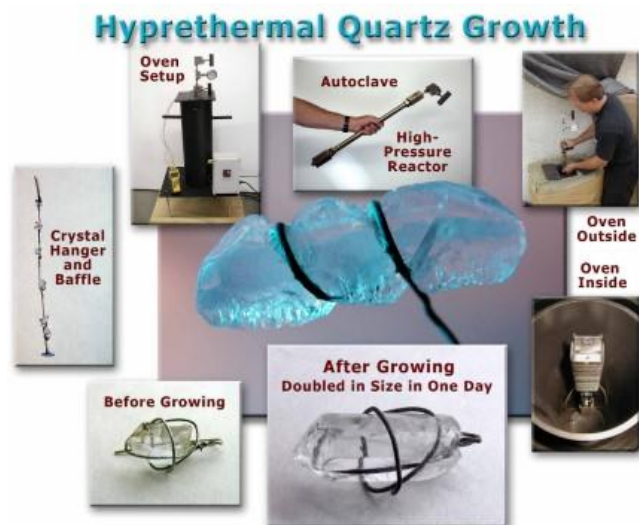


Fig 74.13 – This diagram illustrates the hyprethermal quartz growth process. The word **hyprethermal** is a merger of the words "hydro" (water), "pre" (growth), and "thermal" (heat). A combination of these three physical properties creates a pressurized thermal environment in which quartz crystals can 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 74.14 – 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.

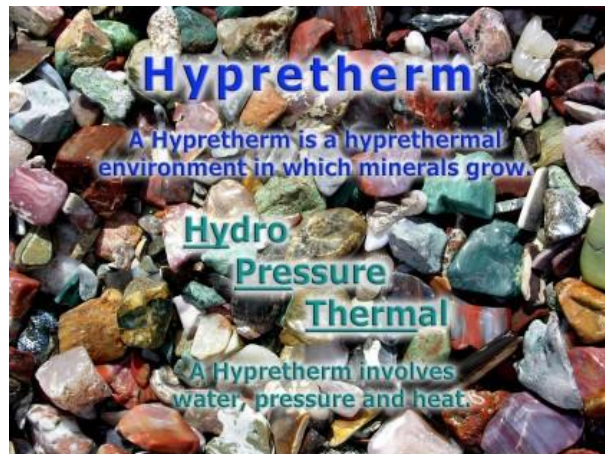


Fig 74.12 – These colorful natural rocks are mostly quartz based and were all grown in a Hypretherm. This is a new word developed with its definition in mind. Minerals in nature are crystalline and require a water (hydro) solution to grow. The rocks also require pressure because most of the rocks seen 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 hyprethermal 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.

Part: Basalt Origin: Not Lava Flows - Basalt & Obsidian Mysteries Solved - Basalt Origins in Water - Obsidian Origins in Water

Basalt Origin

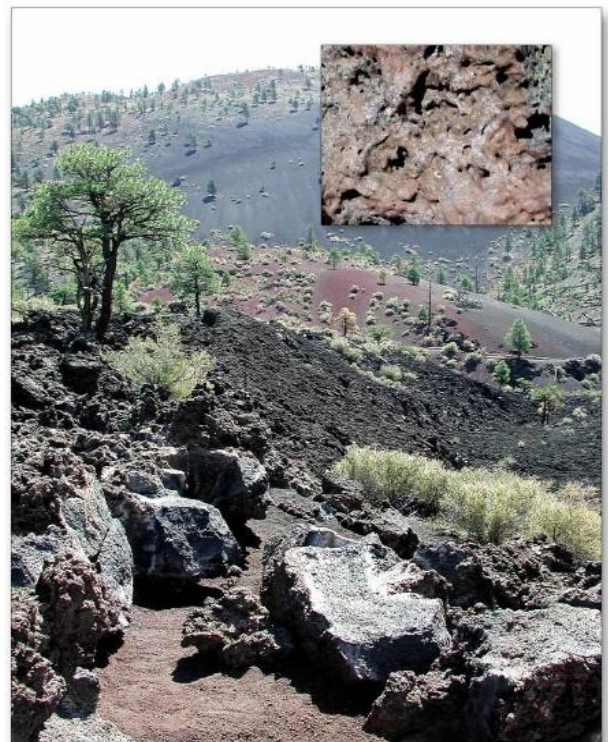


The Basalt and Obsidian Mysteries Are Solved

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.



Part: Neptunists Were Right: Water Creation of Rock - Columnar Rock from Water: Puna Ridge Subaqueous Columns, Potato Starch Column Experiment - Devils Tower: A Hydromountain-Hydrocrater System - More Subaqueous Column Formation: Utah, Ireland, etc. - Lava Doesn't Cool to Form These Columns

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

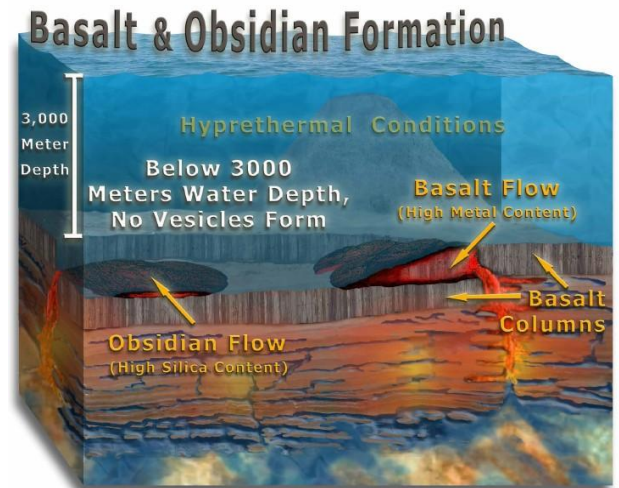


Fig 8.7.6 – This is the Basalt and Obsidian Formation Diagram, illustrating the mechanisms involved in the formation of both mineral types. To prevent the formation of vesicles in the rocks made by escaping gases, the minerals were subjected to extreme pressure, enough to prevent water from becoming 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 + water + water on top → dries into columns



Fig 8.7.7 – This photo of underwater basalt columns comes from Puna Ridge, Hawaii, USA. Researchers are just beginning to recognize the direct evidence of subaqueous column formation, which shows the importance of water and high pressure.

“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

Potato Starch Column Experiment



Fig 8.7.9 – An example of column formation is seen in this Potato-Starch Column Experiment. Potato starch and water were mixed and covered with a layer of water. After drying out, the columnar structure is evident on the bottom of the container (inset), and after being broken apart.

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

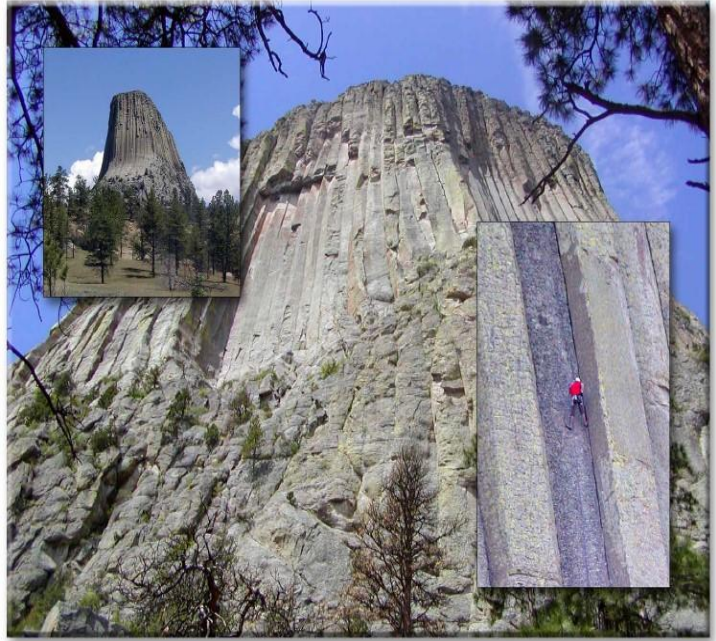


Fig 8.7.8 – For the first time, we have a mechanism that can explain how Devils Tower, in Wyoming , USA, was formed. Investigators of this magnificent Tower have identified all the geological features needed to explain the landform as a Hydromountain. The Tower lies in a crater, has a number of faults, 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”



“Devil’s Postpile”



Lava doesn't cool to form these basalt columns!

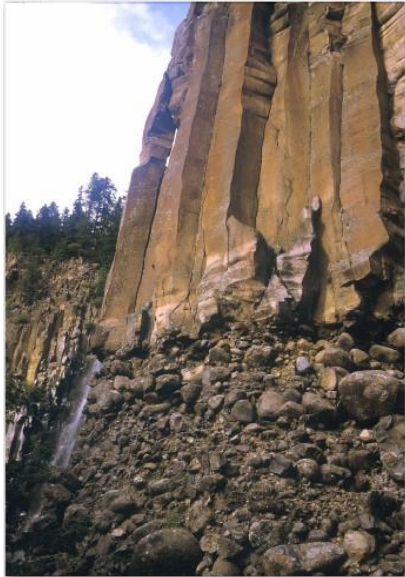


Fig 6.5.4 – Basalt columns are found worldwide. These columns of rock have been formed over sedimentary material near Bozeman, Montana, USA. Basalt columns can reach hundreds of feet high. When was the last time anyone saw lava cool and form these types of columns?

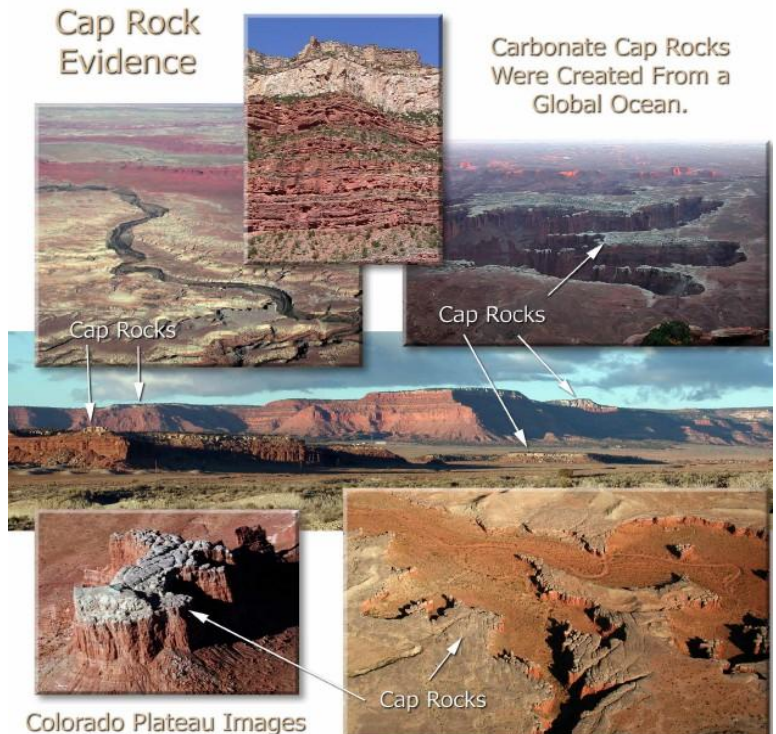


Fig 16.5.2 – This basalt rock deposit formed above red clay and sandstone near St. George, Utah, USA. Note the fine grained texture and sharp, distinct fracturing typical of basalt.

The Origin of Carbonates

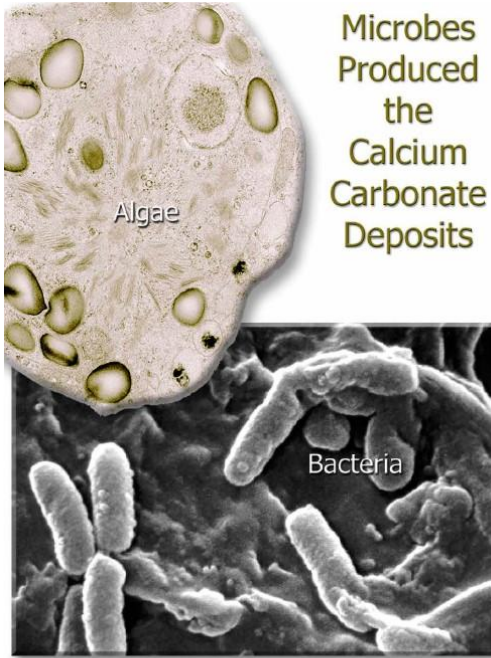
Cap Rocks from Global Ocean

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.



SUBCHAPTER 8.8 THE CARBONATE MARK

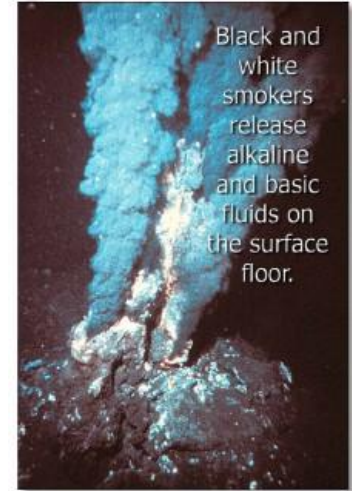
Part: Endobiosphere Microbes & Deep Water Smokers - Mineral Color from Microbes - White Sants Gypsum Hyprethermal, Not Erosion - Microbes in Water, Not Acids, Create Caves - Review



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.



Black and white smokers release alkaline and basic fluids on the surface floor.

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 hypretherm environment that salt minerals form. There are many unknown aspects of the smokers that are awaiting millennial scientist's discovery.

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 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

Alaska

Middle East

Tzin Valley

Large limestone deposits like these found in the Middle East testify of the hyprethermal 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.

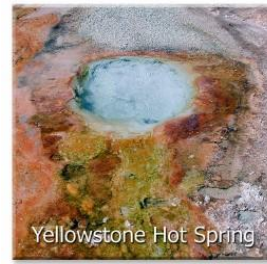
Where Mineral Deposits Get Their Colors From: **Microbes!**

- 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 167F (75°C). If the bacterial mat is bright yellow, the temperature is around 160F (71°C); brilliant orange, about 130F (57°C); and pure green shows up at around 120F (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 hypretherms hardened the layers preserving the voids as rocks. The formations grew by microbes, not redeposit of dissolved carbonate.

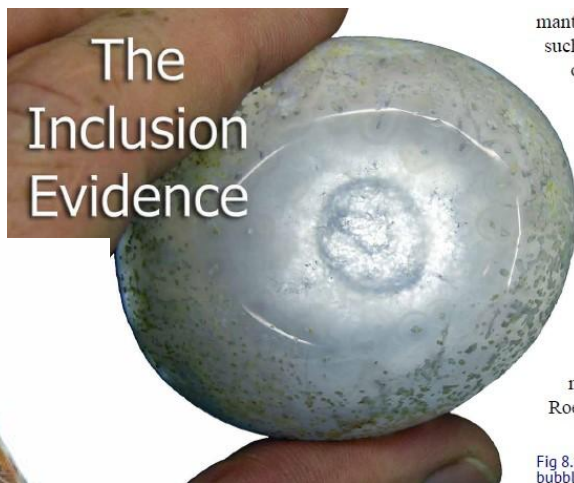
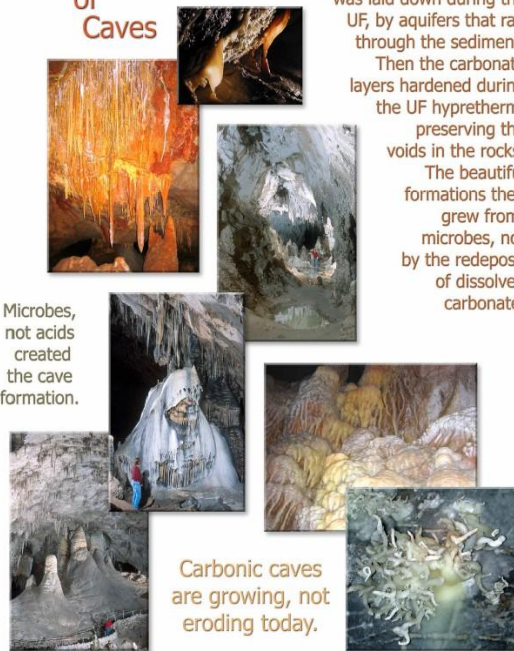
PS – it's cold when you get deep into earth, not hotter! (No magma)

Real Origin of Caves

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 hypretherm, preserving the voids in the rocks. The beautiful formations then grew from microbes, not by the redeposit of dissolved carbonate.

Microbes, not acids created the cave formation.

Carbonic caves are growing, not eroding today.



The Inclusion Evidence

mantl
such
o:

nr
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.

Special Thanks to Dean Sessions
Author of Universal Model
UniversalModel.com

This Presentation Free at
RichardsonStudies.com

Have you Heard the Evidence for the Flood?

Earth's formations can be explained best by a watery environment. Rocks, fossils, it was all made in water. And not just any water – waters from Noah's flood. Indeed, the flood was a unique recipe from God to create many things anew, and it left behind hundreds of types of evidence for us to always remember God's judgement on the world.

In this book we will review some prophecies and doctrines on the worldwide flood baptizing the Earth, and dive into the geological mechanics of how such a tremendous feat was accomplished.

When you learn the signs for the flood, you will begin to see it everywhere. Just around the corner you'll find abundant evidence that the fossil record wasn't laid down over millions of years by transitioning fossilized creatures, but that all of this came recently, and is best described by a global flood, just like the Bible says there was.

The Devil has deceived the whole world (Rev. 12:9), and it is high time that we begin to take back our science education by exposing the lies of evolution theory with demonstratable science.

These findings are hiding in plain sight all around us. When we zoom out to the bigger picture, the puzzle begins to be solved.

Many scientists now admit that the dinosaurs died by flooding and boiling seas. Scientists admit that there are major areas with evidence of massive flooding. The list goes on and on, and time vindicates the prophets.

Universal Model: A New Millennial Science is a textbook series replete with citations from academic journals, but it doesn't stop there. Scientist author Dean Sessions has performed hundreds of experiments to put the flood to the test, including the creation of quartz-fossils in a laboratory made by simulating flood conditions of high temperatures and pressures. Truly the 'UM' is a monumental contribution to the fields of geology and biology which will bless generations of truth-seeking scientists, and the humble followers of Christ.

Come and learn about scores of natural phenomena which cry out to us that the flood was real, it was everywhere, and that God's word can be trusted!