Fission Tracks and the Flood Evidence for Accelerated Decay

Technical Definitions:

- Fission Tracks: As more and more uranium atoms "split" (fission), more and more fission tracks are produced.
- Zircon: a crystal containing uranium and thorium. Zircons are radioactive and important minerals for radioisotope dating.

Like radiohalos, fission tracks are another permanent record of nuclear decay within zircon crystals. They were first seen in a microscopic examination of rocks that had been exposed to radiation. The tracks result when a heavy unstable atom spontaneously fissions or splits into small atoms. The split fragments fly apart at a high speed in opposite directions. Under a microscope, these damage trails can be clearly seen. These are called fission tracks. The number of fission tracks is an observable physical measure of how much nuclear decay (fission) has occurred. We should not be able to find these today. The fact that they are found at all it means the fission tracks developed very quickly. This is further evidence of accelerated decay.

Tuff is calcareous and siliceous rock deposits of springs, lakes or ground water. Rock samples taken from Peach Springs Tuff, and Kingman, Arizona show fission tracks equal to 21 million years' worth of nuclear decay at today's rate of fission. Other rock samples taken from Morrison Formation Tuff, near Blanding, Utah show fission tracks equal to 136 million years' worth of nuclear decay at today's rate of fission. In addition, fission tracks equal to between 75 and 500+ million years' worth of nuclear decay at today's rate of fission were found in rock samples from Tapeats Sandstone Tuff, in the western Grand Canyon, Arizona. These samples were contracted out to an impartial commercial laboratory with world-class expertise in fission track analysis. The name of the company is GeoTrack International Laboratory, located in Melbourne, Australia. 143

These fission tracks and radiohalos have provided a visible microscopic record of nuclear decay in crystals today. In the young earth view, these give evidence for accelerated decay, especially during the Flood; this evidence is the rocks with zircon crystals have not experienced serious heating since the fission tracks and the radiohalos were formed. Just hundredths of degrees are necessary to erase the fission tracks and the radiohalos, yet they remain. It is difficult to conceive the rock formations remaining cool over vast ages of

time with accompanying episodes of volcanic and tectonic activity. ¹⁴⁵ In the young earth view, the **fission tracks** and the **radiohalos** remain fairly recent because they were made only about 4,500 years ago.

Fission track dates provide us with information on the thermal history of rocks. In other words, they give us the time since the rock cooled and provide evidence for a recent creation because the rocks have not experienced the degree of heating since the tracks were formed. In the young earth view, these fission tracks are like fingerprints that give evidence of accelerated decay, especially during the Flood.

Lastly, the newest data in carbon-14 dating, helium diffusion, radiohalos and fission tracks is now firmly on the side of the young earth view of history. There is One Creator of the universe; science and the Bible are compatible. You do not have to choose.