

There's really no answer to this except that it requires throwing out science? → *a possible flood geology answer is that God did this in ways not subject at present to understanding by scientists.*

each in its own distinct layer or band. Another very significant factor is that of the vast amount of sea water which would be required for depositing the evaporite layers. A careful estimate shows that ^{the mineral from} 2,000 meters of sea water would be required in order to deposit one meter of anhydrite. Thus a total column of approximately 1,555,000 meters (965 miles) of sea water would be required for the deposition of the 2,550 feet of banded anhydrite which Dean found in the western edge of Pecos County, Texas. He points ^{out} that "the volume of sea water required to produce the amount of anhydrite in the Castile would be about 2,500 times the total volume of the Delaware Basin."¹⁴ Obviously the Flood did not afford anything like the amount of time which would be required for precipitating and settling the great number of "new batches" of sea water which this would require. Dean believes that the 200,000 couplets which he measured in the Phillips #1 well, represent 200,000 annual cycles of evaporation and deposition, and has found a very considerable body of evidence to support this view.

Also, there is no reasonable way of explaining the deposition of such an array of thin, uniform couplet layers on the basis of volcanic action or the welling up of dissolved salts from deeper layers. (Ever since the nature of these layers became known some two decades ago, the geologists who have studied them have been in full agreement that any such means of formation for these layers are out of the question.) Some of the factors which contribute to this agreement are: (a) ~~there is no evidence of widespread~~ *there is no evidence of widespread* volcanic activity in the area, (b) the continuity and amazing uniformity of the thickness of the layers over such wide ^a geographic areas and (c) the fact that the thicknesses of the micro layers of anhydrite (CaSO_4) and calcite (CaCO_3) are found to be in a proportion very similar to the proportions of these chemicals when they precipitate, upon the evaporation of ordinary sea water. Concerning this latter condition, one will note from the plates and tables given by Dean (e.g., on pp. 22, 279, and 282), that the thickness of each carbonate-organic layer is much less than that of the corresponding CaSO_4 layer. This is in keeping