Part 5: HOW OLD IS THE NATURAL WORLD?

From what we have learned so far, the scientific evidence points towards the Creation of the natural world through the handiwork of a supernatural Creator; and this brings us to the realization that the natural world must have had a definite starting point. So a good question to ask now might be, is the Earth really as old as is widely believed nowadays? If it did not create itself but was created by a Supernatural Being, then perhaps the natural world is younger than what we've always thought.

In previous posts we've seen many instances of how the scientific world can make mistakes and hasn't scored too well in understanding such obvious events as the Flood cataclysm and the resulting fossil record and geological re-construction of the Earth. Nor has it fully grasped the implications of recent DNA genetic research as evidence pointing to the intelligent design of the natural world – and consequently, to the hand of an Intelligent Designer behind its formation.

A major reason for supposing that such long ages of time preceded our

present historical age has to do with the fact that such assumptions make it easier to explain the origin of the natural world in terms of (macro)evolution theory.

So far in this study we have learned that random natural processes cannot explain the emergence of life from non-living substances, or the advancement of species to more complex forms (such as ape-to-man evolution). But, just for the sake of argument, let us suppose that life could emerge by natural chance processes from non-living materials – that God and His supernatural power are not needed for that job – then how could we explain that?

Knowing how complex living organisms are – even a simple cell is anything but simple; it's as complicated as a factory – then, for something like that to assemble itself by some natural (not supernatural) process, we can only think it would be incredibly difficult for that to happen. So if we ask how could anything so complex as the anything-but-simple cell ever come into being, and from there evolve into more complex structures by a process of unguided chance, this is the answer we would get. "Well, you see, there was lots and lots of time for that to happen – billions of years in fact."

Then if we ask, "Well, how do we know that the earth is billions of years old?" The usual answer for that one: "Radioactive dating methods have proven it to be so." Or, if that doesn't do it, then it's, "We know what the speed of light is and how much time it would take for light to travel to our planet from distant galaxies, and that's a very long time."

What about Radioactive Dating Methods?

Much of Darwin's evolution theory rests on the pillar of belief that Earth has existed for millions, even billions of years. And much of that belief rests on another pillar – what is thought to be a scientific reliance on the age-measurement techniques of radioactive dating.

Although radioactive dating methods were at one time thought to be infallible measures of the ages of rocks and fossils, many in the scientific world are beginning to realize that these methods are unreliable; in fact, these methods even prove the opposite of the "old earth" idea – that

Earth is, in fact, rather “young” in comparison to what has always been thought.

For years radioactive dating was considered a nice scientific way of figuring out the age of the earth. That is, until recently. Below are some articles that will bring to light what scientific research has learned about radioactive dating methods:

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Helium in Radioactive Rocks (Excerpt from essay "Best Evidences from Science that Confirm a Young Earth" by Andrew Snelling, David Menton, Danny Faulkner, Georgia Purdom) in *Best Evidences*, pgs 35-36, published by Answers in Genesis, 2013)

During the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium contained in rocks, lots of helium is produced. Because helium is the second lightest element and a noble gas – meaning it does not combine with other atoms – it readily diffuses (leaks) out and eventually escapes into the atmosphere. Helium diffuses so rapidly that all the helium should have leaked out in less than 100,000 years. So why are these rocks still full of helium atoms?

While drilling deep Precambrian (pre-Flood) granite rocks in New Mexico, geologists extracted samples of zircon (zirconium silicate) crystals from different depths. The crystals contained not only uranium but also large amounts of helium. The hotter the rocks the faster the helium should escape, so researchers were surprised to find that the deepest, and therefore hottest, zircons (at 387°F or at 197°C) contained far more helium than expected. Up to 58% of the helium that the uranium could have ever generated was still present in the crystals.

The helium leakage rate has been determined in several experiments.[22] All measurements are in agreement. Helium diffuses so rapidly that all the helium in these zircon crystals should have leaked out in less than 100,000 years. The fact that so much helium is still there means they cannot be 1.5 billion years old, as uranium-lead dating

suggests. Indeed, using the measured rate of helium diffusion, these pre-Flood rocks have an average "diffusion age" of only 6,000 (± 2,000) years.[23]

… The supposed 1.5-billion-year age is based on the unverifiable assumptions of radioisotope dating that are radically wrong.[24]

Notes and References:

22. S. W. Reiners, K. A. Farley, and H. J. Hicks, "He Diffusion and (U-Th)/He Thermochronometry of Zircon: Initial Results from Fish Canyon Tuff and Gold Butte, Nevada," *Techtonophysics* 349, no. 1-4 (2002): 297-308. D. Russell Humphreys, et al., "Helium Diffusion Rates Support Accelerated Nuclear Decay," in *Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Creationism*, R. L. Ivey, Jr. (Pittsburgh, PA: Creation Science Fellowship, 2003), ed., pp. 175-196. D. Russell Humphreys, "Young Helium Diffusion Age of Zircons Supports Accelerated Nuclear Decay," in *Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth: Results of a Young-Earth Creationist Research Initiative*, L. Vardiman, A. A. Snelling and E. F. Chaffin, eds. (El Cajon, CA: Institute for Creation Research, and Chino Valley, AZ: Creation Research Society, 2005), pp. 25-100.
23. Humphreys et al., 2003; Humphreys, 2005.
24. Andrew A. Snelling, "Radiometric Dating: Back to Basics," *Answers* 4, no. 3 (July-Sept. 2009): 72-75; Andrew A. Snelling, "Radiometric Dating: Problems with the Assumptions," *Answers* 4, no. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 2009): 70-73.

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Potassium-argon Dates in Error by Carl Wieland

Facts:
1. ALL dating methods (including ones that point to thousands, not billions of years) are based on assumptions—beliefs, no matter how reasonable-sounding, that you can't prove, but must accept by faith. For example:

- **Assuming how much of a particular chemical was originally present;**
- **Assuming that there has been no leaching by water of the chemicals in or out of the rock; [During the Flood there would have been much**

of this "leaching by water".]

- **Assuming that radioactive decay rates have stayed the same for billions of years, and more.**

2. Radiometric 'dating' labs do *not* measure age—they measure amounts of chemicals, then from this they *infer* age, based on the underlying *assumptions*.

3. When the assumptions are tested by measuring rocks of known age—e.g. recent lava flows—they often fail miserably.

Potassium-argon dates in error

Volcanic eruption	When the rock formed	Date by radiometric dating
Mt Etna basalt, Sicily	122 BC	170,000–330,000 years old
Mt Etna basalt, Sicily	AD 1972	210,000–490,000 years old
Mt St. Helens, Washington	AD 1980	300,000–400,000 years old
Hualalai basalt, Hawaii	AD 1800–1801	1.44–1.76 million years old
Mt Ngauruhoe, New Zealand	AD 1954	3.3–3.7 million years old
Kilauea Iki basalt, Hawaii	AD 1959	1.7–15.3 million years old

4. Objects of the same age, tested by different methods, have been shown to give 'dates' varying by a factor of a thousand.

5. The fact that there is some consistency to radiometric dates is explained in part by the tendency to publish only data consistent with the 'evolutionary age' already 'established' by fossils. Most radioactive dating laboratories prefer you to tell them what age you expect. It is hard to see why this would be necessary if these were 'absolute' methods. The entire geological 'millions of years' system was largely in place, based on the philosophical assumptions of men like Charles Lyell and James Hutton, before radioactivity was even discovered. Where a radioactive date contradicts the 'system', it is invariably discarded.

6. If a 'radiometric' date and a 'fossil' (evolutionary) date conflict, the radiometric date is *always* discarded.

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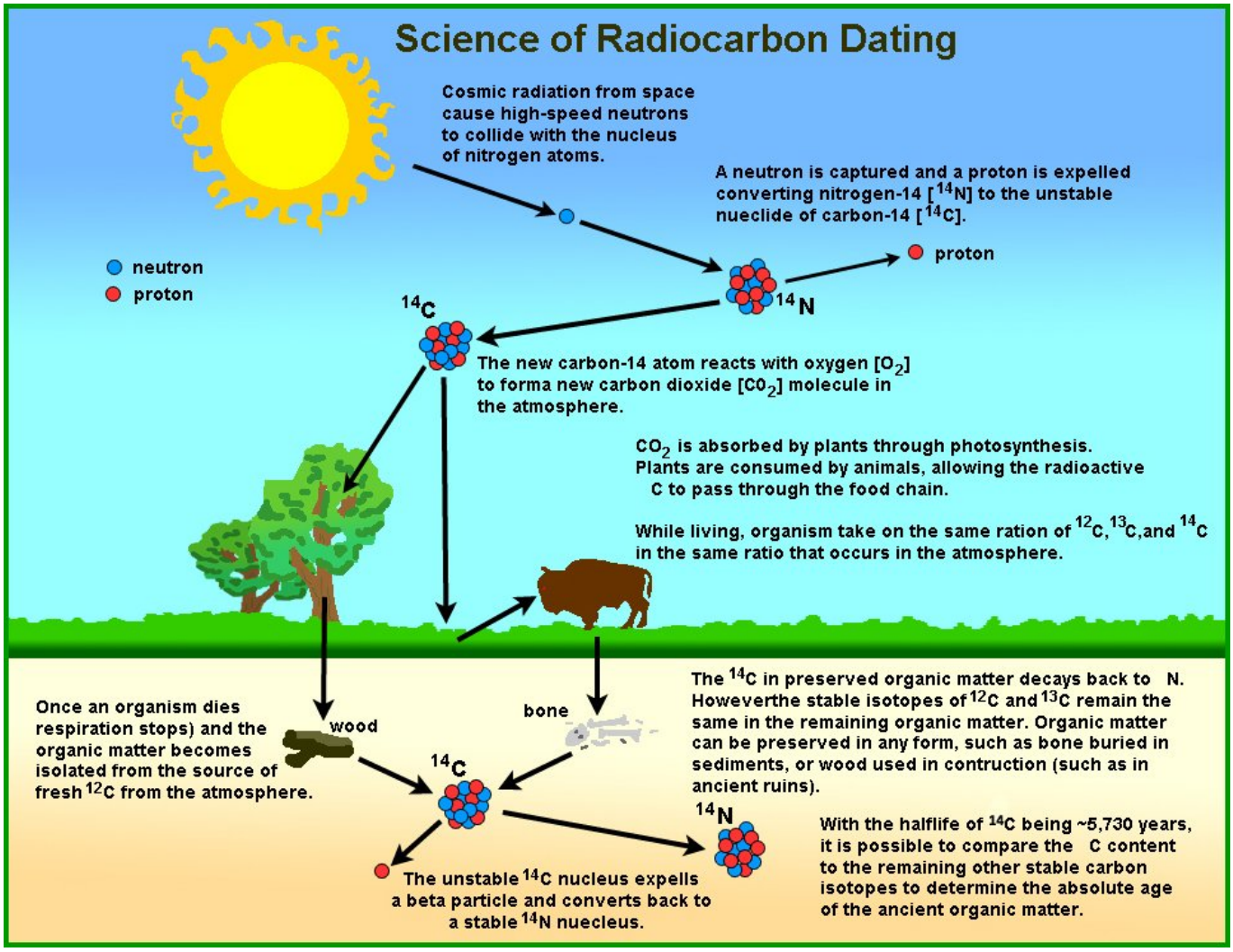
Food for thought: If you took your temperature and found it was 1,000 degrees, would you think there was something wrong with you (an awfully high fever), or maybe there was something wrong with your thermometer? If the dating method cannot give accurate readings for rocks whose date of formation we know (that is, when the rock changed from molten to a cooled state), then how can we trust it for rocks whose date of formation we don't know?



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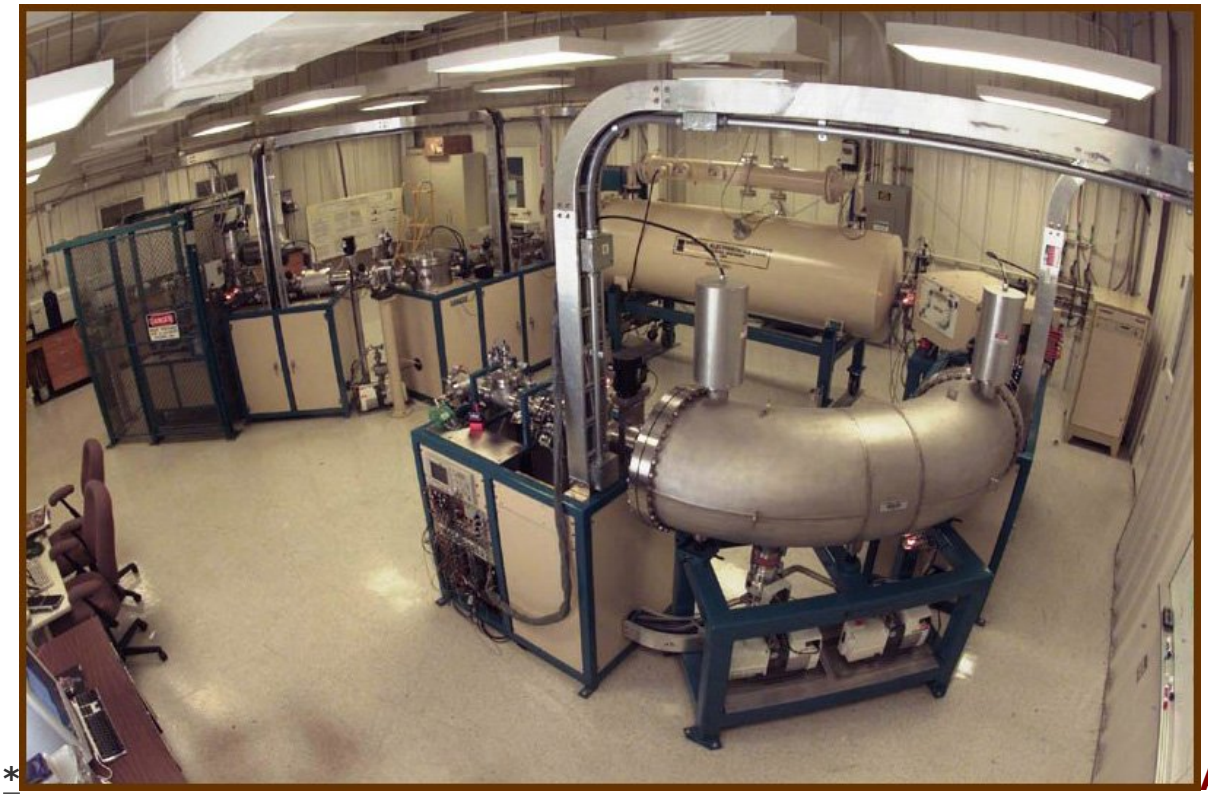
Carbon 14 Dating of Dinosaur Bones from Genesis Park website

Carbon 14 (C-14) dating is used to establish the age of skeletons, fossils, and other items composed of material that was once alive. Very precise analysis from modern mass spectrometers can establish the date the living material in the sample stopped taking in carbon from the environment (the point of death). Because C-14 has such a short half-life (radioactively decaying into Nitrogen 14), all detectable C-14 should have disappeared well before 100,000 years. But careful analysis by researchers has substantiated the presence of Carbon 14 in dinosaur bones. Critics suggested that the samples became contaminated with

modern Carbon 14. However, Carboniferous coal was carefully extracted from deep within mines (far below the layers containing dinosaur remains) and fully sealed till lab analysis. It was found to still contain Carbon 14! (Baumgardner, et. al., "Measurable ^{14}C in Fossilized Organic Materials," *Fifth ICC Paper*, August 2003.)

In 2012, researchers analyzed multiple dinosaur bone samples from Texas, Alaska, Colorado, and Montana. C-14 dating revealed that they are less than 39,000 years old. These remarkable findings were presented by the German physicist Dr. Thomas Seiler at a conference sponsored by the American Geophysical Union (AGU) and the Asia Oceania Geosciences Society (AOGS) in Singapore. But apparently this evidence was unacceptable to influential evolutionists. The abstract was removed from the conference website by two chairmen because they could not accept these findings. Unwilling to challenge the data openly, they erased the report from public view without a word to the authors or even to the AOGS officers!



***Accelerator Mass Spectrometer at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory**

- **The RATE (*R*adioactivity and the *A*ge of *T*he *E*arth) project began in**

1997. Using the advanced equipment shown above, the scientists involved were able to measure Carbon-14 in fossils that older measuring devices were not able to detect.

[Excerpt from *A Young Earth*, pg. 41, by Answers in Genesis, 2010]

…For example, a series of fossilized wood samples that conventionally have been dated according to their host strata to be from Tertiary to Permian (40-250 million years old) all yielded significant, detectable levels of carbon-14 that would conventionally equate to only 30,000-45,000 year "ages" for the original trees.[8]

…Coal samples, which dated millions to hundreds of millions of years old based on standard evolution time estimates, all contained measurable amounts of ^{14}C… Since the half-life of ^{14}C is relatively short (5,370 years), there should be no detectable ^{14}C left after about 100,000 years. The average ^{14}C estimated age for all the layers from these three time periods was approximately 50,000 years. However, using a more realistic pre-Flood $^{14}C/^{12}C$ ratio reduces the age to about 5,000 years.

8. A.A. Snelling, "Radioactive 'dating' in conflict! Fossil wood in ancient lava flow yields radiocarbon," *Creation ex Nihilo* 20 no. 1 (1997):24-27; A.A. Snelling, "Stumping old-age dogma: radiocarbon in an 'ancient' fossil tree stump casts doubt on traditional rock/fossil dating," *Creation ex Nihilo* 20 no. 4 (1998):48-51; A.A. Snelling, "Dating dilemma: fossil wood in ancient sandstone," *Creation ex Nihilo* 21 no. 3 (1992):39-41; A.A. Snelling, "Geological conflict: young radiocarbon date for ancient fossil wood challenges fossil dating." *Creation ex Nihilo* 22 no. 2 (2000):44-47; A.A. Snelling, "Conflicting 'ages' of Tertiary basalt and contained fossilized wood, Crinum, central Queensland, Australia." *Creation ex Nihilo* 14 no. 2 (2000):99-122.

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[Excerpt from *Best Evidences*, pp. 37-38,by Answers in Genesis, 2010]

Between 1984 and 1998 alone, the scientific literature reported carbon-14 in 70 samples that came from fossils, coal, oil, natural gas, and marble representing the fossil-bearing portion of the geologic record, supposedly spanning 500 million years. All contained radiocarbon.[33] Further, analyses of fossilized wood and coal samples, supposedly spanning 32-350 million years in age, yielded ages between 20,000 and 50,000 years using carbon-14 dating.[34] Diamonds supposedly 1-3 billion years old similarly yielded carbon-14 ages of only 55,000 years.[35]

33. Paul Giem, "Carbon-14 Content of Fossil Carbon," *Origins* 51 (2001): 6-30

34. John R. Baumgardner, et al.,"Measurable 14C in Fossilized Organic Materials: Confirming the Young Earth Creation Model," in *Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Creationism*, R. L. Ivey, Jr., ed. (Pittsburgh, PA: Creation Science Fellowship, 2003), pp. 127-142.

35. John R. Baumgardner, "14C Evidence for a Recent Global Flood and a Young Earth," in Radioisotopes and the *Age of the Earth: Results of a Young-Earth Creationist Research Initiative*, L. Vardiman, A. A. Snelling, and E. F. Chaffin, eds. (El Cajon, CA: Institute for Creation Research, Chino Valley, AZ: Creation Research Society, 2005), pp. 587-630.

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- **From all of the above research we can only conclude, first of all, that radioactive dating is far from a reliable way of measuring the age of the Earth. And secondly, if radioactive dating does prove anything, it points directly towards a recent Creation of the Earth and its life forms.**
- **(For further information, see Appendix 3 below: "Radiometric dating breakthroughs" by *Carl Wieland*.)**

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Continue to 5B: Age Estimates Based on Geological Evidence

Radiometric Dating Breakthroughs – *by Carl Wieland, Australia*

A few years ago, some leading creationist geologists and physicists began a detailed research project into *R*adioactivity and the *A*ge of *T*he *E*arth (RATE). This RATE project began as a cooperative venture between the Institute for Creation Research (ICR), the Creation Research Society of USA (CRS) and *Creation Ministries International* (CMI).[1]

With the release of key peer-reviewed papers at the 2003 ICC (International Conference on Creationism), it is clear that RATE has made some fantastic progress, with real breakthroughs in this area.

A young age for 'ancient' granites

When physicist Dr Russell Humphreys was still at Sandia National Laboratories (he now works full-time for ICR), he and Dr John Baumgardner (still with Los Alamos National Laboratory) were both convinced that they knew the direction in which to look for a definitive answer to the puzzle of why radiometric dating consistently gives ages of millions and billions of years.

Others had tried to find an answer in geological processes—e.g. the pattern was caused by the way the magma was emplaced or how it crystallized. This is indeed the answer in some cases.[2,3] But Drs Humphreys and Baumgardner realized that in other cases there were many independent lines of evidence that suggested that huge amounts of radioactive decay had indeed taken place. (These include the variety of elements used in 'standard' radioisotope dating, mature uranium radiohalos and fission track dating.) It would be hard to imagine that geologic processes alone could explain all these. Rather, there was likely to be an answer that concerned the nuclear decay processes themselves.

… There must have been speeded-up decay, perhaps in a huge burst associated with Creation… and/or a separate burst at the time of the Flood.

There is now powerful confirmatory evidence that at least one episode of drastically accelerated decay has indeed been the case, building on the work of Dr Robert Gentry on helium retention in zircons. The landmark RATE paper,[4] though technical, can be summarized as follows:

- **When uranium decays to lead, a by-product of this process is the formation of helium, a very light, inert gas, which readily escapes from rock.**
- **Certain crystals called zircons, obtained from drilling into very deep granites, contain uranium which has partly decayed into lead.**
- **By measuring the amount of uranium and 'radiogenic lead' in these crystals, one can calculate that, if the decay rate has been constant, about 1.5 billion years must have passed. (This is consistent with the geologic 'age' assigned to the granites in which these zircons are found.)**
- **However, there is a significant proportion of helium from that '1.5 billion years of decay' still inside the zircons. This is, at first glance, surprising for long-agers, because of the ease with which one would expect helium (with its tiny, light, unreactive atoms) to escape from the spaces within the crystal structure. There should surely be hardly any left, because with such a slow buildup, it should be seeping out continually and not accumulating.**
- **Drawing any conclusions from the above depends, of course, on actually measuring the rate at which helium leaks out of zircons. This is what one of the RATE papers reports on. The samples were sent (without any hint that it was a creationist project) to a world-class expert on helium diffusion from minerals to measure these rates. The consistent answer: the helium does indeed seep out quickly over a wide range of temperatures. In fact, the results show that because of all the helium still in the zircons, these crystals (and since this is Precambrian basement granite, by implication the whole earth) could not be older than 14,000 years. In other words, in only a few thousand years, 1.5 billion years' worth (at today's rates) of radioactive decay has taken place. Interestingly, the data have since been refined and updated to give a date of 5,680 (± 2,000) years.**

The paper looks at the various avenues a long-ager might take by which to wriggle out of these powerful implications, but there seems to be little hope for them unless they can show that the techniques used to obtain the results were seriously flawed.

More surprises on radiocarbon

Another dramatic breakthrough concerns radiocarbon. It's long been known that radiocarbon (i.e. carbon-14, or ^{14}C) keeps popping up reliably in samples (of coal, oil, gas, etc.) which are supposed to be 'millions of years' old. However, with the short half-life of ^{14}C it should decay to zero in only some tens of thousands of years at the most.[5] For instance, CMI has, over the years, commissioned and funded the radiocarbon testing of a number of wood samples from 'old' sites (e.g. samples with Jurassic fossils, samples inside Triassic sandstone, and samples burnt by Tertiary basalt) and these were published (by then staff geologist Dr Andrew Snelling) in *Creation* magazine and *Journal of Creation*. In each case, with contamination eliminated, the result has been in the thousands of years, i.e. ^{14}C was present when it 'shouldn't have been'. These results encouraged the rest of the RATE team to investigate ^{14}C further, building on the literature reviews of creationist physician Dr Paul Giem.

In another very important paper, scientists from the RATE group summarized the pertinent facts and presented further experimental data.[6] The bottom line is that virtually all biological specimens, no matter how 'old' they are supposed to be, show measurable ^{14}C levels. This effectively limits the age of all buried biota to less than (at most) 250,000 years. (When one takes into account the probability that before the Flood the ratio of radioactive to 'normal' carbon was much lower,[7] the calculated age comes right down…)

Interestingly, specimens which appear to definitely be pre-Flood seem to have ^{14}C present, too, and importantly, these cluster around a lower relative amount of ^{14}C. This suggests that some ^{14}C was primordial (existing from the very beginning), and not produced by cosmic rays—thus limiting the age of the entire earth to only a few thousand years.

This appears to have been somewhat spectacularly supported when Dr Baumgardner sent five diamonds to be analyzed for ^{14}C. It was the first time this had been attempted, and the answer came back positive—^{14}C was present. The diamonds, formed deep inside the earth, are assumed by evolutionists to be over a billion years old. Nevertheless they contained radioactive carbon, even though, if the billion-year age were correct, they 'shouldn't have'.

This is exceptionally striking evidence, because a diamond has remarkably strong lattice bonds (that's why it's the hardest substance known), so subsequent atmospheric or biological contamination should not find its way into the interior.

The diamonds' carbon-dated 'age' of about 58,000 years is thus an upper limit for the age of the whole earth. Again, this is entirely consistent with helium diffusion results reported above, which indicate the upper limit is in fact substantially less.[8,9]

^{14}C workers have no real answer to this problem, namely that all the 'vast-age' specimens they measure still have ^{14}C. Labelling this detectable ^{14}C with such words as 'contamination' and 'background' is completely unhelpful in explaining its source, as the RATE group's careful analyses and discussions have shown. But it is no problem or mystery at all if the uniformitarian/long-age assumptions are laid to one side and the real history of the world, given in Scripture, is taken seriously. The ^{14}C is there, quite simply, because it hasn't had time to decay yet. The world just isn't that old!

…

Related Articles

- **Argon from RATE site confirms the earth is young**
- **Response to Geochronology: Understanding the Uncertainties, a presentation by Dr Justin Payne**
- **More on radioactive dating problems**

References and notes

1. **The Australian ministry's contribution was mostly providing the expertise of geologist Dr Andrew Snelling; however, when he commenced work with ICR, the project rightly reverted to a joint project of ICR/CRS.**
2. **Snelling, A.A., The failure of U-Th-Pb 'dating' at Koongarra, Australia, *Journal of Creation* 9(1):71–92, 1995.**

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What about Starlight and the Speed of Light?

The question will come to mind, what about the endless number of stars and galaxies? Modern science has discovered some knowledge about the speed of light, and this has raised questions about the arrival of starlight to Earth within the time frame of Genesis 1. Knowing the enormous distances involved and the speed of light, what about their calculated ages of millions and billions of years? This would seem to contradict totally what the *Book of Genesis* says about the age of the Earth.

By faith, we know that, if God wanted to, He could have created the stars and galaxies and so on only a few thousand years ago. It would not be beyond His power to do so, and we don't want to underestimate that power.

But the big question to ask, is there any scientific evidence for that "faith"? In the following Posts 5B and 5C, various stellar phenomena are examined: supernovas, blue stars, etc. – startling clues or indicators that maybe we actually do dwell in a recently created cosmos.

In days gone by when scientific knowledge about the universe was very limited, people did not have any trouble believing that Earth was the center of a universe created by God. To our human eyes Earth has always appeared enormous, stable, flat, central in the cosmos, and so on.

And that's how God meant for it to appear. He created it in a ready-made condition, as a suitable environment for us, His crowning

creation, for whom He is passionately concerned. The fact that Earth, in its structural make-up, is tiny compared to the rest of the cosmos, that billions of stars and galaxies exist at mind-boggling distances, that Earth is a sphere and not flat, is really of no consequence as far as our being able to dwell here and enjoy it as our home.

But in this modern day, our knowledge of these things has caused the science world to ridicule the idea of Earth as the center of the universe. There are three things to keep in mind however:

> **1) The time of Creation involved supernatural processes; we cannot assume that the natural processes that we see operating today were operating during those extraordinary days of Creation.**
> **2) Earth really is the spiritual center of God's Creation, even if it doesn't appear that way physically.**
> **3) Most things we build require a tremendous amount of hidden infrastructure that could seem mind-boggling: the complex software program behind what we see on a computer screen; the engineering dynamics beneath the hood of a car; the electrical, sewage, water, gas, telecommunication systems that enable us to dwell comfortably in our houses.**
>
> **These infrastructure systems lie hidden beneath the surface and beyond the reach of our normal senses. Is it any surprise then to discover that a tremendous amount of mind-boggling "infrastructure" went into the Creation of our earthly home? Especially mind-boggling are the vast distances and sizes of the stars and galaxies that to our normal senses look only like pretty points of light not that far away up in the sky somewhere. When we, through modern science, begin to understand the actual "infrastructure" behind those "pretty points of light", it boggles our minds. It will help to remember, though, that our minds our finite; God's mind and capacities are infinite!**

According to the *Genesis* account, stars and galaxies were made during those extraordinary days of Creation when *supernatural* processes were in operation. And if that is the case, then there is no need to think that distant starlight had to arrive here by *natural* means as it does now.

As mentioned before, modern research into God's ultimate creation, the human being, has demonstrated, scientifically, that we could not have come into being except by the supernatural working of God. Our makeup is far too complex to be the end product of random, natural processes.

The point here is that if we know for certain that this one important aspect of the natural world – the most important and complex, in fact – could only have originated by Divine activation, then it should not be difficult to understand that supernatural processes were at work in other aspects – in particular, in this mysterious matter of how did starlight get here on the fourth day of Creation.

Genesis 1 makes it clear that the different aspects of the natural realm were created in a ready-made condition. Adam was created in the form of a fully grown human being. Plant life appeared ready-made. Based on the same principle, it seems reasonable that God created the stars so that they too would be ready-made. The first human beings would be able to see them.

> **The supernatural processes that were in use during the Creation Week that were different from processes we see working today. God rapidly and miraculously brought the biological realm of plants, animals, and humans into being in a mature state. If we know He created the living realm in this way, then how could it be any more difficult for Him to create the non-living universe in the same way?**
>
> **It seems both logical and consistent that God would rapidly "mature" the universe, even bringing the light from distant stars to the earth. With His supernatural capacity, this would be no more difficult a task – and maybe easier – than that of creating a mature human being.**
>
> **In addition to creating the physical universe during Creation Week, God also created the laws that govern it. What if these laws were not in full effect until the end of that week.**
>
> **Instead of bringing starlight to earth according to physical laws, God could have miraculously solved the light travel time problem on Day Four, before putting the laws into effect that govern how light travels. After all, everything about creation was**

miraculous.

(Adapted from "Seeing Stars in a Young Universe" by Dr. Danny R. Faulkner, 1 November 2017)

Why are evolutionists so afraid of the public finding out that the speed of light has slowed down in the past, or that the speed of light may be manipulated proving that it is not a true constant?

There are two simple answers. First, if the speed of light is not an invariant constant over time, their assumptions about the age of the earth and universe go flying out the window. Second, the rate of decay of radioactive elements is directly related to the speed of light.

If light was faster in the past, then the earth and universe are young and evolution theories are not true. If the speed of light was faster in the past, then radioactive elements decayed much faster in the past, and the radioactive dating techniques, so highly touted by evolutionists, are totally unreliable – they are useless. The evolutionist's presupposition of the constancy of the speed of light is an Achilles Heel for them.

("The Decay in the Speed of Light and the Truth about Red Shift" by Grady McMurtry – April 4, 2020)

Some other articles worth checking out:
"Does Distant Starlight Prove the Universe is Old?" by Dr. Jason Lisle, 13 December 2007
"Speed of Light Slowing Down After All?" by Carl Wieland, 10 December 2002

Continue to 5B: Age Estimates Based on Geological Evidence