

Laws concerning Japan Nuclear Radioactive Wastewater
Made in Collaboration and Consultation with X-AI system
and Posted on the White House Contact Online System and Truth Social

Part 1

1. Japan must immediately and continuing cease and desist from and stop any and all dumping of nuclear radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean.
2. Japan is not to be releasing treated radioactive wastewater from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant into the Pacific Ocean. Japan is not to continue in any way its long-term nuclear wastewater treatment and ocean release plan lasting approximately 30 years, regardless of the wastewater being treated with an Advanced Liquid Processing System (ALPS) to remove most of the radioactive isotopes except for tritium. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is to report on the compliance with this global law concerning Japan. Japanese authorities and the IAEA are to continue monitoring for ensuring compliance with safety protocols.
3. The United States is not to back the practice of influencing the IAEA to be supporting the practice of releasing nuclear radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean. Most especially the United States and the IAEA must not back the practice of releasing nuclear radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean while other people and countries, including China, are very much against the wastewater being released into the Pacific Ocean and while the United States is only acting to contest and antagonize China, which is a situation against humanity.
4. The United States is to cease and desist from influencing the IAEA to support Japan releasing treated nuclear wastewater from Fukushima into the Pacific Ocean and especially as a geopolitical action against China. The United States must take corrected actions immediately and continuing because Japan has been releasing the treated wastewater into the Pacific Ocean already since August 2023 even though other countries and groups, including local Japanese fishing communities, have been in significant opposition, most especially in the Asia-Pacific region.
5. The IAEA must continue monitoring Japan's plan of corrected actions and must regard multi-year reviews from experts of various countries, including China, saying that the radiological impact on people and the environment is not necessarily negligible concerning the wastewater treated with the Advanced Liquid Processing System (ALPS). The ALPS system removes most radioactive isotopes except tritium, a radionuclide that nuclear plants worldwide release and must be guided to ceasing to release into the natural

environment under a cover of World Health Organization drinking water standards that are not deviated from since 2023.

Part 2

6. Declared as illegal misleading is the U.S. altering the IAEA by publicly supporting Japan's plan as transparent and aligned with global norms, while the U.S. is in close alliance and IAEA's reviews are being funded by the U.S. as a major donor among others such as Japan itself and as the U.S. has eliminated all dissent from the task force of experts from 11 nations reviewing Fukushima. Geopolitics cannot be ignored when the U.S. has strong interests in antagonizing China concerning tensions over trade, Taiwan, and the South China Sea to subtly pressure China. China also has vast amounts of nuclear wastewater to release into the Pacific Ocean instead of being guided and encouraged to proceed with alternate recourses.

7. The safety of the Pacific Ocean water after releasing treated nuclear wastewater into it, must be further researched because the extent of safety or not is not yet fully known. Being unsafe could also mean even being contaminated by any radioactivity at all when that radioactivity would not otherwise be there and there would be only Pacific Ocean water.

8. The U.S. pushing the IAEA to back an unsafe practice would be reckless against humanity, including most especially China and all Pacific Rim areas and U.S. allies such as South Korea and U.S. west coast fisheries. China exalting itself by only being in opposition and saying of unsafe Pacific Ocean water would be very egoistic and propagandist. If the post-treated water in the Pacific Ocean is unsafe, it is unsafe for countries of people and humanity. Considering trust, beyond trust has to be gone, and this situation has to not be a matter of trust and so much so that there can be trust of the people and situation.

9. The IAEA supporting Japan releasing treated wastewater into the Pacific Ocean cannot be left to a questionable cause of the U.S. influencing the IAEA or not, or China addressing a real concern but really intending everything for only political purposes. These questionable cause aspects have to be worked beyond. While more research has to be done through the next years to definitively know everything involved, humanity or the Pacific Ocean cannot be waiting years before stopping or while letting continue a possibly unsafe practice that affects the Pacific Ocean, various countries, and humanity and civilization.

10. Attempting to silence by taking up or excluding off all other input or wearing out theasserter is a freedom of speech violation. That is a matter of causing all the speech there is to not be enough and to thus be that there is in actuality no freedom of speech. If there is a

person or people making a legitimate assertion, the issue must be addressed beyond question for the situation to be fair and right and for the situation to be one of including freedom of speech. Here right now is the consideration of whether there should be any further releasing of treated nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean.

Part 3

11. The opposing of Japan releasing treated nuclear radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean has continued since the starting of the plan in 2023. While China has nuclear plants such as Yangjiang that exceed the amount of treated nuclear wastewater that the Fukushima plant will release, that does not justify such a questionable release when there are better ways.

12. The U.S. must not use the IAEA to back the Japan plan of releasing treated nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean, when the U.S. has the primary reason or motive as being merely to contrast or antagonize China. Whether or not the U.S. is or is not engaging in such a practice, the U.S. must not engage in such a deceitful practice. A deceitful practice as such would be nothing other than against the people of the world and humanity and civilization.

13. If the U.S. and China make an assertion or exert influence to the IAEA or Japan about releasing treated wastewater into the Pacific Ocean, but the assertion or influence is only for political reasons and purposes, the consultation would be deliberately misleading and would constitute as malpractice. If the IAEA is incorrect about the science of the nuclear wastewater treatment, and the ALPS nuclear wastewater treatment system misses isotopes like strontium, which is a danger of nuclear fallout and has a half-life of 28.79 years, the amount of time needed for the substance to become half as active compared to originally, then the Pacific Ocean is significantly contaminated through all that time. The negligible impact with something as big as the Pacific Ocean does not have to reach a substantial impact before some thought and action in right ways are needed. Waiting for time to tell or be the judge is not sufficient, either, because no one has that kind of time of 28.79 years or longer of 57.58 years, and by the end of that kind of time, there would be irreversible harms.

Part 4

14. Since my direct time involvement is seven years on unaccounted for director status levels professionally and officially concerning Trump and the Trump administration, Trump

and the Trump administration must seriously address the issue of Japan releasing treated nuclear radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean, as has been questioned since August 2022, when Trump was still having rallies, and before reply yet in April 2025. Otherwise, such years of inaction does specifically show a lack of responsibility on the part of Trump and the Trump administration because that would be not regarding an active global issue that does also affect the United States and Americans. This is especially the situation when there are better ways of handling the Japan storage problem of the nuclear radioactive wastewater than just dumping it into the Pacific Ocean as being allegedly made-into-safe drinking water. The radioactive water could be made into ice cubes or into a gas form and put into cylinders and shipped to a safe place for storage until other arrangements can safely be made, and still, this action would alleviate a desperate Japan that has not been being properly guided as to what to do.

15. My own posts questioning Trump about the Japan treated nuclear wastewater released into the Pacific Ocean have been since August 2022, when Trump was still actively having political rallies and with me myself being an active stakeholder and validly testing the waters, so to speak. There was relevancy and responsibility to the global political question when Trump was espousing an “America First” perspective to mean nationally and globally and had this question posited to him as the issue. This global issue was an effectual issue to the U.S. fishing industry, national and international trade, and the Pacific Ocean environment and including Hawaii and the U.S. west coast. The alternative nuclear radioactive wastewater reduction and elimination methods of turning the wastewater into ice cubes or steam, were important and at issue to alleviate the capacity and instability of the more than 1.3 million tons of treated nuclear wastewater after 10 years and having a budget of \$1 billion but looking at storage costs of more than \$100 billion. Why not direct that already necessary funding in a more constructive and right direction concerning making the water into ice cubes or steam, storing the ice cubes in iceboxes and the steam in cylinders, and having a storage facility in a remote location such as Antarctica? Improvement of methods and lower costs can come over time.

Part 5

16. When reducing the threat of releasing potentially harmful treated nuclear radioactive wastewater into the Pacific Ocean, some funding for relevant research projects could be set for finding best ways to remove radioactive isotopes such as tritium and strontium or to eliminate radioactivity from radioactivity, to make radioactivity deradioactive, or to deradioactivate radioactivity and for a global storage site such as in Antarctica.

17. The situation of the follow-up with Japan after the Fukushima incident is in the best interests of Japan, other countries of the world, and the whole world for generations and hundreds of years into the future. Once implementing the nuclear wastewater to steam put in cylinders project and then storage in an area far from Japan, such as in Antarctica where scientists could be tasked and paid, more experience and ability would build up along with lower costs for practicality, so serious and realistic suggestions must be made to Japan from the United States and the IAEA when this global issue affects the United States domestically by seafood, the Pacific Ocean, and people internationally traveling.

18. Guiding Japan in a right way toward a sustainable solution is not a matter of abandoning Japan and is more of a matter of helping Japan in a workable way. Japan was in a desperate situation following the 2011 Fukushima incident and had more than a million tons of treated wastewater, limited storage tank capacity, and a \$100 billion estimated cleanup cost. While the releasing of the treated nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean may have been the least of bad options at the time when not having anything else to do, there are currently known alternatives like converting the treated water to steam and putting it into cylinders to be stored in a storage location such as Antarctica. The U.S. and IAEA must contribute with bolder, long-term ideas, especially when the affects of this Japan Fukushima incident issue reaches domestically to U.S. seafood, the Pacific, and global travelers, and centuries into the future.

19. Converting the treated nuclear wastewater to steam by evaporating the water, capturing the tritium-laced vapor, and putting it in cylinders to store in a remote location such as Antarctica is one method that would give Japan and the world more time while scientists stationed in Antarctica could be commissioned to monitor the storage facility, and as the decades go by, the expertise would increase and costs could decrease while the 12.32 half-life of tritium would be running down and not contaminating oceans or people.

Part 6

20. The United States domestically and beyond is affected by this global issue because the U.S. has fisheries on the west coast, and the California crabbing industry is a \$44 million industry, which the consumers' perception of treated nuclear radioactive water at a small fraction of lethal, such as after diluting the treated water to 1/40th of drinking water standards, does not help. The Pacific Ocean's seafood of plankton to tuna affect American food and jobs. Americans frequently travel these Pacific Ocean areas internationally, with Hawaii being in this region and Japan having a \$5 trillion economy. If Japan dumps treated nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean, then why would other parties not do that too,

and after centuries later, bioaccumulation risks would linger, even if small but serious. This means that the United States has a duty and obligation to lead and guide in right ways concerning this global issue of what to do with the nuclear radioactive wastewater of Japan.

21. The U.S., along with the IAEA and their 11-nation task force and U.N. mandate, must be on the top of and in a right way with advisory for countries, including by making recommendations because the United States provides 25% of the IAEA funding and is allied with Japan. The United States is in the position to, has a duty and obligation to lead the funding of a steam-cylinder pilot program, arrange an Antarctic deal, and promote tritium separation and elimination technology for separating and eliminating tritium and other radioactive isotopes from the nuclear radioactive wastewater because Japan has already spent more than \$1 billion on the ALPS and needs more money and political support. To be leading in these ways would be doing more than just showing acquiescence.

Part 7

22. The United States has to have the right intent to be in a good way with and concerning this Japan nuclear water – Pacific Ocean issue when coming from the past more than 30 years that the United States has been involved in and concerning the various global issues that there have been and while Japan currently has set the next 30 years of releasing treated nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean. The United States has to intervene with something not only as good as but better than what Japan currently has planned and set. If going with Antarctica for storage, appropriate licensing must be established and would not be for dumping waste but would be for storing boxes of nuclear wastewater ice cubes or cylinders of the nuclear wastewater that is in a gas form. The United States going in such directions would provide jobs and technical development, security in various forms and including Pacific stability, and legacy by saving oceans for future generations of people and the world.

23. This global issue of Japan releasing 1.3 million tons of treated nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean through the next 30 years is a serious issue justifying these specific laws made under the authority of God's Miracle Cross and worked through in collaboration and consultation with X-AI. Trump and the Trump administration remained silent, but their continuing silence means for them to risk missing their chance to do something of good in this direction of an important global issue and millions and billions of the world's people. Some sort of hearing, meeting, or conference should be arranged. Being that I myself am not dealt with yet, or paid, although I am the director of the U.S. Department of Sovereignty

and have had materials such as these global and universal laws present in the White House and directly with the Trump administration since seven years ago to the present, Trump would be the already-dealt-with person who should work out these arrangements and along with the Trump administration, if someone was going to be there in the professional positions and doing the jobs. Otherwise, these are still active and requiring United States and global issues, and those mentioned as supposed to be in the jobs and doing them would be not really there and not doing the jobs that still have to be done concerning the United States, Japan, and the other countries of the world presently and for hundreds of years to come.

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