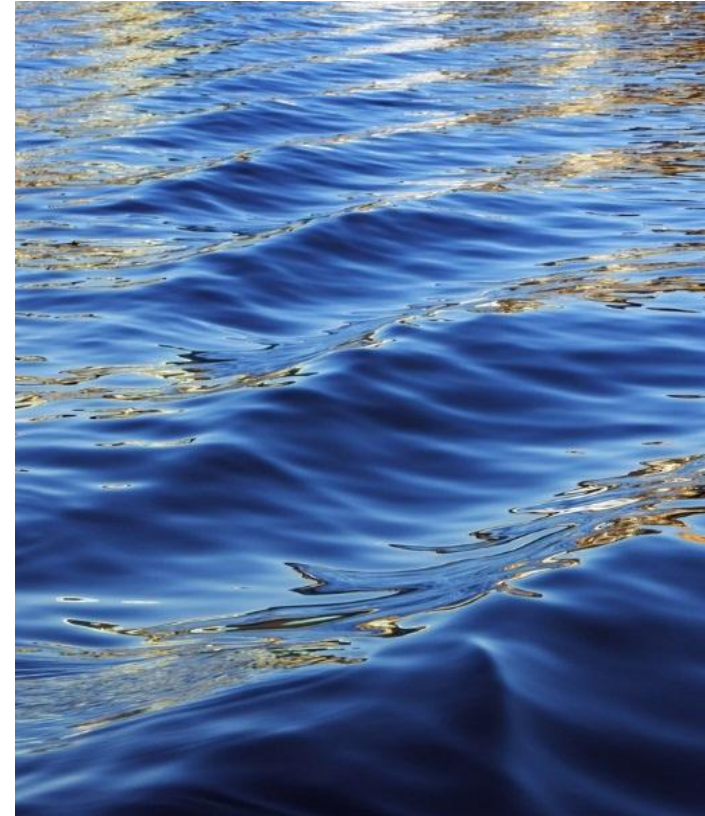


Abortion in Our Water:

Chemical Home
Abortions & the
Disposition of Aborted
Fetal Remains



President Trump: "Crystal Clean" Water and "Gold Standard" Research

"From day one, my administration has made it a top priority to ensure that America has among the very cleanest air and cleanest water on the planet. . . . We want crystal-clean water..." -Remarks by President Trump on America's Environmental Leadership, 2019

The Trump administration announced it is "leveraging environmental policies . . . to promote economic growth while maintaining the standards that have afforded Americans the cleanest air and water in the world for generations." -The White House, April 2025



"The National Institutes of Health and other health-related research funded by the Federal Government should prioritize gold-standard research on the root causes of why Americans are getting sick." -Executive Order Establishing the President's Make America Health Again Commission, February 13, 2025

Two Primary Issues:

- 1) Approximately 700,000 aborted **fetal remains are entering our water systems** every year. Water treatment plants are not designed to handle medical waste.
- 2) **The drug Mifepristone is present in our water**, as it forms active metabolites that are **not fully absorbed by the body**. Existing filtration systems are unable to remove it.

Background: FDA's Original Approval of Mifepristone Relied on "Environmental Assessment" that did not truly "assess" anything



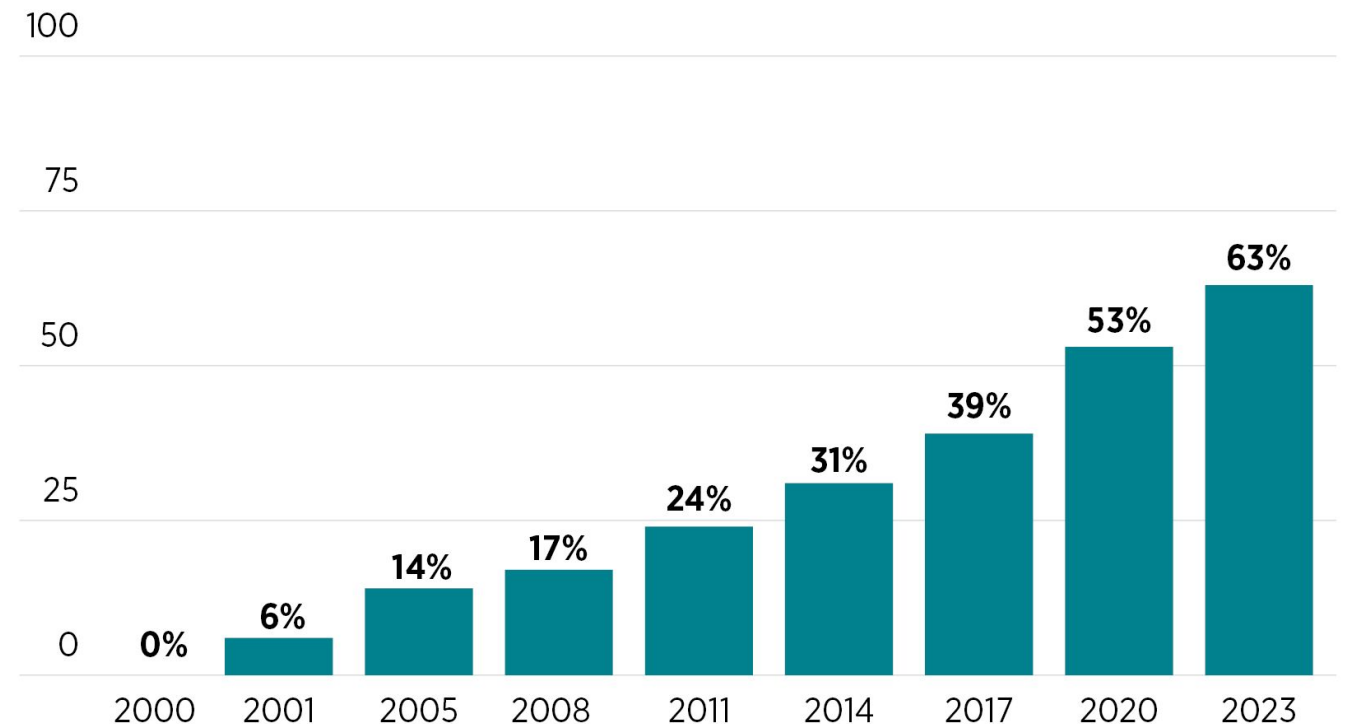
- In the application seeking approval for Mifeprex in 2000, an Environmental Assessment (EA) was submitted that merely “concluded” the impact of the drug on our environment would be minimal.
- At the time, calculations showed a low expected concentration in the environment (less than 1ppb).
- **No actual study was conducted.**
- The assessment **failed to address the issue of how the fetal remains would be disposed of**, ignoring the reality fetal remains would enter U.S. water systems via the toilet, in **violation** of various fetal disposal and medical waste laws.
- This is a **violation of the National Environmental Policy Act.**



Increased Use of Chemical Abortion Pills in America Now Represent >63% of All Abortions

Over the last two-decades-plus, the use of the chemical abortion pill has increased dramatically, such that now **the majority of the approximately one million annual abortions that occur in the U.S. (63% in 2023) are performed outside of a clinical setting.**

Medication abortions accounted for more than 60% of all abortions in the formal US health care system in 2023



Sources: Guttmacher Abortion Provider Census and Monthly Abortion Provision Study.
guttmacher.org

Increased Chemical Abortions Have Increased the Fetal Remains Polluting Our Water Supply

The increased use of the abortion pill has led to:

- An increase in the contaminants (active mifepristone metabolites), which have not been studied by federal agencies for adverse impact on our environment entering our water supply.
- An increase in the amount of aborted unborn children entering our water supply, as women are often directed to flush their babies' remains.
- Abortion providers are using wastewater treatment plants as medical waste depositories.



FDA's Oversights Violated Federal and State Law

1. The National Environmental Policy Act requires proposals for major federal actions [e.g., drug approval] “significantly affecting the quality of the **human environment,**” [includes “**the relationship of people with that environment**”], to include a “detailed statement on . . . reasonably foreseeable **environmental effects,**” unless an exclusion applies.
2. NEPA also states all federal agencies shall “identify and develop methods and procedures . . . which will ensure that presently **unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate consideration in decision making.**”

The plain meaning of the law means the original approval should have considered of how fetal remains would be disposed of.

FDA Failed to Consider “Extraordinary Circumstances” in Subsequent Approvals (2016, 2019, 2021, 2023)

3. “Extraordinary circumstances” defined:

- The 1998 guidance on the rule at hand states, “[e]xtraordinary **circumstance** . . . can be based on the production, use, or disposal from use of the FDA-regulated article.”
- In the case of Mifeprex, a “disposal from use” would be necessary as using it **requires the disposal of human remains (medical waste) expelled from a pregnancy**.
- Though fetal remains disposal should have been considered originally, this guidance makes clear the FDA should consider disposal from use in all subsequent approvals for use.



Exclusions Based on an EA that was Itself Flawed *Should Not Have Been Allowed*

4. Exclusions should not have applied subsequent years in which REMs were modified (or when the generic version was approved) given fetal remains entering the water supply in increasing amounts are an “extraordinary circumstance” that “may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.”

- For example: In 2016 the FDA approved a supplemental New Drug Application that sought to “increase in the maximum gestational age from 49 days to 70 days.” This would increase the amount of fetal remains entering the water supply.
- Similar changes to the mifepristone REMs in 2021 and 2023 would also lead to increased fetal remains entering the water, triggering the requirement of an EA.
- These were never conducted.

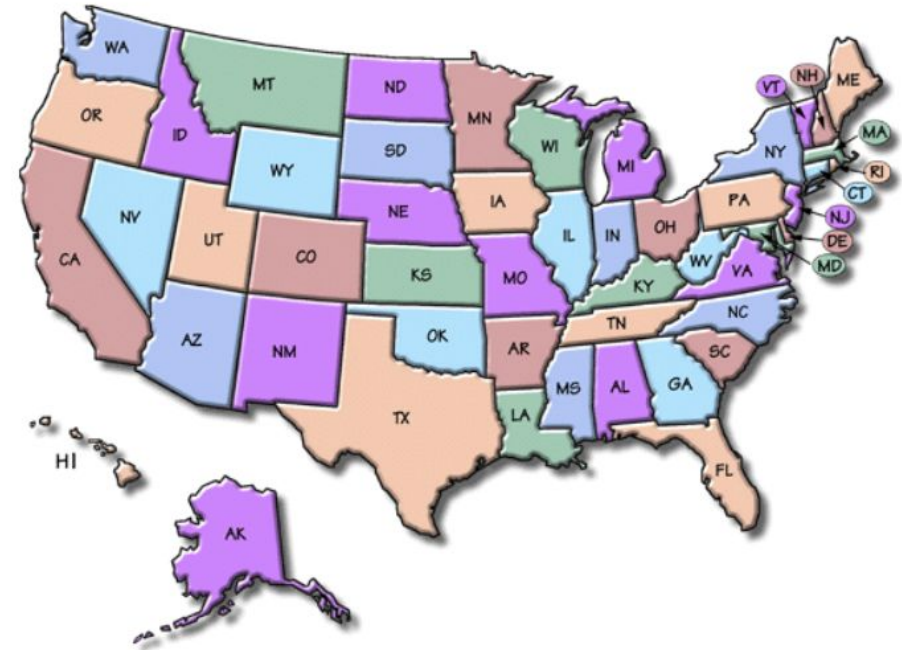
Part II: Improper Medical Waste Disposal

- The outcome of an abortion consists of what the EPA defines as medical waste; specifically, “healthcare waste that may be contaminated by blood, body fluids or other potentially infectious materials.”
- Generators of medical waste are supposed to properly dispose of medical waste.

State-by-state Regulated Medical Waste Resource Locator

These links lead off-site to the Environmental Compliance Assistance Platform.

Click on the map to view resources for the selected state:



Numerous state laws exist to ensure in every other context, human remains and medical waste (e.g. placenta, blood, etc.) are properly disposed of.



Abortion Providers Use Wastewater Treatment Plants as a Medical Waste Facilities

- The Students for Life America organization has estimated that “**40+ tons of chemically-tainted medical waste—human tissue, placenta, and blood**” (aborted babies) are being flushed annually, which then make their way into our waterways.
- **This would be a nation-wide scandal in any other context.**



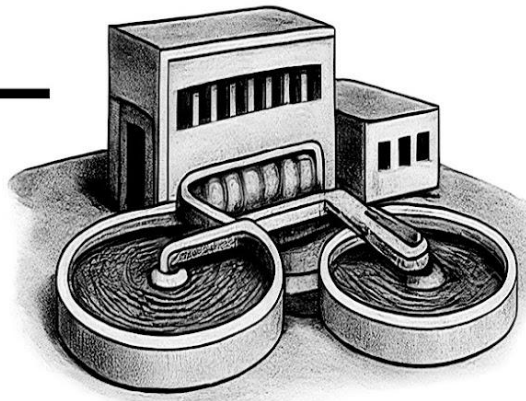
Clearly that is a significant amount of what constitutes medical waste. WWTP plants are not meant to handle this waste and regardless, such "waste" (knowledge of the undignified processing of aborted babies via WWTPs) damages individuals' relationship with the environment as it is offensive.

This Happens Nearly 700,000 Times Every Year.

**Mother takes
abortion pills**



**Mother delivers
human remains and
flushes them
down the toilet**



**Water treatment
plants are not
designed
to remove
abortion waste**



**Abortion drug
contaminants
polluting our
drinking water?**

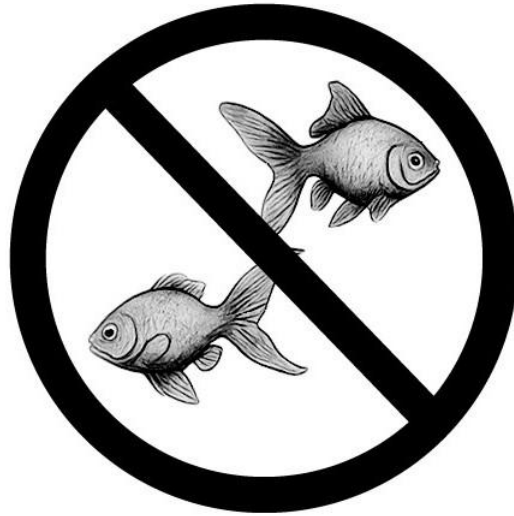


We don't flush gasoline, goldfish, or even baby wipes, so we certainly should not be flushing fetal remains [babies]

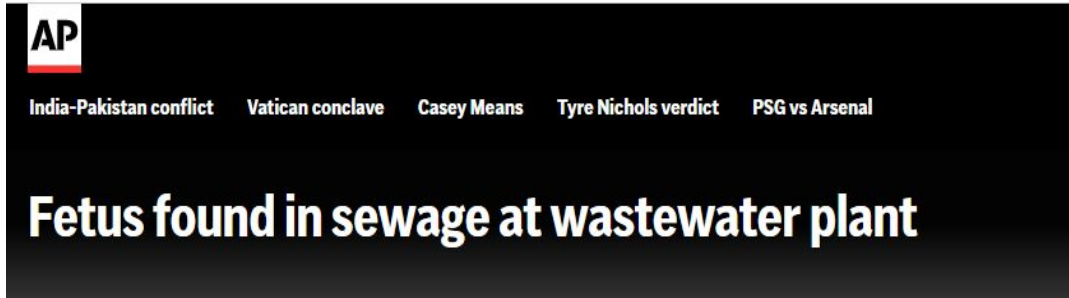
- According to the EPA, "Preventable toilet and sewer backups can pose a threat to human health and present an extra challenge to our water utilities and their workforce. **Flushing anything other than toilet paper** [wipes, tampons etc.] . . . **can damage internal plumbing, local sewer systems and septic systems.**"
- In 2009, a former state EPA spokesperson concurred, referring to placentas found in a sewer system.

"But it is never acceptable to put placenta into the sewer system,"
Carson said. "Never." 

The EPA discourages flushing anything other than toilet paper, and numerous state laws specifically prohibit flushing medical waste. Yet for decades, the FDA and EPA have allowed abortion providers to instruct women to flush tons of human remains into our water systems.



Not just placentas. News reports document that numerous babies have been found in wastewater treatment plants.



Published 8:24 PM GMT-4, May 31, 2022



Remains of fetus found at wastewater treatment plant in southern California

- An employee discovered the fetus at the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant in Camarillo, California, around 8.45am
- Fetus was not full-term and appears to have been in its first or second trimester
- Police say the only way the fetus could have made its way to the plant is if it traveled through the sewer system

By DAILYMAIL.COM REPORTER
PUBLISHED: 15:51 EDT, 7 April 2019 | UPDATED: 17:49 EDT, 7 April 2019

≡ **ctpost**

NEWS // LOCAL

Fetus discovered at sewage plant

By **Kate King**, Staff Writer
Oct 3, 2010

- The tenant of an apartment complex in Texas was “working to unclog a pipe” and found the remains of a fetus inside.

WWTP's are not meant to dispose of fetal remains that are caught in WWTP screens and other filtration processes. Medical waste companies exist for that purpose.

Lack of Evidence Does Not Equal Lack of a Problem

- Research on the effect of active abortion pill metabolites in our water is scarce.
- Yet, there is evidence today that even in trace amounts, contamination from pharmaceutical pollutants and other pollutants like PFAS - which can act as **endocrine disruptors** - can be detrimental to human and animal health.
- 2 of these are now monitored by the EPA in parts per trillion (ppt).



*According to the EPA, pharmaceutical contaminants can enter our environment via human excretion, and though some POTWs "may remove some pharmaceuticals incidentally," many others "pass through and enter the environment because **POTWs are not designed to remove pharmaceuticals**"*

Abortion Pill Metabolites Act As Endocrine Disruptors.

The EPA states, “there has been a growing awareness of the possible adverse effects in humans and wildlife from exposure to chemicals that can interfere with the endocrine system.”

“Possible adverse effects can include:

- developmental malformations;
- interference with reproduction;
- increased cancer risk; and
- disturbances in the immune and nervous system function.” -*the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences*

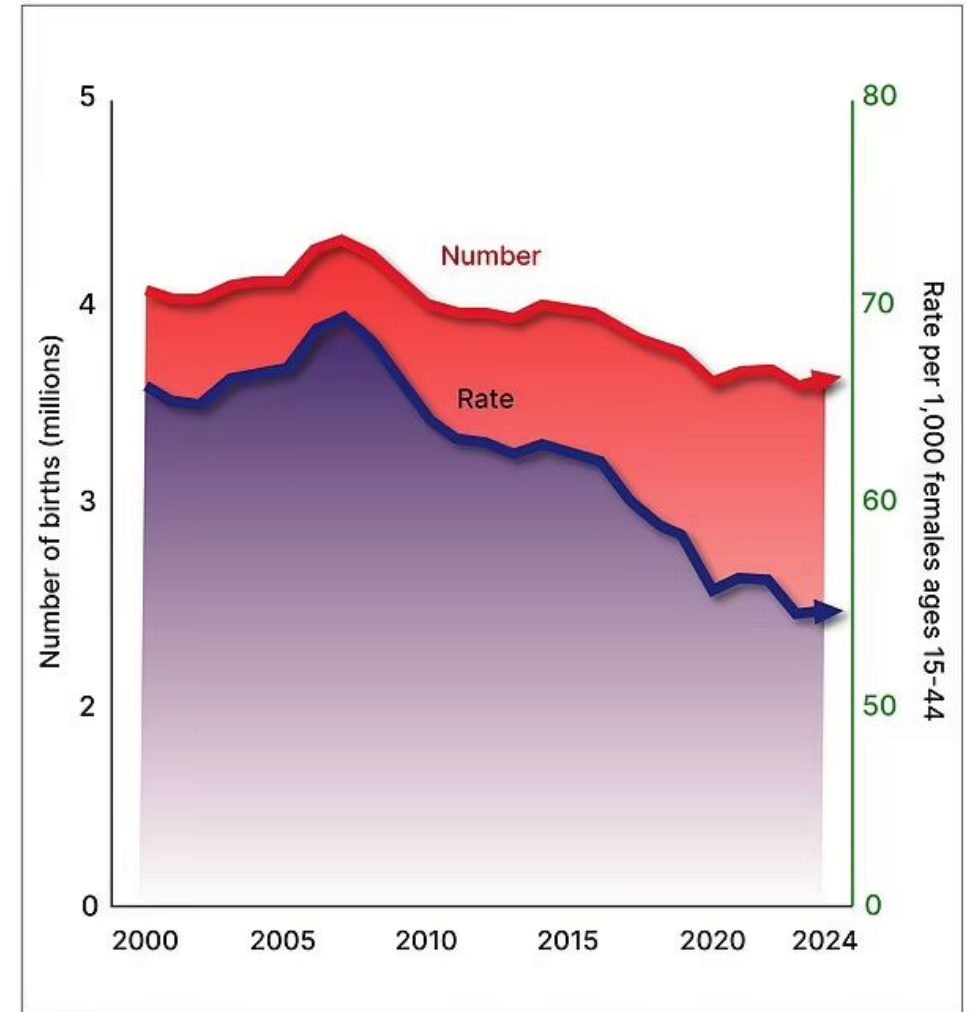


Infertility Issues on the Rise

Food for thought:

- Infertility affects 1 in 6 individuals.
- Endometriosis is present in 63% of unexplained infertility cases for women and can be treated in some with synthetic progesterone.
- Mifepristone is a potential endocrine disruptor that blocks progesterone, a vital fertility hormone.
- A 2023 study states, "Endometriosis has been potentially linked to exposure to EDCs."
- *Mifepristone pill metabolites remain active after excretion and passing through WWTP.*

Number of live births and general fertility rate: United States, final 2000-2023 and provisional 2024



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, natality data file.

Can we prove mifepristone metabolites are not playing a part in our nation's fertility crisis?

It is time for the government to take action:

- To ensure “that every person in this country has clean air to breathe, safe water to drink, and land to live, play, and farm on that is safe from pollution,” action is needed.
- Action on this matter aligns with the priorities of the current administration.
 - *Not only is President Trump vocal about "crystal clean water" and "gold standard science" - he is clearly opposed to even the most (seemingly) fringe issue if it harms our environment, like chemicals on paper straws.*
- There is no better time to advocate for a “true polluter-pays model as it relates to ~~PFAS~~ mifepristone contamination.”

According to recent reports, paper straw mandates are "flawed in their alleged scientific backing" and "bad for humans and the environment" -specifically a White House report found paper straws contain dangerous PFAS chemicals . . . that infiltrate the water supply."



ACTION #1:

We need the government to monitor Mifepristone

- The EPA is “leading the national effort” both to *understand* PFAS and *reduce the risk they pose the public*.
- The EPA recently took action to address a decades-long oversight related to its failure to properly regulate PFAS, given the harm they can cause by entering our water supply—**even though the amount of the substances entering the water was minimal.**
- EPA further states: “Current scientific research suggests that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health outcomes,” yet, research is still needed and underway to **“better understand the health effects associated with low levels of exposure to PFAS over long periods of time.”**

ACTION #2:

We need the government to initiate "Gold Standard Research"



President Trump and RFK have called for "Gold Standard" research, but to date, the issue of mifepristone metabolites and their byproducts has never been comprehensively studied by the federal government.

"Further reviewing pharmaceutical products with gold standard science and common sense is not an 'attack on science' — it's what the American people have asked for and deserve."

-HHS official in response to attacks on Secretary Kennedy, April 2025.

ACTION #3

We need the EPA to pressure the FDA

The EPA's role in other agencies' compliance:

- The EPA was formed with the following primary functions in mind: "The establishment and enforcement of environmental protection standards consistent with national environmental goals."
- Based on its authority to enforce environmental standards, the EPA has purview over chemical abortion pills and fetal remains entering our waterways and can propose (or pressure) the **FDA to complete the required environmental analysis.**



ACTION #4:

We need to call for Congressional Hearings



While certain members of Congress already are aware, we believe public awareness is vital.

Action Steps Summary

1. Monitor mifepristone metabolites similar to how PFAS is monitored.
2. Initiate study on how mifepristone, as a potential endocrine disrupting contaminant (progesterone blocker) in the water, may adversely affect animal and human health (e.g. infertility).
3. Request / Propose / Pressure the FDA to do an EA that reviews both metabolites and fetal remains entering our water.
4. Congressional Hearings.

*"[T]he full impact of mifepristone has never been sufficiently studied. . . Any studies that have been conducted in the past should be repeated and updated to reflect the fact that the drug is far more prevalent today than it was three decades ago . . . **the EPA should study the impact of the "byproducts" of mifepristone, such as the placental tissue, fetal remains, and active metabolites that are being flushed into our nation's wastewater system.**"*

-Letter from former U.S. Senator Marco Rubio and Representative Josh Brecheen, et. al., to former EPA Administrator Michael Regan,

May 29, 2024



For more information see
AbortionInOurWater.org

Thank you.

