

Record-high levels of PFAS contamination were recently discovered in water, soils, plants, and animals at Holloman Lake, a wastewater oasis in the Chihuahuan Desert of southern New Mexico, USA. Created in the mid-1960s as part of a wastewater and stormwater catchment system at Holloman Air Force Base, the wastewater lake and its surrounding area both support very high numbers of birds and mammals and represent a natural laboratory for studying PFAS environmental behavior, chemical fingerprinting of AFFFs, and toxicity. This presentation summarizes our main findings and insight from 5 years of research at Holloman Lake.

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