

# Township of Falls Authority



## Board Members:

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William Beier, Vice Chairperson  
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Patricia Powers, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

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**Health Effects:** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public through the newspaper, television, or radio.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes or haloacetic acids (HAAs) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**About Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Township of Falls Authority is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**About Iron:** While there is no health-based maximum contaminant level for iron, the EPA has established a secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) for iron of 0.3 mg/L. This SMCL is based on aesthetic issues (red water, staining of clothing). To address concerns about these aesthetic issues, the Township of Falls Authority has boosted the levels of a treatment additive used by its water supplier, and it has planned water main lining projects. Both actions are measures commonly used to reduce levels of iron in drinking water.

**Electronic Report:** <https://www.tofa-pa.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/2025-CCR-in-2026-Township-of-Falls-Authority-2.pdf>

A hard copy of this report is also available at the TOFA office located at 557 Lincoln Highway, Fairless Hills, PA 19030, or upon request at 215-946-6062.

## Violations:

The Township of Falls Authority (TOFA) received two monitoring and reporting (M&R) violations during the 2025 reporting year for failure to report required data within the designated timeframes. The first violation involved the late reporting of lead and copper sampling results. The second violation involved the late reporting of weekly chlorine residual monitoring results. Both violations were attributed to delays in laboratory processing.

These reporting violations did not present a risk to public health. All required monitoring was conducted, and the system remained in compliance with applicable treatment and water quality standards. TOFA is reporting these violations in accordance with Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) requirements to ensure transparency and maintain regulatory compliance.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION  
ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION  
MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA  
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## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. All of our water is purchased from the Lower Bucks County Joint Municipal Authority and the Morrisville Municipal Authority. The Delaware River serves as the source for both agencies, with Lower Bucks drawing from the tidal area near Franklin Cove in Tullytown, and Morrisville's intake is just north of the Calhoun Street Bridge in the non-tidal area.

The Pennsylvania DEP has conducted a source water assessment of the Delaware River and found that it has a moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment & Protection web page at: <https://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and mining activities.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at **215-946-6062**.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held on the **fourth Wednesday of the month** at our office, **557 Lincoln Highway, Fairless Hills, PA 19030**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

You will find many terms and abbreviations in the test result table you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

**Non-Detects (ND):** laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter:** one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** The nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level:** the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** the "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** the highest disinfectant level allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes):** compounds formed during drinking water's chlorination (disinfection).

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA):** a group of disinfection by-products formed during chlorination.

The Township of Falls Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

TEST RESULTS								
Microbiological Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Year	VIO Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of Monthly Samples	0	0			2025	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or E.Coli	0	0	0			2025	N	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (ppm)	AL= 1.3	1.3	0.118 (90th percentile)	0.0071 - 0.38	ppm	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.57 (Year Average)	0.21 - 0.81	ppm	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	AL= 15	0	0.42 (90th percentile)	ND - 4.4	ppb	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015	N/A	ppm	2025	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.9	N/A	ppb	2025	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity (ppm)	NR	NR	42 (Year Average)	17 - 67	ppm	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHM, Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	48.98 (Year Average)	16.4 - 89.4	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5, Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	38.13 (Year Average)	21.0 - 67.5	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chemical Contaminants								
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14	8	3.18	2.64-3.96	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	18	14	2.16	1.45-2.93	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Combined radium (radium226+radium228)	5	0	1.175	NA	pCi/L	2/22/2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity								
Contaminant	MCL			MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Year	VIO Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT-1 NTU for a single measurement			0	0.07	2025	N	Erosion of Natural deposit; soil runoff
	TT=at least 95% of monthly samples < 0.3				100%	2025	N	
Disinfectants								
Contaminant	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Detected	Range of Detections		Sample Year	VIO Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.34 (Year Average)	0.33 - 2.19	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Other Chemicals								
Contaminant	Range of Removal Required (%)		Range of removal achieved (%)		# of Quarters Non-Compliance	Sample Year	VIO Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	25 - 35		37.14 - 63.41		0	2025	N	Naturally present in the environment