Here are some other factors that can affect lead levels in water:

- **Calcium carbonate**

  Water that is low in calcium carbonate and acidic is more corrosive than water that is high in calcium carbonate and has a higher pH.

- **Water hardness**

  Soft water, which has low levels of dissolved solids like magnesium and calcium, is more corrosive than hard water.

- **Water temperature**

  Warm water is more corrosive than cold water.

- **Electrical grounding**

  Grounding electrical connections to water pipes can increase lead corrosion.

  To reduce lead in your drinking water, you can install a system that is certified to NSF/ANSI standards for lead reduction. You can also add a certified pH adjustment chemical to the water to increase the pH above 7.0.

  The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends that the pH level of water sources should be between 6.5 and 8.5.