

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF LIME
FILE NO : 2604195176

DATE ISSUED : 27/04/2026

 BATESFORD QUARRY
 PO BOX 120

CLIENT ID : BAT047
PHONE :

GEELONG, VIC 3220

SAMPLE ID : BATESFORD STOCKPILE APRIL 26

DATE RECEIVED : 27/04/2026

ANALYSIS REQUIRED : Lime quality

| ITEMS | ABBREVIATION | UNIT | RESULTS |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Results of analysis on sample on dry weight basis: | | | |
| pH (1:5 Water) | | | 9.55 |
| Electrical Conductivity | EC | µS/cm | 263 |
| TOTAL CALCIUM | Ca | % | 32.61 |
| TOTAL MAGNESIUM | Mg | % | 0.599 |
| TOTAL SODIUM | Na | % | 0.025 |
| CALCIUM CARBONATE | CaCO ₃ | % | 81.5 |
| | (Calculated from Total Calcium) | | |
| MAGNESIUM CARBONATE | MgCO ₃ | % | 2.1 |
| | (Calculated from Total Magnesium) | | |
| MOISTURE CONTENT | MC | % | 10.6 |
| NEUTRALISING VALUE | NV | % | 84 |

Notes on Neutralising Value

Neutralising Value is a measure of the amount of acidity a material can neutralise, or in the case of lime, its total liming value. An approximation of Neutralising Value can be made by $\text{CaCO}_3 + (2.5 \times \text{MgO})$.

Effective Neutralising Value is a calculated adjustment of the Neutralising Value, using the fineness of the lime. Lime retained on an 850 µm sieve (the coarser fraction) is estimated to be only 10% effective (fully utilised in the short term). Lime in the 300-850 µm sieve range (medium sized fraction) is estimated to be only 60% effective, while lime passing the 300 µm sieve (finer fraction) is estimated to be 100% effective.

Where a lime has a low Effective Neutralising Value (due to a high proportion of coarse fraction), further grinding should increase its effectiveness to change the pH.