

**REPORT ON SAMPLE OF LIME**

**FILE NO :** 2602194119

**DATE ISSUED :** 17/02/2026

BATESFORD QUARRY  
PO BOX 120

**CLIENT ID :** BAT047  
**PHONE :**

GEELONG, VIC 3220

**SAMPLE ID :** BATESFORD STOCKLIME - JAN

**DATE RECEIVED :** 5/02/2026

**ANALYSIS REQUIRED :** Lime quality

ITEMS	ABBREVIATION	UNIT	RESULTS
Results of analysis on sample on dry weight basis:			
pH (1:5 Water)			<b>9.25</b>
Electrical Conductivity	EC	µS/cm	<b>317</b>
TOTAL CALCIUM	Ca	%	<b>32.26</b>
TOTAL MAGNESIUM	Mg	%	<b>0.582</b>
TOTAL SODIUM	Na	%	<b>0.025</b>
CALCIUM CARBONATE	CaCO <sub>3</sub>	%	<b>80.6</b>
	(Calculated from Total Calcium)		
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE	MgCO <sub>3</sub>	%	<b>2.04</b>
	(Calculated from Total Magnesium)		
MOISTURE CONTENT	MC	%	<b>11.9</b>
NEUTRALISING VALUE	NV	%	<b>83.1</b>

**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  $CaCO_3 + (2.5 \times MgO)$ .

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.