REPORT ON SAMPLE OF LIME

FILE NO : 2605195473 **DATE ISSUED :** 29/05/2026

BATESFORD QUARRY
PO BOX 120

GEELONG, VIC 3220

CLIENT ID : BAT047
PHONE :

SAMPLE ID : BATESFORD STOCKPILE MAY 26 **DATE RECEIVED :** 29/05/2026
ANALYSIS REQUIRED : Lime quality

ITEMS	ABBREVIATION	UNIT	RESULTS
Results of analysis on sample on dry weight basis:			
pH (1:5 Water)			**9.26**
Electrical Conductivity	EC	µS/cm	**277**
TOTAL CALCIUM	Ca	%	**32.01**
TOTAL MAGNESIUM	Mg	%	**0.573**
TOTAL SODIUM	Na	%	**0.025**
CALCIUM CARBONATE	$CaCO_3$	%	**80**
	(Calculated from Total Calcium)		
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE	$MgCO_3$	%	**2.01**
	(Calculated from Total Magnesium)		
MOISTURE CONTENT	MC	%	**11.4**
NEUTRALISING VALUE	NV	%	**82.4**

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 limi ng value. An approximation of Neutralising Value can be made by $CaCO_3$ + (2.5 x MgO).

Effective Neutralising Value is a calculated adjustment of the Neutralising Value, using the fineness of the lime. Lime ret ained 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 frac tion) 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.

Analysis by APAL
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