



SWEP
PTY. LTD.

**ANALYTICAL
LABORATORIES**

ABN 26 005 031 569

Tel: (03) 9701 6007
Fax: (03) 9701 5712

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF LIME

FILE NO : example report

DATE ISSUED : 12/11/2010

Client Name
Address 1
Address 2

CLIENT ID :
PHONE :

REFERENCE :

REFERENCE ID :

SAMPLE ID : SAMPLE 1

PHONE :

ANALYSIS REQUIRED : Lime Quality (LDQ-1) with ENV

DATE RECEIVED : 15/02/2005

ITEMS	ABBREVIATION	UNIT	RESULTS
TOTAL CALCIUM	Ca	%	36.88
TOTAL MAGNESIUM	Mg	%	0.5
TOTAL SODIUM	Na	%	0.05
CALCIUM CARBONATE	CaCO ₃	%	92.2
	(Calculated from Total Calcium)		
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE	MgCO ₃	%	1.8
	(Calculated from Total Magnesium)		
MATERIAL > 2mm		%	Nil
MATERIAL 1.00 - 2.00 mm		%	2
MATERIAL 0.85 - 1.00 mm		%	32
MATERIAL 0.30 - 0.85 mm		%	26
MATERIAL 0.075 - 0.30 mm		%	11
MATERIAL < 0.075mm		%	29
Electrical Conductivity		µS/cm	94
pH		(1:5 Water)	9.1
NEUTRALISING VALUE	NV	%	94.28
EFFECTIVE NEUTRALISING VALUE	ENV	%	70.71
MOISTURE CONTENT	MC	%	6.9

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.