



SWEP
PTY. LTD.

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**ANALYTICAL
LABORATORIES**

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REPORT ON SAMPLE OF LIME

FILE NO : 2505191875

DATE ISSUED : 21/05/2025

CHARGENE PTY LTD
PO BOX 190

CLIENT ID : CHA120
PHONE :

CARRICK , TAS 7291

SAMPLE ID : RR DOLOMITE MAY 2025

DATE RECEIVED : 21/05/2025

ANALYSIS REQUIRED : Lime quality

ITEMS	ABBREVIATION	UNIT	RESULTS
Results of analysis on sample on dry weight basis:			
pH (1:5 Water)			9.44
Electrical Conductivity	EC	µS/cm	250
TOTAL CALCIUM	Ca	%	22.44
TOTAL MAGNESIUM	Mg	%	11.8
TOTAL SODIUM	Na	%	0.025
CALCIUM CARBONATE	CaCO ₃	%	56.1
	(Calculated from Total Calcium)		
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE	MgCO ₃	%	41.3
	(Calculated from Total Magnesium)		
MOISTURE CONTENT	MC	%	0.445
MATERIAL > 2mm		%	0.777
MATERIAL 1.00 - 2.00 mm		%	10.9
MATERIAL 0.85 - 1.00 mm		%	6.01
MATERIAL 0.30 - 0.85 mm		%	36.6
MATERIAL 0.075 - 0.30 mm		%	20
MATERIAL < 0.075mm		%	25.6
NEUTRALISING VALUE	NV	%	105
EFFECTIVE NEUTRALISING VALUE	ENV	%	72.8

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.