



**Lewatit® MonoPlus SMP 1000 KR** is a ready-to-use mixed bed comprising strongly acidic macroporous cation and strongly basic (type I) macroporous anion exchange resins in fully regenerated form.

The components of **Lewatit® MonoPlus SMP 1000 KR** are a cation to anion exchanger 1/2 mixture, premium grade and purified to meet nuclear industry specifications.

Lewatit® nuclear resins (Lewatit® KR) are noted for their outstanding mechanical and chemical stability as well as their high osmotic stability.

Because of their excellent hydrodynamic properties, Lewatit® KR resins allow particularly high flow rates. The extremely high monodispersity and very low fines content result in particularly low pressure losses compared with standard resins.

Designed for operation in radioactive water circuits, they can be used in multiple applications in that specific area.

The achievable water quality complies with the requirements of the nuclear power industry.

#### Potential applications of Lewatit® MonoPlus SMP 1000 KR:

- » decontamination of circuits in nuclear reactor plants
- » treatment of primary coolant e.g. in pressure water reactors
- » purification of steam generator blowdown irrespective of the condition with Levoxin (hydrazine), ethanolamine or morpholine
- » removal of activated cleavage or corrosion products, including mechanical filtration of suspended impurities
- » polishing in the moderator water purification section of Candu reactor stations (gadolinium and nitrate removal).

The special properties of this product can only be fully utilized if the technology and process used correspond to the current state-of-the-art. Further advice in this matter can be obtained from Lanxess, Business Unit Liquid Purification Technologies.

This document contains important information and must be read in its entirety.

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## **Common Description**

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Functional group	Quaternary ammonium
	Typ1 /sulfonic acid
Matrix	Styrenic
Structure	macroporous
Appearance	opaque

## **Specified Data**

Mean bead size (SAC component)	d50	mm	0.70 (+-0.05)
Mean bead size (SBA component)	d50	mm	0.65 (+-0.06)
Total capacity (SAC component H <sup>+</sup> form)		min. eq/L	1.7
Total capacity (SBA component OH form)		min. eq/L	0.8

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## Typical Physical and Chemical Properties

Bulk density for shipment (+/- 5%	g/L	680
Water retention (delivery form)	approx. weight %	52-68
Volume change (during exhaustion)	max. approx. %	-15
Stability pH range		0-14
Storage time (after delivery)	max. years	1
Storage temperature range	°C	-20 - +40
Ionic conversion OH-	min. eq. %	95 (SBA)
Ionic conversion CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	max. eq. %	5 (SBA)
Ionic conversion Cl	max. eq. %	0.2
Ionic conversion SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	max. eq. %	0.3
Ionic conversion H <sup>+</sup>	min. eq. %	99.9 (SAC)

## Operation

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Operating temperature		max. °C	60
Operating pH range	during exhaustion		0-14
Bed depth for single column		min. mm	800
Specific pressure loss kPa*h/m² (15°C)		kPa*h/m² (15°C)	1
Max. pressure loss during operation		kPa	200
Specific flow rate		max. BV/h	100

## **Trace Impurities**

Na	max. mg/kg dry resin	60
Fe	max. mg/kg dry resin	100
Cu	max. mg/kg dry resin	30
Al	max. mg/kg dry resin	50
Со	max. mg/kg dry resin	30
Pb	max. mg/kg dry resin	30
Hg	max. mg/kg dry resin	20
SiO <sub>2</sub>	max. mg/kg dry resin	100
Organic Chloride	max. mg/kg dry resin	500
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> as Sulphur	max. mg/kg dry resin	600 (SBA)

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### Additional Information & Regulations

#### Safety precautions

Strong oxidants, e.g. nitric acid, can cause violent reactions if they come into contact with ion exchange resins.

#### **Toxicity**

The safety data sheet must be observed. It contains additional data on product description, transport, storage, handling, safety and ecology.

#### Disposal

In the European Community Ion exchange resins have to be disposed, according to the European waste nomenclature which can be accessed on the internet-site of the European Union.

#### Storage

It is recommended to store ion exchange resins at temperatures above the freezing point of water under roof in dry conditions without exposure to direct sunlight. If resin should become frozen, it should not be mechanically handled and left to thaw out gradually at ambient temperature. It must be completely thawed before handling or use. No attempt should be made to accelerate the thawing process.

#### **Packaging**

The experience has shown that the packaging stability for reliable resin containment is limited to 24 months under the storage conditions described above. It is therefore recommended to use the product within this time frame; otherwise the packaging condition should be checked regularly.



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