

Lewatit® MonoPlus M 800 KRI is a strongly basic, premium grade, gel-type anion exchange resin with beads of uniform size (monodisperse), in highly regenerated and purified form OH⁻ (extremely low content of desorbable chloride ions!) to meet the nuclear industry specifications.

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

Because of their excellent hydrodynamic properties, Lewatit® KRI 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.

Used in radioactive water circuits, they provide a number of special tasks and guarantee a water quality that fully complies with the requirements of the nuclear power industry.

Lewatit® MonoPlus M 800 KRI is particularly suitable for the:

- » removal of anions, including radioactive isotopes, from aqueous solutions (including boric acid)
- » decontamination of circuits in nuclear reactor plants
- » treatment of primary coolant e.g. in pressure water reactors
- » purification of steam generator blow down irrespective of the conditioning with Levoxin (hydrazine), ethanolamine or morpholine
- » polishing in the primary and secondary sections as a mixed bed component with

Lewatit® MonoPlus SP 112 KR, Lewatit® MonoPlus S 200 KR or Lewatit® MonoPlus S 215 KR

Important!

Rinse carefully with demineralized water prior to service of mixing with **Lewatit® MonoPlus SP 112 KR, Lewatit® MonoPlus S 200 KR or Lewatit® MonoPlus S 215 KR**.

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.

Common Description

Delivery form	OH ⁻
Functional group	Quaternary ammonium Type 1
Matrix	Styrenic
Structure	Gel
Appearance	Light brown, translucent

Specified Data

Uniformity coefficient		max.	1.1
Mean bead size	d50	mm	0.64 (+/-0.05)
Total capacity (delivery form)		min. eq/L	1.2

Typical Physical and Chemical Properties

Bulk density for shipment	(+/- 5%)	g/L	680
Density		approx. g/mL	1.07
Water retention (delivery form)		approx. weight %	56-63
Volume change (OH ⁻ -Cl ⁻)		max. approx. %	-22
Stability pH range			0-14
Storage time (after delivery)		max. years	1
Storage temperature range		°C	-20 - +40
Friability		average g/bead	600
Friability	>200 g/bead	min. vol %	95
Ionic conversion OH ⁻		min. eq. %	95
Ionic conversion CO ₃ ²⁻		max. eq. %	5
Ionic conversion Cl ⁻		max. eq. %	0.2
Ionic conversion SO ₄ ²⁻		max. eq. %	0.3

Operation

Operating temperature		max. °C	70
Operating pH range	during exhaustion		0-12
Bed depth for single column		min. mm	800
Bed depth per component in mixed bed		min. mm	500
Back wash bed expansion per m/h (20°C)		%	10
Specific pressure loss kPa*h/m ² (15°C)		kPa*h/m ² (15°C)	1
Max. pressure loss during operation		kPa	250
Specific flow rate		max. BV/h	100

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

Trace Impurities

Na	max. mg/kg dry resin	20
Fe	max. mg/kg dry resin	30
Cu	max. mg/kg dry resin	5
Al	max. mg/kg dry resin	5
Co	max. mg/kg dry resin	5
Pb	max. mg/kg dry resin	10
Hg	max. mg/kg dry resin	5
SiO ₂	max. mg/kg dry resin	50
Organic Chloride	max. mg/kg dry resin	500
SO ₄ ²⁻ as Sulphur	max. mg/kg dry resin	600

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.

This information and our technical advice – whether verbal, in writing or by way of trials – are given in good faith but without warranty, and this also applies where proprietary rights of third parties are involved. Our advice does not release you from the obligation to check its validity and to test our products as to their suitability for the intended processes and uses. The application, use and processing of our products and the products manufactured by you on the basis of our technical advice are beyond our control and, therefore, entirely your own responsibility. Our products are sold in accordance with the current version of our General Conditions of Sale and Delivery.

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For more information or a quote, please use the