

SPECIALTY RESIN



PROSELECT™ BORON/BORATE

ProSelect Boron/Borate is a borate selective macroporous chelating weak base anion resin. Its unique functionality provides exceedingly high selectivity for boron in almost any aqueous solution, yet can be regenerated with acid and then neutralized with various alkaline salts prior to use. It is intended for all borate removal applications including potable water, ultrapure water, and boron removal from concentrated brines.

FEATURES

- Highly selective for boron — able to remove boron from almost any liquid solution, provided that the pH is greater than 4
- Superior physical stability — 90% plus sphericity, high crush strengths, and carefully controlled particle distribution provide long life and low pressure drop
- Suitable for regenerable applications — two stage acid/caustic regeneration process restores the capacity for hundreds of operating cycles

Suggested Operating Conditions

Maximum Temperature	
Free Base Form.....	170°F (77°C)
Minimum Bed Depth.....	24 inches
Backwash Expansion.....	25 to 50%
Maximum Pressure Loss.....	20 psi
Operating pH Range.....	4 to 10 SU
Regenerant Concentration	
Acid Strip.....	0.5 to 6% HCl
Caustic Neutralization.....	1 to 4% NaOH
Regenerant Level.....	3 to 10 lb/cu.ft.
Regenerant Flow Rate.....	0.25 to 1.0 gpm/cu.ft.
Regenerant Contact Time.....	> 30 minutes
Displacement Flow Rate.....	Same as dilution flow
Displacement Volume.....	10 to 15 gal/cu.ft.
Rinse Flow Rate.....	Same as service flow
Rinse Volume.....	35 to 60 gal/cu.ft.
Service Flow Rate.....	0.5 to 2 gpm/cu.ft.

Packaging Options

500 ml samples, 1 cu.ft. bags, 1 cu.ft. boxes,
1 cu.ft. drums, 7 cu.ft. drums, 42 cu.ft. supersacks

Part Number

Free Base Form..... ER20013

Physical Properties

Polymer Matrix.....	Styrenic Macroporous
Ionic Form.....	Free Base
Functional Group.....	Methylglucamine
Physical Form.....	Spherical beads
Color.....	White to tan
Particle Size.....	16 to 50 US Mesh (297 to 1190 µm)
% < 50 mesh (300 µm).....	< 1%
Minimum Sphericity.....	95%
Uniformity Coefficient.....	1.6
Reversible Swelling.....	Free Base to Cl 15% to 20%
Temperature Limit.....	170°F (77°C)
Capacity.....	0.8 meq/ml
Moisture Retention.....	46 to 60%
Regenerability.....	Yes
Approx. Shipping Weight.....	38 to 40 lb/cu.ft. (609 to 641 g/L)

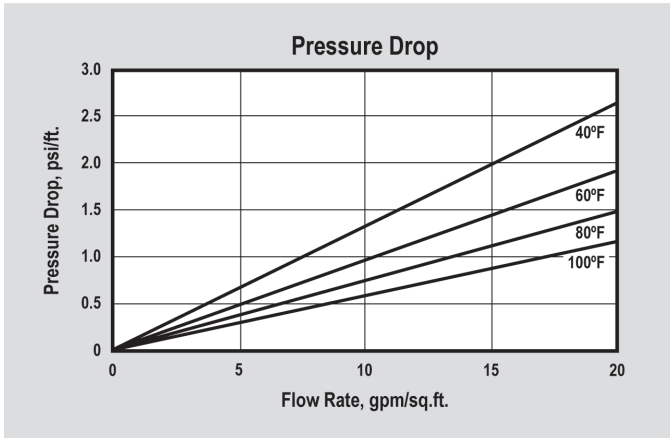
CAUTION: DO NOT MIX ION EXCHANGE RESINS WITH STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS. Nitric acid and other strong oxidizing agents can cause explosive reactions when mixed with organic materials such as ion exchange resins.

Note: These suggestions and data are based on information we believe to be reliable. However, we do not make any guarantee or warranty. We caution against using these products in any unsafe manner or in violation of any patents. Further, we assume no liability for the consequences of any such actions.

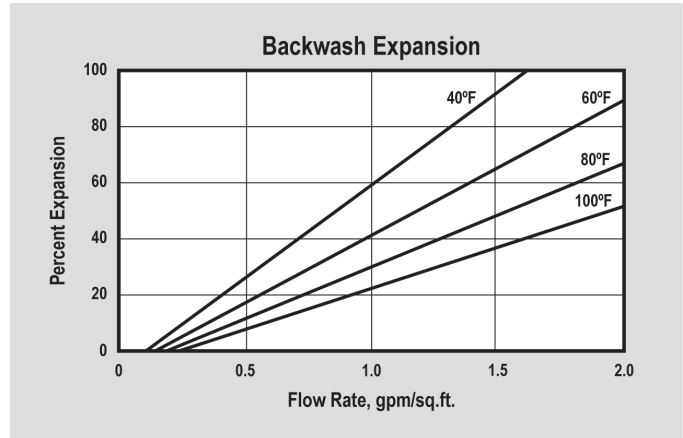
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PRESSURE DROP — The graph above shows the expected pressure loss per foot of bed depth as a function of flow rate at various temperatures.



BACKWASH — The graph above shows the expansion characteristics as a function of flow rate at various temperatures.

APPLICATIONS

Boron Removal From Potable Water

ProSelect Boron/Borate can be used to remove boron from potable waters of any type. Its selectivity for boron is so high that the concentration of common bulk ions—such as chloride, sulfate, and bicarbonate—are unimportant. ProSelect Boron/Borate is kinetically limited and cannot be operated at a high flow rate without experiencing increased leakage and decreased throughput capacity.

Regeneration is accomplished with acid to strip the boron, followed by caustic to remove the acidity. The regenerated resin should be buffered into the potable water range to prevent possible pH excursions when it is first returned to service, and also to prevent possible calcium carbonate scaling.

Boron Removal From Brine

ProSelect Boron/Borate can be used to remove boron from almost any brine stream, even when the brine is fully saturated. The brine pH must not be lower than approximately 4 or the chelating exchange groups will be destabilized and might not work properly. Ion exchange in any concentrated salt solution is kinetically hindered by high TDS, therefore flow rates are necessarily low.