Eichrom Technologies' Product Catalog for 2017

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Eichrom Technologies LLC

Eichrom was founded in 1990 to commercialize chemical separation technology developed in the Chemistry Division at Argonne National Laboratory. Since that time, the company has been at the forefront of new product development and commercialization in the areas of radiochemistry, geochemistry, hazardous metals analysis and now nuclear imaging agents and radiopharmaceuticals.

Eichrom's line of extraction chromatographic resins represents a revolutionary new approach to the chemical separation of actinides and fission products from various sample matrices. These products have become the standard technology in the field of radiochemistry with methods used by accredited laboratories and regulatory agencies worldwide (e.g., like the US Environmental Protection Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency and others.)

Eichrom's proprietary chemical technology also includes a family of phosphonic acid-based ion exchange resins that have been used in the fields of hydrometallurgy, bottled water purification and nuclear waste treatment.

In 2008 Eichrom acquired Nuclear Power Outfitters our radiation shielding arm. With over 30 years of experience in radiation protection NPO is the industry leader in developing shielding solutions to meet ALARA objectives. NPO manufactures a variety of shielding products including lead blankets, supplied air respirators, tungsten flexible shielding and custom engineered shielding solutions for the nuclear Navy, Department of Energy and nuclear power generators. Check out the NPO website: http://www.eichrom.com/npo/ for more information about NPO's radiation shielding solutions.

In 2015 Eichrom began supplying SPE media products to customer in the Nuclear Medicine area.As experts in chromatography, column packing and packaging, and radiochemistry, we have long supported the chemical separation and purification needs of organizations involved in radiopharmaceutical R&D and production. We apply our experience base to solve customer problems with both proprietary and commercially available separation media

With offices in suburban Chicago and Rennes, France, Eichrom provides comprehensive customer service and technical support globally.

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Sample Preparation Products for Radiochemical Analysis:

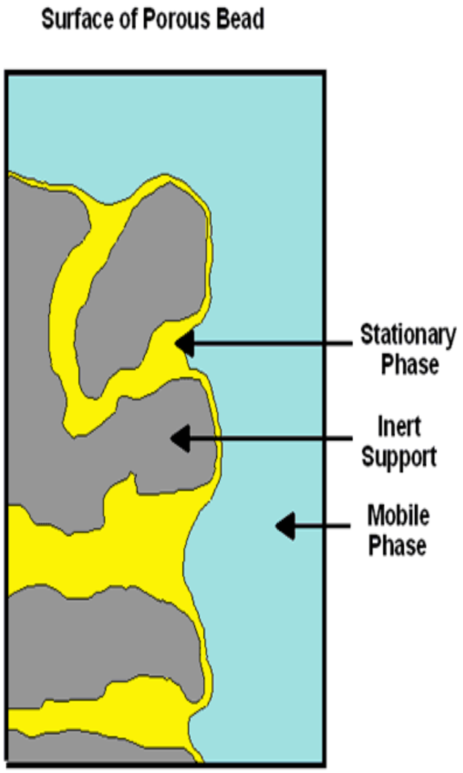
Eichrom was founded in 1990 to commercialize three novel extraction chromatographic resins developed at Argonne National Laboratory. These resins, currently named Sr Resin, TRU Resin and UTEVA® Resin, offered a significant breakthrough in the analysis of actinides and radioactive strontium. Through the years, the addition of new extraction chromatographic materials, analytical grade ion exchange resins, and high performance filters for alpha spectroscopy source preparation round out a comprehensive product line that serves the sample preparation needs of the radiochemist and geochemist. Our resins are available in labor saving, ready-to-use prepackaged formats that can be used with either gravity flow or vacuum assistance.

In this section of our catalog, you'll find technical information and part numbers for our radiochemical product line, a listing of methods developed at Eichrom and methods published by independent organizations and application notes. We have included a brief overview of the Principles of Extraction Chromatography. The complete versions of the methods, newsletters, and an extensive bibliography of references to Eichrom products and presentations are available through the Eichrom website at www.eichrom.com. In addition, on the web site, some of the bibliography references are also made available where copyright laws allow and links to the publishers are provided otherwise.

Eichrom commercialized its breakthrough chemical separation techniques in the 1990s. Today, accredited laboratories and regulatory agencies worldwide trust Eichrom's line of analytical-chemistry products, all developed through the expertise of our team of dedicated chemists.

A brief overview of the Principles of Extraction Chromatograph:

Extraction chromatography (EXC) is a technique that is ideally suited to the separation of radionuclides from a wide range of sample types. This technique combines the selectivity of liquid-liquid extraction with the ease of operation of column chromatography. The table at the bottom of the page lists a number of EXC resins that are manufactured by Eichrom.



The figure to the left is a simplified depiction of a portion of an extraction chromatographic resin bead showing the three major components of an EXC system: the inert support, the stationary phase, and the mobile phase. The inert support usually consists of porous silica or an organic polymer ranging in size from 50 to 150μm in diameter. Much smaller or larger particles have been studied for special applications. Liquid extractants, either single compounds or mixtures, are used as the stationary phase. Diluents can also be used to help solubilize the extractant and to increase the hydrophobicity of the stationary phase. The mobile phase is usually an acid solution, e.g., nitric or hydrochloric acid, although complexants, such as oxalic or hydrofluoric acids, are frequently used to enhance selectivities or the stripping of strongly retained metal ions from columns.

Achievement of Separation:

To achieve separation in EXC, band spreading must be sufficiently small to avoid early breakthrough and to avoid excessive cross-contamination of the constituents that one is trying to separate. Even if the extractants comprising the stationary phase exhibit very high selectivity for one of the ions, poor column efficiency, as manifested in excessive band spreading, can result in essentially no practical separation. Column efficiency is generally expressed in terms of the height equivalent to a theoretical plate. Plate height is a complex function of a number of physical and chemical factors. In EXC systems column efficiency is determined primarily by flow phenomena, diffusion in the stationary phase and extraction kinetics. The relative importance of each of these three factors to column efficiency depends on the specific chemical system, the particle size and porosity of the support, the extractant loading and mobile phase velocity, and the operating temperature.

Achievement of Selectivity:

The EXC resins listed below cover a wide range of selectivities and enable one to perform a number of novel highly efficient separations of selected fission products and individual actinides or groups of actinides. Figures detailed with the individual resins show the acid dependencies for the uptake, as measured by k', of selected actinides and non-actinides. Summarize below are the important properties of selected resins.

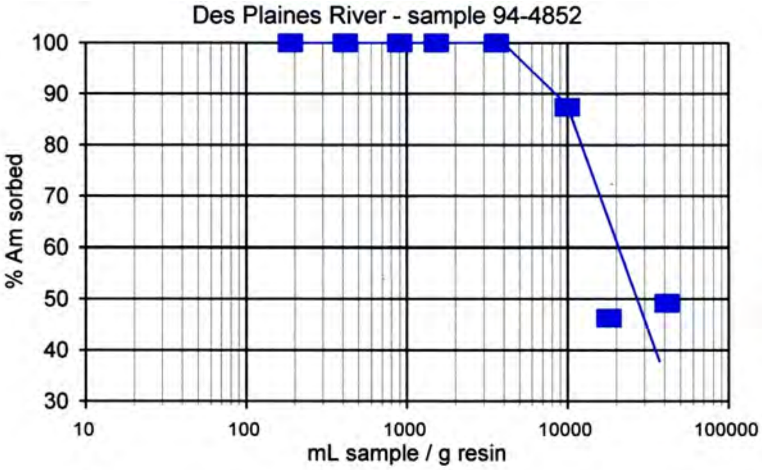
Available Particle Sizes (µm)	20-50, 50-100, 100-150
Bed Density (g/mL)	0.33 to 0.39
Free Column Volume (% of bed volume)	65 to 69

Resin	Mmol/ml of bed based on extractant/metal ratio	50% max loading (mg/mL of bed) * experimentally determined
Actinide	0.18 (U)	8.6 (Nd), 21(U), 14 (Am),
DGA & DGA-Branched	0.083 (Eu)	6.3 (Eu)
Ln, Ln2, Ln3	0.12, 0.091, 0.094 (Eu)	9.1, 6.9, 7.1 (Eu)
Sr & Pb	0.14 (Sr, Pb) & 0.11 (Pb, Sr)	6 (Sr),14 (Pb) & 11 (Pb),4.7 (Sr)
TEVA	0.16 (Th, Np, Pu)	15 (Pu)
TRU	0.036 (Am)	4.5 (Am)
UTEVA	0.25 (Th, U)	32 (U)

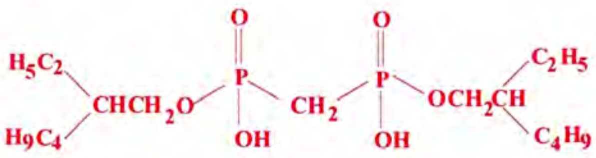
Actinide Resin :

Eichrom's Actinide Resin is based on the DIPEX® Extractant shown to the right. This resin exhibits an extraordinarily high affinity for the actinide elements (figure lower right.) For acid concentrations less than 1M, the retention of actinides is dramatically higher on Actinide Resin than on TRU Resin. This makes the resin quite useful for the preconcentration of actinides out of large volume aqueous samples. In fact the resin is ideal for monitoring actinides in aqueous discharges. The resin may be contacted in batch mode and then counted directly by liquid scintillation making for a very rapid analysis.

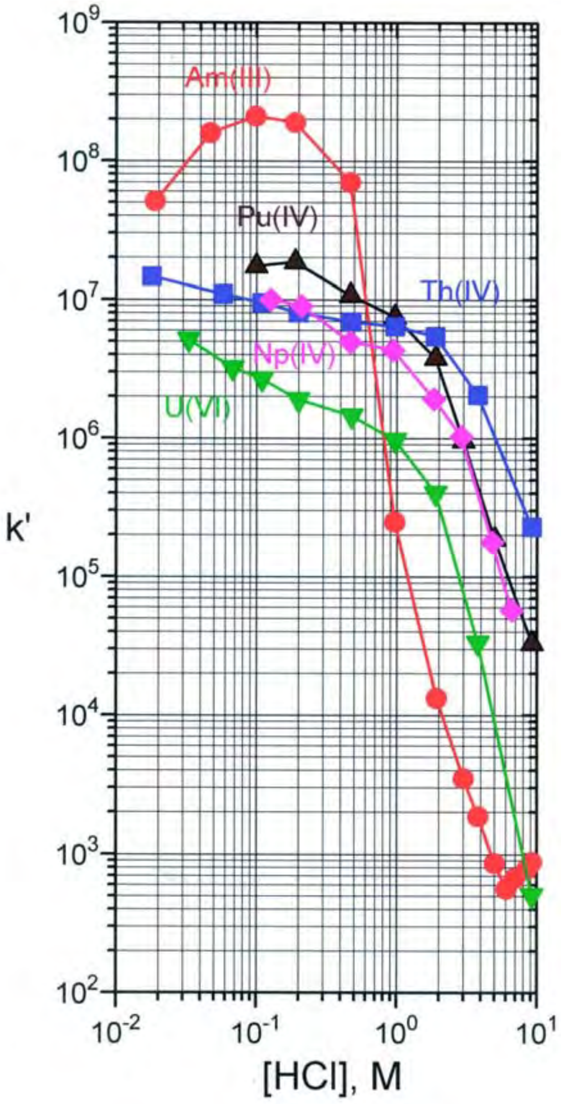
Dr. E. Philip Horwitz, and his group at Argonne National Laboratory, measured the uptake of Am by the Actinide Resin from acidified river water. In their study, the ratio of sample size to amount of Actinide Resin was varied. The results are shown below and suggest that one gram of the resin should be able to extract 99% of Am activity from up to 4L of water and nearly 90% from up to 10L of water.



P,P'- di(2-ethylhexyl)methanediphosphonic acid



$H_2DEH[MDP]$

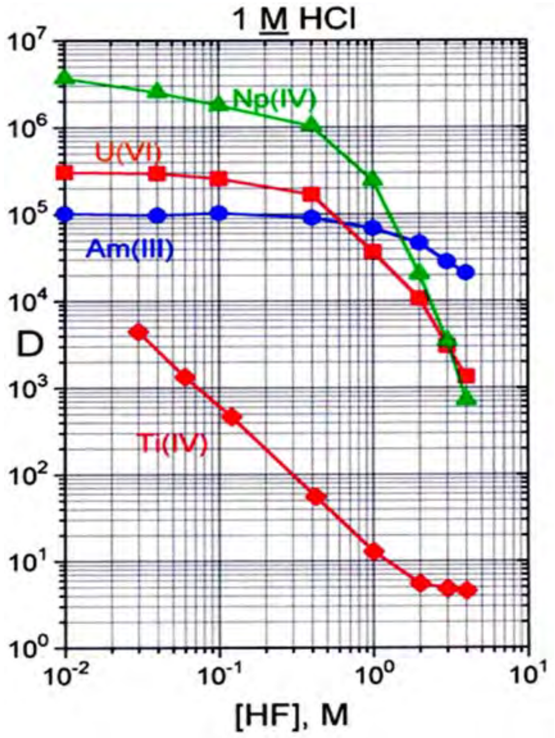


Additional studies have shown the resin to be an excellent choice for preconcentrating elements typically included in gross alpha measurements in a similar manner. Please refer to Eichrom method ACW11. This approach was employed by Pieter Kwakman of RIVM (Netherlands) in a European gross alpha radioactivity in water intercomparison exercise sponsored by OPRI (France.) His method employed a 4 hour batch contact of 0.3g Actinide Resin and 100 mL water sample. LSC counting for 4 hours resulted in a detection limit of 0.03Bq/L (0.8 pCi/L.)

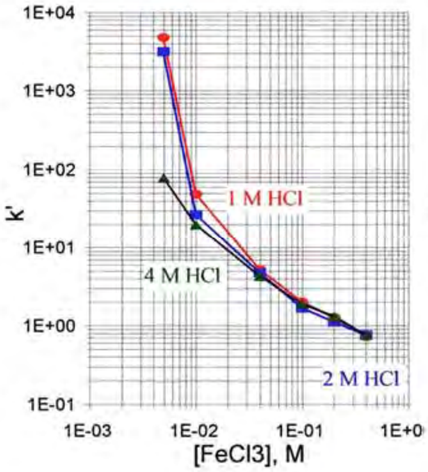
The results obtained by Kwakman's laboratory were in excellent agreement with the OPRI target value and had significantly less uncertainty than the typical laboratories' results. His results were presented at Eichrom's European Users' Meeting in Paris, May, 2002.

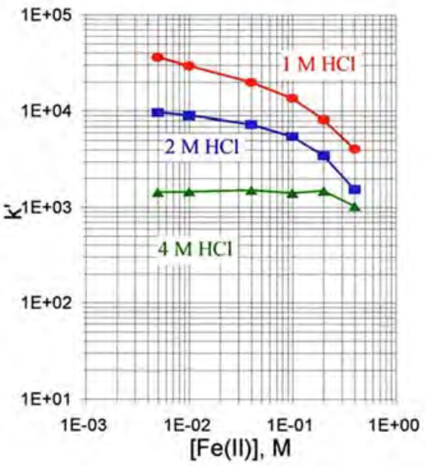
The maximum loading capacity of Actinide Resin for various elements is shown in the table below. The resin exhibits a high capacity for actinide elements, in particular hexavalent uranium (50 mg/mL of resin) and tetravalent thorium (30 mg/mL of resin.) The effect of iron on the retention of the actinides is often a concern in radiochemistry. The figures below demonstrate the effect of Fe(III) and Fe(II) on the retention of Am(III) in a variety of HCl solutions. While the effect of ferric ion [Fe(III)] is significant, the effect of ferrous ion is minimal. In samples with suspected high concentrations of iron, the addition of a reducing agent, such as ascorbic acid, will minimize the effect of iron on the retention of americium.

The effect of fluoride (added as HF) is shown below. The uptake of actinide elements is not significantly affected by HF. This feature allows for the Actinide Resin to be used as a preconcentrator for actinides directly from soil samples digested in HCl/HF solutions. HF used to dissolve silica in soil samples will not significantly interfere with actinide retention on the Actinide Resin if its concentration is held below 1M. Because the retention of actinides on this resin is so high, it is not efficient to strip the actinides from the extractant. Instead it is necessary to dissolve the DIPEX® extractant with isopropanol. See Burnett, (BW197) and Qu, et.al. (QH198) for details.



Metal	mmol/g res	mmol/mL bed	mg/g res	mg/ml bed
Th(IV)	0.371	0.131	86.1	30.3
U(VI)	0.612	0.215	145.7	51.3
Nd(III)	0.315	0.111	45.4	16.0
Fe(III)	0.575	0.202	32.1	11.3
Ca(II)	0.369	0.123	14.8	5.2
Ba(II)	0.328	0.115	45.0	15.8





Actinide Resin:	Bulk Bottles	Part Number
Particle Size: 100-150 µm	25 grams	AC-B25-A
	50 grams	AC-B50-A
	100 grams	AC-B100-A
	200 grams	AC-B200-A
	Columns (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	AC-C50-A
Actinide Resin:	Bulk Bottles	Part Number
Particle Size: 50-100 µm	10 g minimum	AC-B01-S
	Cartridges (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	AC-R50-S

CL Resin:

The CL Resin is used for the separation of chloride and iodide and is based on an extraction system that is selective for platinum group metals, gold and silver. The selectivity for halides is introduced by loading the resin with silver.

Table1 shows DW values of selected cations on the CL Resin, for practical reasons sulfuric acid was chosen as extraction medium. It can be seen that the CL Resin has high selectivity for Pd and Ag, whereas the DW values of the other elements tested are low. Ag further shows high DW values over a wide pH range (from 1M H_2SO_4 to dilute sulfuric acid (pH 5)). It will thus be extracted or remain fixed over a wide range of pH values.

Analyte	Extraction condition	Dw, mL.g-1
Ag	1M H_2SO_4	650000
Ag	Sulfuric acid, pH 3	600000
Ag	Sulfuric acid, pH 5	350000
Cd	1M H_2SO_4	<1
Ce	1M H_2SO_4	4
Co	1M H_2SO_4	<1
Cu	1M H_2SO_4	<1
Fe	1M H_2SO_4	<1
Mn	1M H_2SO_4	<1
Ni	1M H_2SO_4	<1
Pd	1M H_2SO_4	87000
Zn	1M H_2SO_4	25

Table 1: DW values CL Resin of selected cations in sulfuric acid.

The loading of the resin with silver cations allows good selectivity for anions, especially halides, forming sparely or insoluble Ag complexes. DW values for chloride and iodide on the silver loaded CL Resin in 1M H_2SO_4 were determined to be 1600 and 1980 respectively. Both are thus well retained under those conditions. The CL Resin used for the DW experiments was loaded with 20 mg Ag+ per g of CL Resin prior to the extraction experiments which corresponds to a typical working capacity. The capacities for chloride and iodide of the silver loaded resin under these conditions are: 16.3 +/- 1.6 mg iodide per 2 mL column (approx. 25 mg iodide per g resin) and 4.3 +/- 0.2 mg chloride per 2 mL column (approx. 6.5 mg chloride per g resin). Higher capacities for halides can be obtained by increasing the silver load of the CL Resin.

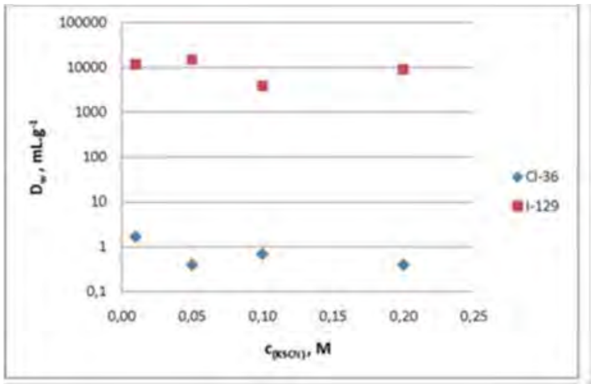


Figure 1 : DW of Cl- and I- on Ag+ loaded CL Resin at pH 7 and varying SCN- concentrations

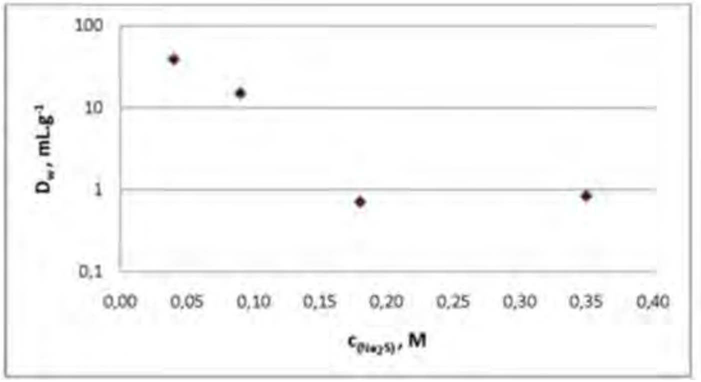
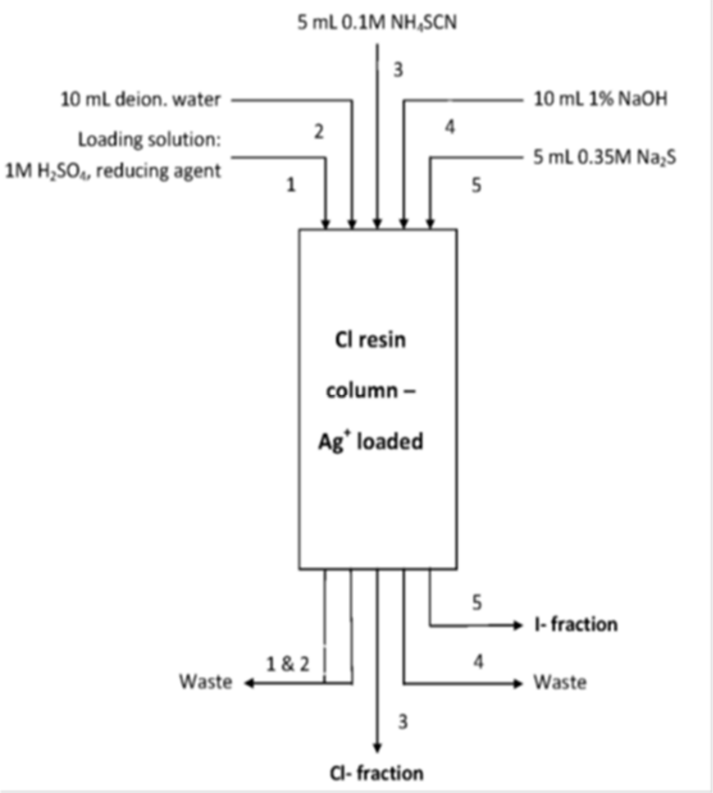


Figure 2: DW of I- on Ag+ loaded CL Resin at pH 7 and varying Na2S concentrations

In order to evaluate best suited conditions for the separation of chloride and iodide DW values of chloride and iodide were determined on silver loaded CL Resin in varying SCN- and S2- concentrations: Fig. 1 and 2 show the obtained results.

Chloride can be easily eluted from the resin using SCN- solutions whereas iodide remains fixed. Iodide can then be eluted from the resin using a high concentration solution of S2-. Based on this information, a method for the separation of chloride and iodide was developed and optimized by Zulauf et al. [1]; fig. 3 schematically shows this method. In order to assure that both chlorine and iodine are present as chloride and iodide, the sample might be loaded from a sulphuric acid solution containing 0.1M SnSO4 as reducing agent. This is especially important in case of chlorine since e.g. chlorate is not fixed on the resin, whereas iodate is extracted, as could be expected from silver salt solubility data.



The sample is preferably loaded onto the silver loaded CL Resin from 1M H_2SO_4 (slightly acidic or even neutral conditions are also acceptable). During a first rinse (deionised water) matrix elements and potential interferents are removed from the column. Chloride is then eluted in a small volume of NH_4SCN or NaSCN.

During method optimization it was shown that rinsing the column with a dilute alkaline solution before iodide elution lead to a strong increase of the iodide yield. Therefore, the CL Resin column is accordingly rinsed with 1% NaOH before iodide is finally eluted in a small volume of a Na2S solution (Remark: all work with the Na_2S solutions should be performed under a fume hood, including the addition of the liquid scintillation cocktail.).

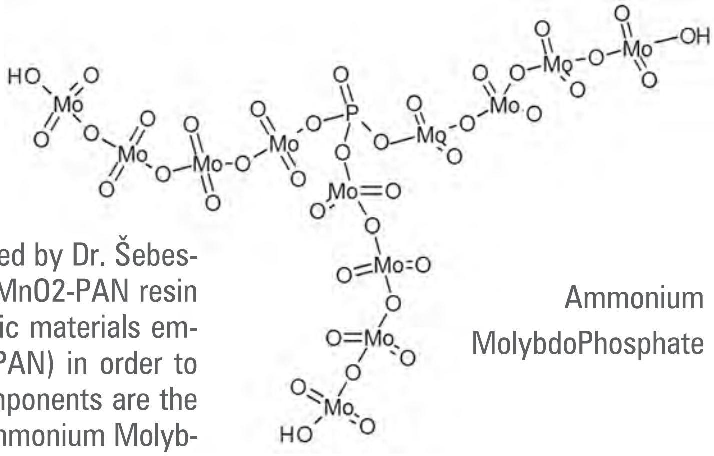
The small elution volumes used for elution allow for direct measurement of the obtained fractions by LSC (Remark: some LSC cocktails reduce traces of Ag^+ co-eluted from the column resulting in „blackened" LSC samples; it is thus advisable to test your cocktail before use).

CL Resin is manufactured in two particle sizes (50-100μm, and 100-150μm) and is sold in bottles or ready to use in prepackaged columns (for gravity flow).

Source for all published data: (1) A. Zulauf, S. Happel, M. B. Mokili, A. Bombard, H. Jungclas: Characterization of an extraction chromatographic resin for the separation and determination of 36Cl and 129I. J. Radanal Nucl Chem, 286(2), 539-546 (DOI: 10.1007/s10967-010-0772-5)

Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
100-150 µm	25 grams	CL-B25-A
	50 grams	CL-B50-A
	100 grams	CL-B100-A
	200 grams	CL-B200-A
	Columns (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	CL-C50-A
Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
50-100 µm	25 grams	CL-B25-S
	50 grams	CL-B50-S
	100 grams	CL-B100-S
	200 grams	CL-B200-S
	Cartridges (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	CL-R50-S
Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
150-300 µm	25 grams	CL-B25-L
	50 grams	CL-B50-L
	100 grams	CL-B100-L
	200 grams	CL-B200-L

Cs Resins: (AMP-PAN & KNiFC-PAN)

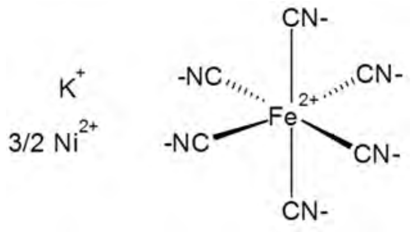


Ammonium MolybdoPhosphate

Both resins, AMP-PAN and KNiF-PAN have been developed by Dr. Šebesta at the Czech Technical University in Prague. Like the MnO2-PAN resin both resins are based on very fine and selective inorganic materials embedded in an organic matrix based on polyacrylnitrile (PAN) in order to improve their mechanical characteristics. The active components are the widely employed ammonium phosphomolybdate (also Ammonium MolybdoPhosphate, AMP) and potassium nickel hexacyanoferrate(II) (also potassium Nickel FerroCyanate, KNiFC).

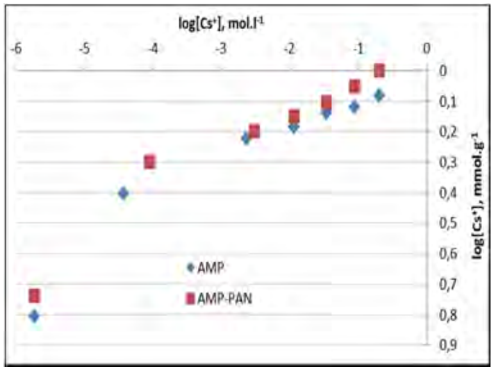
Both resins are used for the concentration and separation of Cs from various liquid samples.

AMP-PAN resin is based on ammonium phosphomolybdate, an inorganic ion exchanger known for its high selectivity for Cs even at elevated acid concentrations, quick kinetics and radiation stability.



Potassium Nickel FerroCyanate

One of the main restraints to the use of AMP is its unfavorable microcrystalline structure accordingly considerable work has been performed to improve its granulometry. Embedding the AMP in an organic matrix allows for controlling particle size, topography, porosity, hydrophilicity and cross-linking of the resin matrix as well as the amount of AMP embedded in the resin.



Šebesta and Štefula showed that embedding the AMP in a PAN matrix only has limited impact on its Cs uptake kinetics, which remain very rapid, and on the Cs capacity of the embedded AMP. It could further be shown that the resin is chemically stable even under relatively harsh conditions such as 1M HNO_3 / 1M $NaNO_3$ or 1M NaOH / 1M $NaNO_3$, even after storing the resin under these conditions for 1 month no visible mechanical damage could be observed, KD values, sorption kinetics and capacity also remained unchanged. Radiolysis stability of the resin was evaluated in acidic solution by exposing it to doses up to 106 Gy, again no changes in KD or sorption capacity were found.

Desorption of the cesium is only possible using concentrated ammonium salts, 10 bed volumes of 5M NH_4Cl for example elute 92% of Cs from a column (alternatively NH_4NO_3 might be used) or by destruction of the AMP using strong alkaline solutions (like 5M NaOH).

Its high selectivity for Cs even under harsh chemical conditions and high levels of radioactivity make the AMP-PAN resin a candidate resin for the treatment of radioactive waste solutions. Brewer et al. tested the resin for the removal of Cs-137 from real and simulated acidic high-active liquid radioactive waste containing high amounts of potassium and sodium. Small scale tests were performed using 1.5 mL columns and two feed solutions, one simulated tank waste (spiked with 100 Bq.mL-1 Cs-137) and one actual tank waste. Both solutions were filtered, and pumped through the column using a pump system at a flow rate of 26 – 27 bed volumes per hour, aliquots were taken at regular intervals and analyzed for Cs-137 activity. After the experiment the AMP-PAN columns were eluted using 30 bed volumes of 5M NH_4NO_3, reconditioned and the effluents were passed over the column a second time. For the real waste samples a Cs breakthrough of 0.15% was observed after a sample loading volume of 1000 bed volumes during the first loading cycle (corresponding to a Cs decontamination factor greater than 3000) and 0.53% after 830 bed volumes during the 2nd loading cycle. Cs recoveries in the respective eluates were 87%.

AMP-PANs robustness against high salt concentrations also makes it interesting for use in environmental analysis, especially the analysis of Cs-134/7 in sea water.

Pike et al. used AMP-PAN for concentrating and purifying Cs from 20L seawater samples (acidified to pH 1 – 2, stable Cs was added for yield determination by ICP-MS). The authors employed 5 mL columns and worked at a flow rate of 35 mL.min$_{-1}$. After extraction the resin was rinsed from the column using 0.1M HNO$_3$ and analyzed by gamma spectrometry. Yields were found to be 93.5% +/- 5.0% (n=55). The authors further analyzed an internal lab standard (WHOI) in triplicate and IAEA sea water reference material.

Sample reference	Reference value / Bq.m-3	Obtained value / Bq.M-3
WHOI	3.4 ± 0.4	3.7 ± 0.2
IAEA-443	340—370	369 ± 8

Even larger seawater samples were analyzed by Kamenik et al.. The authors evaluated, in addition to the AMP-PAN resin, also the use of KNiFC-PAN resin, which is based on potassium-nickel hexacyanoferrate(II) embedded in a PAN matrix.

The authors passed 100L of acidified seawater samples (in case of KNiFC-PAN unacidified seawater samples were tested as well) through 25 3mL beds of AMP-PAN or KNiFC-PAN resin at flow rates up to 300 mL.min$_{-1}$ allowing for processing 100L samples in less than 6h. As described before stable Cs was added to the seawater samples to allow for the determination of the chemical yield e.g. via ICP-MS. After loading resins were rinsed from the columns, dried and measured by gamma spectrometry using a coaxial HPGe detector with 43% rel. efficiency in Petri dish geometry. Chemical yields obtained are summarized . Yields are generally high, KNiFC-PAN showing slightly higher yields for the acidified seawater samples than AMP-PAN resin and comparable chemical yields for acidified and non-acidified seawater samples.

Resin	Matrix	Chemical yield / %
AMP-PAN	sea water (pH 1)	88.1 ± 3.3
KNiFC-PAN	sea water (pH 1)	92.9 ± 1.1
KNiFC-PAN	sea water	90.2 ± 2.7

Higher flow rates were tested for the processing of non-acidified sea water samples on KNiFC-PAN resin; even at a flow rate of 470 mL.min$_{-1}$ Cs yield is still greater than 85%.   The authors calculated the minimum detectable activity (MDA) for 100L samples at 50 – 70 h counting time and average chemical yields. For Cs-137 they calculated an MDA of 0.15 Bq.m$_{-3}$ and 0.18 Bq.m$_{-3}$ for Cs-134.

KNiFC-PAN resin was further used for the determination of Cs isotopes in milk and urine. The chemical yield for the Milk and Urine studies were ~95$ for Cs on the KNiFC-PAN resin. For the Milk analysis the minimum detectable activity was calculated to be 2 mBq.L-1 for 137Cs in 5L mil sample counted for 1,000 hours.

Cs Resins	**AMP-PAN Resin**		**KNiFC-PAN Resin**		
Particle size	Bulk Bottles	Part Number	Particle size	Bulk Bottles	Part Number
Particle Size: 100-600 µm	50 grams	HC-B50-M	Particle Size: 100-600 µm	50 grams	NC-B50-M
	100 grams	HC-B100-M		100 grams	NC-B100-M
	200 grams	HC-B200-M		200 grams	NC-B200-M
	Columns	Part Number	Particle Size: 300-800 µm	50 grams	NC-B50-I
	2mL-Package of 200	HC-C200-M		100 grams	NC-B100-I
				200 grams	NC-B200-I

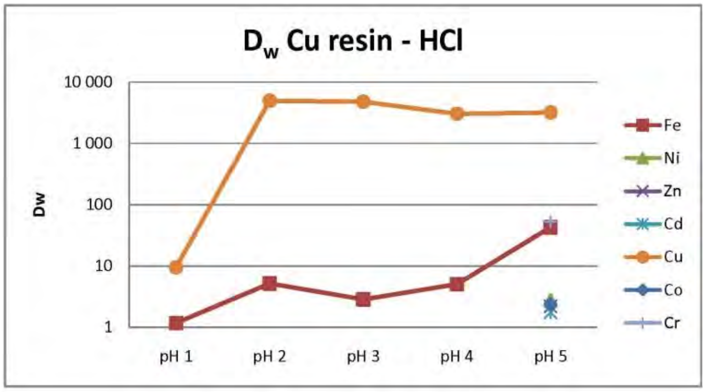
Cu Resin:

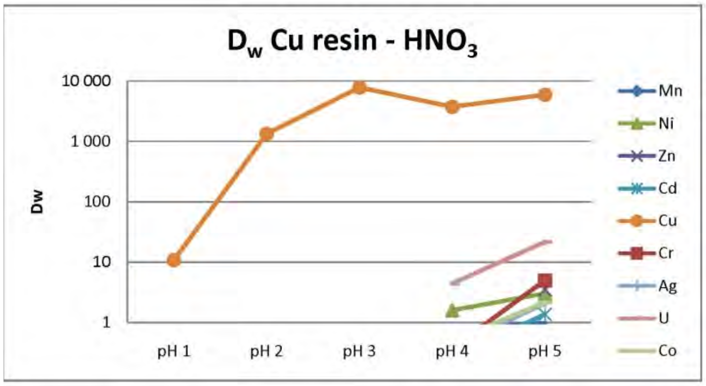
Cu Resin is used for the selective separation of copper, and more particularly for the separation of Cu-64 and Cu-67 radio-isotopes. The CU Resin has been characterized for different elements, especially for those representative of Zinc or enriched Nickel targets, and for different acidic media.

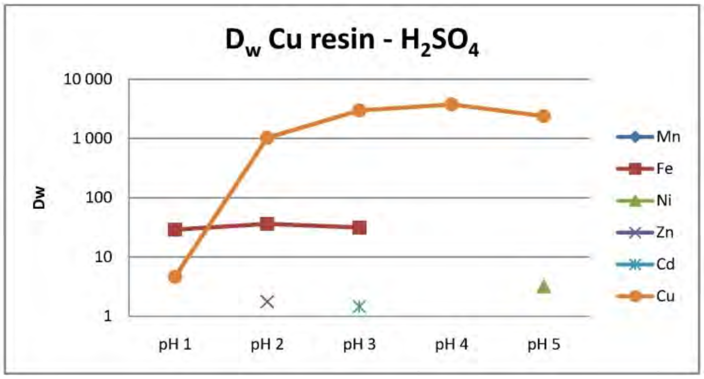
Cu Resin retains selectively copper from pH 2 to 5 for HCl, HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 acids over all the tested cations including Ni and Zn. In HCl and H_2SO_4 media, iron is co-extracted but in a lesser extent: the selectivity Cu/Fe, $\alpha_{Cu/Fe}$, decreases as pH increases ($\alpha_{Cu/Fe}$ is about 1000 at pH 2 and about 70 at pH 5) (Fig 1-3).

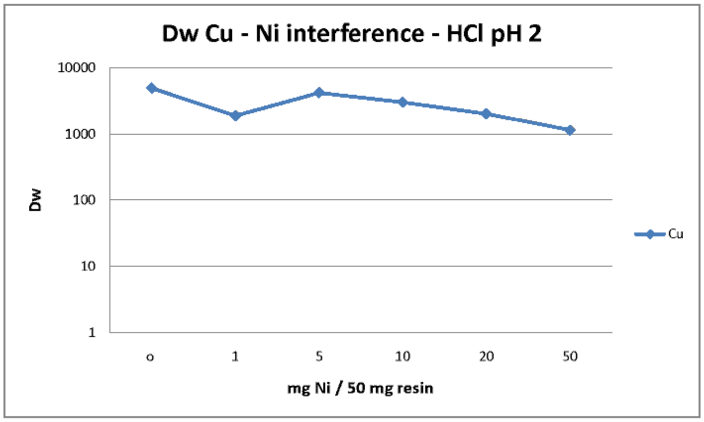
Cu uptake is generally high at pH values greater than 2 while it can be easily eluted with mineral acids of concentrations greater than 0.1M.

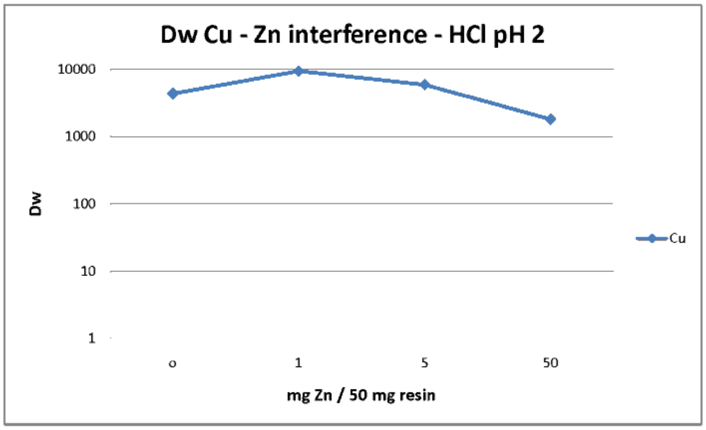
Main application of the CU resin is the separation of Cu isotopes (e.g. Cu-64, Cu-67) from irradiated targets (typically Zn or Ni targets). Accordingly, besides having high selectivity for Cu over Ni and Zn, the resin also has to be robust against interference by elevated amounts of Zn and Ni. Figures 2a and 2b summarize the influence of Zn or Ni on the Cu extraction. As can be seen even high amounts of both elements interfere only slightly with the Cu uptake in HCl at pH 2, even at 1g of Ni or Zn per g of CU resin employed the DW(Cu) remains greater than 1000.











A method for the separation of Cu from Ni and Zn targets was optimized using simulated target solutions (1). Two types of solutions were tested:

- simulated Ni target solutions containing 10 µg each of Cu, Co, Zn and 200 mg of Ni in 5 mL HCl at pH 2,

- simulated Zn target solutions containing 10 µg each of Cu, Co, Ni and 200 mg Zn in 5 mL HCl at pH 2)

For both simulated target solutions, Ni, Zn and Co are quantitatively removed from the column during sample solution loading and rinsing whereas Cu is recovered in high yield (>85%) in 1 – 1.5 mL 8M HCl (2,3).

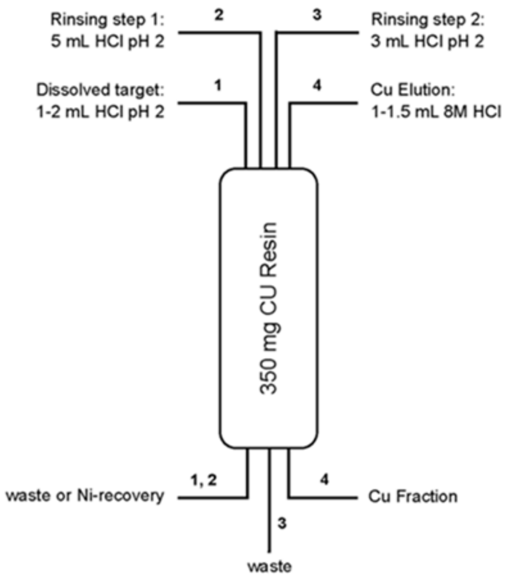
Further optimization of the elution conditions led to the method shown in Figure 3 (2).

The method can be performed at elevated flow rates (e.g. using a vacuum box) without impacting its performance. Loading of the column and Cu elution should be done at approx. 1 mL/min, rinsing of the column can be done at up to 6 mL/min; the final Cu fraction can thus be obtained in 3 – 5 minutes.

Overall decontamination factors obtained are high (Table 1). Cu yields were found to be in the order of 90% in 1 mL of 8M HCl and > 95% in 1.5 mL 8M HCl; Cu is thus recovered near quantitatively in a very small volume.

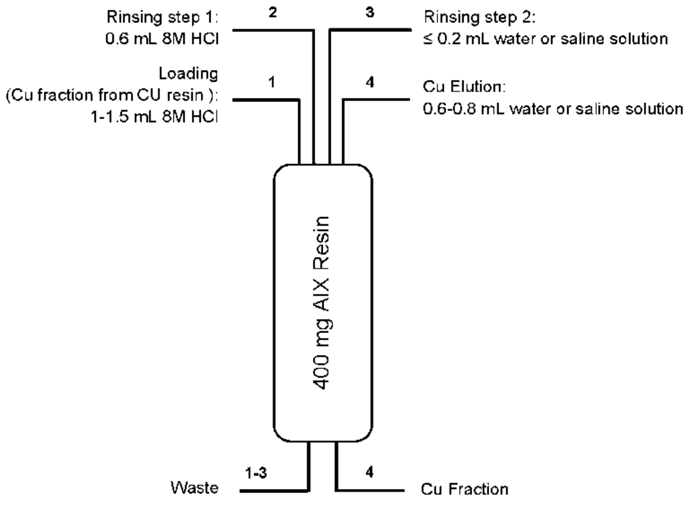
For certain applications the Cu eluate might be too acidic, in these cases (alternative to evaporation of the Cu fraction and redissolution in a more suitable solvent) it is possible to convert the Cu eluate using a small anion exchange column. Fig. 4 schematically shows such a conversion method using anion exchange resin (AIX resin). In addition to the converting the Cu elute from high acid conditions to low acid or neutral conditions the conversion step also further concentrates the Cu and increases Ni, Zn, Au and organic impurity decontamination.

CU Resin is manufactured in one particle size 100-150*µ*m and is only available in bottles at this time.



Element	Decontamination Factor
Ni	> 20,000
An	> 40,000
Ga	> 10,000
Co	> 30,000
Au	> 30,000

Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
100-150 µm	25 grams	CU-B25-A
	50 grams	CU-B50-A
	100 grams	CU-B100-A
	200 grams	CU-B200-A
	Column (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	CU-C50-A
Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
50-100 µm	10 grams	CU-B10-S
	25 grams	CU-B25-S
	50 grams	CU-B50-S
	Cartridge (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	CU-R50-S



DGA Resin & DGA Branched Resin:

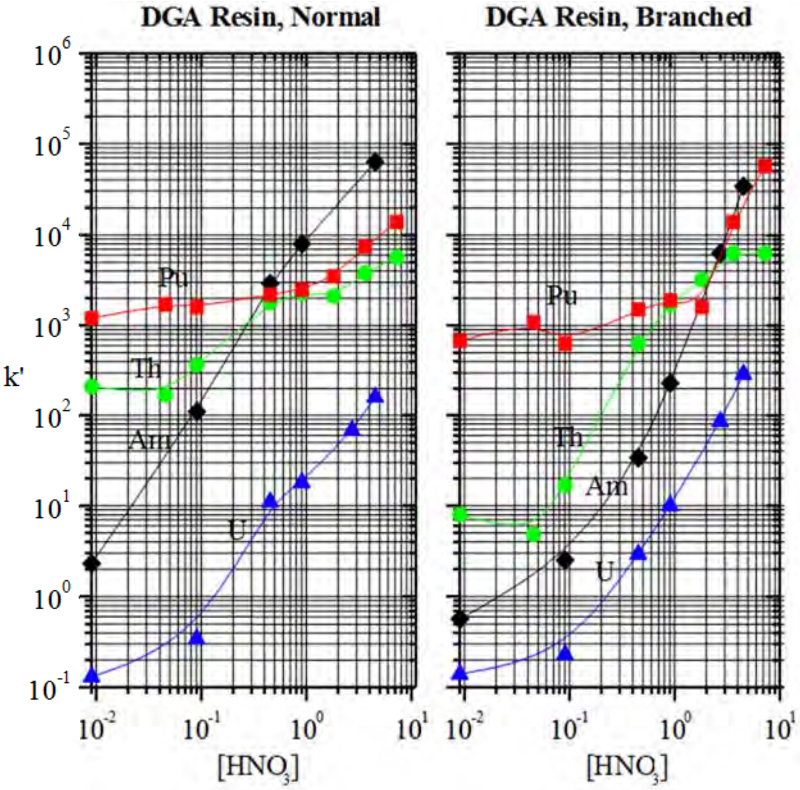
Eichrom's DGA Resins are extraction chromatographic materials in which the extractant system is either N,N,N′,N′-tetra-n-octyldiglycolamide (DGA Resin) or N,N,N′,N′-tetrakis-2-ethylhexyldiglycolamide (DGA Resin, Branched). The structure of the DGA molecule is shown above, where the R-groups are straight chain or branched C8 groups. The bed density of both DGA Resins is approximately 0.38 g/mL, with a working capacity of 7.23 mg ^{90}Sr per mL of resin and 11 mg Yb per mL of resin.

Both forms of DGA Resin have very high affinity for americium under certain conditions and americium is readily eluted under other conditions (See Figures to the right). Diphonix resin shows high affinity towards Am(III), however, its elution is not as easy as with DGA Resin. The TRU Resin also shows a good affinity for Am(III) with a retention factor of 100 for 0.5 to 5 M HNO_3. At those acid concentrations, however, the retention factor k′ Am(III) on either form of DGA Resin is 30 to 500 higher than on TRU!

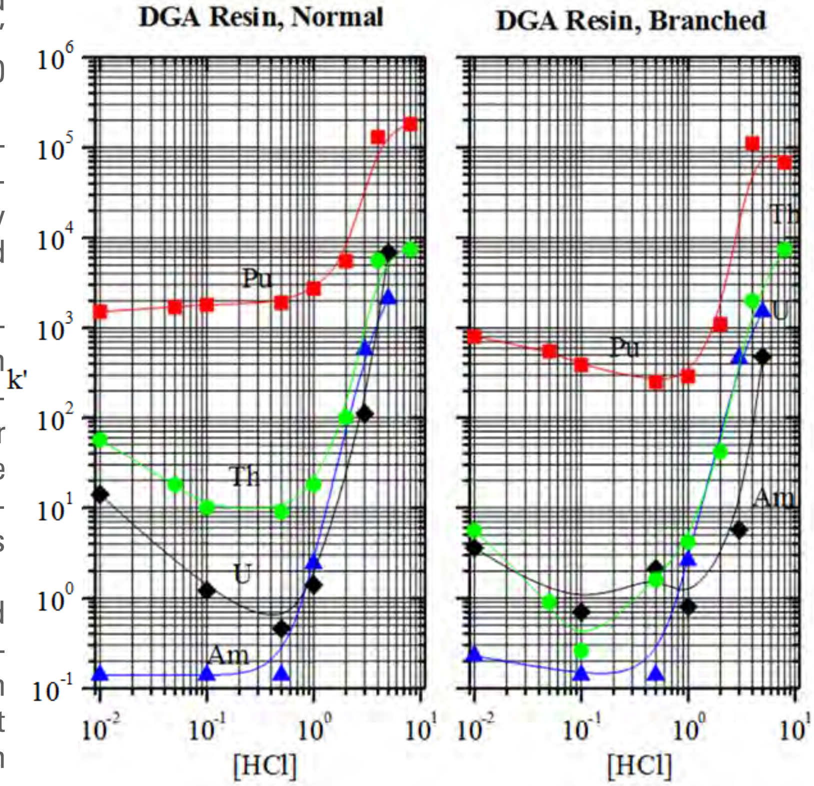
The properties of the DGA Resins allow for the selective separation of Am(III) without fear of breakthrough due to weak retention. Am(III) is strongly fixed to either DGA Resin in 5 M HNO_3 or HCl and can be eluted with 0.01 M HNO_3 or 0.5 M HCl.

Retention profiles for U, Pu and Th are also presented. The diagrams show that higher Pu/Am separation factors are obtained for the normal version of DGA Resin. Pu(IV) shows strong affinity for the resin with a retention factor k′ > 3000 over the entire acid range studied. U and Th affinities towards the DGA Resins depend upon the acid, its concentration and the type of DGA Resin.

Given these data, the combination of TEVA and DGA Resin, would allow one to first separate tetravalent elements on TEVA, leaving U and Am which would be retained on DGA resin. U would be first eluted with 0.5 M HNO_3 followed by Am(III) with 0.5 M HCl.

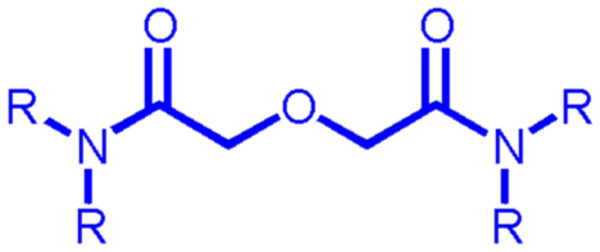


k′ for Th(IV), U(VI), Am(III) and Pu(IV) on TRU, DGA Resin, Normal and DGA Resin, Branched (50-100 μm) versus HNO_3, 1 hour equilibration time, 22(1)°C.



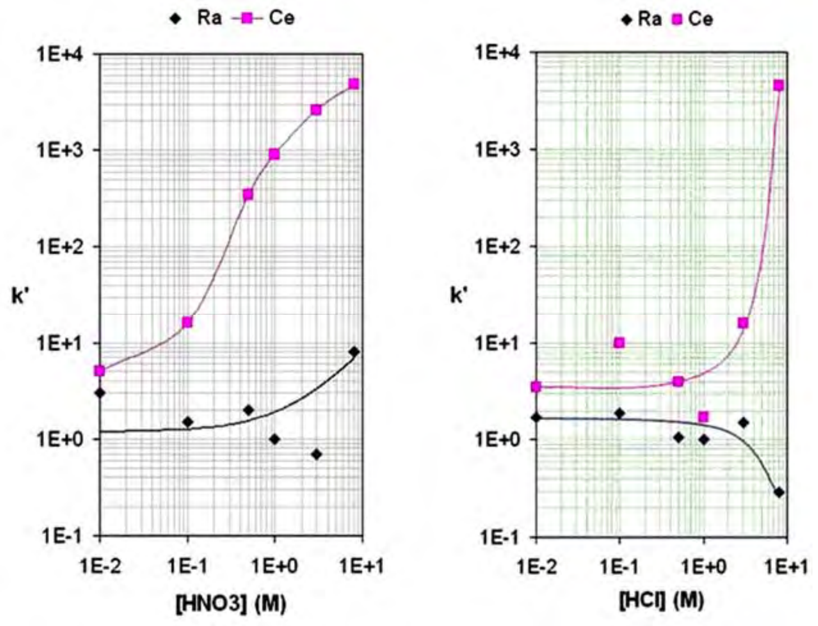
k′ for Th(IV), U(VI), Am(III) and Pu(IV) on TRU Resin, DGA Resin, Normal and DGA Resin, Branched (50-100 μm) versus HCl, 1 hour equilibration time, 22(1)°C.

DGA Resin & DGA Branched Resin: (cont.)



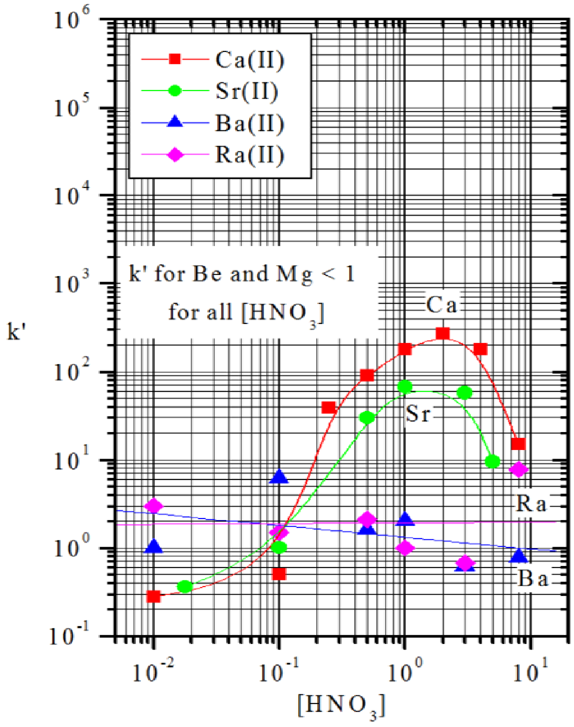
Ra/Ac Separation:

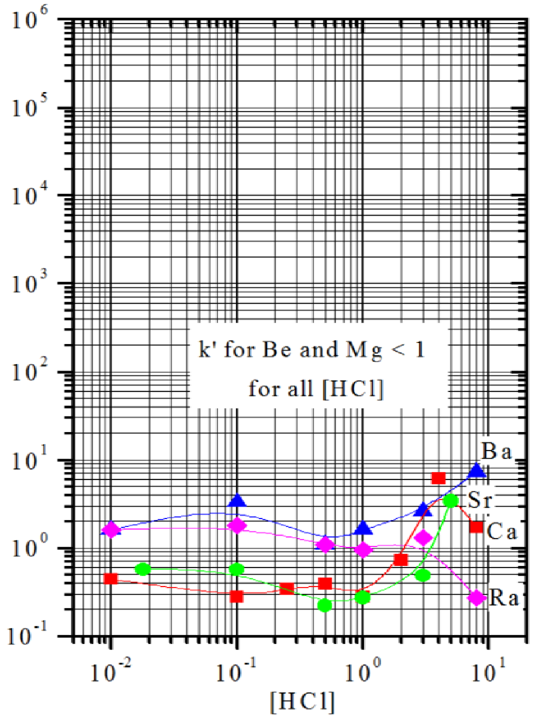
Figure to the left shows the acid dependency of k′ for radium and cerium in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. In HNO_3 media, Ra shows no real affinity for the resin ($1 < k'Ra < 7$). However, Ce has $k' > 1000$ for concentrations higher than 1M. It can be assumed that actinium and cerium will show similar uptake behavior. So Ac should be well retained on the resin for HNO_3 concentrations of 1 – 3 M while Ra is eluted. Ac could then be stripped at low acid concentrations. In HCl media, the separation is efficient at 8M (selectivity α (Ce/Ra) > 10^4). Cerium (or actinium) is then stripped at low acid concentrations. (<0.5 M HCl).



Y/Sr Separation :

Figure below shows the uptake of four alkaline earth cations on DGA Resin, Normal. None show any significant uptake from HCl and only Sr and Ca show moderate uptake from nitric acid concentrations of ∼0.5M to ∼5 M. The figure on the next page compares the uptake of Sr and Y in both nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. Y(III) is much more strongly retained on the resin than Sr(II) from both acids across all concentrations. Coupling Eichrom's Sr Resin with DGA would allow for excellent separation of Y from Sr for radiopharmaceutical purification or a single step Sr-89/90 measurement procedure.





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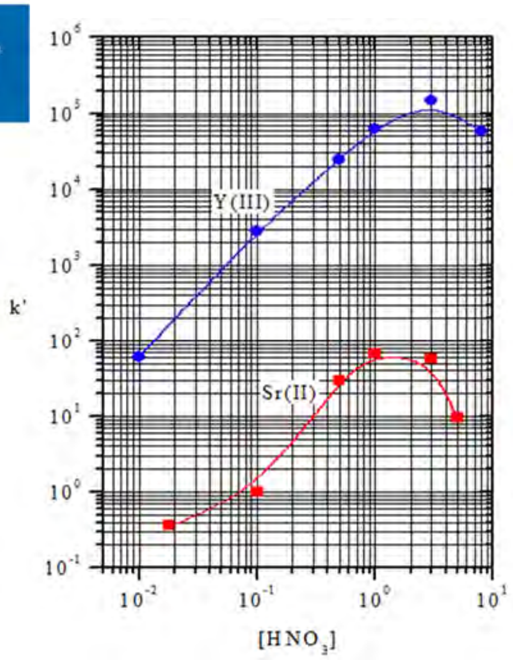
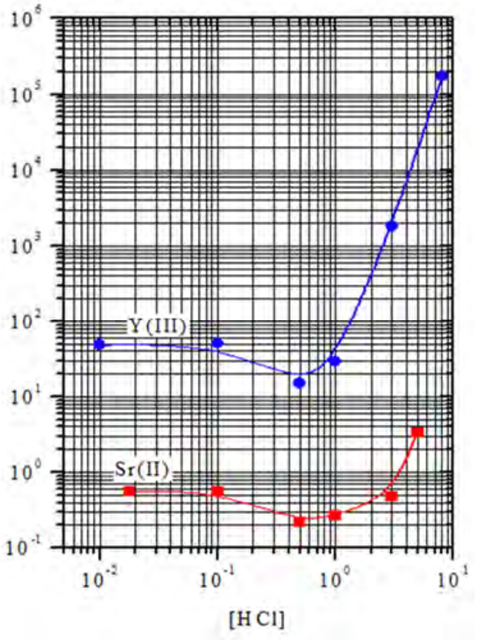
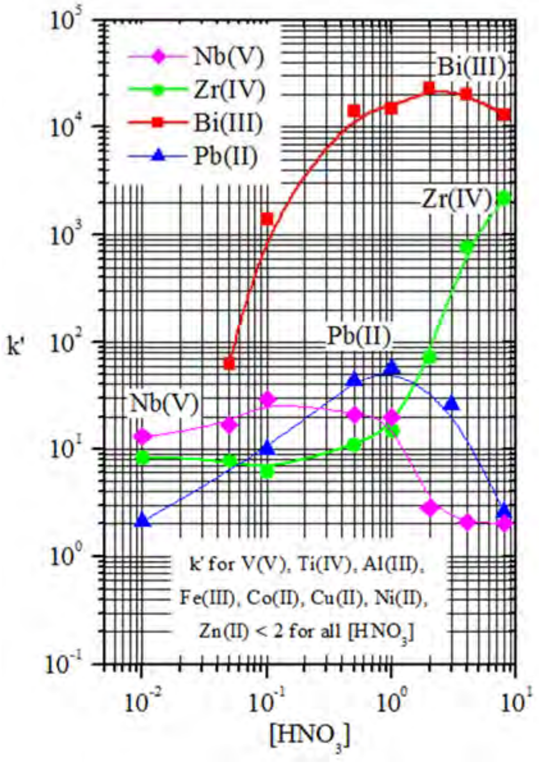
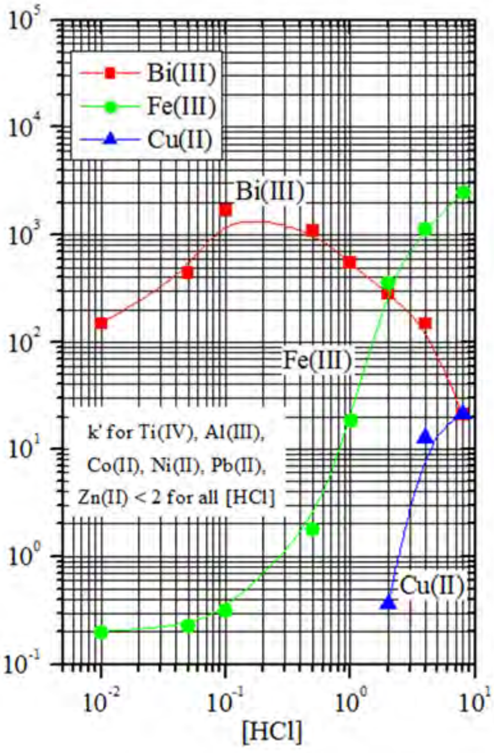




The figures on the right show the uptake of various transition and post transition elements. Bismuth is retained across all concentrations of both HNO3 and HCl. Care should be taken if decontamination from Bi is critical to the analysis.



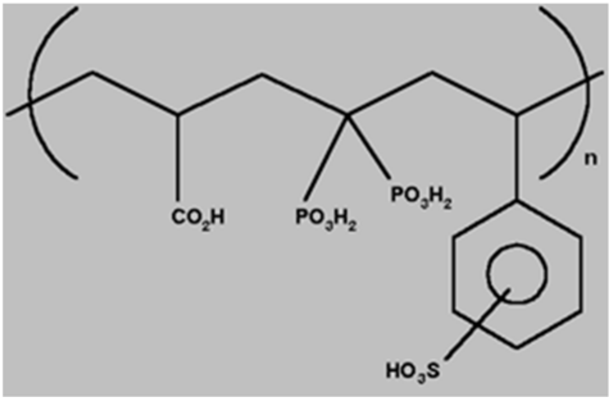


DGA, Normal Resin	Cartridges 2mL	Part Number
Particle Size, 50-100 µm	Package of 50	DN-R50-S
	Bottles	**Part Number**
	Per gram (10g min)	DN-B01-S
	25 grams	DN-B25-S
	50 grams	DN-B50-S
DGA, Branched Resin	**Cartridges 2mL**	**Part Number**
Particle Size, 50-100 µm	Package of 50	DB-R50-S
	Bottles	**Part Number**
	Per gram (10g min)	DB-B01-S

Please note that Eichrom recommends the use of prepackaged cartridges as DGA resin and DGA Branched resins are difficult to wet.

Diphonix® and Monophos Ion Exchange Resins:

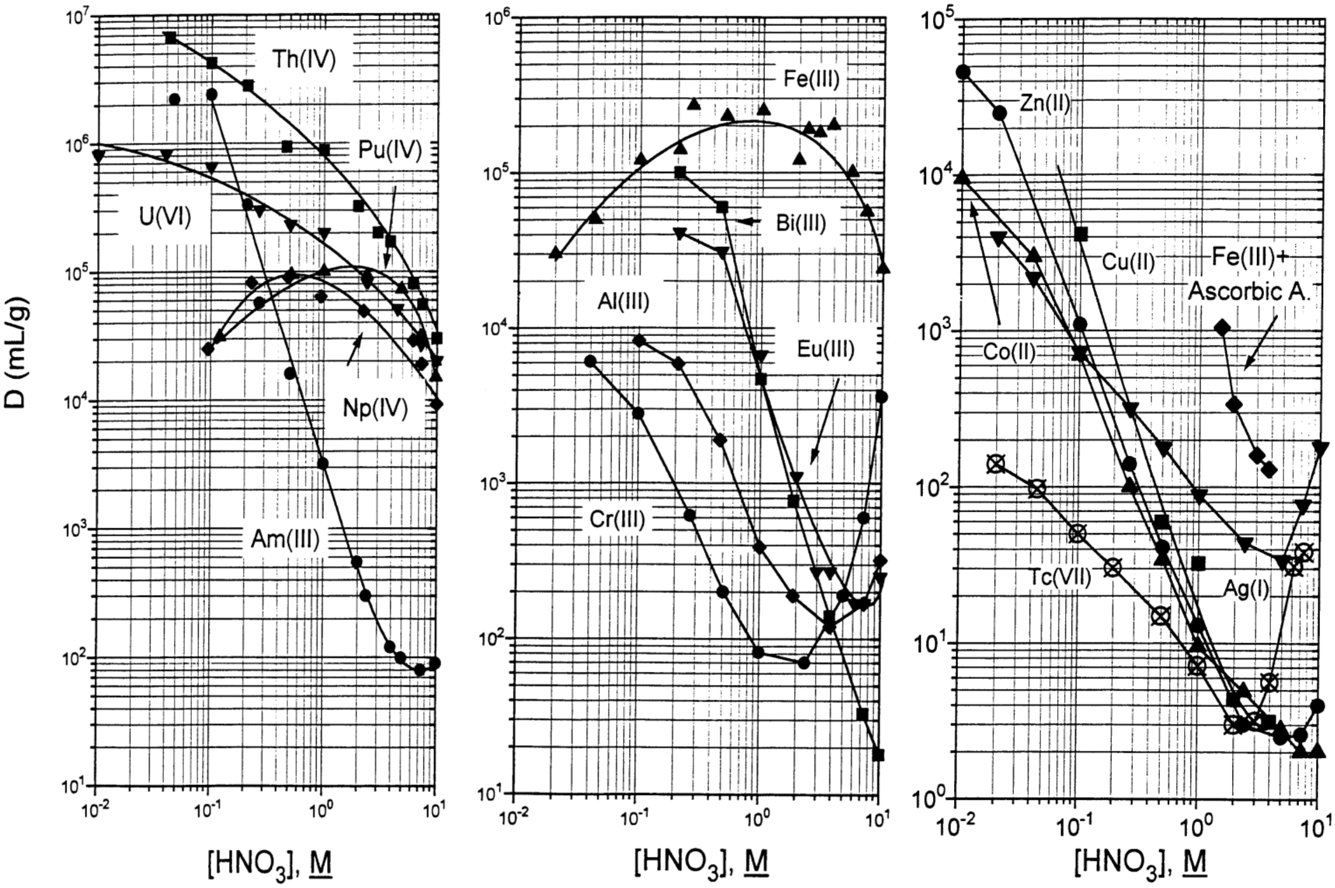
Eichrom Technologies' Diphonix® and Monophos resins are high performance, gel-type cation resins for the selective separation of metals. The Diphonix® resin was awarded a U.S. patent and the prestigious R&D 100 Award. The resins are utilized in a growing lineup of applications - including the removal of metals from wastewater, the selective separation of iron from acidic solutions and the purification of acids.



Diphonix® resin is constructed of a polystyrene/divinylbenzene matrix in a spherical bead form. The resin is polyfunctional, containing diphosphonic and sulfonic acid groups bonded to the polymer matrix. The diphosphonic acid ligands contribute to the resin's unique selective capability by preferentially removing selected metals from the solution. The hydrophilic sulfonic acid ligands enhance metal ion accessibility into the polymer matrix and significantly improve the exchange kinetics.

Superior Performance:

The advantage of Diphonix resin over conventional ion exchange resins are best characterized by the resin's high degree of selectivity, exception exchange kinetics, ability to achieve a high throughput ratio, it's extremely stable nature and use in highly acidic solutions.



Selectivity: As can be seen on the previous page, in near neutral pH streams, Diphonix® resin is selective for the multivalent cations of various metals.-including zinc, manganese, chromium, uranium, lead, cobalt, nickel and copper- over alkali cations such as sodium, calcium, and magnesium. The resin also removes ferric iron, chromium, uranium, plutonium, and certain metals other metals from strongly acidic solutions. Coordination of these metal cations to Diphonix® is unaffected by increasing hydrogen ion concentrations.

Throughput: By selectively removing only targeted metals; a given volume of Diphonix® resin can provide a much higher throughput than other commercially available resins. This advantage increases as the ratio of non-targeted metals to targeted metals increases. Also, for certain metals or highly acidic solutions, Diphonix® resin may be the only viable resin. Diphonix® resin may also drive the targeted metal concentrations lower than other resins, allowing discharge limits and process quality criteria to be met.

Kinetics: Eichrom's Diphonix® resin provides exceptional exchange kinetics since the hydrophilic sulfonic acid groups allow quick access to the selective diphosphonic acid groups. Recommended process flux rates depend on the solution chemistry. For typical wastewater treatment, operating flux rates range from 5 to 15 gallons per minute per square foot of cross-sectional resin bed area. Some applications may require lower flux rates to achieve desired effluent quality.

Use Criteria: This highly selective complexing ion exchange resin is applicable to nearly all processes that require the separation of certain classes of metals from a solution. The resin is fully compatible with commercially available ion exchange resin equipment and is recommended under the following circumstances:

- The frequency of regeneration/disposal is high due to high concentration of calcium, magnesium, sodium, etc., exhausting the capacity of the current resin or the disposal costs of spent regenerant and/or spent resin is high.
- The process must remove multivalent metals and not calcium, magnesium, sodium, etc.
- Effluent metals concentrations are not meeting specifications or discharge limits.

Resin Characteristics	Diphonix Resin	Monophos Resin
Form	H+	H+
% Moisture Content	60-70%	55-70%
Phosphorous- Dry wt. Capacity (meq/g)	>1.1 meq/g	>3.3 meq/g
Total Dry wt. Acid Capacity (meq/g)	>5.3 meq/g.	>8 meq/g
Iron Capacity* (g Fe/L Hydrated Resin)	>10 g/L	>18 g/L
Particle Size (mesh)	16-50	16-50
% Whole Perfect Beads	>95%	>95%

Resin	Mesh Size	Quantity	Part Number
Monophos	20-50	500 grams	MP-B500-20-50
Diphonix®	20-50	500 grams	DP-B500-20-50
Diphonix®	50-100	500 grams	DP-B500-C-H
Diphonix®	100-200	500 grams	DP-B500-M-H
Diphosil®	60-100 (on silica)	500 grams	DS-B500-C-H

Ion Exchange Resins for Analytical Applications:

Eichrom supplies an expanding range of cation and anion exchange resins, purified for the needs of analytical applications. These resins are comparable in quality and performance to the AG® Resins supplied by Bio-Rad® Laboratories. Eichrom Technologies has 16 years of expertise in analytical sample preparation and possesses technical support facilities for radiological and wet chemical applications. Our focus is the development and support of sample preparation methodologies for chemical and biochemical analysis.

Cation Exchange Resins:

Eichrom's line of cation exchange resins for analytical applications are type 50W strong acid cation exchange resins (sulfonic acid exchange groups on styrene divinyl benzene polymeric beads.) Our resins are available in 4% and 8% DVB cross linkages. (Contact us for availability of additional cross linked versions.) All our cation exchange resins are provided in hydrogen form. Our cation resins are supplied in the following dry mesh ranges: 50 - 100, 100 – 200, and 200 – 400.

Cation Exchange Resin Specifications			
% crosslinked	Minimum Wet Exchange Capacity (meq/ml)	Water Retention Capacity (H Form)	Maximum Extractable Residue*
4%	1.1	64 - 72%	1 mg/g
8%	1.7	50 - 58%	1 mg/g

*Per ASTM D 5627, Standard Test Method for Water Extractable Residue from Particulate Ion Exchange Resins

Typical Applications for Cation Exchange Resins: 4% and 8% cross-linked:

- Removal of ethidium bromide from DNA samples
- Removal of propidium iodide from DNA samples
- Separation and preconcentration of peptides and amino acids.
- Removal of cations (desalting)
- Separation of metal ions

Cation Exchange Resin			
(50Wx4, Hydrogen form)	Mesh size	Quantity	Part Number
	100-200	Cartridge (2mL / Pkg of 50)	C4-R50-M-H
		Bottle (500 g)	C4-B500-M-H
(50Wx8, Hydrogen form)	50-100	Bottle (500 g)	C8-B500-C-H
	100-200	Cartridge (2mL / Pkg of 50)	C8-R50-M-H
		Bottle (500 g)	C8-B500-M-H
	200-400	Bottle (500 g)	C8-B500-F-H

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Anion Exchange Resins:

Eichrom's line of analytical anion exchange resins are type 1 strong base anion exchangers (quarternary amine functional groups on styrene divinyl benzene polymeric beads.) DVB cross linkages of 4% and 8% are currently available in dry mesh sizes of 50 – 100, 100 – 200, and 200 - 400. All resins are available in the chloride form. Contact us for availability of other cross-linked or mesh size versions.

Anion Exchange Resin Specifications

% crosslinked	Minimum Wet Exchange Capacity (meq/ml)	Water Retention Capacity (Cl Form)	Maximum Extractable Residue*
4% 8%	1.0 1.2	55 - 63% 39 - 45%	1 mg/g 1 mg/g

*Per ASTM D 5627, Standard Test Method for Water Extractable Residue from Particulate Ion Exchange Resins

Our ion exchange resins are available in a variety of package sizes including: 500 gram bottles, cases of 9 bottles, and 10 kg drums.

Typical Applications for Anion Exchange Resins: 4% and 8% cross-linked.

Exchange of anions of salts
Separation of uranium complexes (uranyl ions)
Low molecular weight inorganic anions
Cyclic nucleotide assays
Fractionation of organic acids.

Anion resin is also available in pre-packed columns and cartridges, please contact Eichrom for currently available packaging options and prices.

Anion Exchange Resin

	Mesh size	Quantity	Part Number
(1-x4, Chloride Form)	50-100	Cartridges (2mL / Package of 50)	A4-R50-M-CL
		Bottle (500 g)	A4-B500-C-CL
	100-200	Bottle (500 g)	A4-B500-M-CL
(1-X8, Chloride form)	20-50	Drum (5 kg)	A8-DR5-I-CL
	50-100	Bottle (500 g)	A8-B500-C-CL
	100-200	Cartridges (2mL / Package of 50)	A8-R50-M-CL
		Bottle (500 g)	A8-B500-M-CL
	200-400	Bottle (500 g)	A8-B500-F-CL

Ln, Ln2 and Ln3 Series of Resins:

Ln Resin, like most of Eichrom's products, grew out of the transformation of a selective organic extractant into an extraction chromatographic resin. The extractant used in Ln Resin is di(2-ethylhexyl) orthophosphoric acid (HDEHP). References to HDEHP in a chromatographic system date back more than thirty years. A number of these references are shown in the bibliography available at www.eichrom.com.

Early work by Horwitz et al. (1975)[1], provided distribution coefficients (K_d) versus nitric acid for various metal ions using HDEHP on a hydrophobic support. This data is reproduced in figure 1 and has been used as the starting point for a number of radiochemical separations in use today. Note that for Eichrom's Ln Resin, K_d can be converted into k' (an approximation of free column volumes to peak maximum) by dividing by 4.33. Ln Resin has been applied to the analysis of radium, neodymium, promethium and as the data in Figure 1 might indicate, many more analytical applications are possible and may already be operational.

Bill Burnett et al.(1995)[2] provided an excellent reference for the determination of ^{228}Ra using Ln Resin. Although this reference also demonstrates that Eichrom's TRU Resin can be used to separate ^{228}Ra from its direct beta particle-emitting daughter, ^{228}Ac, Ln Resin may find favor with American regulators as it relies on the same HDEHP extractant used in EPA Method Ra-05-1 (EPA Procedures Manual 520/ 5-84-006) without the generation of mixed organic waste. An outline of Bill Burnett's method is provided as Fig. 2. After a barium sulfate precipitation and conversion to barium carbonate, the sample is loaded in 10 mL 0.095M HNO_3 onto a prepackaged Ln Resin column (0.7 g). The column is rinsed with 15 mL of the same nitric acid to remove alkali earths, lead and some other interference. (The load and rinse fractions can be collected and analyzed for ^{226}Ra by radon emanation.) Finally 10mL of 0.35M HNO_3 is used to quantitatively elute actinium. A source can then be prepared for gas flow proportional counting. For routine work a minimum detectable activity (MDA) of <1.0 pCi/L (0.037 Bq/L) may be obtained for a 2-L sample with 80% barium recovery with less than a 30 minute count. This method was used to analyze samples from

Figure 1: Uptake of Various Elements by Ln Resin
Horwitz, et al. (1975)

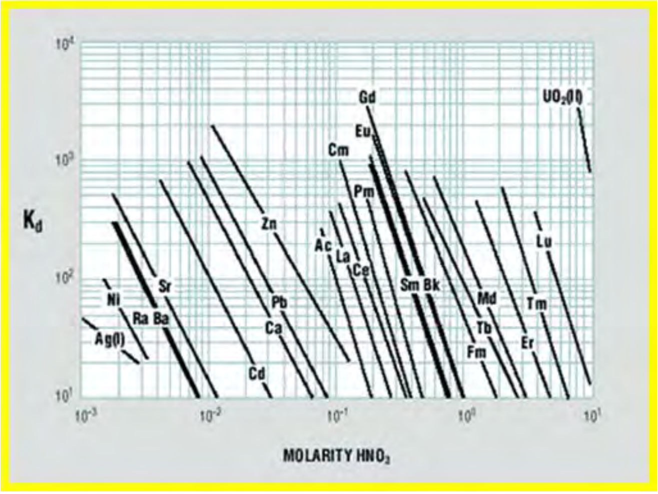


Figure 2: Radium Method Flow Chart

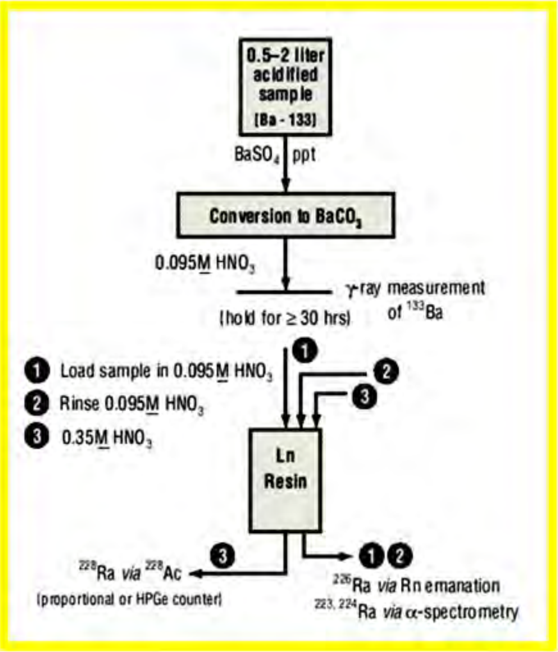
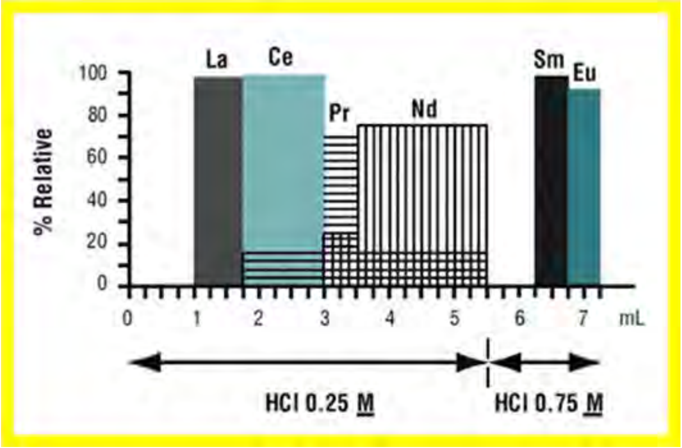


Figure 3: Nd and Sm Elution on a 300mg
Ln Resin Column (50-100µm) Pin, et. Al. (1996)



a US-EPA inter-laboratory comparison for a number of ^{228}Ra samples. All results agreed with the expected values at the 95% confidence interval.

Additional development of this method at Eichrom has resulted in an improved procedure. The $BaSO_4$ precipitation/ carbonate metathesis steps have been replaced with a cation exchange concentration step. Alpha spectrometry is also indicated for Ra-226 as well has the shorter-lived Ra-224. This method has been published as RAW03, Radium in Water, and is available in the methods section of this website. Additional performance data was presented at the Eichrom North American Users' Meeting in May, 2002.

Ln Resin is also useful in the analysis of Pm-147. In analysis of environmental and waste samples from nuclear facilities it is necessary to separate promethium from other fission products and the actinides to obtain an accurate measurement. A method for water is outlined by Cable, et al. (1997.) A 0.5-2 L water sample can be concentrated by a $CaHPO_4$ scavenge or by evaporation. The resulting sample is dissolved in 0.2M HNO_3 with ascorbic acid. The ascorbic acid reduces any Fe(III) to Fe(II). A test with 55 mg Fe(II) in solution resulted in no breakthrough of Pm after 35 mL of 0.2M HNO_3. A typical procedure would use a total of 18-20 mL to load and rinse a standard prepackaged Ln Resin column. Potentially interfering americium is rinsed through the column along with strontium. Promethium is retained along with bismuth, yttrium and the potential tracers samarium or gadolinium. The promethium along with any samarium or gadolinium tracer is eluted with 5 mL of 1M HNO_3. Corrected recoveries of Pm-147 were $>88\%$ using Gd-148 as a yield monitor in one reported test. Excellent decontamination was achieved from Co-60, Cs-134,137 and Sr-89,90. One other potential interference is Ce-144, a beta and gamma emitter. A check with gamma spectroscopy could be used to eliminate this as a potential false positive.

Christian Pin et al. (1996)[6] reported a method for the sequential separation of Sm, Nd, Th and U in silicate rocks. The method uses Eichrom's TRU Resin in series with Ln Resin. For samples high in iron, such as basaltic samples, a 50WX4 strong acid cation exchange column (available from Eichrom) is used up front. After dissolution and possible treatment with cation exchange resin, the sample is loaded onto a TRU Resin column in 1M HNO_3. Unwanted cations are eluted with rinses of the same acid. The light rare earth elements (LREE) can then be stripped with 0.05M HNO_3. This fraction from the TRU Resin column can be loaded directly onto an Ln Resin column to sorb the LREE. The Pin work used a 0.3 gram Ln Resin column of our S-grade 50-100 micron bulk resin. Figure 3 (page 21) shows the elution of La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm and Eu. A total of 5.5 mL of 0.25M HCl was used to strip the La, Ce, Pr and Nd with no detectable Sm (ID-TIMS). Then after passing 0.75 mL of 0.75M HCl, Sm appeared in the next 0.5 mL. Finally Eu was collected in the next 0.5 mL of 0.75M HCl. Comparison with 15 international standard reference materials of silicate rocks showed good agreement. Element concentrations were at the mg/g to μg/g level.

Ln Resin has a calculated maximum capacity for Nd of approximately 22 mg/mL of resin. In practice it is normally not recommended to exceed 10-20% of this amount in analytical procedures. Therefore a useful working capacity for Ln Resin would be 2-4 mg of Nd/mL or 4-8 mg/ 2mL pre-packaged column or cartridge.

In 2007 Dan McAlister and Dr. Horwitz published characterizing data for two additional members of the Ln series of resins Ln2 - 2-ethyl-1-hexyl(2-ethyl-1-hexyl)phosphonic acid (HEH[EHP]) and Ln3 - bis(2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentyl) phosphinic acid (H[DTMPP]). Line drawing comparison of the extractants is presented in the upper right hand side of page 18. The acidity of the ionizable proton of the extractants decrease as the ester oxygens are removed. Therefore, the LN extractant with two ester oxygens is the most acidic followed by LN2 with one ester oxygen and LN3 with no ester oxygens. As a result, each successive member of the Ln series have a weaker extracting group which can allow for the tailoring of target element retention and strip conditions with various chemical systems.

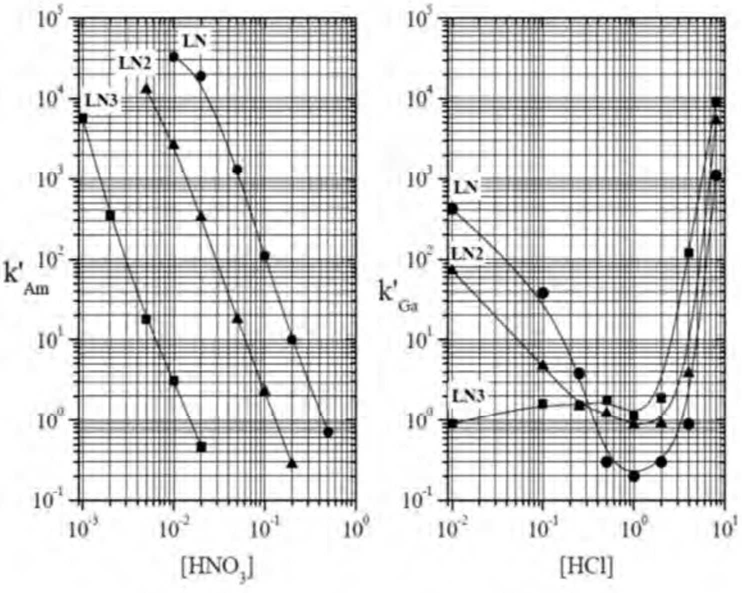
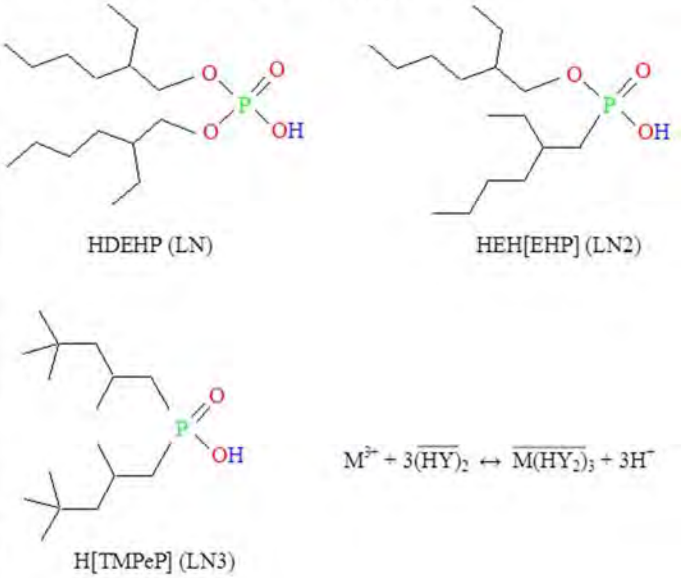


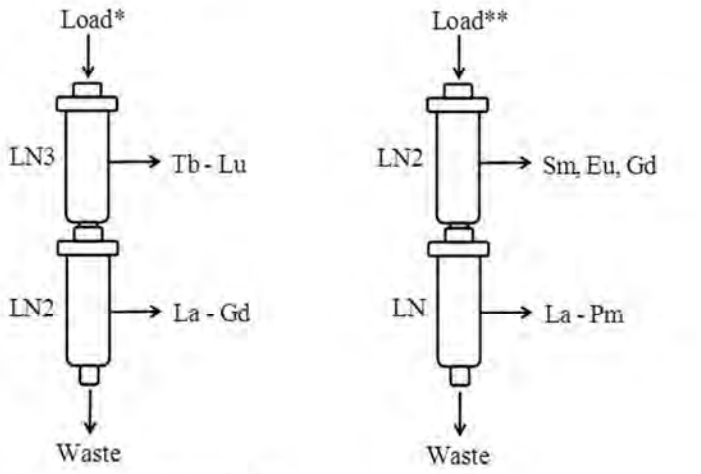
Figure 2. k' Am(III) vs HNO_3 and Ga(III) vs HCl on LN, LN2 and LN3

The LN Series of Resins



$M^{3+} + 3\overline{(HY)_2} \leftrightarrow \overline{M(HY_2)_3} + 3H^+$

The cartridges of Ln resins can be stacked to allow different members of the lanthanide series to be retained on separate cartridges from the same load solution as is show in the lanthanide series separations to the right.

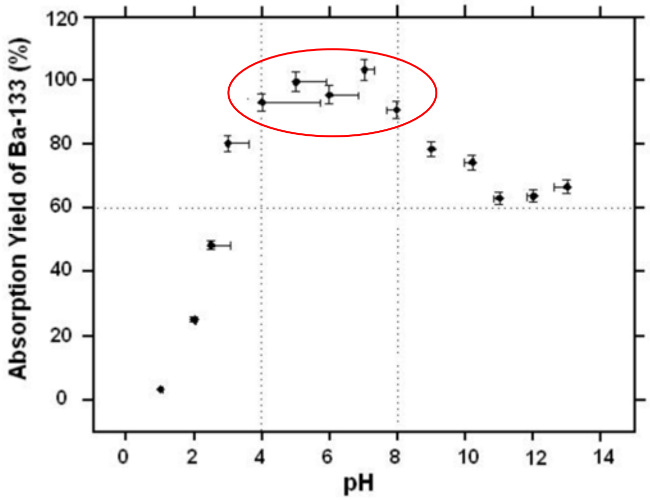


*Load = 0.02 M HNO_3 or HCl
**Load = 0.1 M HNO_3 or HCl

LN Resin	**Container**	**Quantity**	**Part Number**
Particle Size, 100-150 µm	Bottles	25 grams	LN-B25-A
		50 grams	LN-B50-A
		200 grams	LN-B200-A
	Columns (2mL)	Package of 50	LN-C50-A
Particle Size, 50-100 µm	Bottles	25 grams	LN-B25-S
		50 grams	LN-B50-S
	Cartridges (2mL)	Package of 50	LN-R50-S
20-50 µm	Bottle	Per gram (10g minimum)	LN-B01-F
LN2 & LN3 Resin Particle Size	**Container**	**Cartridges (2mL)**	**Part Number**
50-100 µm	Cartridge (2mL)	Package of 50	L2-R50-S
			L3-R50-S

MnO2 Resin:

MnO2 Resin is one of the products Eichrom launched in 2005. It's first application, the separation of Ra in water samples, was developed and published by Moon, et al.1 The next few paragraphs highlight their work.



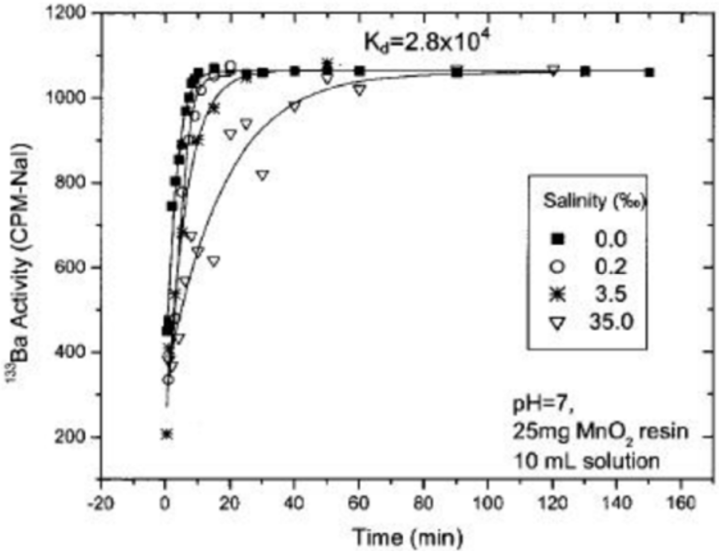
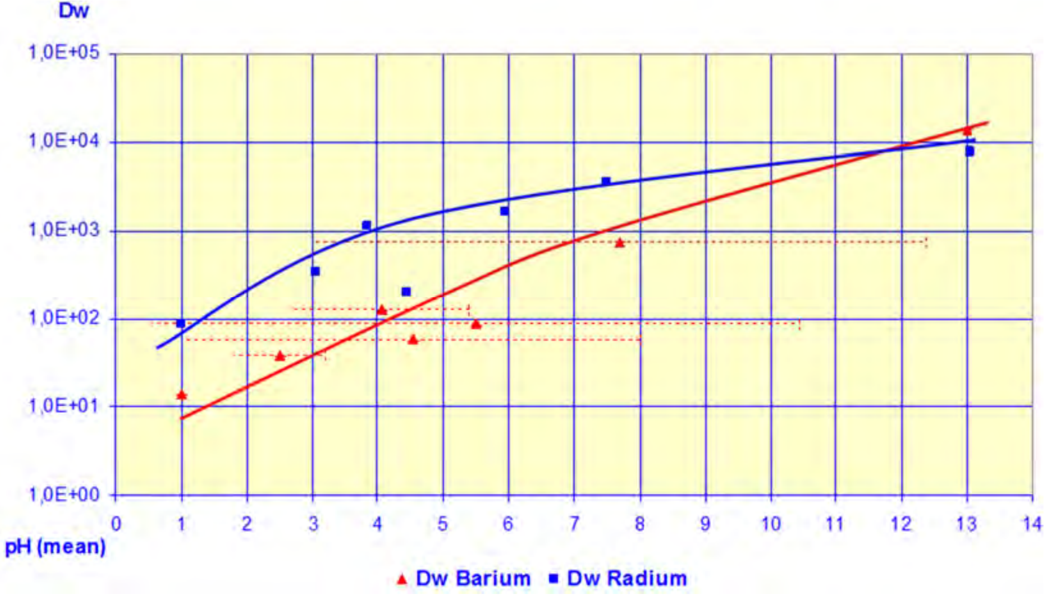


Figure 1: Absorption recovery in Ba-133 on MnO2 resin. 10mL deionized water, 25 mg of resin, magnetic stirring for 60 minutes at 20°C, pH adjusted with HCl or NaOH. Measurement done with a NaI well-type detector.

Figure 2: Absorption kinetics of Ba-133 with respect to the salinity of the water sample. 10 mL of water sample traced with Ba-133 with 0%, 0.02%, 0.35% and 3.5% added salt. 25 mg MnO2 resin are added to pH 7 solutions under magnetic stirring for different times.

Different parameters such as pH, reaction time, resin quantity, salt effect and flow rate have been evaluated when separating Ra from water using MnO2 resin. For most of the experiments, Ba-133 was used as tracer for Ra. According to Figure 1 and Figure 3, MnO2 resin shows the greatest affinity for Ba-133 when the pH of the solution is between 4 and 8.



The higher the salt content of the water, the slower the kinetics of Ba (or Ra) uptake (Figure 2). The equilibrium is reached after 15 minutes of contact for samples with a salt content between 0 and 0.02%, whereas 25 minutes are required when the water contains 0.35% salt. For waters which composition is similar to seawater (3.5% salts), the equilibrium is reached in 90 minutes.

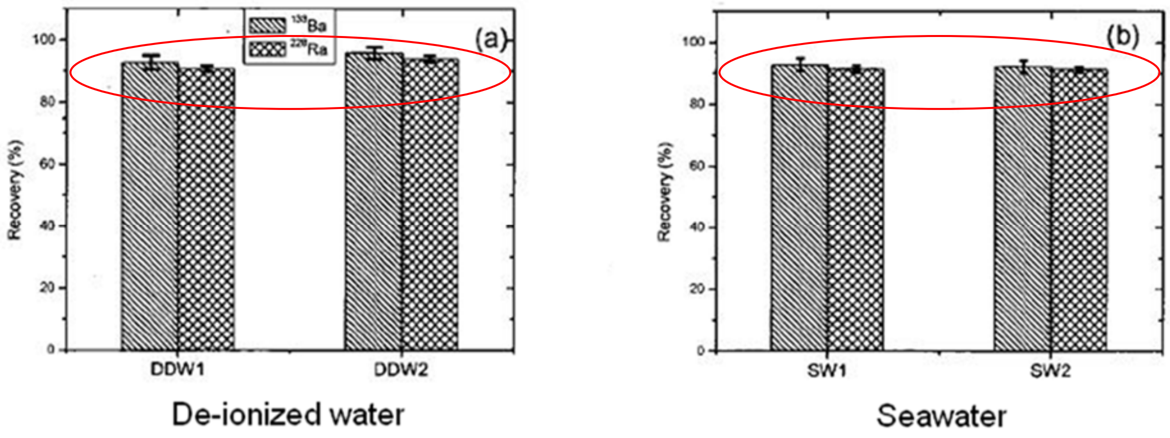
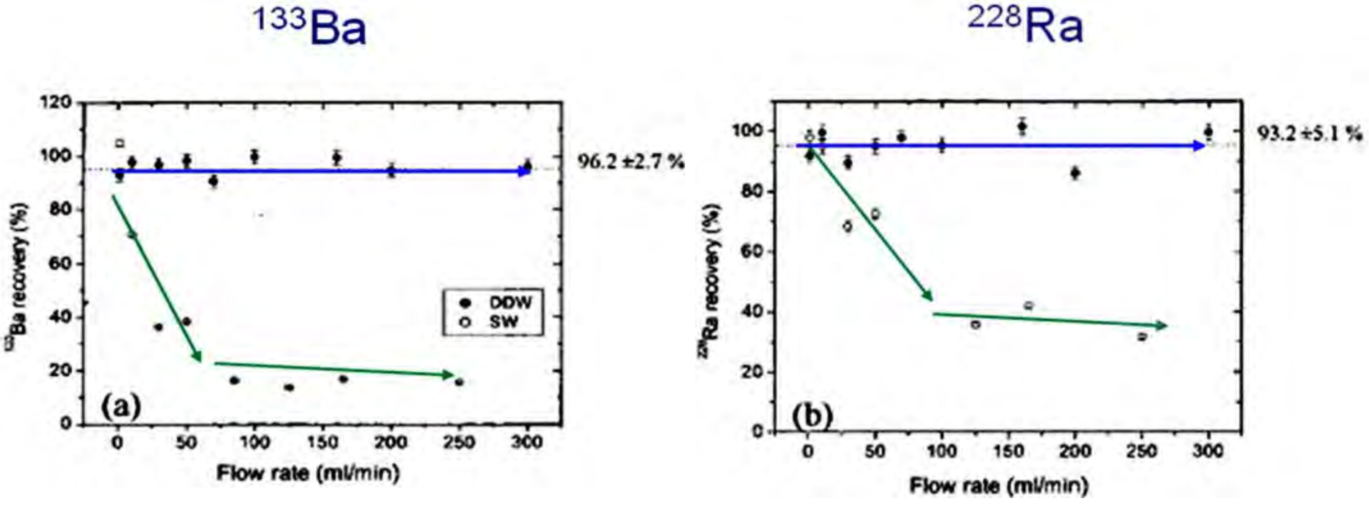


Figure 4: Absorption recovery of Ba-133 and Ra-228.

The batch uptake of radium and barium by the MnO2 resin from deionised water and seawater have been studied and found comparable. The data in Figure 4 indicates equivalent uptake by the resin under two conditions: 1 gram resin per liter of water and 2.5 gram resin per liter of water.



The recovery of Ba-133 and Ra-228 with respect to flow rate has been studied for 2 types of waters: deionised and artificial seawater. For salt water, the flow rate must not exceed 20mL/min, otherwise a loss in recovery of 30% may be observed. Additionally the chemical recoveries of Ba and Ra start to differ from each other, Ba-133 can thus no longer be considered as a chemical homologue, making its use as an internal standard undesirable.

The MnO2 resin is currently used with Ln Resin and DGA Resin in a method developed by Sherrod Maxwell of Savannah River Site. It is used to pre-concentrate Ra from 1 to 1.5L water samples. 1.25 g/L of MnO2 resin is used per sample. The sample is initially stabilized at pH 6-7 and 25 mg Ca are added per liter. The sample is then loaded onto MnO2 resin with a flow rate of about 15 mL/min. Ra is eluted with 15mL 4M HCl/1.5% H_2O_2. The 15 mL solution is left a minimum of 36 hours for Ac-228 ingrowth before being loaded onto 2 cartridges stacked on top of each other: Ln Resin (retention of U and Th) and DGA Resin (retention of Ac-228). Ac-228 is eluted from DGA resin with 10 mL 0.5M HCl, then micro-precipitated with CeF_3 on Resolve™ Filter. This method is currently under validation in our laboratory.

Eichrom's MnO2 Resin is available in one particle size (75-150 micron), in both bulk bottles and prepackaged cartridges. See part number information below.

MnO2 Resin	Bottles	Part Number
Particle Size, 75-150 µm	100 grams	MN-B100-A
	Cartridges (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	MN-R50-A

Nickel Resin:

Eichrom's Nickel Resin is based on the traditional dimethylglyoxime (DMG) precipitation chemistry for nickel analysis, but greatly simplifies the procedure. The Nickel Resin contains the DMG inside the pores of a polymethacrylate resin. The nickel-DMG precipitate occurs on the resin, where it is held and readily separated from the supernatant. Figure 1 shows the chemical structure of DMG and the nickel- DMG complex.

Nickel Resin is an 11% (w/w) loading of DMG, with a resin density of 0.25g/mL. The working capacity of the resin for Nickel is 1.5 mg Ni per mL resin; and is 3.0 mg per 2mL pre-packed column or cartridge.

Figure 2 outlines the nickel procedure. The sample, with a 2 mg Ni carrier, is loading from pH 8-9 ammonium citrate solution. After a 20mL rinse with the same solution, the DMG complex is dissolved and eluted from the column using a small amount of 1.5 - 3M nitric acid. Ni-63 can then be measure by LSC and Ni-59 by X-ray.

Figure 1

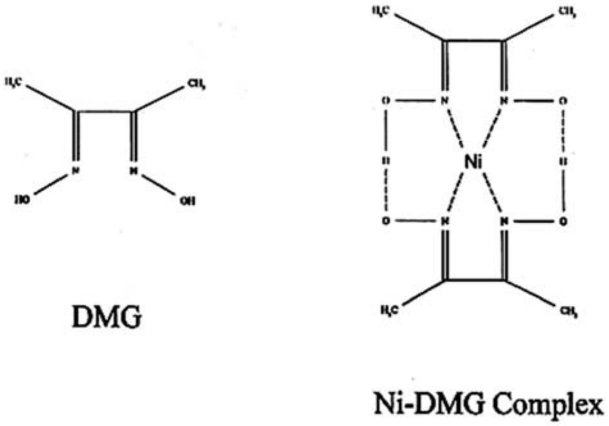
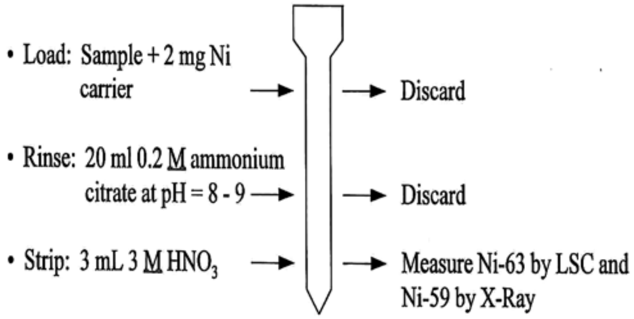
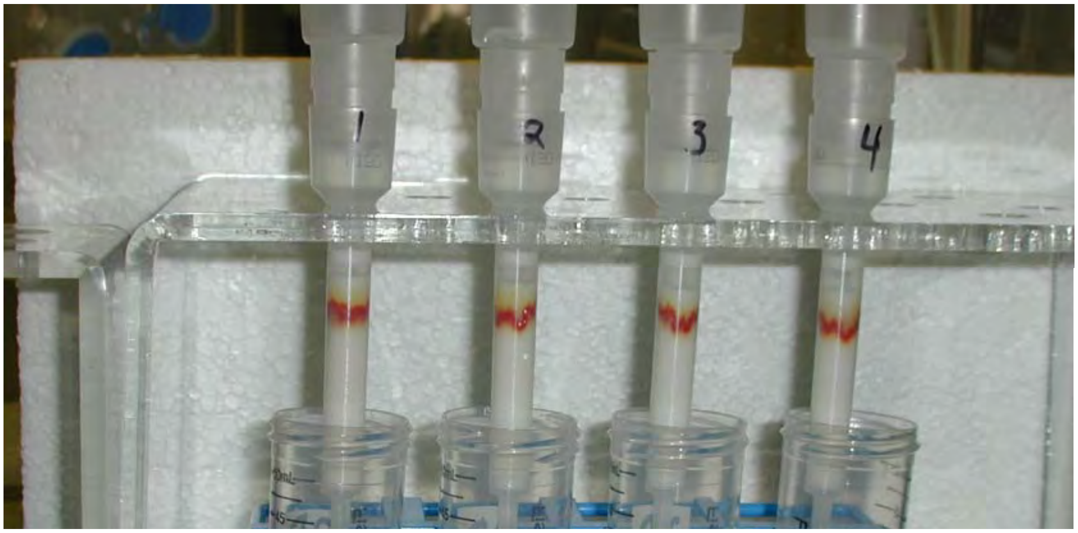


Figure 2

Typical Procedure





If Fe-55 needs to be measured from the sample then it should be separated prior to loading on the Ni Resin. Refer to Eichrom method FEW01, Fe-55 in Water, where the separation of iron from nickel is made on the TRU Resin.

Carolina Power & Light evaluated the Nickel Resin. Table 1 presents the results of a side-by-side comparison of the nickel resin with the standard DMG precipitation method on a variety of sample types with a range of Ni-63 activity from 10^{-6} to 10^{0} mCi/unit. Across the whole activity concentration range, the correlation between the precipitation method and the Nickel Resin column was excellent (+/- 10%.)

A decontamination study was also conducted at Carolina P&L. A rad-waste cleanup resin (RWCU Resin) sample was used for this study. Decontamination factors (the ratio of concentration before and after processing the sample through the Nickel Resin procedure) for various activation and fission products are shown in Table 2.

Table 3 outlines general observations made at Carolina P&L about the column method. An overall comparison of these factors, shows that the column method is significantly faster and easier than the precipitation method. Chemical recoveries of the column method are higher and turnaround time is 1/3 of the precipitation method. In the case of this study, the column method allowed for the use of an "environmentally friendly" scintillation cocktail that eliminated the generation of mixed waste in the laboratory.

Table 1: Comparison of Precipitation and Column Methods (Results in µCi/unit)

Sample Type	Sample Method	Nickel Column	Ratio
TL/HS Tank	2.30E-6	2.38E-6	0.97
Lab Waste Tank	2.66E-6	2.49E-6	1.08
WECT Tank	4.31E-6	4.17E-6	1.03
Ni-63 spike	5.07E-4	5.35E-4	0.95
Ni-59 spike	1.00E-2	1.07E-2	0.93
DAW Smears	4.18E-2	4.63E-2	0.90
Radwaste filter	7.40E-1	7.79E-1	0.95
RWCU Resin	1.83E+0	2.05E+0	0.89

D. Cahill, Carolina Power & Light, New Hill NC

Table 2
Decontamination Factors
(RWCU Resin Sample)

Cr-51	>37,000
Mn-54	270,000
Co-58	110,000
Co-60	113,000
Nb-95	13,700
Cs-134	>9,000
Cs-137	58,000

D. Cahill, Carolina P&L

Table 3
General Observations

Parameter	Standard Method	Column Method
Chemical Yield	63 +/- 9%	90 +/- 14%
LLD (50mL/30 min)	1.27E-7	6.5E-8
Analysis Time		
Overall	12 hours	4 hours
Hands-on	8 hours	2 hours
LSC cocktail	Mixed Waste	——

D. Cahill, Carolina P&L, New Hill NC

The Nickel resin is manufactured on a 100-150μm resin and is available in bulk and in pre-packaged 2mL columns and cartridges. Columns are guaranteed for 6 months from date of purchase.

Nickel Resin	Bottles	Part Number
Particle Size, 100-150 µm	25 grams	NI-B25-A
	50 grams	NI-B50-A
	Cartridges (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	NI-R50-A
	Columns (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	NI-C50-A
	Columns (5mL)	Part Number
	Package of 20	NI5-C20-A

Pb Resin:

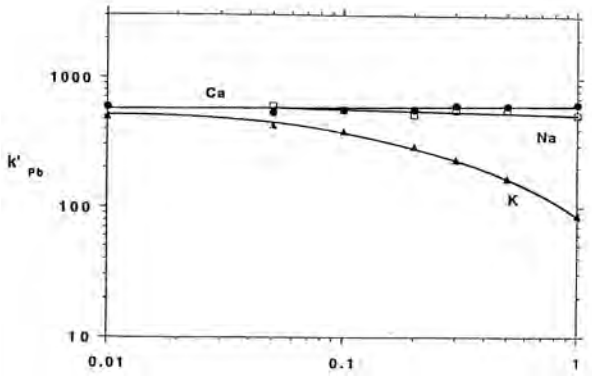
Eichrom's Pb Resin is an extraction chromatographic material based on the same crown ether extractant used in the Sr Resin (Figure 1) but at a lower concentration and with a longer chain alcohol for a diluent to facilitate the stripping of Pb from the resin.

Figure 2 shows the uptake of Pb together with several +1 cations and Figure 3 shows Pb together with representative alkali earth metals. Note the similarities to the uptake of these elements on Sr Resin. The retention of Pb is high (i.e., k' > 100) across the range of nitric acid concentrations from 0.1M to 10M. Pb can be eluted from the column using 10mL of 0.1M Citric Acid or 20 mL of water if using a Pb Carrier.

The effect of matrix constituents on lead uptake by the Pb Resin is similar to that for strontium on the Sr Resin. In Figure 4 it can be seen that calcium and sodium have little or no effect on Pb uptake even at concentrations up to 1M. Potassium does reduce Pb uptake as its concentration increases. Fortunately the retention of Pb on the Pb Resin is sufficiently high that methods can accommodate up to 1M potassium before the k' of Pb drops below 100.

Figure 4

Effect of Matrix Constituents on Pb Sorption by Pb Resin

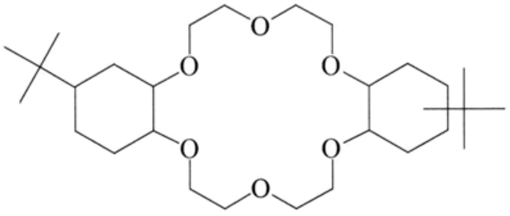


Horwitz, et al. (HP194)

Figure 1

Pb Resin

di-t-butylcyclohexano 18-crown-6



Diluent: isodecanol

Figure 2

Nitric Acid Dependency of k' for Selected Monovalent Metal Ions on Pb Resin

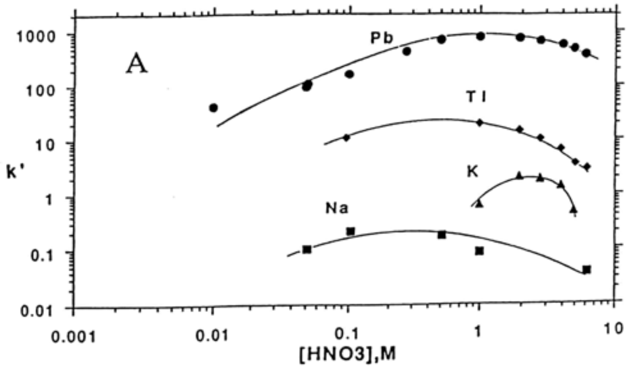
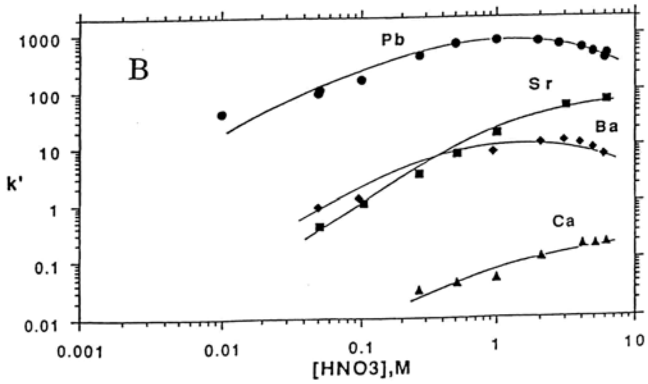


Figure 3

Nitric Acid Dependency of k' for Selected Divalent Metal Ions on Pb Resin

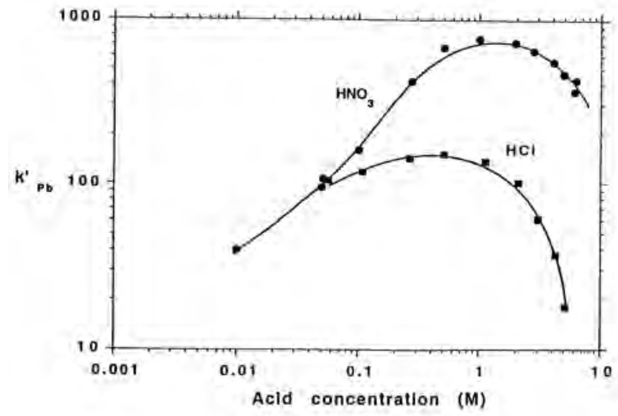


While the uptake of Pb on Pb Resin is maximized in nitric acid, it is possible to load Pb on the resin from HCl. Figure 5 shows a comparison of the uptake curves for Pb from nitric and hydrochloric acid. Above 0.1M there is a divergence in the curves, with the nitric acid curve heading higher. There is still adequate retention from HCl at concentrations up to 1M. Above this HCl concentration, the retention of Pb drops off steeply. Vajda, et al. (VN195) published an HCl uptake curve for Pb on Sr Resin that corresponds to this behavior. Vajda reported a method for lead and polonium that allowed Pb to be stripped with 6M HCl. By analogy, this should be possible with Pb Resin as well.

Pb Resin is manufactured in three particle sizes (20-50μm, 50-100μm, and 100-150μm) and is sold in bottles or ready to use in prepackaged columns (for gravity flow) and cartridges.

Figure 5

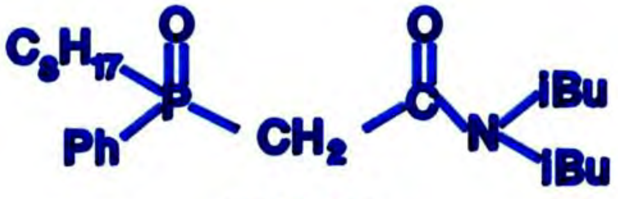
Nitric Acid and Hydrochloric Acid Dependencies of k' for Lead on Pb Resin



Horwitz, et al. (HP194)

Source for all published data: Horwitz, E.P.; Gale, N.H.; et al, **A Lead-Selective Extraction Chromatographic Resin and Its Application to the Isolation of Lead from Geological Samples**, *Analytica Chimica Acta, Vol. 292, pp. 263-273 (1994).*

Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
100-150 μm	25 grams	PB-B25-A
	50 grams	PB-B50-A
	100 grams	PB-B100-A
	200 grams	PB-B200-A
	Columns (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	PB-C50-A
Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
50-100 μm	25 grams	PB-B25-S
	50 grams	PB-B50-S
	Cartridges	Part Number
	Package of 50	PB-R50-S
Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
20-50 μm	Per gram (10g minimum)	PB-B01-F

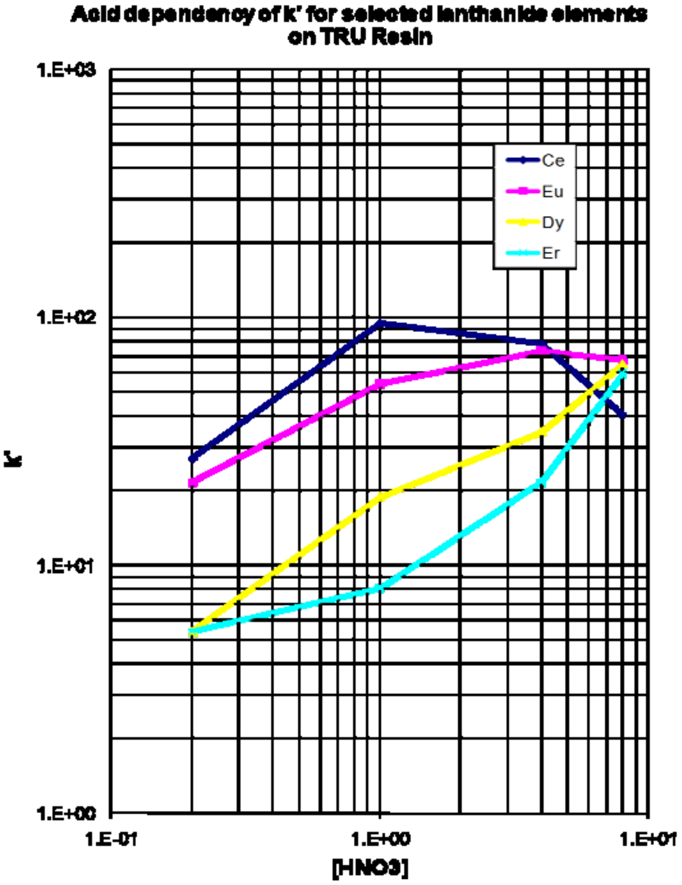


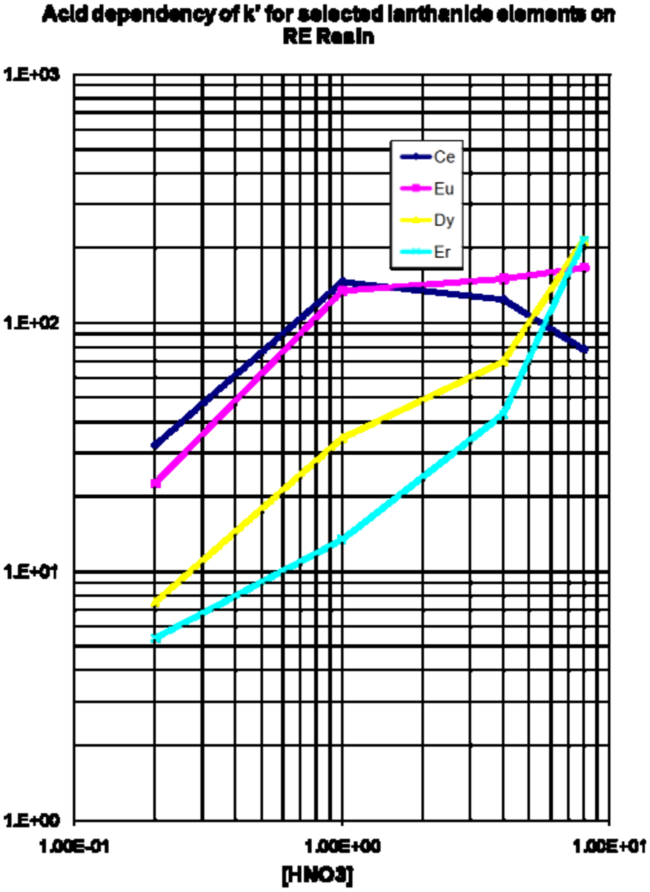
CMPO

RE Resin:

Eichrom's RE Resin is an extraction chromatographic material which consists of 1 M octyl(phenyl)-N,N-diisobutylcarbamoyl-methylphosphine oxide (abbreviated as CMPO) in tributyl phosphate (TBP) coated on an inert methacrylic polymeric support. The CMPO molecule is shown above.

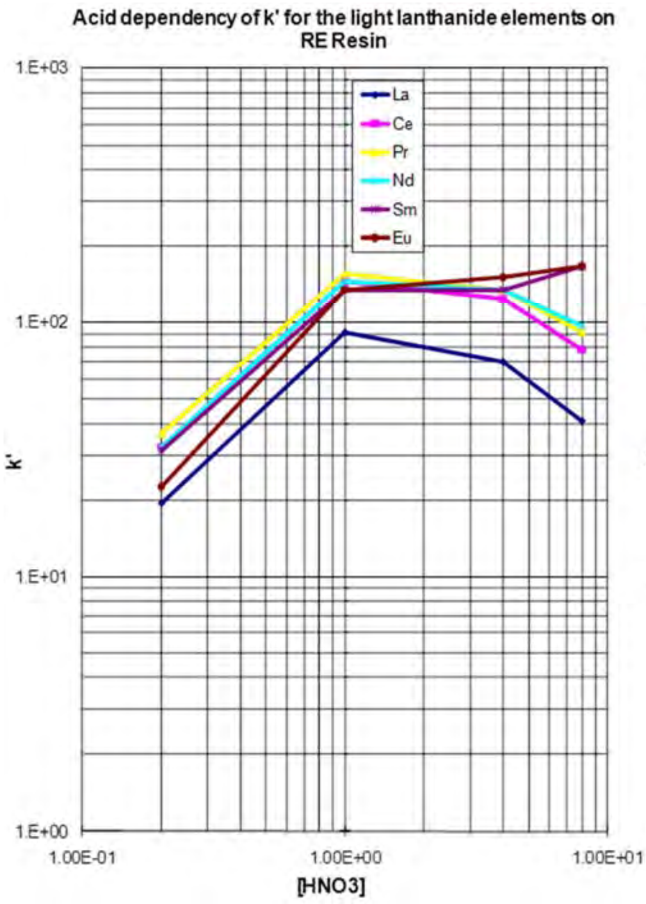
RE Resin is a favorable tool for the group separation of rare earth elements and has been used in conjunction with geological dating and radionuclide transport studies. Due to the high retention of yttrium on RE Resin it has also been applied to the purification of yttrium (Y^{90}) used in cancer therapy.

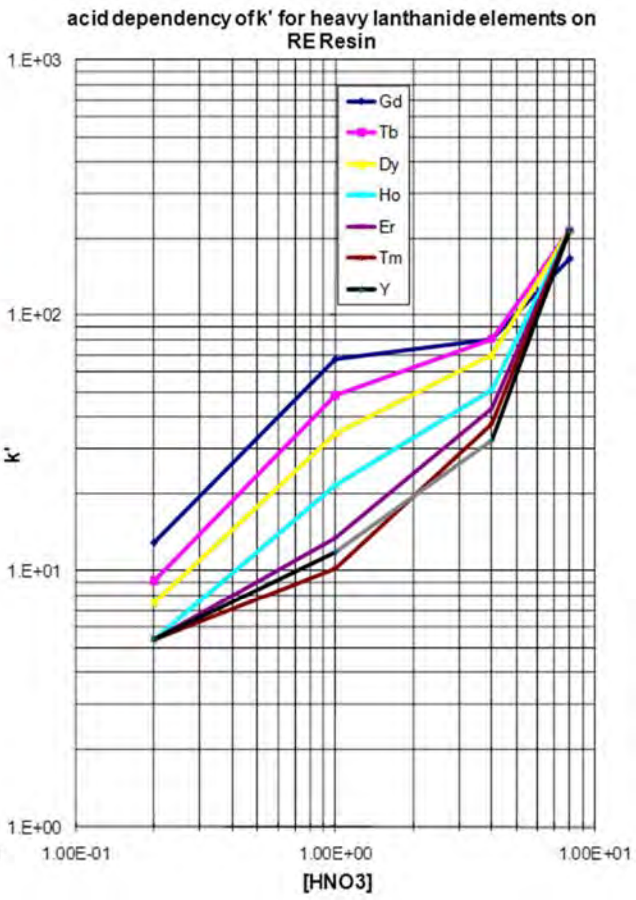




The RE Resin is analogous to Eichrom's TRU Resin. Both are composed of the same extractant system (CMPO/TBP), but the concentration of CMPO is higher in the RE Resin. This increases its affinity for rare earth elements and yttrium out of acidic aqueous solutions. Figures above compare the uptake of selected lanthanide elements on the two resins on a log scale. It can be seen that the uptake of these elements is typically twice as high on RE Resin as on TRU Resin.

Figures on the next page show plots of the distribution factor, k', vs. nitric acid for all of the lanthanide elements, as reported by Huff and Huff. Note that for all the lanthanide elements, k' increases with increasing nitric acid up to 4M. At higher acid concentrations, k' increases for the heavier lanthanides, but falls off for the lighter lanthanides.


Acid dependency of k' for the light lanthanide elements on RE Resin

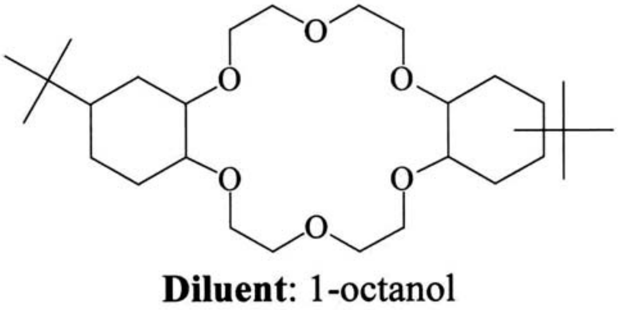

acid dependency of k' for heavy lanthanide elements on RE Resin

Figures in this section were calculated from weight distribution data generated by Huff & Huff (HD193). Eichrom's commercial product is manufactured to established quality specifications. Esser, et. al. developed a method for measuring rare earth elements in environmental water samples. They observed breakthrough of the heavier lanthanides during load (15 FCV) and rinse (25 FCV) steps when the load/strip solutions were 2 and 4N nitric acid. When 6N nitric acid was used, no breakthrough of any lanthanides was observed. This demonstrates the acid dependency of the heavy lanthanides shown in Figure 5. Experiments conducted by Huff & Huff show that only Zr, Th and U are retained on RE Resin over the whole nitric acid range. These researchers did not evaluate the retention of other actinide elements, but, by extrapolation from known data on TRU Resin, it is expected that all the actinides would show strong retention at 1M and higher nitric acid.

RE Resin is manufactured in three particle sizes and is sold in bottles or ready to use in prepackaged columns (for gravity flow) and cartridges (for vacuum assisted flow.)

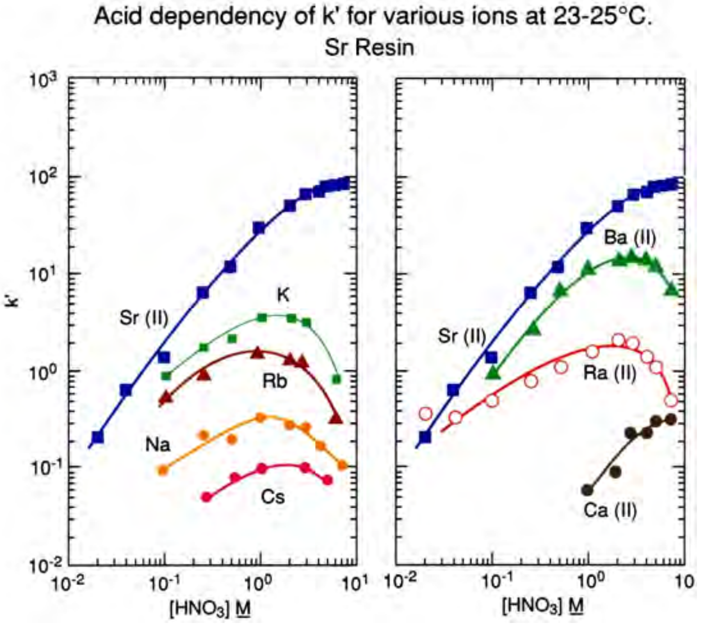
Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
100-150 µm	25 grams	RE-B25-A
	50 grams	RE-B50-A
	Columns (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	RE-C50-A
Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
50-100 µm	25 grams	RE-B25-S
	50 grams	RE-B50-S
	Cartridges (2mL)	Part Number
	Package of 50	RE-R50-S
Particle Size	Bottles	Part Number
20-50 µm	Per gram (10g Minimum)	RE-B01-F

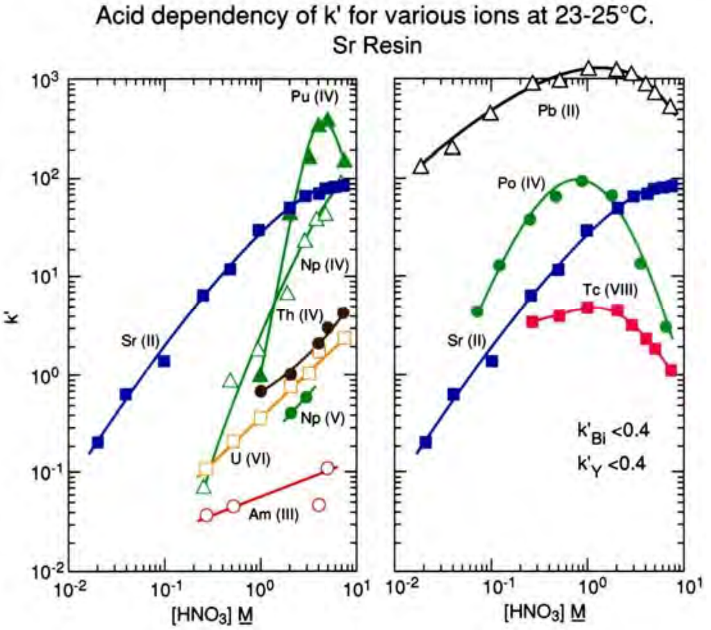
Sr Resin:


Diluent: 1-octanol

The extractant system in Eichrom's Sr Resin is 1.0M 4,4'(5')-di-t-butylcyclohexano 18-crown-6 (crown ether) in 1-octanol. A 40% (w/w) loading of this organic solution is loaded onto an inert chromatographic support. The bed density of Sr Resin is approximately 0.35 g/mL.

Figures below show the <u>acid dependency of k'</u> for strontium on Sr Resin, plotted with curves for various other elements. Horwitz, et al. reported these data from studies performed with experimental batches of Sr Resin. Eichrom's commercial product conforms to established specifications that ensure proper performance of Eichrom issued methods.


Acid dependency of k' for various ions at 23-25°C.
Sr Resin

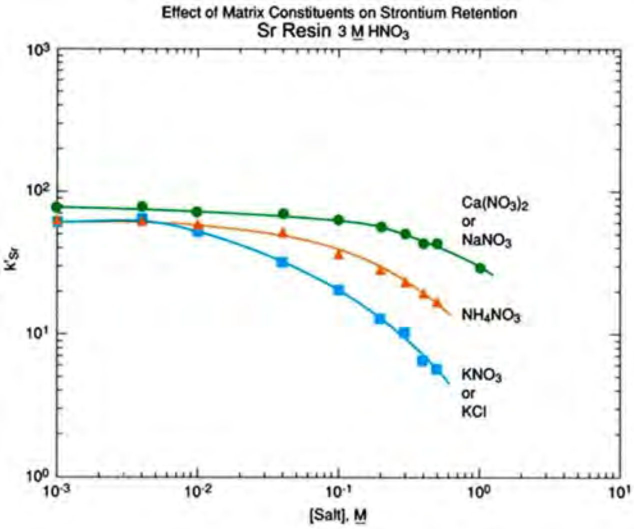

Acid dependency of k' for various ions at 23-25°C.
Sr Resin

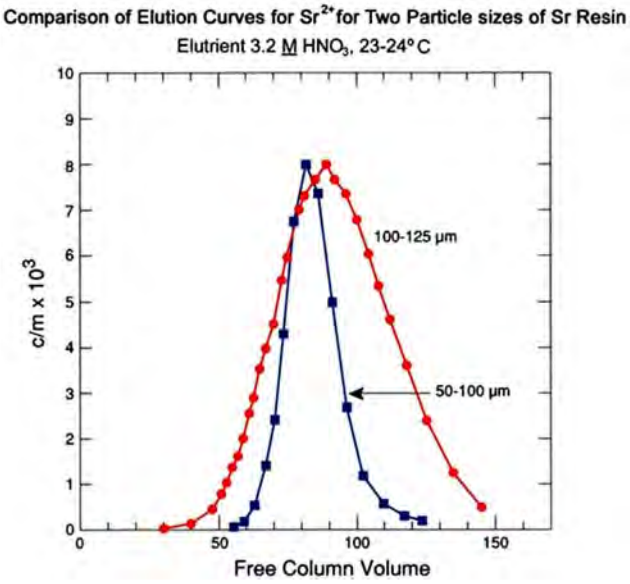
The uptake of strontium by Sr Resin increases with increasing nitric acid concentration. At 8<u>M</u> HNO$_3$, k' is approximately 90, and it falls to less than 1 at concentrations of nitric acid less than 0.05M. The alkali and alkaline earth metals (Figures on left) show much lower affinity for the resin than strontium across the concentration range of HNO$_3$ shown. Among the alkaline earth metals, calcium has lowest uptake and it is easy to separate Sr from Ca. Historical methods to accomplish this separation are tedious and require the use of fuming nitric acid, which is hazardous. Barium retention is somewhat high, but it's uptake peaks at about 3<u>M</u> HNO$_3$ and falls off at higher concentrations. To ensure adequate decontamination of Ba in Sr analysis, load Sr on the resin from 8<u>M</u> HNO$_3$. With adequate rinsing, Ba will be washed from the column leaving a pure Sr fraction.

The tetravalent actinides show significant retention on the Sr Resin (Figures on right). The addition of oxalic acid as a competitive complexing agent will prevent the retention of actinide elements on the column.

The retention of Pb by Sr Resin is high across a broad range of HNO$_3$ concentrations. (Third figure from left) It is difficult to strip Pb from this resin without complexing agents. A modified version of this resin has been developed for Pb analysis. Eichrom's Pb Resin has a lower concentration of crown ether (to allow for easier stripping of Pb) and a less water soluble diluent (isodecanol.)

Sr Resin shows resilience to the interference of a number of cations commonly found in environmental and biological





samples. The figure on the top left shows the effect of various cations on strontium uptake by Sr Resin. Ca and Na cause minimal interference up to 0.5M in concentration. The macro levels of calcium found in certain sample types, like milk, can dramatically affect Sr recoveries. In a study conducted at BNFL (formerly Magnox Electric, Berkley, UK), a Sr-85 spike was loaded out of 8M HNO_3 onto a preconditioned, 2 mL Sr Resin column. The column was rinsed with 8M HNO_3 and Sr was eluted with water. Recovery was quantitative for calcium levels up to 320mg; above that level, however, chemical yields declined.

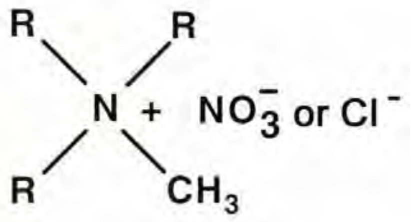
The experimentally determined maximum capacity of the resin for Sr is approximately 21mg per 2mL column. Historically, in the absence of definitive studies otherwise, we have recommended working capacities for all our resins of 10-20% of maximum capacity. In this case, because of the work at Magnox Electric, we can recommend using a carrier of up to 8mg Sr.

As shown in the first figure on this page, potassium can cause significant reduction in Sr uptake even at relatively low levels. Additionally, the presence of ^{40}K in the Sr fraction could cause a bias in the ^{90}Sr measurement. For these reasons, in samples with sufficient potassium to be problematic, a selective precipitation of the divalent oxalates is recommended to eliminate the potassium interference.

The second figure demonstrates the different elution profiles of Sr Resin in two different particle sizes. The smaller the particle size is, the narrower the elution band. This means better chromatographic performance, but at the cost of slower flow rates, and, consequently, longer analysis times. Use of vacuum assisted flow permits the use of smaller particle size resins (20-50μm) and (50-100μm) with faster flow rates than gravity flow would allow.

Particle Size	Container	Quantity	Part Number
100-150 µm	Bottles	25 grams	SR-B25-A
		50 grams	SR-B50-A
		100 grams	SR-B100-A
		200 grams	SR-B200-A
	Columns (2mL)	Package of 50	SR-C50-A
	Columns (5mL)	Package of 20	SR5-C20-A
50-100 µm	Bottles	25 grams	SR-B25-S
		50 grams	SR-B50-S
		100 grams	SR-B100-S
	Cartridges (1mL)	Package of 50	SR1ML-R50-S
	Cartridges (2mL)	Package of 50	SR-R50-S
20-50 µm	Bottles	Per gram (10g min)	SR-B01-F

TEVA® Resin:



R = C_8H_{17} and $C_{10}H_{21}$

One of the more versatile of Eichrom's analytical products is TEVA Resin. It has been applied on a routine basis to the analysis of technetium, the measurement of the tetravalent actinides, and the separation of americium from lanthanides. It is used alone or can be readily combined with other resins to perform more elaborate separations of multiple analytes.

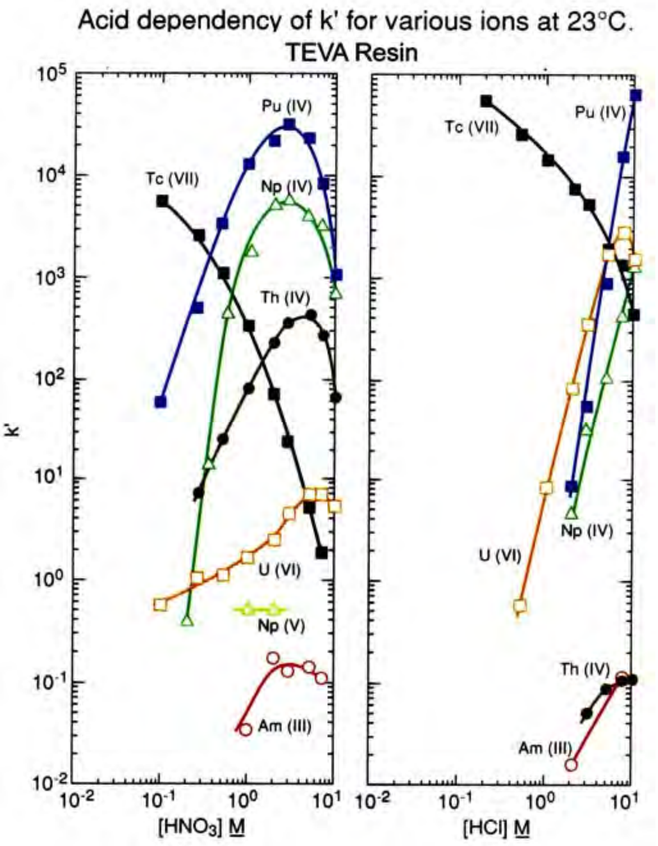
The active component of the TEVA Resin is an aliphatic quaternary amine (see figure to right). As such it has properties similar to those of typical strong base anion exchange resins. However, because the functional groups are in a liquid form, rather than fixed to a polymer backbone (as with IX resins) these groups have greater flexibility to coordinate around target anions. This means that the uptake of these ions is generally higher and often at lower acid concentrations.

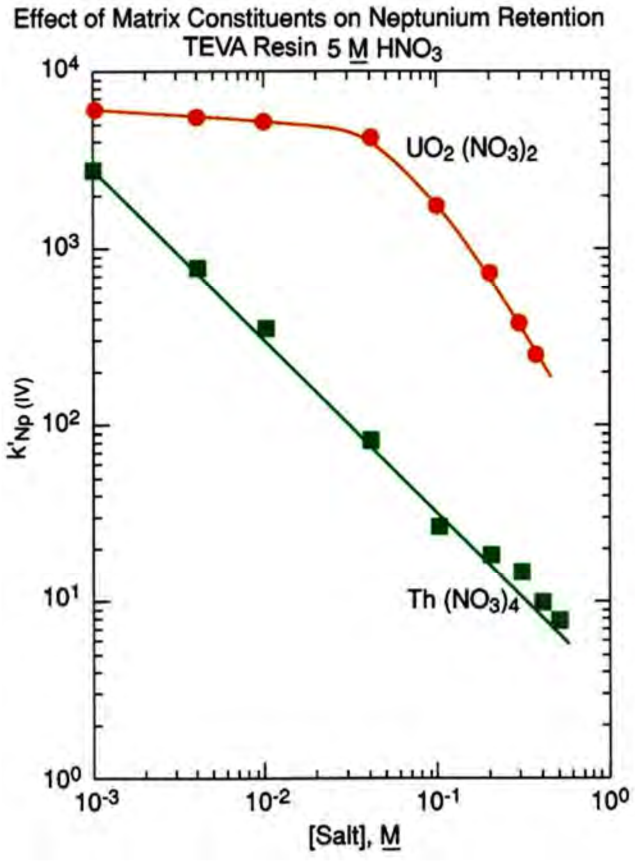
This behavior is shown in figures below, which are the acid dependency curves of TEVA Resin for the actinides and technetium from HNO_3 and HCl. Tetravalent plutonium, neptunium and thorium show maximum uptake in the region of 2 M to 4 M HNO_3. In this acid concentration range, hexavalent uranium and trivalent americium are not well retained, and as such, the resin can readily separate the tetravalents from the other actinides. This ability has been widely exploited.

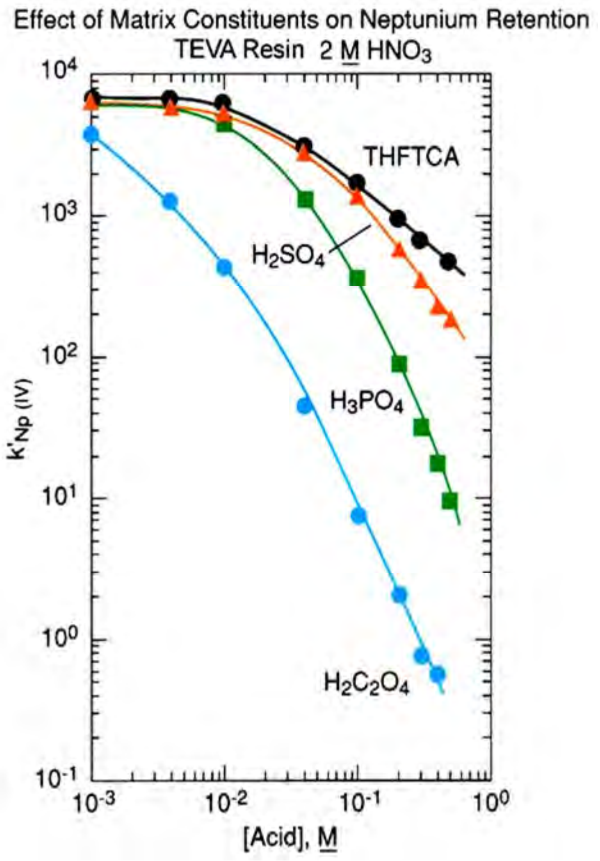
The decrease in k' for the tetravalent actinides as nitric acid concentrations greater than 2-4M is due to competition from nitrate anions for complexation sites on the resin.

The differences between the uptake curves for nitric and hydrochloric acid can be exploited to separate certain actinides from each other. For example, all the tetravalent actinides can be loaded from 3M HNO_3. Valence adjustment may be required to assure that the actinides are tetravalent. Then, by switching to 6M HCl, Th(IV) can be selectively eluted while Pu(IV) and Np(IV) remain on the column.

The retention of Tc(VII), pertechnetate, is also shown above. The resin takes up this anion strongly in solutions of lower nitric or hydrochloric acid concentration. Although not shown above, neutral, and even basic solutions, additionally show a strong uptake of technetium. The use of TEVA Resin in the analysis of Tc has become an industry standard. TEVA Resin is available in a disc format which can tolerate flow rates of up to 200mL/min when used for Tc analysis. Work performed by Darrin Mann's laboratory at K-25 in Oak Ridge demonstrated that the TEVA Resin could be used to isolate Tc-99 from a variety of matrices including alkaline solutions and neutralized acids (See reference MA193 available at www.eichrom.com.)



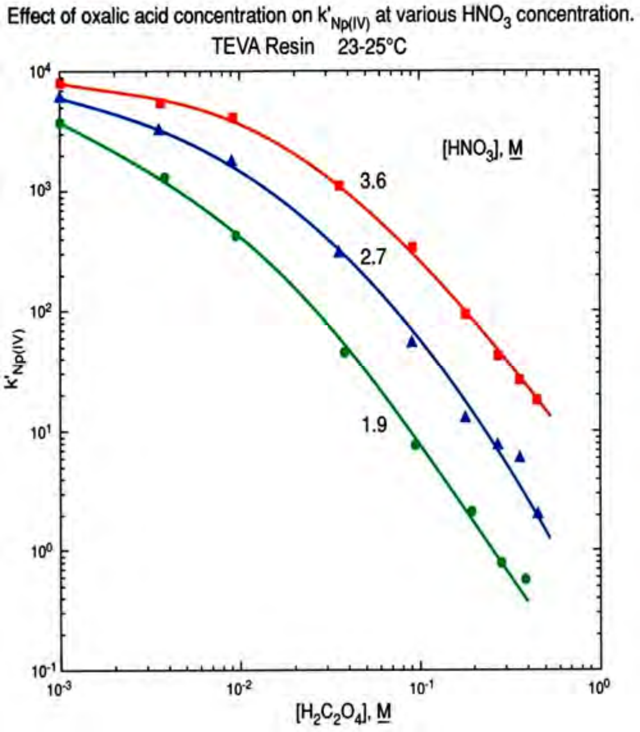




The figure above shows the effect of uranium and thorium content in a sample on update of neptunium by TEVA Resin from 5M HNO_3. While the effect of Th is significant and linear, uranium doesn't have much negative impact on Np retention until the concentration reaches 0.05M. In a 15 mL load solution, for example, this would correspond to about 180 mg.

The matrix effects of various polyatomic anions on Np uptake by TEVA Resin from 2M HNO_3 is shown in the top right figure. Oxalate shows the strong effect on neptunium uptake. Oxalato complexes form readily with the tetravalent actinides and these complexes are not extracted by the TEVA Resin. Oxalates are often used in stripping solutions of tetravalent actinides from TEVA Resin.

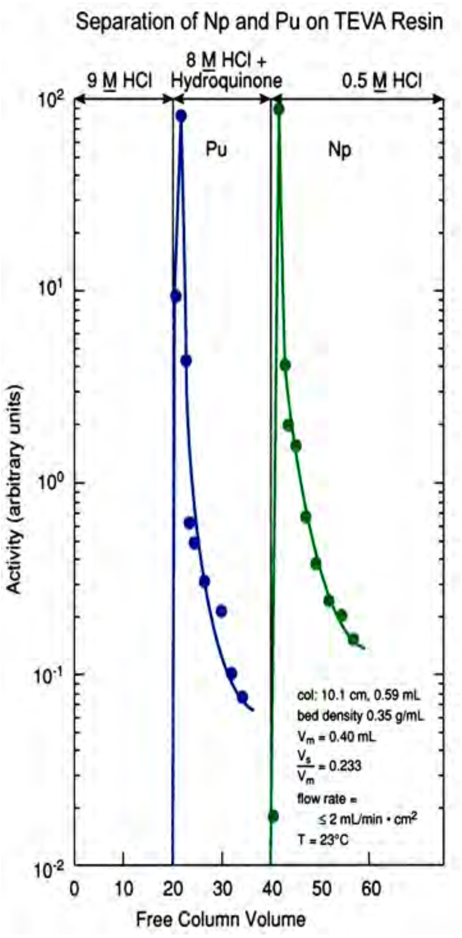
Phosphates are commonly found in a variety of sample matrices. Its effect on all tetravalent actinides (Pu, Th, and Np) would be similar, but since Th is the least strongly retained by TEVA Resin, it is most readily affected by high levels of phosphate in a sample. Addition of aluminum to the load solution will reduce this effect. Phosphates will preferentially complex aluminum, leaving the tetravalent actinides free to form extractable nitrato complexes.



Another solution to the problem of anionic matrix interferences is shown in the figure at left. In the case of oxalate, increasing the nitric acid concentration of the load solution from 2M to 3.5M increased the uptake of Np by more than an order of magnitude.

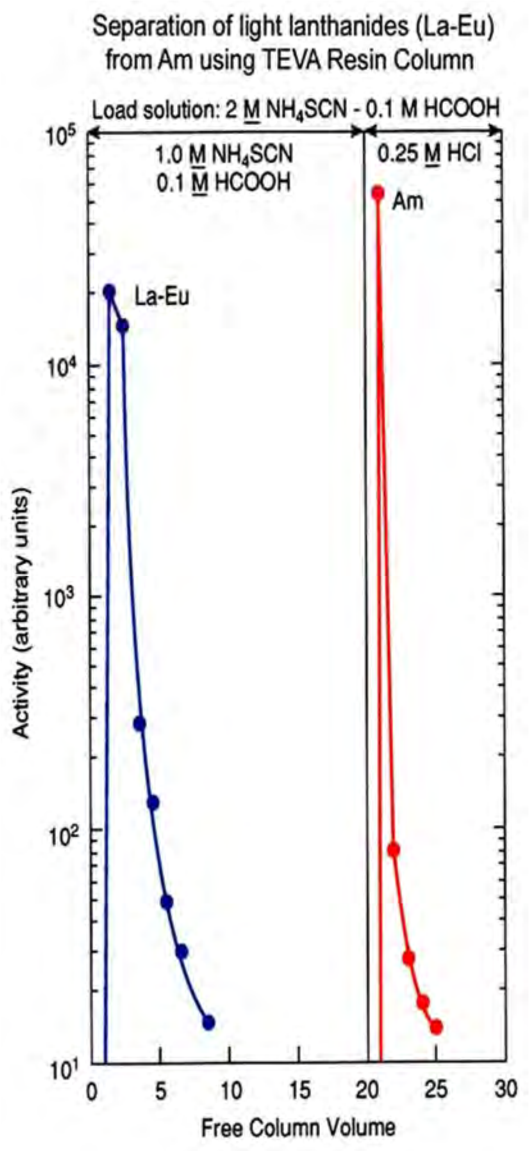
The figure to the right shows the separation of Pu from Np using TEVA Resin. This is accomplished by the selective reduction of plutonium from tetravalent to Pu(III). In this valence state, it behaves like Am, which is not retained at all under any concentration of nitric or hydrochloric acid. In the example in figure above right, plutonium is reduced with hydroquinone, although other reagents such as ammonium iodide and ferrous sulfamate may also be used.

The table below list the elution behavior of a number of commonly occurring elements on the TEVA resin in 2M HNO_3 (FCV 1-30), 4M HCL (FCV 31-40) and in water (FCV 41-50.)



Elution of Selected Elements from a TEVA column

	2M HNO_3						4M HCl	H_2O
Element	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	41-50
Li	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Na	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mg	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Al	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
K	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ca	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cr	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mn	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fe	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Co	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ni	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cu	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zn	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rb	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sr	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Y	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zr	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mo	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ag	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cd	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cs	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ba	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
La	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ce	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pr	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eu	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hg	4.1	52.5	45.6	23.5	--	--	--	--
Th	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--
U	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Another interesting use of the TEVA Resin is to separate americium from the rare earth elements. The figure to the left shows that the rare earths are eluted as a group in a load solution which comprises 1.0 M ammonium thiocyanate and 0.1 M formic acid. Americium is retained under these conditions and can be eluted later with hydrochloric acid. Although the figure left shows the elution of Am with 0.25M HCl, it has been later shown that 2M HCl is a more effective and reproducible eluent for stripping Am from TEVA Resin. Further examples of this application are shown in the bibliography available at www.eichrom.com.

TEVA Resin is manufactured in three particle sizes (20-50μm, 50-100μm, and 100-150μm) and is sold in bottles or ready to use in pre-packaged columns (for gravity flow), cartridges (for vacuum assisted flow), or in a disc format for Tc-99 analysis of large volume water samples. See below for part numbers and descriptions.

Source: Horwitz, E.P., Dietz, M.L., Chiarizia, R., Diamond, H., Maxwell III, S.L., and Nelson, M., "Separation and preconcentration of actinides by extraction chromatography using a supported liquid anion exchanger: Application to the characterization of high-level nuclear waste solutions," Analytica Chimica Acta, 310 (1995) 63-78. (HP195)

Particle Size	Container	Quantity	Part Number
100-150 µm	Bottles	25 grams	TE-B25-A
		50 grams	TE-B50-A
		100 grams	TE-B100-A
		200 grams	TE-B200-A
	Columns (2mL)	Package of 50	TE-C50-A
50-100 µm	Bottles	25 grams	TE-B25-S
		50 grams	TE-B50-S
		100 grams	TE-B100-S
		200 grams	TE-B200-S
	Cartridges (1mL)	Package of 50	TE1ML-R50-S
	Cartridges (2mL)	Package of 50	TE-R50-S
20-50 µm	Bottle	Per gram (10g Min)	TE-B01-F
	47mm Discs	50	TE-D50-F

Tritium Column:

Eichrom's Tritium Column is designed to replace distillation for most routine tritium analyses of aqueous samples. The column works by removing potential interferences in the LSC spectrum, just as distillation does. It is not intended to be an enrichment procedure, and as such, it should be used only in situations where the required detection limit can be achieved by the direct counting of a 5-10 mL aliquot of the sample (plus cocktail) processed through the tritium column.

Figure 1 shows the composition of the Tritium Column and Table 1 explains the purpose and capacity of each component. The Diphonix® Resin removes cations in exchange for hydrogen ions and its theoretical capacity is 0.8 mEq per column. The anion resin is standard chloride form analytical grade 1X8 resin. It exchanges anions in the sample for chloride ions. (It is recommended that the sample pH be >1.) The polymethacrylate component removes organically bound tritium and carbon-14.

Figure 1

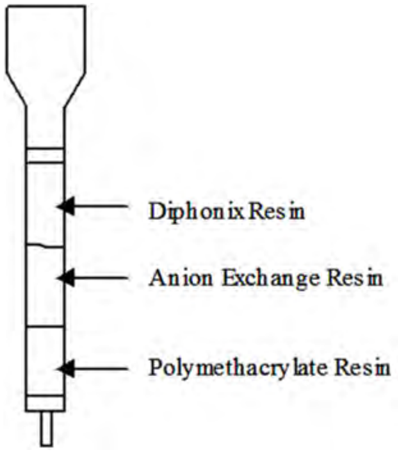


Table 1

Component	Target	Capacity
Diphonix® Resin	Cations	0.8 mEq
Anion Exchange Resin	Anions	0.8 mEq
Polymethacrylate Resin	Organic Molecules	50 mg

Table 2
Spike Recovery Results using Tritium Column

Sample Type	Volume	3H Spike	% Recovery
Distilled water	15 mL	97.2 Bq	96.4% (n=4)
Distilled water	25 mL	20.2 Bq	87.6% (n=4)
Distilled water	25 mL	19.5 Bq	94.9% (n=7)
Ground water	25 mL	17.1 Bq	91.2% (n=5)
Sea water	25 mL	4.0 Bq	90.0% (n=6)
Urine	25 mL	85.1 Bq	91.1% (n=4)

Table 2 shows the average spike recoveries for a variety of sample matrix types passed through the Tritium Column.

The column successfully removes potential radioactive interferences. In a study performed at Eichrom, a mixture of radioisotopes (^{60}Co, ^{137}Cs, ^{233}U, ^{90}Sr/^{90}Y, ^{210}Pb, ^{230}Th, total activity 16.9 Bq) was spiked into eight tritium-spiked solutions (distilled and sea water samples). In every case, after passing the sample through the Tritium Column, the number of counts in the region above the tritium window was not different than the number of counts in the same region of an un-spiked sample. (See Table 3)

Table 3

Sample Type	Volume	^{3}H Spike	Contaminant spiked (Bq)	Contaminant found (Bq)
Distilled Water	25 mL	19.5	16.9	<MDA (N=2)
Distilled Water	25 mL	20.2	16.9	<MDA (N=2)
Sea water	25 mL	4.0	16.9	<MDA (N=4)

In another experiment, Daniel Cahill of Carolina Power & Light measured the activity of fission and activation products in PWR and BWR reactor coolant samples before and after passing through Eichrom's Tritium Column. Table 4 summarizes the before column activity of each sample. After the column, no measurable activity was detected in the BWR sample and only a trace level of activity of ^{60}Co with > 50% counting error was detected in the PWR sample. Because the amount of ^{60}Co measured was so low and the error so high, and because the BWR sample contained more than 10 times the ^{60}Co before the column and none after the column, it is assumed that the trace amount measured in the PWR sample is an artifact due to the background of the gamma counter.

See our newsletter archive for additional data on the performance of Eichrom's Tritium Column. The studies reported here, and elsewhere on our website, conducted in Eichrom and customer laboratories, demonstrate that the Tritium Column performs equivalently to the traditional distillation technique. We encourage you to try using this column as a substitute for distillation of your aqueous tritium samples.

Eichrom's Tritium column is manufactured as a 2mL prepackaged column (total bed volume of all three components.) It is available in packages of 20, 50 and 200.

Table 4
Carolina Power & Light Samples

Isotope	PWR Sample	BWR Sample
Cr-51	2,900	1,900
Mn-54	518	5,590
Co-58	4,740	4,960
Fe-59	109	---
Co-60	392	5,990
Sn-113	230	---
Nb-95	4,220	116
Zr-95	2,210	---
I-131	14,200	---
Cs-134	1,1200	---
Cs-137	1,320	---
La-140	---	1,550
Ce-144	---	203

D. Cahill, Carolina Power & Light, New Hill NC

Particle Size	Columns	Part Number
75-150 µm	Package of 50	H3-C50-A

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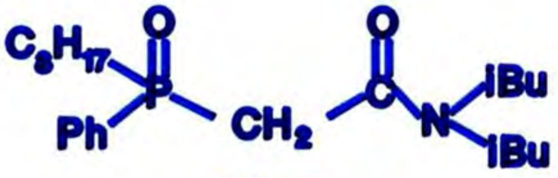
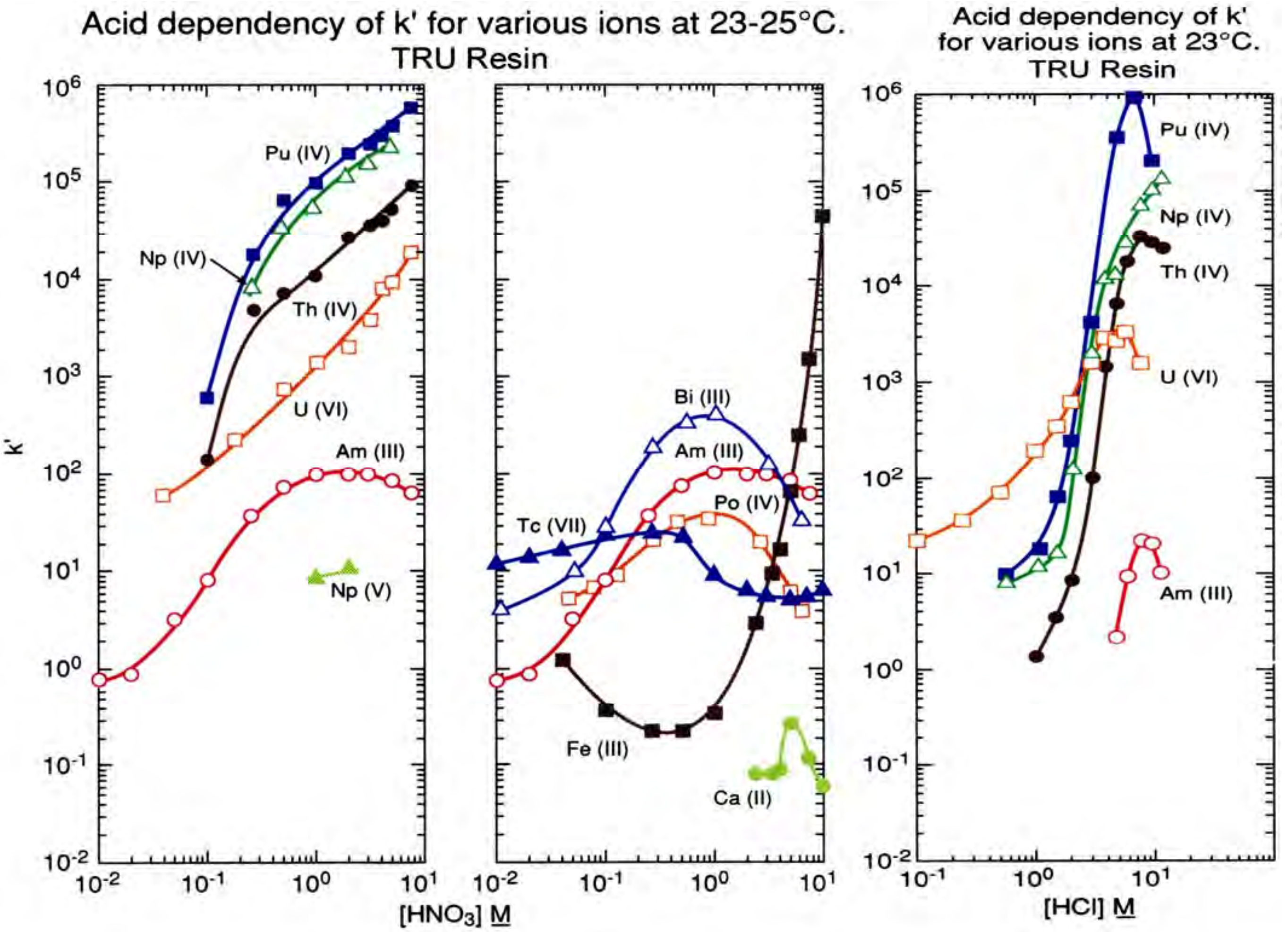


CMPO

TRU Resin:

Eichrom's TRU Resin is an extraction chromatographic material in which the extractant system is octylphenyl-N,N-di-isobutylcarbamoylmethylphosphine oxide (abbreviated CMPO) dissolved in tri-n-butyl phosphate (TBP). The CMPO molecule is shown in figure at the upper right. The bed density of TRU Resin is approximately 0.37 g/mL, with a working capacity of 2 mg Am per mL of resin or 4 mg Am per 2mL pre-packed column. This value represents 20% of the theoretical maximum loading capacity of the resin.

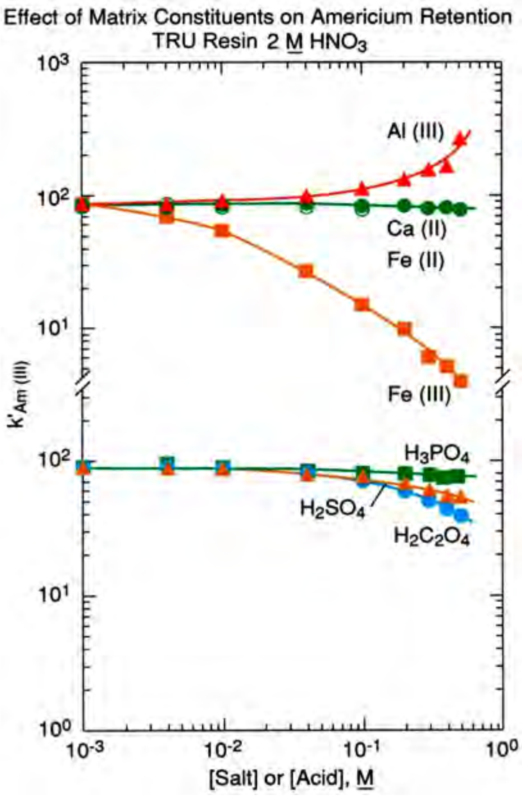

Acid dependency of k' for various ions at 23-25°C. TRU Resin

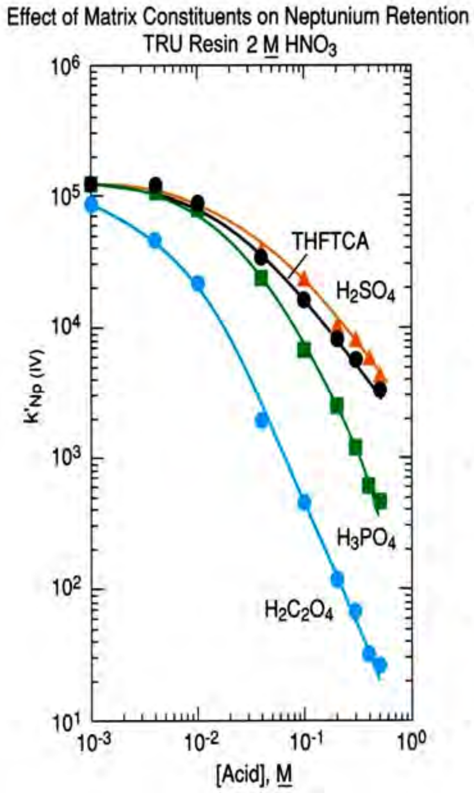
Acid dependency of k' for various ions at 23°C. TRU Resin

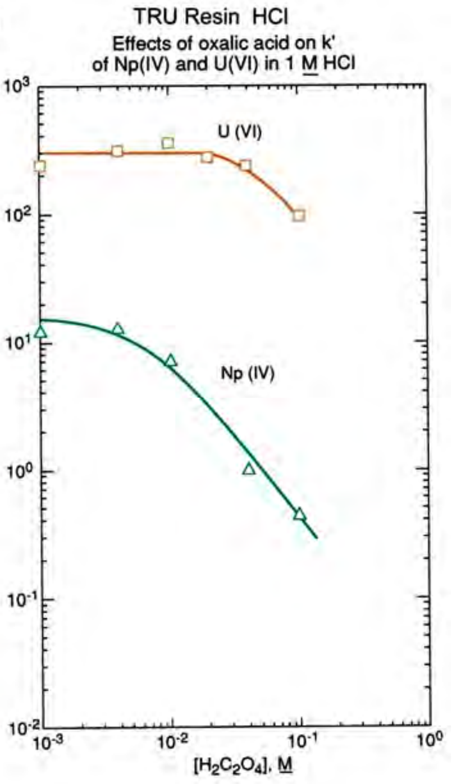
The CMPO/TBP solvent system complexes actinide elements and extracts them out of certain aqueous solutions. Figure, above left, shows the uptake of various actinide elements from nitric acid solutions by the TRU Resin. The y-axis, k', is a measure of uptake, corresponding to the number of free column volumes (FCV) to peak maximum in a chromatographic column. FCV is a measure of the interstitial space (or void volume) of a column. Values higher than 100 indicate strong uptake, values between 1 and 50 indicate weak uptake, and values below 1 indicate no retention on a column. The data presented here was generated by Horwitz, et al. at Argonne National Laboratory using experimental batches of TRU Resin. Eichrom's commercial product conforms to established specifications that ensure proper performance of Eichrom issued methods.

The tetravalent actinides show extremely high retention on the column, with k' in the range of 10^4-10^6 at nitric acid concentrations in excess of 2M. The k′ for Hexavalent uranium is approximately one order of magnitude lower. The k' curve for trivalent americium plateaus at about 100 FCV in the range of 1-5M nitric acid. It is important to note that trivalent plutonium behaves similarly to americium and that pentavalent neptunium exhibits very low retention at any nitrate concentration.

Figure on the left shows the retention behavior of the actinides on TRU resin in HCl. The very low affinity of the column for Am in chloride media forms the basis for the selective stripping of Am (and trivalent plutonium) from TRU Resin.







The uptake curves on the previous page were measured using spiked solutions, whereas figures above show the effect of a number of matrix components on the uptake of the actinides.

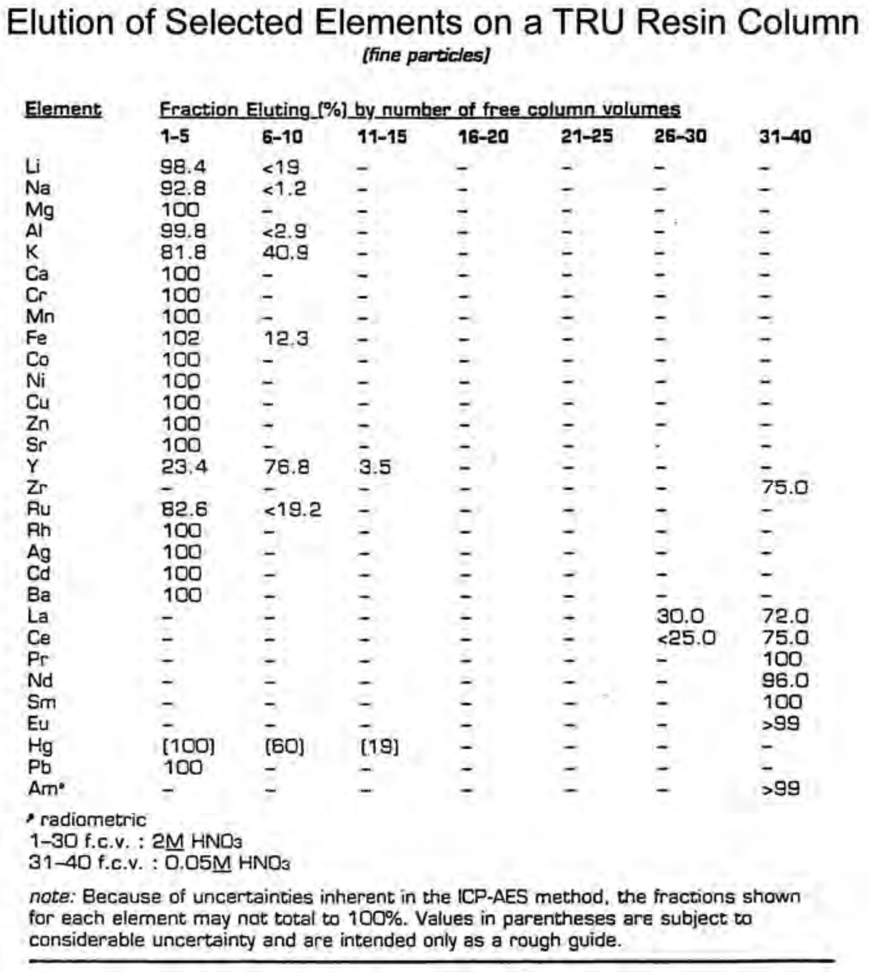
The effect of various cations on the retention volume (k') of americium in 2M nitric acid on the TRU Resin is plotted in figure 4. Among the cations shown, calcium and divalent iron show no effect on americium retention. This is particularly valuable since both calcium and iron are present in large quantities in many environmental and bioassay samples. They are often added as carriers in precipitation steps. Trivalent iron shows a significant, negative effect on Am retention. If it is suspected that iron is present in a sample, a reducing agent such as ascorbic acid should be added to ensure that all Fe(III) is reduced to Fe(II). Ammonium thiocyanate can be used as an indicator for this; it is a deep red color in the presence of Fe(III) and colorless in the presence of Fe(II).

Aluminum actually increases the uptake of Am on the TRU Resin column. This happens because the aluminum (III) cation is readily hydrated in solution. This has the effect of increasing the activity of nitrate ions in solutions, driving the formation of the americium-nitrato complex that is readily extracted by the CMPO/TBP extractant system.

As shown in the figures above, the commonly occurring polyatomic anions show no real effect on americium retention on the TRU Resin, but have a significant adverse effect on the retention of the tetravalent actinides. While the middle figure shows only the effects on the retention of neptunium, the behavior of the other tetravalent actinides under the same conditions is analogous. The curve for plutonium is nearly identical to the neptunium curve; that for thorium would be parallel, but approximately one order of magnitude lower.

Fortunately, the retention of neptunium and plutonium is high enough that even relatively large concentrations of sulfate and phosphate (up to 0.5M) should not cause breakthrough under the conditions indicated in our published methods. If thorium is being separated on TRU Resin, care should be taken for samples with elevated levels of phosphate or sulfate. The addition of aluminum nitrate will reduce the matrix effect as phosphate will complex the aluminum preferentially leaving thorium less affected.

As shown in the right most figure on the last page, the effect of oxalate is quite significant for the tetravalent actinides which readily form oxalato complexes that are not extracted by the CMPO/TBP solvent system. Uranium retention is not affected significantly by oxalate up to 0.1M. For this reason, solutions of oxalate salts can be used to strip tetravalent actinides selectively from the TRU Resin without eluting uranium.



Elution of Selected Elements on a TRU Resin Column

(fine particles)

Element	Fraction Eluting (%) by number of free column volumes						
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-40
Li	98.4	<19	–	–	–	–	–
Na	92.8	<1.2	–	–	–	–	–
Mg	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Al	99.8	<2.9	–	–	–	–	–
K	81.8	40.9	–	–	–	–	–
Ca	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cr	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mn	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fe	102	12.3	–	–	–	–	–
Co	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ni	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cu	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zn	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sr	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Y	23.4	76.8	3.5	–	–	–	–
Zr	–	–	–	–	–	–	75.0
Ru	82.6	<19.2	–	–	–	–	–
Rh	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ag	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cd	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ba	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
La	–	–	–	–	–	30.0	72.0
Ce	–	–	–	–	–	<25.0	75.0
Pr	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
Nd	–	–	–	–	–	–	96.0
Sm	–	–	–	–	–	–	100
Eu	–	–	–	–	–	–	>99
Hg	(100)	(60)	(19)	–	–	–	–
Pb	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Am*	–	–	–	–	–	–	>99

* radiometric

1–30 f.c.v. : 2M HNO_3

31–40 f.c.v. : 0.05M HNO_3

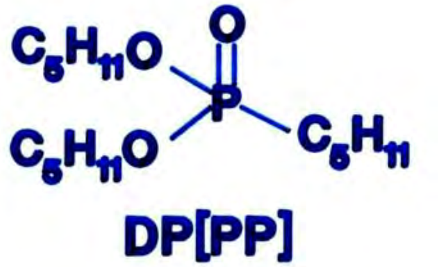
note: Because of uncertainties inherent in the ICP-AES method, the fractions shown for each element may not total to 100%. Values in parentheses are subject to considerable uncertainty and are intended only as a rough guide.

The table above lists the elution behavior of a number of commonly occurring elements on the TRU resin in 2M HNO_3 (FCV 1-30) and in 0.05M HNO_3 (FCV 31-40.)

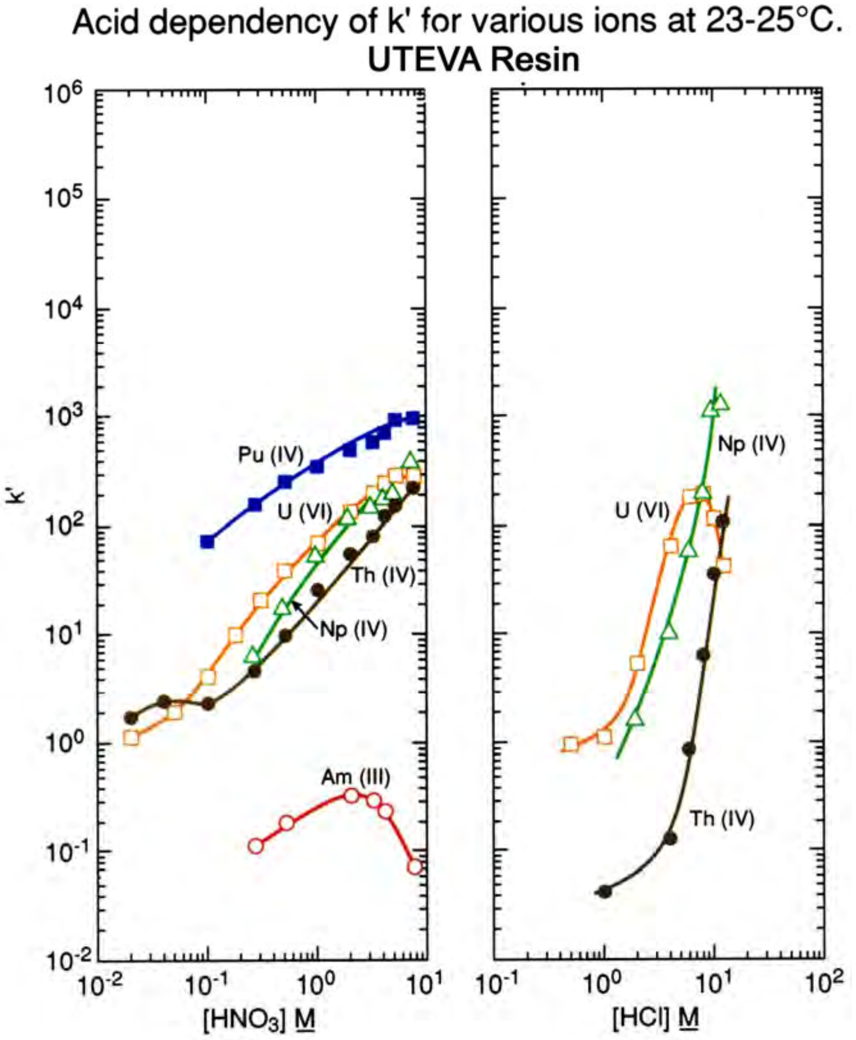
TRU Resin is manufactured in three particle sizes (20-50μ, 50-100μ, and 100-150μ) and is sold in bottles or ready to use in prepackaged columns (for gravity flow) and cartridges (for vacuum assisted flow.)

Particle Size	Container	Quantity	Part Number
100-150 µm	Bottles	25 grams	TR-B25-A
		50 grams	TR-B50-A
		100 grams	TR-B100-A
		200 grams	TR-B200-A
	Columns (2mL)	Package of 50	TR-C50-A
50-100 µm	Bottles	25 grams	TR-B25-S
		50 grams	TR-B50-S
		100 grams	TR-B100-S
		200 grams	TR-B200-S
	Cartridges (1mL)	Package of 50	TR1ML-R50-S
	Cartridges (2mL)	Package of 50	TR-R50-S
20-50 µm	Bottles	Per gram (10g min)	TR-B01-F

UTEVA® Resin:



UTEVA Resin has been applied to a variety of analytical challenges. These include uranium measurements in environmental samples, sample preparation of high uranium content samples prior to analysis for other elements, the sequential determination of uranium, plutonium, and americium, the measurement of actinides in urine, and the measurement of actinides in high level waste.



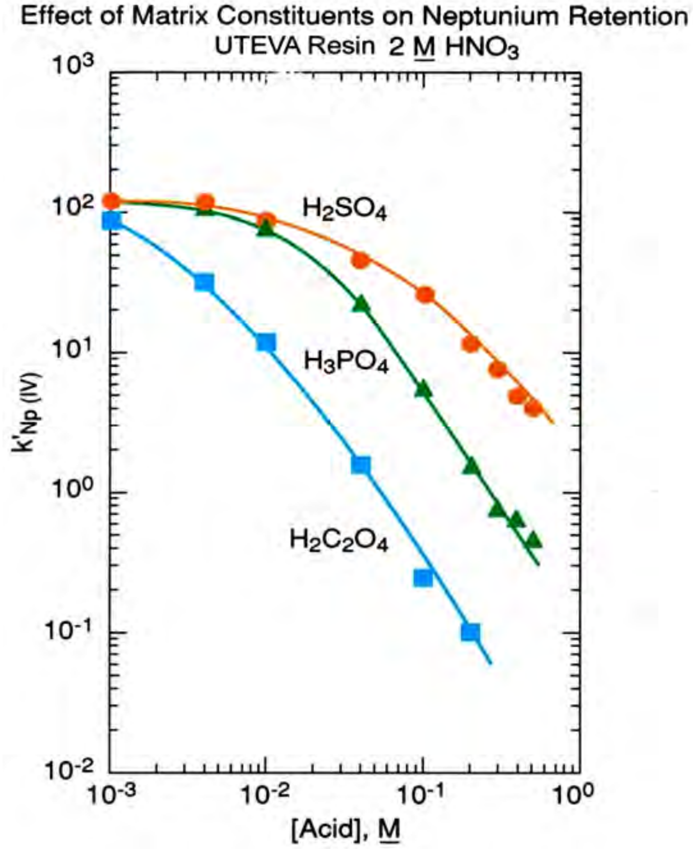
The extractant in the UTEVA Resin, diamyl, amylphosphonate (DAAP, see figure above), forms nitrato complexes with the actinide elements. The formation of these complexes is driven by the concentration of nitrate in the sample solution. Therefore, the uptake of the actinides increases with increasing nitric acid concentration. Figure at left is a plot of the k' (a measure of uptake corresponding to the number of free column volumes to peak maximum) vs. nitric acid concentration.

It can be seen that the uptake from HNO_3 is very similar for each of the tetravalent actinides and uranium. All have strong retention (k'>100) above 5M HNO_3. Note that Am is not retained at any HNO_3 concentration. This fact is important in developing analytical separation schemes. Plutonium can be reduced to Pu(III) with ferrous sulfamate. At this valence state, it behaves the same as Am(III).

Figure above left is a similar graph that shows the effect of HCl on the retention of tetravalent neptunium, thorium, and hexavalent uranium on UTEVA Resin. The large difference in k' for uranium and thorium in the range of 4-6M HCl allows for the selective elution of Th from the resin after both Th and uranium have been loaded.

Figure above left implies that uranium can be stripped efficiently from the UTEVA Resin with a relatively small volume of very dilute HNO_3 (e.g., 0.01-0.05M). In practice, however, it appears that HCl is more efficient in stripping uranium and it is recommended that, where possible, HCl be used in place of nitric acid. Concentrations up to 1M HCl have been shown to quantitatively elute uranium. 15mL is a sufficient volume for a 2mL pre-packed column or cartridge.

Horwitz, et al. reported the data in the figures on this page from studies performed with experimental batches of UTEVA Resin. Eichrom's commercial product conforms to established specifications that ensure proper performance of Eichrom issued methods. Please refer to our product specifications for details.

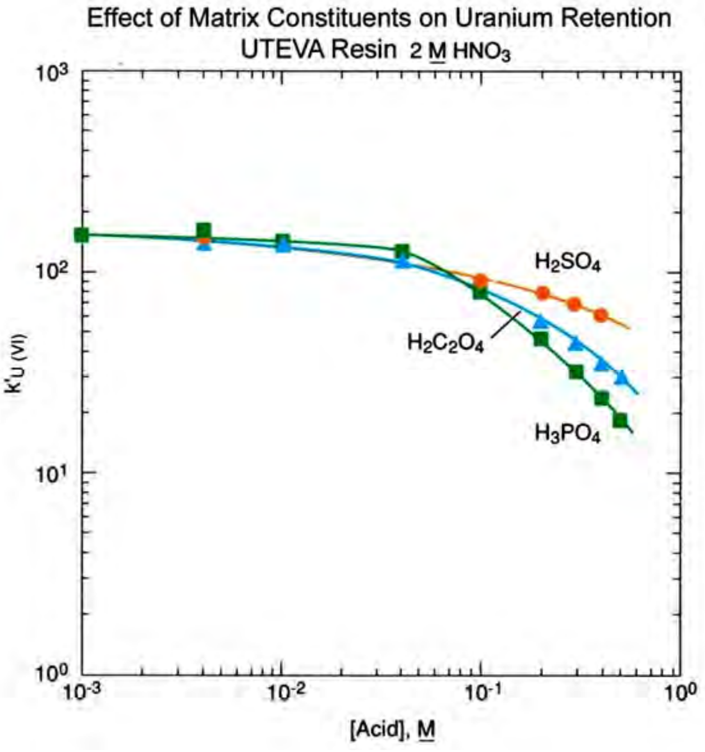


As in most analytical situations, the presence of significant concentrations of matrix elements can affect the proper operation of methods based on UTEVA Resin. The figures on this page show the effect of certain polyatomic anions on the retention of neptunium and uranium, respectively, from 2$\underline{M}$ HNO_3. It should be noted that the effect on tetravalent neptunium is more significant than the affect on uranium. It has been seen in practice that thorium is affected similarly to neptunium by these anions.

Because phosphate occurs quite commonly in a variety of biological and environmental samples, its effect is most relevant. Fortunately the addition of aluminum to the sample matrix can significantly reduce this issue. Phosphate anions readily complex tetravalent actinides. This phosphato complex is not extracted by the DAAP. Added Al can effectively tie up the phosphate preventing its interference with Np (or Th) uptake by the resin. In some methods, as much as 1$\underline{M}$ $Al(NO_3)_3$ might be added to counteract the effects of phosphate.

The theoretical maximum loading capacity of UTEVA Resin for uranium is approximately 37 mg/mL of resin bed. In practice, it is not recommended to exceed 20% of this amount, or 7.5mg per mL of resin. This corresponds to a working capacity for uranium of 15 mg per 2mL prepacked column. The bed density of UTEVA Resin is 0.39 g/mL.

The first table on the next page shows the elution behavior of nearly three dozen elements. As can be seen, nearly all of the test elements can be removed with on 10 FCV of 2M HNO_3. (Zr and Ru each require ∼15 FCV.) As expected from the first figures for UTEVA resin, no trace of uranium is observed even after 30 FCV of the 2M HNO_3. Once the eluent is change to dilute (here, 0.02 M) HNO_3 however, the removal of uranium is essentially complete in only 10 FCV.



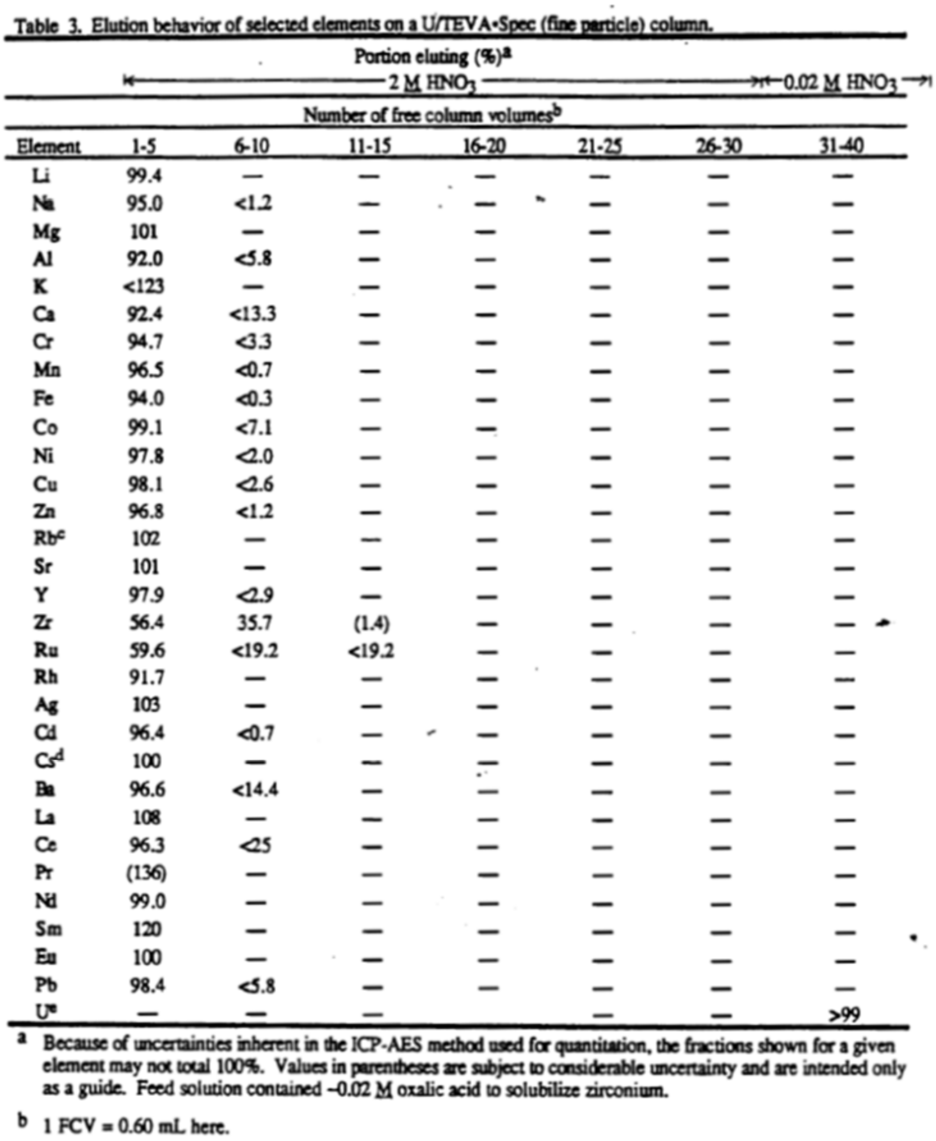


Table 3. Elution behavior of selected elements on a U/TEVA•Spec (fine particle) column.

	Portion eluting (%)[a]						
	← 2 M HNO_3					→	← 0.02 M HNO_3 →
	Number of free column volumes[b]						
Element	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-40
Li	99.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Na	95.0	<1.2	—	—	—	—	—
Mg	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
Al	92.0	<5.8	—	—	—	—	—
K	<123	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ca	92.4	<13.3	—	—	—	—	—
Cr	94.7	<3.3	—	—	—	—	—
Mn	96.5	<0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Fe	94.0	<0.3	—	—	—	—	—
Co	99.1	<7.1	—	—	—	—	—
Ni	97.8	<2.0	—	—	—	—	—
Cu	98.1	<2.6	—	—	—	—	—
Zn	96.8	<1.2	—	—	—	—	—
Rb[c]	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sr	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y	97.9	<2.9	—	—	—	—	—
Zr	56.4	35.7	(1.4)	—	—	—	—
Ru	59.6	<19.2	<19.2	—	—	—	—
Rh	91.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ag	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cd	96.4	<0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Cs[d]	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ba	96.6	<14.4	—	—	—	—	—
La	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ce	96.3	<25	—	—	—	—	—
Pr	(136)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nd	99.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sm	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eu	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pb	98.4	<5.8	—	—	—	—	—
U[e]	—	—	—		—	—	>99

[a] Because of uncertainties inherent in the ICP-AES method used for quantitation, the fractions shown for a given element may not total 100%. Values in parentheses are subject to considerable uncertainty and are intended only as a guide. Feed solution contained ~0.02 M oxalic acid to solubilize zirconium.

[b] 1 FCV = 0.60 mL here.

UTEVA Resin is manufactured in three particle sizes (20-50m, 50-100m, and 100-150m) and is sold in bottles or, ready to use, in prepackaged columns (for gravity flow) and cartridges (for vacuum assisted flow.) See below for a table of part numbers and descriptions.

Source: Horwitz, E.P., et al, Separation and preconcentration of uranium from acidic media by extraction chromatography, Analytica Chimica Acta, Vol.266, pp. 25-37(1992) (HP392)

Particle Size	Container	Quantity	Part Number
100-150 µm	Bottles	25 grams	UT-B25-A
		50 grams	UT-B50-A
		100 grams	UT-B100-A
		200 grams	UT-B200-A
	Columns (2mL)	Package of 50	UT-C50-A
50-100 µm	Bottles	25 grams	UT-B25-S
		50 grams	UT-B50-S
		100 grams	UT-B100-S
		200 grams	UT-B200-S
	Cartridges (1mL)	Package of 50	UT1ML-R50-S
	Cartridges (2mL)	Package of 50	UT-R50-S
50-100 µm (15mL) column with 100-150 µm (3mL) Pre-Filter resin		Package of 20	UT15-C20-S-3PA
20-50 µm	Bottles	Per gram (10g minimum)	UT-B01-F

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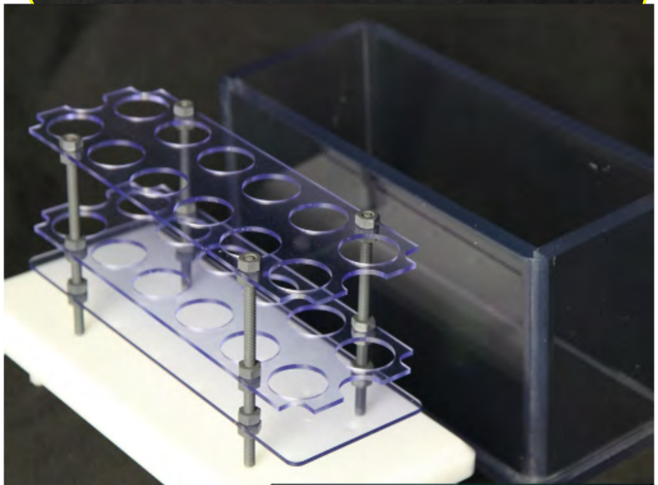
Accessories for Resin Cartridges:

Vacuum Box:

12 Hole Vacuum Box: Part number: AR-12-BOX

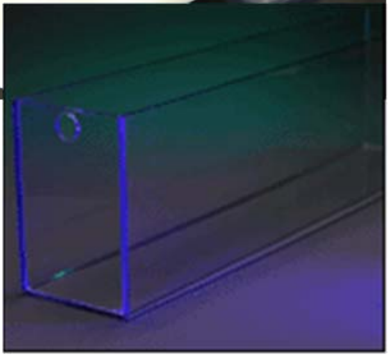
24 Hole Vacuum Box: Part number: AR-24-BOX

The vacuum boxes have a high density polyethylene (HDPE) top for acid compatibility and a clear bottom, made from PETG plastic, for visibility of collection tubes. Vacuum boxes come complete with a screw in PVC vacuum gauge, a rack insert which holds 50cc centrifuge tubes, a starter package of yellow outer tip and white inner support tube along with manifold plugs for sealing off unused holes. The HDPE top can be removed and set on the bench top, supported by 2.5 cm legs, without disturbing cartridges and/or tips in use. The set up and use of these vacuum boxes is described in Eichrom method VBS01.



Inner Liner: Part number: AR-12-LINER & AR-24-LINER

Clear plastic, one-piece liner is used to collect waste solutions. The total capacity is approximately 2 or 4 liters depending on 12 or 24 hole size.



10 ml and 20 ml Cartridge Reservoirs: Available with Frits

Similar to syringe barrels, these reservoirs attach to the top of Eichrom's prepacked cartridges with a Luer-slip mechanism. Graduations allow for easier monitoring of flow rates when using the vacuum box. Available in packages of 25 and 200.

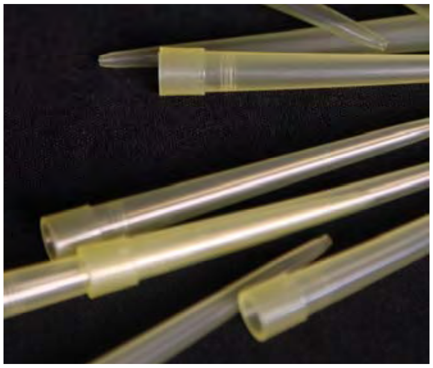
Reservoir Size	Package Size	Non-Fritted Part Number	With Frit Part Number
10 mL	Package of 25	AR-25-RV10	AR-25-RV10-F
10 mL	Package of 200	AR-200-RV10	AR-200-RV10-F
20 mL	Package of 25	AR-25-RV20	AR-25-RV20-F
20 mL	Package of 200	AR-200-RV20	AR-200-RV20-F

Yellow Outer Tips and White Inner Support Tubes:

Disposable tips and tubes are used to connect the cartridges to the vacuum box. The tips and support tubes are available in packages of 1000.

Inner support tube PN: AR-1000-TUBE-PE

Yellow Outer tips PN: AR-1000-OT



Accessories for Resin Columns:

25 mL Extension Funnels: Part number AC-120

The extension funnels are two-piece polypropylene reservoirs with a capacity of 25 mL that snap securely into to the top of our 2mL columns. Available in packages of 20

Column Connectors: Part number: AC-121

The Column connectors, available separately, are the piece that connects the 25mL Extension Funnels to the column. Available in packages of 100

2ml Empty Columns: Part numbers: AC-100-MT-PP
Return of: AC-141-AL

The similar to columns used for our standard 2mL pre-packed columns, these polypropylene columns have an inner diameter of 0.8cm and capped tip. Use when a slightly different amount of resin is required for the analysis. The columns are supplied in packages of 100, with 100 caps, bottom frit inserted and 100 extra top frits.

15 Hole Column Rack: Part number AC-103

This clear acrylic column rack measures 24 cm (long) x 11.5 cm (wide) x 16 cm (high). The 15 holes are arranged so that the columns can drip directly into 50cc centrifuge tubes placed in their original polystyrene packaging.

Column Tip Closures: Part number AC-130

These flexible, plastic sleeves fit on the bottom of an opened column to prevent complete drying out of the bed when the column needs to be used a second time in a procedure. (e.g., SRW01, Sr-89/90 in Water) They are available in packages of 100.

5 ml Empty Columns: pk of 50 Part number: AC-50E-5M
20 ml Empty Columns: pk of 20 Part number: AC-20E-20M

These columns are used when a larger bed volume of one of Eichrom's extraction chromatography or ion exchange resins is required. Columns are supplied with bottom frit pre-inserted, in packages of 50 or 20, including bottom tip closures, caps and top frits.

250 ml Extension Funnels Part number: AC-20X-20M

These extension funnels are single piece plastic reservoirs that fit securely into the top of Eichrom's 5ml and 20 ml columns. They have a useful capacity of 200-250 ml. Available in packages of 20.

Resolve® filters for alpha spectrometry

Eichrom's Resolve filters **(Fig. 1)** for alpha spectrometry source preparation are designed to meet the radiochemist's needs for retaining analytes in a way that results in superior alpha spectral resolution. Ongoing customer-reported resolution concerns indicated that manufacturing specifications did not address the specific needs of the alpha spectroscopist.

Eichrom's line of Resolve filters are manufactured to specifications appropriate for alpha source preparation. The filters are stringently tested and proven to exhibit a uniform spectral resolution.

(Fig. 1)

Item Description	Quantity	Part Number
Resolve filters, 0.1μm polypropylene, 25mm diameter	Package of 100	RF-100-25PP01
Resolve filters, 0.1μm polypropylene, 47mm diameter	Package of 50	RF-50-47PP01

Resolve® disposable funnel units

Eichrom's disposable funnel units **(Fig. 2)** come preloaded with our Resolve® filters for alpha spectrometry source preparation. Like the Resolve filters, the funnel units are designed to maximize analyte recovery and the resolution of the filter. This units are disposable, therefore eliminating the possibility of cross contamination between samples. They are also designed with a notch, allowing for easy removal of filters with tweezers for planchet placement.

(Fig. 2)

Item Description	Quantity	Part Number
Resolve filters (0.1μm X 25mm) pre-loaded in disposable funnel units	Package of 25 units	RF-DF25-25PP01

Product Validation

Some scientists were concerned that the two sides of filters may perform differently in the preparation of alpha sources. We have investigated whether different sides of Resolve Filters give different peak resolution. Two studies have been run, one internally at Eichrom and a second by Dr. Barry Stewart, at the Carlsbad Environmental Monitoring Research Center. The study conducted by Carlsbad, various parameters were considered, including, "glossy" side vs. "non-glossy" side and the use or absence of substrate. Dr. Stewart made source preps of ^{241}Am and ^{243}Am on Resolve Filters using ASTM procedure C1163-98 (50 μg La carrier.) His study matrix evaluated the two sides of the filter and the effect of substrate use.

Sample	Substrate?	Orientation	FWHM (keV)	^{243}Am Recovery	^{241}Am Recovery
1	No	Glossy down	28	98.4%	98.4%
2	No	Glossy down	25	95.7%	95.5%
3	No	Glossy up	22	101.9%	97.6%
4	No	Glossy up	26	100.2%	99.3%
5	Yes	Glossy down	25	100.5%	96.1%
6	Yes	Glossy down	23	98.6%	97.0%
7	Yes	Glossy up	25	95.1%	94.8%
8	Yes	Glossy up	26	97.6%	95.0%

The Carlsbad results indicate that each side of the filter works equally well and that excellent peak resolution of the ^{243}Am peak ($<$30 keV) could be achieved with or without the use of substrate on the filter.

A similar study conducted at Eichrom evaluated the peak resolution of the two Am isotopes on each side of the filter. In this case, the geometry of the filter was described by the orientation of that filter surface in the roll of material prior to cutting into filter discs, inside and outside. In this study source preps were made following Eichrom's procedure SPA01 which uses 50 μg Ce. As shown in the following table, the FWHM of both the ^{241}Am and ^{243}Am did not vary as a function of the filter geometry.

^{243}Am Outside	^{243}Am Inside	^{241}Am Inside	^{241}Am Inside
36	29	41	26
28	22	33	37
31	38	32	45
32	35	37	44
43	42	37	42
43		41	
mean = 34	mean = 33	mean = 36	mean = 39
Std. Dev = 7	Std. Dev. = 8	Std. Dev. = 4	Std. Dev. = 8

While the actual peak resolution that is observed is a function of many factors, Eichrom's QC program ensures that the filter itself will not contribute to poor resolution in alpha spectrometry.

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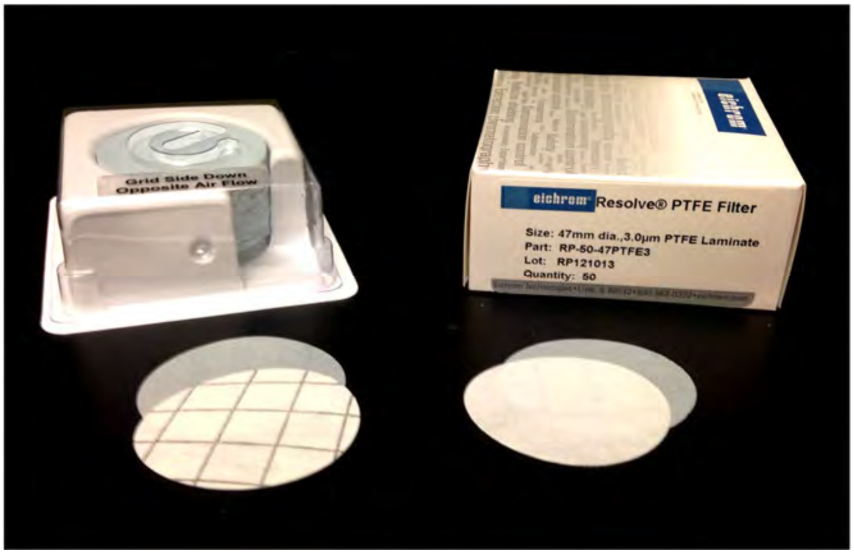
Resolve Filter:

3μm, PTFE Laminate,
25mm diameter, package of 60
Part number: RP-60-25PTFE3

47mm diameter, package of 50
Part number: RP-50-47PTFE3

50mm diameter, package of 50
Part number: RP-50-50PTFE3

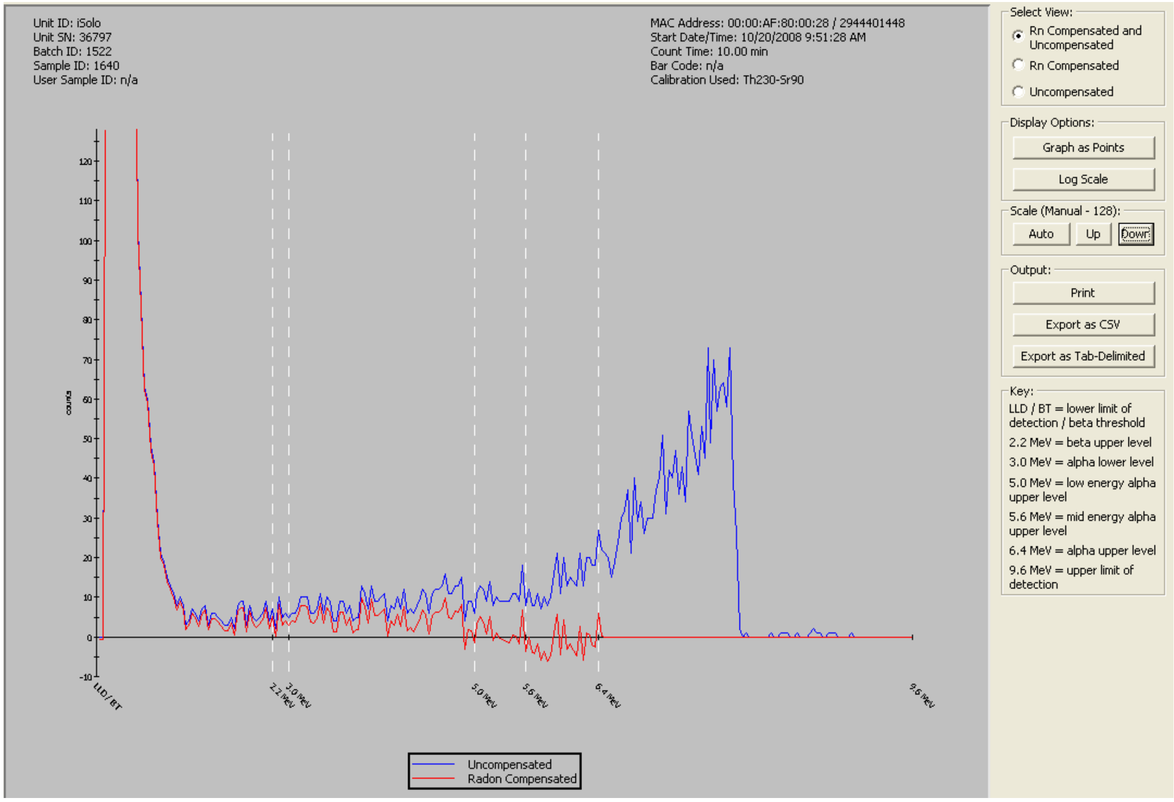


Eichrom's Resolve PTFE filter is designed to optimize performance of the radon/thoron correction algorithms in any alpha emission filter sample counter. Filter quality is assured through a series of radiochemical and physical performance testing.

Resolve PTFE Filter Properties		QC Parameters	Acceptance Criteria
Diameter	25, 47, and 50 mm (Other Sizes available upon request)	**Background**	< MDA dpm alpha/beta
Reference Pore Size	3.0 µm nominal	**Alpha Resolution**	< 60 keV FWHM
Thickness	0.15 – 0.4 mm thick	**Alpha Recovery**	>80% Post air sampling
DOP Efficiency	>99.99 % 0.3 um @5.33 cm/sec	**Filter curling**	≤2.5 mm
Chemical Compatibility	Resistant to most chemicals and solvents	Use: Grid Side Down, Opposite Air Flow	
Air Permeability	6 ft^3/ft^2/min @ 0.5" H_2O minimum		

The polytetrafluorethylene (PTFE) filtration surface was selected to minimize particulate penetration into the body of the air filter. The minimization has two impacts on the quality of the data obtained from the filter. First, alpha emission efficiency is increased due to the minimizing of absorption of the alpha emission by the filter. Secondly, the resolution of the alpha spectroscopy is increased with the reduction in the amount of matter that the alpha emission might hit on the path to the detector. The PTFE material is laminated to a stiff polymeric backing to minimize any changes to the filtration surface due to handling or atmospheric conditions.

Measurement performed on Canberra iSolo at Eichrom Technologies.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Unit SN: 36797
Batch ID: 1522
Sample ID: 1640
User Sample ID: n/a

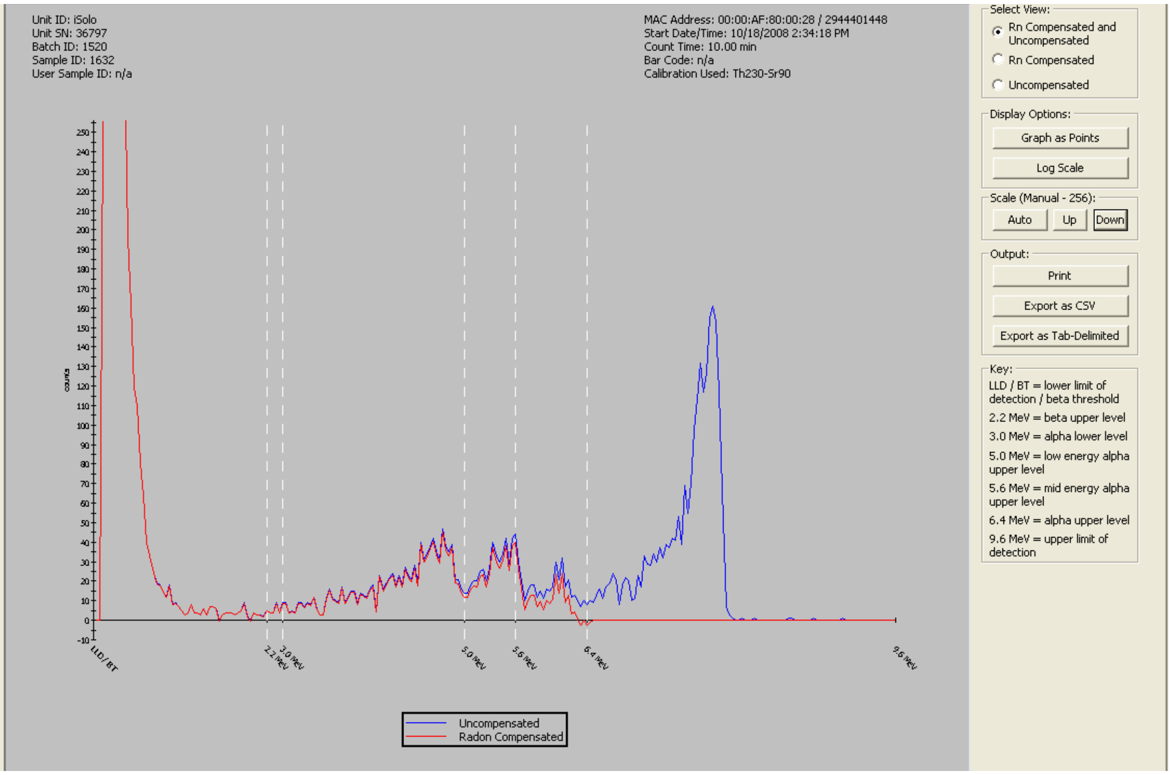
MAC Address: 00:00:AF:80:00:28 / 2944401448
Start Date/Time: 10/20/2008 9:51:28 AM
Count Time: 10.00 min
Bar Code: n/a
Calibration Used: Th230-Sr90

Select View:
● Rn Compensated and Uncompensated
○ Rn Compensated
○ Uncompensated

Scale (Manual - 128):

Key:
LLD / BT = lower limit of detection / beta threshold
2.2 MeV = beta upper level
3.0 MeV = alpha lower level
5.0 MeV = low energy alpha upper level
5.6 MeV = mid energy alpha upper level
6.4 MeV = alpha upper level
9.6 MeV = upper limit of detection

Post air sampling spectrum from glass fiber filter spike with ^{233}U & ^{241}Am.


Unit ID: iSolo
Unit SN: 36797
Batch ID: 1520
Sample ID: 1632
User Sample ID: n/a

MAC Address: 00:00:AF:80:00:28 / 2944401448
Start Date/Time: 10/18/2008 2:34:18 PM
Count Time: 10.00 min
Bar Code: n/a
Calibration Used: Th230-Sr90

Select View:
● Rn Compensated and Uncompensated
○ Rn Compensated
○ Uncompensated

Scale (Manual - 256):

Key:
LLD / BT = lower limit of detection / beta threshold
2.2 MeV = beta upper level
3.0 MeV = alpha lower level
5.0 MeV = low energy alpha upper level
5.6 MeV = mid energy alpha upper level
6.4 MeV = alpha upper level
9.6 MeV = upper limit of detection

Post air sampling spectrum from Resolve filter spiked with ^{233}U & ^{241}Am.

Health Physics Sampling Smears:

Our first joint listing product of Eichrom/NPO is sampling smears for Health Physics area contamination monitoring. We offer flexibility of two formats for our smears, bulk package 1-¾" diameter cloth smears with pressure sensitive adhesive backing and support and the complete smear/support with record paper. The pressure sensitive backing of the cloth smear allows for easy reattachment to the support or other surface. The support provides a "firmer" smear that users prefer. For part number I85SS2005, the bulk smears with support are glued on to a 3-½"x4-¾" score fold record paper. The smear with support can be removed together from the record paper and placed loosely in a planchet pan for analysis. The smears with record paper are shipped in boxes of 500 each and the bulk smears are shipped in boxes of 2500.

Item Description	# of Boxes	Part Number
Paper backed Smears for recording (500) per box	1-49	I85SS2005
	≥50*	
Smears-Bulk packaged (2500) per box	1-49	I85SS2500
	≥50*	

Eichrom Method Listings:

The recently updated Eichrom Methods are available at http://www.eichrom.com/eichrom/radiochem/methods/. Many of the revised methods are now available for both column and cartridge (VBS) separations. The methods are available in Adobe Acrobat (pdf) format viewable online or download.

Reference	Revision	Title	Column	Cartridge
ACS 07	1.6	U in Soil	X	X
ACU 02	1.7	Am-Pu-U in Urine	X	X
ACW 01	1.8	U-Th in Water	X	X
ACW 02	1.4	U in Water	X	X
ACW 03	1.7	Am-Pu-U in Water	■	X
ACW 03	2.2	Am-Pu-U in Water	X	■
ACW 04	1.3	Am in Water	X	X
ACW 08	1.8	Th-Np in Water	X	X
ACW 10	1.1	Th in Water	X	X
ACW 11	1.1	Alpha Total Water	X	■
ACW 13	1.4	Th-Pu-U in Water	X	X
ACW 16	1.1	Am-Pu-U-Np-Th in Water	■	X
ACW 17	1.2	Am-Pu-U-Np-Th-Sr in Water	■	X
FEW 01	1.1	Fe in Water	X	X
NIW 01	1.3	Ni in Water	X	X
PBS 01	1.2	Pb in Soil	X	X
PBW 01	2.1	Pb -Po in Water	X	X
H3W 02	1.1	H3 in Water	X	■
RAW 01	1.2	Ra228 in Water	X	X
RAW 03	1.4	Ra in Water	X	X
RAW 04	1.1	Ra in Water	X	■
SPA 01	1.3	Rare Earth Fluroide Precip	X	■
SPA 02	1.5	Electrodepostion	X	■
SPA 03	1.0	Am-Rare Earth Separation	X	X
SRW 01	1.5	Sr in Water	X	X
TCS 01	1.9	Tc in Soil	X	X
TCU 01	1.3	Tc in Urine (disc)	X	■
TCW 01	1.7	Tc in Water	X	X
TCW 02	1.4	Tc in Water (disc)	X	■
TP 01	1.5	U-232 self cleaning tracer	X	■
VBS 01	1.5	VBS Guide	X	■

Compendial Methods:

ASTM, US EPA and IAEA and others publish methods with the latest in separation technology. Methods using Eichrom's extraction chromatographic material are a component in these methods. Methods available on line can be directly accessed via the provided links at www.eichrom.com where you can download or purchase a complete copy.

ASTM: D19.04 (RADIOACTIVITY IN WATER)	
D5811-08(2013)	Standard test method for Strontium-90 in water
D7168-16	Standard test method for ^{99}Tc in water by solid phase extraction disk
D7535-09(2015)	Standard test method for Lead-210 in water
D7939-15	Standard test method for Rapid Radiochemical Determination of Americium-241 in Water
D8026-16	Standard Practice for Determination of Tc-99 in Water by ICP-MS
D8027-16	Standard Practice for Concentration of Select Radionuclides Using MnO2 for Measurement Purposes
ASTM C26.05 (NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE, METHODS OF TEST)	
C1000-11	Standard test method for radiochemical determination of U isotopes in soil by alpha spectrometry
C1001-05	Standard test method for radiochemical determination of Pu in soil by alpha spectroscopy
C1163-14	Standard Practice for Mounting Actinides for Alpha Spectrometry Using Neodymium Fluoride
C1310-01 (2007)	Standard test method for determining radionuclides in soils by ICP-MS using FIP
C1345-08	Standard test method for analysis of total and isotopic U and total Th in soils by ICP-MS
C1387-14	Standard guide for determination of Technetium-99 in soil
C1432-03(2008)	Standard test method for determination of impurities in plutonium: acid dissolution, ion exchange matrix separation, and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopic (ICP/AES) analysis
C1473-05	Standard test method for radiochemical determination of U isotopes in urine by alpha spectrometry
C1475-05(2010)e1	Standard guide for determination of ^{237}Np in soil
C1507-12	Standard test method for radiochemical determination of Strontium-90 in soil
C1561-10(2016)	Standard guide for determination of Pu and Np in U Hexafluoride by alpha spectrometry
C1614-05	Standard practice for the determination of ^{237}Np, ^{232}Th, ^{235}U and ^{238}U in urine by ICP-MS and gamma ray spectrometry
C1636-13	Standard guide for the determination of ^{232}U in uranium hexafluoride
C1647-13	Standard practice for removal of U or Pu, or both, for impurity assay in U or Pu materials
C1769-15	Standard Practice for Analysis of Spent Nuclear Fuel to Determine Selected Isotopes and Estimate Fuel Burnup
Contact:	ASTM International, www.astm.org 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, 19428-2959

Compendial Methods (Continued):

U.S.E.P.A, National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (Rapid Radiochemical Methods for Environmental Remediation)	
600-R-11-1811	Phosphorus-32 in Water
402-R-10-001	Rapid Radiochemical Methods in Water
402-R-10-001a	Americium-241 in Water
402-R-10-001b	Plutonium-238 and Plutonium-239/240 in Water
402-R-10-001c	Radium-226 in Water
402-R-10-001d	Total Radiostrontium (Sr-90) in Water
402-R-10-001e	Isotopic Uranium in Water
402-R14-001	Total Radiostrontium (Sr-90) in Building Materials
402-R14-002	Radium-226 in Building Materials
402-R14-005	Isotopic Uranium in Building Materials
402-R14-006	Plutonium-238 and Plutonium-239/240 in Building Materials
402-R14-007	Americium-241 in Building Materials
402-R14-008	Americium-241 in Brick Samples
402-R14-009	Plutonium-238 and Plutonium-239/240 in Brick Samples
402-R14-010	Radium-226 in Brick Samples
402-R14-011	Total Radiostrontium (Sr-90) in Brick Samples
402-R14-012	Isotopic Uranium in Brick Samples
Contact:	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Air and Radiation Office of Radiation and Indoor Air National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory Montgomery, AL 36115 http://www.epa.gov/narel/rapid_methods.html
HASL-300, 28TH EDITION	
SE-03	(sequential methods, page 19) Americium, Plutonium and Uranium in water
TC-02-RC	Technetium-99 in water - TEVA resin
AM-04-RC	(Americium, page 16) Americium in QAP water and air filters
Contact:	HASL-300 Methods is now available on line from the WIPP web-site. http://www.wipp.energy.gov/NAMP/EMLLegacy/procman/Start.htm

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October 2015, Radiobioassay and Radiochemistry Measurements Conference, Iowa City, Iowa	
Quality: A Brief History	Sarah McAlister, *Eichrom Technologies*
Purity of DGA Normal for Po Separations	Daniel McAlister, Ph.D.; Ed Rush, *Eichrom Technologies*
Rapid Methods for Ra-226 and Ra-228: An Update	Sherrod L. Maxwell; *Savannah River Nuclear Solutions*
Pb-Resin: New Approaches, Challenges and Troubleshooting	Dustin May, Andrew W. Nelson, Michael K. Schultz *University of Iowa*
Uranium Valence Control for Analytical Separations	Daniel McAlister, Ph.D.; *Eichrom Technologies*
Removal of Tc-99 Interference from Ni-63, Analysis of Water Sample;	Terry Romanko; *TestAmerica, St. Louis*
October 2014, Radiobioassay and Radiochemistry Measurements Conference, Knoxville, TN	
Radium Isotopes by Alpha Spectrometry	Terry Romanko, *Test America*
Additional Uses for Sr and Pb Resins	Andrew Knight, *University of Iowa*
Rapid method for Actinides in Asphalt and Soil Samples	Sherrod Maxwell, *Savannah River Nuclear Solutions*
Incorporation of Eichrom Technology Analytical Resins In ORNL's Pu-238 Production Demonstration	Joe Giaquinto, *Oak Ridge National Laboratories*
Eichrom Resin Shelf-life	Daniel McAlister, *Eichrom Technologies*
Preliminary investigations of zirconium behavior with extraction chromatography and other media	Simon Jerome, *National Physical Laboratory*
Separation of Mock Used Fuel and Mock Glass Debris using Eichrom Resins	Audrey Roman, *University of Nevada Los Vegas / Los Alamos National Laboratory*
Polonium Analysis in Complex Samples	Andrew Nelson, *University of Iowa*
Eichrom Method and Application Notes Updates	Daniel McAlister, *Eichrom Technologies*
Ion Exchange Chromatography vs. Extraction Chromatography	Eric Eitrheim, *University of Iowa*
October 2013, Radiobioassay and Radiochemistry Measurements Conference, Rohnert Park, CA	
CS Resin	Lawrence Jassin, *Eichrom Technologies*
Separations using TEVA Resin	Andrew Knight, *University of Iowa*
Rapid Preparation Method for the Measurement of Trace U-232 in HEU using Resolve Filters	Giaquinto, J.M.; Partridge, J.D., *ORNL*
Technical Challenges with Divalent Cation Mitigation	Eric Eitrheim, *University of Iowa*
Shielding Properties	D. McAlister, E. Jacobson, R. Kaisner. *Eichrom Technologies*
Development of A Rapid Method for Po, Th, and U Analysis in Hydraulic Fracturing Flowback Water	Andrew Nelson, *University of Iowa*
Utilizing combinations of Co-precipitation, solvent extraction and chromatography to design efficient analytical and preparative scale separations	Dan McAlister and Phil Horwitz, *Eichrom Technologies*

October 2012, Radiobioassay and Radiochemistry Measurements Conference, Fort Collins, CO	
Pushing the Limits for Detection of Trace Gallium Impurities in MOX Spent Fuels	Joe Giaquinto, J.S. Delashmitt and T.J. Keever , *ORNL*
Rapid Analytical Protocol for Bk-249 Processing Campaigns	Jeff Delashmitt, R.D. Canaan, D.L. Denton, J.M. Giaquinto, R.R. Smith, J.E. Sutherland, B.K. Woody*, ORNL*
Separation Methods Utilizing Oxalate-HCl on Anion Exchange Resins	Dan McAlister and Phil Horwitz, *PG Research Foundation*
Extraction Chromatography: a microscopic view	Phil Horwitz, *PG Research Foundation*
Radioprotection for the radiochemist: How shielding and contamination control can help to protect you in the lab	Lawrence Jassin, *Eichrom Technologies*
Rapid Fusion Method for Plutonium in Large Rice Samples	S. Maxwell and B.K. Culligan, *SRNS*
Rapid Method for Determination of Radiostrontium in Large Soil Samples	S. Maxwell and B.K. Culligan, *SRNS*
Matrix and High Loading Effects on Eichrom Resins	Dan McAlister and Phil Horwitz, *PG Research Foundation*
Eichrom User's Group Round Table: Questions and "soulful cogitations" to your most vexing separations	Panelists: Phil Horwitz, Dan McAlister, Sherrod Maxwell, Larry Jassin
October 2012, Radiobioassay and Radiochemistry Measurements Conference, Fort Collins, CO	
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Eichrom User's Group Round Table: Questions and "soulful cogitations" to your most vexing separations	Panelists: Phil Horwitz, Dan McAlister, Sherrod Maxwell, Larry Jassin
March 2012, Marc IX Conference, Kailua-Kona, HI	
Eichrom Workshop on Emergency Response Methods Actinides, Sr and Ra-226	Lawrence E. Jassin, *Eichrom Technologies*
The Rapid Determination of Strontium-89 and Strontium-90 in Environmental Samples	Terence O´Brien and Lawrence E. Jassin, *Eichrom Technologies*, and E. Philip Horwitz and Daniel McAlister, *PG Research Foundation*
March 2012, ACS National Meeting, San Diego, Ca	
Recent Advances in the Recovery and Purification of Actinium Isotopes	E. Philip Horwitz and Daniel McAlister, *PG Research Foundation,* and J.T. Harvey, *Northstar Medical Radioisotopes*
Method for the Separation of Tc-99m from Low Specific Activity Mo-99	E. Philip Horwitz and Daniel McAlister, *PG Research Foundation*, and J.T. Harvey, *Northstar Medical Radioisotopes*

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CR296* Diphonix	Chiarizia, R., et al. “Diphonix® Resin: A Review of Its Properties and Applications”. *Separation Science and Technology*. Vol. 32, (1997) pp. 1-35. (CR296).
HD193* TRU / RE	Huff, Edmund A and Huff Doris R. "TRU-Spec and RE-Spec Chromatography: Basic Studies and Applications". *34th ORNL/DOE Conference on Analytical Chemistry in Energy Technology*. Gatlinburg TN. October 1993. (HD193).
HP104* DGA	Horwitz, E. P., et. al., “Novel Extraction Chromatographic Resins Based on Tetraalkyldiglycolamides: Characterization and Potential Applications,” *Solvent Extraction and Ion Exchange*, Vol. 23, p. 319-344 (2005)
HP105* Beryllium	Horwitz, E. P. and McAlister, D. R. , “The Separation of Beryllium from Selected Elements Using the DipexÒ Extraction Chromatographic Resin,” *Solvent Extraction and Ion Exchange*, Vol. 23, 611-629 (2005)
HP193* TRU	Horwitz, E.P. et al. "Separation and Preconcentration of Actinides from Acidic Media by Extraction Chromatography". *Analytica Chimica Acta*. 281 (1993) 361-372. (HP193).
HP194* Pb	Horwitz, E.P. et al “A lead-selective extraction chromatographic resin and its application to the isolation of lead from geological samples”. *Analytica Chimica Acta.* 292 (1994) 263-273. (HP194).
HP195* TEVA	Horwitz, E P and Maxwell, Sherrod L. et al. “Separation and Preconcentration of Actinides by Extraction Chromatography Using a Supported Liquid Anion Exchanger: Application to the Characterization of High-Level Nuclear Waste Solutions.” *Analytica Chimica Acta*. 310 (1995) pp.63-78. (HP195).
HP197* Actinide Resin	Horwitz, E.P. et al. “DIPEX: A New Extraction Chromatographic Material for the Separation & Preconcentration of Actinides from Aqueous Solution”. *Elsevier Reactive & Functional Polymers*. 00 (1997) REACT1088. (HP197)
HP199*	Horwitz, E. P., Extraction Chromatography of Actinides and Selected Fission Products: Principles and Achievement of Selectivity (HP199)
HP204	Horwitz, E. P., McAlister, D. R., Bond, A. H., Barrans, R. E., Williamson, J. M., “A Process for the Separation of ^{177}Lu from Neutron Irradiated ^{176}Yb Targets,” *Applied Radiation and Isotopes*, Vol. 63, 23-36 (2005)
HP292* Sr	Horwitz, E P et al. "A Novel Strontium-Selective Extraction Chromatographic Resin". *Solvent Extraction and Ion Exchange*. 10 (1992) 313. (HP292).
HP392* UTEVA	Horwitz, E.P. et al. "Separation and Preconcentration of Uranium from Acidic Media by Extraction Chromatography". *Analytica Chimica Acta*. 266 (1992), 25-37. (HP392).
MD205* Beryllium	McAlister, D. R. and Horwitz, E. P., “A Method for the Separation of Beryllium from Spectral Interfering Elements in Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopic Analysis, *Talanta,* Vol. 67, 873-879 (2005)
MD407 LN Series of Resins	McAlister, D.R. and Horwitz, E. P., “The characterization of extraction chromatographic materials containing bis(2-ethyl-1-hexyl)phosphoric acid, 2-ethyl-1-hexyl (2-ethyl-1-hexyl)phosphonic acid, and bis (2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentyl) phosphinic acid,” Solvent Extraction and Ion Exchange, 25(6), 665-677, 2007
ZZ931*	Horwitz, E.P., New Chromatographic Materials for Determinations of Actinides, Strontium, and Technetium in Environmental, Bioassay, and Nuclear Waste Samples, July, 1993, *Uptake Curve Summary*

2014 Eichrom Application Notes: (These and more are available at www.eichrom.com)

Title	Reference Number
Rapid Determination of ^{226}Ra in Emergency Urine and Water	AN-1401
Rapid Determination of Sr in Emergency Milk Samples	AN-1402
Rapid Determination of Sr in 50g Soil Samples	AN-1403
Rapid Determination of Sr in 1-2 Liter Seawater Samples	AN-1404
Rapid Determination of Sr in Vegetation Samples	AN-1405
Rapid Determination of Actinides in Vegetation Samples	AN-1406
Rapid Determination of Sr in Animal Tissue Samples	AN-1407
Rapid Determination of Actinides in Animal Tissue Samples	AN-1408
Rapid Determination of Sr in Building Materials	AN-1409
Rapid Determination of Sr in Emergency Urine Samples	AN-1410
Rapid Determination of Sr in Emergency Water Samples	AN-1411
Rapid Determination of Actinides in Emergency Urine Samples	AN-1412
Rapid Determination of Actinides in Emergency Water Samples	AN-1413
Rapid Determination of ^{90}Sr in Up to 40 Liter Seawater Samples	AN-1414
Rapid Determination of ^{210}Po in Water Samples	AN-1415
Rapid Determination of Actinides and ^{210}Po in Water	AN-1416
Rapid Determination of $^{226/228}$Ra in Water Samples	AN-1417
Rapid Determination of ^{226}Ra in Water Samples	AN-1418
Rapid Determination of ^{226}Ra in Concrete and Brick	AN-1419
Rapid Determination of ^{226}Ra in Glass Fiber Air Filters	AN-1420
Rapid Determination of ^{226}Ra in 1g Soil Samples	AN-1421
Rapid Determination of ^{226}Ra in 5g Vegetation Samples	AN-1422
Rapid Determination of Pu, Np, and U in 1-8L Seawater Samples	AN-1423
Rapid Determination of Pu, Am and Cm in 80L Seawater Samples	AN-1424
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Rapid Determination of Actinides in 100g Emergency Food Samples	AN-1426
Rapid Determination of Plutonium in Large Rice Samples	AN-1427
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Rapid Determination of Actinides in Asphalt Samples	AN-1429
Rapid Determination of Actinides in Emergency Soil Samples	AN-1430
Rapid Determination of Determination of Actinides in 100g Soil Samples	AN-1431
Rapid Determination of Actinides in 1g Concrete and Brick Samples	AN-1432
Rapid Determination of Actinides in Emergency Air Filter Samples	AN-1433
Rapid Determination of Sr in Emergency Air Filter Samples	AN-1434

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Method for ^{227}Ac in Water Samples	AN-1602
Rapid Method for Actinides in Limestone and Marble	AN-1603
Rapid Method for $^{89/90}$Sr in Limestone and Marble	AN-1604
Rapid Method for $^{89/90}$Sr in 5g Large Concrete Samples	AN-1605
Rapid Method for ^{90}Sr in 10g Concrete Samples	AN-1606
Rapid Method for Pu, Np, Am in Large Soil Samples	AN-1607
Rapid Method for U and Th in soil	AN-1608
Rapid Method for ^{3}H in water	AN-1609
Rapid Method for $^{59/63}$Ni in Water	AN-1610
Rapid Method for ^{55}Fe in Water (TEVA)	AN-1611
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^{90}Y Generator	AN-1615
^{210}Po/^{210}Bi Generator	AN-1616
^{227}Th/^{223}Ra Generator	AN-1617
^{228}Th/^{231}Th Generator	AN-1618
^{239}Np Generator	AN-1619
^{224}Ra/^{212}Pb Generator	AN-1620
^{234}Th Generator	AN-1621
Separation of ^{89}Zr from Y Target	AN-1622
Separation of ^{86}Y From Sr Target	AN-1623

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