

Product Description:

- **INCI Name:** Citric Acid Anhydrous
- **CAS No:** 77-92-9
- **Physical Properties:** White, Odorless, Fine Granules
- **Country of Origin:** China
- **Certifications:** USP, Kosher, Vegan, Not Tested on Animals
- **Bulk Packaging:** 25kg bags* 40 = 1000kg/pallet

Formulation Guidelines for Citric Acid 30-100 (Anhydrous)

Citric acid anhydrous, the dry form of citric acid, is commonly used in formulations for its acidic and chelating properties. When using citric acid anhydrous in formulations, here are some guidelines to consider:

1. **pH Adjustment:** Citric acid anhydrous is often used to adjust the pH of formulations. It is an organic acid with a low pH, and it can be added to formulations to lower the pH and achieve the desired acidic environment. Start with small amounts of citric acid anhydrous and adjust gradually while monitoring the pH using a pH meter or test strips.
2. **Concentration:** The recommended usage level of citric acid anhydrous can vary depending on the desired product and its intended use. Typically, citric acid anhydrous is used at concentrations ranging from 0.1% to 2% in formulations.
3. **Solubility:** Citric acid anhydrous is less soluble than citric acid monohydrate in water. To incorporate it into your formulation, it is advisable to dissolve citric acid anhydrous in water or another suitable solvent before adding it to the formulation. Stir or mix thoroughly until the citric acid anhydrous is completely dissolved.
4. **Chelating Agent:** Citric acid anhydrous is a chelating agent that can bind to metal ions, helping to improve stability and prevent unwanted reactions in formulations. It can be used in formulations that are susceptible to metal-catalyzed degradation or color changes. Consider the specific chelating properties of citric acid anhydrous when formulating products.
5. **Compatibility:** Citric acid anhydrous is generally compatible with a wide range of ingredients. However, it can react with certain metals, such as aluminum, copper, or iron. Avoid direct contact between citric acid anhydrous and these metals to prevent potential reactions that may lead to discoloration or other formulation issues. Conduct compatibility tests, especially if your formulation contains metal-based ingredients.
6. **Regulatory Considerations:** Ensure compliance with applicable regulations and guidelines for the use of citric acid anhydrous in your specific region and industry. Familiarize yourself with relevant regulations, labeling requirements, and any restrictions or limitations on its usage.
7. **Testing and Quality Control:** Before scaling up production or launching a product containing citric acid anhydrous, conduct stability testing and quality control checks to ensure the performance, stability, and safety of your formulation such as: viscosity measurements, stability tests under different conditions (temperature, pH), and microbial contamination tests.

