BEELER BASE GUINAMA

Base for Compounding

1. General Information	**Name:** BEELER BASE GUINAMA **Bulk code:** 84530
2. Description	Highly viscous, anionic O/W emulsion commonly used in compounding to prepare emulsions. It is stable for anionic active ingredients like hydroquinone and salicylic acid, but unstable at very acidic pHs. It is a consistent, evanescent emulsion with good spreadability.
3. Composition	AQUA, GLYCERIN, CETYL ALCOHOL, CETEARYL ALCOHOL, GLYCERYL STEARATE SE, SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE, CERA ALBA, PHENOXYETHANOL, METHYLPARABEN, DISODIUM EDTA, SODIUM SULFATE, PROPYLPARABEN, ETHYLPARABEN, SODIUM CHLORIDE, SODIUM CITRATE.
4. Physicochemical Characteristics	Physical characteristics: O/W emulsion pH: 5.5 – 6.5 Density: 3.5 – 10.0 Viscosity: 0.9 – 1.2 g/ml Penetration capability: 150,000 cps API compatibility: Medium Can be replaced by/ Behaves like Behaves like: Hydrophilic and lipophilic up to 30%
5. Properties/Uses	▪ Base for pharmaceutical compounding. ▪ Pre-made beeler base suitable for incorporating active ingredients directly. ▪ More cosmetic formulation than the one described in the National Form. ▪ Free from perfumes. ▪ Given its fatty content and fluidity, its preferred use is on the face. ▪ Capable of incorporating active ingredients up to 30%.

	▪ Contains glycerin as a moisturising agent. ▪ Contains preservatives.
6. Recommended packaging	SAMIX packaging, aluminium tube, screw pot, plastic tube and pump dispensers, like airless packaging.
7. Toxicity or precautions for use	For topical external use. Do not apply to wounds or the mucosa. For more detailed information, see the safety data sheet.
8. Storage	Store at room temperature (25±2°C) in a cool, dry place away from sunlight, in a tightly closed container.
9.Incompatibilities	Incompatible with very acidic or alkaline active ingredients. Incompatible with high concentrations of ethanol.
10. Bibliography	▪ Magistral Formulation of Medicines. COF Biscay, 2005. ▪ National Form, 1st ed. Rev. 2007 ▪ Basic Form of Magistral Medicines. María José Llopis and Vicent Baixauli. 2001.