



Saponification (in the traditional one-step process), involves the **conversion of Fats & Oils** into **Soap** (Salts of fatty acids) and **Alcohol** (Glycerine) **by the action of aqueous alkali** (Lye).

All Natural Ingredients:

Olive Oil (Botanical name: Olea europaea)

- A liquid fat obtained by pressing whole olives and extracting the oil.
- Used in soap as it helps to produce a moisturizing creamy rich lather.
- Although Olive Oil provides conditioning, it does not provide an abundance of cleaning power.

Coconut Oil (Botanical name: Cocos nucifera)

- Coconut oil is derived from the wick, meat, and milk of the coconut palm fruit.
- Coconut oil is one of the most popular base oils for making bar soap since it produces big bubbly lather, adds moisturizing properties, increases hardness and has excellent cleaning properties.

Palm Oil (Botanical name: Elaeis guineensis) (Sustainably Grown)

- Palm oil is derived from the mesocarp (reddish pulp) of the fruit of oil palm trees.
- Palm Oil is used in soap making as a secondary lathering agent (produces a nice creamy/stable lather) and also contributes to a soap bar's hardness (very high in palmitic acid which makes the soap hard and long lasting).

CC Orchards Cherry Juice

- The antioxidants from our 100% Pure Cherry Juice (no additives or preservatives) provide added protection from environmental free-radical damage.

Water (Distilled)

- Water in soaping is used to dissolve the lye crystals. Distilled water has no impurities.
- The volume of water used will affect soap hardness and cure times.

Lye (Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH))

- Lye is essential to the soap making process as it allows water and oil/fats to mix together.
- Soap is the result of a reaction (Called Saponification) that occurs when you mix lye with liquid fats.
- All true soaps are made with some form of lye. (If not, then they're detergent based products)

Castor Oil (Botanical name: Ricinus communis)

- Castor oil is a vegetable oil pressed from castor beans.
- Castor oil produces a stable lather that is low, dense, and creamy rather than a bubbly (like coconut will give you)
- It also adds moisturizing qualities to soap as it is easily absorbed by the skin.

Fragrance Oil

- Fragrance oils, also known as aroma oils, aromatic oils, and flavor oils, are blended synthetic aroma compounds.
 - *Note: R&D currently underway to replace Fragrance Oil with Natural Cherry Essential Oil from steam distillation*

Mica (Cosmetic Colour)

- A shiny silicate mineral with a layered structure found as minute scales in granite or as crystals.
- Ideal for adding a pearly lustre or sheen to soap.