

Ingredients: Saponified blend of Olive oil, coconut oil, palm oil, soybean oil, shea butter, mineral pigment, oatmeal, milk

Coconut Oil

Coconut oil makes soaps lather beautifully but can be drying when it makes up a large portion of your soap's fats. It will make a very hard, white bar of soap with abundant lather. It even lathers in very hard water, even sea water. Coconut oil is a saturated fat. Use it at a percentage of no more than 20-30% in your base oils. **Coconut oil is plain coconut oil and is the first choice for most cold process soap making. It has a very long shelf life, and makes great soap & lotion bars, provided you do not use it at more than 25 - 30% of your total oils. The coconut oil is also very good for your skin when applied as is, right from the container.**

Olive Oil

Olive oil is excellent as a base oil in soaps, either in whole (Castile soap) or in part. Avoid extra virgin olive oil. It is great for cooking but not for soap making. Olive Oil prevents the loss of your skin's natural moisture, softens skin and attracts external moisture to your skin. It helps keeps your skin soft, supple and younger looking. If you're making an especially mild soap use Olive oil. Use as a base oil up to 100%

Palm Oil, also known as Vegetable Tallow

Palm oil makes a hard bar that cleans well and is also mild. It is a good substitute for tallow in all-vegetable soaps. The quality of Palm oil is far superior to other vegetable oils that are filler oils. Palm oil is universal and used in many expensive luxury soaps. Use as a Base oil at 20 - 30%.

Shea Butter

Shea butter is a wonderful superfatting agent and contains a large percentage of ingredients that do not react with the lye thus remaining in the soap to nourish your skin. Use it with your base at up to 20% of your total oils or as a superfatting agent at 1 2/3 tablespoons per 5 pounds of oils added at trace.

Historical uses for Shea Butter include natural sun protection, healing of scars, preventing or reducing stretch marks. It can be applied directly to the skin in it's ready form or added to many bath & body products to enhance their effect on the skin.

Vegetable Shortening or Soybean Oil

Vegetable shortening is normally made out of soybean oil. It is readily available and produces a mild, stable lather. Use it in combination with other exotic or moisturizing oils. It makes a very hard white bar when used alone and when mixed with other oils it makes a wonderful hard bar of soap. Use vegetable shortening as a base oil or combine it with other, harder oils for better results. Recommend use as base up to 50% of total oils. **Soybean Oil is a natural source, high in lecithin, and vitamin E. Soybean oil is easily absorbed and leaves a smooth sensation to the skin making it a great base for products which are being created for outer epidermal healing.**