

Attendee Name: _____ Class Date: _____

SOAP CLASS REGISTRATION FORM:

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Colors: _____ Type: (herbal or mica) _____

Technique: _____

Liquid: _____ Add-in: _____

Oils: _____

Scents: _____

Do you have any allergies to Coconut Oil, Latex or any other oils/ingredients listed? Any other allergies (nuts or gluten for example) that you may have? (Keep in mind others who will also be using your soap.)

Are there any items on our list that you would prefer NOT to see in your soap? (For example something that you are morally, personally or religiously against? You don't need to explain why, but let us know what items you do not want used in your soap since I prepare all recipes in advance.)

Would you like to make a second batch for just an additional \$35? Yes No Thank You
If yes, please list the colors, color type, technique, liquid, oils, scents and add-in here:

Any notes you would like to add?

By signing below you agree that you realize cold process soap making can have some dangerous components (ie working with caustic lye – sodium hydroxide). You are signing that you agree to follow safety protocol outlined at the beginning of your class. You agree that you will not hold Cornerstone Acres Farm or its constituents responsible for any accidents.

(If you find the need to email this form to me instead of mailing it with your deposit, we will have you sign a form the day of the class.)

(Signature)

(Date)

I have gone over and understand the safety rules and procedures outlined at the start of my class. (This is also found below in your registration packet.)

(Signature) _____ (please wait until the day of the class to sign)

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Return above portion with your deposit payment.

Please do not wear open toed shoes. We ask that you wear full length pants or a full length skirt and full length sleeves with no really low cut neck lines. Gloves and goggles will be provided for you. (If you have goggles or gloves you would like to bring instead, feel free to do so, but we must approve them prior to use the day of class.) Adult attendees will be taking home the soap they make in a plastic reusable mold(s); please bring an old bath towel to wrap your soap and mold in and a small box if you happen to have one (approximately 10x10). The class address is listed below. Class will be held from approximately 12:00pm until 5:00pm unless otherwise scheduled. End time may vary depending on how fast the soaps reach trace for us and the number of batches being made, on average classes run 1 hour per active participant. Registration forms and deposits should be received at least 7 days before the scheduled class (unless specifically discussed prior). Feel free to bring snacks and drinks for yourself. We have outlets for you to plug in crockpots or other warming devices, but unfortunately we will not have the facilities to refrigerate or heat/cook your foods here.

You may remit payment of DEPOSIT (\$25) with this registration form. Deposits are non-refundable unless cancellations are made by attendee(s) at least 10 days prior to class. Balance of \$35 is due at the start of the scheduled class. Monies are 100% refundable if we (Cornerstone Acres Farm) have to cancel a class for any reason. (Total class fee = \$60) Deposits ARE transferable to another class date if attended within 6 months of originally scheduled date.

You are welcome to remit full amount of the class (\$60) with this form. \$25 will not be refundable (except as stated above), the other \$35 is fully refundable if you don't make the scheduled class.

Charges for extras and second batches will be paid the day of class.

Children ages 10-16 are welcome to attend as observers only. A \$10 charge per child is due the day of class.

Email info@cornerstoneacresfarm.com to cancel or with any questions you may have. You can also contact us through our Facebook page. Make check or money order payable to:

Cornerstone Acres Farm or Alina Wilson
6022 S. 25 Road
Boon, MI 49618
616-834-4431

*NOTE: Money orders MUST be received at least 7 days prior to class day. Cash only for payments made the day of class.

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Reminders for after your class:

Soaps should be able to be removed from the molds approximately 24 hours from when you made the soap here. If soap appears to be just a little “wet” or “sticky” still, you can wait a little longer (another 12-24 hrs) or place molds in the freezer for an hour or two and then unmold.

Once removed from the molds, be sure to cut your bars while the soap “loaf” still soft. If you have chosen to use one of the toppers (poppy seeds, rose petals, etc) offered in the class, try turning your soap on it’s side before cutting. This will prevent “drag” marks caused by the topper being pushed through the soap with your knife or other cutter. Knives, pastry cutters and cheese cutters all cut fresh soaps very well. A cheese peeler or potato peeler can be used to clean up any rough outer edges. We do recommend that any utensils used on your soaps should be kept separate than those you use for food.

Soaps should be safe to use approximately 48 hours after unmolding, however for best results and a longer lasting bar and for milder results on your skin, soaps should be cured for at least 4-6 weeks.

To cure: Place cut bars standing up and leave air space around all other sides of bars. Store in a dark, dust free area, an open cardboard box within a closet is often a good choice. Lather generally will increase the longer the bar cures (soaps always seem to get better with age).

Keep a record of all the batches you make. Include the ingredients and their amounts, the procedures you followed and date made. Keeping a binder or folder for all these works great and allows you to add notes once you start using your soap. Adding things later like cure time(s) observed, how well scent held, any color changes, how well it lathers and how it feels on your skin can help you tweak future batches.

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Some helpful information:

Links:

www.brambleberry.com (They have a great lye calculator as well as a good link for supplies and tutorials)

<http://soapcalc.net/calc/SoapCalcWP.asp> (A great printable recipe calculator)

<https://www.mountainroseherbs.com/> (A good place for purchasing herbs for colorants)

Amazon of course is a good source for supplies as well. It's where I buy my lye (most of the time)

<https://www.naturesgardencandles.com/candlemaking-soap-supplies/item/00soapsafe/-soap-making-safety.html> (A good place to start with researching soap making safety.)

<https://www.modernsoapmaking.com/make-handmade-soap-safely/> (A good additional and more in-depth safety checklist than what is outlined below)

Oil info:

Oils that contribute to bubbly lather: coconut oil, palm kernel oil, and babassu oil

Oils that support or sustain lather: almond oil, lard, tallow, cocoa butter, palm oil, shea butter, or sunflower oil

Luxury and nourishing oils for skin conditioning: apricot kernel oil, avocado oil, olive oil, rice bran oil, or sunflower oil (luxury oils" at no more than 5% to 10%) argan oil, evening primrose oil, flaxseed oil, hempseed oil, jojoba oil, meadowfoam oil, pumpkin seed oil, or wheatgerm oil

Some tips:

If you are having lather problems, try decreasing the superfat of the total oils, as too many free oils can cut down on lather. You can also try using a lather increasing additive like sodium citrate, sodium lactate, sugar (honey), or rosin. Also, replacing the water with a lather booster that contains sugars, like beer or wine.

Superfat is the amount of "extra" oils that don't react with the lye to turn it into soap. Superfatted oils help to keep a bar conditioning to the skin.

Basic soap recipe info:

60% Hard Oils (Solid at Room Temperature) - 25% to 45% Lathering Hard Oils and 15% to 30% Conditioning Hard Oils

40% Soft Oils (Liquid at Room Temperature) - 20% to 30% Nourishing Soft Oils, 5% to 10% Luxury Soft Oils and 5% to 10% Castor Oil

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Soap making safety gear and procedural checklist:

(Will be gone over in class.)

Always wear appropriate gear and clothing. Safety goggles, chemical resistant gloves, long sleeves, long pants/skirt and shoes. Optional items that can make you even safer: Disposable face mask, full face shield, apron

Always add your lye to your other ingredients (NEVER THE OTHER WAY AROUND). Add lye to your liquid whether it's frozen or not (milk, water, etc). Add your resulting dissolved lye mixture (lye+liquid) to the oils.

Keep children and pets BLOCKED OUT OF THE AREA while you are working. You don't want someone little to be under you when you knock a jar of lye beads off the counter or splatter that soap batter while mixing.

Use ventilation as needed. A stove vent fan, an open window or outside (note, these options do bring up other safety concerns).

If you get lye, lye solution or soap batter on you, wash thoroughly by running under water. Remove any clothing which is contaminated (especially when wet with lye solution or batter). Always be near a water source so this is possible.

Always run your recipe through a soap calculator.

Never sub one oil for another without running the recipe through a soap calculator.

Use stainless steel utensils, NEVER aluminum. Do not use wooden utensils.

Be sure any plastic you use for storing or mixing lye/lye solution is PE-HD #02 or PP #05. Containers used for storing lye solution should have secure lids and be marked as DANGER LYE SOLUTION. Also marking what your solution includes (lye/liquid ratio when masterbatching or lye/liquid measurements).

Never use glass for mixing lye.

Once you have used utensils for soap making, do not use them for kitchen use again.

Prep your molds, have necessary containers and utensils at hand and get all ingredients ready (pre mixing colors, measuring add-ins, etc) prior to mixing your lye solution with your oils.

Any and all measurements should be by weight not volume.

When measuring out your oils you can measure all hard oils into one melting pot (taring the scale in between oils) as it is easy to remove a little if you go over when adding. When you get to your liquid oils, be sure to measure each oil individually (using a separate container and then adding to the melting pot once you have a correct measure) as once you pour one liquid oil into another liquid oil you can't remove JUST the oil you have an overage on.

Weigh your oil mixing pot prior to adding oils, add oils then reweigh for total weight. Do the math to make sure you didn't accidentally leave out any oils. Checking off oils as you add them also helps.

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When weighing oils if you go over by a few grams, that is generally okay. The resulting soap will have a higher "superfat" but still be safe to use. If you are UNDER by a few grams, you need to add more oils. If you are using a higher superfat the resulting soap MIGHT still be safe to use if you remain under by a few grams of oils, but it is better to err on the side of caution to be sure.

When pouring your lye mixture into your oils use a (non-metal) strainer to avoid pouring any undissolved lye chunks into your oils. Be sure to pour slowly to avoid any splatter. When using a clear liquid you can tell when lye is completely dissolved, but when using something like milk it is impossible to see.

Once your lye solution and oils are together, start slowly when mixing. Using a spatula, mix by hand for the first minute or so (or you can use the turned off stick blender as a "spoon" instead). When mixing with the immersion blender, keep the blender below the surface of your batter. You do not want to splash the caustic solution. Use the immersion blender in spurts to avoid burning out the immersion blender, 30 seconds on to 60 seconds off is a good example. Depending on the technique you will be using, you may not want your soap to reach trace too quickly and mixing quickly and using the stick blender on high or using continuously may bring your batter to trace too quickly.

Clean up: Use caution as lye is NOT recommended for use in drains if you have a septic system. You can make a "bad" or accidental batch of lye more easily and safely disposed of by adding enough vegetable oil to the mixture to create a solution that reaches trace. From there you can bag the mixture (make sure no holes in the bag) and once it hardens up dump the whole thing in the trash. NOTE: This is NOT soap and is NOT safe for any use. The small amount of residue (not chunks) found in your mixing container should be safe for rinsing down the drain. Wait until the next day to clean out mixing containers that have soap batter in them. The soap batter should become soap by the next day and can be safely scraped out and disposed of with the remainder being washed out.

Please be aware that the above list is only a VERY BASIC safety list. Please do your own research on all aspects of soap making before attempting further batches on your own. (including, but not limited to: making, clean up, ingredients used, tools/utensils/containers, suppliers of ingredients and tools, soap curing, handmade soap usage, how to properly use immersion blenders, thermometers and kitchen scales)

Keep a record of all your batches, including ingredients and processes.