SRI LANKA STANDARD 37 : 2009
UDC 668.14

SPECIFICATION FOR
SOFT SOAP
(Second Revision)

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Sri Lanka Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR SOFT SOAP
(Second Revision)

SLS 37 : 2009

(Attached AMD 544)

Gr. 4

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Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka Standards are subject to periodical revision in order to accommodate the progress made by industry. Suggestions for improvement will be recorded and brought to the notice of the Committees to which the revisions are entrusted.

This standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

Sri Lanka Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR SOFT SOAP
(Second Revision)

FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Chemical and Polymer Technology and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 2009-06-23.

Soft soap is a type of toilet soap which differs from hard soap by its soft, jelly like texture and thus usually packed in metal, plastic or wooden containers.

This specification was first issued in 1968 and covered two grades of soft soaps. The First Revision was issued in 1979 considering rationalized grades of soft soap and incorporated the amendments issued to the first publication . In this Second Revision, the ISO test methods have been introduced under methods of test and additional marking requirements have been included.

This specification is subject to the restrictions imposed under the Cosmetics, Devices and Drugs Act No.27 of 1980, Consumer Affairs Authority Act No. 09 of 2003 and the Regulations framed there under.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this specification is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated expressing the results of a test or an analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with **SLS 102**. The number of figures to be retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that of the specified value in this specification.

In the preparation of this specification, the assistance obtained from the following publication is gratefully acknowledged:

BS 1913 : 1990 British Standard Specification for Soft Soap

1 SCOPE

This specification prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for soft soap with a potassium or sodium base or a mixture of these bases for toilet purposes.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 456 Surface active agents – Analysis of soaps – Determination of free caustic alkali
ISO 673 Soaps – Determination of content of ethanol – insoluble matter

ISO 684	Analysis of soaps – Determination of total free alkali
ISO 685	Analysis of soaps – Determination of total alkali content and total fatty matter content
SLS 102	Rules for rounding off numerical values
SLS 428	Random sampling methods
SLS 457	Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts Part 1 : Dyes, colours and pigments recognized as safe Part 2 : Raw materials and adjuncts other than dyes, colours and pigments not recognized as safe
SLS 1316	Code of good manufacturing practices for cosmetics industry

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 General requirements

3.1.1 Soft soap shall be jelly like in texture. It shall be free from any objectionable odour and shall not develop such odours during storage within the declared shelf life. It shall have good lathering and cleansing properties.

3.1.2 Soft soap shall be manufactured by a process adhering to Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) complying with **SLS 1316.**

3.1.3 Soft soap shall meet performance and stability specifications given by the manufacturer based on in-vitro studies for the complete duration of the declared shelf life. The date of expiry / best before / shelf life of the finished product shall be determined on the results of stability.

3.2 Raw materials

3.2.1 The dyes, colourants and pigments used, if any, shall comply with the provisions of **SLS 457 Part 1**.

3.2.2 The raw materials and adjuncts other than dyes, clourants and pigments shall comply with the provisions of **SLS 457 Part 2**.

3.3 Other requirements

3.3.1 Soft soap shall also comply with the requirements given in Table **1**, when tested according to the relevant methods given in Column (**4)** of the table and the results recalculated according to Clause **7** for requirements **(**ii**)** to **(**iv**)** of the Table.

TABLE 1 - Requirements for soft soap

Sl. No. (1)	Characteristic (2)	Requirement (3)	Method of Test (4)
i)	Total fatty matter, per cent by mass, min.	38.0	ISO 685
ii)	Matter insoluble in ethanol, per cent by mass, max.	4.0	ISO 673
iii)	Total free alkali, calculated as KOH, per cent by mass, max.	1.2	ISO 684
iv)	Free caustic alkali, calculated as KOH, per cent by mass, max.	0.1	ISO 456

3.3.2 Mass of soap

Net mass of soft soap indicated on the wrapper shall be complied with the recalculated mass of soap as given in **7.2**.

4 PACKAGING AND MARKING

4.1 Soft soap shall be packed in suitable containers as agreed to between the purchaser and supplier. Each container shall be marked legibly and indelibly with the following;

a) Name of the product as "Soft Soap" ;
b) Name and address of the manufacturer including country of origin (**NOTE**: *Name and address of the manufacturer and the distributor should be marked on imported products*) ;
c) Registered trade mark / brand name, if any ;
d) Net mass in grams at declared TFM ;
e) Batch or code or lot identification number ; and
f) Date of manufacture and Best before / shelf life (**NOTE :** *Date of manufacture may be used as the batch no. /lot identification no. / code no. if one batch is manufactured during the day.).*

4.2 Where more than one containers are packed into large containers, each large container shall be marked legibly and indelibly with the following :

a) Name of the product as "Soft Soap" ;
b) Name and address of the manufacturer including country of origin (**NOTE:** *Name and address of the manufacturer and the distributors need to be marked on imported products);*
c) Registered trade mark, if any ;

d) Number of soap containers in each large container ; and
e) Batch or code or lot identification number (**NOTE :** *Date of manufacture may be used as the batch no. /lot identification no. / code no. if one batch is manufactured during the day.).*

5 SAMPLING

Representative samples of soap for carrying out tests shall be drawn as specified in Appendix **A**.

6 METHODS OF TEST

6.1 Tests shall be carried out as prescribed in Column (**4)** of Table **1**.

6.2 During the analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

7 CALCULATION OF RESULTS

7.1 Soft soaps are liable to lose moisture on storage. The results for different characteristics obtained by the specified methods of analysis shall therefore be recalculated in relation to the specified minimum total fatty matter by means of equation.

$$\text{Recalculated result} = \text{Actual result} \times \frac{\text{Minimum specified total fatty matter}}{\text{Actual total fatty matter}} \text{ (see Note)}$$

NOTE : *Minimum specified total fatty matter* = 38.0 *as given in* i*), Column (*3***)** *of Table* 1.

7.1.1 In each of the characteristics (ii) to (iv) of Table **1**, the requirement of the characteristic will be met if the recalculated result obtained as above is within the specified limits.

7.2 The mass of soap shall be recalculated from the equation :

$$\text{Recalculated mass of soap before drain} = \text{Actual mass of soap} \times \frac{\text{Actual TFM}}{\text{Declard TFM}}$$

APPENDIX A
COMPLIANCE OF A LOT

The sampling scheme given in this Appendix shall apply where compliance of a lot to the requirements of this standard has to be assessed based on statistical sampling and inspection.

Where compliance with this standard, appropriate schemes of sampling and inspection shall be adopted based on manufacturer's control systems coupled with types, tests and testing procedures.

A.1 LOT

All containers of soft soaps of the same type and mass manufactured by the same organization under relatively similar conditions of manufacture shall be grouped together to form a lot.

A.2 SCALE OF SAMPLING

A.2.1 Samples shall be tested from each lot separately for ascertaining the conformity of the soft soap to the requirements of this specification.

A.2.2 The number of containers to be selected from the lot shall depend on the size of the lot and shall be in accordance with Columns (**1)** and (**2)** of Table **2.**

TABLE 2 - Scale of sampling

No. of container in the lot (1)	No. of container to be selected (2)
Up to 25	2
26 to 50	3
51 to 100	5
101 and above	8

A.2.3 The required number of containers shall be chosen at random. A random number tables specified in **SLS 428** shall be used in order to ensure randomness of selection.

A.3 NUMBER OF TESTS

A.3.1 Each container selected as in **A.2.3** shall be inspected for marking requirements. (See **4.1** and **4.2**).

A.3.2 The mass of the contents of each container selected as in **A.2.2** shall be determined and recalculated as given in **7.2** (see **3.3.2**).

A.3.3 The contents of each container selected to form the sample shall be well stirred. Approximately 30 gram shall be obtained from each container and mixed together to form a composite sample.

A.3.4 Tests for the requirements given in **3.3.1** shall be carried out on this composite sample.

A.4 CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

A lot shall be considered to be in conformity to the requirements of this specification if the following conditions are satisfied :

A.4.1 Each container inspected as in **A.3.1** satisfies the marking requirements (**4.1** and **4.2**).

A.4.2 The recalculated mass of the contents of each container determined as in **7.2** is greater than or equal to the value indicated on the container.

A.4.3 The composite sample tested as in **A.3.4** satisfies the relevant requirements.

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AMD 544

AMENDMENT NO: 01 TO SLS 37:2009

SRI LANKA STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR SOFT SOAP
(*Second Revision*)

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

AMD 544

Amendment No: 01 approved on 2021-04-30 to SLS 37:2009

SRI LANKA STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR SOFT SOAP
(*Second Revision*)

FOREWORD

Delete the text given in fourth paragraph and substitute the following:

"This Specification is subject to the restrictions imposed under the applicable State Legislative requirements. "

2 REFERENCES

Delete the "SLS 457" and "SLS 1316" in the reference list and substitute the followings:

"SLS 457	Cosmetics- Classification of raw materials Part 1: Substances permitted subject to restrictions and permitted colourants, preservatives and UV filters Part 2: Prohibited substances
SLS ISO 22716	Guidelines on good manufacturing practices for cosmetics"
SLS 1587	Cosmetics - Packaging and labelling"

3.1 General requirements

Delete the "**SLS 1316**" and substitute the "**SLS ISO 22716**" at the end of the text given in Clause **3.1.2**"

Insert the following new Clause:

3.1.4 "It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer to provide evidence for assessment of safety on human health in the final product formulation before releasing the product for sale. Results of safety assessments/such studies shall be produced, whenever required."

3.2 Raw materials

Delete the Clauses **3.2.1** and **3.2.2** and substitute with the following:

3.2.1 "The raw materials used shall comply with the provisions of Part **1** and Part **2** of **SLS 457**."

4 PACKAGING AND MARKING

Insert the following new Clause:

"**4.3** The marking and labelling shall also be in accordance with **SLS 1587**."

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.

Printed at the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.

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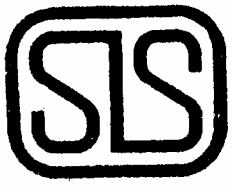
Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri *Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.*



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