PROTECT SUNSCREEN FAQ

HOW DOES SUNSCREEN WORK?
Sunscreen protects the skin from ultraviolet rays, which are invisible forms of radiation emitted from the sun. UV rays can damage skin cell DNA and increase the risk of skin cancer, as well as increase the signs of aging (wrinkles and discoloration). There are two types of sunscreen active ingredients: mineral (or physical), which work by reflecting and scattering UV light rays; and chemical, which work by absorbing the rays rather than blocking or scattering them.

WHAT MAKES THE PROTECT SUNSCREENS DIFFERENT AND BETTER THAN OTHER PRODUCTS ON THE MARKET?
- They use mineral sun blockers instead of chemical sun blockers (see questions below)
- They are easy to apply and do not leave the skin white
- They are lightweight and not greasy
- The All Over Sunscreen is water-resistant to 40 minutes

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE PROTECT ALL OVER (LOTION) AND PROTECT STICK SUNSCREENS?
- Equally safe for adults and children
- For use on body and face
- Sun protection factor of 30
- Broad spectrum coverage
- Water resistant for 40 minutes (lotion); 80 minutes (stick)
- Active is non-nano zinc oxide – a mineral blocker which provides ample UVA and UVB protection and does not pose the risks of chemical blockers
- Lightweight, moisturizing formula that rubs in easily, does not leave skin white, and is water-resistant

WHAT MAKES THE PROTECT SUNSCREENS SAFE?
Protect All Over Sunscreen and Protect Stick Sunscreen are both broad spectrum sunscreens that contain no chemical sunscreen agents or nanoparticles. Every ingredient is disclosed on the labels, and there are no hidden preservatives or fragrances. We believe that these are among the safest, most effective sunscreens on the market.

WHAT ACTIVE INGREDIENTS DO THE PROTECT SUNSCREENS USE?
The active ingredient in all our Protect Sunscreens and lip balm is zinc oxide.

WHY DOES BEAUTYCOUNTER USE MINERAL INSTEAD OF CHEMICAL SUNSCREEN ACTIVES?
Most sunscreens on the market contain chemical sun blockers. The most common chemical sun blocker is oxybenzone; according to EWG, it is used in approximately 70% of the 750 non-mineral sunscreens investigated for 2016 Annual Sunscreen Guide [http://www.ewg.org/sunscreen/report/executive-summary/]. Laboratory studies of several sunscreen chemicals, including oxybenzone, indicate that they may mimic hormones and disrupt the hormone system; they may also trigger allergic skin reactions. We believe that chemicals that can alter the normal function of our hormonal systems should be avoided.

WHAT IS BROAD SPECTRUM?
Broad spectrum means that the sunscreen protects against both UVA and UVB rays. UVA rays can prematurely age your skin, causing wrinkling and age spots. UVB rays can burn your skin. Too much exposure to UVA or UVB rays can cause skin cancer. The best sunscreen offers protection from all UV light. New FDA rules ensure that only sunscreens that pass a test can be labeled “broad spectrum.”

WHAT ARE NANOPARTICLES?
Nanoparticles are also common in mineral sunscreens. They are extremely small molecules – one billionth of a meter. (For perspective, a human hair is 50,000-100,000 nanometers wide): Although zinc oxide nanoparticles do not easily penetrate the skin, they may cause lung damage if inhaled in spray sunscreens.

For more information on sunscreen, please check out our trusted nonprofit EWG’s Sunscreen Report. [http://www.ewg.org/sunscreen/]

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ARE THESE SUNSCREENS WATERPROOF?
No sunscreens are “waterproof” or “sweatproof,” and manufacturers are no longer allowed to claim that they are.

The Protect All Over sunscreen is water-resistant up to 40 minutes. This means that you can wear it while swimming or sweating. You should reapply immediately after 40 minutes and after towel drying.

Our Protect Sunscreen Stick also provides broad spectrum UV protection and is water-resistant for up to 80 minutes before reapplication.

HOW MUCH DO I USE, AND HOW OFTEN DO I NEED TO REAPPLY?
Apply the equivalent of a shot glass (two tablespoons) of sunscreen to the exposed areas of the face and body – a nickel-sized dollop to the face alone. All sunscreens should be reapplied at least every two hours. If children are playing outdoors, the FDA recommends reapplying every 30-40 minutes. If you are swimming or sweating, we recommend using Protect All Over, as it is water resistant; and you should reapply after 40 minutes of swimming or sweating, or immediately after towel drying.

ARE THESE SUNSCREENS SAFE FOR KIDS AND BABIES?
Yes – like all of our products, these sunscreens are safe for adults and children. Still, you should consult your pediatrician beforehand – especially if the child is younger than six months. We recommend that babies younger than six months stay out of the sun completely, or be protected by clothing or shade. If you do need to apply sunscreen to your baby, first test on a small patch of the baby’s skin. If any irritation appears, discontinue use.

IS PROTECT ALL I NEED TO BE SAFE IN THE SUN?
No. While proper use of Protect is extremely important step in protecting your skin from UVA and UVB rays, we recommend that you limit your exposure to the sun during peak hours (11–4) and use hats, shirts and sunglasses to provide skin coverage.