



Aloe Sunscreen

Everything seems better when the sun shines, but this 'silver lining' brings its own cloud! With today's knowledge of the dangers of over-exposure to the sun, we seek only the highest quality sun protection products available.

Aloe Sunscreen provides just that! Combining modern science with natural ingredients, this effective sunscreen helps to soothe, lubricate, moisturize and protect the skin against sun damage. With an SPF of 30, Aloe Sunscreen blocks both UVA and UVB rays, while this silky, smooth lotion made with pure stabilized Aloe Vera Gel, rich moisturizers and humectants, maintains the skin's natural moisture balance.

Active Ingredients

Avobenzone 3.0%, Ensulizole 3.0%, Homosalate 10.0%, Octisalate 5.0%, Octocrylene 2.79%

Inactive Ingredients

aloe barbadensis leaf juice (stabilized aloe vera gel), butyloctyl salicylate, caprylic/capric triglyceride, cetearyl olivate, ceteth-20, cetyl alcohol, cetyl dimethicone, cetyl PEG/PPG-10/1 dimethicone, fragrance (parfum), glycerin, glyceryl stearate, hexyl laurate, methylisothiazolinone, PEG-75 stearate, phenoxyethanol, polyglyceryl-4

isostearate, sodium chloride, sorbitan olivate, steareth-20, tocopheryl acetate, triethanolamine, water (aqua), xanthan gum

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4 Fl. Oz. (118ml)

DIRECTIONS

Apply liberally to all exposed areas 15 minutes before sun exposure. Reapply after 80 minutes of swimming or sweating, immediately after towel drying, at least every 2 hours.

- Sun Protection Measures. Spending time in the sun increases your risk of skin cancer and early skin aging. To decrease this risk, regularly use a sunscreen with a broad spectrum SPF of 15 or higher and other sun protection measures including:
 - limit time in the sun, especially from 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
 - wear long-sleeve shirts, pants, hats and sunglasses
 - children under 6 months: Ask a doctor



- High SPF for more sun protection
- Water resistant formula which retains its SPF up to 80 minutes after water activity
- Moisturizes skin to prolong your tan
- Safe and gentle enough for children



PRODUCT #199

Some Helpful Information About the Sun and Tanning

- Take sensible precautions to avoid sunburn, particularly in children.
- Limit unprotected exposure to solar radiation, especially during the hottest midday hours between 10am and 2pm.
- Seek shade wherever possible, but remember sunburn can occur even while in partial shade.
- Sunburn can also occur while in the water, and can be equally damaging from the high level of reflected UV radiation off snow or sand.
- Covering your head with a wide-brimmed hat or cap, reduces exposure to the face, head and neck.
- Cover exposed skin with protective clothing, such as long-sleeved shirts.
- Sunglasses should be designed to exclude both direct and peripheral exposure of the eye.
- Apply sunscreen with high SPFs (minimum 15), to uncovered skin. Apply generously, and reapply frequently.
- Certain prescribed drugs, medicines and cosmetics may make you more sensitive to sunlight.

FACTS ABOUT SUN PROTECTION

- Sunlight is essential to all life on earth, and most of its effects are beneficial. However, a component of sunlight that is invisible to our eyes is ultraviolet, or UV light. As we travel to hotter climates on vacations, and suntan as often as possible, incidences of skin cancer rise dramatically. Research shows that nearly all skin cancers are caused by the sun, and fall into two main types: Non-melanomas, although rarely fatal, account for about 5% of registered malignancies, and predominantly affect the elderly. Malignant melanomas, on the other hand, occur in a much younger age group, and account for just under 10% of cancers in the

20-39 age group. This rate has doubled over the last fifteen years and is now the cause of 1 in 25 cancer deaths in this age group. Taking more care of our skin in the sun could help to drastically reduce this statistic.

- Sunlight contains two types of UV radiation, known simply as UVA and UVB. Both types cause changes to the skin, but there are important differences. Remember: A is for Aging, B for Burning. UVA penetrates deeply, leading to drying, wrinkling, sagging (from reduced elasticity) and blemishes (such as 'liver spots'). UVB, produces surface damage ranging from a slight redness to severe blistering.
- The Sun Protection Factor (SPF) of a cream or lotion, indicates the level of protection offered against the effects of prolonged exposure to sunlight. It is the ratio of the UV exposure needed to produce minimal erythema (redness) on a skin site protected by the sun cream, compared to the UV exposure needed to produce comparable erythema on unprotected skin. The greater the SPF number, the longer the skin can be exposed to direct sunlight without damage. Nevertheless, even when using a good sunscreen, common sense is vital!