



WHY MINERAL?

- Mineral sunscreens act by reflecting the sun's rays and creating a physical barrier between the skin and the environment, while chemical sunscreens absorb light into the skin but convert it into heat through a chemical reaction.
- Because mineral sunscreens sit on top of the skin, they are generally much better for those with sensitive skin.
- Zinc Oxide is an ancient, trusted ingredient for many skin uses, and you may recognize even in baby products.
- Mineral sunscreens are generally considered the most reef-friendly SPF choice.†
- Zinc Oxide is also known to offer protection from blue light, another source of premature aging.
- Mineral sunscreens also begin protecting immediately, while chemical sunscreens take time to take effect.

Remember, sunscreen provides an effective defense against sun damage and skin cancer!

* Over-the-counter drug product

† https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/sessions/session2022/bills/SB2910_.HTM

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Each morning after moisturizing your skin, apply Mineral Facial Sunscreen Broad Spectrum SPF 30* evenly to face, neck, chest, and backs of hands -- anywhere your skin is likely to receive sun exposure. Amount needed may vary, but a nickel-sized amount is a good starting point and you can use as much as you need to ensure adequate coverage. The formula is designed to absorb quickly and dry to a natural finish that can easily be layered under foundation and other makeup, or be applied to bare skin.

If you expect to spend time outdoors, it is recommended that you reapply every two hours (more frequently if swimming or sweating).

BROAD SPECTRUM SPF 30

"Broad Spectrum" means that it protects against both UVA (aging) and UVB (burning) rays.
SPF stands for "Sun Protection Factor" and indicates the strength of the formula. "SPF **30**" means that 1/**30**th of the UV radiation will get past the barrier and into the skin, meaning that 96.7% will not.

in this order:

- Cleanse
- Exfoliate
- Mask
- Boosters
- Serums
- Moisturizer
- Eye Cream
- SPF





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