



Sun Protection

- You do not have to have sunburn to have an increased risk of skin damage and skin cancer!
- There is no such thing as a good tan!
- Sunscreens, more than anything else, will help prevent premature aging and wrinkling of the skin.

What You Don't Know Can Hurt You

For years, consumers have had to trust the major manufacturers to provide the best protection against radiation from overexposure to the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. Now, more facts about what protection should really be and who best provides that protection has come to light and *the results will surprise you!*

Most people who use sunscreens agree that sunburn is bad for you. Unfortunately, few people actually realize that you do not have to be burned by the sun to have an increased risk of damage to the skin and the *skin cancer* that may result. A common misconception is that the higher the SPF values in a sunscreen, the better the protection. *This is not entirely true since "SPF" only relates to UVB protection.*

Nearly all sunscreens on the market today offer a great deal of protection but in a very limited range within the UVB range and almost none in the UVA range. While it is true that UVB exposure can lead to accelerated aging of the skin and an increased risk of skin cancer, scientists and researchers have recently discovered that *UVA also causes an increased risk of skin cancer.* This may have a significant bearing with the recent epidemic growth rate of Malignant Melanoma, the most deadly form of skin cancer. Therefore, when using a sunscreen, it is important to use *Pro-Tect@ion* that *absorbs the most radiation across the widest range of frequencies.*

Sun Damage

Ultra Violet Radiation (UV)

- UV radiation is frequencies or wavelengths of non-visible light.
- Radiation is a catalyst that causes oxidation or free radical damage and mutations in the skin. This process is very similar to the discoloration that occurs when you slice an apple.

The simplest way to remember the damage that each wavelength causes is as follows:

- **UVA** creates long-term damage that accelerates the skin's **Aging** process. It penetrates deep into your dermis and destroys natural collagen. It also causes DNA damage and induces immunosuppression. Recent dermatological studies indicate that skin cancers are being passed down from generation to generation. It causes tanning, dryness, wrinkles, leathery skin and discoloration. Daily, from dawn to dusk, each and every day of the year, you are at great risk to UVA radiation at 100% potency.
- **UVB** creates the **Burn** or topical discoloration of the skin's epidermis. Any pink or redness means that your skin is getting radiation. It also causes DNA damage. That "great tan" is nothing more than damaged skin caused by radiation. UVB radiation is most prevalent from 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
- **UVC** is deadly to plant and animal life. A healthy ozone layer filters out this wavelength. It is also created by artificial light settings, including tanning beds.

We are constantly being bombarded by the effects of UV radiation. You accumulate UV exposure. This starts at childhood. Your skin does not forget what you may have done to it 20, 30, 40 or more years ago.

Your body fights this free radical damage. Once the oxidation process outpaces your skin's ability to fight it, discoloration, age spots, liver spots, wrinkles and skin cancers prevail. All of these are due to UV exposure!

This process destroys your natural Vitamin C that just so happens to be the major building block of your natural collagen. We are one of the only animals in the world that cannot reproduce our own Vitamin C. Unfortunately, we cannot ingest enough Vitamin C to systemically help our skin's needs.



Skin Cancers

→ The usage of sunscreens does not guarantee protection from skin cancer but they sure can help the constant ravages of aging and further skin damage.

Fair-skinned people in sunny climates are the most susceptible to this damage. Everyone, no matter what his or her race or color, is susceptible to skin cancer today. No race is void from the potential damage and life-threatening demise that skin cancer, especially Malignant Melanoma, can produce.

Skin cancers can appear at any time. They may initially appear as normal moles. They can be dormant in the dermis for decades. They can occur in areas that *never* see the effect of UV radiation. The key is continuous protection.

Premature Aging of the Skin

→ 90% of all wrinkles, age spots, and discoloration are due to sun and tanning bed exposure.

As science and medicine continue to find better products and treatments, we still cannot keep pace with the damage that is occurring. Not only are we seeing more damage in younger skin, we are seeing it at alarming and epidemic proportions.

Sun Protection Factor (SPF)

Protection from skin damage can take many forms, one of which includes chemicals or minerals that absorb UV radiation. Numerous ingredients cover specific frequencies of radiation but no single ingredient covers an entire range. We also recommend the use of a protective lip balm. Your lips, tip of the nose, ears and feet are the areas most prone to skin cancers.

Sunscreens have SPF numbers to indicate their **Sun Protection Factor**. *This only relates to UVB radiation and has nothing to do with UVA protection.* The bad news is that you are not getting the protection that *you* think you are getting.

Needs in a Sunscreen

- Protection is not as simple as one might think. SPF does not guarantee that a specific sunscreen is the best protection for the prevention of skin damage from UV radiation. Many sunscreen products lack quality and offer marginal efficacy. Some products lure you into thinking that not only will you get protection from the sun but that you will also have perfect skin. The most important function of a sunscreen is to protect you from UV radiation and the skin cancer that all too often can follow from over-exposure. Therefore, you need to be aware of the quality and the overall efficacy that various products have to offer. When choosing a sunscreen, make sure that at least three active chemical ingredients are listed on the label with a combined strength of at least SPF15. Look for UVA & UVB broad-spectrum protection.
- Water-resistant means that even if you go into the water the sunscreen will remain on the skin up to 40 minutes. We highly recommend reapplication of this type of product each and every time you get out of the water.
- Waterproof is better than water-resistant. It is, however, a word that the industry tends to abuse. The criteria for "waterproof" represent a product that will last at least 80 minutes while you are in the water. Any oil that does not mix with water is considered waterproof. When you go swimming, you may notice a rainbow film that floats on the water. This film may be a "waterproof" sunscreen but how can a waterproof sunscreen that floats off into the water protect you against radiation? It cannot. A sunscreen must remain on the skin if it is to protect the user. Most sunscreens today simply do not stay on the body. No matter what sunscreen you use, we highly recommend re-application for safety's sake. You should also look for products that are *rub-proof*. Most firms do not perform this "towel" verification test.
- Comfort should be a major concern and desire for everyone. A sunscreen should be mild on the skin, especially around the eyes and lips. It should be so comfortable in hot and cold weather that you do not realize that you are wearing it.
- A sunscreen should be grease-less. Some sunscreens do not dry quickly and become sticky to the touch. If it is greasy to the point of sealing the skin, it can clog the pores and even increase the skin's temperature. This affects the natural cooling process of the skin. When choosing a sunscreen, find one that will allow your skin to breathe and will not drip off when you perspire.

- Your sunscreen should dry quickly and work well under makeup. Never think that makeup that contains sunscreen is totally sufficient. Even though there is an SPF rating associated with some makeup, makeup is makeup and sunscreen is sunscreen. A makeup with the addition of a sunscreen does not give you the daily broad-spectrum protection that you need.
- Your sunscreen should be fragrance-free. Fragrances can sensitize the skin and take away from a product's efficacy.
- Chemical-free is not truly chemical-free. All sunscreens utilize chemicals. Chemical-free uses organic ingredients like titanium dioxide and zinc oxide. These natural ingredients are "physical sunscreens". However, please note that chemical-free sunscreen contain 85-95% chemicals! These are not "total blocks" as companies would lead you to believe. You would need to use 100% *pure* zinc oxide or titanium dioxide to get 100% protection as seen in the heavy protective pastes typically worn by lifeguards. The latest generation of sunscreens that contain micronized forms of zinc oxide and titanium dioxide might offer good protection but they are not total blocks.
- Skin Soothing and Healing Agents are an added bonus. Look for ingredients like Aloe Vera Concentrate and Vitamin E (USP). Aloe Vera has been medically proven to heal the skin and pharmaceutical grade Vitamin E is an antioxidant that enhances a sunscreen's ability to absorb radiation.
- Non-Comedogenic contains no chemicals that might cause the formation of plugs in the pores of the skin.

What You Should Use

One might think that the higher the SPF value, the better the protection. Again, this is not totally true. The difference between SPF15 and SPF100 is only 6% added protection. You need to read between the lines.

The quality and protection offered in sunscreens varies greatly. The most important factor regarding quality is the active ingredients. The qualities of each ingredient, the number of active ingredients used, the proper mix of active ingredients, and the amount of each active ingredient all have bearings on how good a product will be. Use the following guidelines:

| SPF | UVB Protection | The FDA considers all sunscreens SPF 15 and above to be in the same category, ULTRA PROTECTION |
|-----|----------------|---|
| 2 | 50% | |
| 4 | 75% | |
| 8 | 87% | |
| 15 | 95% | |
| 20 | 96% | |
| 30 | 96% | |
| 100 | 99% | |

- For most conditions, a high quality SPF15 is a good choice.
- For outdoor work or if you are constantly in the sun, SPF20 is more appropriate.
- For extreme conditions, consider SPF35.

You also need to know that when in the snow, sand, mountain climbing, or being out on the water, UV radiation reflects back to you. Your exposure can be twice as much as you think it may be. The following may give you additional insight to help you find a suitable sunscreen:

Sensitive skin—This condition is most common on the face, due to a richer nerve and blood supply and thinner skin. If you are allergic to the chemicals that penetrate the skin to absorb UV rays, you should consider a screen like titanium dioxide that sits on top of the skin and reflects the sun's radiation.

Athletic activities--You should use waterproof, rub-proof, and "sport" sunscreens. These maintain their coverage for at least 80 minutes in the water. Look for a gel since it is faster drying.

Acne-prone skin—If you are prone to breakouts, try a gel. These minimize the threat of a breakout by drying quickly.

Constant dry skin after sun exposure—The sun disrupts production of moisturizing proteins in the skin. Even normal-to-oily skin can feel parched after getting some sun. A sunscreen with moisturizers will reduce peeling by keeping the skin's natural shedding process under control. Look for "moisturizing" on the label or ingredients that heal and protect!

When you need extra protection—If you have a personal or family history of skin cancer, lots of moles, skin that typically burns, or take photosensitizing prescription medications, use at least SPF20 in a UVA & UVB broad-spectrum sunscreen.

Product Mix

No single sunscreen can possibly work for everyone so we have created a complete range of products based on need, activity and skin type.

- A-Cute Derm sunscreens will help to prevent premature aging and wrinkling of the skin. These are excellent products that may help prevent skin cancer due to overexposure from UV radiation.
- All of our sunscreens offer UVA & UVB Broad-spectrum protection.
- Pro-Tect® SPF15 Lotion
- Pro-Tect® SPF20 Lotion
- Pro-Tect® SPF35 Extreme Lotion
- Pro-Tect® SPF20 Lip Balm

NEW TESTS PROVE NOTHING BEATS PRO-TECT® SUNSCREENS!

Recently, Pro-Tect® SPF20 Sunscreen was tested in an independent lab. The results were astounding! When compared to three popular, high quality and market-leading sunscreens, Pro-Tect® SPF20 showed added absorption, especially in the UVA spectrum. More importantly, these were at *significantly higher levels of absorption and covered the entire spectrum.*

Practicing Safe Sun

There is a *real irony* about practicing safe sun. The majority of people simply do not wear a sunscreen. For years, the rest of us have been lead to believe that if we simply slap on a sunscreen we will not burn and we will have protection from further damage. Unfortunately, this is not always the case.

To truly understand this dilemma we need to realize that we are utilizing more and more sunscreen today yet we are seeing an even faster growth rate of Malignant Melanoma. Many clinicians and researchers firmly believe that the use of improper sunscreens and the belief that they are “all-protecting” may truly be a key for today’s increase in skin cancer. The real problem is a lack of better products, proper education and a gross lack of responsibility from individuals who believe that they are immune to this problem.

Practicing safe sun requires much more than just applying sunscreen. It requires common sense. As good as some sunscreens are getting, they alone are not the answer. Activities such as fishing or going to the beach for a day are not a problem as long as you have **total quality protection. This means investing in good hats, visors, sunglasses, protective clothing, and a high quality sunscreen.**

Another problem is that we take casual UV absorption for granted. The vast majority of people claim that they are not out in the sun. Yet, driving in a car, sitting in an office near a window... common everyday occurrences... have a cumulative effect and lead to accelerated photo-aging of the skin. You still need protection! It only takes 10 minutes of UV exposure to start the damaging effects! Get in the right frame of mind and start total quality protection.

Be a picture of good health...It starts with your skin!®

- Wear protection every day, all year round, for UVA exposure.
- Avoid sun exposure from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. when UVB levels are at their highest.
- Apply a UVA & UVB broad-spectrum sunscreen at least 20 - 30 minutes before going into the sun. Active ingredients need this time to set up or “activate.”
- Be sure to apply your sunscreen according to the directions to ensure proper protection.
- If possible, do not apply anything to your skin after you have applied a sunscreen. Many components in moisturizers and makeup can affect the efficacy of the sunscreen and their protection values.
- Do not wear perfumes or colognes when exposed to the sun. These products can sensitize your skin to ultraviolet light and increase the damage caused by exposure to the sun.
- Some prescription medications can sensitize you to the sun. Consult your physician.
- Wear sunscreen in all weather conditions. Sun bounces off sand, water and snow and can cause more damage.



Myths About Sunscreens & Tanning

- *You need an SPF30 or higher for good protection.* SPF relates to UVB frequencies. It has nothing to do with the UVA radiation that may cause deeper and more long-term damage. The key is finding a great UVA & UVB broad-spectrum sunscreen.
- *Tanning makes my skin look great.* You may think that you look great but there is nothing good about a tan. Your skin absorbs UVA, UVB, and UVC radiation. Tanning simply increases your risk of accelerated skin aging and damage, particularly skin cancer.
- *Sunscreens or sunblocks will keep me from getting skin cancers.* Sorry, but no! Damage from sun exposure is cumulative and can cause skin cancers even with and after the use of sunscreens. Sunscreens, more than anything else, will help prevent premature aging and wrinkling of the skin. There is never a bad time to start wearing a good sunscreen.
- *You cannot burn on cloudy days.* Absolutely wrong! You may be exposing yourself to fewer UVB rays but UVA rays penetrate clouds and through glass. You can get severely burned on a cloudy day. Sixty-five (65%) percent of the sun's damaging rays penetrates glass.
- *Tanning booths are safe.* Sorry! They are dangerous and may be life threatening. You are exposing yourself to severe damage. Many tanning beds may emit low doses of UVB radiation but they still emit a vast amount of UVA radiation even in an abbreviated period of time. You are cooking from the "inside out". This is more than enough to cause the appearance of "aging" and skin cancer to form much more rapidly. Twenty minutes in a tanning bed is worse than a week at the beach. Recent clinical studies indicate that tanning beds do cause skin cancer and have shown a higher incidence of Malignant Melanoma by users.
- *Tanning products are safe.* The book is still out on all of them. It is our belief that tanning lotions, oils and accelerators may be much more hazardous than you realize. All of these products encourage more sun or tanning bed worship. This should be enough reason to question their use.
- Many tanning accelerators contain Dihydroxyacetone, a derivative of acetone with known toxicity. The concept is to get the chemicals into the dermis to stimulate production of melanin. Dihydroxyacetone can also get into the bloodstream. Over the long term, there cannot be anything good about a chemical with known toxicity running through the bloodstream.
- Tanning lotions and oils clarify the skin. This allows deeper penetration of the chemicals. This, too, can create damage that will not show up for years.

How to Read a Label

Broad-spectrum—This indicates that some protection exists for UVA and UVB rays. Look for the "Active Ingredients." UVB absorbers include Padimate O, P-Aminobenzoic Acid (PABA), Cinnamates and Salicylates. UVA absorbers include Avobenzone (Parsol 1789) and Meradimate while Benzophenones such as Oxybenzone cover a portion of both wavelengths. Each of these will give you some protection against the damaging effects of UV radiation.

SPF (Sun Protection Factor)--indicates the effectiveness in protecting against burning caused by UVB rays. This number signifies that if you typically begin to burn in 15 or 20 minutes without protection, it will take "15" or "20" times that to burn with the respective sunscreen.

UVB Protection—The active ingredients provide some coverage within the UVB frequencies (290 to 320 nanometers).

UVA Protection—The active ingredients provide some coverage within the UVA frequencies (320 to 400 nanometers).

Non-comedogenic—Ingredients do not irritate or cause acne for *most* people.

Moisturizing—Contains nutrients and humectants that help the skin absorb moisture from the air.

Active Ingredients—Ingredients that provide protection from UV radiation. FDA law requires that these be on the label.

UV Index

The National Weather Service provides a daily reading of the UV level as part of local forecasts.

The UV Index uses a scale of 0-15. The higher the number, the more UV radiation that you expose yourself to and the faster you will burn. The risk levels are as follows:

- "Minimal" indicates the least amount of danger from the sun's UV radiation. This means the average person can stay in the noon sun unprotected for up to one hour without burning (index levels 0 - 2).
- "Low" indicates some risk for harm from the sun. At this level, the average person will burn in 45 minutes if unprotected (index levels 3-4).
- "Moderate" indicates some measurable risk of skin damage due to the sun. Unprotected exposure can result in a burn in only 30 minutes (index levels 5-6).
- "High" indicates a high-level risk and harm from unprotected exposure to the sun. At this level, the average person will burn in less than 15 minutes (index levels of 7-9).
- "Very High" indicates maximum risk of harm from unprotected sun exposure. At this level, the average person will burn in 10 minutes or less (index levels of 10+).

OUR GUARANTEE

As good as we would like to think we are; the bottom line to your success is results. Whether you have flawless skin or problem skin, you will find that our products work for virtually everyone. Once you try these products, you will see and feel the difference.

We stand behind these products with your utmost satisfaction in mind. We promise that you will not find a higher quality program, as simple a regimen, nor as good a value as with A-Cute Derm products.

All of our products carry an unconditional 30-day guarantee. We cannot guarantee results 100% of the time, but we would sure love the opportunity to try.

**Pro-Tect® SPF15 Lotion (OTC)****Indications**

- To prevent premature aging and wrinkling of the skin as well as skin cancers from overexposure to the sun.
- Provides 15 times your natural protection against sunburn

Key Features

- Broad-spectrum protects against UVA and UVB rays.
- Contains PABA (P-Aminobenzoic Acid), which is an excellent UVB active ingredient. Parabens-free.
- Fortified with Aloe Vera to heal and protect the skin. Fortified with Vitamin E (Alpha Tocopherol Acetate) a powerful and medically proven antioxidant to nourish and protect the skin.
- Grease-less, leaving you comfortable in all types of weather.
- Fragrance-free. Contains no perfumes, which ensure its mildness to the skin.
- Non-comedogenic. Contains no chemicals, which are known to cause the formation of plugs in the pores of the skin.
- Waterproof without the use of any skin sealing films or oils, which have been found to cause an increase in skin temperature.
- Wet-resistant. Resists removal by light toweling even after heavy perspiration or swimming.
- Developed to be worn under makeup.
- Excellent protectant when using AHA/Glycolic Acids, Retin-A®, Accutane® and Vitamin C products.
- Exceeds FDA's maximum requirements for UVA, UVB broad-spectrum waterproof sunscreen.

Directions

- For maximum protection, apply at least 30 minutes prior to going outdoors.
- Cleanse skin, avoiding the eyes.
- Smooth evenly and liberally on all exposed areas. Do not forget your ears, behind your ears, nose, bald spot(s), tops and bottoms of your feet, and in between the toes.
- Allow to dry 3-5 minutes prior to adding makeup. You will not need a moisturizer.
- For maximum protection, reapply often, especially after exercise or being in the water.
- After glycolic peels, TCA peels, laser resurfacing and facials: Apply a thin even layer to protect the skin from exposure to the sun.

Warning

- For external use only. Avoid contact with eyes.
- Keep out of reach of small children. Do not use on children under 6 months of age without advice of a dermatologist. If irritation develops, discontinue use.

Item/Package Details

| Sizes | Item | Bottle | pH | Shelf Life |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 2.0oz/59.14ml | 86011 | Evolution Bottle w/ Flip Disc Cap | N/A | 30 months |
| 4.0 oz/118.5 ml | 86010 | | | |
| 8.0 oz/237.0 ml | 86018 | | | |
| 32.0 oz/946.2 ml | 86415 | Evolution Bottle w/Pump | | |

| CATEGORY: Sun Protection PRODUCT: Pro-Tect® SPF15+ Lotion (OTC) | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|--------|-------------|------|------|
| Skin Type | Sensitive | Dry/Mature | Normal | Combination | Oily | Acne |
| | | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Face | Supply lasts depending on usage. | | | | | |

* Do not use if allergic to PABA (P-Aminobenzoic Acid)

Ingredients

Active: Octinoxate (7.5%), Padimate O (5.0%), and Oxybenzone (2.0%).

Inactive: Aloe Vera, Benzyl Alcohol, Carbopol, Cetyl Phosphate, Diazolidinyl Urea, Idonpropnyl Butylcarbamate, Triethanolamine, Vitamin E, Water

Allergy Warning: Vitamin E contains gluten. We do not run testing for the amount of gluten in the product but we typically use a large enough concentration of purified Vitamin E, pharmaceutical grade (99.9% pure), to be concern if you are gluten-sensitive, we recommend that you do not use this product.

**Pro-Tect® SPF 20 Lotion (OTC)****Indications**

- Manufactured with the Pro-Spectrum process is a high sun protection sunscreen that provides superior broad spectrum UVA/UVB coverage to protect against sunburn and tanning.
- Retains an SPF 20 even after 80 minutes of activity in water or perspiration.
- Helps prevent premature aging and wrinkling of the skin, as well as skin cancers from overexposure to the sun. Provides 20 times your natural protection against sunburn (UVB).

Key Features

- Independent lab test results prove that Pro-Tect® SPF20 offers more protection for the prevention of premature aging of the skin and increased risk of skin cancer due to overexposure to the sun. The tests also prove that we offer extremely high protection *over the entire UVC, UVB & UVA spectrum*.
- Fortified with Aloe Vera to heal and protect the skin; and with Vitamin E (Alpha Tocopherol Acetate) a powerful and medically proven antioxidant to nourish and protect the skin.
- Grease-less, leaving you comfortable in all types of weather. Parabens-free, non-comedogenic.
- Fragrance-free contains no perfumes, which ensure its mildness to the skin.
- Waterproof without the use of any skin sealing films or oils, which have been found to cause an increase in skin temperature.
- Wet-resistant. Resists removal by light toweling even after heavy perspiration or swimming.
- Excellent protectant when using AHA/Glycolic Acids, Retin-A®, Accutane® and Vitamin C products.
- Octinoxate can stain light-colored natural fabrics. Proper laundry care: wash cold, then normal care. Dry at a low setting.

Directions

- Daily usage, year round: Apply liberally and evenly on all exposed areas at least 30 minutes before exposure to the sun.
- Apply to dry skin, avoiding the eyes, allow to dry 3-5 minutes prior to adding makeup. You will not need a moisturizer. For maximum protection, reapply often, especially after exercise or being in the water.
- After glycolic peels, TCA peels, laser resurfacing and facials: Apply a thin even layer to protect the skin from exposure to the sun.

Warning

- External use only. Avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes.
- Keep out of reach of children. Not recommended for use by children under 6 months of age without advice of a dermatologist.
- Do not use if sensitive to any ingredients or their related compounds
- Stop use and ask a doctor if irritation develops and persists for more than a few days.

Item/Package Details

| Item Package Details | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Sizes | Item | Bottle | pH | Shelf Life |
| 2.0oz/59.14ml | 86402 | Evolution Bottle w/ Flip Disc Cap | N/A | 30 months |
| 4.0 oz/118.5 ml | 86401 | | | |
| 8.0 oz/237.0 ml | 86408 | | | |
| 32.0 oz/946.2 ml | 86415 | Evolution Bottle w/Pump | | |

| CATEGORY: Sun Protection PRODUCT: Pro-Tect® SPF 20 Lotion (OTC) | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|--------|-------------|------|------|
| Skin Type | Sensitive | Dry/Mature | Normal | Combination | Oily | Acne |
| | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Face | Supply lasts depending on usage. | | | | | |

Ingredients

Active: Octinoxate (7.5%), Octisalate (5.0%), Meradimate (5.0%), Oxybenzone (3.0%)

Inactive: Aloe Vera, Benzyl Alcohol, Carbopol, Cetyl Alcohol, Cetyl Dimethicone, DEA Cetyl Phosphate, Diazolidinyl Urea, d-I Alpha Tocopherol Acetate, Iodopropynyl Butylcarbamate, Stearic Acid, Talc, Triethanolamine, Water.



Product Information - Sun Protection

Allergy Warning: Vitamin E contains gluten. We do not run testing for the amount of gluten in the product but we typically use a large enough concentration of purified Vitamin E, pharmaceutical grade (99.9% pure), to be concern if you are gluten-sensitive, we recommend that you do not use this product.

**Pro-Tect® SPF 35 Lotion (OTC)****Indications**

- Manufactured with the Pro-Spectrum process is a high sun protection sunscreen that provides superior broad spectrum UVA/UVB coverage to protect against sunburn and tanning.
- It retains an SPF 35 even after 80 minutes of activity in water or perspiration.
- Helps prevent premature aging and wrinkling of the skin, as well as skin cancers from overexposure to the sun.
- Provides 35 times your natural protection against sunburn (UVB).

Key Features

- Fortified with Aloe Vera to heal and protect the skin. Fortified with Vitamin E (Alpha Tocopherol Acetate) a powerful and medically proven antioxidant to nourish and protect the skin.
- Grease-less, leaving you comfortable in all types of weather.
- Fragrance-free contains no perfumes, which ensure its mildness to the skin.
- Parabens-free, non-comedogenic.
- Waterproof without the use of any skin sealing films or oils, which have been found to cause an increase in skin temperature.
- Wet-resistant. Resists removal by light toweling even after heavy perspiration or swimming.
- Excellent protectant when using AHA/Glycolic Acids, Retin-A®, Accutane® and Vitamin C products.
- Octinoxate can stain light-colored natural fabrics. Proper laundry care: wash cold, then normal care. Dry at a low setting.

Directions

- Daily usage, year round:
- Apply liberally and evenly on all exposed areas at least 20 minutes before exposure to the sun.
- Apply to dry skin, avoiding the eyes.
- Allow to dry 3-5 minutes prior to adding makeup. You will not need a moisturizer.
- For maximum protection, reapply often, especially after exercise or being in the water.
- After glycolic peels, TCA peels, laser resurfacing and facials: Apply a thin even layer to protect the skin from exposure to the sun.

Warning

- External use only. Avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes.
- Keep out of reach of children. Not recommended for use by children under 6 months of age without advice of a dermatologist.
- Do not use if sensitive to any ingredients or their related compounds
- Stop use and ask a doctor if irritation develops and persists for more than a few days

Item/Package Details

| Sizes | Item | Bottle | pH | Shelf Life |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 2.0 oz/59.2 ml | 86602 | Evolution Bottle w/ Flip Disc Cap | N/A | 30 months |
| 4.0 oz/118.5 ml | 86604 | | | |
| 8.0 oz/237.0 ml | 86608 | | | |
| 32.0 oz/946.2 ml | 86415 | Evolution Bottle w/Pump | | |

| CATEGORY: Sun Protection | | PRODUCT: Pro-Tect® SPF 35 Lotion (OTC) | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------|-------------|------|------|
| Skin Type | Sensitive | Dry/Mature | Normal | Combination | Oily | Acne |
| | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Face | Supply lasts depending on usage. | | | | | |

Ingredients:

Active: Octinoxate (7.5%), Octisalate (5.0%), Meradimate (5.0%), Oxybenzone (5.0%)

Inactive: Aloe Vera, Benzyl Alcohol, Carbopol, Cetyl Alcohol, Cetyl Dimethicone, DEA Cetyl Phosphate, Diazolidinyl Urea, d-I Alpha Tocopherol Acetate, Iodopropynyl Butylcarbamate, Stearic Acid, Talc, Triethanolamine, Water.

Allergy Warning: Vitamin E contains gluten. We do not run testing for the amount of gluten in the product but we typically use a large enough concentration of purified Vitamin E, pharmaceutical grade (99.9% pure), to be concern if you are gluten-sensitive, we recommend that you do not use this product.



Sunless Tanner

Sunkiss™ Sunless Tanner

Many people believe that getting a tan the old-fashioned is healthy. The problem is that absorbing too much ultra violet radiation from sunlight or tanning beds is the worst thing that you can do for your body, specifically your skin. So how much is too much? The best way to analyze this is to understand that 'average' skin begins to receive enough radiation to cause a burn, or damage to the skin, both short and long term, within 10 minutes.

Years ago, especially growing up in the '60s during the baby boomer generation, we lathered on baby oil with iodine, worshipped the sun with aluminum reflectors and fried ourselves into submission each and every day. We did not know any better and today we understand that we could not have done anything worse to our skin. We now know that absorption of radiation causes cancer.

Then came the advent of the tanning beds. Hundreds of clinical studies prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that these are worse than sun exposure because they do burn the skin, they emit massive doses of UVA radiation, which causes accelerated aging of the skin, and it is hundreds of times more potent because you are so much closer to the bulbs.

By the way, tanning booths tell you that you don't burn but you do. It is barely noticeable on most people but you do burn. Tanning beds contain 4 – 6% UVB bulbs and this is enough to cause absorption of UVB radiation, which does cause a burn, causes skin cancer and kills. The one thing that they do not tell you is that you are receiving massive doses of UVA radiation, destroys the dermis which creates leathery skin and deep wrinkles, causes skin cancer and kills.

Fact: The #1 killer in the U.S. today of young women, ages 20 – 29, is skin cancer.

Today, we know better and the American Academy of Dermatology is adamant about going into the sun for prolonged periods of time with or without sunscreen protection, and to stay out of tanning beds. Some people even state that sunscreen should not be worn because we need Vitamin D from the sun. We do need Vitamin D but only 10 minutes a day, 3 days a week will give your skin all the Vitamin D it needs.

So is there is safe way to get color? Anyone who wants to add some color to their skin can optimize this desire by using a self tanner with Dihydroxyacetone (DHA), which tricks the skin to produce melanin, or color. DHA goes into the upper layers of the dead skin cells (horny layer) and the Stratum Corneum. An enzyme activity automatically creates a reaction with DHA and protein in the skin's epidermis, where it temporarily darkens the skin's appearance. Once the coloring occurs, it does not wash off. It will gradually fade as the dead cells continue to slough off. In most cases, the color is gone within 5 – 7 days. Sunkiss™ Sunless Tan will last at least 2 weeks.

Dihydroxyacetone is a non-toxic simple sugar. It is the only color additive recognized by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in sunless tanning products. The FDA data indicates that no harm exists to the human body with this ingredient. Studies and data have been ongoing since 1982. This is the same ingredient used in all self tanners or tanning accelerators. So, why is the multitude of products so different?

First, you have to look at the concentration of DHA. Most companies will not tell you how much is in the product. It must be listed under ingredients in order of concentration, but this is not always the case. We prefer to let you know on the label as to the concentration. We understand the desire to get good color and find it important that you know what you are using. Our 10X is the highest amount of DHA that we have found available in any product so it will give you the greatest color.

Next, you have to analyze the other ingredients. Adding vitamins and moisturizers simply makes for a better product to use on the skin. We use high quality ingredients, specifically pharmaceutical-grade.



How to Use

Basic Guidelines

1. Exfoliate the skin by sloughing off top layer cells from the epidermis is the only means of getting a superior even layer of color. This also allows the DHA to get into the skin faster and work better. You can use a loofah but we created our PowerBeads™ (body or face, two strengths) just to make this task more manageable.
2. Dry the skin. Application of any self-tanner must be done to perfectly dry skin. The room should be steam-free. It is also advisable to remove any excess hair on legs a few hours before application.
3. Moisturizing the skin before applying is not necessary. Many companies tell you to add a moisturizer prior to applying the self-tanner but we use Glycerine and Vitamin B6 (Panthenol) in this product to add nutrients and vitamins into the skin.
4. Apply self tanner lightly and evenly. Where areas are thicker, such as elbows, knees, ankles and knuckles, use a little less since these areas do not tan as much. Otherwise, these areas will end up darker. Also, you can avoid darkening your eyebrows and hairline by covering them with a very thin layer of petroleum jelly.

Start with one leg. Pump a handful of foam onto your hand. Start at the top of the foot and then move on to the ankle. Spread the foam in an upward circular motion against the hair growth. Spread evenly and pull as much product as you can after leaving a moist layer on the skin. Use less on the heels, sides of the feet, ankles, knees where you tend to normally tan less. Repeat on second leg.

Do your abdomen, back (you may need assistance or pick up a back lotion applicator brush at your local pharmacy), arms, face then neck. When doing your arms follow the same routine as the legs, just use smaller amounts. When applying on the hands, face and neck, you may want to use a makeup sponge. Be sure to use sparingly on eyebrows and hairline and ensure that product blends. Don't forget your ears, behind the ears and the back of the neck

If not using latex gloves, we recommend washing hands every so often to keep them from staining. The hands contain 40% more pores than most of the body, which is why hands may stain so quickly. Once finished, thoroughly wash your hands, again, and use a nail brush to get fingernails clean. There is nothing natural-looking about bronzed palms and fingernails.

Wait as long as possible before dressing or getting into bed, even longer than the several minutes recommended on most self-tanners. Ten minutes should do the trick. This will minimize the chance that the product will rub off. Avoid excessive sweating, exercise, showering or swimming for the next six hours or up to 14 hours for darker tans.

Color

You have control over the color. This is based on which product you use, how you apply it as well as how long and how often. Achieving a golden brown to brown color is based on amino acids on 'live' skin. This product contains amino acids. An orange color appears when amino acids are left on dead skin. This is typical of products throughout the industry. We have carefully formulated this product to be free of any ingredients which can cause the orange effect that normally occurs with most self tanners.

A 7 oz. foaming bottle contains enough solution or at least 3 – 4 full-body tans and will give you the deepest, truest color of any sunless tanner on the market.

To eliminate any chance of blotches or streaking, use our PowerBeads™. This will slough off upper cells that need to be exfoliated, leaving your skin smoother and more readily in tune with receiving the self tanner. Getting a deeper tan does not require reapplication every few hours or days. Just leave the solution on longer, following the directions. When you are happy with your color, shower and go on with your day. This product also softens and moisturizes the skin as well as reduces the appearance of wrinkles with each use.

Odor

The biggest complaint that people have about self-tanners, in general, is the odor. The cause for this is a chemical reaction between the epidermal layers of dead skin and the DHA. It's this reaction that causes your skin to turn color. Many products smell for days to even weeks. The odor from this product will disseminate itself within minutes of application. If you are concerned about this, try a sample on your skin and wait a few minutes to see what it is like.

Sun Protection

Do self tanners offer protection from UV radiation? No self-tanner offers one bit of sun protection. We used to think that getting a tan meant additional protection. Not only is this not true, but it's the exact opposite. Furthermore, a sun or tanning bed tan stimulates many negative reactions in the skin. It's simply an indicator telling you that you have received excessive amounts of radiation.

In order to keep you protected, we highly recommend the use of our Pro-Tect® SPF20 Sunscreen Lotion. This will keep you from burning and receiving additional damage from harmful UV radiation.

Today, you can find self-tanners with SPF protection. These, however, have inherent problems and concerns:

- These typically have low SPF levels (UVB protection) so they offer little protection from the rays that burn the skin
- SPF only relates to UVB radiation and has nothing to do with UVA (aging radiation).
- Even if these say 'broad-spectrum', they most likely offer very little protection for UVA. Only independent lab testing can prove this. We recommend that you ask for the specific test results. Unfortunately, we are the only company that seems to be willing to give out this so-called 'secret' information.
- Another concern is that none of these products are waterproof or water-resistant, which means that they will come off quickly even when you begin to perspire, leaving you with no protection.
- Sunscreens cannot activate if they are on wet skin. Since the self-tanner is wet, the sunscreen may never activate properly rendering the sunscreen worthless.
- Many self-tanners use a fragrance to help with the odor. Fragrance is one of the worst enemies of sunscreen rendering them relatively ineffective.

You will be much better off using a self-tanner without sunscreen, applying it, letting it dry, and then adding a high quality broad spectrum sunscreen to your daily regimen.

Warning

A sunless tanner cannot and does not give you any additional protection from Ultra Violet (UV) Radiation. It is highly recommended that you wear a very high quality broad spectrum UVA, UVB and UVC sunscreen. Do not be misled by high SPF values, which only add 1 to 2% protection compared to our SPF20. For example, an SPF20 and an SPF30 are identical in overall protection values, solely based on FDA standards in required protection levels. An SPF50 is only 1% greater UVB protection than an SPF20 but with the addition of many chemicals to reach this level. More importantly, the SPF number has nothing to do with UVA protection. Based on this, we can honestly say from testing results that you are much better off with our Pro-Tect® SPF20 Sunscreen Lotion than sunscreens at SPF50 and even SPF60 because many of them are not waterproof, water-resistant, and sweat-proof. None of them gets stronger as the day goes on but ours does. Most actually begin to degrade rapidly, certainly in less time than they should. Ours actually lasts 24 hours on the skin without reapplying and it has to be washed off with soap and water.

Risk

Sunless tanning products are generally regarded as safe and are considered significantly favorable to sun tanning and tanning beds. The FDA finds this ingredient to be perfectly safe when applied topically to the skin.

The risks, if any, would be through inhaling or ingesting DHA. At this time, there are no known cases. It is highly recommended that if a spray-on tan is applied, close your eyes and hold your breath until application is complete. You should consider eye protection and nose plugs.

You may have seen ads for self tanning pills, these products are not safe and are not approved by the FDA. These contain large amounts of a color additive known as canthaxanthin. Large amounts can remain in the body and can turn your skin orange to brown. It has also been found to cause canthaxanthin retinopathy,



the formation of crystals in the retina of the eye. Tanning pills also cause nausea, cramps and diarrhea.

**Sunkiss™ Sunless Self Tanner**

We have carefully formulated this product to be free of any ingredients which can cause the orange effect that normally occurs with most self tanners and to minimize the odor left by similar products. This product softens and moisturizes the skin as well as reduces the appearance of wrinkles with each use.

Indications

- To create a tanning effect on the skin without exposure to UV radiation.
- This product offers a true alternative, improved performance and control, and safety compared to UV exposure from the sun or a tanning bed.

Key Features

- Great color without UV sun damage
- Fortified with Vitamin B6
- Easy to apply
- Reduced odor
- Anti-Aging, anti-wrinkle
- Skin softening
- Longer lasting
- Deeper Penetration
- More natural results
- Dries quickly

Directions

- The skin should be perfectly dry to start. Apply lightly and evenly preferably with latex gloves to all areas of skin that you wish to tan.
- Allow to dry for ten minutes before dressing or going to bed.
- Leave on for at least 7 hours (lightest color) and up to 14 hours for the darkest color. If you are pleased with the shade prior to 7 hours, simply rinse off earlier.
- May be worn under clothes but avoid excessive perspiration until the tan is completely developed and you rinse off any residue at that time.
- Use regularly (approximately every other week) to keep a better, longer-lasting tan.

To improve performance of this product, we recommend the use of our Power Beads™ to help slough off dead cells to improve penetration of this product into the skin. This can be performed in the shower the same day and prior to applying. We highly recommend the use of our Pro-Tect® SPF20 Sunscreen Lotion once you have achieved your coloration. This will minimize the risk of UV damage, which can burn the skin and increase the accelerated aging of the skin. It will improve the performance of this product and protect your tan even longer.

Warning

- External use only. Do not ingest.
- Keep away from mucous membranes. Keep away from small children.
- Do not store near high heat.
- May be applied near the eyes but do not get into the eye area.

Item/Package Details

| Formulation | Sizes | Item | Bottle | pH | Shelf Life |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 10x Untinted | 1.7 oz/50.0 ml | 82501 | Evolution Foaming w/Pump | 3.65 | 1 year 90 days once opened |
| | 7.0 oz/207.0 ml | 82507 | | | |
| 10 x Tinted | 1.7 oz/50.0 ml | 82601 | | | |
| | 7.0 oz/207.0 ml | 82607 | | | |

Ingredients

Purified Water, Dihydroxyacetone, SDA-40-2, Propylene Glycol, Polysorbate 80, Lauramidopropyl Betaine, Glycerine, Sodium Hyaluronate, Fragrance, Diazolidinyl Urea, Panthenol, Methylparaben, Propylparaben.

**Sunkiss™ Professional Tanning Spray**

This product will give you the deepest, truest color of any sunless tanner on the market and has been carefully formulated to be free of any ingredients which can cause the orange effect that normally occurs with most self tanners and to minimize the odor left by similar products. It softens and moisturizes the skin as well as reduces the appearance of wrinkles with each use.

Indications

- Offer a true alternative, improved performance, control and safety compared to UV exposure from the sun or tanning bed.

Key Features

- Great color without UV sun damage
- Fortified with Vitamin B6
- Easy to apply
- Reduced odor
- Anti-Aging, anti-wrinkle
- Skin softening
- Longer lasting
- Deeper Penetration
- More natural results
- Dries quickly

Directions

- To improve performance of this product, we recommend the use of our Power Beads® to help slough off dead cells to improve penetration of this product into the skin. This can be performed in the shower the same day and prior to applying Sunkiss™. We highly recommend the use of our Pro-Tect® SPF 20 Sunscreen Lotion once you have achieved your coloration. This will minimize the risk of further UV damage, which can burn the skin and increase the accelerated aging of the skin. It will improve the performance of this product.
- For Tanning Booths—Insert the tanning booth's intake nozzle making sure that the end of the nozzle is at the bottom of the pail. This will ensure uninterrupted operation until almost all of the liquid has been used. Pour remaining liquid into the next 5 gallon pail or 1 gallon bottle, but do not mix with any other brand of tanning fluid.
- For Airbrush—Use as you would any other tanning liquid being careful to cover all exposed areas of skin with a generous amount, but not enough to cause dripping.
- After Tanning—To avoid drips, spread evenly with hands or hair net and allow to dry for a few minutes. Leave on for 3-5 hours for a light tan, 7-14 hours for a medium tan, or 24 hours for the darkest tan. Reapply 24 hours later for an additional 20% darker color. May be worn under clothes or in bed, but avoid excessive perspiration until the tan is completely developed. May be applied right up to the eyes, but be careful not to get the product in eyes. For external use only.

Warning

- External use only. Do not ingest.
- Keep away from mucous membranes. Keep away from small children.
- Do not store near high heat.
- May be applied near the eyes but do not get into the eye area.

Item/Package Details

| Formulation | Sizes | Item | Bottle | pH | Shelf Life |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 10x untinted | 1.0 gal/ 3.76 L | 82508 | Evolution Bottle | 3.65 | 1 year 90 days once opened |
| 12x tinted | | 82708 | | | |
| 14 x tinted | | 82808 | | | |

Ingredients

Purified Water, Dihydroxyacetone, SDA-40-2, (May Contain Caramel Color), Propylene Glycol, Polysorbate 80, Sodium Hyaluronate, Lauramidopropyl Betaine, Glycerine, Fragrance, Diazolidinyl Urea, Panthenol, Methylparaben, Propylparaben, Artificial Color