



Key	
New Zealand Actives	
Core Actives	
Dynamic Actives	



EWG Verified: **Yes** EWG Overall Rating: **1**

6000X Elemental Screen SPF30

292-079

Ingredient <small>(In order from highest to lowest quantity)</small>	EWG	Why we used it
Zinc Oxide 18.9%	2	Zinc Oxide is considered one of the best UV protectants. It is chemically inert, safe, and protects against the full UV spectrum. The zinc oxide we use is micronized (not nanonized) so that it does not leave a white residue on the skin. It also has anti-inflammatory and skin repairative benefits.
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	1	Derived from coconut oil and glycerin, it is considered an excellent emollient and skin repairing ingredient. This is due to the mix of fatty acids that the skin can use to repair its surface and resist moisture loss. It is non-sensitizing.
Pure New Zealand Artesian Water (Aqua)	1	Sourced from New Zealand, it is pure mineralized artesian water containing silica, calcium, magnesium, potassium and other trace elements.
Glycerin	1	A humectant that works to moisturize the skin by drawing water from the air into the skin's outer layer. When combined with other occlusive agents it also forms a protective layer that helps prevent moisture loss and prevent dryness and scaling.
Polysorbate 60 (Tween 60-LQ-(AP))	3	An emulsifier that also has mild surfactant properties. It produces stable emulsions when combined with fatty alcohols like Cetyl and Steryl Alcohols. The Polysorbate 60 we use is Tween 60-LQ-(AP), which has been through a vacuum stripping process to ensure that the residual Ethylene Oxide and 1-4-Dioxane has been removed - considered safe when used in the concentrations found in cosmetics.
Sorbitan Stearate	1	An emulsifier made from Sorbitol (a type of sugar) and Stearic Acid (a naturally occurring fatty acid), it is used to thicken and stabilize cosmetics formulations.
Stearic Acid	1	A fatty acid used as an emollient and emulsifier. Fatty acids are natural components of the skin and are components of a complex mixture that makes up the outermost layer that protects the body against oxidative damage.
Cetearyl Glucoside	1	An emulsifier made from a blend of Cetearyl Alcohol and Glucose.
Cetyl Alcohol	1	A fatty alcohol used as an emollient, emulsifier, thickener and carrying agent for other ingredients. It is not related to the drying, irritating types of alcohol such as denatured, ethyl or SD alcohol.
New Zealand Red Algae (cultivated Astaxanthin)	1	A carotenoid (carotene pigment) found in algae that functions as the strongest natural antioxidant known. Research suggests that Astaxanthin may be able to prevent the oxidative damage to skin after exposure to UVA radiation.
Niacinamide (Vitamin B3)	1	A form of Vitamin B3, it offers multiple benefits to the skin, including being effective in treating skin aging, dryness, acne, rosacea, uneven skin tone and skin cancer. Multiple clinical studies have shown improvement to fine lines and wrinkles, hyperpigmented spots, red blotchiness (rosacea), skin sallowness (yellowing) and elasticity. One study showed Niacinamide to increase the skin's production of ceramides, which are natural emollients and skin protectants, therefore improving skin hydration. It has a clear role in the management of acne, by reducing sebum production. Most importantly, Niacinamide has been shown to reduce the risk of skin cancer by enhancing the repair of UV damaged DNA and reducing UV-induced immune suppression, a leading cause of skin cancer.
Ferulic Acid	2	Extracted from Rice Bran Oil, in vivo testing has shown it to be highly effective as a topical antioxidant. Many plants contain Ferulic acid, which plays a key role in the plants self preservation mechanism, re-enforcing its cellular wall strength and protecting it from microbial damage and sun damage. Comparable to Super Oxide Dismutase (SOD), Ferulic Acid may help to prevent the propagation of the free radical chain. It stabilizes a solution of Vitamins C and E and doubles its photoprotection of the skin.
Tocopherol (Vitamin E)	1	Otherwise known as Vitamin E, it is one of the most well-known and researched antioxidants, both when taken orally and in skin care products. It has skin healing properties, is fat-soluble and available in various forms with the most biologically active form being alpha-tocopherol.
Totarol (Podocarpus Totara)	1	An extract from the New Zealand Totara tree, it's a powerful nature-sourced antioxidant that helps fight oxidative stress and free-radical damage to the skin. It also has natural antibacterial preservative qualities and is helpful in the treatment of acne.
Mānuka Honey	1	Honey has been used since ancient Egyptian times for its antibiotic and cosmetic qualities. Medical-grade Mānuka honey is a naturally bioactive ingredient made from the flowers of the New Zealand native Mānuka plant (Leptospermum scoparium). Mānuka honey is internationally recognized as an antimicrobial compound that nourishes and draws precious moisture deep into the skin and encourages rapid tissue repair.

Phormium Tenax (Harakeke) Seed Oil	1	An oil containing high concentrations of oleic, palmitic, linoleic and stearic acid, and smaller contributions of triacylglycerol's, phytosterols and antioxidants. Phytosterols are known for their anti-irritation and anti-inflammatory properties. Fatty acids from Harakeke Oil are also attributed with repairing, moisturizing and soothing damaged skin.
Gardenia Jasminoides Meristem Cell Culture	1	Plant stem cells can assist with maintaining the natural biology of your skin in much the same way tree bark works to protect the tree. Each variety of stem cell has a different function and is used in formulations accordingly. Gardenia Jasminoides Meristem Cell Culture is said to boost collagen and reduce collagen degradation.
Punica Granatum (Pomegranate) Extract	1	An extract with antioxidant and anti-skin cancer properties that, while not conclusively demonstrated on human skin, show promise within in vitro studies. Topical application may improve the appearance of wrinkled skin by reducing inflammation and forestalling further damage. Research also shows that an extract from Pomegranate peel has an inhibitory effect on the collagen-depleting substance MMP-1.
Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Oil	1	A non-fragrant oil from pressed almonds that functions as an emollient.
Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice	1	A clear gel like substance found in the inner part of the Aloe leaf, it plays a role in binding moisture to skin. It also possesses soothing and healing properties.
Carrageenan	1	A seaweed gum containing proteins, Vitamin A, sugar, starch, Vitamin B1, iron, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, copper, and calcium. These natural polysaccharides are beneficial for skin as emollients, anti-inflammatory agents and antioxidants.
Lecithin	1	A naturally occurring plant based lipid that works as a skin conditioning agent and water-binding agent.
Xanthan Gum	1	A type of carbohydrate polysaccharide, which is often made by a fermentation process. It is used as a natural thickener, stabilizer, emulsifier and it is 100% vegan.
Sodium Phytate	1	A chelating agent derived from corn that is used to improve overall stability.
Isostearic Acid	1	A fatty acid used as a binding agent and thickener. Fatty acids are natural components of skin and are components of a complex mixture that makes up the outermost layer that protects the body against oxidative damage.
Polyhydroxystearic Acid	1	A suspending agent related to Stearic Acid.
Polyglyceryl-3 Polyricinoleate	1	An emulsifier used to thicken and stabilize cosmetics formulations.
Dehydroacetic Acid	1	A synthetic fungicide and bactericide predominantly used as a preservative in cosmetics. Clinical tests show no evidence regarding the ingredient's toxicity and potential for irritation. It is often seen as one of the mildest preservative. It is one of the only preservatives that meets our efficacy standards, and is a low hazard for the environment.
Stearyl Alcohol	1	A fatty alcohol used as an emollient and to help keep other ingredients intact in a formulation. It is not related to the drying, irritating types of alcohol such as denatured, ethyl or SD alcohol.
Benzyl Alcohol	5	An organic alcohol that occurs naturally in some fruits, it is used as a low irritant preservative in cosmetics.

EWG Rating: 1-2: Low Hazard 3-6: Medium Hazard 7-10: High Hazard

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