JOY Revivify Mineral Sunscreen with Clear Zinc Oxide

Why is Sunscreen important?

- Sunscreen helps protect you from overexposure to the sun's damaging rays, which can contribute to fine lines and wrinkles, signs of premature aging, and skin cancer.
- The sun emits two main types of damaging radiation, UVA and UVB rays.
  - **UVA** rays penetrate to the deepest layers of skin and cause common signs of aging, like fine lines and wrinkles.
  - **UVB** rays mainly affect the top layer of skin and cause sunburns.

What Is Mineral Sunscreen?

- **Mineral Sunscreen**, also commonly called Physical sunscreens, **sit atop the skin** rather than absorbing into it. They create a barrier on the skin's surface that reflects UV rays to prevent damage and sunburns.
- Whereas chemical sunscreens use chemicals to filter out the sun's damaging UV rays, **Mineral sunscreens**, form a physical barrier against ultraviolet radiation with mineral ingredients like titanium dioxide or **zinc oxide.**
- Mineral sunscreens tend to be better suited for those with sensitive or acne-prone skin

What is Clear Zinc Oxide Sunscreen?

- Clear zinc oxide is an approved sunscreen UV filter and it won't absorb into your body, it won't harm the environment, and it provides excellent **UVA** and **UVB** protection.
- Zinc oxide particles sit on the outermost layer of your skin, where they scatter, absorb, and reflect ultraviolet radiation, protecting your living skin below.
- Zinc oxide is unique among sunscreen ingredients in that it is truly a broad-spectrum blocker, protecting from UVA, UVB, and even UVC.

What Is Chemical Sunscreen?

- Chemical sunscreens are formulas that use chemical filters to protect the skin from the sun's damaging ultraviolet rays.
- Chemical sunscreens can also be irritating for those with sensitive or acne-prone skin.

What is the difference between mineral sunscreen and regular sunscreen?

The key difference between these types of sunscreens lies in how they block rays. **Physical (mineral) sunscreens sit on the surface of your skin and act as a shield**, while chemical sunscreens sink into your skin and act more like a sponge.

Different types of UV Radiation:

- **UVB rays have a short wavelength that reaches the outer layer of your skin (the epidermis)**
- **UVA rays have a longer wavelength that can penetrate the middle layer of your skin (the dermis)**
- **UVC radiation is from an artificial source like a lamp or laser.**

What Does the PA+ Sunscreen Symbol Mean?

The SPF rating on a sunscreen bottle stands for Sun Protection Factor, a measurement of how long you can stay outside during the day and be protected from the sun's burn-causing UVB rays, assuming you're applying sunscreen the right way. (1) UVA rays are present, too; this is where the PA+ rating system comes into play.

Some sunscreens include PA+ rating on their products. The letters "PA" followed by plus signs (PA+, PA++, PA+++, and PA++++) on a label are a rating system developed in Japan to represent how much UVA protection the product offers.

The sun's UVA rays do not cause sunburn; rather, they cause skin to turn brown. UVA rays are known as the sun's silent killers because you don't feel them affecting skin. Despite the lack of pain associated with UVA rays, they penetrate deeply into skin, causing a somewhat different type of damage than UVB rays.

This is what each PA rating means:

PA+ = Some UVA protection.

PA++ = Moderate UVA protection.

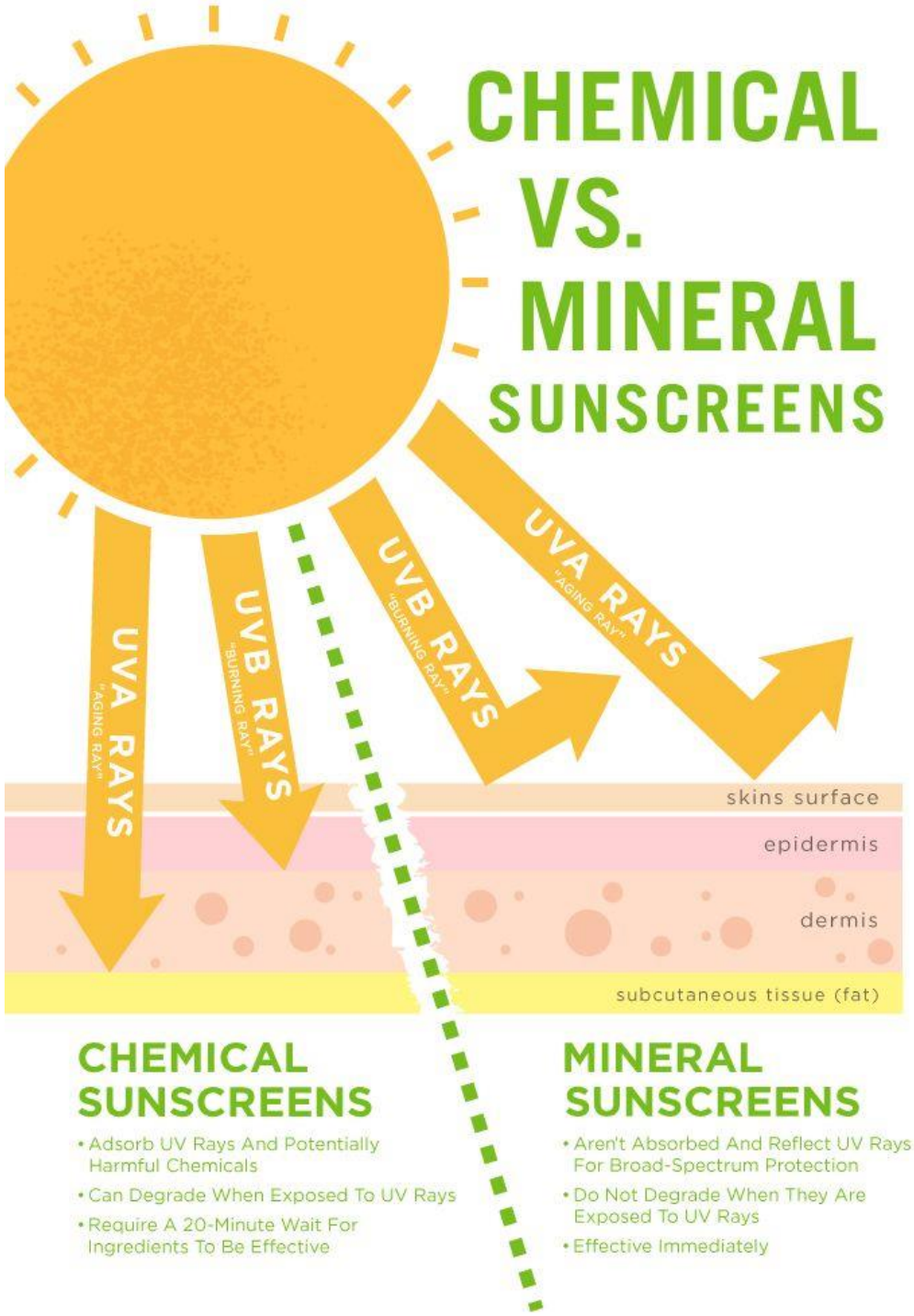
PA+++ = High UVA protection.

PA++++ = Extremely High UVA protection.

What is Broad Spectrum?

If the product you're using offers both UVA and UVB protection, it will be labelled as Broad Spectrum. In the United States, only sunscreens and cosmetics labelled as Broad Spectrum provide protection from both damaging forms of radiation.

CHEMICAL VS. MINERAL SUNSCREENS



CHEMICAL SUNSCREENS

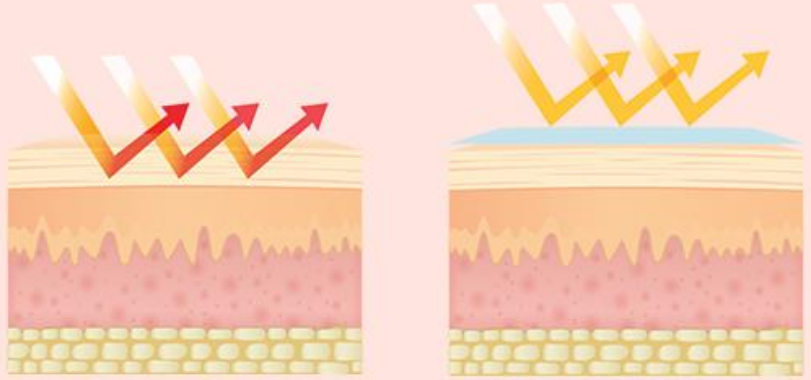
- Adsorb UV Rays And Potentially Harmful Chemicals
- Can Degrade When Exposed To UV Rays
- Require A 20-Minute Wait For Ingredients To Be Effective

MINERAL SUNSCREENS

- Aren't Absorbed And Reflect UV Rays For Broad-Spectrum Protection
- Do Not Degrade When They Are Exposed To UV Rays
- Effective Immediately

Sun Protection

CHEMICAL VS. MINERAL SUNSCREEN



CHEMICAL SUNSCREENS

Chemical Actives
Organic, carbon-based compounds

Absorb Sunlight
Absorb UV rays and convert them to heat, which is then released by the skin

Penetrate Skin
Are absorbed by the skin

MINERAL SUNSCREENS

Mineral Actives
Zinc oxide and/or titanium dioxide

Block Sunlight
Create a barrier that blocks and reflects UV rays before they reach the skin's surface

Physical Barrier
Sit on top of the skin's surface