

## Annex I, part 9(i)

### GUIDELINE FOR SUNSCREEN PRODUCT

#### Scope:

- This guideline applies only to sunscreen products whose primary function is UV protection.
- It does not apply to products which make secondary UV protection claims, such as moisturising/ skin lightening products and colour cosmetics/make up.
- Sunscreen should protect against both UVB & UVA.

#### Guideline for sunscreen product labelling:

1. **No claim** should be made that implies:
  - 100% protection against UVA & UVB
  - That reapplication of the product is unnecessary e.g. whole day protection
  - Sunblock
  - Waterproof and Sweatproof
2. Claims should be easily understood and unambiguous
3. Claims of UV protection should not be made if SPF<6
4. Recommended SPF classifications:

Classification	SPF level
Low	≥ 6 - < 15
Medium	≥ 15 - < 30
High	≥ 30 - < 50
Very High	≥ 50

Note: if the SPF level is more than 50, it may be labeled as SPF 50+  
For example: SPF 130 can ONLY claim as SPF 50+

5. SPF value must be substantiated with SPF value testing to determine the true value. In-vivo testing on finished product can be done according to the following list of standards:
  - ISO 24444 : Sun protection test methods — In vivo determination of the sun protection factor (SPF)
  - AS/NZS 2604:2012 Australian and New Zealand Sunscreen Standard
  - FDA, Final Rule 2011

**Note:** This is not an exhaustive list

6. Mandatory warning statement for sunscreen product:
  - Do not stay too long in the sun, even while using a sunscreen product
7. Strongly recommended warning:
  - Re-apply frequently to maintain protection, especially after sweating, swimming or toweling
  - The use of sunscreens is one way to reduce the dangers from sun exposure
  - Instruction for use to ensure that sufficient quantity is applied, e.g. pictogram, illustration, etc
  - Over-exposure to the sun is a serious health threat