



TRAINING MATERIAL

# Invisible Sunblock

## Materials

- Nano sunblock
- Non-nano sunblock
- Small plastic cup (2)
- Cotton swabs
- Black construction paper squares

Many natural or organic baby sunblocks contain non nano-sized particles of zinc oxide or titanium dioxide.

## Notes to the presenter

Before beginning this activity put a dab of each sunblock into a small plastic cup. You can start with just a small amount and add more as you run out.

Visitors may wonder how they can tell if their sun protection contains nanoparticles. Here are some guidelines:

- If a product includes zinc oxide or titanium dioxide, it's a mineral sunblock that works by absorbing UV rays. If a mineral sunblock rubs in clear, it probably contains nanoparticles.
- Products that contain avobenzone, oxybenzone, or PABA are chemical sunscreens that do not contain mineral nanoparticles.

More information on potential health concerns related to nanoparticles in sunblock can be found in the "Invisible Sunblock" program, available from [www.nisenet.org](http://www.nisenet.org).

## Safety

To avoid potential reactions due to allergies or sensitivities, do not allow visitors to apply the ointment or sunblock to their skin.

## Staff training resources

Video: *Invisible Sunblock*, [vimeo.com/album/3636993](https://vimeo.com/album/3636993)

## Credits and Rights

This activity was adapted from "Invisible Sunblock," developed by The Franklin Institute for the NISE Network. It is a modified version of the NISE Network's educational products *Exploring Products—Sunblock* and *DIY Nano Invisible Sunblock*, available on [www.nisenet.org](http://www.nisenet.org). Photo of girl with sunblock, iStock.com/ all rights reserved. Photo of nanoparticles in sunblock, NanoComposix.



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# Tips for leading hands-on science activities

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## Greet your guests

Say “hello,” make eye contact, and smile. People will come over if you look welcoming, available, and friendly.

## Let them do the activity

As much as possible, let your guests do the hands-on parts of the activity, and let them discover what happens. (If your activity has a surprise, don’t give it away!)

## Encourage exploration

Provide positive feedback and assistance when people need it, but let them experiment and learn for themselves. Don’t insist people do things the “right” way—sometimes learning how something doesn’t work is just as valuable as learning how it does work.

## Ask questions

Help people observe and think about the activity. Try to use questions that have more than one answer, such as: “What do you see happening?” “Why do you think that happened?” “What surprised you about what you saw?” “Does this remind you of anything you’ve seen before?”

## Be a good listener

Be interested in what your guests tell you, and let their curiosity and responses drive your conversation forward.

## Share what you know

Use clear, simple language. Focus on one main idea—you don’t need to explain everything at once! Keep the information basic for starters, and share more with interested learners.

## Use examples from everyday life

Familiar examples can help explain abstract concepts. Be aware of different abilities, keeping in mind that children do not have the same skills or vocabulary as adults.

## Offer positive responses

If people haven’t quite grasped a concept, you might say, “That’s a good guess,” or “Very close, any other ideas?” Never say, “No” or “Wrong.” You can offer hints or suggestions for things to think about or watch carefully.

## Share accurate information

If you aren’t sure about something, it’s ok to say, “I don’t know. That’s a great question!” Suggest ways that people can learn more, by trying another activity or looking up information at the library or online.

## Remain positive

Maintain an inviting facial expression, positive tone, and open body language throughout the interaction.

## Thank your guests

As your interaction ends, suggest other activities that you think your guests might enjoy.

## Have fun!

A positive experience will encourage learning.