



Makeup Hygiene & Safety Policy

V.02

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Makeup Safety & Sanitation

Before applying any products to the skin, the skin must be clean and dry. This is best done using a facial cleanser and warm water. Makeup wipes are also appropriate but may impact makeup and prosthetic adhesion.

If products are being used around the eyes, nose or mouth extra care must be taken to ensure the areas are completely clean and free of debris such as food or mucosal secretions.

Products must not be used on broken or inflamed skin. If a crew member has a cold sore, eye infection or eye irritation, communal crew products must not be used on those areas (this includes injuries that are open or are in the process of healing).

All makeup applicators should be cleansed or replaced between uses. This allows for clean applicators to be used per person.

There should always be water with soap, and plain water available to rinse makeup applicators between people, or a bottle of 70% Isopropyl Alcohol and a bowl for quick spot disinfecting when busy.

After each encounter, brushes and sponges must be thoroughly washed in soapy hot water or makeup applicator cleansing fluid to clean them as much as possible. Paints and make-up should be sprayed with isopropyl alcohol or cosmetic sanitizer and left to dry before use.

It is the responsibility of all crew members to ensure this is done, and that the makeup station is tidy.

If you notice it is becoming messy or unclean, please spend a few minutes tidying and replacing dirty water, etc.

At the end of an event, sponges and brushes will be assessed for cleanliness and either cleaned or replaced. Additionally, supplies will be replenished and this document updated with any new products that we start to use.

If in doubt, clean the applicators and products you are about to use.

Please make sure you are taking responsibility for cleaning your own makeup off when given the go-ahead. The makeup team prefers that you use a flannel with makeup remover/micellar water where possible as this helps to decrease the amount of rubbish we are creating, however you can bring and use your own wet wipes or similar.

You may be asked to keep specific makeup on after an encounter to avoid having to re-apply any prosthetics, bruises, paints and so on. The makeup team will tell you when this is needed.

Brushes & Sponges

Best practice is to wash all reusable makeup applicators **before and after each use** with hot (non-fragranced) soapy water and then rinsing them thoroughly with clean water to remove soap residue. They should then be allowed to air dry or excess water can be absorbed by a clean flannel or cloth, if they are being used for any other product than water activated face paint.

Try and keep applicators to relatively similar colours with each use to avoid bleed between colours e.g. Red and Orange, Yellow and Green, Blue and Purple. Avoid using brushes which haven't been thoroughly cleaned and rinsed for white.

Sponges and brushes should be changed out or thoroughly cleaned between crew members for sanitation purposes to avoid any cross contamination.

Sponges can be cleaned with hot soapy water as above, or a makeup sponge cleanser. Brushes can be cleaned with hot soapy water as above or a brush cleanser. 70% Isopropyl Alcohol can be utilised for quick sanitation of brushes between crew members during busy periods.

Disposable applicators such as cotton buds are a good alternative for small makeup pieces such as eyeshadow, cuts and bruises, and markings. They can be utilised in busy periods and also for any crew members who are anxious about the communal applicators. Disposable applicators should never be reused.

Allergy Concerns & Management

It is the responsibility of all crew members to check labels, speak with the Makeup Team, and manage their own allergies. If you are ever in doubt, speak to a member of the Makeup Team and/or lookup the product online for additional information. Our current Makeup Lead is Saff M.

Latex is a common allergen so it is best practice to keep these products separate wherever possible and be mindful of contamination.

Accessibility

Making the game as inclusive and accessible as possible is our priority. There will be things we can improve and we always want to know what will improve your experience. Our

designated **Accessibility Lead** is **Becki Budd**, however you can speak to any of our Game Team or the **Makeup Lead: Saff**.

We use a variety of makeup, facepaint, prosthetics and masks as listed below. If you feel you may struggle with any of these, you can talk to us about your options. You are welcome to use your own sponges or brushes but these must be cleaned to the same standards as detailed above.

If you would prefer to do your own makeup/prosthetics at our makeup station, our Makeup Crew will support you and guide the application to match our monster briefs.

All our Makeup Crew will give you prior warning and ask for consent before doing any work on you. They will also inform you of any sensory changes, such as when they change brushes/sponges. "No" is a full sentence, and you can ask for any parts of the process to be stopped at any time.

List of Products We May Use

Face Paints

There are three types of face paints that might be used. The most common are water activated face paint (for example, Snazaroo), alcohol activated face paint (for example, Skin Illustrator) and oil-based face paint (for example, Ben Nye Theatre Makeup and Bruise Wheels).



Water Activated

They are water based and soluble and come off relatively easily with either warm soapy water or wipes.

To apply, use a moist sponge or brush and gather the paint from the pot, apply onto the skin.

When using a sponge, try tapping the paint on to avoid lines or streaks in the paint, applying in an x motion cross hatching can also help avoid this when covering large areas.

Bright and dark paints may stain the skin, this can often be removed using a facial cleanser which contains oil such as micellar water. Reds, greens and yellows tend to stain the most. Please keep this in mind when using these colours

We may on occasion purchase other brands. We will add these to the policy document as and when we do so, including any additional allergy information.

Alcohol Activated

Care to be taken when used around the eyes. Only to be used by those experienced and/or trained in.

These are more specialist paints and are most commonly used on silicone prosthetics or for more realistic looks such as bruises, wounds or tattoos. As such only use these paints if you have the training and experience to do so, or if a member of the makeup team is able to supervise.

They come in pallets with deep individual cells of product.

They are activated using an alcohol activator. Only the brands appropriate activator should be used.

There are 3 methods of activating individual cells in the palette.

1. Activator sprayed directly into the cell.
2. Activator in a dropper bottle – delivering drops of Activator into the cell.
3. Wetting your brush in Activator, then creating a slurry in the cell with your wetted brush (this method is not appropriate when it is warm as the alcohol will evaporate quickly).

Colours can be mixed on a mixing palette and reactivated when needed.

How much you wet the cell and much colour is liquid in the cell will determine the density of the colour you apply to the mixing palette or directly to the skin.

Care should be taken if using these around eyes, the alcohol fumes can sting.

This makeup can only be removed by the activator. This is best done by putting some drops on a cotton pad and then gently wiping the area. And as such skin may feel very dry after removal and moisturising is recommended afterwards.

The alcohol is highly flammable. All cautions should be taken that heat sources do not come in contact with these products and fumes.

Oil-Based

These are often called grease paints and cream paints. Bruise wheels also come under this category. They have a base of oil, wax or grease.

Some may need activating with a mixing liquid, but most don't.



They are durable, sweat resistant and are usually highly pigmented suited for bright bold looks. However they are still versatile and can be subtle when applied appropriately.

They usually do not dry down well if at all. So translucent setting powder is needed to stop them smudging and transferring.

We will specifically be using bruise wheels and palettes.

Brushes and sponges do not need to be dipped in water for application, they should be dry before use. However you will need to be extra careful to not mix colours together accidentally with the brush or sponge.

Cleaning the applicators used is more time intensive as soap is needed to emulsify the product and remove it fully.

This type of makeup is more difficult and time intensive to remove. It is removed with soapy warm water or an oil based facial cleanser. Wipes are not appropriate for larger areas of removal as it will just end up smudging and smearing it around.

Eyeshadow Palettes

These are generally best used for faint colours on faces like bruises, or things like The Keepers with bright colours.

Simply find a makeup brush (not a paint brush) and apply where and how you want it.

Disposable eco friendly cotton buds can also be used for applying eyeshadow.

Do not apply with fingers, this increases the risk of infections and immediately means the makeup used needs disinfecting.

Spray makeup pallets with makeup cleanser spray after use and allow to air dry.

Lip & Eye Liner

Not for use on water line.

Lip and eye liner should not be used for their "usual purpose". They are for sfx use only to replicate scars, cuts, marks and bruising on skin.

Do not use on the eye water lines. This is unsanitary and can cause eye infections. If you wish to use your own personal eyeliner on yourself, this is absolutely fine. Please don't share personal eyeliner with other crew members.

Clean eye and lip liner by wiping the product with a cotton pad, cotton bud or wipe which has a few drops of isopropyl alcohol on it and allow to air dry.

Fake Blood

There are different types of fake blood, they all have different uses and properties. There are:

- mouth safe and non mouth safe
- eye safe and non eye safe
- skin safe and non skin safe

Mouth Safe

Fake blood which is mouth safe will specifically state as such. The makeup station/team will make sure to separate (or label) the mouth safe fake blood away from the body safe fake blood so they do not get mixed up.

Blood which is not labelled as mouth safe should never be ingested or put in the mouth as it can make you poorly.

Some different types of mouth safe blood are:

- Stage blood
- Gel Blood
- Powder blood in capsules

Eye Safe

The only fake blood which is eye safe are products specifically made for being dropped into the eyes.

No other form of fake blood should enter the eye, and if it does the affected eye should be rinsed immediately with clean water or sterile eye wash.



Skin Safe

Skin safe blood is fake blood which can go on the skin. Some skin safe does stain, but decent quality ones should have minimal staining.

There are various types of skin safe blood, some are:

- Stage



- Coagulated
- Gel

Within those types there are subtypes, some are:

- Arterial
- Venous
- Scab
- Dried

Non Skin-Safe

These are usually for applying to clothing, props and scenery. They are labelled as such and should never be used on the skin. Any non-skin safe blood will not be at the table as it is not makeup.

Stage Blood

This usually stays liquid for a prolonged period of time. It is often corn syrup based and thick. Many types of stage blood are mouth safe and may have a minty taste.

It usually comes in two subtypes, venous and arterial. Venous is dark and a more purple shade. Arterial is bright red.



How to use:

Apply to the skin or on top of prosthetics with a clean dry brush or stipple sponge.

For blood capsules -

- Fill blood capsules using a small clean spatula or spoon handle.
- Puncture them to simulate bleeding.
- Can be used in the mouth by biting or allowing them to slowly dissolve

Remove with soap and warm water.

Coagulated

This is an extremely thick syrup based blood that will not drip much if at all. Its use is for blood clots, scrapes, and scabbing effects. It will very slowly dry on the surface creating a slight skin on the top.

How to use:



- Can be applied to open wound prosthetics using a clean dry brush, spatula or handle of a spoon.
- A stipple sponge can be used for instant road rash/scrape effects.

Many formulas are safe for use in and around the mouth. But always check the label.

Remove with soap and warm water.

Gel

This is often similar to Coagulated. Gel formulas are usually thick and viscous and can provide a realistic, drippy effect.

Gels often dry down to a dark colour leaving the drips behind.

How to use:

- Drip onto the area needed and allow it to slowly drip down as required using the bottle applicators tip or a clean brush.
- Stipple sponges can be used to create road rash and grazes.



Check the label to see if it's mouth safe. Remove with soap and warm water.

Powder

This is mouth safe powdered red pigment inside gelatine capsules. The powder itself is most often not vegan friendly. They react when dissolved with saliva to create a mouth blood effect.



How to use:

- Place the capsule in the mouth in the corner or under the tongue
- At the appropriate time bite down on the capsule to split it and release the powder
- Upon contact with saliva the powder produces a fresh blood effect

This type of product may stain certain materials.

Latex Prosthetics

Be cautious of allergies when applying as detailed below.

It is the responsibility of the crew member receiving the prosthetic application to clean the prosthetic being used **before and after use.**

The member of the makeup team applying the prosthetic or overseeing self prosthetic application should be shown the prosthetic is clean and fit for use.

After removal ensure all spirit gum is removed using the remover, and clean the rest of the prosthetic using warm soapy water.

Spirit Gum & Spirit Gum Remover

Not for use near eyes or sensitive skin.

This is an adhesive used to attach prosthetics to skin. For best use, apply a light coat to each surface (skin and prosthetic) and wait until tacky. Then, press them together and hold for at least 10 seconds.



When removing, apply a light layer of the remover around the edges of the prosthetic as you peel it away. Take your time with this to avoid damaging skin. If it hurts, stop, and apply more remover to dissolve the adhesive further.

Once finished, clean the edges of the prosthetic by either gently peeling away the spirit gum, or using the remover. This will mean that the next person has a much easier time of applying it, and the prosthetic will last longer.

Prosthetics should not be applied around the eyes, nose or mouth.

Rigid collodion

Not for use on:

- **Eyelids**
- **under eye area**
- **lips/mouth**
- **nose/nostrils**
- **sensitive skin**

Rigid collodion shrinks the skin to give an indented look. Most commonly used for scars. For best results use a lip pencil in dark red or other appropriate colour such as light pink for older scars. Less is more with this product. Apply in thin layers waiting a few minutes between layers so that each layer fully dries. Less is more with this product. One layer of it is normally enough for the desired effect, but 2 layers may sometimes be necessary.



To remove, dampen a cotton pad or reusable makeup pad with rigid collodian remover and hold over the area for a few minutes until the product dissolves and gently wipe away. This may take a couple of repeats to fully remove.

Once removed you can clean the area with warm water and soap or cleansing wash such as micellar water on a cotton pad or reusable makeup pad.

Warnings and disclaimers:

- NEVER peel the product off the skin to remove.
- Rigid collodian is flammable and care should be taken when it is in use and the bottle is open.
- Rigid collodian can cause permanent damage, cuts and scarring to the skin if applied to thin skin such as the under eye, eyelid, lips or nose, or if too many layers are applied.
- For this reason layers should be minimal and application to the areas listed above prohibited.

Hair dye sprays

Not for use over eyes or skin

Hair spray of any kind should be used only in a well ventilated area away from open flames.

It should be applied to hair only following the manufacturer's instructions on the bottle.

Care should be taken to avoid contact with eyes and face. If contact occurs to eyes rinse immediately with clean water or a sterile eye wash.

Care should be taken around crew members who have asthma. Hair spray is an aerosol and may cause asthma attacks.



Makeup Team

The makeup team will oversee the makeup station, and ensure you go out looking the part. Please be aware that they are also part of Monster Crew or Game Team and at times will also be out on encounters.

Saff M.

Pronouns: She/They

Saff has been doing LARP for just about 3 years now. She has a background in theatre and helped do makeup and set design whilst she was studying. She used to cosplay (and now only does it for conventions).

Saff kindly stepped in to the DWF Makeup Team when plans fell through at E1, and has taken to this role really well. She has spearheaded the Drift Makeup Team with the same passion.

