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10 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
11 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

12 **PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF  
13 CALIFORNIA,**

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 **AMAZON.COM, Inc., a Washington  
17 corporation,**

18 Defendant.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE  
RELIEF AND CIVIL PENALTIES**

19  
20 Plaintiff People of the State of California, by and through Rob Bonta, Attorney General of  
21 the State of California (the “People”), hereby allege as follows:

22 **INTRODUCTION**

23 1. This complaint seeks to remedy Defendant Amazon.com, Inc.’s (“Amazon”)  
24 violations of the Unfair Competition Law (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200 et seq.) and the Safe  
25 Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.5 et seq.)  
26 (“Proposition 65”), arising from its sale to consumers in California of skin-lightening face creams  
27 on Amazon.com containing high levels of mercury. These products include but are not limited to:  
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1 Chandni Skin Whitening Cream, Espinacida Voam, Dr. Japan Skin Lightening Complex, Kanza  
2 Beauty Cream, Dr. Yanhee Whitening Cream (purple cream), Nano Extra White, 4K Plus Night  
3 Cream and La Milagrosa Facial Cream (collectively, “Products”).

4 2. Mercury is a powerful neurotoxin that impairs the nervous system, and prenatal  
5 exposure can impede normal development in fetuses and young children. Exposure to mercury  
6 can lead to irritability, muscle incoordination, memory loss, brain damage, and even death.

7 Mercury is capable of being absorbed through skin, and the transfer of mercury from a  
8 consumer’s hand to a common surface area can also create an exposure source for children and  
9 other household members.

10 3. The Products contained levels of mercury that resulted in exposures above the  
11 amounts specified by the United States Food & Drug Administration (“FDA”): 1 part per million  
12 (“ppm”) in face creams that are not eye creams, and 65 ppm in eye creams, but only when the  
13 mercury is used as a preservative when no other ingredient is available.

14 4. Each of the Products is adulterated within the meaning of the California Sherman  
15 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law (“Sherman Law”) because, due to high mercury levels, each  
16 “bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to users  
17 under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement of the cosmetic, or under  
18 conditions of use as are customary or usual.” (Health & Saf. Code, § 111670; see 21 U.S.C. §  
19 361(a).) “It is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce any cosmetic that is adulterated or  
20 deliver or proffer for delivery any such cosmetic.” (Health & Saf. Code, § 111700.) Thus, the  
21 Products may not be manufactured, delivered, held, or offered for sale in California. (*Ibid.*)  
22 Further, their sale in California constitutes an unlawful business practice in violation of Business  
23 and Professions Code section 17200.

24 5. While Amazon did not manufacture any of the Products, at all times relevant to this  
25 lawsuit Amazon sold and/or delivered the Products and other similar face creams with excessive  
26 mercury levels to California consumers.

1 6. Under Proposition 65, businesses must provide a “clear and reasonable warning”  
2 before exposing individuals to chemicals identified as known to the State of California to cause  
3 cancer or reproductive harm.

4 7. Mercury is known to the State of California to cause reproductive harm.

5 8. People who used the Products were exposed to mercury.

6 9. At all times relevant to this lawsuit, Amazon did not provide a clear and reasonable  
7 warning regarding exposure to mercury from the Products available for sale on its website, as  
8 required by Proposition 65, except in the case of one of the two sales Amazon made to the People  
9 of the La Milagrosa Facial Cream Product. This failure to provide warnings constitutes a violation  
10 of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, and it also constitutes an unlawful business practice  
11 in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200.

12 10. Mercury is used as an intended ingredient in certain skin-lightening products, as it  
13 interferes with the body’s production of melanin, which is responsible for tanning of the skin.  
14 Skin-lightening products often are used by individuals with darker skin, and most cosmetics and  
15 skin products in the beauty sector are marketed toward women. Thus, the inclusion of this  
16 dangerous metal in skin-lightening products disproportionately harms women and people of  
17 color.

## 18 PARTIES

19 11. Plaintiff People of the State of California brings this action by and through Rob  
20 Bonta, the Attorney General of California (“Attorney General”).

21 12. The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the State and has the authority to file  
22 civil actions in order to protect public rights and interests. (Cal. Cont., art. V, § 13; Bus. & Prof.  
23 Code, § 321.) The Attorney General may bring actions in the name of the People of the State of  
24 California to prohibit unfair and unlawful business practices (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17204) and to  
25 enforce Proposition 65 (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.7, subd. (c)).

26 13. The State of California has an interest in promoting the health of its residents,  
27 including and especially women, children, and persons of color. To that end, California seeks to  
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1 eliminate the sale of dangerous skin-lightening products containing unlawful amounts of mercury  
2 to consumers in California.

3 14. Defendant Amazon.com, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws  
4 of the State of Washington. Amazon.com, Inc. employs more than 10 employees, and is a person  
5 within the meaning of the Sherman Law (Health & Saf. Code, § 111825), the Unfair Competition  
6 Law (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17201), and Proposition 65 (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.11). The  
7 People are informed and believe, and thereon alleges, that Amazon operates physical business  
8 locations, including software development and fulfillment centers, in the State of California. At  
9 all times relevant to this lawsuit, Amazon offered for sale, sells, sold, holds, delivered, and  
10 delivers the Products into California.

### 11 JURISDICTION

12 15. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, section 10,  
13 because this case is a cause not given by statute to other trial courts.

14 16. This Court has jurisdiction over Amazon because Amazon does sufficient business in  
15 California, or otherwise has sufficient minimum contacts in California, to render the exercise of  
16 jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and  
17 substantial justice.

18 17. Venue is proper in this Court because this cause arises in the County of Alameda,  
19 because at all times relevant to this complaint, Amazon.com, Inc. had four physical locations and  
20 the Products were available for purchase via internet sales.

### 21 STATUTORY BACKGROUND

#### 22 A. The Sherman Law—Adulterated Cosmetics

23 18. Under the Sherman Law, “[i]t is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver,  
24 hold or offer for sale any cosmetic that is adulterated.” (Health & Saf. Code, § 111700.) Further,  
25 “[i]t is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce any cosmetic that is adulterated or deliver  
26 or proffer for delivery any such cosmetic.” (*Id.*, § 111710.) “A cosmetic is adulterated if it bears  
27 or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to users under the  
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1 conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement of the cosmetic, or under conditions  
2 of use as are customary or usual.” (*Id.*, § 111670; see 21 U.S.C. § 361(a).)

3 19. Under Federal law, the introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate  
4 commerce of any cosmetic that is adulterated is prohibited. (21 U.S.C. § 331.)

5 20. The term “cosmetic” is defined as “any article, or its components, intended to be  
6 rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to, the human  
7 body, or any part of the human body, for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or  
8 altering the appearance.” (Health & Saf. Code, § 109900; see 21 U.S.C. § 321(i).)

9 **B. The Sherman Law—Misbranded Cosmetics**

10 21. Under the Sherman Law, it is unlawful to sell, receive in commerce, deliver, or  
11 proffer for delivery any cosmetic that is misbranded. (Health & Saf. Code, §§ 111765 and  
12 111775.) A cosmetic is misbranded if it fails to list manufacturer, distributor, or packer  
13 information, as well as “an accurate statement of the contents in terms of weight, measure or  
14 numerical count.” (*Id.*, § 111740.). A cosmetic can also be deemed misbranded if any other  
15 required “word, statement or other information” is not “prominently placed upon the label or  
16 labelling with conspicuousness . . . .” (*Id.*, § 111745.)

17 22. A cosmetic is misbranded if its labeling is misleading. (Health & Saf. Code, §  
18 111730,) In determining whether the labeling is misleading, the extent to which the labeling does  
19 not reveal facts or consequences of customary use of the cosmetic should be considered. (*Id.*, §  
20 110290.)

21 23. Under Federal law, the introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate  
22 commerce of any cosmetic that is misbranded is prohibited. (21 U.S.C. § 331.) A cosmetic is  
23 misbranded under Federal law if its labeling is false or misleading; if the packaging fails to bear  
24 manufacturer, packer, or distributor information; if the label fails to bear an accurate statement of  
25 the quantity of contents; or if any word, statement, or other required information “is not  
26 prominently placed [on the label] with such conspicuousness [...] and in such terms as to render it  
27 likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of  
28 purchase and use.” (21 U.S.C. § 362.)

1           **C. The Unfair Competition Law**

2           24. Business and Professions Code section 17200 provides that “unfair competition shall  
3 mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practice . . . .” Business and Professions  
4 Code section 17203 provides that “[a]ny person who engages, has engaged or proposes to engage  
5 in unfair competition may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction.” Actions for relief  
6 under the Unfair Competition Law “shall be prosecuted exclusively in a court of competent  
7 jurisdiction by the Attorney General or a district attorney . . . .” (Bus. and Prof. Code, § 17204.)

8           25. Business and Professions Code section 17206, subdivision (a) provides that “[a]ny  
9 person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition shall be liable for  
10 a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for each violation, which  
11 shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the State of  
12 California by the Attorney General, [or] by any district attorney...” These penalties are  
13 “cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this  
14 state.” (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17205.)

15           **D. Proposition 65**

16           26. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 is an initiative statute  
17 passed as Proposition 65 by a vote of the People in November of 1986.

18           27. The warning requirement of Proposition 65 is contained in Health and Safety Code  
19 section 25249.6, which provides:

20                       No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and  
21                       intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state  
22                       to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and  
23                       reasonable warning to such individual, except as provided in Section  
24                       25249.10.

25           28. Proposition 65 establishes a procedure by which California, through its Governor,  
26 develops and maintains a list of chemicals “known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive  
27 toxicity.” (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.8.) Pursuant to this process, mercury and mercury  
28 compounds were listed in [1990] as chemicals known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity.  
(Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 27001, subd. (c).)<sup>1</sup> Warnings required for exposures to a listed

<sup>1</sup> See <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/proposition-65/p65chemicalslist.pdf>.

1 chemical must be given beginning one year after the chemical first appears on the list. (*Id.*, §  
2 25249.10., subd. (b).)

3 29. Proposition 65 regulations provide that a warning is “clear and reasonable” if the  
4 name of the chemical is included in the warning, and the warning is “prominently displayed on a  
5 label, labeling, or sign [. . .] with such conspicuousness as compared with other words,  
6 statements, designs or devices on the label, labeling or sign, as to render the warning likely to be  
7 seen, read, and understood by an ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase or  
8 use.” (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 25601.)

9 30. For internet purchases, Proposition 65 regulations specify that “a warning is not  
10 prominently displayed if the purchaser must search for it in the general content of the website.”  
11 (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 25602.)

12 31. Actions to enforce Proposition 65 may be brought in the name of the People of the  
13 State of California by the Attorney General or by certain other public prosecutors, including  
14 district attorneys. (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.7, subd. (c).) Proposition 65 provides that any  
15 person “violating or threatening to violate” the statute may be enjoined in any court of competent  
16 jurisdiction. (*Id.*, § 25249.7, subd. (a).) Violators are liable for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per  
17 day for each violation. (*Id.*, § 25249.7, subd. (b).)

## 18 **FACTS**

19 32. Mercury and mercury compounds were listed under Proposition 65 as chemical  
20 knowns to cause reproductive toxicity on July 1, 1990. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 27001, subd.  
21 (c).)

22 33. Mercury can enter the body through inhalation of vapors, ingestion of contaminated  
23 food or water, or dermal contact. The nervous system is very sensitive to mercury, and permanent  
24 brain damage can occur as a result of exposure. The adverse effects of mercury, which can vary  
25 depending on the form or compound involved, include irritability, nervousness, changes in vision,  
26 loss of hearing, muscle incoordination, and memory loss. Other effects of mercury exposure  
27 include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, increased blood pressure or heart rate, and skin rashes.  
28

1 Mercury exposure in pregnancy can cause birth defects and developmental delay in children. All  
2 forms of mercury can cause kidney damage when exposures occur at high concentrations.

3 34. The State of California has issued several health advisories regarding mercury in  
4 skin-lightening products, one of which included the following statement: “Mercury is dangerous.  
5 It is found in some skin creams made in Mexico and other countries . . . . They can poison people  
6 in the house, even children who aren’t using the creams.” (California Department of Public  
7 Health, *Mercury in Skin Cream*, available at  
8 [https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDCPHP/DEODC/EHIB/CPE/Pages/MercuryinSkinCream.a](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDCPHP/DEODC/EHIB/CPE/Pages/MercuryinSkinCream.aspx)  
9 [spx](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDCPHP/DEODC/EHIB/CPE/Pages/MercuryinSkinCream.aspx).)

10 35. The FDA has issued health advisories on skin-lightening products containing  
11 mercury. (See, e.g., FDA, *Mercury Poisoning Linked to Skin Products* (Jul. 26, 2016), available at  
12 [https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/mercury-poisoning-linked-skin-](https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/mercury-poisoning-linked-skin-products?source=govdelivery&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery)  
13 [products?source=govdelivery&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=govdelivery](https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/mercury-poisoning-linked-skin-products?source=govdelivery&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery).)

14 36. In November 2018, a coalition of over 50 non-profit organizations sent a public letter  
15 to Amazon advising Amazon that skin-lightening products being sold on Amazon.com had tested  
16 positive for excessive mercury content. A copy of the letter is available at  
17 [https://www.sierraclub.org/sites/www.sierraclub.org/files/program/documents/Amazon\\_Letter\\_1](https://www.sierraclub.org/sites/www.sierraclub.org/files/program/documents/Amazon_Letter_1_5_November2018_Final_US-51.pdf#overlay-context=gender/public-action-letter-ebay)  
18 [5\\_November2018\\_Final\\_US-51.pdf#overlay-context=gender/public-action-letter-ebay](https://www.sierraclub.org/sites/www.sierraclub.org/files/program/documents/Amazon_Letter_1_5_November2018_Final_US-51.pdf#overlay-context=gender/public-action-letter-ebay).

19 37. One or more of the Products was identified by name in a health advisory or in the  
20 November 2018 letter as containing dangerous and unlawful levels of mercury.

21 38. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Amazon has known that the Products contain  
22 mercury or mercury compounds, and that the Products thus were adulterated within the meaning  
23 of the Sherman Law.

24 39. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Amazon has known that California consumers  
25 who purchase the Products and similar skin-lightening products on Amazon’s website are  
26 exposed to mercury through absorption through the skin, inhalation of vapors, and through  
27 ingestion of mercury that is present on the skin, or on other surfaces, by hand-to mouth contact..  
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1           40. Consumers can purchase the Products by visiting the Amazon.com website and  
2 conducting the entire transaction on Amazon.com.

3           41. A consumer who visits Amazon.com can locate some of the Products by searching for  
4 terms including “skin lightening” and “whitening skin creams” using the Amazon.com search  
5 function.

6           42. Consumers may browse the products listed in the search results and select a product  
7 to go to its product-specific page on Amazon.com.

8           43. At all times relevant to this lawsuit, Amazon did not provide a clear and reasonable  
9 warning about exposures to mercury in the Products, except in the case of one of the two sales it  
10 made to the People of the La Milagrosa Facial Cream Product.

11           44. Packaging for most of the Products does not indicate that the products contain  
12 mercury or mercury compounds.

13                                       **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

14                               **(Violation of Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.—Adulterated Cosmetics)**

15           45. The People reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations in each of the  
16 preceding paragraphs as though set forth herein.

17           46. Amazon has engaged, and continues to engage, in acts or practices that are unlawful,  
18 unfair, or fraudulent, and which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business and  
19 Professions Code section 17200. These acts or practices include, but are not limited to, offering  
20 for sale, selling, holding, receiving in commerce, delivering, and proffering for delivery  
21 adulterated cosmetics in violation of the Sherman Law.

22           47. Such violations include, but are not limited to, the following:

23           A. Unlawfully offering for sale in California a product that exceeds the  
24 concentration of mercury in cosmetics permitted by the FDA (21 C.F.R. § 700.13 (2019));

25           B. Unlawfully offering for sale in California a cosmetic that is adulterated  
26 due to excessive mercury concentrations (Health & Saf. Code, § 111700);

27           C. Unlawfully selling in California a cosmetic that is adulterated due to  
28 excessive mercury concentrations (Health & Saf. Code, § 111700);

1 D. Unlawfully holding within California a cosmetic that is adulterated due to  
2 excessive mercury concentrations (Health & Saf. Code, § 111700);

3 E. Unlawfully delivering within California a cosmetic that is adulterated due  
4 to excessive mercury concentrations (Health & Saf. Code, §§ 111700, 111710);

5 F. Unlawfully receiving in commerce a cosmetic that is adulterated due to  
6 excessive mercury concentrations (Health & Saf. Code, § 111710);

7 G. Unlawfully proffering for delivery within California a cosmetic that is  
8 adulterated due to excessive mercury concentrations (Health & Saf. Code, § 111710); and

9 H. Unlawfully introducing and delivering for introduction into interstate  
10 commerce a cosmetic that is adulterated due to excessive mercury concentrations (21  
11 U.S.C. § 331).

12 48. By committing the acts alleged above, Amazon is liable to the People for civil  
13 penalties of up to \$2,500 for each violation.

14 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **(Violation of Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.—Misbranded Cosmetics)**

16 49. The People reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations in each of the  
17 preceding paragraphs as though set forth herein.

18 50. Amazon has engaged, and continues to engage, in business acts or practices that are  
19 unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent, and which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of  
20 Business and Professions Code section 17200. These acts or practices include, but are not limited  
21 to selling, receiving in commerce, delivering, and proffering for delivery misbranded cosmetics in  
22 violation of the Sherman Law and federal law (21 U.S.C. § 33; 21 C.F.R. § 700.13(d) (2019)).

23 51. Such violations include, but are not limited to, the following:

24 A. Unlawfully selling within California a cosmetic that is misbranded because of its  
25 failure to reveal the fact that the cosmetic contains mercury and the consequences of customary  
26 use of the product (Health & Saf. Code, §§ 111730, 111735, 111745, 111765, and 110290);

1 B. Unlawfully selling within California a cosmetic that is misbranded for failure to  
2 bear a label that prominently contains the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer,  
3 or distributor (Health & Saf. Code, §§ 111740, 111745, and 111765);

4 C. Unlawfully selling within California a cosmetic that is misbranded for failure to  
5 bear a label that contains “an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight,  
6 measure, or numerical count” (Health & Saf. Code, §§ 111740, 111745, and 111765);

7 D. Unlawfully delivering or proffering delivery of misbranded cosmetics (Health &  
8 Saf. Code, §§ 111735, 111740, 111745, and 111775);

9 E. Unlawfully receiving in commerce a cosmetic that is misbranded for failure to  
10 reveal and prominently display mercury contents and consequences of its use; the manufacturer,  
11 packer, or distributor information; and an accurate statement of contents (Health & Saf. Code, §§  
12 111735, 111740, 111745, and 111775);

13 F. Unlawfully delivering or proffering for delivery within California a cosmetic that  
14 is misbranded for failure to reveal and prominently display mercury contents and consequences of  
15 its use; the manufacturer, packer, or distributor information; and an accurate statement of its  
16 contents (Health & Saf. Code, §§ 111735, 111740, 111745 and 111775); and

17 G. Violating federal law by introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate  
18 commerce a cosmetic that is misbranded as a result of misleading labeling and failure to list  
19 required information (21 U.S.C. §331).

20 52. By committing the acts alleged above, Amazon is liable to the People for civil  
21 penalties of up to \$2,500 for each violation.

22 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **(Violation of Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.—Failure to Warn)**

24 53. The People reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations in each of the  
25 preceding paragraphs as though set forth herein.

26 54. Amazon has engaged, and continues to engage, in acts or practices that are unlawful,  
27 unfair, or fraudulent, and which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business and  
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1 Professions Code section 17200. These acts or practices include, but are not limited to, violating  
2 Proposition 65 as alleged in the Fourth Cause of Action.

3 55. By committing the acts alleged above, Amazon is liable to the People for civil  
4 penalties of up to \$2,500 for each violation.

5 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **(Violation of Proposition 65, Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.6)**

7 56. The People reallege and incorporate by reference the allegations in each of the  
8 preceding paragraphs above as though set forth herein.

9 57. Amazon employs 10 or more persons.

10 58. Amazon is a “[p]erson in the course of doing business” as that term is used in Health  
11 and Safety Code sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, subdivision (b).

12 59. By committing the acts alleged above, Amazon has, in the course of doing business,  
13 knowingly and intentionally exposed individuals to mercury and/or mercury compounds,  
14 chemicals known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity, without first giving  
15 clear and reasonable warning to such individuals within the meaning of Health and Safety Code  
16 section 25249.6.

17 60. Said violations render Amazon liable to the People for civil penalties of up to \$2,500  
18 per day for each violation, and provide the basis for other remedies.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 WHEREFORE, the People pray that the Court:

21 1. Pursuant to the First through Fourth Causes of Action, grant civil penalties according  
22 to proof;

23 2. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203 and Health and Safety  
24 Code section 25249.7, and other applicable laws, enter such preliminary injunctions, permanent  
25 injunctions, or other orders as the People shall specify in further application to the Court:

26 (a) Prohibiting Amazon, and its successors, agents, representatives, employees and  
27 all persons who act in concert with it, from offering for sale, selling, or shipping to persons within  
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1 the State of California the Products and all similar skin-lightening products containing excessive  
2 mercury or mercury compounds;

3 (b) Prohibiting Amazon, and its successors, agents, representatives, employees and  
4 all persons who act in concert with it, from exposing persons within the State of California to  
5 mercury or mercury compounds in the Products and all similar skin-lightening products without  
6 providing clear and reasonable warnings as required by Proposition 65;

7 3. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17206, assess a civil penalty of  
8 two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) against Amazon for each violation of Business and  
9 Professions Code section 17200, as proved at trial;

10 4. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203, make such orders or  
11 judgments necessary to prevent the use or employment by Amazon, along with its successors,  
12 agents, representatives, employees, and all persons who act in concert with Amazon, of any  
13 practice which constitutes unfair competition, as proved at trial;

14 5. Enter all orders or judgments as may be necessary to restore to any person in interest  
15 any money which may have been acquired by means of unfair competition, as proved at trial;

16 6. Enter such orders as may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money  
17 which may have been acquired by means of these unlawful acts, as provided for in Business and  
18 Professions Code section 17203, and other applicable laws;

19 7. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivision (b)(1), assess a civil  
20 penalty of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per day against Amazon for each violation  
21 of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, as proved at trial;

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- 8. Award the People its cost of suit; and
- 9. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: January 30, 2025

Respectfully submitted,  
ROB BONTA  
Attorney General of California  
DENNIS L. BECK JR.  
Acting Senior Assistant Attorney General  
LAURA J. ZUCKERMAN  
Supervising Deputy Attorney General



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