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**GORDON PARK-Li, Clerk** 

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CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE SET

PLANI DEC 0 9 2005 900AM

DEPARTMENT 212

SUMMONS ISSUED

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

UNLIMITED CIVIL JURISDICTION

RUSSELL BRIMER.

CGC 05442879

Plaintiff,

٧.

**COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL** PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

SIX FLAGS THEME PARK, INC; and DOES 1 through 150,

Health & Safety Code §25249

Defendants. 21

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RUSSELL BRIMER, by and through his counsel, on behalf of himself, on behalf of all others similarly situated and on behalf of the general public, hereby alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

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1.

This Complaint is a representative action brought by plaintiff RUSSELL BRIMER, on behalf of the citizens of the State of California, to enforce each citizen's right to be informed of the presence of and nature of toxic chemicals in consumer goods.

COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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Unless specifically noted, all statutory citations refer to

- 2. This Complaint seeks to remedy defendants' continuing failures to warn the citizens of the State of California about the presence of, the nature of and such citizens' actual and potential exposure to lead and cadmium present in or on consumer products placed into the stream of commerce by defendants.
- 3. Lead and cadmium are chemicals that are identified within 22 C.C.R. §12000 and that are known to the State of California to cause birth defects and other reproductive harm. Lead and cadmium shall hereafter be referred to as "LISTED CHEMICALS".
- 4. The consumer products containing the LISTED CHEMICALS, and for which defendants are responsible, are shot glasses and other glassware with colored artwork or designs (containing lead) on their exterior, including, but not limited to, the Hex Shot Glass, Item #503-0965; #4 00001 20323 1. All such consumer products containing the LISTED CHEMICALS shall hereinafter be referred to as the "PRODUCTS", with the exception of the Dolphin Shot Glass, Item # 7 97448 57228 1, sold at Six Flags Marine World stores located in Solano County, the sales of which were prosecuted by the Solano County District Attorney's Office in the Solano Country Superior Court in the case of The People of the State of California v. Six Flags Theme Park, Inc. Case No. F0S025016.1
- 5. Under California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.<sup>2</sup> (hereafter "Proposition 65"), "no person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual...."
- 6. Beginning on October 1, 1992, the State of California officially listed lead (and lead compounds) as a known carcinogen. On February 27, 1987, the State listed lead as a chemical

1 The parties to the Solano District Attorney's action reached an agreement and executed a consent judgment which

was filed with the Court on or about June 17, 2005. The glassware covered by the filed consent judgment is defined as: "Dolphin Shot Glasses # 7 97448 57228 1, manufactured by Artistic Impressions, Inc. 1." (See Consent Judgment at

§1.4.) The civil penalties (approximately \$5,000) assessed in that action are consistent with other settlements involving

a single product. (Id. at §6.)

2 Unless specifically noted, all statutory citations refer to California law.

known to cause birth defects and other reproductive harm. This chemical became subject to the warning requirement one year later and was therefore subject to the "clear and reasonable warning" requirements of Proposition 65, beginning on October 1, 1993 and February 27, 1988, respectively. (22 Code of Regulations §12000(b)(c); Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.)

- 7. Beginning on October 1, 1987, the State of California officially listed cadmium as a known carcinogen. On May 1, 1997, the State listed cadmium as a chemical known to cause birth defects and other reproductive harm. This chemical became subject to the warning requirement one year later and was therefore subject to the "clear and reasonable warning" requirements of Proposition 65, beginning on October 1, 1988 and May 1, 1998, respectively. (22 Code of Regulations §12000(b)(c); Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.)
- 8. Defendants' failure to provide proper mandatory warnings about exposure to the LISTED CHEMICALS in conjunction with the sale of the PRODUCTS is a violation of Proposition 65 and subjects defendants to enjoinment of such conduct as well as civil penalties for each such violation.
- 9. For defendants' violations of Proposition 65, plaintiff seeks preliminary injunctive and permanent injunctive relief to compel defendants to provide users of the PRODUCTS with the appropriate Proposition 65 warning regarding the hazards of such LISTED CHEMICALS.
- 10. Plaintiff also seeks civil penalties against defendants for their violations of Proposition 65, as provided for by Health & Safety Code §25249.7(b).

#### **PARTIES**

- 11. Plaintiff RUSSELL BRIMER is a citizen of the State of California who resides in the County of Alameda and who is dedicated to protecting the health of California citizens, including the elimination or reduction of toxic exposures, and brings this action on behalf of the general public pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7.
- 12. Defendant SIX FLAGS THEME PARK, INC. ("SIX FLAGS") is a person doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11.
- 13. SIX FLAGS manufactures, distributes and/or offers the PRODUCTS for sale or use in the State of California or implies by its conduct that it manufactures, distributes and/or offers the

PRODUCTS for sale or use in State of California.

- 14. Defendants DOES 1-50 (hereafter "MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS") are each persons doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11.
- 15. MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS engage in the process of research, testing, designing, assembling, fabricating and/or manufacturing, or imply by their conduct that they engage in the process of research, testing, designing, assembling, fabricating and/or manufacturing, one or more of the PRODUCTS in the State of California or for consumption or use in the State of California.
- 16. Defendants DOES 51-100 (hereafter "DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS") are each persons doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11.
- 17. DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS distribute, exchange, transfer, process and/or transport one or more of the PRODUCTS to individuals, businesses or retailers in the State of California.
- 18. Defendants DOES 101-150 (hereafter "RETAIL DEFENDANTS") are each persons doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.
- 19. RETAIL DEFENDANTS offer one or more of the PRODUCTS for sale to individuals in the State of California.
- 20. At this time, the true names and identities of Defendants DOES 1 through 150, inclusive, are unknown to plaintiff, who therefore sues said defendants by their fictitious name pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §474. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that each of the fictitiously named defendants is responsible for the acts and occurrences herein alleged. When ascertained, their true names shall be reflected in an amended complaint.
- 21. SIX FLAGS, MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS, DISTRIBUTOR
  DEFENDANTS and RETAIL DEFENDANTS shall, where appropriate, collectively be referred to hereafter as "DEFENDANTS".

# **VENUE AND JURISDICTION**

22. Venue is proper in the San Francisco Superior Court, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §§394, 395, 395.5 because this Court is a court of competent jurisdiction, because one or

more instances of wrongful conduct (including exposures to LISTED CHEMICALS) occurred, and continues to occur, in the County of San Francisco and/or because DEFENDANTS conducted, and continue to conduct, business in this County.

- 23. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, Section 10, which grants the Superior Court "original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to other trial courts." The statute under which this action is brought does not specify any other basis of jurisdiction.
- 24. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction over DEFENDANTS based on plaintiff's information and good faith belief that each defendant is a person, firm, corporation or association that either is a citizen of the State of California, has sufficient minimum contacts in the State of California, or otherwise purposefully avails itself of the California market.

  DEFENDANTS' purposeful availment renders the exercise of jurisdiction by California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

#### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

### (Violation of Proposition 65)

- 25. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference, as if specifically set forth herein, Paragraphs 1 through 24, inclusive.
- 26. The citizens of the State of California have expressly stated in the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health & Safety Code §25249.5, et seq. ("Proposition 65") that they must be informed "about exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects and other reproductive harm." (Proposition 65, §1(b).)
- 27. Proposition 65 further states that, "No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual...."
- 28. Based on information and good faith belief, plaintiff alleges that, at all times relevant to this Complaint, DEFENDANTS have engaged in the sales of these PRODUCTS in violation Health & Safety Code §25249.6, et seq., and that DEFENDANTS' offensive sale of these PRODUCTS continues to occur beyond DEFENDANTS' receipt of plaintiff's 60-Day Notice of

Violation. Plaintiff also alleges and believes that such violations will continue to occur into the future.

- 29. Beginning on September 2, 2004, "60-Day Notices" of Proposition 65 violations were provided to public enforcement agencies and to SIX FLAGS stating that exposures to the LISTED CHEMICALS were occurring in the State of California from the reasonably foreseeable offers of sales, sales, and uses of the PRODUCTS, without the individual users first having been provided with a "clear and reasonable warning" regarding such exposure.
- 30. The appropriate public enforcement agencies have failed to commence and diligently prosecute a cause of action, under Health & Safety Code §25249.6, et seq., against DEFENDANTS based on the claims asserted in Plaintiff's 60-Day Notices with respect to the PRODUCTS.
- 31. At all times relevant to this action, the PRODUCTS contained the LISTED CHEMICALS.
- 32. At all times relevant to this action, the DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that the PRODUCTS contained the LISTED CHEMICALS.
- 33. At all times relevant to this action, the LISTED CHEMICALS were present in or on the PRODUCTS in such a way as to be available for transfer or release from PRODUCTS to individuals during the reasonably foreseeable use of PRODUCTS.
- 34. The normal and reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS has caused and continues to cause an exposure to the LISTED CHEMICALS, as such exposure is defined by 22 C.C.R. §12601.
- 35. Based on information and good faith belief, plaintiff alleges, that at all times relevant to this action, DEFENDANTS had knowledge that individuals' normal and reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS would cause an exposure to the LISTED CHEMICALS.
- 36. At all times relevant to this action, DEFENDANTS, and each of them, intended that such exposures to the LISTED CHEMICALS from the reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS would occur by their deliberate, non-accidental participation in the manufacture, distribution and/or sale of PRODUCTS to individuals.

	<b>37.</b>	At all times relevant to this action, DEFENDANTS failed to provide a "clear and		
reasonable warning" of reproductive toxicity (as defined by 22 C.C.R. §12601) to those consumers				
or other individuals in the State of California who were or could become exposed to the				
PRODUCTS and the LISTED CHEMICALS contained therein.				

- 38. Contrary to the express policy and statutory prohibition of Proposition 65, enacted directly by California voters, individuals thus exposed to the LISTED CHEMICALS from the PRODUCTS, without "clear and reasonable warning", have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable harm, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.
- 39. As a consequence of the above-described acts, DEFENDANTS, and each of them, are liable, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(b), for a maximum civil penalty of \$2,500 per day for each violation.
- 40. As a consequence of the above-described acts, Health & Safety Code §25249.7 specifically also authorizes the grant of injunctive relief under Proposition 65.

Wherefore, plaintiff prays judgment against DEFENDANTS as set forth hereafter.

## PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, plaintiff prays for judgment against defendants as follows:

- 1. That the Court, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(b), assess civil penalties against DEFENDANTS, and each of them, in the amount of \$2,500 per day for each violation alleged herein;
- 2. That the Court, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(a), preliminarily and permanently enjoin DEFENDANTS from offering the PRODUCTS for sale or use in California, without providing an identification of the LISTED CHEMICALS in the PRODUCTS as well as "clear and reasonable warning[s]" as defined by 22 CCR §12601, as plaintiff shall specify in further application to the Court;
  - 3. That the Court grant plaintiff his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
  - 4. That the Court grant such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

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2		PARAS LAW GROUP		
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4		Stephen S. Sayad Attorneys for Plaintiff RUSSELL BRIMER		
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