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10	TOODER PARILLE		
11	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
12	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA – OAKLAND BRANCH		
13	UNLIMITED CIVIL JURISDICTION		
14			
15	RUSSELL BRIMER,)	No.\@05194720	
16	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL	
17	v.)	PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	
18	THE RAIDER IMAGE, LLC; THE		
19	OAKLAND RAIDERS; and DOES 1 through) 150,	Health & Safety Code §25249	
20			
21	Defendants.		
22	RUSSELL BRIMER, by and through his counsel, on behalf of himself, on behalf all others		
23	similarly situated and on behalf of the general public, hereby alleges as follows:		
24	NATURE OF THE ACTION		
25	1. This Complaint is a representative action brought by plaintiff RUSSELL BRIMER,		
26	on behalf of citizens of the State of California, to enforce each citizen's right to be informed of the		
27	presence of and nature of toxic chemicals in consumer goods.		
28	2. This Complaint seeks to remedy defendants' continuing failures to warn the citizens		
	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF		

of the State of California about the presence of, the nature of 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 or 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 11 oz. Marble Mug (#605001090000) (containing lead), 17 oz.

 Mixing Glass (#605001060000) (containing lead), and 11 oz. Marble Mug (#605001090000) (containing cadmium). All such consumer products containing the LISTED CHEMICALS shall hereafter be referred to as the "PRODUCTS".
- 5. Under California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.¹ (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 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 and 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

¹ Unless specifically noted, all statutory citations refer to California law.

- 17. 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.
- 18. DOES 51-100 (hereafter "DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS") are each persons doing business in the State of California within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11.
- 19. 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.
- 20. DOES 101-150 (hereafter "RETAIL DEFENDANTS") are each persons doing business in the State of California within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.
- 21. RETAIL DEFENDANTS offer one or more of the PRODUCTS for sale to individuals in the State of California.
- 22. At this time, the true names of 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.
- 23. RAIDER IMAGE, OAKLAND RAIDERS, MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS, DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS and RETAIL DEFENDANTS shall, where appropriate, collectively be referred to hereafter as "DEFENDANTS".

VENUE AND JURISDICTION

- 24. Venue is proper in the Alameda County 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 occurred, and continues to occur, in the County of Alameda and/or because DEFENDANTS conducted, and continue to conduct, business in this County.
 - 25. 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.

26. 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)

- 27. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference, as if specifically set forth herein, Paragraphs 1 through 26, inclusive.
- 28. 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).)
- 29. 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...."
- 30. 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 also continue to occur into the future.
- 31. Beginning on October 15, 2004, "60-Day Notices" of Proposition 65 violations were provided to public enforcement agencies and to RAIDER IMAGE and OAKLAND RAIDERS

- stating that exposures to the LISTED CHEMICALS were occurring in the State of California from the reasonably foreseeable uses of the PRODUCTS, without the individual users first having been provided with a "clear and reasonable warning" regarding such exposure.
- 32. 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.
- 33. At all times relevant to this action, the PRODUCTS contained the LISTED CHEMICALS.
- 34. At all times relevant to this action, the DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that the PRODUCTS contained the LISTED CHEMICALS.
- 35. 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.
- 36. 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.
- 37. 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.
- 38. 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.
- 39. 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.
 - 40. Contrary to the express policy and statutory prohibition of Proposition 65, enacted

1	directly by California voters, individuals thus exposed to the LISTED CHEMICALS from the	
2	PRODUCTS, without "clear and reasonable warning", have suffered and continue to suffer	
3	irreparable harm, for which harm they have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.	
4	41. As a consequence of the above-described acts, DEFENDANTS, and each of them,	
5	are liable, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(b), for a civil penalty of \$2,500 per day for	
6	each violation.	
7	42. As a consequence of the above-described acts, Health & Safety Code §25249.7	
8	specifically also authorizes the grant of injunctive relief under Proposition 65.	
9	Wherefore, plaintiff prays judgment against DEFENDANTS as set forth hereafter.	
10	PRAYER FOR RELIEF	
11	Wherefore, plaintiff prays for judgment against defendants as follows:	
12	1. That the Court, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(b), assess civil penalties	
13	against DEFENDANTS, and each of them, in the amount of \$2,500 per day for each violation	
14	alleged herein;	
15	2. That the Court, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(a), preliminarily and	
16	permanently enjoin DEFENDANTS from offering the PRODUCTS for sale or use in California,	
17	without providing an identification of the LISTED CHEMICALS in the PRODUCTS as well as	
18	"clear and reasonable warning[s]" as defined by 22 CCR §12601, as plaintiff shall specify in	
19	further application to the Court;	
20	3. That the Court grant plaintiff his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and	
21	4. That the Court grant such other and further relief as may be just and proper.	
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23	Dated: January 20, 2005 Respectfully submitted, CHANLER LAW GROUP	
24	Chys cen	
25	Clifford A. Chanler	
26	Attorneys for Plaintiff RUSSELL BRIMER	
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