ENDORSED FILED San Francisco County Superior Court

MAY 1 9 2006

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GORDON PARK-LI, Clerk BY: \_\_\_\_\_JUN P. PANELO

Deputy Clark

CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE SET

OCT 2 0 2006 - 9 10 AM

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Environmental World Watch, Inc.

**DEPARTMENT 212** 

# SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

### COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Environmental World Watch, Inc., in the public interest, Plaintiff. v. Swiss International Air Lines, Ltd., Polar Air Cargo, Inc., ASTAR Air Cargo, Inc., Hawaiian Airlines, Inc., Bax Global Inc., Amerijet International, Inc., DHL Holdings (USA), Inc., Aer Lingus, Limited, Air India, Ltd., China Airlines, Ltd., Evergreen International Airlines, China Eastern Airlines Co., Ltd., China Southern Airlines Co., Ltd., Compañía Panameña de Aviación, S.A., (a.k.a.) Copa Airlines, El) Al Israel Airlines, Ltd., EVA Airways Corp., Korean Air Lines Co., Ltd., Lan

Case No. 66 0 6 4 5 2 4 1 3

Action is an unlimited civil case (amount demanded exceeds \$25,000

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF PROPOSITION 65, THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTIONS 25249.5, ET SEQ.)

DOES 1-100,

Airlines, Inc., TED Airlines, and

Defendants.

Airlines, S.A., LTU International Airways,

Inc., Malaysia Airlines, Thai Airways International, Ltd., Midwest Express

Airlines, Inc., Philippine Airlines, Inc., Qantas Airways Limited, Singapore

Airlines, Limited, Song Airlines, Spirit

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                      SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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                                 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
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    Environmental World Watch, Inc.,
                                                     Case No.
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    in the public interest,
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                                                    Action is an unlimited civil case (amount
                  Plaintiff,
                                                    demanded exceeds $25,000
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                                                    COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF
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                         v.
                                                    PROPOSITION 65, THE SAFE
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    Swiss International Air Lines, Ltd., Polar
                                                    DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC
                                                    ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (HEALTH
    Air Cargo, Inc., ASTAR Air Cargo, Inc.,
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    Hawaiian Airlines, Inc., Bax Global Inc.,
                                                    AND SAFETY CODE SECTIONS 25249.5,
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    Amerijet International, Inc., DHL Holdings )
                                                    ET SEQ.)
    (USA), Inc., Aer Lingus, Limited, Air India, )
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    Ltd., China Airlines, Ltd., Evergreen
    International Airlines, China Eastern
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    Airlines Co., Ltd., China Southern
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    Airlines Co., Ltd., Compañía Panameña
    de Aviación, S.A., (a.k.a.) Copa Airlines, El
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    Al Israel Airlines, Ltd., EVA Airways
    Corp., Korean Air Lines Co., Ltd., Lan
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    Airlines, S.A., LTU International Airways,
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    Inc., Malaysia Airlines, Thai Airways
    International, Ltd., Midwest Express
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    Airlines, Inc., Philippine Airlines, Inc.,
    Qantas Airways Limited, Singapore
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    Airlines, Limited, Song Airlines, Spirit
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    Airlines, Inc., TED Airlines, and
    DOES 1-100.
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                  Defendants.
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# **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 1. Plaintiff Environmental World Watch, Inc. ("Plaintiff") is a corporation qualified to do business in the State of California. It brings this action in the public interest as defined under Health and Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivision (d).
- 2. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of defendants Does 1-100, and therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each fictitiously named defendant is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged and the damages caused thereby.
- At all times mentioned herein, "Defendants" include Swiss International Air Lines, Ltd., Polar Air Cargo, Inc., ASTAR Air Cargo, Inc., Hawaiian Airlines, Inc. Bax Global, Inc., Amerijet International, Inc., DHL Holdings (USA), Inc., Aer Lingus, Limited, Air India, Ltd., China Airlines, Ltd., Evergreen International Airlines, China Eastern Airlines Co., Ltd., China Southern Airlines Co., Ltd., Compañía Panameña de Aviación, S.A., (a.k.a.) Copa Airlines, El Al Israel Airlines, Ltd., EVA Airways Corp., Korean Air Lines Co., Ltd., Lan Airlines, S.A., LTU International Airways, Inc., Malaysia Airlines, Thai Airways International, Ltd., Midwest Express Airlines, Inc., Philippine Airlines, Inc., Qantas Airways, Limited, Singapore Airlines, Limited, Song Airlines, Spirit Airlines, Inc., TED Airlines, and Does 1-100.
- 4. At all times mentioned each defendant was a "[p]erson in the course of doing business" within the meaning of Health and Safety Code section 25249.11, subdivision (b). Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that at all times mentioned herein each defendant had ten or more employees.

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5. The Court has jurisdiction over this lawsuit pursuant 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.

## **CAUSE OF ACTION**

(BY ENVIRONMENTAL WORLD WATCH, INC. AGAINST DEFENDANTS SWISS INTERNATIONAL AIR LINES, LTD., POLAR AIR CARGO, INC., ASTAR AIR CARGO, INC., HAWAIIAN AIRLINES, INC. BAX GLOBAL, INC., AMERIJET INTERNATIONAL, INC., DHL HOLDINGS (USA), INC., AER LINGUS, LIMITED, AIR INDIA, LTD., CHINA AIRLINES, LTD., EVERGREEN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES, CHINA EASTERN AIRLINES CO., LTD., CHINA SOUTHERN AIRLINES CO, LTD., COMPAÑÍA PANAMEÑA DE AVIACIÓN, S.A., (A.K.A.) COPA AIRLINES, EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES, LTD., EVA AIRWAYS CORP., KOREAN AIR LINES CO., LTD., LAN AIRLINES, S.A., LTU INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS, INC., MALAYSIA AIRLINES, THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL, LTD., MIDWEST EXPRESS AIRLINES, INC., PHILIPPINE AIRLINES, INC., QANTAS AIRWAYS, LIMITED, SINGAPORE AIRLINES, LIMITED, SONG AIRLINES, SPIRIT AIRLINES, INC., TED AIRLINES, AND DOES 1-100 FOR VIOLATION OF PROPOSITION 65, THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTIONS 25249.5, ET SEQ.)

- 6. Plaintiff ENVIRONMENTAL WORLD WATCH, INC. repeats and incorporates by reference the previous paragraphs of this complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- 7. Defendants Swiss International Air Lines, Ltd., Hawaiian Airlines, Inc. Aer Lingus, Limited, Air India, Ltd., China Airlines, Ltd., Evergreen International Airlines, China Eastern Airlines Co., Ltd., China Southern Airlines Co., Ltd., Compañía Panameña de Aviación, S.A., (a.k.a.) Copa Airlines, El Al Israel Airlines, Ltd., EVA Airways Corp., Korean Air Lines Co., Ltd., Lan Airlines, S.A., LTU International Airways, Inc., Malaysia Airlines, Thai Airways International, Ltd., Midwest Express Airlines, Inc., Philippine Airlines, Inc., Qantas Airways, Limited, Singapore Airlines, Limited, Song Airlines, Spirit Airlines, Inc., TED Airlines and Does 1-50 (collectively, the "Passenger Airline Defendants") are and at all times mentioned herein were airlines that flew airplanes in and out of airports located in California. Between January 4, 2001, and the filing date of this Complaint, the Passenger Airline Defendants exposed

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their employees to jet engine exhaust. The exposures of employees to jet engine exhaust took place when the Passenger Airline Defendants landed their airplanes, during the process of refueling, while employees exited the airplanes, while employees performed maintenance on the airplanes, while employees boarded the Passenger Airline Defendants' airplanes, while the Passenger Airline Defendants' airplanes taxied upon landing, and during take-off, or any other time while Passenger Airline Defendants operated their airplanes on or near the ground. The exposed employees include baggage handlers, maintenance workers, pilots, flight attendants, cleaning personnel, ticket agents and all other employees working at the gate, warehouse workers, and all other airline crew and personnel working at the Passenger Airline Defendants' respective gates or terminals where airplanes dock. Passenger Airline Defendants exposed these employees to chemicals designated to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 12000 ("Covered Chemicals"), contained in jet engine exhaust without first giving clear and reasonable warning of such pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25249.5, et seq. ("Proposition 65"). The sources of exposures included inhalation caused by the exposed employees inhaling and breathing the ambient air, which contained jet engine exhaust, while the airplanes were on the runway, at the terminal, and while the airplanes taxied at the airports listed in Exhibit A applicable to each respective defendant, as specified therein. Exposures occurred at each of the airports listed in Exhibit A applicable to each respective defendant, as specified therein.

8. Defendants Polar Air Cargo, Inc., ASTAR Air Cargo, Inc., Bax Global, Inc., Amerijet International, Inc., DHL Holdings (USA), Inc., and Does 51-100 (collectively, the "Cargo Airline Defendants") are and at all times mentioned herein were airlines that flew airplanes in and out of airports located in California. Between January 4, 2001, and the filing date of this

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Complaint, the Cargo Airline Defendants exposed their employees to jet engine exhaust. The exposures of employees to jet engine exhaust took place when the Cargo Airline Defendants landed their airplanes, during the process of refueling, while employees exited the airplanes, while employees performed maintenance on the airplanes, while employees boarded the Cargo Airline Defendants' airplanes, while the Cargo Airline Defendants' airplanes taxied upon landing, and during take-off, or any other time while the Cargo Airline Defendants operated their airplanes on or near the ground. The exposed employees include baggage handlers, maintenance workers, pilots, cleaning personnel, warehouse workers, and all other airline crew and personnel working at the airports where the Cargo Airline Defendants' airplanes dock. The Cargo Airline Defendants exposed these employees to the Covered Chemicals contained in jet engine exhaust without first giving clear and reasonable warning of such pursuant to Proposition 65. The sources of exposures included inhalation caused by the exposed employees inhaling and breathing the ambient air, which contained jet engine exhaust, while the airplanes were on the runway, at the terminal, and while the airplanes taxied at the airports listed in Exhibit A applicable to each respective defendant, as specified therein. Exposures occurred at each of the airports listed in Exhibit A applicable to each respective defendant, as specified therein.

9. The Passenger Airline Defendants are and at all times mentioned herein were airlines that flew airplanes in and out of airports located in California. Between January 4, 2001, and the filing date of this Complaint, the Passenger Airline Defendants exposed persons to jet engine exhaust. The Passenger Airline Defendants caused exposures when the Passenger Airline Defendants landed their airplanes, during the process of refueling, while passengers exited and boarded the Passenger Airline Defendants' airplanes, while the airplanes taxied, and during take-off. Exposed persons included people visiting and working at the airports listed in Exhibit A,

including passengers, well-wishers, children, pregnant women, taxi and shuttle drivers, catering and food service delivery personnel, police and security personnel, airport employees and ground crews, neighborhood residents, and passersby. The Passenger Airline Defendants exposed these persons to the Covered Chemicals contained in jet engine exhaust without first giving clear and reasonable warning of such pursuant to Proposition 65. The sources of exposures included inhalation caused by the exposed persons inhaling and breathing the ambient air containing jet engine exhaust while traversing runway areas and jet bridges at the airports found in Exhibit A. Some of the exposures for which a warning is required occurred near the gate or terminal where the Passenger Airline Defendants dock their airplanes. Exposures occurred at each of the airports listed in Exhibit A.

10. The Cargo Airline Defendants are and at all times mentioned herein were airlines that flew airplanes in and out of airports located in California. Between January 4, 2001, and the filing date of this Complaint, the Cargo Airline Defendants exposed persons to jet engine exhaust. The Cargo Airline Defendants caused exposures when the Passenger Airline Defendants landed their airplanes, during the process of refueling, while passengers exited and boarded the Cargo Airline Defendants' airplanes, while the airplanes taxied, and during take-off. Exposed persons included people visiting and working at the airports listed in Exhibit A, police and security personnel, airport employees and ground crews, neighborhood residents, and passersby. The Cargo Airline Defendants exposed these persons to the Covered Chemicals contained in jet engine exhaust without first giving clear and reasonable warning of such pursuant to Proposition 65. The sources of exposures included inhalation caused by the exposed persons inhaling and breathing the ambient air containing jet engine exhaust while traversing

runway areas and jet bridges at the airports found in Exhibit A. Exposures occurred at each of the airports listed in Exhibit A.

11. Jet engine exhaust contains the following Covered Chemicals.

Benz[a]anthracene	Chrysene	Benzo[a]pyrene	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Naphthalene	Benzene
(gas)			
1,3-Butadiene	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
Toluene	Carbon Monoxide		

On July 1, 1987, Benz[a]anthracene first appeared on the Governor's Proposition 65 list ("Proposition 65 List") of Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity. (Cal. Code Regs., tit 22, §12000, subd. (b)) ("§12000".) Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.9 ("§25249.9"), twenty months after first appearing on the Governor's Proposition 65 list, Benz[a]anthracene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.

- 13. On January 1, 1990, Chrysene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Chrysene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 14. On July 1, 1987, Benzo[a]pyrene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Benzo[a]pyrene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 15. On January 1, 1988, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 16. On January 1, 1988, Formaldehyde (gas) first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first

appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Formaldehyde (gas) became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.

- 17. On April 1, 1988, Acetaldehyde first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Acetaldehyde became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 18. On April 19, 2002, Naphthalene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Governor's Proposition 65 list, Naphthalene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 19. On February 27, 1987, Benzene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer, and on December 26, 1997, for male reproductive toxicity. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Benzene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 20. On April 1, 1988, 1,3-Butadiene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, 1,3-Butadiene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 21. On July 1, 1987, Benzo[b]fluoranthene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Benzo[b]fluoranthene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 22. On July 1, 1987, Benzo[k]fluoranthene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first

appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Benzo[k]fluor	ranthene became subject to Proposition 65
warning requirements.	

- On January 1, 1988, Dibenz[a,h]anthracene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause cancer. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Dibenz[a,h]anthracene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- On January 1, 1991, Toluene first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Toluene became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 25. On January 1, 1989, Carbon Monoxide first appeared on the Proposition 65 List of Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity. (§12000.) Pursuant to §25249.9, twenty months after first appearing on the Proposition 65 List, Carbon Monoxide became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 26. At least sixty days prior to commencing this action by the filing of this complaint,
  Plaintiff gave notices of alleged violations of Proposition 65 subject to a private action to the
  Attorney General and applicable district attorneys and city attorneys in whose jurisdictions the
  violations allegedly occurred, and to each named defendant.
- 27. Plaintiff gave these notices and filed this action more than twenty months after each of the chemicals listed in Paragraph 11 of this Complaint first appeared on the Proposition 65 List, and after such chemicals became subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 28. Each of Plaintiff's respective notices of the alleged violations included a certificate of merit executed by the attorney for the noticing party, Plaintiff. The certificate of merit stated that

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information, the attorney for Plaintiff who executed the certificate believed there was a reasonable and meritorious case for this private action. The attorney for Plaintiff attached to the 6 7 certificate of merit served on the Attorney General information sufficient to establish the basis of 8 the certificate of merit. 29. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that neither the Attorney General, nor 10

any applicable district attorney or city attorney, has commenced and is diligently prosecuting an action against the alleged violations.

the attorney for Plaintiff who executed the certificate had consulted with at least one person with

chemicals listed in Paragraph 11 of this Complaint that are subjects of this action. Based on that

relevant and appropriate expertise who had reviewed data regarding the exposure to the

- 30. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants knew they were exposing their employees and people visiting and working at the airports, including passengers, police and security personnel, catering personnel, and food service delivery personnel to the chemicals listed in Paragraph 11 of this Complaint without first giving clear and reasonable warning of such to the persons exposed. The State of California has designated that these chemicals cause cancer and/or developmental toxicity. Therefore, between January 4, 2001, and the filing date of this complaint, Defendants, without first giving clear and reasonable warning, knowingly and intentionally exposed the aforementioned persons to the chemicals listed in Paragraph 11 of this Complaint and known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or developmental toxicity.
- 31. The route of exposure for the chemicals listed in Paragraph 11 of this Complaint included inhalation caused by the exposed persons inhaling and breathing the ambient air containing jet engine exhaust while traversing runway areas, terminals, jet bridges, and other areas at the airports found in Exhibit A.

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YEROUSHALMI & ASSOCIATES

Reuben Yeroushalmi Attorneys for Plaintiff, Environmental World Watch, Inc.

#### **EXHIBIT A**

The alleged violations by Defendant Swiss International Air Lines Ltd., took place at:

Los Angeles International Airport

1 World Way

Los Angeles, CA 90045-5830

Airport Latitude: 37-37-08.3000N ESTIMATED; Airport Longitude: 122-22-29.6000W

The alleged violations by Defendant Polar Air Cargo, Inc., took place at:

Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant ASTAR Air Cargo, Inc., took place at:

Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport

San Francisco, CA 94128-8097

Airport Latitude: 37-37-08.3000N ESTIMATED; Airport Longitude: 122-22-29.6000W

Sacramento International Airport

6900 Airport Blvd.

Sacramento, CA 95837

Airport Latitude: 38-41-43.5000N ESTIMATED; Airport Longitude: 121-35-26.8000W

San Diego International Airport-Lindbergh Field

3225 N. Harbor Drive

San Diego, CA 92101-1022

Airport Latitude: 32-44-00.8000N ESTIMATED; Airport Longitude: 117-11-22.8000W

Ontario International Airport

2900 East Airport Dr

Ontario, CA 91761

Airport Latitude: 34-03-21.6000N ESTIMATED; Airport Longitude: 117-36-04.3000W

The alleged violations by Defendant Hawaiian Airlines, Inc. took place at:

Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

Sacramento International Airport (for location see above)

San Diego International Airport-Lindbergh Field (for location see above)

Ontario International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Bax Global Inc.</u> took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport 2077 Airport Blvd. San Jose, CA 95110

Airport Latitude: 37-21-45.4500N ESTIMATED; Airport Longitude: 121-55-44.4300W

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Amerijet International Inc.</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>DHL Holdings (USA)</u>, <u>Inc.</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

Metropolitan Oakland International Airport 1 Airport Drive Oakland, CA 94621

Airport Latitude: 37-43-16.6470N ESTIMATED; Airport Longitude: 122-13-14.5800W

San Diego International Airport-Lindbergh Field (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Aer Lingus Limited</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Air India Ltd.</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>China Airlines</u>, <u>Ltd.</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant Evergreen International Airlines, took place at: San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant China Eastern Airlines Co, Ltd., took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>China Southern Airlines Co, Ltd.,</u> took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant Compañía Panameña de Aviación, S.A., (a.k.a.) Copa Airlines, took place at:

Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>El Al Israel Airlines</u>, <u>Ltd.</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>EVA Airways Corp.</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Korean Air Lines Co., Ltd.,</u> took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Lan Airlines, S.A.</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>LTU International Airways, Inc.</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Malaysia Airlines</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Thai Airways International</u>, <u>Ltd.</u>, took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Midwest Express Airlines, Inc.</u>, took place at: San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

John Wayne-Orange County Airport 3160 Airway Ave Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Airport Latitude: 33-40-32.4000N ESTIMATED

Airport Longitude: 117-52-05.6000W

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Philippine Airlines</u>, <u>Inc.</u>, took place at: San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Qantas Airways Limited</u>, took place at: San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Diego International Airport-Lindbergh Field (for location see above)

Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Singapore Airlines Limited</u>, took place at: San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>Song Airlines</u> took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant Spirit Airlines, Inc., took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

The alleged violations by Defendant <u>TED Airlines</u> took place at: Los Angeles International Airport (for location see above)

San Francisco International Airport (for location see above)

Ontario International Airport (for location see above)