ENDORSED 門上統計 ALAMEDA COUNTY 1 LEXINGTON LAW GROUP Eric S. Somers, State Bar No. 139050 JAN 1 5 2010. 2 Howard Hirsch, State Bar No. 213209 Lisa Burger, State Bar No. 239676 3 1627 Irving Street CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT San Francisco, CA 94122 4 Telephone: (415) 759-4111 Facsimile: (415) 759-4112 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff 6 CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH 7 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA 10 11 CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH,) a non-profit corporation, 12 COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE 13 Plaintiff, RELIEF AND CIVIL PENALTIES 14 v. Health & Safety Code §25249.6, et seq. ASHLEY STEWART LTD.; CORNERSTONE APPAREL, INC.; EXPRESS, LLC; LIMITED (Other) STORES, LLC; MODE PLUS; SILHOUETTE LLC; SILHOUETTE CLOTHING, INC.: 17 STEVEN MADDEN LTD.; STEVEN MADDEN RETAIL, INC.; URBAN BRANDS, INC.; VOLCOM, INC.; VOLCOM RETAIL, 18 INC.; THE WET SEAL, INC.; THE WET SEAL 19 RETAIL, INC.; and Defendant DOES 1 through 500, inclusive, 20 Defendants. 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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Plaintiff Center for Environmental Health, in the public interest, based on information and belief and investigation of counsel, except for information based on knowledge, hereby makes the following allegations:

INTRODUCTION

- This complaint seeks to remedy Defendants' continuing failure to warn 1. individuals in California that they are being exposed to lead and lead compounds (collectively, "Lead"), chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects and other reproductive harm. Such exposures have occurred, and continue to occur, through the manufacture, distribution, sale and/or use of Defendants' belts made with leather, vinyl or imitation leather materials (the "Products"). Consumers, including pregnant women, are exposed to Lead when they touch or handle the Products.
- Under California's Proposition 65, Health and Safety Code §25249.5, et 2. seq., it is unlawful for businesses to knowingly and intentionally expose individuals in California to chemicals known to the State to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm without providing clear and reasonable warnings to individuals prior to their exposure. Defendants introduce Products contaminated with significant quantities of Lead into the California marketplace, exposing consumers of their Products, many of whom are pregnant women, to Lead.
- 3. Despite the fact that Defendants expose pregnant women, children and other people who come into contact with the Products to Lead, Defendants provide no warnings whatsoever about the carcinogenic or reproductive hazards associated with these Lead exposures. Defendants' conduct thus violates the warning provision of Proposition 65. Health & Safety Code §25249.6.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ("CEH") is a non-profit corporation dedicated to protecting the public from environmental health hazards and toxic exposures. CEH is based in Oakland, California and incorporated under the laws of the State of California. CEH is a "person" within the meaning of Health & Safety Code

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§25249.11(a) and brings this enforcement action in the public interest pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(d). CEH is a nationally recognized non-profit environmental advocacy group that has prosecuted a large number of Proposition 65 cases in the public interest. These cases have resulted in significant public benefit, including the reformulation of thousands of products to remove toxic chemicals to make them safer. CEH also provides information to Californians about the health risks associated with exposure to hazardous substances, where manufacturers and other responsible parties fail to do so.

- 5. Defendant ASHLEY STEWART LTD. is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11. Ashley Stewart Ltd. manufactures, distributes and/or sells the Products for sale or use in California.
- 6. Defendant CORNERSTONE APPAREL, INC. is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11. Cornerstone Apparel, Inc. manufactures, distributes and/or sells the Products for sale or use in California.
- 7. Defendant EXPRESS, LLC is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11. Express, LLC manufactures, distributes and/or sells the Products for sale or use in California.
- 8. Defendant LIMITED STORES, LLC is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11. Limited Stores, LLC manufactures, distributes and/or sells the Products for sale or use in California.
- 9. Defendant MODE PLUS is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11. Mode Plus manufactures, distributes and/or sells the Products for sale or use in California.
- 10. Defendant SILHOUETTE LLC is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11. Silhouette LLC manufactures, distributes and/or sells the Products for sale or use in California.
- 11. Defendant SILHOUETTE CLOTHING, INC. is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11. Silhouette Clothing, Inc. manufactures, distributes and/or sells the Products for sale or use in California.

500 are collectively referred to herein as "Defendants."

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- 22. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7, which allows enforcement in any court of competent jurisdiction, and pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, Section 10, because this case is a cause not given by statute to other trial courts.
- 23. This Court has jurisdiction over the Defendants because each is a business entity that does sufficient business, has sufficient minimum contacts in California or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the California market through the sale, marketing or use of the Products in California and/or by having such other contacts with California so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
- 24. Venue is proper in the Alameda Superior Court because one or more of the violations arise in the County of Alameda.

BACKGROUND FACTS

- 25. The People of the State of California have declared by initiative under Proposition 65 their right "[t]o be informed about exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm." Proposition 65, §1(b).
- 26. To effectuate this goal, Proposition 65 prohibits exposing people to chemicals listed by the State of California as known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm without a "clear and reasonable warning" unless the business responsible for the exposure can prove that it fits within a statutory exemption. Health & Safety Code §25249.6 states, in pertinent part:

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. . .

27. On February 27, 1987, the State of California officially listed lead as a chemical known to cause reproductive toxicity. Lead is specifically identified as a reproductive toxicant under three subcategories: "developmental reproductive toxicity," which means harm to

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the developing fetus, "female reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the female reproductive system, and "male reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the male reproductive system. 27 California Code of Regulations ("C.C.R.") §27001(c). On February 27, 1988, one year after it was listed as a chemical known to cause reproductive toxicity, lead became subject to the clear and reasonable warning requirement regarding reproductive toxicants under Proposition 65. 27 C.C.R. §27001(c); Health & Safety Code §25249.10(b).

- On October 1, 1992, the State of California officially listed lead and lead 28. compounds as chemicals known to cause cancer. On October 1, 1993, one year after they were listed as chemicals known to cause cancer, lead and lead compounds became subject to the clear and reasonable warning requirement regarding carcinogens under Proposition 65. 27 C.C.R. §27001(c); Health & Safety Code §25249.10(b).
- 29. Some of the Products are designed for and marketed to children. Young children are also exposed to Lead from the Products when they touch or play with Products that are owned or used by their parents or caretakers. In addition, young children are exposed to Lead from the Products when they touch their hands to their mouths after their hands have touched or handled the Products.
- Young children are especially susceptible to the toxic effects of Lead. 30. Children show a greater sensitivity to Lead's effects than do adults. Adverse health impacts from Lead exposure generally occur in children at lower blood Lead levels than in adults. Children absorb and retain more Lead in proportion to their weight than do adults. Young children also show a greater prevalence of iron deficiency, a condition that can increase gastrointestinal absorption of Lead. The body accumulates Lead over a lifetime and releases it slowly, so even small doses received in childhood, over time, can cause adverse health impacts, including but not limited to reproductive toxicity, later in life. For example, in times of physiological stress, such as pregnancy, the body can mobilize accumulated stores of Lead in tissue and bone, thereby increasing the level of Lead in the blood and increasing the risk of harm to the fetus.
- 31. There is no safe level of exposure to Lead and even minute amounts of Lead exposure have been shown to permanently reduce mental capacity. Davis, J.M.,

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Svendgaard, D.J., "Lead and Child Development," Nature 329:297-300, 1987. One study on the effect of childhood Lead exposure declared that even the smallest detectable amount of blood Lead levels in children can mean the difference between an A or B grade in school. Lanphear, B.P., Dietrich, K., Auinger, P., Cox, C., "Subclinical Lead Toxicity in U.S. Children and Adolescents," Neurodevelopmental Disabilities II Platform, 2000. Another study followed children into adulthood and found a sevenfold increase in the risk for developing a reading disability among children exposed to sufficient levels of Lead as toddlers. Needleman, H.L., Schell, A., Bellinger, D., Leviton, A., Allred, E.N., "The Long-Term Effects of Exposure to Low Doses of Lead in Childhood: An 11-Year Follow-up Report," New England Journal of Medicine 322:83-88, 1990.

- 32. Lead exposures for pregnant women are also of particular concern in light of evidence that even short term Lead exposures in utero may have long-term harmful effects. Hu, H., et al., "Fetal Lead Exposure at Each State of Pregnancy as a Predictor of Infant Mental Development," Environmental Health Perspectives 114:11, 2006; Schnaas, L., et al., "Reduced Intellectual Development in Children with Prenatal Lead Exposure," Environmental Health Perspectives 114:5, 2006.
- 33. Lead is found in the fabric and/or material from which many of the Products are made. Lead is found in the Products as a stabilizer in the vinyl or imitation leather materials, as a chemical ingredient in some of the dies, paints and other coloring agents used in the Products and in the chemicals used in the leather tanning process. Lead is also found in metallic components used on some of the Products.
- 34. Defendants' Products contain sufficient quantities of Lead such that consumers, including pregnant women and children, who touch and/or handle the Products are exposed to Lead through the average use of the Products. The route of exposure for the violations is direct ingestion when consumers place the Products in their mouths; ingestion via hand-to-mouth contact after consumers touch or handle the Products; and dermal absorption directly through the skin when consumers take on or off and/or otherwise touch or handle the Products.

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- No clear and reasonable warning is provided with the Products regarding 35. the carcinogenic or reproductive hazards of Lead.
- 36. Any person acting in the public interest has standing to enforce violations of Proposition 65 provided that such person has supplied the requisite public enforcers with a valid 60-Day Notice of Violation and such public enforcers are not diligently prosecuting the action within such time. Health & Safety Code §25249.7(d).
- More than sixty days prior to naming each Defendant in this lawsuit, CEH 37. provided a 60-Day "Notice of Violation of Proposition 65" to the California Attorney General, the District Attorneys of every county in California, the City Attorneys of every California city with a population greater than 750,000 and to each of the named Defendants. In compliance with Health & Safety Code §25249.7(d) and 27 C.C.R. §25903(b), each Notice included the following information: (1) the name and address of each violator; (2) the statute violated; (3) the time period during which violations occurred; (4) specific descriptions of the violations, including (a) the routes of exposure to Lead from the Products, and (b) the specific type of products sold and used in violation of Proposition 65; and (5) the name of the specific Proposition 65-listed chemical that is the subject of the violations described in each Notice.
- 38. CEH also sent a Certificate of Merit for each Notice to the California Attorney General, the District Attorneys of every county in California, the City Attorneys of every California city with a population greater than 750,000 and to the named Defendants. In compliance with Health & Safety Code §25249.7(d) and 11 C.C.R. §3101, each of the Certificates certified that CEH's counsel: (1) has consulted with one or more persons with relevant and appropriate experience or expertise who reviewed facts, studies or other data regarding the exposures to Lead alleged in each of the Notices; and (2) based on the information obtained through such consultations, believes that there is a reasonable and meritorious case for a citizen enforcement action based on the facts alleged in each of the Notices. In compliance with Health & Safety Code §25249.7(d) and 11 C.C.R. §3102, each of the Certificates served on the Attorney General included factual information - provided on a confidential basis - sufficient to establish the basis for the Certificate, including the identity of the person(s) consulted by CEH's

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violations of the Health & Safety Code §25249.6)

- 46. CEH realleges and incorporates by reference as if specifically set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 45, inclusive.
- 47. By placing the Products into the stream of commerce, each Defendant is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11.
- 48. Lead is a chemical listed by the State of California as known to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.
- 49. Defendants know that average use of the Products will expose users of the Products to Lead. Defendants intend that the Products be used in a manner that results in users of the Products being exposed to Lead contained in the Products.
- 50. The Defendants have failed, and continue to fail, to provide prior clear and reasonable warnings regarding the carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity of Lead to users of the Products.
- 51. By committing the acts alleged above, the Defendants have at all times relevant to this Complaint violated Proposition 65 by knowingly and intentionally exposing individuals to Lead without first giving clear and reasonable warnings to such individuals regarding the carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity of Lead.

Wherefore, CEH prays judgment against the Defendants, as set forth hereafter.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, CEH prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 1. That the Court, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(b), assess civil penalties against each of the Defendants in the amount of \$2,500 per day for each violation of Proposition 65 according to proof;
- 2. That the Court, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(a), preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants from offering the Products for sale in California with sufficient quantities of Lead such that users of the Products are exposed to a "significant amount" of Lead under Proposition 65 without providing prior clear and reasonable

1	warnings, as CEH shall specify in further application to the Court;
2	3. That the Court, pursuant to Health & Safety Code §25249.7(a), order
3	Defendants to take action to stop ongoing unwarned exposures to Lead resulting from use of
4	Products sold by Defendants, as CEH shall specify in further application to the Court;
5	4. That the Court, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5 or any other
, 6	applicable theory, grant CEH its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
_. , 7	5. That the Court grant such other and further relief as may be just and
8	proper.
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10	Dated: January 15, 2010 Respectfully submitted,
11	LEXINGTON LAW GROUP
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14	Eric S. Somers Attorneys for Plaintiff
15	CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
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