| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reuben Yeroushalmi (SBN 193981) Daniel D. Cho (SBN 105409) Ben Yeroushalmi (SBN 232540) YEROUSHALMI & ASSOCIATES 9100 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 610E Beverly Hills, California 90212 Telephone: 310.623.1926 Facsimile: 310.623.1930 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc. | | CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED Los Angeles Superior Court NOV 20 2012 John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk By, Deputy SHAUNYA WESLEY | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 7 | | Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc. | | | | | | | |
| 8 9 | SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA | | | | | | | | |
| 9 10 | LOS ANGELES – CENTRAL DISTRICT | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP, INC., in the public interest, | CASE NO. | BC496009 | | | | | | |
| 13 | Plaintiff, | COMPLAINT F | FOR PENALTY, | | | | | | |
| 14 | v. | INJUNCTION, AND RESTITUTION | | | | | | | |
| 15 16 17 18 19 | FOCUS PRODUCTS GROUP, LLC, an Illinois Limited Liability Company, SWING- A-WAY PRODUCTS, LLC, an Illinois Limited Liability Company, ROSS STORES, INC., a Delaware Corporation, ROSS DRESS FOR LESS, INC., a Virginia | Violation of Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (<i>Health & Safety Code</i> , § 25249.5, <i>et seq.</i>) ACTION IS AN UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE (exceeds \$25,000) | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Corporation, BED BATH & BEYOND INC., a New York Corporation, and DOES 1-20; | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Defendants. | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 24 | Plaintiff CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP, INC. alleges a cause of action against | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | defendants FOCUS PRODUCTS GROUP, LLC | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | STORES, INC., ROSS DRESS FOR LESS, INC | C., BED BATH & I | BEYOND INC., and DOES 1- | | | | | | |
| 27 | 20 as follows: | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | /// | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF PROPOSITION 65, THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE § 25249.5, ET SEQ.) | | | | | | | | |

THE PARTIES

| 2 | 1. | Plaintiff CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP, INC. ("Plaintiff" or "CAG") is an |
|----|----|--|
| 3 | | organization qualified to do business in the State of California. CAG is a person within |
| 4 | | the meaning of Health and Safety Code section 25249.11, subdivision (a). CAG, acting |
| 5 | | as a private attorney general, brings this action in the public interest as defined under |
| 6 | | Health and Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivision (d). |
| 7 | 2. | Defendant FOCUS PRODUCTS GROUP, LLC ("FOCUS") is an Illinois limited liability |
| 8 | | company, doing business in the State of California at all relevant times herein. |
| 9 | 3. | Defendant SWING-A-WAY PRODUCTS, LLC ("SWING-A-WAY") is an Illinois |
| 10 | | limited liability company, doing business in the State of California at all relevant times |
| 11 | | herein. |
| 12 | 4. | Defendant ROSS STORES, INC. ("ROSS"), is a Delaware Corporation, qualified to do |
| 13 | - | business and doing business in the State of California at all relevant times herein. |
| 14 | 5. | Defendant ROSS DRESS FOR LESS, INC. ("ROSS DRESS"), is a Virginia Corporation, |
| 15 | | qualified to do business and doing business in the State of California at all relevant times |
| 16 | | herein. |
| 17 | 6. | Defendant BED BATH & BEYOND INC. ("BED BATH"), is a New York Corporation, |
| 18 | | qualified to do business and doing business in the State of California at all relevant times |
| 19 | | herein. |
| 20 | 7. | Plaintiff is presently unaware of the true names and capacities of defendants DOES 1-20, |
| 21 | | and therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this |
| 22 | | complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained. Plaintiff is |
| 23 | | informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each fictitiously named defendant is |
| 24 | | responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged and the damages caused |
| 25 | | thereby. |
| 26 | 8. | At all times mentioned herein, the term "Defendants" includes FOCUS, SWING-A- |
| 27 | | WAY, ROSS, ROSS DRESS, BED BATH, and DOES 1-20. |
| 28 | | |
| | | 2 |

9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that each of the Defendants at all times mentioned herein have conducted business within the State of California.

10. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant to this action, each of the Defendants, including DOES 1-20, was an agent, servant, or employee of each of the other Defendants. In conducting the activities alleged in this Complaint, each of the Defendants was acting within the course and scope of this agency, service, or employment, and was acting with the consent, permission, and authorization of each of the other Defendants. Defendant FOCUS is the parent company of Defendant SWING-A-WAY. All actions of each of the Defendants alleged in this Complaint were ratified and approved by every other Defendant or their officers or managing agents. Alternatively, each of the Defendants aided, conspired with and/or facilitated the alleged wrongful conduct of each of the other Defendants.

11. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that at all relevant times, each of the Defendants was a person doing business within the meaning of Health and Safety Code section 25249.11, subdivision (b), and that each of the Defendants had ten (10) or more employees at all relevant times.

JURISDICTION

12. The Court has jurisdiction over this lawsuit 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. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7, which allows enforcement of violations of Proposition 65 in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

13. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants named herein because Defendants either reside or are located in this State or are foreign corporations authorized to do business in California, are registered with the California Secretary of State, or who do sufficient business in California, have sufficient minimum contacts with California, or otherwise intentionally avail themselves of the markets within California through their manufacture,

distribution, promotion, marketing, or sale of their products within California to render the exercise of jurisdiction by the California courts permissible under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

14. Venue is proper in the County of Los Angeles because one or more of the instances of wrongful conduct occurred, and continues to occur, in the County of Los Angeles and/or because Defendants conducted, and continue to conduct, business in the County of Los Angeles with respect to the consumer product that is the subject of this action.

BACKGROUND AND PRELIMINARY FACTS

15. In 1986, California voters approved an initiative to address growing concerns about exposure to toxic chemicals and declared their right "[t]o be informed about exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm." Ballot Pamp., Proposed Law, Gen. Elec. (Nov. 4, 1986) at p. 3. The initiative, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, codified at Health and Safety Code sections 25249.5, *et seq.* ("Proposition 65"), helps to protect California's drinking water sources from contamination, to allow consumers to make informed choices about the products they buy, and to enable persons to protect themselves from toxic chemicals as they see fit.

- 16. Proposition 65 requires the Governor of California to publish a list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.8. The list, which the Governor updates at least once a year, contains over 700 chemicals and chemical families. Proposition 65 imposes warning requirements and other controls that apply to Proposition 65-listed chemicals.
- 17. All businesses with ten (10) or more employees that operate or sell products in California must comply with Proposition 65. Under Proposition 65, businesses are: (1) prohibited from knowingly discharging Proposition 65-listed chemicals into sources of drinking water (*Health & Safety Code* § 25249.5), and (2) required to provide "clear and

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

reasonable" warnings before exposing a person, knowingly and intentionally, to a Proposition 65-listed chemical (*Health & Safety Code* § 25249.6).

- 18. Proposition 65 provides that any person "violating or threatening to violate" the statute may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7.
 "Threaten to violate" means "to create a condition in which there is a substantial probability that a violation will occur." *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.11(e). Defendants are also liable for civil penalties of up to \$2,500.00 per day per violation, recoverable in a civil action. *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7(b).
- 19. On January 1, 1988, the Governor of California added DEHP to the list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer, and on October 24, 2003, the Governor added DEHP to the list of chemicals known to the State to cause developmental male reproductive toxicity. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25249.9 and 25249.10, twenty (20) months after addition of DEHP to the list of chemicals known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity, DEHP became fully subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements and discharge prohibitions.
- 20. Plaintiff identified certain practices of manufacturers and distributors of DEHP-bearing products of exposing, knowingly and intentionally, persons in California to the Proposition 65-listed chemicals of such products without first providing clear and reasonable warnings of such to the exposed persons prior to the time of exposure. Plaintiff later discerned that Defendants engaged in such practice.

SATISFACTION OF PRIOR NOTICE

21. On or about July 14, 2011, Plaintiff gave notice of alleged violations of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, concerning consumer products exposures and occupational exposures, subject to a private action to FOCUS and to the California Attorney General, County District Attorneys, and City Attorneys for each city containing a population of at least 750,000 people in whose jurisdictions the violations allegedly occurred, concerning the product Can Openers.

22. On or about March 21, 2012, Plaintiff gave notice of alleged violations of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, concerning consumer products exposures and occupational exposures, subject to a private action to FOCUS, SWING-A-WAY, ROSS, ROSS DRESS, and to the California Attorney General, County District Attorneys, and City Attorneys for each city containing a population of at least 750,000 people in whose jurisdictions the violations allegedly occurred, concerning the product Kitchen Tools.

23. On or about June 6, 2012, Plaintiff gave notice of alleged violations of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, concerning consumer products exposures and occupational exposures, subject to a private action to FOCUS, SWING-A-WAY, BED BATH, and to the California Attorney General, County District Attorneys, and City Attorneys for each city containing a population of at least 750,000 people in whose jurisdictions the violations allegedly occurred, concerning the product Kitchen Tools.

24. Before sending the notices of alleged violation, Plaintiff investigated the consumer products involved, the likelihood that such products would cause users to suffer significant exposures to DEHP, and the corporate structure of each of the Defendants.

25. Plaintiff's notices of alleged violation included Certificates of Merit executed by the attorney for the noticing party, CAG. The Certificates of Merit stated that the attorney for Plaintiff who executed the certificates had consulted with at least one person with relevant and appropriate expertise who reviewed data regarding the exposures to DEHP, the subject Proposition 65-listed chemicals of this action. Based on that information, the attorney for Plaintiff who executed the Certificates of Merit believed there was a reasonable and meritorious case for this private action. The attorney for Plaintiff attached to the Certificates of Merit served on the Attorney General the confidential factual information sufficient to establish the basis of the Certificates of Merit.

26. Plaintiff's notices of alleged violations also included Certificates of Service and a document entitled "The Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) A Summary." *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7(d).

27. Plaintiff is commencing this action more than sixty (60) days from the dates that Plaintiff gave notices of the alleged violations to FOCUS, SWING-A-WAY, ROSS, ROSS DRESS, BED BATH, and the public prosecutors referenced in Paragraphs 21, 22, and 23.
28. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that neither the Attorney General, nor any applicable district attorney or city attorney has commenced and is diligently prosecuting an action against the Defendants.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(By CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP, INC. and against FOCUS and DOES 1-20 for Violations of Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (*Health & Safety Code*, §§ 25249.5, *et seq.*))

Can Openers

29. Plaintiff CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP repeats and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 28 of this complaint as though fully set forth herein.

30. Each of the Defendants is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a manufacturer, distributor, promoter, or retailer of Can Openers ("Can Openers"), including Swing-A-Way® Compact Can Opener #107BK.

31. Can Openers contain DEHP.

32. Defendants knew or should have known that DEHP has been identified by the State of California as a chemical known to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity and therefore was subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements. Defendants were also informed of the presence of DEHP in Can Openers within Plaintiff's notice of alleged violations further discussed above at Paragraph 21.

33. Plaintiff's allegations regarding Can Openers concern "[c]onsumer products exposure[s]," which "is an exposure that results from a person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer good, or any exposure that results from receiving a consumer service." *Cal. Code Regs.* tit. 27, § 25602(b). Can Openers are consumer products, and, as mentioned herein, exposures to DEHP took place as a result of such normal and foreseeable consumption and use.

34. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that between July 14, 2008 and the present, each of the Defendants knowingly and intentionally exposed their employees and California consumers and users of Can Openers, which Defendants manufactured, distributed, or sold as mentioned above, to DEHP, without first providing any type of clear and reasonable warning of such to the exposed persons before the time of exposure. Defendants have distributed and sold Can Openers in California. Defendants know and intend that California consumers will use and consume Can Openers, thereby exposing them to DEHP. Defendants thereby violated Proposition 65.

35. The principal routes of exposure are through dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation. Persons sustain exposures by handling Can Openers without wearing gloves or any other personal protective equipment, or by touching bare skin or mucous membranes with gloves after handling Can Openers, as well as through direct and indirect hand to mouth contact, hand to mucous membrane, or breathing in particulate matter dispersed from Can Openers. And as to the employees of Defendants, employees may be exposed to DEHP in the course of their employment by handling, distributing, and selling Can Openers.

36. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each of the violations by Defendants of Proposition 65 as to Can Openers has been ongoing and continuous to the date of the signing of this complaint, as Defendants engaged and continue to engage in conduct which violates Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, including the manufacture, distribution, promotion, and sale of Can Openers, so that a separate and distinct violation of Proposition 65 occurred each and every time a person was exposed to DEHP by Can Openers as mentioned herein.

37. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each violation of Proposition 65 mentioned herein is ever continuing. Plaintiff further alleges and believes that the violations alleged herein will continue to occur into the future.

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

| 1 | 38. Based on the allegations herein, Defendants are liable for civil penalties of up to | | | |
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| 2 | \$2,500.00 per day per individual exposure to DEHP from Can Openers, pursuant to | | | |
| 3 | Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(b). | | | |
| 4 | SECOND CAUSE OF A CEION | | | |
| 5 | SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (By CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP, INC. and against FOCUS, SWING-A- | | | |
| 6 | WAY, ROSS, ROSS DRESS, and DOES 1-20 for Violations of Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (<i>Health & Safety Code</i> , §§ | | | |
| 7 | 25249.5, et seq.)) | | | |
| 8 | Kitchen Tools | | | |
| 9 | 39. Plaintiff CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP repeats and incorporates by reference | | | |
| 10 | paragraphs 1 through 38 of this complaint as though fully set forth herein. | | | |
| 11 | 40. Each of the Defendants is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a manufacturer, | | | |
| 12 | distributor, promoter, or retailer of Kitchen Tools ("Kitchen Tools"), including Swing-A- | | | |
| 13 | Way® Surgical Stainless Steel Peeler, Model #327. | | | |
| 14 | 41. Kitchen Tools contain DEHP. | | | |
| 15 | 42. Defendants knew or should have known that DEHP has been identified by the State of | | | |
| 16 | California as a chemical known to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity and therefore | | | |
| 17 | was subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements. Defendants were also informed of | | | |
| 18 | the presence of DEHP in Kitchen Tools within Plaintiff's notice of alleged violations | | | |
| 19 | further discussed above at Paragraph 22. | | | |
| 20 | 43. Plaintiff's allegations regarding Kitchen Tools concern "[c]onsumer products | | | |
| 21 | exposure[s]," which "is an exposure that results from a person's acquisition, purchase, | | | |
| 22 | storage, consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer good, or any | | | |
| 23 | exposure that results from receiving a consumer service." Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § | | | |
| 24 | 25602(b). Kitchen Tools are consumer products, and, as mentioned herein, exposures to | | | |
| 25 | DEHP took place as a result of such normal and foreseeable consumption and use. | | | |
| 26 | 44. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that between March 21, 2009 and the | | | |
| 27 | present, each of the Defendants knowingly and intentionally exposed their employees and | | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| | COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF PROPOSITION 65, THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC | | | |

ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE § 25249.5, ET SEQ.)

California consumers and users of Kitchen Tools, which Defendants manufactured, distributed, or sold as mentioned above, to DEHP, without first providing any type of clear and reasonable warning of such to the exposed persons before the time of exposure. Defendants have distributed and sold Kitchen Tools in California. Defendants know and intend that California consumers will use and consume Kitchen Tools, thereby exposing them to DEHP. Defendants thereby violated Proposition 65.

45. The principal routes of exposure are through dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation. Persons sustain exposures by handling Kitchen Tools without wearing gloves or any other personal protective equipment, or by touching bare skin or mucous membranes with gloves after handling Kitchen Tools, as well as through direct and indirect hand to mouth contact, hand to mucous membrane, or breathing in particulate matter dispersed from Kitchen Tools. And as to the employees of Defendants, employees may be exposed to DEHP in the course of their employment by handling, distributing, and selling Kitchen Tools.

46. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each of the violations by Defendants of Proposition 65 as to Kitchen Tools has been ongoing and continuous to the date of the signing of this complaint, as Defendants engaged and continue to engage in conduct which violates Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, including the manufacture, distribution, promotion, and sale of Kitchen Tools, so that a separate and distinct violation of Proposition 65 occurred each and every time a person was exposed to DEHP by Kitchen Tools as mentioned herein.

47. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each violation of Proposition 65 mentioned herein is ever continuing. Plaintiff further alleges and believes that the violations alleged herein will continue to occur into the future.

48. Based on the allegations herein, Defendants are liable for civil penalties of up to
\$2,500.00 per day per individual exposure to DEHP from Kitchen Tools, pursuant to
Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(b).

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

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(By CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP, INC. and against FOCUS, SWING-A-WAY, BED BATH, and DOES 1-20 for Violations of Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (*Health & Safety Code*, §§ 25249.5, et seq.))

Kitchen Tools

49. Plaintiff CONSUMER ADVOCACY GROUP repeats and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 48 of this complaint as though fully set forth herein.

50. Each of the Defendants is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a manufacturer, distributor, promoter, or retailer of Kitchen Tools ("Kitchen Tools"), including Swing-A-Way® Surgical Stainless Steel Peeler, Model #327.

51. Kitchen Tools contain DEHP.

52. Defendants knew or should have known that DEHP has been identified by the State of California as a chemical known to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity and therefore was subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements. Defendants were also informed of the presence of DEHP in Kitchen Tools within Plaintiff's notice of alleged violations further discussed above at Paragraph 23.

53. Plaintiff's allegations regarding Kitchen Tools concern "[c]onsumer products exposure[s]," which "is an exposure that results from a person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer good, or any exposure that results from receiving a consumer service." *Cal. Code Regs.* tit. 27, § 25602(b). Kitchen Tools are consumer products, and, as mentioned herein, exposures to DEHP took place as a result of such normal and foreseeable consumption and use.

54. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that between June 6, 2009 and the present, each of the Defendants knowingly and intentionally exposed their employees and California consumers and users of Kitchen Tools, which Defendants manufactured, distributed, or sold as mentioned above, to DEHP, without first providing any type of clear and reasonable warning of such to the exposed persons before the time of exposure. Defendants have distributed and sold Kitchen Tools in California. Defendants know and

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

intend that California consumers will use and consume Kitchen Tools, thereby exposing them to DEHP. Defendants thereby violated Proposition 65.

- 55. The principal routes of exposure are through dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation. Persons sustain exposures by handling Kitchen Tools without wearing gloves or any other personal protective equipment, or by touching bare skin or mucous membranes with gloves after handling Kitchen Tools, as well as through direct and indirect hand to mouth contact, hand to mucous membrane, or breathing in particulate matter dispersed from Kitchen Tools. And as to the employees of Defendants, employees may be exposed to DEHP in the course of their employment by handling, distributing, and selling Kitchen Tools.
- 56. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each of the violations by Defendants of Proposition 65 as to Kitchen Tools has been ongoing and continuous to the date of the signing of this complaint, as Defendants engaged and continue to engage in conduct which violates Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, including the manufacture, distribution, promotion, and sale of Kitchen Tools, so that a separate and distinct violation of Proposition 65 occurred each and every time a person was exposed to DEHP by Kitchen Tools as mentioned herein.
- 57. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each violation of Proposition 65 mentioned herein is ever continuing. Plaintiff further alleges and believes that the violations alleged herein will continue to occur into the future.
- 58. Based on the allegations herein, Defendants are liable for civil penalties of up to
 \$2,500.00 per day per individual exposure to DEHP from Kitchen Tools, pursuant to
 Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(b).

59. Plaintiff has engaged in good faith efforts to resolve the claims alleged herein prior to filing this Complaint.

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| 2 | | PRAYER FOR RELIEF Plaintiff demands against each of the Defendants as follows: | | | | |
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| 7 | 5. | 5. Any further relief that the court may deem just and equitable. | | | | |
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| 11 | Dated: | / | 16 | _,2012 | YEROUSHALMI & ASSOCIATES | |
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| 13 | | | | | BY: | |
| 14 | | | | | Reuben Yeroushalmi | |
| 15 | | I | | | Attorneys for Plaintiff, Consumer Advocacy Group, Inc. | |
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