Josh Voorhees, State Bar No. 241436 Harris A. Weinstein, State Bar No. 282166 THE CHANLER GROUP 2560 Ninth Street Parker Plaza, Suite 214 3 Berkeley, CA 94710-2565 Telephone: (510) 848-8880 Facsimile: (510) 848-8118 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff RUSSELL BRIMER 6 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 8 FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA 9 UNLIMITED CIVIL JURISDICTION 10 RUSSELL BRIMER, 11 Plaintiff, 12 13 v. SAKAR INTERNATIONAL, INC.; and DOES 1-150, inclusive, 15 Defendants. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Case No. 12C V 234766

COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

(Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.6 et seq.)

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. This Complaint is a representative action brought by plaintiff RUSSELL BRIMER, in the public interest of the citizens of the State of California, to enforce the People's right to be informed of the presence of lead, a toxic chemical found in flashlights sold in California.
- 2. By this Complaint, plaintiff seeks to remedy defendant's continuing failure to warn California citizens about their exposure to lead, present in or on certain flashlights that defendant manufactures, imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers for sale to consumers throughout the State of California.
- 3. Under California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, California Health & Safety Code § 25249.6 et seq. ("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...." (Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.6.)
- 4. On February 27, 1987, California identified and listed lead as a chemical known to cause birth defects and other reproductive harm. Lead 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 February 27, 1988. (Title 27 of the California Code of Regulation ("CCR") § 27001 (c); Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.8.)
- 5. Defendant SAKAR INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("Sakar" or "Defendant") manufactures, imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers for sale flashlights containing lead in the State of California, including, but not limited to, M Concepts Compact Keychain Flashlight, Item #39722, MID 0790310 (#0 21331 59203 3).
- 6. All such flashlights containing lead, shall hereinafter be collectively referred to as the "Products."
- 7. Defendant's failure to warn consumers and/or other individuals in the State of California not covered by California's Occupational Safety Health Act, Labor Code § 6300 et

seq. about their exposure to lead in conjunction with Defendant's distribution, importation, manufacture, sale, and/or offer of the Products for sale is a violation of Proposition 65 and subjects Defendant to enjoinment of such conduct as well as civil penalties for each such violation.

- 8. For Defendant's violation of Proposition 65, plaintiff seeks preliminary injunctive and permanent injunctive relief to compel Defendant to provide purchasers or users of the Products with the required warning regarding the health hazards of lead. (Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(a).)
- 9. Plaintiff also seeks civil penalties against Defendant for its violations of Proposition 65, as provided for by California Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(b).

PARTIES

- 10. Russell Brimer is a citizen of the State of California who is dedicated to protecting the health of California citizens through the elimination or reduction of toxic exposures from consumer and commercial products, and brings this action in the public interest pursuant to California Health & Safety Code § 25249.7.
- Sakar is a person doing business within the meaning of California Health & Safety
 Code § 25249.11.
- 12. Sakar manufactures, imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers the Products for sale or use in the State of California or implies by its conduct that it manufactures, imports, distributes, and/or offers the Products for sale or use in the State of California.
- 13. Defendants DOES 1-50 ("MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS") are each persons doing business within the meaning of California Health & Safety Code § 25249.11.
- 14. 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 for sale or use in the State of California.

- 15. Defendants DOES 51-100 ("DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS") are each persons doing business within the meaning of California Health & Safety Code § 25249.11.
- 16. DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS distribute, exchange, transfer, process, and/or transport one or more of the Products to individuals, businesses, or retailers for sale or use in the State of California.
- 17. Defendants DOES 101-150 ("RETAILER DEFENDANTS") are each persons doing business within the meaning of California Health & Safety Code § 25249.11.
- 18. RETAILER DEFENDANTS offer the Products for sale to individuals in the State of California and, in some circumstances, may also be manufacturers and/or distributors.
- 19. At this time, the true names 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.
- 20. Sakar, MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS, DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS, and RETAILER DEFENDANTS shall, where appropriate, collectively be referred to hereinafter as "DEFENDANTS".

VENUE AND JURISDICTION

- 21. Venue is proper in the Santa Clara 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 Santa Clara, and/or because DEFENDANTS conducted, and continue to conduct, business in this County with respect to the Products.
- 22. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, § 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 subject matter jurisdiction.

23. 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 are citizens of the State of California, have sufficient minimum contacts in the State of California, or otherwise purposefully avail themselves of the California market.

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

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Proposition 65 - Against All Defendants)

- 24. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth herein, Paragraphs 1 through 23, inclusive.
- 25. In passing Proposition 65, the citizens of the State of California expressed their intent through the preamble to the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 that they must be "informed about exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm."
- 26. Proposition 65 states, "[n]o 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...."

 Health & Safety Code § 25249.6.
- 27. On September 21, 2011, a 60-Day Notice of Violation, together with the requisite Certificate of Merit (the "Notice"), was provided to Sakar and various public enforcement agencies stating that as a result of DEFENDANTS' manufacture, distribution, importation, sale, and/or offer of the Products for sale, purchasers and users in the State of California were being exposed to lead resulting from the reasonably foreseeable uses of the Products, without the individual purchasers and users first having been provided with a "clear and reasonable warning" regarding such toxic exposures.
- 28. DEFENDANTS have engaged in the manufacture, importation, distribution, sale, and/or offering of the Products for sale or use in violation of California Health & Safety Code §

25249.6 and DEFENDANTS' manufacture, importation, distribution, sale, and/or offering of the Products for sale or use in California in violation of California Health & Safety Code § 25249.6 has continued to occur beyond Sakar's receipt of plaintiff's Notice. Plaintiff further alleges and believes that such violations will continue to occur into the future.

- 29. After receipt of the claims asserted in the Notice, the appropriate public enforcement agencies have failed to commence and diligently prosecute a cause of action against DEFENDANTS under Proposition 65.
- 30. The Products manufactured, imported, distributed, sold, and/or offered for sale or use in California by DEFENDANTS contained lead above the allowable state limits.
- 31. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that the Products manufactured, imported, distributed, and/or offered for sale or use by DEFENDANTS in California contained lead.
- 32. Lead was present in or on the Products in such a way as to expose individuals to lead through dermal contact and ingestion during the reasonably foreseeable use of the Products.
- 33. The normal and reasonably foreseeable use of the Products has caused and continues to cause consumer and workplace exposures to lead, as such exposure is defined by 27 California Code of Regulations ("CCR") § 25602(b).
- 34. DEFENDANTS had knowledge that the normal and reasonably foreseeable use of the Products would expose individuals to lead through dermal contact and ingestion.
- 35. DEFENDANTS intended that such exposures to lead from the reasonably foreseeable use of the Products would occur by their deliberate, non-accidental participation in the manufacture, importation, distribution, and/or offer for sale or use of Products to individuals in the State of California.
- 36. DEFENDANTS failed to provide a "clear and reasonable warning" to those consumers and/or other individuals in the State of California who were or who could become exposed to lead through dermal contact and ingestion during the reasonably foreseeable use of the Products.

- 37. Contrary to the express policy and statutory prohibition of Proposition 65, enacted directly by California voters, individuals exposed to lead through dermal contact and ingestion, resulting from the reasonably foreseeable use of the Products, sold by DEFENDANTS without a "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.
- 38. As a consequence of the above-described acts, DEFENDANTS are liable for a maximum civil penalty of \$2,500 per day for each violation pursuant to California Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(b).
- 39. As a consequence of the above-described acts, California Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(a) also specifically authorizes the Court to grant injunctive relief against DEFENDANTS.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, plaintiff prays for judgment against DEFENDANTS as follows:

- 1. That the Court, pursuant to California Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(b), assess civil penalties against DEFENDANTS in the amount of \$2,500 per day for each violation alleged herein:
- 2. That the Court, pursuant to California Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(a), preliminarily and permanently enjoin DEFENDANTS from manufacturing, distributing, importing, selling, or offering the Products for sale or use in California, without providing "clear and reasonable warnings" as defined by 27 CCR § 25601, as to the harms associated with exposures to lead;

1	3. That the Court grant plaintiff his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and	
2	4. That the Court grant s	such other and further relief as may be just and proper.
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4	Dated: October 22, 2012	Respectfully Submitted,
5		THE CHANLER GROUP
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7		By: Harris A. Weinstein
8		Attorneys for Plaintiff RUSSELL BRIMER
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