ENDORSED FLICO LEXINGTON LAW GROUP ALAMEDA COUNTY Mark N. Todzo, State Bar No. 168389 Victoria Hartanto, State Bar No. 259833 SEP 2 4 2013 503 Divisadero Street 3 San Francisco, CA 94117 CLERK OF 1514 SOCIETATOR COURT Telephone: (415) 913-7800 The sale of the sa Facsimile: (415) 759-4112 mtodzo@lexlawgroup.com 5 vhartanto@lexlawgroup.com Rick Franco, State Bar No. 170970 Center for Environmental Health 2201 Broadway, Suite 302 Oakland, California 94612 Telephone: (510) 655-3900 Facsimile: (510) 655-9100 rick@ceh.org 10 Attorneys for Plaintiff CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH 11 12 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 13 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA Case No. RG13696756 14 CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH,) 15 a non-profit corporation, 16 Plaintiff, COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND CIVIL PENALTIES 17 FANTASIA INDUSTRIES CORPORATION: Health & Safety Code § 25249.6, et seq. 18 AFAM CONCEPT, INC.; BLOOMING BEAUTY; E.T. BROWNE DRUG CO., INC.; (Other) GOLDEN SUN, INC. DBA NEWHALL 19 LABORATORIES, INC.; GRANDALL 20 DISTRIBUTING CO., INC.; HOUSE OF CHEATHAM, INC.; INSPIRED BEAUTY 21 BRANDS, INC., INTER AMERICAN COSMETÍCS, INC.; JOHN PAUL MITCHELL 22 SYSTEMS, INC.; JOHNSON PRODUCTS CO.,) INC.; LUSTER PRODUCTS, INC.; M&M 23 PRODUCTS COMPANY; RISE INTERNATIONAL GROUP LLC; ROSS 24 STORES, INC.; SAFEWAY INC.; STRENGTH OF NATURE GLOBAL, LLC; TARGET CORPORATION; UNIVERSAL BEAUTY PRODUCTS, INC.; and DOES 1 through 700, 26 inclusive. 27 Defendants. 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

- 1. This Complaint seeks to remedy Defendants' continuing failure to warn individuals in California that they are being exposed to coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (cocamide diethanolamine) (hereinafter, "Cocamide DEA"), a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Cocamide DEA is a toxic chemical that is used as a foam stabilizer, emulsifier and viscosity builder in cosmetic products. This Complaint addresses exposures that have occurred, and continue to occur, through the manufacture, distribution, sale, and/or use of shampoo and liquid soaps, such as hand soap, body wash and bubble bath (collectively, "Products"). Individuals in California, including pregnant women and children, are exposed to Cocamide DEA through ordinary use of the Products.
- 2. Under California's Proposition 65, Health & Safety Code § 25249.5, et seq., it is unlawful for businesses to knowingly and intentionally expose individuals in California to chemicals known to the State to cause cancer without providing clear and reasonable warnings to individuals prior to their exposure. Defendants introduce Products contaminated with significant quantities of Cocamide DEA into the California marketplace, exposing consumers of their Products to Cocamide DEA.
- 3. Despite the fact that Defendants expose pregnant women, children, and other people to Cocamide DEA, Defendants provide no warnings whatsoever about the carcinogenic hazards associated with these Cocamide DEA 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 is incorporated under the laws of the State of California. CEH is a "person" within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §

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California.

course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.11. GRANDALL

DISTRIBUTING CO., INC. manufactures, distributes, and/or sells Products for sale or use in

Defendant GRANDALL DISTRIBUTING CO., INC. is a person in the

in California.

	19.	Defendant ROSS STORES, INC. is a person in the course of doing
business with	in the m	eaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.11. ROSS STORES, INC
manufactures	, distribi	ntes, and/or sells Products for sale or use in California.

- 20. Defendant SAFEWAY INC. is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.11. SAFEWAY INC. manufactures, distributes, and/or sells Products for sale or use in California.
- 21. Defendant STRENGTH OF NATURE GLOBAL, LLC is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.11. STRENGTH OF NATURE GLOBAL, LLC manufactures, distributes, and/or sells Products for sale or use in California.
- 22. Defendant TARGET CORPORATION is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.11. TARGET CORPORATION manufactures, distributes, and/or sells Products for sale or use in California.
- 23. Defendant UNIVERSAL BEAUTY PRODUCTS, INC. is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.11.

 UNIVERSAL BEAUTY PRODUCTS, INC. manufactures, distributes, and/or sells Products for sale or use in California.
- 24. DOES 1 through 700 are each a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.11. DOES 1 through 700 manufacture, distribute, and/or sell Products for sale or use in California.
- 25. The true names of DOES 1 through 700 are unknown to CEH at this time. When their identities are ascertained, the Complaint shall be amended to reflect their true names.
- 26. The defendants identified in paragraphs 5 through 23 and DOES 1 through700 are collectively referred to herein as "Defendants."

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

27. 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

- 28. This Court has jurisdiction over 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 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.
- 29. Venue is proper in the Alameda Superior Court because one or more of the violations arise in the County of Alameda.

BACKGROUND FACTS

- 30. 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).
- 31. 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 ...

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA") requested information as to whether Cocamide DEA meets the criteria for listing under Proposition 65 by the authoritative bodies mechanism. On January 20, 2012, OEHHA published a notice of intent to list Cocamide DEA in the California Regulatory Notice Register. The publication of the notice initiated a public comment period that closed on April 6, 2012. On June 22, 2012, the State of California officially listed Cocamide DEA as a chemical known to cause cancer. 27 C.C.R. § 27001(b).

- 33. On June 22, 2013, one year after it was listed as a chemical known to cause cancer, Cocamide DEA became subject to the clear and reasonable warning requirement regarding carcinogens under Proposition 65. 27 C.C.R. § 27001(b); Health & Safety Code § 25249.10(b). The chief purpose of the one-year grace period between the listing date of a chemical under Proposition 65 and the effective date of the warning requirement is to give potentially liable parties sufficient time to come into complete compliance with this requirement, such that all illegal exposures can be averted.
- 34. Cocamide DEA is used in Products as a foam stabilizer, emulsifier and viscosity builder in cosmetic products.
- 35. Defendants' Products contain sufficient quantities of Cocamide DEA such that individuals, including infants and children, are exposed to Cocamide DEA through the average use of Products. The routes of exposure include dermal absorption and ingestion by individuals when, for example, they apply the Products to their hair, scalp or skin.
- 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).
- 37. More than sixty days prior to naming each Defendant in this lawsuit, CEH 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 Cocamide DEA from 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. More than sixty days prior to naming each Defendant in this lawsuit,

concurrent with sending the Notices described in the preceding paragraph, 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 Cocamide DEA 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 counsel and the facts, studies, or other data reviewed by such persons.

- 39. None of the public prosecutors with the authority to prosecute violations of Proposition 65 has commenced and/or is diligently prosecuting a cause of action against Defendants under Health & Safety Code § 25249.5, *et seq.*, based on the claims asserted in the Notices.
- 40. Defendants both know and intend that consumers in California, including infants and children, will use, touch, and/or handle the Products, thus exposing them to Cocamide DEA.
- 41. Under Proposition 65, an exposure is "knowing" where the party responsible for such exposure has:

knowledge of the fact that a[n] ... exposure to a chemical listed pursuant to [Health and Safety Code § 25249.8(a)] is occurring. No knowledge that the ... exposure is unlawful is required.

27 C.C.R. § 25102(n). This knowledge may be either actual or constructive. See, e.g., Final Statement of Reasons Revised (November 4, 1988) (pursuant to former 22 C.C.R. Division 2, §

1	5. That the Court grant	such other and further relief as may be just and
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4	Dated: September 24, 2013	Respectfully submitted,
5		LEXINGTON LAW GROUP
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7 8		Mark N. Todzo Attorneys for Plaintiff
9		Attorneys for Plaintiff CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
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