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6	Clifford A. Chanler, State Bar No. 135534 THE CHANLER GROUP	BY: <u>MARY A. MORAN</u> Deputy Clerk				
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10	Attorneys for Plaintiff MARK MOORBERG	•				
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12	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA					
13	COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO - UNLIMITED CIVIL JURISDICTION					
14	MARK MOORBERG,	Case No. CGC = 14 = 543116				
15	Plaintiff,	Cusc 110.				
16 17	v.	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF				
18	THE HARTZ GROUP, INC; THE HARTZ MOUNTAIN CORPORATION and DOES 1 -100, inclusive,	(Health & Safety Code § 25249.6, et seq.)				
19	Defendants.	RV EAV				
20						
21	NATURE OF THE ACTION					
22	1. This Complaint is a representative action brought by plaintiff MARK					
23	MOORBERG ("Plaintiff") in the public interest of the citizens of the State of California to					
24	enforce the citizens' right to be informed of the presence of Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate					
25	("DEHP"), a toxic chemical found in vinyl/PVC pet tie-out cables sold in California. DEHP is					
26	a toxic chemical used to treat vinyl/PVC, which is used in a variety of products.					
27 28						
20	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PRIVATERS AND					
	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	1 Case No.:				

- 2. By this Complaint, Plaintiff seeks to remedy Defendants' continuing failures to warn California citizens about the risk of exposure to DEHP present in and on vinyl/PVC pet tie-out cables manufactured, distributed, and offered for sale or use to consumers throughout the State of California.
- 3. Detectable levels of DEHP are commonly found in and on vinyl/PVC pet tie-out cables that Defendants manufacture, distribute, and offer for sale to consumers throughout the State of California. Individuals in California, including infants and children, are exposed to DEHP in the products through various routes of exposure: (i) through inhalation when DEHP is released from vinyl/PVC pet tie-out cables; (ii) through dermal exposure when DEHP from vinyl/PVC pet tie-out cables accumulate in ambient particles that are subsequently touched by such individuals; and (iii) through ingestion when such particles are brought into contact with the mouth.
- 4. Under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, codified at Health and Safety Code section 25249.6 *et seq*. ("Proposition 65"), "[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.
- 5. Pursuant to Proposition 65, on October 24, 2003, California identified and listed DEHP as a chemical known to cause cancer. DEHP became subject to the "clear and reasonable warning" requirements of the Act one year later on October 24, 2004. Cal. Code Regs., Tit. 27, § 27001(c); Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.8 & 25249.10(b).
 - 6. DEHP is hereinafter referred to as the "Listed Chemical."
- 7. Defendant The Hartz Group, INC. ("Hartz Group") manufactures, distributes, imports, sells and/or offers for sale in California vinyl/PVC pet tie-out cables containing DEHP without a warning including, but not limited to, Hartz Living Tie-Out Cables, #503506, UPC #0 32700 91547 6.
- 8. Defendant The Hartz Mountain Corporation ("Hartz Mountain") manufactures, distributes, imports, sells and/or offers for sale in California vinyl/PVC Pet Tie-Out Cables

containing DEHP without a warning including, but not limited to, Hartz Living Tie-Out Cables, #503506, UPC #0 32700 91547 6.

- 9. All products containing the Listed Chemicals as listed in paragraph 7 through 8 above shall hereinafter be referred to as the "Products."
- 10. Although Defendants expose infants, children, and other people to the Listed Chemicals in the Products, Defendants provide no warnings about the carcinogenic hazards associated with exposures to the Listed Chemicals. Defendants' failures to warn consumers and other individuals and workers (specifically those not subject to California's Occupational Health Act, Labor Code section 6300 et seq. or exempted under the out-of-state manufacturer rule) in the State of California about their exposures to the Listed Chemicals in conjunction with Defendants' sales of the Products, is a violation of Proposition 65, and subjects Defendants to enjoinment of such conduct as well as civil penalties for each violation. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(a) & (b)(1).
- 11. As a result of Defendants' violations of Proposition 65, Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to compel Defendants to provide purchasers or users of the Products with the required warning regarding the health hazards of the Listed Chemical in the Products. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(a).
- 12. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(b), Plaintiff also seeks civil penalties against Defendants for their violations of Proposition 65.

PARTIES

- 13. Plaintiff Mark Moorberg ("Plaintiff") 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 products, and he brings this action in the public interest pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(d).
- 14. Defendant Hartz Group is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health and Safety Code sections 25249.6 and 25249.11.

- 15. Hartz Group 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, sells, and/or offers the Products for sale or use in the State of California.
- 16. Defendant Hartz Mountain is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health and Safety Code sections 25249.6 and 25249.11.
- 17. Hartz Mountain 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, sells, and/or offers the Products for sale or use in the State of California.
- 18. Defendants Does 1 -100 are each persons in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health and Safety Code section 25249.11(b), which manufacture, distribute, sell, and/or offer the Products for sale in the State of California. At this time, the true names and capacities of defendants Does 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiff, who, therefore, sues said defendants by their fictitious names pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 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 alleged herein. When ascertained, their true names and capacities shall be reflected in an amended complaint.
- 19. Hartz Group, Hartz Mountain and Defendants Does 1 -100 are collectively referred to herein as "Defendants."

VENUE AND JURISDICTION

- 20. Venue is proper in San Francisco Superior Court, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 393, 395, and 395.5, because this Court is a court of competent jurisdiction, because Plaintiff seeks civil penalties against Defendants, because one or more instances of wrongful conduct occurred, and continue to occur, in the City and County of San Francisco, and/or because Defendants conducted, and continue to conduct, business in this county with respect to the Products.
- 21. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction over this action 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." The statute under which this action is brought does not specify any other basis of subject matter jurisdiction.

22. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction over Defendants based on Plaintiff's information and good faith belief that each of the Defendants is a person, firm, corporation, or association that is a citizen of the State of California, has sufficient minimum contacts in the State of California, and/or otherwise purposefully avails itself of the California market. Defendants' purposeful availment of California as a marketplace for the Products renders the exercise of personal jurisdiction by California courts over Defendants consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Proposition 65 - Against All Defendants)

- 23. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth herein, Paragraphs 1 through 22, inclusive.
- 24. In enacting Proposition 65, in the preamble to the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, the People of California expressly declared their right "[t]o be informed about exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm."
- 25. 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.
- 26. On May 21, 2014, Plaintiff's sixty-day notice of violation, together with the requisite certificate of merit, was provided to Hartz Group, Hartz Mountain and certain public enforcement agencies stating that, as a result of Defendants' sales of the Products containing DEHP, purchasers and users in the State of California were being exposed to DEHP resulting from their reasonably foreseeable use of the Products, without the individual purchasers and users first having been provided with a "clear and reasonable warning" regarding such toxic exposures, as required by Proposition 65.

- 27. Defendants have engaged in the manufacture, importation, distribution, sale, and offering of the Products for sale or use in violation of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, and Defendants' violations have continued to occur beyond their receipt of Plaintiff's sixty-day notice of violation. As such, Defendants' violations are ongoing and continuous in nature, and will continue to occur in the future.
- 28. After receiving Plaintiff's sixty-day notice of violation, the appropriate public enforcement agencies have failed to commence and diligently prosecute a cause of action against Defendants under Proposition 65.
- 29. The Products manufactured, imported, distributed, sold, and offered for sale or use in California by Defendants contain the Listed Chemical such that they require a "clear and reasonable" warning under Proposition 65.
- 30. Defendants knew or should have known that the Products they manufacture, import, distribute, sell, and offer for sale or use in California contain the Listed Chemical.
- 31. The Listed Chemical is present in or on the Products in such a way as to expose individuals to the Listed Chemical through dermal contact, ingestion, and/or inhalation during reasonably foreseeable use of the Products including through workplace exposure to the Products.
- 32. The normal and reasonably foreseeable uses of the Products have caused, and continue to cause, consumer exposures to the Listed Chemical, as such exposures are defined by the California Code of Regulations Title 27, section 25602(b).
- 33. Defendants had knowledge that the normal and reasonably foreseeable uses of the Products expose individuals to the Listed Chemical through dermal contact, ingestion, and/or inhalation.
- 34. Defendants intended that such exposures to the Listed Chemical from the reasonably foreseeable uses of the Products would occur by Defendants' deliberate, non-accidental participation in the manufacture, importation, distribution, sale, and offering of the Products for sale or use to individuals in the State of California.

- 35. Defendants failed to provide a "clear and reasonable warning" to those consumers and other individuals in the State of California who were or who would become exposed to the Listed Chemical through dermal contact, ingestion, and/or inhalation during the reasonably foreseeable uses of the Products including through workplace exposure to the Products.
- 36. Contrary to the express policy and statutory prohibition of Proposition 65 enacted directly by California voters, individuals exposed to the listed chemical through dermal contact, ingestion, and/or inhalation resulting from the reasonably foreseeable uses of the Products including through workplace exposure to the Products sold by Defendants without a "clear and reasonable warning," have suffered, and continue to suffer, irreparable harm for which they have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.
- 37. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(b), as a consequence of the above-described acts, Defendants are liable for a maximum civil penalty of \$2,500 per day for each violation.
- 38. As a consequence of the above-described acts, Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(a) also specifically authorizes the Court to grant injunctive relief against Defendants.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, as follows:

- 1. That the Court, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(b), assess civil penalties against Defendants in the amount of \$2,500 per day for each violation;
- 2. That the Court, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(a), preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants from manufacturing, distributing, or offering the Products for sale or use in California without first providing a "clear and reasonable warning" as defined by the California Code of Regulations title 27, section 25601 *et seq.*, as to the harms associated with exposures the Listed Chemical;

- 3. That the Court, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(a), issue preliminary and permanent injunctions mandating that Defendants recall all Products currently in the chain of commerce in California without a "clear and reasonable warning" as defined by California Code of Regulations title 27, section 25601 *et seq.*;
 - 4. That the Court grant Plaintiff his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
 - 5. That the Court grant such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated:	December	9,	20	14
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Respectfully Submitted,

MOSCONE EMBLIDGE SATER & OTIS LLP

By:

Jordan M. Otis // Attorneys for Plaintiff MARK MOORBERG