

ENDORSED
FILED
San Francisco County Superior Court

OCT 27 2016

CLERK OF THE COURT
BY: MADONNA CARANTO
Deputy Clerk

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15 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
16 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

BY FAX

17 ECOLOGICAL RIGHTS FOUNDATION,

18 Plaintiff,

19 v.

20 LODGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

21 Defendant.

Case No.

CGC-16-555067

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF AND CIVIL PENALTIES

Business TORT
M.S.

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1 Plaintiff, Ecological Rights Foundation, in the public interest, based on information and
2 belief, and knowledge and investigation of counsel allege as follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. This Complaint seeks civil penalties and an injunction against Lodge Manufacturing
5 Company (“Defendant”) to remedy Defendant’s continuing failure to warn individuals in California
6 about exposures to carbon monoxide, a chemical known to the State of California to cause
7 reproductive toxicity. Such exposures have occurred and continue to occur, through the use of
8 charcoal grills and hibachis that Defendant manufactures, distributes and/or sells in the State
9 (“Products”). These Products are intended to be used with charcoal and are used for cooking. The
10 combustion of charcoal in charcoal grills and hibachis causes carbon monoxide to be released into
11 the air. People using charcoal grills and hibachis, and those standing near the Products when they
12 are in use, inhale the released carbon monoxide.

13 2. Under California’s Proposition 65, California Health & Safety Code § 25249.5, *et seq.*, it is
14 unlawful for businesses to knowingly and intentionally expose individuals in California to chemicals
15 known to the State to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm without providing clear
16 and reasonable warnings to individuals prior to their exposure. Defendant introduces charcoal grills
17 and hibachis into the California marketplace, exposing users of the Products, including pregnant
18 women, to carbon monoxide. Despite the fact that Defendant exposes pregnant women and other
19 consumers and individuals to carbon monoxide, Defendant provides no warnings about the
20 reproductive hazards associated with such exposures. Defendant’s conduct thus violates the warning
21 provision of Proposition 65. Health & Safety Code § 25249.6.

22 3. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief pursuant to Health & Safety Code Section 25249.7 to compel
23 Defendant to bring its business practices into compliance with Proposition 65 by providing a clear
24 and reasonable warning to each individual who has been and who in the future may be exposed to
25 carbon monoxide in the ways set forth above. Plaintiff seeks an order that Defendant identify and
26 locate each individual person to whom the Defendant conveyed Products during the past three years
27 and to provide to each such individual, as well as new purchasers and Product users, a clear and
28 reasonable warning that use of the Products causes exposures to a chemical known to cause birth

1 defects and other reproductive harm.

2 4. In addition to injunctive relief, Plaintiff seeks civil penalties to remedy Defendant's failure
3 to provide clear and reasonable warnings regarding exposure to a chemical known to cause birth
4 defects and other reproductive harm.

5 **PARTIES**

6 5. Plaintiff, Ecological Rights Foundation ("EcoRights") is a non-profit public benefit
7 organization dedicated to, among other causes, protecting California residents from toxic exposures,
8 environmental and human health education, and consumer rights. Ecological Rights Foundation is
9 incorporated under the laws of the State of California and is a "person" pursuant to Health & Safety
10 Code §25249.11(a). EcoRights brings this enforcement action in the public interest pursuant to
11 Health & Safety Code §25249.7(d).

12 6. Defendant Lodge Manufacturing Company is a person in the course of doing business within
13 the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11(b). Lodge Manufacturing Company markets,
14 distributes, and/or sells the Products for sale and use in the State of California.

15 7. Defendant employs more than ten people.

16 **JURISDICTION**

17 8. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California Health & Safety Code
18 Section 25249.7. California Constitution Article VI, Section 10 grants the Superior Court "original
19 jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to other trial courts." Chapter 6.6 of the
20 Health & Safety Code, which contains the statutes under which this action is brought, does not
21 grant jurisdiction to any other trial court.

22 9. This Court also has jurisdiction over Defendant because it is a businesses that has
23 sufficient minimum contacts in California and within the County of San Francisco. Defendant
24 intentionally availed itself of the California and San Francisco County markets. It is thus consistent
25 with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice for the San Francisco County Superior
26 Court to exercise jurisdiction over Defendant.

27 10. Venue is proper in San Francisco County Superior Court because one or more of the
28 violations arise in the County of San Francisco.

1 **BACKGROUND**

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

9 No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and
10 intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause
11 cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning
12 to such individual . . .

13 12. On July 1, 1989, the State of California officially listed carbon monoxide as a chemical
14 known to cause developmental reproductive toxicity, which means harm to the developing fetus. On
15 July 1, 1990, carbon monoxide exposures became subject to the clear and reasonable warning
16 requirements under Proposition 65. 27 C.C.R. § 27001(b); Health & Safety Code Section
17 25249.10(b).

18 13. Plaintiff brings this enforcement action against Defendant pursuant to Health & Safety Code
19 Section 25249.7(d). Attached hereto and incorporated by reference is a copy of the Notice of
20 Violation dated June 27, 2016, which on that date EcoRights sent to California's Attorney General,
21 every county District Attorney in California, and to the City Attorneys of every California City with
22 a population greater than 750,000. On the same day, Plaintiff sent a substantively identical letter to
23 Defendant. In compliance with Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(d) and 27 C.C.R. § 25903(b), the
24 Notice included the following information: (1) the name and address of each violator; (2) the statute
25 violated; (3) the time period during which violations occurred; (4) specific descriptions of the
26 violations, including (a) the routes of exposure to carbon monoxide from the Products, and (b) the
27 specific type of Products sold and used in violation of Proposition 65; and (5) the name of the specific
28 Proposition 65-listed chemical that is the subject of the violations described in each Notice.

1 14. Attached to the Notice of Violation sent to the Defendant was a summary of Proposition 65
2 that was prepared by California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. In addition,
3 the Notice of Violation was accompanied by a Certificate of Service attesting to the service of the
4 Notice of Violation on each entity which received it. Pursuant to Health & Safety Code Section
5 25249.7(d) and 11 C.C.R. § 3101, Plaintiff also sent a Certificate of Merit with the Notice of
6 Violation attesting to the reasonable and meritorious basis for the action. Plaintiff enclosed factual
7 information sufficient to establish the basis of the Certificate of Merit with the Notice of Violation
8 letters sent to the Attorney General.

9 15. None of the public prosecutors with the authority to prosecute violations of Proposition 65
10 has commenced and/or is diligently prosecuting a cause of action against Defendant under Health &
11 Safety Code Section 25249.5 *et seq.*, based on the claims asserted in EcoRights' Notices.

12 16. Defendant both knows and intends that individuals, including pregnant women, will use the
13 Products for cooking, thus exposing them to carbon monoxide. Under Proposition 65, an exposure
14 is "knowing" where the party responsible for such exposure has "knowledge of the fact that a[n] . . .
15 exposure to a chemical listed pursuant to [Health & Safety Code § 25249.8(a)] is occurring. No
16 knowledge that . . . exposure is unlawful is required." 27 C.C.R. § 25102(n). This knowledge may
17 be either actual or constructive. *See, e.g.*, Final Statement of Reasons Revised (November 4, 1988)
18 (pursuant to former 22 C.C.R. Division 2, § 12201). Defendant has been informed of the carbon
19 monoxide exposures caused by the use of Products by the 60-Day Notice of Violation, and the
20 accompanying Certificate of Merit served on it by EcoRights. Defendant also has constructive
21 knowledge of the carbon monoxide exposures caused by Products. As a company that manufactures,
22 markets, distributes and/or sells the Products for use in the State of California, Defendant knows or
23 should know that carbon monoxide exposures to users of the Products are a natural and foreseeable
24 consequence of Defendant's placing the Products into the stream of commerce.

25 17. Any person "violating or threatening to violate" Proposition 65 may be enjoined in any
26 court of competent jurisdiction. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7. "Threaten to violate" is defined to
27 mean "to create a condition in which there is a substantial probability that a violation will occur."
28 Health & Safety Code § 25249.11(e). Proposition 65 provides for civil penalties not to exceed \$2,500

1 per day for each violation of the statute.

2 18. EcoRights has engaged in good faith efforts to resolve the claims alleged herein prior to
3 filing this complaint.

4 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **(Violations of Health & Safety Code §25249.6)**

6 19. EcoRights realleges and incorporates the facts and allegations contained in the above
7 paragraphs as though specifically set forth herein.

8 20. The defendant is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health &
9 Safety Code § 25249.11(b) who, by manufacturing, marketing, distribution, sale or otherwise placing
10 the Products into the stream of commerce, violated, violates or threatens to violate Proposition 65.

11 21. Carbon monoxide is a chemical listed by the State of California as known to cause
12 developmental reproductive toxicity.

13 22. Defendant knows that the average use of the Products will expose users of the Products to
14 carbon monoxide. Defendant intends that the Products be used in a manner that results in exposures
15 to carbon monoxide.

16 23. Defendant has failed and continues to fail, to provide clear and reasonable warnings
17 regarding the reproductive toxicity of carbon monoxide to users of the Products.

18 24. Since at least three years prior to the Notice of Violation Letters, Defendant has violated
19 Proposition 65 by knowingly and intentionally exposing individuals to carbon monoxide without
20 first giving clear and reasonable warnings to such individuals regarding the reproductive toxicity of
21 carbon monoxide.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

- 24 1. Pursuant to the First Cause of Action, that Defendant be enjoined, restrained, and
25 ordered to comply with the provisions of Section 25249.6 of the California Health &
26 Safety Code;
- 27 2. That Defendant be ordered to make best efforts to identify and locate each individual
28 in California to whom it, or its customers or agents, distributed or sold Products

1 during the past three years, and to provide a warning to each such person that use of
2 the Product will expose that person to a chemical known to cause birth defects and
3 other reproductive harm;

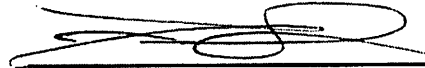
4 3. That Defendant be assessed a civil penalty in an amount equal to \$2,500.00 per day
5 per individual exposed to carbon monoxide in violation of Section 25249.6 of the
6 California Health & Safety Code, as the result of Defendant's marketing, distributing,
7 and/or selling the Products for use in California.

8 4. That, pursuant to Civil Procedure Code § 1021.5, Defendant be ordered to pay to
9 Plaintiff the attorneys' fees and costs it incurred in bringing this enforcement action;
10 and

11 5. For such other relief as this court deems just and proper.

12
13 Dated: October 26, 2016

ECOLOGY LAW CENTER

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16 _____
Fredric Evenson, Attorney for Plaintiff
ECOLOGICAL RIGHTS FOUNDATION

ECOLOGY LAW CENTER
P.O. Box 1000
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95061
TELEPHONE: (831) 454-8216
EMAIL: EVENSON@ECOLOGYLAW.COM

JUNE 27, 2016

NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS
CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND
TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT

President or CEO Lodge Manufacturing Company 204 East 5th Street South Pittsburg, TN 37380	Robert F. Kellerman Registered Agent Lodge Manufacturing Company 204 East 5th Street South Pittsburg, TN 37380
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**AND THE PUBLIC PROSECUTORS LISTED ON THE DISRIBUTION LIST
ACCOMPANYING THE ATTACHED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

**Re: Violations of Proposition 65 Concerning Carbon Monoxide Exposures from
Charcoal Grills and Hibachis**

In accord with California Health & Safety Code § 25249.7, Ecological Rights Foundation ("ERF") hereby gives you notice that the above companies have violated and are in ongoing violation of California Health & Safety Code § 25249.6, which provides that "[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 providing a clear and reasonable warning to such individual."

Pursuant to California Health & Safety Code § 25249.7, ERF intends to bring an enforcement action 60 days after effective service of this notice unless the public enforcement agencies have commenced and are diligently prosecuting an action to rectify the violations discussed in this notice letter. The public enforcement agencies that have been served with copies of this notice of violations are identified in the attached Certificate of Service.

This Notice of Violations ("Notice") is provided to you pursuant to and in compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d). Attached for your reference is a summary, "Appendix A: The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary" prepared by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA"). Pursuant to Title 11, C.C.R. § 3100, a Certificate of Merit is also attached.

The above-referenced violations occur when California residents use charcoal grills and hibachis. These products are used primarily for cooking. Combustion of charcoal produces and exposes people to carbon monoxide, a chemical known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity. Because the combustion of charcoal causes carbon monoxide to be released into the air, people using charcoal grills and hibachis, and others standing near the products when charcoal is burning in or on the products, inhale carbon monoxide. Exposure to carbon monoxide is via the inhalation route.

Below is a non-exclusive list of examples of these types of products. Though specific models or SKU or product numbers are given as examples, this Notice pertains to all models, and all variations, of the specific type of product of which the named model is an example.

Cast Iron Sportsman's Grill; PO #X9FP2

This non-exclusive list of examples of the type of products that are subject to this Notice is for the recipient's benefit and is not meant to be an exhaustive or comprehensive identification of each specific offending product. It is ERF's position that the alleged Violator is obligated to conduct a good faith investigation into other specific products within the identified category or type that may have been manufactured, distributed, sold, shipped, stored (or otherwise within the notice recipient's custody or control) during the past three years, to ensure that clear and reasonable warnings are provided to California citizens prior to purchase, or retroactively if necessary.

These products cause carbon monoxide exposures to occur in peoples yards and everywhere else throughout California where these products are used. These violations are alleged for consumer and environmental exposures.

The noticed parties did not and do not provide people with clear and reasonable warnings before they expose them in California to carbon monoxide. The above-referenced violations have occurred every day since at least June 27, 2013 and will continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are given.

ERF is a California non-profit corporation dedicated to protecting human and environmental health, including raising awareness of, and reducing exposures to, toxic chemicals. The following individual is the responsible individual within ERF for purposes of this Notice:

James Lamport, Executive Director
Ecological Rights Foundation
867 B Redwood Drive
Garberville, California 95542
Telephone: (707) 923-4372

ERF has retained the following counsel to represent them in this matter (please direct communications to counsel):

Fredric Evenson
Ecology Law Center
P.O. Box 1000
Santa Cruz, California 95061
Telephone: (831) 454-8216
Email: evenson@ecologylaw.com

Resolution of Noticed Claims:

ERF is interested in seeking a constructive resolution of this matter that advances the public interest without engaging in costly and protracted litigation. ERF is willing to settle this matter to the extent legally possible prior to the commencement of any enforcement action. Settlement terms would require that the unwarned exposures described in this Notice of Violation be stopped. That would require at least the following: 1) a potential recall of products already sold; 2) that either warnings be given to all future purchasers in California of the products subject to

this Notice, that the products be reformulated to eliminate the exposures described in the Notice, or that you stop marketing, distributing or selling the products in California; 3) that you locate and provide a warning compliant with 27 Cal. Code Regs Section 25601 to each person who has been subject to the unwarned exposures described in the Notice to the extent those exposures are caused by products that were sold in California during the past three years; and 4) that you pay an appropriate civil penalty based on the factors enumerated in California Health and Safety Code Section 25249(b). It should be noted that ERF cannot finalize any settlement of this matter until 70 days has elapsed since the sending of the Notice and unless no public enforcer has begun an enforcement action concerning the violations described in the Notice. Any settlement on behalf of the public interest must be approved by the California Superior Court on noticed motion with 45 days' notice to the California Attorney General. The Attorney General may appear at any approval hearing and oppose a settlement if he or she believes the proposed settlement is not in the public interest. If you wish to discuss settlement of this matter before ERF files suit, please promptly contact ERF's counsel.

Sincerely,



Fredric Evenson

**Certificate of Merit
Health & Safety Code Section 25249.7(d)**

I, Fredric Evenson, hereby declare:

(1) This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached sixty-day notice(s) in which it is alleged the parties identified in the notices have violated Health and Safety Code section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.

(2) I am the attorney for the noticing party.

(3) I have consulted with one or more persons with relevant and appropriate experience or expertise who has reviewed facts, studies, or other data regarding the alleged exposure to the listed chemical that is the subject of the action.

(4) Based on the information obtained through those consultations, and on all other information in my possession, I believe there is a reasonable and meritorious case for the private action. I understand that "reasonable and meritorious case for the private action" means that the information provides a credible basis that all elements of the plaintiffs' case can be established and the information did not prove that the alleged violator will be able to establish any of the affirmative defenses set forth in the statute.

(5) The copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General attaches to it factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified in Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(h)(2), i.e., (1) the identity of the persons consulted with and relied on by the certifier, and (2) the facts, studies, or other data reviewed by those persons.

Date: June 27, 2016

By:


Fredric Evenson

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986
(PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY

The following summary has been prepared by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the lead agency for the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (commonly known as "Proposition 65"). A copy of this summary must be included as an attachment to any notice of violation served upon an alleged violator of the Act. The summary provides basic information about the provisions of the law, and is intended to serve only as a convenient source of general information. It is not intended to provide authoritative guidance on the meaning or application of the law. Please refer to the state and OEHHA's implementing regulations (see citations below) for further information. FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE NOTICE RELATED TO YOUR BUSINESS, CONTACT THE PERSON IDENTIFIED ON THE NOTICE.

The text of Proposition 65 (Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13) is available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/F65Reg.html>. These implementing regulations are available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/F65Reg.html>. 27001; These implementing regulations are available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/F65Reg.html>. Regulations that provide more specific guidance on compliance, and that specify procedures to be followed by the State in carrying out certain aspects of the law, are found in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 25102 through 27001.

WHAT DOES PROPOSITION 65 REQUIRE?

The "Proposition 65 List" Under Proposition 65, the lead agency (OEHHA) publishes a list of chemicals that are known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. Chemicals are placed on the Proposition 65 list if they are known to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm, such as damage to female or male reproductive systems or to the developing fetus. This list must be updated at least once a year. The current Proposition 65 list of chemicals is available on the OEHHA website at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/newlist.html. Only those chemicals that are on the list are regulated under Proposition 65. Businesses that produce, use, release or otherwise engage in activities involving listed chemicals must comply with the following:

Clear and reasonable warning. A business is required to warn a person before "knowingly and intentionally" exposing that person to a listed chemical unless an exemption applies. The warning given must be "clear and reasonable." This means that the warning must: (1) clearly say that the chemical involved is known to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm; and (2) be given in such a way that it will effectively reach the person before he or she is exposed to that chemical. Some exposures are exempt from the warning requirement under certain circumstances discussed below. **Prohibition from discharging into drinking water.** A business must not knowingly discharge or release a listed chemical into water or onto land where it passes or probably will pass into a source of drinking water. Some discharges are exempt from this requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

DOES PROPOSITION 65 PROVIDE ANY EXEMPTIONS?

Yes. You should consult the current version of the statute and regulations (<http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html>) to determine all applicable exemptions, the most common of which are the following:

Grace Periods. Proposition 65 warning requirements do not apply until 12 months after the chemical has been listed. The Proposition 65 discharge prohibition does not apply to a discharge or release of a chemical that takes place less than 20 months after the listing of the chemical.

Governmental agencies and public water utilities. All agencies of the federal, state or local government, as well as entities operating public water systems, are exempt.

Businesses with nine or fewer employees. Neither the warning requirement nor the discharge prohibition applies to a business that employs a total of nine or fewer employees. This includes all employees, not just those present in California.

Exposures that pose no significant risk of cancer. For chemicals that are listed under Proposition 65 as known to the State to cause cancer, a warning is not required if the business can demonstrate that the exposure occurs at a level that poses "no significant risk." This means that the exposure is calculated to result in not more than one excess case of cancer in 100,000 individuals exposed over a 70-year lifetime. The Proposition 65 regulations identify specific "No Significant Risk Levels" (NSRLs) for many listed carcinogens. Exposures below these levels are exempt from the warning requirement. See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/genSRL.html> for a list of NSRLs, and Section 25701 et seq. of the law.

Regulations that will produce no observable reproductive effect at 1,000 times the level in question. For chemicals known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity, a warning is not required if the business can demonstrate that the exposure will produce no observable effect, even at 1,000 times the level in question. In other words, the level of exposure must be below the "no observable effect level" divided by 1,000. This number is known as the Maximum Allowable Dose Level (MADL). See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/genSRL.html> for a list of MADLs, and Section 25801 et seq. of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

Exposures to Naturally Occurring Chemicals in Food. Certain exposures to chemicals that naturally occur in foods (i.e., that do not result from any known human activity, including activity by someone other than the person causing the exposure) are exempt from the warning requirements of the law. If the chemical is a contaminant, it must be reduced to the lowest level feasible. Regulations explaining this exemption can be found in Section 25501. **Discharges that do not result in a "significant amount" of the listed chemical entering any source of drinking water.** The prohibition from discharges into drinking water does not apply if the discharger is able to demonstrate that a "significant amount" of the listed chemical has not, does not, or will not pass into or probably pass into a source of drinking water, and that the discharge complies with all other applicable laws, regulations, permits, requirements, or orders. A "significant amount" means any detectable amount, except an amount that would meet the "no significant risk" level for chemicals that cause cancer or that is 1,000 times below the "no observable effect" level for chemicals that cause reproductive toxicity. If an individual were exposed to that amount in drinking water.

HOW IS PROPOSITION 65 ENFORCED?

Enforcement is carried out through civil lawsuits. These lawsuits may be brought by the Attorney General, any district attorney, or certain city attorneys. Lawsuits may also be brought by private parties acting in the public interest, but only after providing notice of the alleged violation to the Attorney General, the appropriate district attorney, and the business accused of the violation. The notice must provide adequate information to allow the recipient to assess the nature of the alleged violation. The notice must comply with the information and procedural requirements specified in Section 25903 of Title 27 and sections 3100-3103 of Title 11. A private party may not pursue an independent enforcement action under Proposition 65 if

one of the governmental officials noted above initiates an enforcement action within sixty days of the notice. A business found to be in violation of Proposition 65 is subject to civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation. In addition, the business may be ordered by a court to stop committing the violation.

A private party may not file an enforcement action based on certain exposures if the alleged violator meets specific conditions. For the following types of exposures, the Act provides an opportunity for the business to correct the alleged violation:

- An exposure to alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent on-site consumption is permitted by law;
- An exposure to a Proposition 65 listed chemical in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises that is primarily intended for immediate consumption on or off premises. This only applies if the chemical was not intentionally added to the food, and was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination;
- An exposure to environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator

• An exposure to listed chemicals in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking non-commercial vehicles.

If a private party alleges that a violation occurred based on one of the exposures described above, the private party must first provide the alleged violator a notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form.

A private party may not file an action against the alleged violator for these exposures, or recover in a settlement any payment in lieu of penalties any reimbursement for costs and attorney's fees, if the notice was served on or after October 5, 2013, and the alleged violator has done all of the following within 14 days of being served notice:

- Corrected the alleged violation;
- Agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$500 (subject to change as noted below) to the private party within 30 days; and
- Notified the private party serving the notice in writing that the violation has been corrected.

The written notification to the private party must include a notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form completed by the alleged violator as directed in the notice. On April 1, 2019, and every five years thereafter, the dollar amount of the civil penalty will be adjusted by the Judicial Council based on the change in the annual California Consumer Price Index. The Judicial Council will publish the dollar amount of the adjusted civil penalty at each five-year interval, together with the date of the next scheduled adjustment.

An alleged violator may satisfy these conditions only one time for a violation arising from the same exposure in the same facility or on the same premises. The satisfaction of these conditions does not prevent the Attorney General, a district attorney, a city attorney of a city of greater than 750,000 population, or any full-time city prosecutor with the consent of the district attorney, from filing an enforcement action against an alleged violator. The amount of any civil penalty for a violation shall be reduced to reflect any payment made by the alleged violator for the same alleged violation to a private-party. A copy of the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form is included with this notice and can be downloaded from OEHHA's website at <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/p65law/2003.html>. The notice is reproduced here:

Page 1
Date:
Name of Noticing Party or attorney for Noticing Party:
Address:
Phone number:

**SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE
PROOF OF COMPLIANCE**

You are receiving this form because the Noticing Party listed above has alleged that you are violating California Health and Safety Code §25249.6 (Prop. 65). The Noticing Party may not bring any legal proceedings against you for the alleged violation checked below if:

1. You have actually taken the corrective steps that you have carried in this form
2. The Noticing Party has received this form at the address shown above, accurately completed by you, postmarked within 14 days of your receiving this notice
3. The Noticing Party receives the required \$500 penalty payment from you at the address shown above postmarked within 30 days of your receiving this notice.
4. This is the first time you have submitted a Proof of Compliance for a violation arising from the same exposure in the same facility on the same premises.

PART 1: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE NOTICING PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR THE NOTICING PARTY

The alleged violation is for an exposure to: (check one)
___ Alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent on-site consumption is permitted by law.
___ A chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises for immediate consumption on or off premises to the extent: (1) the chemical was not intentionally added; and (2) the chemical was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination.
___ Environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises.
___ Chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking noncommercial vehicles.

IMPORTANT NOTES:
1. You have no potential liability under California Health and Safety Code §25249.6 if your business has nine (9) or fewer employees.
2. Using this form will NOT prevent the Attorney General, a district attorney, a city attorney, or a prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred from filing an action over the same alleged violations, and that in any such action, the amount of civil penalty shall be reduced to reflect any payment made at this time.

Page 2
Date:
Name of Noticing Party or attorney for Noticing Party:
Address:
Phone number:

PART 2: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Certification of Compliance
Accurate completion of this form will demonstrate that you are now in compliance with California Health and Safety Code §25249.6 for the alleged violation listed above. You must complete and submit the form below to the Noticing Party at the address shown above, postmarked within 14 days of your receiving this form.

Page 1
Date:
Name of Noticing Party or attorney for Noticing Party:
Address:
Phone number:

this notice.

I hereby agree to pay, within 30 days of completion of this notice, a civil penalty of \$500 to the Noticing Party only and certify that I have complied with Health and Safety Code §25249.6 by (check only one of the following):

Posting a warning or warnings about the alleged exposure that complies with the law, and attaching a copy of that warning and a photograph accurately showing its placement on my premises;

Posting the warning or warnings demanded in writing by the Noticing Party, and attaching a copy of that warning and a photograph accurately its placement on my premises; OR

Eliminating the alleged exposure, and attaching a statement accurately describing how the alleged exposure has been eliminated.

Certification

My statements on this form, and on any attachments to it, are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and are made in good faith. I have carefully read the instructions to complete this form. I understand that if I make a false statement on this form, I may be subject to additional penalties under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).

Signature of alleged violator or authorized representative Date

Name and title of signatory

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAW OR REGULATIONS...

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900 or via e-mail at P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I am over the age of 18. My business address is P.O. Box 1000, Santa Cruz, CA 95061.

On June 27, 2016 I served the following:

- 1) Notice of Violations: California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- 2) Certificate of Merit: Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d)
- 3) Appendix A: The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary
- 4) Certificate of Service

by enclosing copies of the same in a sealed envelope addressed to each person shown below and depositing the envelope in the U.S. mail with postage fully prepaid for delivery by Certified Mail. Place of mailing: Santa Cruz, CA.

President or CEO Lodge Manufacturing Company 204 East 5th Street South Pittsburg, TN 37380	Robert F. Kellerman Registered Agent Lodge Manufacturing Company 204 East 5th Street South Pittsburg, TN 37380
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On June 27, 2016 I also served the following:

- 1) Notice of Violations: California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- 2) Certificate of Merit: Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d)
- 3) Certificate of Merit (Attorney General Copy): Factual information sufficient to establish the basis of the Certificate of Merit (only sent to Attorney General)
- 4) Certificate of Service

by enclosing copies of the same in sealed envelopes addressed to each of the public enforcement agencies listed on the attached Service List, and depositing the envelopes in the U.S. mail with postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail. Place of mailing: Santa Cruz, CA.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed June 27, 2016, at Santa Cruz, CA.


Fredric Evenson

Service List – Public Enforcers

Office of the District Attorney Alameda County 1225 Fallon Street, Room 900 Oakland, CA 94612	Office of the District Attorney Lassen County 220 S. Lassen Street, Suite 8 Susanville, CA 96130	Office of the District Attorney San Benito County 419 4th Street Hollister, CA 95023	Office of the District Attorney Tehama County P.O. Box 519 Red Bluff, CA 96080
Office of the District Attorney Alpine County P.O. Box 248 Markleeville, CA 96120	Office of the District Attorney Los Angeles County 211 W. Temple Street, Suite 1200 Los Angeles, CA 90012	Office of the District Attorney San Bernardino County 303 W. Third Street San Bernardino, CA 92415	Office of the District Attorney Trinity County P.O. Box 310 Weaverville, CA 96093
Office of the District Attorney Amador County 708 Court Street, #202 Jackson, CA 95642	Office of the District Attorney Madera County 209 West Yosemite Avenue Madera, CA 93637	Office of the District Attorney San Diego County 330 W. Broadway, Suite 1300 San Diego, CA 92101	Office of the District Attorney Tulare County 221 South Mooney Blvd., Suite 224 Visalia, CA 93291
Office of the District Attorney Butte County 25 County Center Drive Oroville, CA 95965	Office of the District Attorney Marin County 3501 Civic Center Drive, Room 130 San Rafael, CA 94903	Office of the District Attorney San Francisco County 850 Bryant Street, #322 San Francisco, CA 94103	Office of the District Attorney Tuolumne County 423 N. Washington Street Sonora, CA 95370
Office of the District Attorney Calaveras County 891 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	Office of the District Attorney Mariposa County P.O. Box 730 Mariposa, CA 95338	Office of the District Attorney San Joaquin County 222 East Weber Ave., #202 Stockton, CA 95202	Office of the District Attorney Ventura County 800 South Victoria Avenue Ventura, CA 93009
Office of the District Attorney Colusa County 346 5th Street, Suite 101 Colusa, CA 95932	Office of the District Attorney Mendocino County P.O. Box 1000 Ukiah, CA 95482	Office of the District Attorney San Luis Obispo County County Govt. Center, #450 San Luis Obispo, CA 93408	Office of the District Attorney Yolo County 301 Second Street Woodland, CA 95695
Office of the District Attorney Contra Costa County 900 Ward Street Martinez, CA 94553	Office of the District Attorney Merced County 550 West Main Street Merced, CA 95340	Office of the District Attorney San Mateo County 400 County Center, Third Floor Redwood City, CA 94063	Office of the District Attorney Yuba County 215 Fifth Street, Suite 152 Marysville, CA 95901
Office of the District Attorney Del Norte County 450 H Street, Room 171 Crescent City, CA 95531	Office of the District Attorney Modoc County 204 S. Court Street Room 202 Alturas, CA 96101	Office of the District Attorney Santa Barbara County 1112 Santa Barbara Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101	Oakland City Attorney City Hall, 6th Floor 1 Frank Ogawa Plaza Oakland, California 94612
Office of the District Attorney El Dorado County 515 Main Street Placerville, CA 95667	Office of the District Attorney Mono County P.O. Box 617 Bridgeport, CA 93517	Office of the District Attorney Santa Clara County 70 West Hedding Street San Jose, CA 95110	Office of the City Attorney City of San Francisco City Hall, Room 234 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Pl. San Francisco, CA 94102
Office of the District Attorney Fresno County 2220 Tulare Street, Suite 1000 Fresno, CA 93721	Office of the District Attorney Monterey County P.O. Box 1131 Salinas, CA 93902	Office of the District Attorney Santa Cruz County 701 Ocean Street, Room 200 Santa Cruz, CA 95060	Office of the City Attorney City of Sacramento 915 I Street, 4th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814
Office of the District Attorney Glenn County P.O. Box 430 Willows, CA 95988	Office of the District Attorney Napa County P.O. Box 720 Napa, CA 94559	Office of the District Attorney Shasta County 1355 West Street Redding, CA 96001	Office of the City Attorney City of San Jose 200 E. Santa Clara St. San Jose, CA 95113
Office of the District Attorney Humboldt County 825 5th Street, 4th Floor Eureka, CA 95501	Office of the District Attorney Nevada County 201 Commercial Street Nevada City, CA 95959	Office of the District Attorney Sierra County P.O. Box 457 Downieville, CA 95936	Office of the City Attorney City of Los Angeles 200 N. Main Street, Suite 800 Los Angeles, CA 90012
Office of the District Attorney Imperial County 940 West Main Street, Suite 102 El Centro, CA 92243	Office of the District Attorney Orange County 401 Civic Center Drive West Santa Ana, CA 92701	Office of the District Attorney Siskiyou County P.O. Box 986 Yreka, CA 96097	Office of the City Attorney City of San Diego 1200 Third Ave., Suite 1620 San Diego, CA 92101
Office of the District Attorney Inyo County P.O. Box D Independence, CA 93526	Office of the District Attorney Placer County 10810 Justice Center Drive Roseville, CA 95678	Office of the District Attorney Solano County 675 Texas Street, Suite 4500 Fairfield, CA 94533	Proposition 65 Enforcement Reporting Attn: Prop 65 Coordinator 1515 Clay Street P.O. Box 70550 Oakland, CA 94612
Office of the District Attorney Kern County 1215 Truxtun Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93301	Office of the District Attorney Plumas County 520 Main Street, Room 404 Quincy, CA 95971	Office of the District Attorney. Sonoma County 600 Administration Drive, Room 212J Santa Rosa, CA 95403	
Office of the District Attorney Kings County 1400 West Lacey Blvd. Hanford, CA 93230	Office of the District Attorney Riverside County 3960 Orange Street Riverside, CA 92501	Office of the District Attorney Stanislaus County 832 12th Street, Suite 300 Modesto, CA 95354	
Office of the District Attorney Lake County 255 N. Forbes Street Lakeport, CA 95453	Office of the District Attorney Sacramento County 901 G Street Sacramento, CA 95814	Office of the District Attorney Sutter County 446 Second Street, Suite 102 Yuba City, CA 95991	