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1	Evan J. Smith, Esquire (SBN 242352)	ENDORSED
2	Ryan P. Cardona, Esquire (SBN 302113) BRODSKY & SMITH, LLC	ALAMEDA COUNTY
3	9595 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 900 Beverly Hills, CA 90212	FEB 2 2012
4	Telephone: (877) 534-2590 Facsimile: (310) 247-0160	CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
5	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
6		TANIA PIERCE Deputy
7	CALIFORNIA COMPT OF THE CTATE OF CALIFORNIA	
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
9	COUNTY OF ALAMEDA	
10	ANTHONY FERREIRO,	Case No.:
11	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELEIF
12	vs.	
13	BABY CIE, INC.,	(Violation of Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.)
14	Defendant.	
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18	Plaintiff Anthony Ferreiro ("Plaintiff"), by and through his attorneys, alleges the	
19	following cause of action in the public interest of the citizens of the State of California.	
20	BACKGROUND OF THE CASE	
21	1. Plaintiff brings this representative action on behalf of all California citizens to	
22	enforce relevant portions of Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, codified	
23	at the Health and Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq ("Proposition 65"), which reads, in relevant part,	
24	"[n]o person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any	
25	individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first	
26	giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual". Health & Safety Code § 25249.6.	
27	2. This complaint is a representative action brought by Plaintiff in the public interes	
28	of the citizens of the State of California to enforce the People's right to be informed of the health	

hazards caused by exposure Bisphenol A (BPA), a toxic chemical found in polycarbonate food and drinkware sold and/or distributed by defendant Baby Cie, Inc. ("Defendant") in California.

- 3. BPA is a harmful chemical known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity. On May 11, 2015, the State of California listed BPA as a chemical known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity and BPA has come under the purview of Proposition 65 regulations since that time. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 27, § 27001(c); Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.8 & 25249.10(b).
- 4. Proposition 65 requires all businesses with ten (10) or more employees that operate within California or sell products therein to comply with Proposition 65 regulations. Included in such regulations is the requirement that businesses must label any product containing a Proposition 65-listed chemical with a "clear and reasonable" warning before "knowingly and intentionally" exposing any person to it.
- 5. Proposition 65 allows for civil penalties of up to \$2,500.00 per day per violation to be imposed upon defendants in a civil action for violations of Proposition 65. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(b). Proposition 65 also allows for any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin the actions of a defendant which "violate or threaten to violate" the statute. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7.
- 6. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant manufactures, distributes, imports, sells and/or offers for sale in California, without the requisite exposure warning, polycarbonate food and drinkware items, including but not limited to Le Cadeaux Fleur Wine Glasses (the "Products") that expose persons to BPA.
- 7. Defendant's failure to warn consumers and other individuals in California of the health hazards associated with exposure to BPA in conjunction with the sale, manufacture, and/or distribution of the Products is a violation of Proposition 65 and subjects Defendant to the enjoinment and civil penalties described herein.
- 8. Plaintiff seeks civil penalties against Defendant for its violations of Proposition 65 in accordance with Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(b).

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State of California, has sufficient minimum contacts with the State of California, is registered

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and/or retailer of the Product.

Defendant have, at all times mentioned herein, acted as manufacturer, distributer,

- 22. The Products contain BPA, a hazardous chemical found on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to be hazardous to human health.
  - 23. The Products do not comply with the Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 24. Plaintiff, based on his best information and belief, avers that at all relevant times herein, and at least since October 18, 2016, continuing until the present, that Defendant has continued to knowingly and intentionally expose California users and consumers of the Product to BPA without providing required warnings under Proposition 65.
- 25. The exposures that are the subject of this notice result from the purchase, acquisition, handling and recommended use of the product. Consequently, the primary route of exposure to these chemicals is dermal exposure. The wine glass is expected to be in contact with liquids during normal expected use and thus BPA can leach from the polycarbonate plastic into liquids contained within the wine glass, which may be exacerbated when the wine glass contains alcohol. When BPA contaminated liquids are consumed, oral ingestion of BPA will result. Over time, it is expected that the wine glass will be exposed to hot water during washing and future BPA leaching rates can be expected to increase with continued exposure to hot water. Washing the product with hard water and/or dishwashing soaps can increase the pH and higher extraction rates of BPA into subsequent items placed in the wine glass. Dermal exposure to BPA will occur when the wine glass is handled with bare hands during normal expected use and cleaning. Direct ingestion of BPA due to mouthing will occur when the user's mouth parts contact the wine glass during drinking. Finally, some amount of exposure through ingestion can occur by handling the product, with subsequent touching of the user's hand to mouth.
- 26. Plaintiff, based on his best information and belief, avers that such exposures will continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are provided to Product purchasers and users or until this known toxic chemical is removed from the Product.
- 27. Defendant have knowledge that the normal and reasonably foreseeable use of the Product exposes individuals to BPA, and Defendant intend that exposures to BPA will occur by their deliberate, non-accidental participation in the manufacture, importation, distribution, sale and offering of the Product to consumers in California