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**CONFORMED COPY
OF ORIGINAL FILED
Los Angeles Superior Court**

MAY 14 2018

Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/clerk

By Shaunya Bolden, Deputy

7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

8 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

10 SHEFA LMV, INC.,

11 Plaintiff,

12 vs.

13 RITE AID CORPORATION; and DOES 1
14 through 100, Inclusive,

15 Defendants.

) Unlimited Jurisdiction

) CASE NO.

BC 7 0 5 8 8 7

) COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

) (Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq.)

) TOXIC TORT/ENVIRONMENTAL

17
18 By Fax

1 Plaintiff, Shefa LMV, INC., hereby alleges:

2 **I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

3 1. This complaint seeks to remedy the failure of Defendants to warn persons of exposure
4 to Di-[n-Butyl] Phthalate (“DBP”), a chemical known to the State of California to cause reproductive
5 harm.

6 2. Under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health & Safety
7 Code § 25249.6 (also known as “Proposition 65”) businesses must provide persons with a “clear and
8 reasonable warning” before exposing individuals to chemicals known to the state to cause
9 reproductive harm.

10 **II. PARTIES**

11 3. Plaintiff is a non-profit public benefit corporation formed pursuant to the laws of the
12 State of California, made up of California citizens, represented by and through its counsel of record,
13 the Law Office of Daniel N. Greenbaum.

14 4. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(d) provides that actions to enforce Proposition 65
15 may be brought by “any person in the public interest.”

16 5. Defendant RITE AID CORPORATION is a business entity with ten or more
17 employees that sells, or has, at times relevant to this complaint, authorized the manufacture,
18 distribution, or sale of plastic sandals products manufactured by or for Defendant, imported by or for
19 Defendant, or distributed or sold by or for Defendant, including, but not limited to, Floral Print Flip
20 Flops; Stock # 21345; UPC: 847312051579, that contain DBP, for sale within the State of California,
21 without first giving clear and reasonable warning.

22 6. The identities of DOES 1 through 100 are unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however,
23 Plaintiff suspects they are business entities with at least ten or more employees that at all times
24 relevant to this complaint, authorized the manufacture, distribution, or sale of plastic sandals products
25 manufactured by or for Defendant, imported by or for Defendant, or distributed or sold by or for
26 Defendant, including, but not limited to, Floral Print Flip Flops; Stock # 21345; UPC:

1 847312051579, that contain DBP, for sale within the State of California, without first giving clear
2 and reasonable warning.

3 7. Defendants named in paragraphs 5 and 6 have at all times relevant to this complaint,
4 authorized the manufacture, distribution, or sale of plastic sandals products manufactured by or for
5 Defendant, imported by or for Defendant, or distributed or sold by or for Defendant, including, but
6 not limited to, Floral Print Flip Flops; Stock # 21345; UPC: 847312051579, that contain DBP
7 (hereinafter "PRODUCTS"), for sale within the State of California, without first giving clear and
8 reasonable warning.

9 III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10 8. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, section 10,
11 because this case is a cause not given by statute to other trial courts.

12 9. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants, because they are business entities that do
13 sufficient business, have sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avail
14 themselves of the California market, through the sale, marketing, and use of its PRODUCTS in
15 California, to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent with
16 traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

17 10. Venue is proper in this Court because the cause, or part thereof, arises in Los Angeles
18 County because Defendant's PRODUCTS are sold and consumed in this county.

19 IV. STATUTORY BACKGROUND

20 11. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 is an initiative statute
21 passed as "Proposition 65" by a vote of the people in November of 1986.

22 12. The warning requirement of Proposition 65 is contained in Health & Safety Code §
23 25249.6, which provides:

24 No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally
25 expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or
26 reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to
27 such individual, except as provided in Section 25249.10.

1 13. An exposure to a chemical in a consumer product is one “which results from a
2 person’s acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a
3 consumer good, or any exposure that results from receiving a consumer service.” (27 CCR 25602(b))

4 14. Proposition 65 establishes a procedure by which the State develops a list of chemicals
5 “known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.” (Health & Safety Code § 25249.8.)

6 15. No warning need be given concerning a listed chemical until one year after the
7 chemical first appears on the list. (Health & Safety Code § 25249.10(b).)

8 16. Any person “violating or threatening to violate” the statute may be enjoined in any
9 court of competent jurisdiction. (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.7.)

10 17. To “threaten to violate” is defined to mean “to create a condition in which there is a
11 substantial probability that a violation will occur.” (Health & Safety Code § 25249.11(e).)

12 18. In addition, violators are liable for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each
13 violation, recoverable in a civil action. (Health & Safety Code § 25249.7 (b).)

14 19. Actions to enforce the law “may be brought by the Attorney General in the name of
15 the People of the State of California [or] by any district attorney [or] by any City Attorney of a City
16 having a population in excess of 750,000 . . .” (Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(c).)

17 20. Private parties are given authority to enforce Proposition 65 “in the public interest,”
18 but only if the private party first provides written notice of a violation to the alleged violator, the
19 Attorney General, and every District Attorney in whose jurisdiction the alleged violation occurs.

20 21. If no public prosecutors commence enforcement within sixty days, then the private
21 party may sue. (Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(d).)

22 **V. FACTS**

23 22. DBP was placed on the Governor’s list of chemicals known to the State to cause
24 reproductive toxicity on December 2, 2005. (27 CCR 27001(b))

25 23. Defendants are the manufacturer, distributor or retailer of the PRODUCTS for use by
26 individuals in the home and other endeavors.

1 24. The PRODUCTS are sold through various retailers, including but not limited to
2 Defendant RITE AID CORPORATION. in California for use by citizens of the State of California

3 25. On August 8, 2017, Plaintiff purchased the PRODUCTS.

4 26. On August 18, 2017 Plaintiff's expert prepared a report summarizing the results of
5 analysis on the PRODUCTS, including the amount of the DBP in the product.

6 27. Based on the levels, Plaintiff's expert opined that use of the PRODUCTS would lead
7 to exposure to DBP above the safe harbor levels set by the Office of Environment Health Hazard
8 Assessment (OEHHA).

9 28. Based on that report and opinion, Plaintiff and its counsel prepared a Notice of
10 Violation.

11 29. Pursuant to the statute and regulations referenced above, on August 29, 2017, Plaintiff
12 served the Notices of Violation on the Office of the Attorney General, Defendant, as well as all
13 required public agencies.

14 30. Plaintiff is unaware of any governmental prosecution against Defendant.

15 31. At least sixty days have elapsed since service of the Notice of Violation.

16 32. Based upon consultation with experts, Plaintiff alleges that individuals who purchase,
17 handle, or use the PRODUCTS are exposed to DBP chiefly through:

18 a. contact between the item and the skin;

19 b. transfer of DBP from the skin to the mouth, both by transfer of DBP directly
20 from the hand to mouth, and indirectly by transfer of DBP from the skin to objects that are
21 placed in the mouth, such as food; and

22 c. through absorption of DBP through the skin of the feet and hands.

23 33. Such individuals are thereby exposed to the DBP that is present on or in the
24 PRODUCTS during the intended and reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS.

25 34. At all times material to this complaint, Defendants have had knowledge that the
26 PRODUCTS contain DBP and that an individual's skin may contact DBP through the intended and
27 reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

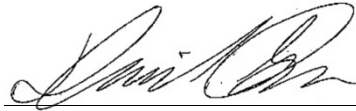
WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that the Court:

1. Pursuant to the First Causes of Action, grant civil penalties according to proof;
2. Pursuant to Health & Safety Code § 25249.7, enter such temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, permanent injunctions, or other orders prohibiting Defendant from exposing persons within the State of California to Listed Chemicals caused by the use of their PRODUCT without providing clear and reasonable warnings, as Plaintiffs shall specify in further application to the court;
3. Award Plaintiffs their costs of suit;
4. Grant such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: April 13, 2018

LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL N. GREENBAUM



By: DANIEL N. GREENBAUM
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Shefa LMV, INC.