Plaintiff SHEFA LMV, INC., hereby alleges:

# I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

- 1. This complaint seeks to remedy the failure of Defendant to warn persons of exposure to Diethanolamine ("DEA"), which is a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
- 2. Under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, commonly known as "Proposition 65," businesses must provide persons with a "clear and reasonable warning" before exposing individuals to chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive harm.

### II. PARTIES

- 3. Plaintiff is a non-profit, public benefit corporation formed pursuant to the laws of the State of California, composed of California citizens, and represented by and through its counsel of record, the Law Office of Daniel N. Greenbaum.
- 4. Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(d) provides that actions to enforce Proposition 65 may be brought by "any person in the public interest."
- 5. Defendant GRISI HNOS., S.A. DE C.V. ("Defendant") is a business entity with ten or more employees that sells, or has, at times relevant to this complaint, authorized the manufacture, distribution, or sale of lotion products, including but not limited to, Aloe Vera Savila Face & Body Lotion, UPC037836000386, containing DEA, (hereinafter "PRODUCTS") for sale within the State of California, without first giving clear and reasonable warning.

## III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 6. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, section 10, because this case is a cause not given by statute to other trial courts.
- 7. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant, because it is a business entity that does sufficient business, has sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avail themselves of the California market, through the sale, marketing, and use of its PRODUCTS in California, to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

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

#### IV. STATUTORY BACKGROUND

- 9. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Health and Safety Code §§ 25249.5 et seq.) is an initiative statute passed as "Proposition 65" by a vote of the people in November of 1986.
- 10. The warning requirement of Proposition 65 is contained in Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, which provides:

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, except as provided in Section 25249.10.

- 11. An exposure to a chemical in a consumer product is one "which results from a person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer good, or any exposure that results from receiving a consumer service." (22 CCR 12601, subd. (b).)
- 12. Proposition 65 establishes a procedure by which the state is to develop a list of chemicals "known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity." (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.8.)
- 13. No warning need be given concerning a listed chemical until twelve (12) months after the chemical first appears on the list. (*Id.*, § 25249.10, subd. (b).)
- 14. Any person "violating or threatening to violate" the statute may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.7.)
- 15. To "threaten to violate" is defined to mean "to create a condition in which there is a substantial probability that a violation will occur." (*Id.* § 25249.11, subd. (e).)
- 16. In addition, violators are liable for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation, recoverable in a civil action. (*Id.* § 25249.7, subd. (b).)

- 17. Actions to enforce the law "may be brought by the Attorney General in the name of the People of the State of California [or] by any district attorney [or] by any City Attorney of a City having a population in excess of 750,000 . . ." (*Id.* § 25249.7, subd. (c).)
- 18. Private parties are given authority to enforce Proposition 65 "in the public interest," but only if the private party first provides written notice of a violation to the alleged violator, the Attorney General, and every District Attorney in whose jurisdiction the alleged violation occurs.
- 19. If no public prosecutors commence enforcement within sixty days, then the private party may sue. (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.7 (d).)

# V. FACTS

- 20. DEA was placed in the Governor's list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer on June 22, 2012. (27 CCR 27001(b))
- 21. Defendant manufactures, distributes, and markets bath and lotion PRODUCTS for use by individuals in the home and other endeavors.
- 22. These PRODUCTS are sold through various retailers, including but not limited to Kmart Corporation (where Plaintiff acquired the PRODUCT), located in California for use by citizens of the State of California.
- 23. On February 20, 2018, Plaintiff's expert prepared a report summarizing the results of analysis on the PRODUCTS, including the amount of the DEA in the product.
- 24. Based on the levels, Plaintiff's expert opined that use of the PRODUCTS would lead to harmful exposures to DEA.
- 25. Based on that report and opinion, Plaintiff and its counsel prepared a Notice of Violation.
- 26. Pursuant to the statute and regulations referenced above, on March 16, 2018, Plaintiff served the Notices of Violation on the Office of the Attorney General, Defendant, as well as all required public agencies.
  - 27. Plaintiff is unaware of any governmental prosecution against Defendant.
  - 28. At least sixty (60) days have elapsed since service of the Notice of Violation.

- 29. Based upon consultation with multiple experts, Plaintiff alleges that individuals who purchase, handle, or use the PRODUCTS are exposed to DEA chiefly through:
  - a. contact between the lotion and the skin of the hands;
  - b. transfer of DEA from the skin to the mouth, both by transfer directly from the hand to mouth and by transfer of the DEA from the skin to objects that are put in the mouth, such as food, and;
  - c. through absorption of DEA through the skin.
- 30. Such individuals are thus exposed to the DEA that is present on and in Defendant's PRODUCTS in the course of the intended and reasonably foreseeable use of those PRODUCTS.
- 31. At all times material to this complaint, Defendant had knowledge that the lotions contain DEA and that skin may come into contact with DEA.
- 32. At all times material to this complaint, Defendant had knowledge that individuals within the State of California handle Defendant's PRODUCTS that contain DEA.
- 33. At all times material to this complaint, Defendant knew that Defendant's PRODUCTS were sold throughout the State of California in large numbers, and Defendant profited from such sales through, among other things, the sale of Defendant's PRODUCTS that were sold in California.
- 34. Notwithstanding this knowledge, Defendant intentionally authorized and reauthorized the sale of Defendant's PRODUCTS that contained DEA.
- 35. At all times material to this complaint, Defendant has knowingly and intentionally exposed individuals within the State of California to DEA.
- 36. The exposure is knowing and intentional because it is the result of the Defendant's deliberate act of authorizing the sale of PRODUCTS known to contain DEA in a manner whereby these PRODUCTS were, and would inevitably be, sold to consumers within the state of California, and with the knowledge that the intended use of these PRODUCTS will result in exposures to DEA within the State of California.
- 37. Defendant has failed to provide clear and reasonable warnings that the use of the PRODUCTS in question in California results in exposure to a chemical known to the State of

1	California to cause cancer, and no such warning was provided to those individuals by any othe
2	person.
3	VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
4	(Against Defendant for Violation of Proposition 65)
5	38. Paragraphs 1 through 37 are re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.
6	39. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendant has, in the course of doing business
7	knowingly and intentionally exposed individuals in California to chemicals known to the State o
8	California to cause cancer without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individuals
9	within the meaning of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6.
10	40. Said violations render Defendant liable to Plaintiff for civil penalties not to exceed
11	\$2,500 per day for each violation, as well as other remedies, such as injunctive relief requiring
12	reformulation of the products.
13	PRAYER FOR RELIEF
14	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court:
15	1. Pursuant to the First Cause of Action, grant civil penalties according to proof;
16	2. Pursuant to Health & Safety Code § 25249.7, enter such temporary restraining orders
17	preliminary injunctions, permanent injunctions, or other orders prohibiting Defendan
18	from exposing persons within the State of California to Listed Chemicals caused by
19	the use of their products without providing clear and reasonable warnings, as Plaintiff
20	shall specify in further application to the court;
21	3. Award Plaintiff their costs of suit;
22	4. Grant such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.
23	Respectfully submitted,
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li></ul>	DATED: February 14, 2019
26 27	By: DANIEL N. GREENBAUM Attorney for Plaintiff
28	Shefa LMV, INC.