JAMES KAWAHITO (SBN 234851) KAWAHITO LAW GROUP APC 222 N. Pacific Coast Hwy. Suite 2222 El Segundo, CA 90245

Telephone: (310) 746-5300 Facsimile: (310) 593-2520

Email: jkawahito@kawahitolaw.com

FILED ALAMEDA COUNTY

JUN 07 2019

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Deputy

Attorneys for Plaintiff the Center for Advanced Public Awareness, Inc.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

CENTER FOR ADVANCED PUBLIC AWARENESS, INC., in the public interest,

Plaintiff,

VS.

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ARGENTO SC BY SICURA, INC., a New York Corporation; ROSS STORES, INC., a Delaware Corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case Number:

LG19022178

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND CIVIL PENALTIES

Violation of Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Health and Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq.)

FILE BY

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff the Center for Advanced Public Awareness, Inc., ("CAPA"), in the public interest, alleges as follows as to matters within its own knowledge, and on information and belief as to all other matters:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action seeks to remedy the alleged failure of Argento SC by Sicura, Inc. ("Argento"), Ross Stores, Inc. ("Ross") and DOES 1-50 (hereinafter individually referred to as "Defendant" and collectively as "Defendants") to warn consumers in California that they are being exposed to Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate ("DEHP") and Diisononyl Phthalate ("DINP"), substances known to the State of California to cause cancer and developmental/reproductive toxicity. Plaintiff alleges such exposures have occurred through the manufacture, distribution,

COMPLAINT

sale and consumer use of Argento's earbuds, which are imported, sold and/or distributed for sale in California by Argento and Ross (the "Products"). California consumers are directly exposed to DEHP and DINP through the touching of the components of the Products. In addition, DEHP and DINP transferred to the hand is then ingested through hand to mouth contact. Finally, DEHP and DINP are directly ingested when the Products are placed in the mouth.

- 2. Pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health and Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq. (hereinafter "Proposition 65"), it is unlawful for businesses to knowingly and intentionally expose individuals in California to chemicals known to the State to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm above the safe harbor levels, which include the No Significant Risk Levels ("NSRLs") and/or Maximum Allowable Dose Levels ("MADLs") without providing "clear and reasonable" warnings to individuals prior to their exposure.
- 3. Despite the fact that Defendants' Products allegedly expose consumers to levels of DEHP and DINP above the listed NSRLs and MADLs, Plaintiff contends that Defendants failed to provide any warnings whatsoever about the carcinogenic hazards associated with DEHP and DINP exposure. Moreover, Defendants' manufacture, packaging, distribution, marketing, and/or sales of the Products without the required health hazard warnings causes consumers to be involuntarily, unknowingly and unwittingly exposed to levels of DEHP and DINP that violate Proposition 65. Thus, Defendants' conduct subjects them to civil penalties and injunctive relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7, which allows enforcement in any court of competent jurisdiction. 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 cases except those given by statute to other trial courts." The statute under which this is brought does not specify any other court with jurisdiction.

- 5. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because they are business entities that do sufficient business, have sufficient minimum contacts or otherwise intentionally avails themselves of the California market through the sale, marketing, or use of the Products in the California market and/or by having such other contact with California so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
- 6. Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, one or more of the violations arise in Alameda County.

THE PARTIES

- 7. CAPA is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of California acting in the interest of the general public seeking to further, among other causes, the protection of the environment, awareness of dangerous chemicals in consumer products, and corporate accountability. CAPA is a "person" within the meaning of Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.11(a) and brings this enforcement action in the public interest pursuant to Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(d).
- 8. CAPA is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that defendant Argento is a New York corporation who supplies consumer products to various retail stores in the state of California. Argento is a "person in the course of doing business" within the meaning of Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.11(b).
- 9. CAPA is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Ross is a Delaware entity, which has distributed and sold numerous Products into the state of California. Ross is a "person in the course of doing business" within the meaning of Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.11(b)
- 10. CAPA is unaware of the true names or capacities of the Defendants sued herein under the fictitious names DOES 1-50, but prays for leave to amend and serve such fictitiously named Defendants pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 474, once their names and capacities become known.

- 11. CAPA is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each and all of the acts and omissions alleged herein were performed by, or are attributable to, Defendants and DOES 1-50, each acting as the agent for the other, with legal authority to act on the other's behalf. Upon information and belief, the acts of Defendants were in accordance with, and represent the official policies of Defendants.
- 12. At all times herein mentioned, upon information and belief, the Defendants, and each of them, ratified each and every act or omission complained of herein. At all times herein mentioned, upon information and belief, Defendants, and each of them, aided and abetted the acts and omissions of each and all the other Defendants proximately causing the damages herein alleged.
- 13. CAPA is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of Defendants are in some manner intentionally, negligently, or otherwise responsible for the acts, omissions, occurrences, and transactions alleged herein.

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND

- 14. The People of the State of California declared in Proposition 65 their right "[t]o be informed about exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm." (Section 1(b) of Initiative Measure, Proposition 65).
- 15. To effectuate this goal, Proposition 65 requires that individuals be provided with a "clear and reasonable warning" before being exposed to substances listed by the State of California as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. Cal. Health and Safety Code §25249.6 states, in pertinent part:

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....

16. A product exposure to a chemical is one that "results from a person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a product:" 27 C.C.R. \$25600(h).

- 17. Proposition 65 provides that any "person who violates or threatens to violate" the statute may be enjoined in a court of competent jurisdiction. Cal. Health & Safety Code §25249.7. The phrase "threaten to violate" is defined to mean creating "a condition in which there is a substantial probability that a violation will occur" Cal. Health & Safety Code §25249.11(e). Violators are liable for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation of the Act. Cal. Health & Safety Code §25249.7.
- 18. On October 24, 2003, the State of California officially listed DEHP as a chemical known to cause cancer. On October 24, 2004, one year after it was listed as a chemical known to cause cancer and reproductive/developmental toxicity, DINP became subject to the clear and reasonable warning requirement regarding under Proposition 65. 27 C.C.R. §27001(c); Cal. Health & Safety Code §25249.10(b). Due to the toxicity of DEHP, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA") set the NSRL for exposure to DEHP at 310 micrograms per day and a MADL of 410 micrograms per day for oral ingestion.
- 19. On December 20, 2013, the State of California officially listed DINP as a chemical known to cause cancer. On December 20, 2014, on year after it was listed as a chemical known to cause cancer, DINP became subject to the clear and reasonable warning requirement regarding cancer under Proposition 65. 27 C.C.R. §27001(c); Cal. Health & Safety Code §25249.10(b). Due to the toxicity of DINP, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA") set the NSRL for exposure to DINP at 146 micrograms per day.

STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

- 20. CAPA purchased the Product in May 2018.
- 21. To test Defendants' Products for phthalates, CAPA engaged a well-respected and accredited testing laboratory to determine the amount of DEHP and DINP contained in the Products pursuant to testing methods adopted by the Federal Consumer Products Safety Commission. The testing revealed that the Product had levels of DEHP and DINP that CAPA believes would result in exposure of DEHP and DINP to consumers far higher than the limit

proscribed by the NSRL and MADL. CAPA also commissioned a wipe test to determine the amount of DEHP and DINP that would be transferred from the Product to the skin.

- 22. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants' Products contain sufficient quantities of DEHP and DINP such that individuals who handle the Products are exposed to significant amounts of DEHP and DINP through the average and intended use of the Products. For example, ordinary consumers absorb DEHP and DINP through the skin when they touch, use, and/or handle the Products. Ordinary consumers also ingest DEHP and DINP via hand to mouth contact after they touch, use, or handle the Products and then touch their mouths or other objects that are then placed in their mouths. DEHP and DINP can also be directly ingested when the Products are placed in the mouth.
- 23. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants know and intend that consumers will use the products in manner stated above, and that they will be exposed to any chemicals such as DEHP and DINP that exist in the Products.
- 24. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants, therefore, have knowingly and intentionally exposed the users, consumers and/or handlers of the Products to DEHP and DINP without first giving a clear and reasonable warning to such individuals.
- 25. CAPA is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants have, since at least September 2018, and continuing through the present, exposed consumers to DEHP and DINP without providing clear and reasonable warnings regarding the cancer hazards of DEHP and DINP.
- 26. As a proximate result of acts by Defendants, as persons in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code §25249.11, Plaintiff alleges they have subjected consumers to violative exposures through the normal and foreseeable use of the Products.
- 27. Any person acting in the public interest has standing to enforce violations of Proposition 65 provided that such person has supplied the requisite public enforcers with a valid 60-Day Notice of Violation and such public enforcers are not diligently prosecuting the action with such time. Cal. Health & Safety Code §25249.7(d).

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28. On July 16, 2018, CAPA provided a "60-Day Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq." ("Notice") to the California Attorney General, the District Attorneys of every county in California, and the City Attorneys of every California city with a population greater than 750,000. Defendants were also provided a copy of the Notice. The Notice included, *inter alia*, the following information: the name, address, and telephone number of the noticing individual; the name of the alleged violator; the statute violated; the approximate time period during which violations occurred; and descriptions of the violations including the chemicals involved, the routes of toxic exposure, and the specific product or type of product causing the violations. The Notice package to Defendants also included the most recent version of Appendix A, the Final Adopted Regulatory Text for Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 5903 as amended. In compliance with California Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(d) and 11 C.C.R. §3102, CAPA provided factual information – on a confidential basis – to the Attorney General sufficient to satisfy basis for the Certificate of Merit, including the testing performed by CAPA, and/or its litigation consultants, and the facts, studies, or other data supporting the Certificate.

- 29. After expiration of the sixty (60) day notice period, the appropriate public enforcement agencies have failed to commence and diligently prosecute a cause of action under California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq. against Defendants based on the allegations herein.
- 30. CAPA has engaged in good faith efforts to resolve the claims alleged herein prior to filing this complaint, however the parties were unable to do so, and as a result, CAPA has brought the instant action.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Injunctive Relief Pursuant to Cal. Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq.)

- 31. CAPA incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations set out in paragraphs 1 through 30, inclusive.
- 32. By committing the acts alleged in this Complaint, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants at all times relevant to this action, and continuing through the present, have violated California Health

& Safety Code §25249.6 by, in the course of doing business, knowingly and intentionally
exposing individuals in California to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or
reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warnings to such persons who use,
consume or handle the Products containing DEHP and DINP, pursuant to California Health &
Safety Code §§25249.6 and 25249.11(f).

- 33. By the above-described acts, Plaintiff alleges Defendants have violated California Health & Safety Code §25249.6 and are therefore subject to preliminary and permanent injunctions ordering Defendants to stop violating Proposition 65, to provide warnings to all present and future customers, and to provide warnings to Defendants' past customers who purchased or used the Products without receiving a clear and reasonable warning.
- 34. An action for injunctive relief under Proposition 65 is specifically authorized by California Health & Safety Code §25249.7(a).
- 35. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants actions in selling the Products without clear and reasonable warnings will irreparably harm the citizens of the State of California, for which harm they have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.
- 36. In the absence of preliminary and then permanent injunctive relief, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants will continue to create a substantial risk of irreparable injury by continuing to cause consumers to be involuntarily, unknowingly and unwittingly exposed to DEHP and DINP through the use, consumption and/or handling of the Products.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Civil Penalties Pursuant to Cal. Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq)

- 37. CAPA incorporates by reference and re-alleges as if fully stated herein the material allegations set out in paragraphs 1 through 36, inclusive.
- 38. By committing the acts alleged in this Complaint, Plaintiff alleges Defendants at all times relevant to this action, and continuing through the present, have violated California Health & Safety Code §25249.6 by, in the course of doing business, knowingly and intentionally exposing individuals in California to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or

REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable

Dated: June 7, 2019

KAWAHITO LAW GROUP APC

By:

James Kawahito

Attorneys for Plaintiff
CENTER FOR ADVANCED PUBLIC

AWARENESS