

From: Environmental Research Fax: 18562346280

To: 5102675739@rcfax.com

Fax: (510) 267-5739

Page: 2 of 38

02/26/2020 3:36 PM

SUM-100

# SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

## NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

11425757 CANADA, INC. (formerly ESSIAC PRODUCTS INC./LES  
PRODUITS ESSIAC INC. (Additional Parties Attachment Form is attached)

## YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER, INC. a California  
non-profit corporation,

FOR COURT USE ONLY  
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

**FILED BY FAX**  
ALAMEDA COUNTY

February 26, 2020

CLERK OF  
THE SUPERIOR COURT  
By Milagros Cortez, Deputy

**NOTICE!** You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center ([www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp](http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp)), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site ([www.lawhelpcalifornia.org](http://www.lawhelpcalifornia.org)), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center ([www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp](http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp)), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California ([www.sucorte.ca.gov](http://www.sucorte.ca.gov)), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, ([www.lawhelpcalifornia.org](http://www.lawhelpcalifornia.org)), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, ([www.sucorte.ca.gov](http://www.sucorte.ca.gov)) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 o más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:  
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Alameda County Superior Court  
1225 Fallon Street  
Oakland, California 94612

CASE NUMBER  
(Número del Caso): **RG19043523**  
**RG19043523**

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:  
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):  
Charles W. Poss, ERC, Inc., 3111 Camino Del Rio North, Ste. 400 08 (619) 500-3090

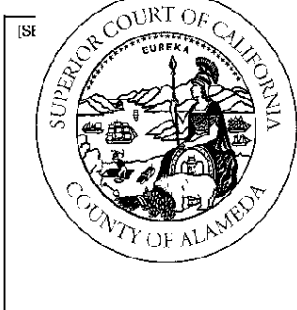
DATE: February 26, 2020  
(Fecha)

Clerk, by  
(Secretario)

, Deputy  
(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)

(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).



### NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. ☐ as an individual defendant.
2. ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):

3. ☐ on behalf of (specify):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| under: <input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.10 (corporation)         | <input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.60 (minor)             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation)        | <input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.70 (conservatee)       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) | <input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.90 (authorized person) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify):                        |   |

4. ☐ by personal delivery on (date):

Page 1 of 1

SHORT TITLE: ERC, Inc. v. 11425757 Canada, Inc. et al.	CASE NUMBER: RG19043523
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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**

- ➔ This form may be used as an attachment to any summons if space does not permit the listing of all parties on the summons.
- ➔ If this attachment is used, insert the following statement in the plaintiff or defendant box on the summons: "Additional Parties Attachment form is attached."

**List additional parties** (Check only one box. Use a separate page for each type of party.):

☐ Plaintiff
 ☒ Defendant
 ☐ Cross-Complainant
 ☐ Cross-Defendant

and ESSIAC FROM CANADA INTERNATIONAL INC., which have since been amalgamated into 11425757 Canada, Inc.); 2698852 ONTARIO INC.; and DOES 1-100

From: Environmental Research Center, Inc. Fax: 18562346280

To: 5102675739@rcfax.com

Fax: (510) 267-5739

Page: 4 of 38

02/26/2020 3:36 PM

Charles W. Poss (SBN 325366)  
Environmental Research Center, Inc.  
3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 400  
San Diego, CA 92108  
Ph: (619) 500-3090  
Fax: (706) 858-0326  
Attorney for Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc.

**FILED BY FAX**

ALAMEDA COUNTY

February 26, 2020

CLERK OF  
THE SUPERIOR COURT  
By Milagros Cortez, Deputy

CASE NUMBER:

**RG19043523****SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA****COUNTY OF ALAMEDA****ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER,  
INC., a California non-profit corporation****Plaintiff,****vs.****11425757 CANADA, INC. (formerly ESSIAC  
PRODUCTS INC./LES PRODUITS ESSIAC  
INC. and ESSIAC FROM CANADA  
INTERNATIONAL INC., which have since  
been amalgamated into 11425757 Canada,  
Inc.); 2698852 ONTARIO INC.; and DOES 1-  
100****Defendants.****CASE NO. RG19043523****FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT  
FOR INJUNCTIVE AND  
DECLARATORY RELIEF AND  
CIVIL PENALTIES**[Miscellaneous Civil Complaint (42)]  
Proposition 65, Health & Safety Code  
Section 25249.5 et seq.]

Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc. hereby alleges:

**I****INTRODUCTION**

1. Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc. (hereinafter "Plaintiff" or "ERC") brings this action as a private attorney general enforcer and in the public interest pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivision (d). The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Health & Safety Code section 25249.5 *et seq.*) also known as "Proposition 65,"

mandates that businesses with ten or more employees must provide a “clear and reasonable warning” prior to exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. Lead is a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm. This First Amended Complaint seeks injunctive and declaratory relief and civil penalties to remedy the ongoing failure of Defendants 11425757 Canada, Inc. (formerly Essiac Products Inc./Les Produits Essiac Inc. and Essiac From Canada International Inc., which have since been amalgamated into 11425757 Canada, Inc.), 2698852 Ontario Inc. (collectively referred to herein as “Essiac From Canada”) and Does 1-100 (hereinafter individually referred to as “Defendant” or collectively as “Defendants”), to warn consumers that they have been exposed to lead from one of Essiac From Canada’s nutritional health products as set forth in paragraph 3 at levels exceeding the applicable Maximum Allowable Dose Level (“MADL”) and requiring a warning pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 25249.6.

## II

### PARTIES

2. Plaintiff ERC is a California non-profit corporation dedicated to, among other causes, helping safeguard the public from health hazards by reducing the use and misuse of hazardous and toxic chemicals, facilitating a safe environment for consumers and employees, and encouraging corporate responsibility.

3. Essiac From Canada is a business that develops, manufactures, markets, distributes, and/or sells the nutritional health product that has exposed users to lead in the State of California within the relevant statute of limitations period. This “SUBJECT PRODUCT” (as identified in the Notices of Violation dated July 25, 2019 and December 23, 2019 attached hereto as ***Exhibits A*** and ***B*** respectively) is: Essiac From Rene M. Caisse, RN Herbal Powder NPN 80012920. Essiac From Canada is a company subject to Proposition 65 as it employs ten or more persons and has employed ten or more persons at all times relevant to this action.

4. Defendants Does 1-100, are named herein under fictitious names, as their true names and capacities are unknown to ERC. ERC is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that

1 each of said Does is responsible, in some actionable manner, for the events and happenings  
2 hereinafter referred to, either through said Does' conduct, or through the conduct of its agents,  
3 servants or employees, or in some other manner, causing the harms alleged by ERC in this First  
4 Amended Complaint. When said true names and capacities of Does are ascertained, ERC will  
5 seek leave to amend this First Amended Complaint to set forth the same.

### 6 III

#### 7 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8 5. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, Section 10,  
9 which grants the Superior Court original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute  
10 to other trial courts. The statute under which this action is brought does not specify any other  
11 basis for jurisdiction.

12 6. This Court has jurisdiction over Essiac From Canada because Essiac From Canada has  
13 sufficient minimum contacts with California, and otherwise intentionally avails itself of the  
14 California market through the marketing, distribution, and/or sale of the SUBJECT PRODUCT  
15 in the State of California so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California  
16 courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

17 7. The First Amended Complaint is based on allegations contained in the Notices of  
18 Violation dated July 25, 2019 and December 23, 2019, served on the California Attorney  
19 General, other public enforcers, and Essiac From Canada. The Notices of Violation constitute  
20 adequate notice to Essiac From Canada because they provided adequate information to allow  
21 Essiac From Canada to assess the nature of the alleged violations, consistent with Proposition  
22 65 and its implementing regulations. A certificate of merit and a certificate of service  
23 accompanied the Notices of Violation, and both certificates comply with Proposition 65 and its  
24 implementing regulations. The Notices of Violation served on Essiac From Canada also  
25 included a copy of "The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition  
26 65): A Summary." Service of the Notice of Violation and accompanying documents complied  
27 with Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations. Attached hereto as ***Exhibits A*** and ***B*** are  
28 true and correct copies of the Notices of Violation and associated documents. More than 60

1 days have passed since ERC mailed the Notices of Violation and no public enforcement entity  
2 has filed a Complaint in this case.

3 8. This Court is the proper venue for the action because the causes of action have arisen in  
4 the County of Alameda where some of the violations of law have occurred, and will continue to  
5 occur, due to the ongoing sale of Essiac From Canada's product. Furthermore, venue is proper  
6 in this Court under Code of Civil Procedure section 395.5 and Health & Safety Code section  
7 25249.7.

#### 8 IV

#### 9 **STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

10 9. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 is an initiative statute  
11 passed as "Proposition 65" by an overwhelming majority vote of the people in November of  
12 1986.

13 10. The warning requirement of Proposition 65 is contained in Health & Safety Code  
14 section 25249.6, which provides:

15 No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and  
16 intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to  
17 cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and  
18 reasonable warning to such individual, except as provided in Section  
19 25249.10.

20 11. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA"), a division of Cal  
21 EPA, is the lead agency in charge of the implementation of Proposition 65. OEHHA  
22 administers the Proposition 65 program and administers regulations that govern Proposition 65  
23 in general, including warnings to comply with the statute. The warning regulations are found at  
24 Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, Article 6. The regulations define expose as "to  
25 cause to ingest, inhale, contact via body surfaces or otherwise come into contact with a listed  
26 chemical. An individual may come into contact with a listed chemical through water, air, food,  
27 consumer products and any other environmental exposure as well as occupational exposures."  
28 (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 25102, subd. (i).)

12. In this case, the exposures are caused by consumer products. A consumer product is

1 defined as “any article, or component part thereof, including food, that is produced, distributed,  
2 or sold for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer.” (Cal. Code Regs., tit.  
3 27, § 25600.1, subd. (d).) Food includes “dietary supplements as defined in California Code of  
4 Regulations, title 17, section 10200.” (*Id.* at subd. (g).) A consumer product exposure is “an  
5 exposure that results from a person’s acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or any  
6 reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer product, including consumption of a food.” (*Id.* at  
7 subd. (e).)

8 13. On August 30, 2016, the Office of Administrative Law approved the adoption of  
9 OEHHA’s amendments to Article 6, Clear and Reasonable Warnings of the California Code of  
10 Regulations. This action repealed virtually all the regulatory provisions of Title 27 of the  
11 California Code of Regulations, Article 6 (sections 25601 et seq.) The action replaced the  
12 repealed sections with a new regulation set forth in two new Subarticles to Article 6 that became  
13 operative on August 30, 2018. The repealed and new regulations provide, among other things,  
14 methods of transmission and content of warnings deemed to comply with Proposition 65.  
15 Essiac From Canada is subject to the warning regulations set forth both prior to and subsequent  
16 to August 30, 2018.

17 14. Prior to the enactment of the new warning regulations, whenever a clear and reasonable  
18 warning was required under Health & Safety Code section 25249.6, the “method employed to  
19 transmit the warning must be reasonably calculated considering the alternative methods  
20 available under the circumstances, to make the warning message available prior to exposure.”  
21 (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, §25601.) The warning requirement would be satisfied by a warning  
22 that appeared on a product’s label or other labeling, shelf labeling, signs, a system of signs,  
23 public advertising identifying the system and toll-free information services, or any other system,  
24 that provided clear and reasonable warnings. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, §25603.1, subd. (a)-(d).)  
25 Pursuant to the new warning regulations, consumer product warnings “must be prominently  
26 displayed on a label, labeling, or sign, and must be displayed with such conspicuousness as  
27 compared with other words, statements, designs or devices on the label, labeling, or sign, as to  
28 render the warning likely to be seen, read, and understood by an ordinary individual under

1 customary conditions of purchase or use.” (*Id.* at § 25601, subd. (c).)

2 15. Proposition 65 establishes a procedure by which the State is to develop a list of  
3 chemicals “known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.” (Health & Safety Code,  
4 § 25249.8.) There is no duty to provide a clear and reasonable warning until 12-months after  
5 the chemical is published on the State list. (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.10, subd. (b).)

6 16. Lead was listed as a chemical known to the State of California to cause developmental  
7 toxicity in the fetus and male and female reproductive toxicity on February 27, 1987. Lead was  
8 listed as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1992. (State  
9 of California EPA OEHHA Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986  
10 Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer and Reproductive Toxicity.) The MADL for  
11 lead as a chemical known to cause reproductive toxicity is 0.5 micrograms per day. (Cal. Code  
12 Regs., tit. 27, §25805, subd. (b).) The NSRL for lead as a carcinogen is 15 micrograms per day.  
13 (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, §25705, subd. (b).)

14 17. Proposition 65 provides that any person “violating or threatening to violate” Proposition  
15 65 may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Health & Safety Code, §25249.7,  
16 subd. (a).) To “threaten to violate” means “to create a condition in which there is a substantial  
17 probability that a violation will occur.” (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.11, subd. (e).)  
18 Furthermore, violators are subject to a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation.  
19 (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.7, subd. (b)(1).)

20 18. Proposition 65 may be enforced by any person in the public interest who provides notice  
21 sixty days before filing suit to both the violator and designated law enforcement officials. The  
22 failure of law enforcement officials to file a timely Complaint enables a citizen suit to be filed  
23 pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivisions (c) and (d).

## 24 V

### 25 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

26 19. Essiac From Canada has developed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold the  
27 SUBJECT PRODUCT containing lead into the State of California. Consumption of the  
28 SUBJECT PRODUCT according to the directions and/or recommendations provided for said



1 product causes consumers to be exposed to lead at levels exceeding the 0.5 micrograms per day  
2 MADL and requiring a warning. Consumers have been ingesting this product for many years,  
3 without any knowledge of their exposure to this very dangerous chemical.

4 20. For many years, Essiac From Canada has knowingly and intentionally exposed  
5 numerous persons to lead without providing any type of Proposition 65 warning. Prior to  
6 ERC's Notices of Violation and this First Amended Complaint, Essiac From Canada failed to  
7 provide a warning on the labels of the SUBJECT PRODUCT or provide any other legally  
8 acceptable warning. Essiac From Canada has, at all times relevant hereto, been aware that the  
9 SUBJECT PRODUCT contained lead and that persons using this product have been exposed to  
10 this chemical. Essiac From Canada has been aware of the presence of lead in the SUBJECT  
11 PRODUCT and has failed to disclose the presence of this chemical to the public, who  
12 undoubtedly believe they have been ingesting a totally healthy and pure product pursuant to the  
13 company's statements.

14 21. Both prior and subsequent to ERC's Notices of Violation, Essiac From Canada failed to  
15 provide consumers of the SUBJECT PRODUCT with a clear and reasonable warning that they  
16 have been exposed to a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects  
17 and other reproductive harm. This failure to warn is ongoing.

18 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
19 **(Violation of Section 25249.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Failure to Provide Clear and**  
20 **Reasonable Warning under Proposition 65)**

21 22. ERC refers to paragraphs 1-21, inclusive, and incorporates them herein by this  
22 reference.

23 23. By committing the acts alleged above, Essiac From Canada has, in the course of doing  
24 business, knowingly and intentionally exposed users of the SUBJECT PRODUCT to lead, a  
25 chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive  
26 harm, without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individuals within the meaning  
27 of Health & Safety Code section 25249.6. In doing so, Essiac From Canada has violated Health  
28 & Safety Code section 25249.6 and continues to violate the statute with each successive sale of

1 the SUBJECT PRODUCT.

2 24. Said violations render Essiac From Canada liable for civil penalties, up to \$2,500 per  
3 day for each violation, and subject Essiac From Canada to injunction.

4 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
5 **(Declaratory Relief)**

6 25. ERC refers to paragraphs 1-24, inclusive, and incorporates them herein by this  
7 reference.

8 26. There exists an actual controversy relating to the legal rights and duties of the Parties,  
9 within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 1060, between ERC and Essiac From  
10 Canada, concerning whether Essiac From Canada has exposed individuals to a chemical known  
11 to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm without  
12 providing clear and reasonable warning.

13 **VI**

14 **PRAYER**

15 WHEREFORE ERC prays for relief as follows:

16 1. On the First Cause of Action, for civil penalties for each and every violation according  
17 to proof;

18 2. On the First Cause of Action, and pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 25249.7,  
19 subdivision (a), for such temporary restraining orders, preliminary and permanent injunctive  
20 orders, or other orders as are necessary to prevent Essiac From Canada from exposing persons  
21 to lead without providing clear and reasonable warning;

22 3. On the Second Cause of Action, for a declaratory judgment pursuant to Code of Civil  
23 Procedure section 1060 declaring that Essiac From Canada has exposed individuals to lead  
24 without providing clear and reasonable warning; and

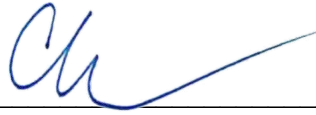
25 4. On all Causes of Action, for reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to Code of Civil  
26 Procedure section 1021.5 or the substantial benefit theory;

27 5. For costs of suit herein; and

28 6. For such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

1  
2 DATED: February 26, 2020

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER, INC.

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5 \_\_\_\_\_  
Charles W. Poss  
6 In-House Counsel for Plaintiff  
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# EXHIBIT A



## **Environmental Research Center**

3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 400  
San Diego, CA 92108  
619-500-3090

July 25, 2019

### **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE SECTION 25249.5 *ET SEQ.* (PROPOSITION 65)**

Dear Alleged Violators and the Appropriate Public Enforcement Agencies:

I am the Executive Director of Environmental Research Center, Inc. ("ERC"). ERC is a California non-profit corporation dedicated to, among other causes, helping safeguard the public from health hazards by bringing about a reduction in the use and misuse of hazardous and toxic chemicals, facilitating a safe environment for consumers and employees, and encouraging corporate responsibility.

ERC has identified violations of California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 ("Proposition 65"), which is codified at California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*, with respect to the product identified below. These violations have occurred and continue to occur because the alleged Violators identified below failed to provide required clear and reasonable warnings with this product. This letter serves as a notice of these violations to the alleged Violators and the appropriate public enforcement agencies. Pursuant to Section 25249.7(d) of the statute, ERC intends to file a private enforcement action in the public interest 60 days after effective service of this notice unless the public enforcement agencies have commenced and are diligently prosecuting an action to rectify these violations.

**General Information about Proposition 65.** A copy of a summary of Proposition 65, prepared by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, is attached with the copy of this letter served to the alleged Violators identified below.

**Alleged Violators.** The names of the companies covered by this notice that violated Proposition 65 (hereinafter the "Violators") are:

**Essiac From Canada LLC  
Essiac Products Inc./Les Produits Essiac Inc.  
Essiac From Canada International Inc.  
Canadian Health Products Int'l Inc.**

**Consumer Product and Listed Chemical.** The product that is the subject of this notice and the chemical in that product identified as exceeding allowable levels are:

**Essiac From Rene M. Caisse, RN Herbal Powder NPN 80012920 - Lead**

July 25, 2019

Page 2

On February 27, 1987, the State of California officially listed lead as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity, and male and female reproductive toxicity. On October 1, 1992, the State of California officially listed lead and lead compounds as chemicals known to cause cancer.

It should be noted that ERC may continue to investigate other products that may reveal further violations and result in subsequent notices of violations.

**Route of Exposure.** The consumer exposures that are the subject of this notice result from the recommended use of this product. Consequently, the route of exposure to this chemical has been and continues to be through ingestion.

**Approximate Time Period of Violations.** Ongoing violations have occurred every day since at least July 25, 2016, as well as every day since the product was introduced into the California marketplace, and will continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are provided to product purchasers and users or until this known toxic chemical is either removed from or reduced to allowable levels in the product. Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning be provided prior to exposure to the identified chemical. The method of warning should be a warning that appears on the product label. The Violators violated Proposition 65 because they failed to provide persons ingesting this product with appropriate warnings that they are being exposed to this chemical.

Consistent with the public interest goals of Proposition 65 and a desire to have these ongoing violations of California law quickly rectified, ERC is interested in seeking a constructive resolution of this matter that includes an enforceable written agreement by the Violator to: (1) reformulate the identified product so as to eliminate further exposures to the identified chemical, or provide appropriate warnings on the labels of this product; (2) pay an appropriate civil penalty; and (3) provide clear and reasonable warnings compliant with Proposition 65 to all persons located in California who purchased the above product in the last three years. Such a resolution will prevent further unwarned consumer exposures to the identified chemical, as well as an expensive and time-consuming litigation.

Please direct all questions concerning this notice to ERC at the above listed address and telephone number.

Sincerely,



---

Chris Heptinstall  
Executive Director  
Environmental Research Center

Attachments

Certificate of Merit

Certificate of Service

OEHHA Summary (to Essiac From Canada LLC, Essiac Products Inc./Les Produits Essiac Inc., Essiac From Canada International Inc., Canadian Health Products Int'l Inc. and their Registered Agent for Service of Process only)

Additional Supporting Information for Certificate of Merit (to AG only)

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**

**Re: Environmental Research Center, Inc.'s Notice of Proposition 65 Violations by Essiac From Canada LLC, Essiac Products Inc./Les Produits Essiac Inc., Essiac From Canada International Inc., and Canadian Health Products Int'l Inc.**

I, Chris Heptinstall, declare:

1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached 60-day notice in which it is alleged the parties identified in the notice violated California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.

2. I am the Executive Director for the noticing party.

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

4. Based on the information obtained through those consultants, and on 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 plaintiff's case can be established and that the information did not prove that the alleged Violators will be able to establish any of the affirmative defenses set forth in the statute.

5. Along with the copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General is attached additional factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified in California Health & Safety Code §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.



Dated: July 25, 2019

---

Chris Heptinstall

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE PURSUANT TO 27 CCR § 25903**

I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the following is true and correct:

I am a citizen of the United States and over the age of 18 years of age. My business address is 306 Joy Street, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742. I am a resident or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope or package was placed in the mail at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

On July 25, 2019, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I served the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; “THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY”** on the following parties by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties listed below and depositing it in a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by Certified Mail:

Current President or CEO  
Essiac From Canada LLC  
1820 Laurel Lane  
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Barbara Boger  
(Registered Agent for Essiac From Canada LLC)  
1820 Laurel Lane  
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Current President or CEO  
Essiac Products Inc./Les Produits Essiac Inc.  
164 Richmond Road  
Ottawa, ON K1Z 6W2  
Canada

Current President or CEO  
Essiac From Canada International Inc.  
164 Richmond Road  
Ottawa, ON K1Z 6W2  
Canada

Current President or CEO  
Canadian Health Products Int'l Inc.  
Prospect Plaza  
1040 Prospect Street, Suite 300-25  
Fredericton, NB E3B 0H8  
Canada

On July 25, 2019, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I verified the following documents **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AS REQUIRED BY CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.7(d)(1)** were served on the following party when a true and correct copy thereof was uploaded on the California Attorney General's website, which can be accessed at <https://oag.ca.gov/prop65/add-60-day-notice> :

Office of the California Attorney General  
Prop 65 Enforcement Reporting  
1515 Clay Street, Suite 2000  
Post Office Box 70550  
Oakland, CA 94612-0550

On July 25, 2019, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, verified the following documents **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** were served on the following parties when a true and correct copy thereof was sent via electronic mail to each of the parties listed below:

Nancy O'Malley, District Attorney  
Alameda County  
7677 Oakport Street, Suite 650  
Oakland, CA 94621  
CEPDProp65@acgov.org

Barbara Yook, District Attorney  
Calaveras County  
891 Mountain Ranch Road  
San Andreas, CA 95249  
Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us



Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

July 25, 2019

Page 5

Stacey Grassini, Deputy District Attorney  
Contra Costa County  
900 Ward Street  
Martinez, CA 94553  
sgrassini@contracostada.org

Thomas L. Hardy, District Attorney  
Inyo County  
168 North Edwards Street  
Independence, CA 93526  
inyoda@inyocounty.us

Michelle Latimer, Program Coordinator  
Lassen County  
220 S. Lassen Street  
Susanville, CA 96130  
mlatimer@co.lassen.ca.us

Dije Ndreu, Deputy District Attorney  
Monterey County  
1200 Aguajito Road  
Monterey, CA 93940  
Prop65DA@co.monterey.ca.us

Allison Haley, District Attorney  
Napa County  
1127 First Street, Suite C  
Napa, CA 94559  
CEPD@countyofnapa.org

Paul E. Zellerbach, District Attorney  
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Riverside, CA 92501  
Prop65@rivcoda.org

Anne Marie Schubert, District Attorney  
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901 G Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Prop65@sacda.org

Mark Ankorn, Deputy City Attorney  
San Diego City Attorney  
1200 Third Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92101  
CityAttyProp65@sandiego.gov

Gregory Alker, Assistant District Attorney  
San Francisco County  
732 Brannan Street  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
gregory.alker@sfgov.org

Valerie Lopez, Deputy City Attorney  
San Francisco City Attorney  
1390 Market Street, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
Valerie.Lopez@sfcityatty.org

Tori Verber Salazar, District Attorney  
San Joaquin County  
222 E. Weber Avenue, Room 202  
Stockton, CA 95202  
DAConsumer.Environmental@sjcda.org

Eric J. Dobroth, Deputy District Attorney  
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County Government Center Annex, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408  
edobroth@co.slo.ca.us

Christopher Dalbey, Deputy District Attorney  
Santa Barbara County  
1112 Santa Barbara Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
DAProp65@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

Bud Porter, Supervising Deputy District Attorney  
Santa Clara County  
70 W Hedding St  
San Jose, CA 95110  
EPU@da.sccgov.org

Jeffrey S. Rosell, District Attorney  
Santa Cruz County  
701 Ocean Street  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
Prop65DA@santacruzcounty.us

Stephan R. Passalacqua, District Attorney  
Sonoma County  
600 Administration Dr  
Sonoma, CA 95403  
jbarnes@sonoma-county.org

Phillip J. Cline, District Attorney  
Tulare County  
221 S Mooney Blvd  
Visalia, CA 95370  
Prop65@co.tulare.ca.us

Gregory D. Totten, District Attorney  
Ventura County  
800 S Victoria Ave  
Ventura, CA 93009  
daspecialops@ventura.org

Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

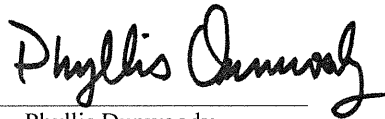
July 25, 2019

Page 6

Jeff W. Reisig, District Attorney  
Yolo County  
301 Second Street  
Woodland, CA 95695  
cfejd@yolocounty.org

On July 25, 2019, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I served the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** on each of the parties on the Service List attached hereto by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties on the Service List attached hereto, and depositing it with the U.S. Postal Service with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail.

Executed on July 25, 2019, in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Phyllis Dunwoody". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. Below the signature is a horizontal line.

Phyllis Dunwoody

Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

July 25, 2019

Page 7

**Service List**

District Attorney, Alpine  
County  
P.O. Box 248  
Markleeville, CA 96120

District Attorney, Amador  
County  
708 Court Street, Suite 202  
Jackson, CA 95642

District Attorney, Butte  
County  
25 County Center Drive, Suite  
245  
Oroville, CA 95965

District Attorney, Colusa  
County  
346 Fifth Street Suite 101  
Colusa, CA 95932

District Attorney, Del Norte  
County  
450 H Street, Room 171  
Crescent City, CA 95531

District Attorney, El Dorado  
County  
778 Pacific St.  
Placerville, CA 95667

District Attorney, Fresno  
County  
2220 Tulare Street, Suite 1000  
Fresno, CA 93721

District Attorney, Glenn  
County  
Post Office Box 430  
Willows, CA 95988

District Attorney, Humboldt  
County  
825 5th Street 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Eureka, CA 95501

District Attorney, Imperial  
County  
940 West Main Street, Ste 102  
El Centro, CA 92243

District Attorney, Kern County  
1215 Truxtun Avenue  
Bakersfield, CA 93301

District Attorney, Kings  
County  
1400 West Lacey Boulevard  
Hanford, CA 93230

District Attorney, Lake County  
255 N. Forbes Street  
Lakeport, CA 95453

District Attorney, Los Angeles  
County  
Hall of Justice  
211 West Temple St., Ste 1200  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

District Attorney, Madera  
County  
209 West Yosemite Avenue  
Madera, CA 93637

District Attorney, Marin  
County  
3501 Civic Center Drive,  
Room 130  
San Rafael, CA 94903

District Attorney, Mariposa  
County  
Post Office Box 730  
Mariposa, CA 95338

District Attorney, Mendocino  
County  
Post Office Box 1000  
Ukiah, CA 95482

District Attorney, Merced  
County  
550 W. Main Street  
Merced, CA 95340

District Attorney, Modoc  
County  
204 S Court Street, Room 202  
Alturas, CA 96101-4020

District Attorney, Mono  
County  
Post Office Box 617  
Bridgeport, CA 93517

District Attorney, Nevada  
County  
201 Commercial Street  
Nevada City, CA 95959

District Attorney, Orange  
County  
401 West Civic Center Drive  
Santa Ana, CA 92701

District Attorney, Placer  
County  
10810 Justice Center Drive,  
Ste 240  
Roseville, CA 95678

District Attorney, Plumas  
County  
520 Main Street, Room 404  
Quincy, CA 95971

District Attorney, San Benito  
County  
419 Fourth Street, 2nd Floor  
Hollister, CA 95023

District Attorney, San  
Bernardino County  
303 West Third Street  
San Bernadino, CA 92415

District Attorney, San Diego  
County  
330 West Broadway, Suite  
1300  
San Diego, CA 92101

District Attorney, San Mateo  
County  
400 County Ctr., 3rd Floor  
Redwood City, CA 94063

District Attorney, Shasta  
County  
1355 West Street  
Redding, CA 96001

District Attorney, Sierra  
County  
100 Courthouse Square, 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Floor  
Downieville, CA 95936

District Attorney, Siskiyou  
County  
Post Office Box 986  
Yreka, CA 96097

District Attorney, Solano  
County  
675 Texas Street, Ste 4500  
Fairfield, CA 94533

District Attorney, Stanislaus  
County  
832 12th Street, Ste 300  
Modesto, CA 95354

District Attorney, Sutter  
County  
463 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Yuba City, CA 95991

District Attorney, Tehama  
County  
Post Office Box 519  
Red Bluff, CA 96080

District Attorney, Trinity  
County  
Post Office Box 310  
Weaverville, CA 96093

District Attorney, Tuolumne  
County  
423 N. Washington Street  
Sonora, CA 95370

District Attorney, Yuba  
County  
215 Fifth Street, Suite 152  
Marysville, CA 95901

Los Angeles City Attorney's  
Office  
City Hall East  
200 N. Main Street, Suite 800  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

San Jose City Attorney's  
Office  
200 East Santa Clara Street,  
16th Floor  
San Jose, CA 95113

## APPENDIX A

### 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. The reader is directed to the statute and OEHHA 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/P65law72003.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.<sup>1</sup> These implementing regulations are available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65Regs.html>.

#### *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

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<sup>1</sup> All further regulatory references are to sections of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations unless otherwise indicated. The statute, regulations and relevant case law are available on the OEHHA website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html>.

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](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 warnings.*** 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 make known 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 discharges 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 Period.*** 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 causing the exposure 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/getNSRLs.html> for a list of NSRLs, and Section 25701 *et seq.* of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

***Exposures 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 causing the exposure 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/getNSRLs.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<sup>2</sup> 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.

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<sup>2</sup> See Section 25501(a)(4).

## *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 city 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 onsite 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 where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises;
- 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 copy of the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form is included in Appendix B and can be downloaded from OEHHA's website at:  
<http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/p65law72003.html>.

*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](mailto:P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov).

Revised: May 2017

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.7, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.



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## EXHIBIT B



## Environmental Research Center

3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 400  
San Diego, CA 92108  
619-500-3090

December 23, 2019

### NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE SECTION 25249.5 *ET SEQ.* (PROPOSITION 65)

Dear Alleged Violators and the Appropriate Public Enforcement Agencies:

I am the Executive Director of Environmental Research Center, Inc. ("ERC"). ERC is a California non-profit corporation dedicated to, among other causes, helping safeguard the public from health hazards by bringing about a reduction in the use and misuse of hazardous and toxic chemicals, facilitating a safe environment for consumers and employees, and encouraging corporate responsibility.

ERC has identified violations of California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 ("Proposition 65"), which is codified at California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*, with respect to the product identified below. These violations have occurred and continue to occur because the alleged Violators identified below failed to provide required clear and reasonable warnings with this product. This letter serves as a notice of these violations to the alleged Violators and the appropriate public enforcement agencies. Pursuant to Section 25249.7(d) of the statute, ERC intends to file a private enforcement action in the public interest 60 days after effective service of this notice unless the public enforcement agencies have commenced and are diligently prosecuting an action to rectify these violations.

**General Information about Proposition 65.** A copy of a summary of Proposition 65, prepared by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, is attached with the copy of this letter served to the alleged Violators identified below.

**Alleged Violators.** The names of the companies covered by this notice that violated Proposition 65 (hereinafter the "Violators") are:

**2698852 Ontario Inc.**  
**11425757 Canada Inc.**

**Consumer Product and Listed Chemical.** The product that is the subject of this notice and the chemical in that product identified as exceeding allowable levels are:

**Essiac From Rene M. Caisse, RN Herbal Powder NPN 80012920 - Lead**

On February 27, 1987, the State of California officially listed lead as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity, and male and female reproductive toxicity. On October 1, 1992, the State of California officially listed lead and lead compounds as chemicals known to cause cancer.

December 23, 2019

Page 2

It should be noted that ERC may continue to investigate other products that may reveal further violations and result in subsequent notices of violations.

**Route of Exposure.** The consumer exposures that are the subject of this notice result from the recommended use of this product. Consequently, the route of exposure to this chemical has been and continues to be through ingestion.

**Approximate Time Period of Violations.** Ongoing violations have occurred every day since at least July 25, 2016, as well as every day since the product was introduced into the California marketplace, and will continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are provided to product purchasers and users or until this known toxic chemical is either removed from or reduced to allowable levels in the product. Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning be provided prior to exposure to the identified chemical. The method of warning should be a warning that appears on the product label. The Violators violated Proposition 65 because they failed to provide persons ingesting this product with appropriate warnings that they are being exposed to this chemical.

Consistent with the public interest goals of Proposition 65 and a desire to have these ongoing violations of California law quickly rectified, ERC is interested in seeking a constructive resolution of this matter that includes an enforceable written agreement by the Violators to: (1) reformulate the identified product so as to eliminate further exposures to the identified chemical, or provide appropriate warnings on the labels of this product; (2) pay an appropriate civil penalty; and (3) provide clear and reasonable warnings compliant with Proposition 65 to all persons located in California who purchased the above product in the last three years. Such a resolution will prevent further unwarned consumer exposures to the identified chemical, as well as an expensive and time-consuming litigation.

Please direct all questions concerning this notice to ERC at the above listed address and telephone number.

Sincerely,



---

Chris Heptinstall  
Executive Director  
Environmental Research Center

Attachments

Certificate of Merit

Certificate of Service

OEHHA Summary (to 2698852 Ontario Inc. and 11425757 Canada Inc.)

Additional Supporting Information for Certificate of Merit (to AG only)

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**

**Re: Environmental Research Center, Inc.'s Notice of Proposition 65 Violations by 2698852 Ontario Inc. and 11425757 Canada Inc.**

I, Chris Heptinstall, declare:

1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached 60-day notice in which it is alleged the parties identified in the notice violated California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.

2. I am the Executive Director for the noticing party.

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

4. Based on the information obtained through those consultants, and on 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 plaintiff's case can be established and that the information did not prove that the alleged Violators will be able to establish any of the affirmative defenses set forth in the statute.

5. Along with the copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General is attached additional factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified in California Health & Safety Code §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.



Dated: December 23, 2019

---

Chris Heptinstall

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE PURSUANT TO 27 CCR § 25903**

I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the following is true and correct:

I am a citizen of the United States and over the age of 18 years of age. My business address is 306 Joy Street, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30742. I am a resident or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope or package was placed in the mail at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

On December 23, 2019, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I verified the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; “THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY”** were served on the following party when a true and correct copy thereof was sent via electronic mail to the party listed below:

2698852 Ontario Inc. and 11425757 Canada Inc.  
c/o Abhishek K. Gurnani, Esquire  
Amin Talati Wasserman LLP  
100 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 2000  
Chicago, IL 60606.  
Email: abhishek@amintalati.com.

On December 23, 2019, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I served the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; “THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY”** on the following parties by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties listed below and depositing it in a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by Certified Mail:

2698852 Ontario Inc.  
Attn: Larry Poirier  
P.O. Box 1487 Stn B  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5P6  
Canada

11425757 Canada Inc.  
Attn: Kevin Maloney  
164 Richmond Road  
Ottawa ON K1Z 6W2  
Canada

On December 23, 2019, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I verified the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AS REQUIRED BY CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.7(d)(1)** were served on the following party when a true and correct copy thereof was uploaded on the California Attorney General’s website, which can be accessed at <https://oag.ca.gov/prop65/add-60-day-notice> :

Office of the California Attorney General  
Prop 65 Enforcement Reporting  
1515 Clay Street, Suite 2000  
Post Office Box 70550  
Oakland, CA 94612-0550

On December 23, 2019, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I verified the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** were served on the following parties when a true and correct copy thereof was sent via electronic mail to each of the parties listed below:

Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

December 23, 2019

Page 5

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Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

December 23, 2019

Page 6

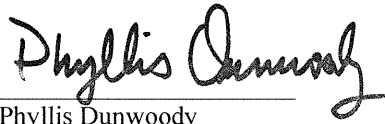
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On December 23, 2019, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I served the following documents:  
**NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.;**  
**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** on each of the parties on the Service List attached hereto by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties on the Service List attached hereto, and depositing it with the U.S. Postal Service with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail.

Executed on December 23, 2019, in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.



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Phyllis Dunwoody

Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

December 23, 2019

Page 7

**Service List**

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## APPENDIX A

### 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. The reader is directed to the statute and OEHHA 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/P65law72003.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.<sup>1</sup> These implementing regulations are available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65Regs.html>.

#### *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

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<sup>1</sup> All further regulatory references are to sections of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations unless otherwise indicated. The statute, regulations and relevant case law are available on the OEHHA website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html>.

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](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 warnings.*** 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 make known 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 discharges 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 Period.*** 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 causing the exposure 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/getNSRLs.html> for a list of NSRLs, and Section 25701 *et seq.* of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

***Exposures 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 causing the exposure 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/getNSRLs.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<sup>2</sup> 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.

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<sup>2</sup> See Section 25501(a)(4).

## *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 city 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 onsite 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 where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises;
- 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 copy of the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form is included in Appendix B and can be downloaded from OEHHA's website at:  
<http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/p65law72003.html>.

*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](mailto:P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov).

Revised: May 2017

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.7, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.