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2020-10-16 23:31:32 (GMT)

19494802917 From: William Wraith

**FILED BY FAX**

ALAMEDA COUNTY

October 19, 2020

CLERK OF  
THE SUPERIOR COURT  
By Milagros Cortez, Deputy

CASE NUMBER:

**RG20077165**

1 WILLIAM F. WRAITH, SBN 185927  
2 WRAITH LAW  
3 25361 Commercentre Drive, Suite 150  
4 Lake Forest, CA 92630  
5 Tel: (949) 452-1234  
6 Fax: (949) 452-1102

7 Attorney for Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc.

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA****COUNTY OF ALAMEDA**

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

13 **Plaintiff,**

14 **v.**

15 **REBBL, INC. and DOES 1-25, Inclusive,**

16 **Defendants.**

CASE NO.

**COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE  
AND DECLARATORY RELIEF AND  
CIVIL PENALTIES**

[Miscellaneous Civil Complaint (42)]  
Proposition 65, Health & Safety Code  
Section 25249.5 et seq.]

18  
19 Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc. hereby alleges:

**I****INTRODUCTION**

22 1. Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc. (hereinafter "Plaintiff" or "ERC") brings  
23 this action as a private attorney general enforcer and in the public interest pursuant to Health &  
24 Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivision (d). The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement  
25 Act of 1986 (Health & Safety Code section 25249.5 *et seq.*) also known as "Proposition 65,"  
26 mandates that businesses with ten or more employees must provide a "clear and reasonable  
27 warning" prior to exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or  
28 reproductive toxicity. Lead and cadmium are chemicals known to the State of California to

1 cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm. This Complaint seeks injunctive and  
2 declaratory relief and civil penalties to remedy the ongoing failure of Defendants REBBL INC.  
3 (“REBBL”) and DOES 1-25 (hereinafter individually referred to as “Defendant” or collectively  
4 as “Defendants”), to warn consumers that they have been exposed to lead and/or cadmium from  
5 a number of REBBL’s nutritional health products as set forth in paragraph 3 at levels exceeding  
6 the applicable Maximum Allowable Dose Level (“MADL”) and requiring a warning pursuant to  
7 Health & Safety Code section 25249.6.

## 8 II

### 9 PARTIES

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

14 3. Defendant REBBL is a business that develops, manufactures, markets, distributes,  
15 and/or sells nutritional health products that have exposed users to lead and/or cadmium in the  
16 State of California within the relevant statute of limitations period. These “SUBJECT  
17 PRODUCTS” (as identified in the Notices of Violation dated May 28, 2020, June 15, 2020, and  
18 July 31, 2020 attached hereto as **Exhibits A, B, and C** are: (1) Rebbbl Soulfully Crafted Super  
19 Herbs Reishi Cold-Brew Energizing Elixir Unsweetened (lead), (2) Rebbbl Soulfully Crafted  
20 Super Herbs Dark Chocolate Protein (cadmium), (3) Rebbbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs  
21 Organic Gold Label Ultimate Super Herb Elixir Mayan Cocoa (lead, cadmium), (4) Rebbbl  
22 Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic Mint Chip Protein (lead, cadmium), (5) Rebbbl Soulfully  
23 Crafted Super Herbs Organic Hazelnut Chocolate Protein (lead, cadmium), (6) Rebbbl Soulfully  
24 Crafted Super Herbs Organic Vanilla Protein (lead), (7) Rebbbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs  
25 Organic Maca Mocha Balancing Elixir (lead), (8) Rebbbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic  
26 Ashwagandha Spicy Chai Balancing Elixir (lead), (9) Rebbbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs  
27 Organic Yerba Mate Mint Latte Energizing Elixir (lead), and (10) Rebbbl Soulfully Crafted  
28 Super Herbs Organic Reishi Cold-Brew Coffee Keto Friendly Elixir (lead). REBBL is a

1 company subject to Proposition 65 as it employs ten or more persons and has employed ten or  
2 more persons at all times relevant to this action.

3 4. Defendants DOES 1-25, are named herein under fictitious names, as their true names  
4 and capacities are unknown to ERC. ERC is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that  
5 each of said Does is responsible, in some actionable manner, for the events and happenings  
6 hereinafter referred to, either through said Does' conduct, or through the conduct of its agents,  
7 servants or employees, or in some other manner, causing the harms alleged by ERC in this  
8 Complaint. When said true names and capacities of Does are ascertained, ERC will seek leave  
9 to amend this Complaint to set forth the same.

### 10 III

#### 11 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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

16 6. This Court has jurisdiction over REBBL because REBBL has sufficient minimum  
17 contacts with California, and otherwise intentionally avails itself of the California market  
18 through the marketing, distribution, and/or sale of the SUBJECT PRODUCTS in the State of  
19 California so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent  
20 with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

21 7. The Complaint is based on allegations contained in the Notices of Violation dated  
22 May 28, 2020, June 15, 2020, and July 31, 2020 served on the California Attorney General,  
23 other public enforcers, and REBBL. The Notices of Violation constitute adequate notice to  
24 REBBL because they provided adequate information to allow REBBL to assess the nature of  
25 the alleged violations, consistent with Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations. A  
26 certificate of merit and a certificate of service accompanied each copy of the Notices of  
27 Violation, and both certificates comply with Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations.  
28 The Notices of Violation served on REBBL also included a copy of "The Safe Drinking Water

1 and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary.” Service of the Notices of  
2 Violation and accompanying documents complied with Proposition 65 and its implementing  
3 regulations. Attached hereto as **Exhibits A, B, and C** are true and correct copies of the Notices  
4 of Violation and associated documents. More than 60 days have passed since ERC mailed the  
5 Notices of Violation and no public enforcement entity has filed a Complaint in this case.

6 8. This Court is the proper venue for the action because the causes of action have arisen in  
7 the County of Alameda where some of the violations of law have occurred, and will continue to  
8 occur, due to the ongoing sale of REBBL’s products. Furthermore, venue is proper in this  
9 Court under Code of Civil Procedure section 395.5 and Health & Safety Code section 25249.7.

#### 10 **IV**

#### 11 **STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

12 9. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 is an initiative statute  
13 passed as “Proposition 65” by an overwhelming majority vote of the people in November of  
14 1986.

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

17 No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and  
18 intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to  
19 cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and  
20 reasonable warning to such individual, except as provided in Section  
21 25249.10.

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

1 (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 25102, subd. (i).)

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

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

19 14. Health & Safety Code section 25249.6 provides that “No person in the course of doing  
20 business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the  
21 state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning  
22 to such individual . . . .” The New Warning Regulations apply when clear and reasonable  
23 warnings are required under Section 25249.6. Pursuant to the New Warning Regulations,  
24 consumer product warnings “must be prominently displayed on a label, labeling, or sign, and  
25 must be displayed with such conspicuousness as compared with other words, statements,  
26 designs or devices on the label, labeling, or sign, as to render the warning likely to be seen,  
27 read, and understood by an ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase or use.”  
28 (*Id.* at § 25601, subd. (c).)

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

5        16. Lead was listed as a chemical known to the State of California to cause developmental  
6 toxicity in the fetus and male and female reproductive toxicity on February 27, 1987. Lead was  
7 listed as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1992. (State  
8 of California EPA OEHHA Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986  
9 Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer and Reproductive Toxicity.) The MADL for  
10 lead as a chemical known to cause reproductive toxicity is 0.5 micrograms per day. (Cal. Code  
11 Regs., tit. 27, §25805, subd. (b).) The No Significant Risk Level for lead as a carcinogen is 15  
12 micrograms per day. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, §25705, subd. (b).)

13        17. Cadmium was officially listed as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity and  
14 male reproductive toxicity on May 1, 1997, while cadmium and cadmium compounds were  
15 listed as chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1987. (State  
16 of California EPA OEHHA Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986  
17 Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer and Reproductive Toxicity.) The MADL for  
18 cadmium as a chemical known to cause reproductive toxicity is 4.1 micrograms per day. (Cal.  
19 Code Regs., tit. 27, §25805, subd. (b).)

20        18. Proposition 65 provides that any person “violating or threatening to violate” Proposition  
21 65 may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Health & Safety Code, §25249.7,  
22 subd. (a).) To “threaten to violate” means “to create a condition in which there is a substantial  
23 probability that a violation will occur.” (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.11, subd. (e).)  
24 Furthermore, violators are subject to a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation.  
25 (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.7, subd. (b)(1).)

26        19. Proposition 65 may be enforced by any person in the public interest who provides notice  
27 sixty days before filing suit to both the violator and designated law enforcement officials. The  
28 failure of law enforcement officials to file a timely Complaint enables a citizen suit to be filed

1 pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivisions (c) and (d).

2 **V**

3 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

4 20. REBBL has developed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold the SUBJECT  
5 PRODUCTS containing lead and/or cadmium into the State of California. Consumption of the  
6 SUBJECT PRODUCTS according to the directions and/or recommendations provided for said  
7 products causes consumers to be exposed to lead at levels exceeding the 0.5 micrograms per day  
8 MADL and/or cadmium at levels exceeding the 4.1 micrograms per day MADL and requiring a  
9 warning. Consumers have been ingesting these products for many years, without any  
10 knowledge of their exposure to these very dangerous chemicals.

11 21. For many years, REBBL has knowingly and intentionally exposed numerous persons to  
12 lead and/or cadmium without providing any type of Proposition 65 warning. Prior to ERC's  
13 Notices of Violation and this Complaint, REBBL failed to provide a warning on the labels of  
14 the SUBJECT PRODUCTS or provide any other legally acceptable warning. REBBL has, at all  
15 times relevant hereto, been aware that the SUBJECT PRODUCTS contained lead and/or  
16 cadmium and that persons using these products have been exposed to these chemicals. REBBL  
17 has been aware of the presence of lead and/or cadmium in the SUBJECT PRODUCTS and has  
18 failed to disclose the presence of these chemicals to the public, who undoubtedly believe they  
19 have been ingesting totally healthy and pure products pursuant to the company's statements.

20 22. Both prior and subsequent to ERC's Notices of Violation, REBBL failed to provide  
21 consumers of the SUBJECT PRODUCTS with a clear and reasonable warning that they have  
22 been exposed to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and  
23 other reproductive harm. This failure to warn is ongoing.

24 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **(Violation of Section 25249.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Failure to Provide Clear and**  
26 **Reasonable Warning under Proposition 65)**

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

1 24. By committing the acts alleged above, REBBL has, in the course of doing business,  
2 knowingly and intentionally exposed users of the SUBJECT PRODUCTS to lead and/or  
3 cadmium, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other  
4 reproductive harm, without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individuals within  
5 the meaning of Health & Safety Code section 25249.6. In doing so, REBBL has violated  
6 Health & Safety Code section 25249.6 and continues to violate the statute with each successive  
7 sale of the SUBJECT PRODUCTS.

8 25. Said violations render REBBL liable for civil penalties, up to \$2,500 per day for each  
9 violation, and subject REBBL to injunction.

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
11 **(Declaratory Relief)**

12 26. ERC refers to paragraphs 1-25, inclusive, and incorporates them herein by this  
13 reference.

14 27. There exists an actual controversy relating to the legal rights and duties of the Parties,  
15 within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 1060, between ERC and REBBL,  
16 concerning whether REBBL has exposed individuals to chemicals known to the State of  
17 California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm without providing clear  
18 and reasonable warning.

19 **VI**  
20 **PRAYER**

21 WHEREFORE ERC prays for relief as follows:

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

24 2. On the First Cause of Action, and pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 25249.7,  
25 subdivision (a), for such temporary restraining orders, preliminary and permanent injunctive  
26 orders, or other orders as are necessary to prevent REBBL from exposing persons to lead and/or  
27 cadmium without providing clear and reasonable warning;

28 3. On the Second Cause of Action, for a declaratory judgment pursuant to Code of Civil



1 Procedure section 1060 declaring that REBBL has exposed individuals to lead and/or cadmium  
2 without providing clear and reasonable warning; and

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

5 5. For costs of suit herein; and

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

7 DATED: October 16, 2020

WRAITH LAW

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11 William F. Wraith  
12 Attorney for Plaintiff  
13 ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER, INC.  
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## EXHIBIT A

**WRAITH LAW**  
24422 AVENIDA DE LA CARLOTA  
SUITE 400  
LAGUNA HILLS, CA 92653  
Tel (949) 452-1234  
Fax (949) 452-1102

May 28, 2020

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

Dear Alleged Violator and the Appropriate Public Enforcement Agencies:

I represent Environmental Research Center, Inc. ("ERC"), 3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 400, San Diego, CA 92108; Tel. (619) 500-3090. ERC's Executive Director is Chris Heptinstall. 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 products identified below. These violations have occurred and continue to occur because the alleged Violator identified below failed to provide required clear and reasonable warnings with these products. This letter serves as a notice of these violations to the alleged Violator 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 Violator identified below.

**Alleged Violator.** The name of the company covered by this notice that violated Proposition 65 (hereinafter the "Violator") is:

**REBBL, Inc.**

**Consumer Products and Listed Chemicals.** The products that are the subject of this notice and the chemicals in those products identified as exceeding allowable levels are:

1. **Rebbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Reishi Cold-Brew Energizing Elixir Unsweetened - Lead**
2. **Rebbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Dark Chocolate Protein - Cadmium**
3. **Rebbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic Gold Label Ultimate Super Herb Elixir Mayan Cocoa – Lead, Cadmium**

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.

Cadmium was officially listed as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity and male reproductive toxicity on May 1, 1997, while cadmium and cadmium compounds were listed as chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1987.

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

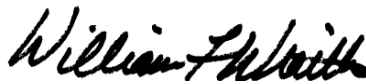
**Route of Exposure.** The consumer exposures that are the subject of this notice result from the recommended use of these products. Consequently, the route of exposure to these chemicals has been and continues to be through ingestion.

**Approximate Time Period of Violations.** Ongoing violations have occurred every day since at least May 28, 2017, as well as every day since the products were introduced into the California marketplace, and will continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are provided to product purchasers and users or until these known toxic chemicals are either removed from or reduced to allowable levels in the products. Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning be provided prior to exposure to the identified chemicals. The method of warning should be a warning that appears on the product label. The Violator violated Proposition 65 because it failed to provide persons ingesting these products with appropriate warnings that they are being exposed to these chemicals.

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 products so as to eliminate further exposures to the identified chemicals, or provide appropriate warnings on the labels of these products; (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 products in the last three years. Such a resolution will prevent further unwarned consumer exposures to the identified chemicals, as well as an expensive and time-consuming litigation.

ERC has retained me as legal counsel in connection with this matter. **Please direct all communications regarding this Notice of Violations to my attention at the law office address and telephone number indicated on the letterhead.**

Sincerely,



---

William F. Wraith

Attachments

Certificate of Merit  
Certificate of Service  
OEHHA Summary (to REBBL, Inc. and its Registered Agents 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 REBBL, Inc.**

I, William F. Wraith, declare:

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

2. I am an attorney 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 chemicals that are 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 Violator 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: May 28, 2020



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William F. Wraith

**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 May 28, 2020, 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 the party listed below and depositing it at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by Certified Mail:

Current President or CEO  
REBBL, Inc.  
5900 Hollis St, Ste L  
Emeryville, CA 94608

CT Corporation System  
(Registered Agent for REBBL, Inc.)  
818 W 7<sup>th</sup> St, Ste 930  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Current President or CEO  
REBBL, Inc.  
34 Fairmont City Blvd  
National Stock Yards, IL 62071

The Corporation Trust Company  
(Registered Agent for REBBL, Inc.)  
Corporation Trust Center  
1209 N Orange St  
Wilmington, DE 19801

On May 28, 2020, 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  
Oakland, CA 94612-0550

On May 28, 2020, 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:

Nancy O’Malley, District Attorney  
Alameda County  
7677 Oakport Street, Suite 650  
Oakland, CA 94621  
[CEPDProp65@acgov.org](mailto:CEPDProp65@acgov.org)

Stacey Grassini, Deputy District Attorney  
Contra Costa County  
900 Ward Street  
Martinez, CA 94553  
[sgrassini@contracostada.org](mailto:sgrassini@contracostada.org)

Barbara Yook, District Attorney  
Calaveras County  
891 Mountain Ranch Road  
San Andreas, CA 95249  
[Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us](mailto:Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us)

Thomas L. Hardy, District Attorney  
Inyo County  
168 North Edwards Street  
Independence, CA 93526  
[inyoda@inyocounty.us](mailto:inyoda@inyocounty.us)

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

May 28, 2020

Page 5

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

Jeannine M. Pacioni, District Attorney  
Monterey County  
1200 Aguajito Road  
Monterey, CA 93940  
Prop65DA@co.monterey.ca.us

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Prop65@sacda.org

Summer Stephan, District Attorney  
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San Diego, CA 92101  
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1200 Third Avenue  
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CityAttyProp65@sandiego.gov

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

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Jeff W. Reisig, District Attorney  
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cfepd@yolocounty.org

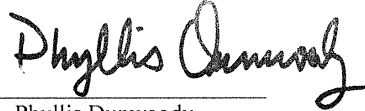
Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

May 28, 2020

Page 6

On May 28, 2020, 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 at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail.

Executed on May 28, 2020, in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Phyllis Dunwoody", written in black ink.

---

Phyllis Dunwoody



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

December 22, 2016

**Service List**

Page 7

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  
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Eureka, CA 95501

District Attorney,  
Imperial County  
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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  
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District Attorney,  
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District Attorney, Modoc  
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Room 202  
Alturas, CA 96101-4020

District Attorney, Mono  
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District Attorney,  
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Nevada City, CA 95959

District Attorney, Orange  
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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  
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Quincy, CA 95971

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

District Attorney, San  
Bernardino County  
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San Bernardino, CA  
92415

District Attorney, San  
Mateo County  
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Floor  
Redwood City, CA  
94063

District Attorney, Shasta  
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1355 West Street  
Redding, CA 96001

District Attorney, Sierra  
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2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Downieville, CA 95936

District Attorney,  
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Post Office Box 986  
Yreka, CA 96097

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

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

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

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County  
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Marysville, CA 95901

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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.

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## EXHIBIT B

**WRAITH LAW**  
24422 AVENIDA DE LA CARLOTA  
SUITE 400  
LAGUNA HILLS, CA 92653  
Tel (949) 452-1234  
Fax (949) 452-1102

June 15, 2020

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

Dear Alleged Violator and the Appropriate Public Enforcement Agencies:

I represent Environmental Research Center, Inc. ("ERC"), 3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 400, San Diego, CA 92108; Tel. (619) 500-3090. ERC's Executive Director is Chris Heptinstall. 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 products identified below. These violations have occurred and continue to occur because the alleged Violator identified below failed to provide required clear and reasonable warnings with these products. This letter serves as a notice of these violations to the alleged Violator 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 Violator identified below.

**Alleged Violator.** The name of the company covered by this notice that violated Proposition 65 (hereinafter the "Violator") is:

**REBBL, Inc.**

**Consumer Products and Listed Chemicals.** The products that are the subject of this notice and the chemicals in those products identified as exceeding allowable levels are:

- 1. Rebbi Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic Mint Chip Protein – Lead, Cadmium**
- 2. Rebbi Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic Hazelnut Chocolate Protein – Lead, Cadmium**
- 3. Rebbi Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic Vanilla Protein - 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.



Cadmium was officially listed as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity and male reproductive toxicity on May 1, 1997, while cadmium and cadmium compounds were listed as chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1987.

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 these products. Consequently, the route of exposure to these chemicals has been and continues to be through ingestion.

**Approximate Time Period of Violations.** Ongoing violations have occurred every day since at least June 15, 2017, as well as every day since the products were introduced into the California marketplace, and will continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are provided to product purchasers and users or until these known toxic chemicals are either removed from or reduced to allowable levels in the products. Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning be provided prior to exposure to the identified chemicals. The method of warning should be a warning that appears on the product label. The Violator violated Proposition 65 because it failed to provide persons ingesting these products with appropriate warnings that they are being exposed to these chemicals.

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 products so as to eliminate further exposures to the identified chemicals, or provide appropriate warnings on the labels of these products; (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 products in the last three years. Such a resolution will prevent further unwarned consumer exposures to the identified chemicals, as well as an expensive and time-consuming litigation.

ERC has retained me as legal counsel in connection with this matter. **Please direct all communications regarding this Notice of Violations to my attention at the law office address and telephone number indicated on the letterhead.**

Sincerely,



---

William F. Wraith

Attachments

Certificate of Merit  
Certificate of Service  
OEHHA Summary (to REBBL, Inc. and its Registered Agents 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 REBBL, Inc.**

I, William F. Wraith, declare:

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

2. I am an attorney 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 chemicals that are 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 Violator 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: June 15, 2020



---

William F. Wraith

**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 June 15, 2020, 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 the party listed below and depositing it at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by Certified Mail:

Current President or CEO  
REBBL, Inc.  
5900 Hollis St, Ste L  
Emeryville, CA 94608

CT Corporation System  
(Registered Agent for REBBL, Inc.)  
818 W 7<sup>th</sup> St, Ste 930  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Current President or CEO  
REBBL, Inc.  
34 Fairmont City Blvd  
National Stock Yards, IL 62071

The Corporation Trust Company  
(Registered Agent for REBBL, Inc.)  
Corporation Trust Center  
1209 N Orange St  
Wilmington, DE 19801

On June 15, 2020, 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  
Oakland, CA 94612-0550

On June 15, 2020, 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:

Nancy O’Malley, District Attorney  
Alameda County  
7677 Oakport Street, Suite 650  
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[inyoda@inyocounty.us](mailto:inyoda@inyocounty.us)

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

June 15, 2020

Page 5

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Prop65@rivcoda.org

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Prop65@sacda.org

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SanDiegoDAProp65@sdcdca.org

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San Diego, CA 92101  
CityAttyProp65@sandiego.gov

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gregory.alker@sfgov.org

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San Francisco, CA 94102  
Valerie.Lopez@sfcityatty.org

Tori Verber Salazar, District Attorney  
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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  
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1112 Santa Barbara Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
DAProp65@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

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Ventura, CA 93009  
daspecialops@ventura.org

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

June 15, 2020

Page 6

On June 15, 2020, 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 at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail.

Executed on June 15, 2020, in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Phyllis Dunwoody", written in a cursive style.

---

Phyllis Dunwoody

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

June 15, 2020

Page 7

**Service List**

District Attorney, Alpine  
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District Attorney, Kern  
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1215 Truxtun Avenue  
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District Attorney, Kings  
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District Attorney, Lake  
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Lakeport, CA 95453

District Attorney, Los  
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211 West Temple St., Ste  
1200  
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Nevada City, CA 95959

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

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

District Attorney, Plumas  
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District Attorney, San  
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Floor  
Hollister, CA 95023

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Bernardino County  
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San Bernardino, CA  
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District Attorney, San  
Mateo County  
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4500  
Fairfield, CA 94533

District Attorney,  
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Modesto, CA 95354

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Yuba City, CA 95991

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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 C

**WRAITH LAW**  
24422 AVENIDA DE LA CARLOTA  
SUITE 400  
LAGUNA HILLS, CA 92653  
Tel (949) 452-1234  
Fax (949) 452-1102

July 31, 2020

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

Dear Alleged Violator and the Appropriate Public Enforcement Agencies:

I represent Environmental Research Center, Inc. (“ERC”), 3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 400, San Diego, CA 92108; Tel. (619) 500-3090. ERC’s Executive Director is Chris Heptinstall. 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 products identified below. These violations have occurred and continue to occur because the alleged Violator identified below failed to provide required clear and reasonable warnings with these products. This letter serves as a notice of these violations to the alleged Violator 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 Violator identified below.

**Alleged Violator.** The name of the company covered by this notice that violated Proposition 65 (hereinafter the “Violator”) is:

**REBBL, Inc.**

**Consumer Products and Listed Chemical.** The products that are the subject of this notice and the chemical in those products identified as exceeding allowable levels are:

1. **Rebbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic Maca Mocha Balancing Elixir - Lead**
2. **Rebbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic Ashwagandha Spicy Chai Balancing Elixir - Lead**
3. **Rebbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic Yerba Mate Mint Latte Energizing Elixir – Lead**
4. **Rebbl Soulfully Crafted Super Herbs Organic Reishi Cold-Brew Coffee Keto Friendly Elixir – 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.

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 these products. 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 31, 2017, as well as every day since the products were 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 products. 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 Violator violated Proposition 65 because it failed to provide persons ingesting these products 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 products so as to eliminate further exposures to the identified chemical, or provide appropriate warnings on the labels of these products; (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 products 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.

ERC has retained me as legal counsel in connection with this matter. **Please direct all communications regarding this Notice of Violations to my attention at the law office address and telephone number indicated on the letterhead.**

Sincerely,



---

William F. Wraith

Attachments

Certificate of Merit  
Certificate of Service  
OEHHA Summary (to REBBL, Inc. and its Registered Agents 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 REBBL, Inc.**

I, William F. Wraith, declare:

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

2. I am an attorney 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 Violator 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 31, 2020



---

William F. Wraith

**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 31, 2020, 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 the party listed below and depositing it at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by Certified Mail:

Current President or CEO  
REBBL, Inc.  
5900 Hollis St, Ste L  
Emeryville, CA 94608

CT Corporation System  
(Registered Agent for REBBL, Inc.)  
818 W 7<sup>th</sup> St, Ste 930  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Current President or CEO  
REBBL, Inc.  
34 Fairmont City Blvd  
National Stock Yards, IL 62071

The Corporation Trust Company  
(Registered Agent for REBBL, Inc.)  
Corporation Trust Center  
1209 N Orange St  
Wilmington, DE 19801

On July 31, 2020, 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  
Oakland, CA 94612-0550

On July 31, 2020, 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:

Nancy O’Malley, District Attorney  
Alameda County  
7677 Oakport Street, Suite 650  
Oakland, CA 94621  
[CEPDProp65@acgov.org](mailto:CEPDProp65@acgov.org)

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Martinez, CA 94553  
[sgrassini@contracostada.org](mailto:sgrassini@contracostada.org)

Barbara Yook, District Attorney  
Calaveras County  
891 Mountain Ranch Road  
San Andreas, CA 95249  
[Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us](mailto:Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us)

Thomas L. Hardy, District Attorney  
Inyo County  
168 North Edwards Street  
Independence, CA 93526  
[inyoda@inyocounty.us](mailto:inyoda@inyocounty.us)



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

July 31, 2020

Page 5

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SanDiegoDAProp65@sdcdca.org

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San Diego, CA 92101  
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gregory.alker@sfgov.org

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San Francisco, CA 94102  
Valerie.Lopez@sfcityatty.org

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DAConsumer.Environmental@sjcda.org

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Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
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daspecialops@ventura.org

Jeff W. Reisig, District Attorney  
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Woodland, CA 95695  
cfepd@yolocounty.org

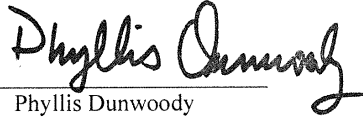
Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

July 31, 2020

Page 6

On July 31, 2020, 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 at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail.

Executed on July 31, 2020, in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Phyllis Dunwoody

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

July 31, 2020

Page 7

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Fresno, CA 93721

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

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825 5th Street 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
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District Attorney,  
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940 West Main Street,  
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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.