1 Evan J. Smith, Esquire (SBN 242352) Ryan P. Cardona, Esquire (SBN 302113) **ELECTRONICALLY** 2 **BRODSKY SMITH** FILED 9595 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 900 Superior Court of California, 3 Beverly Hills, CA 90212 County of San Francisco Telephone: (877) 534-2590 07/27/2021 4 Facsimile: (310) 247-0160 Clerk of the Court **BY: RONNIE OTERO Deputy Clerk** 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff 6 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 8 **COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO** CGC-21-594104 9 Case No.: 10 ANTHONY FERREIRO, COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND 11 Plaintiff, INJUNCTIVE RELEIF 12 VS. (Violation of Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq.) 13 LIBERTY MOUNTAIN SPORTS, LLC, 14 Defendant. 15 Plaintiff Anthony Ferreiro ("Plaintiff"), by and through his attorneys, alleges the following 16 cause of action in the public interest of the citizens of the State of California. 17 **BACKGROUND OF THE CASE** 18 1. 19 Plaintiff brings this representative action on behalf of all California citizens to enforce relevant portions of Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, codified at 20 the Health and Safety Code § 25249.5 et seg ("Proposition 65"), which reads, in relevant part, 21 "[n]o person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any 22 individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first 23 giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual ...". Health & Safety Code § 25249.6. 24 2. This complaint is a representative action brought by Plaintiff in the public interest 25 of the citizens of the State of California to enforce the People's right to be informed of the health 26 hazards caused by exposure to carbon monoxide, a toxic chemical found in Olicamp fire starters, 27 28

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manufactured, distributed, and/or sold by defendant Liberty Mountain Sports, LLC ("Liberty Mountain" or the "Defendant") in California.

- 3. Carbon monoxide is a harmful chemical known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity. On July 1, 1989, the State of California listed carbon monoxide as a chemical known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity and it has come under the purview of Proposition 65 regulations since that time. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 27, § 27001(c); Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.8 & 25249.10(b).
- 4. Proposition 65 requires all businesses with ten (10) or more employees that operate within California or sell products therein to comply with Proposition 65 regulations. Included in such regulations is the requirement that businesses must label any product containing a Proposition 65-listed chemical with a "clear and reasonable" warning before "knowingly and intentionally" exposing any person to any such listed chemical.
- 5. Proposition 65 allows for civil penalties of up to \$2,500.00 per day per violation for up to 365 days (up to a maximum civil penalty amount per violation of \$912,000.00) to be imposed upon defendants in a civil action for violations of Proposition 65. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(b). Proposition 65 also allows for any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin the actions of a defendant which "violate or threaten to violate" the statute. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7.
- 6. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant manufactures, distributes, and/or offers for sale in California, without a requisite exposure warning, Olicamp fire starters (the "Products") that expose persons to carbon monoxide.
- 7. Defendant's failure to warn consumers and other individuals in California of the health hazards associated with exposure to carbon monoxide in conjunction with the sale and/or distribution of the Products is a violation of Proposition 65 and subjects Defendant to the enjoinment and civil penalties described herein.
- 8. Plaintiff seeks civil penalties against Defendant for its violations of Proposition 65 in accordance with Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(b).

- 9. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief, preliminarily and permanently, requiring Defendant to provide purchasers or users of the Products with required warnings related to the dangers and health hazards associated with exposure to carbon monoxide pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(a).
 - 10. Plaintiff further seeks a reasonable award of attorney's fees and costs.

PARTIES

- Plaintiff is a citizen of the State of California acting in the interest of the general public to promote awareness of exposures to toxic chemicals in products sold in California and to improve human health by reducing hazardous substances contained in such items. He brings this action in the public interest pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(d).
- 12. Defendant Liberty Mountain, through its business, effectively manufactures, imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers the Products for sale or use in the State of California, or it implies by its conduct that it imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers the Products for sale or use in the State of California.
- 13. Plaintiff alleges that defendant Liberty Mountain is a "person" in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code sections 25249.6 and 25249.11.

VENUE AND JURISDICTION

- 14. Venue is proper in the County of San Francisco because one or more of the instances of wrongful conduct occurred, and continue to occur in this county and/or because Defendant conducted, and continues to conduct, business in the County of San Francisco with respect to the Products.
- 15. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, § 10, which grants the Superior Court original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to other trial courts. Health and Safety Code § 25249.7 allows for the enforcement of violations of Proposition 65 in any Court of competent jurisdiction; therefore, this Court has jurisdiction over this lawsuit.
- 16. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant because defendant is either a citizen of the State of California, has sufficient minimum contacts with the State of California, is registered

with the California Secretary of State as foreign corporations authorized to do business in the State of California, and/or has otherwise purposefully availed itself of the California market. Such purposeful availment has rendered the exercise of jurisdiction by California courts consistent and permissible with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

STATUTORY BACKGROUND

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

No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual...

- 19. An exposure to a chemical in a consumer product is one "which results from a person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption or other reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer good, or any exposure that results from receiving a consumer service." (27 CCR § 25602, para (b).) H&S Code § 25603(c) states that "a person in the course of doing business ... shall provide a warning to any person to whom the product is sold or transferred unless the product is packaged or labeled with a clear and reasonable warning."
- 20. Pursuant to H&S Code § 25603.1, the warning may be provided by using one or more of the following methods individually or in combination:¹
 - a. A warning that appears on a product's label or other labeling.

¹ Alternatively, a person in the course of doing business may elect to comply with the warning requirements set out in the amended version of 27 CCR 25601, *et.seq.*. as amended on August 30, 2016, and operative on August 30, 2018.

- b. Identification of the product at the retail outlet in a manner which provides a warning. Identification may be through shelf labeling, signs, menus, or a combination thereof.
- c. The warnings provided pursuant to subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall be prominently placed upon a product's labels or other labeling or displayed at the retail outlet with such conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the label, labeling or display as to render it likely to be read and understood by an ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase or use.
- d. A system of signs, public advertising identifying the system and toll-free information services, or any other system that provides clear and reasonable warnings.
- 21. Proposition 65 provides that any "person who violates or threatens to violate" the statute may be enjoined in a court of competent jurisdiction. (H&S Code § 25249.7.) The phrase "threaten to violate" is defined to mean creating "a condition in which there is a substantial probability that a violation will occur." (H&S Code § 25249.11(e).) Violators are liable for civil penalties of up to \$2,500.00 per day for each violation of the Act (H&S Code § 25249.7) for up to 365 days (up to a maximum civil penalty amount per violation of \$912,000.00).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

- 22. On July 1, 1989, the State of California listed carbon monoxide as a chemical known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity and it has come under the purview of Proposition 65 regulations since that time. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 27, § 27001(c); Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.8 & 25249.10(b). In summary, the Listed Chemical was listed under Proposition 65 as a chemical known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity.
- 23. The consumer exposures that are the subject of this Complaint result from through combustion and inhalation of the Products. The Products, when used as intended, exposes the user to carbon monoxide. The Products are designed to start fires, involving combustion of carbon-based fuels. Exposure to carbon monoxide would result from inhalation of combustion products emitted during the process of using the Products. These Products cause carbon monoxide exposures to occur in people's yards and everywhere else throughout California where these

products are used. These violations occur during the foreseeable use of the Products and when the Products are used as intended. These violations are alleged for consumer and environmental exposures.

- 24. Defendant has manufactured, processed, marketed, distributed, offered to sell and/or sold the Products in California since at least January 28, 2021. The Products continue to be distributed and sold in California without the requisite warning information.
- 25. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant has knowingly and intentionally exposed users, consumers and/or patients to the Products and the Listed Chemical without first giving a clear and reasonable exposure warning to such individuals.
- 26. As a proximate result of acts by each defendant, as a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of H&S Code § 25249.11, individuals throughout the State of California, including in San Francisco County, have been exposed to the Listed Chemical without a clear and reasonable warning on the Products. The individuals subject to the violative exposures include normal and foreseeable users, consumers and patients that use the Products, as well as all others exposed to the Products.

SATISFACTION OF NOTICE REQUIREMNTS

- 27. On January 28, 2021, Plaintiff gave notice of alleged violation of Health and Safety Code § 25249.6 (the "Notice") to Defendant concerning the exposure of California citizens to carbon monoxide contained in the Products without proper warning, subject to a private action to Defendant and to the California Attorney General's office and the offices of the County District attorneys and City Attorneys for each city with a population greater than 750,000 persons wherein the herein violations allegedly occurred.
- 28. The Notice complied with all procedural requirements of Proposition 65 including the attachment of a Certificate of Merit affirming that Plaintiff's counsel had consulted with at least one person with relevant and appropriate expertise who reviewed relevant data regarding carbon monoxide exposure, and that counsel believed there was meritorious and reasonable cause for a private action.

- 29. After receiving the Notice, and to Plaintiff's best information and belief, none of the noticed appropriate public enforcement agencies have commenced and diligently prosecuted a cause of action against Defendant under Proposition 65 to enforce the alleged violations which are the subject of the Notice.
- 30. Plaintiff is commencing this action more than sixty (60) days from the date of the Notice to Defendant, as required by law.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(By Plaintiff against Defendant for the Violation of Proposition 65)

- 31. Plaintiff hereby repeats and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 30 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
- 32. Defendant has, at all times mentioned herein, acted as distributer, and/or retailer of the Products.
- 33. The Products contain carbon monoxide, a hazardous chemical found on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to be hazardous to human health.
 - 34. The Products do not comply with the Proposition 65 warning requirements.
- 35. Plaintiff, based on his best information and belief, avers that at all relevant times herein, and at least since January 28, 2021, continuing until the present, that Defendant has continued to knowingly and intentionally expose California users and consumers of the Products to carbon monoxide without providing required warnings under Proposition 65.
- 36. The exposures that are the subject of the Notice result from the purchase, acquisition, handling and recommended use of the Products. The Products, when used as intended, exposes the user to carbon monoxide. The Products are designed to start fires, involving combustion of carbon-based fuels. Exposure to carbon monoxide would result from inhalation of combustion products emitted during the process of using the Products. These Products cause carbon monoxide exposures to occur in people's yards and everywhere else throughout California where these products are used. These violations occur during the foreseeable use of the Products and when the Products are used as intended. These violations are alleged for consumer and environmental exposures.

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