ELECTRONICALLY Kimberly Gates Johnson, State Bar No. 282369 FILED SEVEN HILLS LLP Superior Court of California, 4 Embarcadero Center, Suite 1400 County of San Francisco San Francisco, CA 94111 07/07/2023 Telephone: (415) 926-7247 3 **Clerk of the Court** kimberly@sevenhillsllp.com **BY: MARK UDAN Deputy Clerk** 4 Attorneys for Plaintiff KEEP ÅMERICA SAFE AND BEAUTIFUL 5 6 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 7 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO 8 UNLIMITED CIVIL JURISDICTION 9 CGC-23-607505 10 KEEP AMERICA SAFE AND BEAUTIFUL, Case No. 11 Plaintiff, **COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES** 12 AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF v. 13 Violation of Proposition 65, ADFA, INCORPORATED: A&A The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic 14 JEWELRY SUPPLY; and DOES 1-Enforcement Act of 1986 30, inclusive, (Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq.) 15 Defendants. UNLIMITED CIVIL 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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Plaintiff KEEP AMERICA SAFE AND BEAUTIFUL, acting in the public interest, alleges a cause of action against DEFENDANTS ADFA, INCORPORATED; A&A JEWELRY SUPPLY and DOES 1-30.

INTRODUCTION AND NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. This Complaint is a representative action brought by plaintiff Keep America Safe and Beautiful ("KASB") in the public interest of the citizens of the State of California to enforce the People's right to be informed of the health hazards caused by exposures to diisononyl phthalate ("DINP"), a toxic chemical found in and on tools with vinyl/PVC handles sold by defendants in the State of California.
- 2. By this Complaint, plaintiff seeks to remedy defendants' continuing failure to warn individuals not covered by California's Occupational Safety Health Act, Labor Code § 6300 et seq. who purchase, use or handle defendants' products about the risks of exposure to DINP, a substance known to the State of California ("California" or "State") to cause cancer and present in an on the tools with vinyl/PVC handles manufactured, imported, distributed, sold or offered for sale or use throughout the State by defendants. Individuals not covered by California's Occupational Safety Health Act, Labor Code § 6300 et seq. who purchase, use or handle defendants' products are referred to, hereinafter, as "consumers".
- 3. Detectable levels of DINP are found in and on the tools with vinyl/PVC handles defendants manufacture, import, distribute, sell or offer for sale or use to individuals and consumers throughout the State.
- 4. Pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, codified at Health and Safety Code § 25249.6 et seq. ("Proposition 65"), it is unlawful for a person in the course of doing business to knowingly and intentionally expose consumers in California to chemicals known to the State to cause cancer without first providing a "clear and reasonable" health hazard warning to such individuals or consumers prior to purchase, handling or use.
- 5. KASB contends and alleges defendants manufacture, import, distribute, sell or offer for sale, in or into California, tools with vinyl/PVC handles containing DINP without Proposition 65's requisite health hazard warning about the presence of, and the harms associated with, exposures

to the chemical DINP, including, but not limited to, the *ADFA Tapered Jaw Side Cutter; Item#: 60-018; Length 5 1/4"* (referred to, hereinafter, as the "**PRODUCTS**"). Defendants' conduct subjects them to civil penalties for each violation, as well an enjoinment and preliminary and permanent injunctive relief. Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.7(a) and (b).

PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff KASB is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of California and acting in the interest of the general public, dedicated to protecting the health of California citizens and the environment through the elimination or reduction of toxic chemicals utilized in manufacturing consumer products and to increasing public awareness of those chemicals through the promotion of sound environmental practices and corporate responsibility. KASB is a person within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.11(a), and it brings this action in the public interest, pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(d).
- 2. Plaintiff is informed, believes and, thereon, alleges, at all relevant times, Defendant ADFA, INCORPORATED ("ADFA") was and is a person in the course of doing business, with ten (10) or more employees, within the meaning of Health and Safety Code §§ 25249.6 and 25249.11.
- 3. ADFA manufactures, imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers the PRODUCTS for sale or use in the state of California, or implies by its conduct that it manufactures, imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers the PRODUCTS for sale or use in the state of California.
- 4. Plaintiff is informed, believes and, thereon, alleges, at all relevant times, Defendant A&A JEWELRY SUPPLY ("A&A") was and is a person in the course of doing business, with ten (10) or more employees, within the meaning of Health and Safety Code §§ 25249.6 and 25249.11.
- 5. A&A manufactures, imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers the PRODUCTS for sale or use in the state of California, or implies by its conduct that it manufactures, imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers the PRODUCTS for sale or use in the state of California.
- 6. Defendants DOES 1-10 ("MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS") are each a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health and Safety Code §§ 25249.6 and 25249.11. MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS, and each of them, assemble, fabricate, and

manufacture, or each impliedly does so by its conduct one or more of the PRODUCTS offered for sale or use in California.

- 7. Defendants DOES 11-20 ("**DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS**") are each a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health and Safety Code §§ 25249.6 and 25249.11. DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS, and each of them, distribute, transfer, and transport, or each impliedly does so by its conduct, one or more of the PRODUCTS to individuals, businesses, or retailers for sale or use in the State.
- 8. Defendants DOES 21-30 ("**RETAILER DEFENDANTS**") are each a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health and Safety Code §§ 25249.6 and 25249.11. RETAILER DEFENDANTS, and each of them, offer the PRODUCTS for sale or use to individuals and consumers in California.
- 9. At this time, the true names of Defendants DOES 1 through 30, inclusive, are unknown to plaintiff, who, therefore, sues said DEFENDANTS by their fictitious names, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 474. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, each of the fictitiously named Defendants is responsible in some manner for the acts and occurrences alleged herein and the damages caused thereby. When ascertained, their true names and capacities shall be reflected in an amended complaint.
- 10. At all times mentioned herein, ADFA, A&A, MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS, DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS, and RETAILER DEFENDANTS shall, hereinafter, where appropriate, be referred to collectively as the "**DEFENDANTS**."

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7, allowing enforcement by any court of competent jurisdiction. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, section 10, which grants the Superior Court "original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to other trial courts." The statute under which this action is brought does not specify any other basis of subject matter jurisdiction.

12. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction over DEFENDANTS based on plaintiff's information and good faith belief DEFENDANTS are each a person, firm, corporation or association that is a citizen of the State of California, does sufficient business in California, have sufficient minimum contacts in the State, and/or otherwise purposefully and intentionally avail themselves of the California market through their manufacture, importation, distribution, promotion, marketing or sale of PRODUCTS within the State. DEFENDANTS' purposeful availment renders the exercise of personal jurisdiction by California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

13. Venue is proper in the Superior Court for the City and County of San Francisco pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §§ 393, 395, and 395.5; because this Court is a court of competent jurisdiction; because plaintiff seeks civil penalties against DEFENDANTS; because one or more instances of wrongful conduct occurred, and continue to occur, in this county; and/or because DEFENDANTS conducted, and continue to conduct, business in the city and county of San Francisco with respect to the PRODUCTS that are the subject of this action.

REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND LAW

- 14. In 1986, the people of the State of California approved an initiative addressing concerns regarding the harms caused by hazardous chemicals and declaring their right "[t]o be informed about exposures the chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm." Ballot Pamp., Proposed General Law, Gen, Elec. (Nov. 4, 1986) at p.3.
- 15. Formally known as the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 and codified at Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.6 et seq., Proposition 65 states in relevant part "[n]o person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving a clear and reasonable warning to such individual..."
- 16. Under the Act, a "person the course of doing business" is defined as a business with ten (10) or more employees. Health & Safety Code § 25249.11(b). Businesses are prohibited from exposing individuals to hazardous chemicals known to cause cancer without first giving a "clear and

reasonable" health hazard warning when those chemicals exceed State-mandated safe harbor levels. Health & Safety Code § 25249.6

- 17. An exposure to a hazardous chemical is defined as one that "results from a person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption or other reasonably foreseeable use of a product...." 27 C.C.R. § 25600(h).
- 18. Proposition 65 provides that persons violating the statute may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction and may be subject to civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day per violation. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7.
- 19. Proposition 65 provides three exemptions from the warning requirement, pursuant to Health & Safety Code § 25249.10. No warning is required where: (1) Federal law governs manner of warning such that the Statute is preempted; (2) an exposure taking place less than twelve months after a chemical is first listed; or (3) an exposure which the defendant "can show the exposure poses no significant risk assuming lifetime exposure at the level in question for substances known to the state to cause cancer based on evidence and standards of comparable scientific validity to the evidence and standards which form the scientific basis for the listing of such chemical pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 25249.8."
- 20. Pursuant to Health & Safety Code § 25249.10(c), the burden of proof, or the burden to demonstrate an exposure does not pose a significant risk based on a lifetime of exposure, is on the defendant,
- 21. On December 20, 2013, pursuant to Health & Safety Code § 25249.8, California identified and listed DINP as a chemical known to cause cancer, based on evidence clearly showing, through scientifically valid and accepting testing practices, the chemical causes cancer. DINP became subject to the "clear and reasonable warning" requirements one year later, on December 20, 2014. Cal. Code Regs. tit. 27, § 27001(c); Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.8, 25249.10(b).
- 22. On February 8, 2016, the Office of Administrative Law approved the amendment of Title 27, California Code of Regulations, § 25705, Specific Regulatory Levels Posing No Significant Risk for DINP, effective as of April 1, 2016 and establishing a No Significant Risk Level ("NSRL") of 146 micrograms per day.

23. Products exceeding the NSRL require a warning detailing the health hazards associated with the purchase, handling or use of such products. 27 Cal. Code of Regs. § 25705.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 24. Plaintiff purchased, or caused to be purchased, the PRODUCT without a warning in the state of California.
- 25. Plaintiff's attorney reviewed the testing and expert analysis, and, after assessing whether any of the exemptions to the warning requirement applied and finding they did not, executed a certificate of merit, attesting there was a reasonable and meritorious case for this private action and including the factual information supporting the certificate, subsequently served on the California Attorney General's Office, as required. Health &Safety Code § 25249.7(d); Title 11 C.C.R. § 3102.
- 26. Thereafter, on July 8, 2022, plaintiff served a 60-Day Notice of Violation ("Notice"), together with the requisite certificate of merit, on ADFA, A&A, the California Attorney General's Office, and the requisite public enforcement agencies, alleging, as a result of DEFENDANTS' sales of the PRODUCTS, consumers in the state of California were and are being exposed to DINP resulting from their reasonably foreseeable handling or use of the PRODUCTS without first receiving a "clear and reasonable warning," as required by Proposition 65.
- 27. After receiving plaintiff's Notice, no public enforcement agency commenced and diligently prosecuted, or is commenced prosecuting, a cause of action under Proposition 65 against DEFENDANTS to enforce the alleged violations that are the subject of the Notice.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Proposition 65 - Against All DEFENDANTS)

- 28. KASB realleges and incorporates by reference, as if fully stated herein, the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 27, inclusive.
- 29. DEFENDANTS are not exempt from Proposition 65, because they are "businesses" with more than ten (10) employees.
- 30. DEFENDANTS' PRODUCTS are not exempt from the warning requirement, because: (1) Federal law does not preempt the application or use of warnings; (2) California listed DINP over

one year ago; and (3) the PRODUCTS contains DINP at levels exceeding the NSRL, based on testing and analysis via generally accepted methodologies and standards

- 31. DEFENDANTS' PRODUCTS contain DINP at levels in excess of regulatory safe harbor levels, exceeding the NSRL and requiring a clear and reasonable warning pursuant to Proposition 65.
- 32. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known the PRODUCTS they manufacture, import, distribute, sell, and offer for sale or use to consumers in California contain DINP. Plaintiff's Notice also informed DEFENDANTS of the presence of DINP in the PRODUCTS.
- 33. The PRODUCTS DEFENDANTS manufacture, import, distribute, sell, and offer for sale or use in or into California cause exposures to DINP, as a result of the reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS, through dermal contact and/or ingestion.
- 34. The normal and reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS has caused, and continues to cause, exposures to DINP.
- 35. DEFENDANTS know the normal and reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS exposes individuals to DINP through dermal contact and/or ingestion.
- 36. DEFENDANTS intend exposures to DINP from the reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS will occur by their deliberate, non-accidental participation in the California marketplace.
- 37. The exposures to DINP, caused by DEFENDANTS and endured by consumers and other individuals in the State, are not exempt from the "clear and reasonable" warning requirements of Proposition 65.
- 38. DEFENDANTS failed to provide a "clear and reasonable warning" to consumers and other individuals in California who have been, or who will be, exposed to DINP through dermal contact and/or ingestion resulting from their use of the PRODUCTS.
- 39. Contrary to the express policy and statutory prohibition of Proposition 65 enacted directly by California voters, consumers and other individuals exposed to DINP through dermal contact and/or ingestion as a result of their use of the PRODUCTS that DEFENDANTS sold without

a "clear and reasonable" health hazard warning, have suffered, and continue to suffer, irreparable harm for which they have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

- 40. DEFENDANTS manufacture, import, distribute, sell, and offer the PRODUCTS for sale or use in violation of Health and Safety Code § 25249.6, and DEFENDANTS' violations have continued beyond their receipt of plaintiff's Notice. As such, DEFENDANTS' violations are ongoing and continuous in nature and, unless enjoined, will continue in the future.
- 41. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(b), as a consequence of the above-described acts, DEFENDANTS, and each of them, are liable for a maximum civil penalty of \$2,500 per day for each violation.
- 42. As a consequence of the above-described acts, Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(a) also specifically authorizes the Court to grant injunctive relief against DEFENDANTS.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, KASB prays for relief and judgment against DEFENDANTS, and each of them, as follows:

- 1. That the Court, pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(a), preliminarily and permanently enjoin DEFENDANTS from manufacturing, distributing, importing, selling or otherwise offering the PRODUCTS for sale or use to consumers in California without first providing a "clear and reasonable warning" regarding the harms associated with exposures to DINP;
- 2. That the Court, pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(a), issue preliminary and permanent injunctions mandating that DEFENDANTS recall all PRODUCTS currently in the chain of commerce in California without a "clear and reasonable warning";
- 3. That the Court, assess civil penalties against DEFENDANTS, and each of them, in the amount of \$2,500 per day for each violation of Proposition 65, in an amount to be determined at trial;
- 4. That the Court award plaintiff its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit, incurred herein; and

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1		any further relief as the Court may deem just and equitable.
2	Dated: July 7, 2023	Respectfully submitted,
3		SEVEN HILLS LLP
4 5		By:
6		Kimberly Gates Johnson
7		Attorneys for Plaintiff Keep America Safe and Beautiful
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