1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19		 81) ELECTRONICALLY FILED Superior Court of California, County of Alameda 11/13/2023 at 12:08:21 PM By: Mlagros Cortez, Deputy Clerk E STATE OF CALIFORNIA F ALAMEDA Case No.: 230 1051091 Case No.: 230 1051091 Case No.: 230 1051091 Health & Safety Code § 25249.5, et seq.
20		
21	NATURE OF	THE ACTION
22		e action brought by plaintiff in the public interest
23		ce the People's right to be informed of the health
24		nical found in the food products identified herein
25	sold by defendant that are purchased by or ship	oped to citizens in California (the "Products" as
26	defined below). By this Complaint, plaintiff seek	s to remedy defendants' continuing failure to warn
27		1
28		TIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

consumers and businesses not covered by California's Occupational Safety Health Act, *Labor Code* §§6300 *et seq.* about the risks of exposure to Lead defendants knew or should have known are
 present in the Products that are manufactured, distributed, and offered for sale or use throughout the
 State of California.

5

THE PARTIES

6 2. Plaintiff, CALSAFE RESEARCH CENTER, is a California Nonprofit Corporation
7 (hereinafter "CRC" or "Plaintiff"). CRC brings this action as a private attorney general pursuant to
8 *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7(d). Individuals, consumers and businesses not covered by
9 California's Occupational Safety Health Act, *Labor Code* §§ 6300 *et seq.* who purchase, use or
10 handle the Products are referred to hereinafter as "consumers."

3. Defendant JONS MARKETS is a California Stock Corporation doing business in the
State of California at all relevant times herein as, *inter alia*, JONS Fresh Marketplace (hereinafter
"RETAILER" or "Defendant").

4. Plaintiff is presently unaware of the true names and capacities of defendants DOES
15 1-100, and therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this
Complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained. Plaintiff is informed, believes,
and thereon alleges that each fictitiously named defendant is responsible in some manner for the
occurrences herein alleged and the damages caused thereby.

19 5. On information and belief, (i) at all times relevant to this action, each of the 20 Defendants, including DOES 1-100, was an agent, servant, or employee of each of the other 21 Defendants; (ii) in conducting the activities alleged in this Complaint, each of the Defendants was 22 acting within the course and scope of this agency, service, or employment, and was acting with the 23 consent, permission, and authorization of each of the other Defendants; (iii) all actions of each of 24 the Defendants alleged in this Complaint were ratified and approved by every other Defendant or 25 their officers or managing agents; and/or (iv) each of the Defendants aided, conspired with and/or 26 facilitated the alleged wrongful conduct of each of the other Defendants.

27

6. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that at all relevant times, each of
 the Defendants was a person doing business within the meaning of *Health & Safety Code* §
 25249.11(b), and that each of the Defendants had ten (10) or more employees.

4

JURISDICTION

7. The Court has jurisdiction over this lawsuit 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. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7, which allows enforcement of violations of Proposition 65 in any
Court of competent jurisdiction.

8. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants named herein because Defendants either
reside or are located in this State, or are foreign corporations authorized to do business in California,
are registered with the California Secretary of State, or do sufficient business in California and have
sufficient minimum contacts with California or otherwise intentionally avail themselves of the
markets within California through their manufacture, distribution, promotion, marketing, and/or sale
of the Products within California to render the exercise of jurisdiction by the California courts
permissible under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

17 9. This Court is the proper venue for the action because the causes of action have arisen
18 in the County of Alameda where some of the violations of law have occurred, and will continue to
19 occur, due to the Defendants' ongoing sale of the Products offered for sale throughout the State of
20 California. Furthermore, venue is proper in this Court under *Code of Civil Procedure* § 395.5 and
21 *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7.

22

27

28

BACKGROUND AND PRELIMINARY FACTS

10. In 1986, California voters approved an initiative to address growing concerns about
exposure to toxic chemicals and declared their right "[t]o be informed about exposures to chemicals
that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm." Ballot Pamp., Proposed Law, Gen.
Elec. (Nov. 4, 1986) at p. 3. The initiative, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of

1 1986, codified at *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.5, *et seq.* ("Proposition 65"), helps to allow
 2 consumers to make informed choices about the products they buy and to enable persons to protect
 3 themselves from toxic chemicals as they see fit.

4 11. Proposition 65 requires the Governor of California to publish a list of chemicals
5 known to the state to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. *Health & Safety Code*6 § 25249.8. The list, which the Governor updates at least once a year, contains over 900 chemicals
7 and chemical families. Proposition 65 imposes warning requirements and other controls that apply
8 to Proposition 65-listed chemicals.

9 12. All businesses with ten (10) or more employees that operate or sell products in
10 California must comply with Proposition 65. Under Proposition 65, businesses are: (1) prohibited
11 from knowingly discharging Proposition 65-listed chemicals into sources of drinking water (*Health*12 & Safety Code § 25249.5), and (2) required to provide "clear and reasonable" warnings before
13 exposing a person, knowingly and intentionally, to a Proposition 65-listed chemical (*Health* & Safety Code § 25249.6).

15 13. Proposition 65 provides that any person "violating or threatening to violate" the
16 statute may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7.
17 "Threaten to violate" means "to create a condition in which there is a substantial probability that a
18 violation will occur." *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.11(e). Defendants are also liable for civil
19 penalties of up to \$2,500.00 per day per violation, recoverable in a civil action. *Health & Safety*20 *Code* § 25249.7(b).

14. On October 1, 1992, the Governor of California added Lead and Lead Compounds
("Lead") to the list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer (Cal. *Code Regs.* tit. 27, §
27001(b)). Pursuant to *Health & Safety Code* §§ 25249.9 and 25249.10, twenty (20) months after
addition of Lead to the list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer, Lead became fully
subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements and discharge prohibitions.

- 26
- 27

1 15. On February 27, 1987, the Governor of California added Lead to the list of chemicals
 2 known to the State to cause developmental and reproductive toxicity (Cal. *Code Regs.* tit. 27, §
 3 27001(c)). Lead is known to the State to cause developmental, female, and male reproductive
 4 toxicity. Pursuant to *Health & Safety Code* §§ 25249.9 and 25249.10, twenty (20) months after
 5 addition of Lead to the list of chemicals known to the State to cause developmental and reproductive
 6 toxicity, Lead became fully subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements and discharge
 7 prohibitions.

8

THE PRODUCTS

9 16. Each of the Defendants is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a manufacturer,
10 distributor, promoter, and/or seller of the following products (hereinafter the "Products"): Grzyby
11 Suszone, Runoland Dried Mushrooms, Net Wt. 60g; Jons, Dehydrated Green Pomelo, Net Wt.
12 0.52lb; Jons, Dried Banana, Net Wt. 1.040lb; Jons, Dried Chili Mango, Net Wt. 0.740lb; Jons,
13 Mango Slices, Net Wt. 0.66lb; Jons, Natural Dried Papaya, Net Wt. 0.480lb.

14 17. Each of the Products exposes consumers to Lead in excess of the limits provided by
15 California law.

16 18. Defendants knew or should have known that Lead has been identified by the State of
17 California as a chemical known to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity and therefore was subject
18 to Proposition 65 warning requirements. Defendants were also informed of the presence of Lead in
19 the Products within Plaintiff's notices of alleged violations further discussed below.

20 19. Plaintiff's allegations regarding Lead in the Products concerns "[c]onsumer products
21 exposure[s]," which "is an exposure that results from a person's acquisition, purchase, storage,
22 consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer good, or any exposure that results
23 from receiving a consumer service." Cal. *Code Regs.* tit. 27, § 25602(b).

24 20. Each of the Products is a consumer product, and, as mentioned herein, exposures to
25 Lead took place as a result of such normal and foreseeable consumption and use of the Products.

26

Defendants and DOES 1 through 100 have actual and/or constructive knowledge that
 the Products contain Lead, that Lead is present in or on the Products in such a way as to expose
 consumers through dermal contact, ingestion and/or inhalation during reasonably foreseeable use,
 and that reasonably foreseeable use of the Products has caused and continues to cause consumer
 product exposure to Lead within an affected area as defined by 27 *California Code of Regulations* § 25600.1(e).

7 22. On information and belief, Defendant makes the Products available for purchase by
8 consumers, provides a forum for Products sales to take place, manages and oversees sales of the
9 Products in California including but not limited to such activities as accepting payments and
10 providing refunds to customers, earning profits for each completed sale and/or storing the Products
11 and arranging for their delivery to customers, and as such is pivotal in bringing the Products to the
12 consumer in California.

13

COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

14 23. Attached hereto and incorporated by reference are copies of a letter ("60-Day Notice" or "Notice"), dated May 5, 2023, and May 9, 2023, which Plaintiff sent to Defendants, and 15 16 California's Attorney General. Identical letters were sent to every District Attorney in the state, to 17 the City Attorneys of every California city with a population greater than 750,000 and to all 18 Defendants. Attached to the 60-Day Notices were Certificates of Merit attesting to the reasonable 19 and meritorious basis for this action, Certificates of Service attesting to service of the letters on each 20 entity described above, and a description of Proposition 65 prepared by the California Office of 21 Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Furthermore, factual information sufficient to establish 22 the basis of the Certificates of Merit was enclosed with the 60-Day Notices sent to California's 23 Attorney General. The Notices are attached and are herein incorporated by reference.

24 24. Before sending the notice of alleged violations, Plaintiff investigated the Products,
25 the likelihood that the Products would cause users to suffer significant exposures to Lead in excess
26 of the limits imposed by California law, and the corporate structure of each of the named Defendants.

1 25. Plaintiff's notices of alleged violations each included a Certificate of Merit executed 2 by the attorney for the noticing party, CRC. The Certificate of Merit stated that the attorney for 3 Plaintiff who executed the certificate had consulted with at least one person with relevant and appropriate expertise who reviewed data regarding the exposures to Lead, the subject Proposition 4 5 65-listed chemical of this action. Based on that information, the attorney for Plaintiff who executed the Certificate of Merit believed there was a reasonable and meritorious case for this private action. 6 7 The attorney for Plaintiff attached to the Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General the 8 confidential factual information sufficient to establish the basis of the Certificate of Merit. 9 26. Plaintiff's notice of alleged violations also included a Certificate of Service and a 10 document entitled "The Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) A Summary." Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(d). 11 12 27. Plaintiff is commencing this action more than sixty (60) days from the dates that 13 Plaintiff gave notice of the alleged violations to the named Defendants and the public prosecutors 14 referenced above. 15 28. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that neither the Attorney General, 16 nor any applicable district attorney or city attorney has commenced and is diligently prosecuting an 17 action against the Defendants. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION 18 (By CRC against Defendants and Does 1-100) 19 Violations of Health & Safety Code, §§ 2524 9.5, et seq. Proposition 65 20 29. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 28 of this 21 complaint as though fully set forth herein 22 30. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that between May 5, 2023, and 23 May 9, 2023 and the present, each of the Defendants knowingly and intentionally exposed California 24 consumers and users of the Products to Lead, which Defendants manufactured, distributed or sold, 25 as mentioned above, without first providing any type of clear and reasonable warning of such to the 26 exposed persons before the time of exposure. 27 7 28 COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

31. Defendants have distributed and/or sold the Products in California and know and
intend that consumers will use and consume the Products, thereby exposing them to Lead in excess
of legally permissible Lead exposure. Defendants knew or should have known that Lead has been
identified by the State of California as a chemical known to cause cancer, and reproductive toxicity
and therefore was subject to Proposition 65 warning requirements.

32. Contrary to the express policy and statutory prohibition of Proposition 65 enacted
directly by California voters, consumers exposed to lead, through dermal contact, ingestion and/or
inhalation 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.

33. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each of Defendants'
violations of Proposition 65 as to the Products have been ongoing and continuous, as Defendants
engaged and continue to engage in conduct which violates *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.6,
including the manufacture, distribution, promotion, and/or sale of the Products, so that a separate
and distinct violation of Proposition 65 occurred each and every time a person was exposed to Lead
by the Products as mentioned herein.

18 34. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each violation of Proposition
19 65 mentioned herein is ever continuing. Plaintiff further alleges and believes that the violations
20 alleged herein will continue to occur into the future.

35. Based on the allegations herein, Defendants are liable for civil penalties of up to
\$2,500.00 per day per individual exposure to Lead from the Products, pursuant to *Health & Safety*Code § 25249.7(b).

24 36. Plaintiff has engaged in good faith efforts to resolve the claims alleged herein prior
25 to filing this Complaint.

26

1

27

37. Defendants knew or should have known that the Products contained Lead in amounts
 sufficient to implicate the requirements of Proposition 65. Defendants' failure to warn consumers
 and other individuals in California of the health hazards associated with exposures to lead in
 conjunction with defendants' sales of the Products are violations of Proposition 65 which subject
 defendants, and each of them, to enjoinment of such conduct as well as civil penalties for each
 violation. *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7(a) and (b)(1).

7 38. On information and belief, Defendants and their divisions have systems, policies and
8 procedures that evidence awareness of Proposition 65 requirements and awareness of products
9 similar to the Products that require Proposition 65 warnings such that they knew or should have
10 known the Products are subject to Proposition 65's notice requirements.

39. For defendants' violations and threatened violations of Proposition 65, plaintiff seeks
preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to compel defendants to provide purchasers and users
of the Products with the required warning regarding specific health hazards associated with
exposures to lead. *Health & Safety Code* §25249.7(a).

40. Pursuant to *Health & Safety Code* §25249.7(b), plaintiff also seeks civil penalties
against defendants for their violations of Proposition 65, some of which are ongoing.

17 18

24

25

26

27

28

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff demands against each of the Defendants as follows:

That the Court, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(a), preliminarily
 and permanently enjoin Defendants from importing, manufacturing, distributing,
 selling, facilitating and/or offering for sale in the State of California Products that
 contain the Listed Chemical without first providing a "clear and reasonable warning"
 under Proposition 65;

2. That the Court grant Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit;

- 3. That the Court, pursuant to *Health & Safety Code* § 25249.7(b), assess civil penalties against Defendants in such amount as the Court deems appropriate; and,
 - 9

1		her relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
2	Dated November 10, 2023	MANNING LAW, A.P.C
3		Deru -
4		By:
5		Joseph R. Manning, Jr., Esq.
6		Attorneys for Plaintiff
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16 17		
17 18		
10 19		
19 20		
20 21		
21		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		10
	COMPLAINT FOR C	IVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

May 5, 2023

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

Dear Alleged Violators and the Appropriate Public Enforcement Agencies:

I represent CalSafe Research Center, Inc. ("CRC"), 4533 MacArthur Blvd., Ste. 165, Newport Beach, CA 92660; Tel. (949) 630-0413. CRC's Executive Director is Eric Fairon. CRC 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.

CRC 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 Violators 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 Violators and the appropriate public enforcement agencies. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d), CRC intends to pursue 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.

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

<u>Alleged Violators</u>. The names of the person/company covered by this notice that violated Proposition 65 (hereinafter the "Violators") are:

- 1. B&I Overseas Trading, Inc.
- 2. JONS Marketplace



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

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

Grzyby Suszone, Runoland Dried Mushrooms, UPC#5901641000082

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 CRC may continue to investigate other products that may reveal further violations and result in subsequent notices of violations.

<u>Route of Exposure</u>. 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 April 10, 2023, 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 Violators violated Proposition 65 because they 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, CRC is interested in seeking a constructive resolution of this matter that includes an enforceable written agreement by the Violators 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.

CRC has retained me as legal counsel in connection with this matter. Please direct all communications regarding this Notice of Violation to my attention at the law office



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

address and telephone number indicated on the letterhead or at P65@ManningLawOffice.com.

Sincerely,

Joseph R. Manning, Jr.

P65@ManningLawOffice.com

Attachments

Certificate of Merit Certificate of Service OEHHA Summary (to Alleged Violators only) Factual Information in Support of Certificate of Merit (to AG only)



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Re: Calsafe Research Center, Inc.'s Notice of Proposition 65 Violations by B&I Overseas Trading, Inc., and JONS Marketplace

I, Joseph R. Manning, Jr., declare:

- 1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached 60-day notice in which it is alleged that the parties identified in the notice violated California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.
- 2. I am 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 consultations, and on other information in my possession, I believe there is a reasonable and meritorious case for the private action. I understand that "reasonable and meritorious case for the private action" means that the information provides a credible basis that all elements of the plaintiff's case can be established, and that the information did not prove that the alleged Violators will be able to establish any of the affirmative defenses set forth in the statute.
- 5. Along with the copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General is attached additional factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified in California Health & Safety Code §25249.7(h)(2), i.e., (1) the identity of the persons consulted with and relied on by the certifier, and (2) the facts, studies, or other data reviewed by those persons.

Dated: May 5, 2023

Joseph R. Manning, Jr. P65@ManningLawOffice.com



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

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 26100 Towne Centre Drive, Foothill Ranch, CA 92610. I am a resident or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope or package was placed in the mail at Foothill Ranch, California.

On May 5, 2023 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, I served the following documents: NOTICE OF VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; "THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY" on the following parties by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties listed below and depositing it at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by Certified Mail:

CEO Donatas Inda or Current CEO,	Current CEO, President, or
President, or General Counsel	General Counsel
B&I Overseas Trading, Inc.	JONS Marketplace
7712 Densmore Ave	5315 Santa Monica Blvd
Van Nuys, CA 91406	Los Angeles, CA 90029

On May 5, 2023 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, I verified the following documents NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 *ET SEQ.*; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT INCLUDING A SUMMARY OF CONFIDENTIAL FACTUAL INFORMATION; 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



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

On May 5, 2023 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard 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	Barbara Yook, District Attorney
Alameda County	Calaveras County
7677 Oakport Street, Suite 650	891 Mountain Ranch Road
Oakland, CA 94621	San Andreas, CA 95249
CEPDProp65@acgov.org	Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us
1	
Stacey Grassini, Deputy District Attorney	Thomas L. Hardy, District Attorney
Contra Costa County	Inyo County
900 Ward Street	168 North Edwards Street
Martinez, CA 94553	Independence, CA 93526
sgrassini@contracostada.org	inyoda@inyocounty.us
Michelle Latimer, Program Coordinator	Dije Ndreu, Deputy District Attorney
Lassen County	Monterey County
220 S. Lassen Street	1200 Aguajito Road
Susanville, CA 96130	Monterey, CA 93940
mlatimer@co.lassen.ca.us	Prop65DA@co.monterey.ca.us
Allison Haley, District Attorney	Michael Hestrin, District Attorney
Napa County	Riverside County
1127 First Street, Suite C	3072 Orange Street
Napa, CA 94559	Riverside, CA 92501
CEPD@countyofnapa.org	Prop65@rivcoda.org
en seguennigen en seguen en seg	Toposteriveoda.org
Anne Marie Schubert, District Attorney	Mark Ankcorn, Deputy City Attorney
Sacramento County	San Diego City Attorney
901 G Street	1200 Third Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95814	San Diego, CA 92101
Prop65@sacda.org	CityAttyProp65@sandiego.gov
Gregory Alker, Assistant District Attorney	Valerie Lopez, Deputy City Attorney
San Francisco County	San Francisco City Attorney
732 Brannan Street	1390 Market Street, 7th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103	San Francisco, CA 94102
gregory.alker@sfgov.org	Valerie.Lopez@sfcityatty.org
Tori Verber Salazar, District Attorney	Eric J. Dobroth, Deputy District Attorney
San Joaquin County	San Luis Obispo County



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

222 E. Weber Avenue, Room 202	County Government Center Annex, 4th Floor
Stockton, CA 95202	San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
DAConsumer.Environmental@sjcda.org	edobroth@co.slo.ca.us
Christopher Dalbey, Deputy District Attorney	Bud Porter, Supervising Deputy District Attorney
Santa Barbara County	Santa Clara County
1112 Santa Barbara Street	70 W Hedding St
Santa Barbara, CA 93101	San Jose, CA 95110
DAProp65@co.santa-barbara.ca.us	EPU@da.sccgov.org
Stephan R. Passalacqua, District Attorney	Phillip J. Cline, District Attorney
Sonoma County	Tulare County
600 Administration Dr	221 S Mooney Blvd
Sonoma, CA 95403	Visalia, CA 95370
jbarnes@sonoma-county.org	Prop65@co.tulare.ca.us
Gregory D. Totten, District Attorney	Jeff W. Reisig, District Attorney
Ventura County	Yolo County
800 S Victoria Ave	301 Second Street
Ventura, CA 93009	Woodland, CA 95695
daspecialops@ventura.org	cfepd@yolocounty.org

On May 5, 2023 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, I served the following documents: NOTICE OF VIOLATION, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT on each 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 5, 2023, in Foothill Ranch, California.

Krystal Garzon



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

Service List

District Attorney, Alpine County	District Attorney, Madera County	District Attorney, San Mateo County
P.O. Box 248	209 West Yosemite Avenue	400 County Ctr., 3rd Floor
Markleeville, CA 96120	Madera, CA 93637	Redwood City, CA 94063
District Attorney, Amador County	District Attorney, Marin County	District Attorney, Shasta County
708 Court Street, Suite 202	3501 Civic Center Drive, Room 130	1355 West Street
Jackson, CA 95642	San Rafael, CA 94903	Redding, CA 96001
District Attorney, Butte County	District Attorney, Mariposa County	District Attorney, Sierra County
25 County Center Drive, Suite 245	Post Office Box 730	100 Courthouse Square, 2nd Floor
Oroville, CA 95965	Mariposa, CA 95338	Downieville, CA 95936
District Attorney, Colusa County	District Attorney, Mendocino County	District Attorney, Siskiyou County
310 6 th Street	Post Office Box 1000	Post Office Box 986
Colusa, CA 95932	Ukiah, CA 95482	Yreka, CA 96097
District Attorney, Del Norte County	District Attorney, Merced County	District Attorney, Solano County
450 H Street, Room 171	550 W. Main Street	675 Texas Street, Ste 4500
Crescent City, CA 95531	Merced, CA 95340	Fairfield, CA 94533
District Attorney, El Dorado County	District Attorney, Modoc County	District Attorney, Stanislaus County
778 Pacific St	204 S Court Street, Room 202	832 12th Street, Ste 300
Placerville, CA 95667	Alturas, CA 96101-4020	Modesto, CA 95354
District Attorney, Fresno County	District Attorney, Mono County	District Attorney, Sutter County
2100 Tulare St.,	Post Office Box 617	463 2nd Street
Fresno, CA 93721	Bridgeport, CA 93517	Yuba City, CA 95991
District Attorney, Glenn County	District Attorney, Nevada County	District Attorney, Tehama County
Post Office Box 430	201 Commercial Street	Post Office Box 519
Willows, CA 95988	Nevada City, CA 95959	Red Bluff, CA 96080
District Attorney, Humboldt County	District Attorney, Placer County	District Attorney, Trinity County
825 5th Street 4th Floor	10810 Justice Center Drive, Ste 240	Post Office Box 310
Eureka, CA 95501	Roseville, CA 95678	Weaverville, CA 96093
District Attorney, Imperial County	District Attorney, Plumas County	District Attorney, Tuolumne County
940 West Main Street, Ste 102	520 Main Street, Room 404	423 N. Washington Street
El Centro, CA 92243	Quincy, CA 95971	Sonora, CA 95370
District Attorney, Kern County	District Attorney, San Benito County	District Attorney, Yuba County
1215 Truxtun Avenue	419 Fourth Street, 2nd Floor	215 Fifth Street, Suite 152
Bakersfield, CA 93301	Hollister, CA 95023	Marysville, CA 95901
District Attorney, Kings County 1400 West Lacey Boulevard Hanford, CA 93230	Los Angeles City Attorney's Office City Hall East 200 N. Main Street, Suite 800 Los Angeles, CA 90012	San Jose City Attorney's Office 200 East Santa Clara Street, 16th Floor San Jose, CA 95113
District Attorney, Lake County 255 N. Forbes Street Lakeport, CA 95453	District Attorney, San Diego County 330 West Broadway, Suite 1300 San Diego, CA 92101	District Attorney, Los Angeles County Hall of Justice 211 West Temple St., Ste 1200 Los Angeles, CA 90012

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 27001.¹ 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

¹ 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: <u>http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html.</u>

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 contaminant² 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.

² 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.

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.



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

May 9, 2023

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

Dear Alleged Violators and the Appropriate Public Enforcement Agencies:

I represent CalSafe Research Center, Inc. ("CRC"), 4533 MacArthur Blvd., Ste. 165, Newport Beach, CA 92660; Tel. (949) 630-0413. CRC's Executive Director is Eric Fairon. CRC 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.

CRC 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 Violators 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 Violators and the appropriate public enforcement agencies. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d), CRC intends to pursue 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.

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

<u>Alleged Violators</u>. The names of the person/company covered by this notice that violated Proposition 65 (hereinafter the "Violators") are:

1. JONS Marketplace



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

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

Jons, Dehydrated Green Pomelo, UPC#200772301811 Jons, Dried Banana, UPC#200795708314 Jons, Dried Chili Mango, UPC#200827003691 Jons, Mango Slice, UPC#200766802638 Jons, Natural Dried Papaya, UPC#200805007208

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 CRC 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 **April 10, 2023**, 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 Violators violated Proposition 65 because they 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, CRC is interested in seeking a constructive resolution of this matter that includes an enforceable written agreement by the Violators 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



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

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.

CRC has retained me as legal counsel in connection with this matter. Please direct all communications regarding this Notice of Violation to my attention at the law office address and telephone number indicated on the letterhead or at P65@ManningLawOffice.com.

Sincerely,

Joseph R. Manning, Jr. Po5@ManningLawOffice.com

Attachments

Certificate of Merit Certificate of Service OEHHA Summary (to Alleged Violators only) Factual Information in Support of Certificate of Merit (to AG only)



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Re: Calsafe Research Center, Inc.'s Notice of Proposition 65 Violations by JONS Marketplace

I, Joseph R. Manning, Jr., declare:

- 1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached 60-day notice in which it is alleged that the parties identified in the notice violated California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.
- 2. I am 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 consultations, and on other information in my possession, I believe there is a reasonable and meritorious case for the private action. I understand that "reasonable and meritorious case for the private action" means that the information provides a credible basis that all elements of the plaintiff's case can be established, and that the information did not prove that the alleged Violators will be able to establish any of the affirmative defenses set forth in the statute.
- 5. Along with the copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General is attached additional factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified in California Health & Safety Code §25249.7(h)(2), i.e., (1) the identity of the persons consulted with and relied on by the certifier, and (2) the facts, studies, or other data reviewed by those persons.

Dated: May 9, 2023

Joseph R. Manning, Jr P65@ManningLawOffice.com



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

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 26100 Towne Centre Drive, Foothill Ranch, CA 92610. I am a resident or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope or package was placed in the mail at Foothill Ranch, California.

On May 9, 2023 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, I served the following documents: NOTICE OF VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; "THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY" on the following parties by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties listed below and depositing it at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by Certified Mail:

JONS Marketplace	Current CEO, President, or General Counsel
Agent John Berberian 5315 Santa Monica Blvd	JONS Marketplace 5315 Santa Monica Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90029	Los Angeles, CA 90029

On May 9, 2023 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, I verified the following documents NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT INCLUDING A SUMMARY OF CONFIDENTIAL FACTUAL INFORMATION; 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



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

On May 9, 2023 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard 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	Barbara Yook, District Attorney
Alameda County	Calaveras County
7677 Oakport Street, Suite 650	891 Mountain Ranch Road
Oakland, CA 94621	San Andreas, CA 95249
CEPDProp65@acgov.org	Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us
Stacey Grassini, Deputy District Attorney	Thomas L. Hardy, District Attorney
Contra Costa County	Inyo County
900 Ward Street	168 North Edwards Street
Martinez, CA 94553	Independence, CA 93526
sgrassini@contracostada.org	inyoda@inyocounty.us
Michelle Latimer, Program Coordinator	Dije Ndreu, Deputy District Attorney
Lassen County	Monterey County
220 S. Lassen Street	1200 Aguajito Road
Susanville, CA 96130	Monterey, CA 93940
mlatimer@co.lassen.ca.us	Prop65DA@co.monterey.ca.us
Allison Haley, District Attorney	Michael Hestrin, District Attorney
Napa County	Riverside County
1127 First Street, Suite C	3072 Orange Street
Napa, CA 94559	Riverside, CA 92501
CEPD@countyofnapa.org	Prop65@rivcoda.org
Anne Marie Schubert, District Attorney	Mark Ankcorn, Deputy City Attorney
Sacramento County	San Diego City Attorney
901 G Street	1200 Third Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95814	San Diego, CA 92101
Prop65@sacda.org	CityAttyProp65@sandiego.gov
Gregory Alker, Assistant District Attorney	Valerie Lopez, Deputy City Attorney
San Francisco County	San Francisco City Attorney
732 Brannan Street	1390 Market Street, 7th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103	San Francisco, CA 94102
gregory.alker@sfgov.org	Valerie.Lopez@sfcityatty.org
Tori Verber Salazar, District Attorney	Eric J. Dobroth, Deputy District Attorney
San Joaquin County	San Luis Obispo County



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

222 E. Weber Avenue, Room 202	County Government Center Annex, 4th Floor
Stockton, CA 95202	San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
DAConsumer.Environmental@sjcda.org	edobroth@co.slo.ca.us
Christopher Dalbey, Deputy District Attorney	Bud Porter, Supervising Deputy District Attorney
Santa Barbara County	Santa Clara County
1112 Santa Barbara Street	70 W Hedding St
Santa Barbara, CA 93101	San Jose, CA 95110
DAProp65@co.santa-barbara.ca.us	EPU@da.sccgov.org
Stephan R. Passalacqua, District Attorney	Phillip J. Cline, District Attorney
Sonoma County	Tulare County
600 Administration Dr	221 S Mooney Blvd
Sonoma, CA 95403	Visalia, CA 95370
jbarnes@sonoma-county.org	Prop65@co.tulare.ca.us
Gregory D. Totten, District Attorney	Jeff W. Reisig, District Attorney
Ventura County	Yolo County
800 S Victoria Ave	301 Second Street
Ventura, CA 93009	Woodland, CA 95695
daspecialops@ventura.org	cfepd@yolocounty.org

On May 9, 2023 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, I served the following documents: NOTICE OF VIOLATION, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT on each 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 9, 2023, in Foothill Ranch, California.

Krystal Garzon



26100 Towne Centre Drive Foothill Ranch, CA 92610 Office: 949.200.8755 Facsimile: 866.843.8308 P65@manninglawoffice.com

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS

Service List

District Attorney, Alpine County P.O. Box 248	District Attorney, Madera County 209 West Yosemite Avenue	District Attorney, San Mateo County 400 County Ctr., 3rd Floor
Markleeville, CA 96120	Madera, CA 93637	Redwood City, CA 94063
District Attorney, Amador County	District Attorney, Marin County	District Attorney, Shasta County
708 Court Street, Suite 202	3501 Civic Center Drive, Room 130	1355 West Street
Jackson, CA 95642	San Rafael, CA 94903	Redding, CA 96001
District Attorney, Butte County	District Attorney, Mariposa County	District Attorney, Sierra County
25 County Center Drive, Suite 245	Post Office Box 730	100 Courthouse Square, 2nd Floor
Oroville, CA 95965	Mariposa, CA 95338	Downieville, CA 95936
District Attorney, Colusa County	District Attorney, Mendocino County	District Attorney, Siskiyou County
310 6th Street	Post Office Box 1000	Post Office Box 986
Colusa, CA 95932	Ukiah, CA 95482	Yreka, CA 96097
District Attorney, Del Norte County	District Attorney, Merced County	District Attorney, Solano County
450 H Street, Room 171	550 W. Main Street	675 Texas Street, Ste 4500
Crescent City, CA 95531	Merced, CA 95340	Fairfield, CA 94533
District Attorney, El Dorado County	District Attorney, Modoc County	District Attorney, Stanislaus County
778 Pacific St	204 S Court Street, Room 202	832 12th Street, Ste 300
Placerville, CA 95667	Alturas, CA 96101-4020	Modesto, CA 95354
District Attorney, Fresno County	District Attorney, Mono County	District Attorney, Sutter County
2100 Tulare St.,	Post Office Box 617	463 2nd Street
Fresno, CA 93721	Bridgeport, CA 93517	Yuba City, CA 95991
District Attorney, Glenn County	District Attorney, Nevada County	District Attorney, Tehama County
Post Office Box 430	201 Commercial Street	Post Office Box 519
Willows, CA 95988	Nevada City, CA 95959	Red Bluff, CA 96080
District Attorney, Humboldt County	District Attorney, Placer County	District Attorney, Trinity County
825 5th Street 4th Floor	10810 Justice Center Drive, Ste 240	Post Office Box 310
Eureka, CA 95501	Roseville, CA 95678	Weaverville, CA 96093
District Attorney, Imperial County	District Attorney, Plumas County	District Attorney, Tuolumne County
940 West Main Street, Ste 102	520 Main Street, Room 404	423 N. Washington Street
El Centro, CA 92243	Quincy, CA 95971	Sonora, CA 95370
District Attorney, Kern County	District Attorney, San Benito County	District Attorney, Yuba County
1215 Truxtun Avenue	419 Fourth Street, 2nd Floor	215 Fifth Street, Suite 152
Bakersfield, CA 93301	Hollister, CA 95023	Marysville, CA 95901
District Attorney, Kings County	Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	San Jose City Attorney's Office
1400 West Lacey Boulevard	City Hall East	200 East Santa Clara Street, 16th Floor
Hanford, CA 93230	200 N. Main Street, Suite 800 Los Angeles, CA 90012	San Jose, CA 95113
District Attorney, Lake County	District Attorney, San Diego County	District Attorney, Los Angeles County
255 N. Forbes Street	330 West Broadway, Suite 1300	Hall of Justice
255 N. Forbes Street Lakeport, CA 95453	San Diego, CA 92101	211 West Temple St., Ste 1200 Los Angeles, CA 90012

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 27001.¹ 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

¹ 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: <u>http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html</u>.

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 contaminant² 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.

² 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.

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.

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 27001.¹ 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

¹ 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: <u>http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html</u>.

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 contaminant² 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.

² 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.

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.