



1 reproductive toxicity. Lead, mercury, and perfluorooctanoic acid (“PFOA”) are chemicals  
2 known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects, and other reproductive  
3 harm. This First Amended Complaint seeks injunctive and declaratory relief and civil penalties  
4 to remedy the ongoing failure of Defendant Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and dba Halfday  
5 Tonics LLC (“Halfday”) and Does 1-100 (hereinafter individually referred to as “Defendant” or  
6 collectively as “Defendants”), to warn consumers that they have been exposed to lead and/or  
7 mercury and/or PFOA from a number of Halfday’s nutritional health products as set forth in  
8 paragraph 3 at levels exceeding the applicable Maximum Allowable Dose Level (“MADL”) and  
9 requiring a warning pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 25249.6.

## 10 II

### 11 PARTIES

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

16 3. Defendant Halfday is a business that develops, manufactures, markets, distributes,  
17 and/or sells nutritional health products that have exposed users to lead and/or mercury and/or  
18 PFOA in the State of California within the relevant statute of limitations period. These  
19 “SUBJECT PRODUCTS” (as identified in the Notices of Violation dated August 2, 2024 and  
20 September 6, 2024 attached hereto as **Exhibits A** and **B**) are: (1) Halfday Raspberry Iced Tea  
21 (lead, mercury, PFOA), and (2) Halfday Cranberry Iced Tea (lead, mercury). Defendant Halfday  
22 Tonics Inc., individually and dba Halfday Tonics LLC is a company subject to Proposition 65  
23 as it employs ten or more persons and has employed ten or more persons at all times relevant to  
24 this action.

25 4. Defendants Does 1-100, are named herein under fictitious names, as their true names  
26 and capacities are unknown to ERC. ERC is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that  
27 each of said Does is responsible, in some actionable manner, for the events and happenings  
28 hereinafter referred to, either through said Does’ conduct, or through the conduct of its agents,

1 servants or employees, or in some other manner, causing the harms alleged by ERC in this First  
2 Amended Complaint. When said true names and capacities of Does are ascertained, ERC will  
3 seek leave to amend this First Amended Complaint to set forth the same.

4 **III**

5 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

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

15 7. The First Amended Complaint is based on allegations contained in the Notices of  
16 Violation dated August 2, 2024 and September 6, 2024, served on the California Attorney  
17 General, other public enforcers, and Halfday. The Notices of Violation constitute adequate  
18 notice to Halfday because they provided adequate information to allow Halfday to assess the  
19 nature of the alleged violations, consistent with Proposition 65 and its implementing  
20 regulations. A certificate of merit and a certificate of service accompanied each copy of the  
21 Notices of Violation, and both certificates comply with Proposition 65 and its implementing  
22 regulations. The Notices of Violation served on Halfday also included a copy of “The Safe  
23 Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary.” Service of  
24 the Notices of Violation and accompanying documents complied with Proposition 65 and its  
25 implementing regulations. Attached hereto as **Exhibits A** and **B** are true and correct copies of  
26 the Notices of Violation and associated documents. More than 60 days have passed since ERC  
27 mailed the Notices of Violation and no public enforcement entity has filed a Complaint in this  
28 case.

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

5 **IV**

6 **STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

25 12. In this case, the exposures are caused by consumer products. A consumer product is  
26 defined as "any article, or component part thereof, including food, that is produced, distributed,  
27 or sold for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer." (Cal. Code Regs., tit.  
28 27, § 25600.1, subd. (d).) Food "includes 'dietary supplements' as defined in California Code

1 of Regulations, title 17, section 10200.” (*Id.* at subd. (g).) A consumer product exposure is “an  
2 exposure that results from a person’s acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or any  
3 reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer product, including consumption of a food.” (*Id.* at  
4 subd. (e).)

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

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

24 15. Proposition 65 establishes a procedure by which the State is to develop a list of  
25 chemicals “known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.” (Health & Safety Code,  
26 § 25249.8.) There is no duty to provide a clear and reasonable warning until 12-months after  
27 the chemical is published on the State list. (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.10, subd. (b).)

28 16. Lead was listed as a chemical known to the State of California to cause developmental

1 toxicity in the fetus and male and female reproductive toxicity on February 27, 1987. Lead was  
2 listed as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1992.  
3 (OEHHA Chemicals Considered or Listed Under Proposition 65 -  
4 <https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/chemicals/lead-and-lead-compounds>.) The MADL for lead  
5 as a chemical known to cause reproductive toxicity is 0.5 micrograms per day. (Cal. Code  
6 Regs., tit. 27, §25805, subd. (b).) The No Significant Risk Level for lead as a carcinogen is 15  
7 micrograms per day. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, §25705, subd. (b).)

8 17. Mercury and mercury compounds were listed as chemicals known to the State of  
9 California to cause developmental toxicity in the fetus and male and female reproductive  
10 toxicity on July 1, 1990 (*see* <https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/chemicals/mercury-and-mercury-compounds>).  
11

12 18. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) was listed as a chemical known to the State of California  
13 to cause development toxicity on November 10, 2017. On February 25, 2022, the State of  
14 California officially listed perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) as a chemical known to cause cancer  
15 (OEHHA Chemicals Considered or Listed Under Proposition 65 -  
16 <https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/chemicals/perfluorooctanoic-acid-pfoa-and-its-salts>).

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

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

27 ///

28 ///

V

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

21. Halfday has developed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold the SUBJECT PRODUCTS containing lead and/or mercury and/or PFOA into the State of California, including into Alameda County. Consumption of the SUBJECT PRODUCTS according to the directions and/or recommendations provided for said products causes consumers to be exposed to lead at levels exceeding the 0.5 micrograms per day MADL and/or to be exposed to mercury and/or PFOA and requiring a warning. Consumers have been ingesting these products for many years, without any knowledge of their exposure to these very dangerous chemicals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 **VI**

20 **PRAYER**

21 WHEREFORE ERC prays for relief as follows:

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

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

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



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

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

5 5. For costs of suit herein; and

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

7 ///

8 DATED: November 18, 2024

AQUA TERRA AERIS LAW GROUP



9  
10 \_\_\_\_\_  
11 Matthew C. Maclear  
12 Anthony M. Barnes  
13 Attorneys for Plaintiff Environmental Research Center,  
14 Inc.  
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# EXHIBIT A



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415-568-5200

Anthony Barnes  
[amb@atalawgroup.com](mailto:amb@atalawgroup.com)  
917-371-8293

August 2, 2024

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

Dear Alleged Violator and the Appropriate Public Enforcement Agencies:

I represent Environmental Research Center, Inc. ("ERC"), 3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 400, San Diego, CA 92108; Tel. (619) 500-3090. ERC's Executive Director is Chris Heptinstall. ERC is a California non-profit corporation dedicated to, among other causes, helping safeguard the public from health hazards by bringing about a reduction in the use and misuse of hazardous and toxic chemicals, facilitating a safe environment for consumers and employees and encouraging corporate responsibility.

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

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

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

**Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and dba Halfday Tonics LLC**

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



Notice of Violation of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*  
August 2, 2024  
Page 2

- 1. Halfday Raspberry Iced Tea – Lead, Mercury**
- 2. Halfday Cranberry Iced Tea – Lead, Mercury**

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.

On July 1, 1990, the State of California officially listed mercury and mercury compounds as chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity and male and female reproductive toxicity.

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

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

**Approximate Time Period of Violations.** Ongoing violations have occurred every day since at least August 2, 2021, as well as every day since the products were introduced into the California marketplace, and will continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are provided to product purchasers and users or until these known toxic chemicals are either removed from or reduced to allowable levels in the products. Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning be provided prior to exposure to the identified chemicals. The method of warning should be a warning that appears on the product label. The Violator violated Proposition 65 because it failed to provide persons ingesting these products with appropriate warnings that they are being exposed to these chemicals.

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



Notice of Violation of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*  
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Page 3

ERC has retained ATA Law Group as legal counsel in connection with this matter. **Please direct all communications regarding this Notice of Violation to my attention, or the attention of ATA partner Anthony Barnes, using the address or contact information indicated on the letterhead.**

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Matthew Maclear". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "M".

---

Matthew Maclear  
**AQUA TERRA AERIS LAW GROUP**

Attachments

- Certificate of Merit
- Certificate of Service
- OEHHA Summary (to Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and dba Halfday Tonics LLC, and its Registered Agents for Service of Process only)
- Additional Supporting Information for Certificate of Merit (to AG only)



Notice of Violation of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*  
August 2, 2024  
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**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**

**Re: Environmental Research Center, Inc.’s Notice of Proposition 65 Violations by Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and dba Halfday Tonics LLC**

I, Matthew Maclear, declare:

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

2. I am an attorney for the noticing party.

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

4. Based on the information obtained through those consultants, and on other information in my possession, I believe there is a reasonable and meritorious case for the private action. I understand that “reasonable and meritorious case for the private action” means that the information provides a credible basis that all elements of the plaintiff’s case can be established and that the information did not prove that the alleged Violator will be able to establish any of the affirmative defenses set forth in the statute.

5. Along with the copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General is attached additional factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified in California Health & Safety Code §25249.7(h)(2), i.e., (1) the identity of the persons consulted with and relied on by the certifier, and (2) the facts, studies, or other data reviewed by those persons.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Matthew Maclear'.

Dated: August 2, 2024

Matthew Maclear



Notice of Violation of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*  
August 2, 2024  
Page 5

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

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

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

On August 2, 2024, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern 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:

Current President or CEO  
Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and  
dba Halfday Tonics LLC  
20 Cedar Creek Dr  
Laurel Springs, NJ 08021

The Corporation Trust Company  
(Registered Agent for Halfday Tonics Inc., individually  
and dba Halfday Tonics LLC)  
1209 N. Orange St  
Wilmington, DE 19801

Current President or CEO  
Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and  
dba Halfday Tonics LLC  
2821 Old Tree Drive  
Lancaster, PA 17603

CT Corporation System  
(Registered Agent for Halfday Tonics Inc., individually  
and dba Halfday Tonics LLC)  
820 Bear Tavern Rd  
West Trenton, NJ 08628

On August 2, 2024, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I verified the following documents **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AS REQUIRED BY CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.7(d)(1)** were served on the following party when a true and correct copy thereof was uploaded on the California Attorney General’s website, which can be accessed at <https://oag.ca.gov/prop65/add-60-day-notice> :

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



Notice of Violation of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*  
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On August 2, 2024, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I verified the following documents **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** were served on the following parties when a true and correct copy thereof was sent via electronic mail to each of the parties listed below:

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

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Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
Prop65DA@santacruzcounty.us

Jill Ravitch, District Attorney  
Sonoma County  
600 Administration Dr  
Sonoma, CA 95403  
Jeannie.Barnes@sonoma-county.org

Phillip J. Cline, District Attorney  
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221 S Mooney Blvd  
Visalia, CA 95370  
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Notice of Violation of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

August 2, 2024

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

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

On August 2, 2024, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I served the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATION, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** on each of the parties on the Service List attached hereto by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties on the Service List attached hereto, and depositing it at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail.

Executed on August 2, 2024, in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Phyllis Dunwoody". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Phyllis Dunwoody



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

August 2, 2024

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**Service List**

District Attorney, Alpine County  
P.O. Box 248  
17300 Hwy 89  
Markleeville, CA 96120

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

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

District Attorney, Colusa County  
310 6<sup>th</sup> St  
Colusa, CA 95932

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District Attorney, Madera County  
300 South G Street, Ste 300  
Madera, CA 93637

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District Attorney, Sierra County  
Post Office Box 457  
100 Courthouse Square, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Downieville, CA 95936

District Attorney, Siskiyou  
County  
Post Office Box 986  
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District Attorney, Solano County  
675 Texas Street, Ste 4500  
Fairfield, CA 94533

District Attorney, Stanislaus  
County  
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District Attorney, Sutter County  
463 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
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District Attorney, Tehama County  
Post Office Box 519  
Red Bluff, CA 96080

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX A

### OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY

The following summary has been prepared by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the lead agency for the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (commonly known as "Proposition 65"). A copy of this summary must be included as an attachment to any notice of violation served upon an alleged violator of the Act. The summary provides basic information about the provisions of the law, and is intended to serve only as a convenient source of general information. It is not intended to provide authoritative guidance on the meaning or application of the law. The reader is directed to the statute and OEHHA implementing regulations (see citations below) for further information.

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE NOTICE RELATED TO YOUR BUSINESS, CONTACT THE PERSON IDENTIFIED ON THE NOTICE.

The text of Proposition 65 (Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13) is available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65law72003.html>. Regulations that provide more specific guidance on compliance, and that specify procedures to be followed by the State in carrying out certain aspects of the law, are found in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 25102 through 27001.<sup>1</sup> These implementing regulations are available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65Regs.html>.

#### *WHAT DOES PROPOSITION 65 REQUIRE?*

***The "Proposition 65 List."*** Under Proposition 65, the lead agency (OEHHA) publishes a list of chemicals that are known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. Chemicals are placed on the Proposition 65 list if they are known to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm, such as damage to

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

female or male reproductive systems or to the developing fetus. This list must be updated at least once a year. The current Proposition 65 list of chemicals is available on the OEHHA website at: [http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65\\_list/Newlist.html](http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html).

Only those chemicals that are on the list are regulated under Proposition 65. Businesses that produce, use, release or otherwise engage in activities involving listed chemicals must comply with the following:

***Clear and reasonable warnings.*** A business is required to warn a person before “knowingly and intentionally” exposing that person to a listed chemical unless an exemption applies. The warning given must be “clear and reasonable.” This means that the warning must: (1) clearly make known that the chemical involved is known to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm; and (2) be given in such a way that it will effectively reach the person before he or she is exposed to that chemical. Some exposures are exempt from the warning requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

***Prohibition from discharges into drinking water.*** A business must not knowingly discharge or release a listed chemical into water or onto land where it passes or probably will pass into a source of drinking water. Some discharges are exempt from this requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

#### *DOES PROPOSITION 65 PROVIDE ANY EXEMPTIONS?*

Yes. You should consult the current version of the statute and regulations (<http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html>) to determine all applicable exemptions, the most common of which are the following:

***Grace Period.*** Proposition 65 warning requirements do not apply until 12 months after the chemical has been listed. The Proposition 65 discharge prohibition does not apply to a discharge or release of a chemical that takes place less than 20 months after the listing of the chemical.

***Governmental agencies and public water utilities.*** All agencies of the federal, state or local government, as well as entities operating public water systems, are exempt.

***Businesses with nine or fewer employees.*** Neither the warning requirement nor the discharge prohibition applies to a business that employs a total of nine or fewer employees. This includes all employees, not just those present in California.

**Exposures that pose no significant risk of cancer.** For chemicals that are listed under Proposition 65 as known to the State to cause cancer, a warning is not required if the business causing the exposure can demonstrate that the exposure occurs at a level that poses “no significant risk.” This means that the exposure is calculated to result in not more than one excess case of cancer in 100,000 individuals exposed over a 70-year lifetime. The Proposition 65 regulations identify specific “No Significant Risk Levels” (NSRLs) for many listed carcinogens. Exposures below these levels are exempt from the warning requirement. See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html> for a list of NSRLs, and Section 25701 *et seq.* of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

**Exposures that will produce no observable reproductive effect at 1,000 times the level in question.** For chemicals known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity, a warning is not required if the business causing the exposure can demonstrate that the exposure will produce no observable effect, even at 1,000 times the level in question. In other words, the level of exposure must be below the “no observable effect level” divided by 1,000. This number is known as the Maximum Allowable Dose Level (MADL). See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html> for a list of MADLs, and Section 25801 *et seq.* of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

**Exposures to Naturally Occurring Chemicals in Food.** Certain exposures to chemicals that naturally occur in foods (i.e., that do not result from any known human activity, including activity by someone other than the person causing the exposure) are exempt from the warning requirements of the law. If the chemical is a contaminant<sup>2</sup> it must be reduced to the lowest level feasible. Regulations explaining this exemption can be found in Section 25501.

**Discharges that do not result in a “significant amount” of the listed chemical entering any source of drinking water.** The prohibition from discharges into drinking water does not apply if the discharger is able to demonstrate that a “significant amount” of the listed chemical has not, does not, or will not pass into or probably pass into a source of drinking water, and that the discharge complies with all other applicable laws, regulations, permits, requirements, or orders. A “significant amount” means any detectable amount, except an amount that would meet the “no significant risk” level for chemicals that cause cancer or that is 1,000 times below the “no observable effect” level for chemicals that cause reproductive toxicity, if an individual were exposed to that amount in drinking water.

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

## *HOW IS PROPOSITION 65 ENFORCED?*

Enforcement is carried out through civil lawsuits. These lawsuits may be brought by the Attorney General, any district attorney, or certain city attorneys. Lawsuits may also be brought by private parties acting in the public interest, but only after providing notice of the alleged violation to the Attorney General, the appropriate district attorney and city attorney, and the business accused of the violation. The notice must provide adequate information to allow the recipient to assess the nature of the alleged violation. The notice must comply with the information and procedural requirements specified in Section 25903 of Title 27 and sections 3100-3103 of Title 11. A private party may not pursue an independent enforcement action under Proposition 65 if one of the governmental officials noted above initiates an enforcement action within sixty days of the notice.

A business found to be in violation of Proposition 65 is subject to civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation. In addition, the business may be ordered by a court to stop committing the violation.

A private party may not file an enforcement action based on certain exposures if the alleged violator meets specific conditions. For the following types of exposures, the Act provides an opportunity for the business to correct the alleged violation:

- An exposure to alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent onsite consumption is permitted by law;
- An exposure to a Proposition 65 listed chemical in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises that is primarily intended for immediate consumption on- or off-premises. This only applies if the chemical was not intentionally added to the food, and was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination;
- An exposure to environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises;
- An exposure to listed chemicals in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking non-commercial vehicles.

If a private party alleges that a violation occurred based on one of the exposures described above, the private party must first provide the alleged violator a notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form.

A copy of the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form is included in Appendix B and can be downloaded from OEHHA's website at:  
<http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/p65law72003.html>.

*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAW OR REGULATIONS...*

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900 or via e-mail at [P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov](mailto:P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov).

Revised: May 2017

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



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# EXHIBIT B



Matthew Maclear  
[mcm@atalawgroup.com](mailto:mcm@atalawgroup.com)  
415-568-5200

Anthony Barnes  
[amb@atalawgroup.com](mailto:amb@atalawgroup.com)  
917-371-8293

September 6, 2024

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

Dear Alleged Violator and the Appropriate Public Enforcement Agencies:

I represent Environmental Research Center, Inc. (“ERC”), 3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 400, San Diego, CA 92108; Tel. (619) 500-3090. ERC’s Executive Director is Chris Heptinstall. ERC is a California non-profit corporation dedicated to, among other causes, helping safeguard the public from health hazards by bringing about a reduction in the use and misuse of hazardous and toxic chemicals, facilitating a safe environment for consumers and employees and encouraging corporate responsibility.

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

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

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

**Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and dba Halfday Tonics LLC**



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September 6, 2024  
Page 2

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

- **Halfday Raspberry Iced Tea - Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)**

On November 10, 2017, the State of California officially listed Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity. On February 25, 2022, the State of California officially listed Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) as a chemical known to cause cancer.

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

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

**Approximate Time Period of Violations.** Ongoing violations have occurred every day since at least September 6, 2021, as well as every day since the product was introduced into the California marketplace, and will continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are provided to product purchasers and users or until this known toxic chemical is either removed from or reduced to allowable levels in the product. Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning be provided prior to exposure to the identified chemical. The method of warning should be a warning that appears on the product label. The Violator violated Proposition 65 because it failed to provide persons ingesting this product with appropriate warnings that they are being exposed to this chemical.

Consistent with the public interest goals of Proposition 65 and a desire to have these ongoing violations of California law quickly rectified, ERC is interested in seeking a constructive resolution of this matter that includes an enforceable written agreement by the Violator to: (1) recall the identified product so as to eliminate further exposures to the identified chemical, and/or (2) affix clear and reasonable Prop 65 warning labels for product sold in the future while reformulating such product to eliminate the exposures, and (3) conduct bio-monitoring of all California consumers that have ingested the identified chemical in the listed product, and (4) pay an appropriate civil penalty. Such a resolution will prevent further unwarned consumer exposures to the identified chemical, as well as an expensive and time-consuming litigation.



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September 6, 2024  
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ERC has retained ATA Law Group as legal counsel in connection with this matter. **Please direct all communications regarding this Notice of Violation to my attention, or the attention of ATA partner Anthony Barnes, using the address or contact information indicated on the letterhead.**

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Matthew Maclear". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "M".

---

Matthew Maclear  
**AQUA TERRA AERIS LAW GROUP**

Attachments

- Certificate of Merit
- Certificate of Service
- OEHHA Summary (to Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and dba Halfday Tonics LLC, and its Registered Agents for Service of Process only)
- Additional Supporting Information for Certificate of Merit (to AG only)



Notice of Violation of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*  
September 6, 2024  
Page 4

**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**

**Re: Environmental Research Center, Inc.’s Notice of Proposition 65 Violations by Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and dba Halfday Tonics LLC**

I, Matthew Maclear, declare:

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

2. I am an attorney for the noticing party.

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

4. Based on the information obtained through those consultants, and on other information in my possession, I believe there is a reasonable and meritorious case for the private action. I understand that “reasonable and meritorious case for the private action” means that the information provides a credible basis that all elements of the plaintiff’s case can be established and that the information did not prove that the alleged Violator will be able to establish any of the affirmative defenses set forth in the statute.

5. Along with the copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General is attached additional factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified in California Health & Safety Code §25249.7(h)(2), i.e., (1) the identity of the persons consulted with and relied on by the certifier, and (2) the facts, studies, or other data reviewed by those persons.

Dated: September 6, 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Matthew Maclear". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "M".

Matthew Maclear



Notice of Violation of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*  
September 6, 2024  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE PURSUANT TO 27 CCR § 25903**

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

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

On September 6, 2024, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern 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:

Current President or CEO  
Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and  
dba Halfday Tonics LLC  
20 Cedar Creek Dr  
Laurel Springs, NJ 08021

The Corporation Trust Company  
(Registered Agent for Halfday Tonics Inc., individually  
and dba Halfday Tonics LLC)  
1209 N. Orange St  
Wilmington, DE 19801

Current President or CEO  
Halfday Tonics Inc., individually and  
dba Halfday Tonics LLC  
2821 Old Tree Drive  
Lancaster, PA 17603

CT Corporation System  
(Registered Agent for Halfday Tonics Inc., individually  
and dba Halfday Tonics LLC)  
820 Bear Tavern Rd  
West Trenton, NJ 08628

On September 6, 2024, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I verified the following documents **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AS REQUIRED BY CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.7(d)(1)** were served on the following party when a true and correct copy thereof was uploaded on the California Attorney General’s website, which can be accessed at <https://oag.ca.gov/prop65/add-60-day-notice> :

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

On September 6, 2024, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I verified the following documents **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** were served on the following parties when a true and correct copy thereof was sent via electronic mail to each of the parties listed below:



Notice of Violation of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*  
September 6, 2024  
Page 6

Pamela Y. Price, District Attorney  
Alameda County  
7677 Oakport Street, Suite 650  
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Walter W. Wall, District Attorney  
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Barbara Yook, District Attorney  
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inyda@inyocounty.us

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Paul E. Zellerbach, District Attorney  
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Henry Lifton, Deputy City Attorney  
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San Francisco, CA 94102  
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Tori Verber Salazar, District Attorney  
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Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
DAProp65@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

Bud Porter, Supervising Deputy District Attorney  
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Santa Clara City Attorney  
200 E. Santa Clara Street, 16<sup>th</sup> Floor  
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Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
Prop65DA@santacruzcounty.us

Jill Ravitch, District Attorney  
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Jeannie.Barnes@sonoma-county.org

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

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

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





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On September 6, 2024, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I served the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATION, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** on each of the parties on the Service List attached hereto by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties on the Service List attached hereto, and depositing it at a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail.

Executed on September 6, 2024, in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Phyllis Dunwoody". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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Phyllis Dunwoody



**Service List**

District Attorney, Alpine County P.O. Box 248 17300 Hwy 89 Markleeville, CA 96120	District Attorney, Modoc County 204 S Court Street, Room 202 Alturas, CA 96101-4020	District Attorney, Yuba County 215 Fifth Street, Suite 152 Marysville, CA 95901
District Attorney, Amador County 708 Court Street, Suite 202 Jackson, CA 95642	District Attorney, Mono County Post Office Box 617 Bridgeport, CA 93517	Los Angeles City Attorney's Office City Hall East 200 N. Main Street, Suite 800 Los Angeles, CA 90012
District Attorney, Butte County 25 County Center Drive, Suite 245 Oroville, CA 95965	District Attorney, San Benito County 419 Fourth Street, 2nd Floor Hollister, CA 95023	
District Attorney, Colusa County 310 6 <sup>th</sup> St Colusa, CA 95932	District Attorney, San Bernardino County 303 West Third Street San Bernardino, CA 92415	
District Attorney, Del Norte County 450 H Street, Room 171 Crescent City, CA 95531	District Attorney, San Mateo County 400 County Ctr., 3rd Floor Redwood City, CA 94063	
District Attorney, Glenn County Post Office Box 430 Willows, CA 95988	District Attorney, Shasta County 1355 West Street Redding, CA 96001	
District Attorney, Humboldt County 825 5th Street 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor Eureka, CA 95501	District Attorney, Sierra County Post Office Box 457 100 Courthouse Square, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Downieville, CA 95936	
District Attorney, Imperial County 940 West Main Street, Ste 102 El Centro, CA 92243	District Attorney, Siskiyou County Post Office Box 986 Yreka, CA 96097	
District Attorney, Kern County 1215 Truxtun Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93301	District Attorney, Solano County 675 Texas Street, Ste 4500 Fairfield, CA 94533	
District Attorney, Kings County 1400 West Lacey Boulevard Hanford, CA 93230	District Attorney, Stanislaus County 832 12th Street, Ste 300 Modesto, CA 95354	
District Attorney, Lake County 255 N. Forbes Street Lakeport, CA 95453	District Attorney, Sutter County 463 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street Yuba City, CA 95991	
District Attorney, Los Angeles County Hall of Justice 211 West Temple St., Ste 1200 Los Angeles, CA 90012	District Attorney, Tehama County Post Office Box 519 Red Bluff, CA 96080	
District Attorney, Madera County 300 South G Street, Ste 300 Madera, CA 93637	District Attorney, Trinity County Post Office Box 310 Weaverville, CA 96093	
District Attorney, Mendocino County Post Office Box 1000 Ukiah, CA 95482	District Attorney, Tuolumne County 423 N. Washington Street Sonora, CA 95370	

## APPENDIX A

### OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY

The following summary has been prepared by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the lead agency for the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (commonly known as “Proposition 65”). A copy of this summary must be included as an attachment to any notice of violation served upon an alleged violator of the Act. The summary provides basic information about the provisions of the law, and is intended to serve only as a convenient source of general information. It is not intended to provide authoritative guidance on the meaning or application of the law. The reader is directed to the statute and OEHHA implementing regulations (see citations below) for further information.

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE NOTICE RELATED TO YOUR BUSINESS, CONTACT THE PERSON IDENTIFIED ON THE NOTICE.

The text of Proposition 65 (Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13) is available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65law72003.html>. Regulations that provide more specific guidance on compliance, and that specify procedures to be followed by the State in carrying out certain aspects of the law, are found in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 25102 through 27001.<sup>1</sup> These implementing regulations are available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65Regs.html>.

#### *WHAT DOES PROPOSITION 65 REQUIRE?*

***The “Proposition 65 List.”*** Under Proposition 65, the lead agency (OEHHA) publishes a list of chemicals that are known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. Chemicals are placed on the Proposition 65 list if they are known to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm, such as damage to

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

female or male reproductive systems or to the developing fetus. This list must be updated at least once a year. The current Proposition 65 list of chemicals is available on the OEHHA website at: [http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65\\_list/Newlist.html](http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html).

Only those chemicals that are on the list are regulated under Proposition 65. Businesses that produce, use, release or otherwise engage in activities involving listed chemicals must comply with the following:

***Clear and reasonable warnings.*** A business is required to warn a person before “knowingly and intentionally” exposing that person to a listed chemical unless an exemption applies. The warning given must be “clear and reasonable.” This means that the warning must: (1) clearly make known that the chemical involved is known to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm; and (2) be given in such a way that it will effectively reach the person before he or she is exposed to that chemical. Some exposures are exempt from the warning requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

***Prohibition from discharges into drinking water.*** A business must not knowingly discharge or release a listed chemical into water or onto land where it passes or probably will pass into a source of drinking water. Some discharges are exempt from this requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

#### *DOES PROPOSITION 65 PROVIDE ANY EXEMPTIONS?*

Yes. You should consult the current version of the statute and regulations (<http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html>) to determine all applicable exemptions, the most common of which are the following:

***Grace Period.*** Proposition 65 warning requirements do not apply until 12 months after the chemical has been listed. The Proposition 65 discharge prohibition does not apply to a discharge or release of a chemical that takes place less than 20 months after the listing of the chemical.

***Governmental agencies and public water utilities.*** All agencies of the federal, state or local government, as well as entities operating public water systems, are exempt.

***Businesses with nine or fewer employees.*** Neither the warning requirement nor the discharge prohibition applies to a business that employs a total of nine or fewer employees. This includes all employees, not just those present in California.

**Exposures that pose no significant risk of cancer.** For chemicals that are listed under Proposition 65 as known to the State to cause cancer, a warning is not required if the business causing the exposure can demonstrate that the exposure occurs at a level that poses “no significant risk.” This means that the exposure is calculated to result in not more than one excess case of cancer in 100,000 individuals exposed over a 70-year lifetime. The Proposition 65 regulations identify specific “No Significant Risk Levels” (NSRLs) for many listed carcinogens. Exposures below these levels are exempt from the warning requirement. See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html> for a list of NSRLs, and Section 25701 *et seq.* of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

**Exposures that will produce no observable reproductive effect at 1,000 times the level in question.** For chemicals known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity, a warning is not required if the business causing the exposure can demonstrate that the exposure will produce no observable effect, even at 1,000 times the level in question. In other words, the level of exposure must be below the “no observable effect level” divided by 1,000. This number is known as the Maximum Allowable Dose Level (MADL). See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html> for a list of MADLs, and Section 25801 *et seq.* of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

**Exposures to Naturally Occurring Chemicals in Food.** Certain exposures to chemicals that naturally occur in foods (i.e., that do not result from any known human activity, including activity by someone other than the person causing the exposure) are exempt from the warning requirements of the law. If the chemical is a contaminant<sup>2</sup> it must be reduced to the lowest level feasible. Regulations explaining this exemption can be found in Section 25501.

**Discharges that do not result in a “significant amount” of the listed chemical entering any source of drinking water.** The prohibition from discharges into drinking water does not apply if the discharger is able to demonstrate that a “significant amount” of the listed chemical has not, does not, or will not pass into or probably pass into a source of drinking water, and that the discharge complies with all other applicable laws, regulations, permits, requirements, or orders. A “significant amount” means any detectable amount, except an amount that would meet the “no significant risk” level for chemicals that cause cancer or that is 1,000 times below the “no observable effect” level for chemicals that cause reproductive toxicity, if an individual were exposed to that amount in drinking water.

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

## *HOW IS PROPOSITION 65 ENFORCED?*

Enforcement is carried out through civil lawsuits. These lawsuits may be brought by the Attorney General, any district attorney, or certain city attorneys. Lawsuits may also be brought by private parties acting in the public interest, but only after providing notice of the alleged violation to the Attorney General, the appropriate district attorney and city attorney, and the business accused of the violation. The notice must provide adequate information to allow the recipient to assess the nature of the alleged violation. The notice must comply with the information and procedural requirements specified in Section 25903 of Title 27 and sections 3100-3103 of Title 11. A private party may not pursue an independent enforcement action under Proposition 65 if one of the governmental officials noted above initiates an enforcement action within sixty days of the notice.

A business found to be in violation of Proposition 65 is subject to civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation. In addition, the business may be ordered by a court to stop committing the violation.

A private party may not file an enforcement action based on certain exposures if the alleged violator meets specific conditions. For the following types of exposures, the Act provides an opportunity for the business to correct the alleged violation:

- An exposure to alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent onsite consumption is permitted by law;
- An exposure to a Proposition 65 listed chemical in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises that is primarily intended for immediate consumption on- or off-premises. This only applies if the chemical was not intentionally added to the food, and was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination;
- An exposure to environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises;
- An exposure to listed chemicals in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking non-commercial vehicles.

If a private party alleges that a violation occurred based on one of the exposures described above, the private party must first provide the alleged violator a notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form.

A copy of the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form is included in Appendix B and can be downloaded from OEHHA's website at:  
<http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/p65law72003.html>.

*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAW OR REGULATIONS...*

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900 or via e-mail at [P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov](mailto:P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov).

Revised: May 2017

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