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9 Attorneys for Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc.

10
11 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
12 **COUNTY OF ALAMEDA**

13 **ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER,**
14 **INC., a California non-profit corporation**

15 **Plaintiff,**

16 **vs.**

17 **VITAQUEST INTERNATIONAL LLC, a**
18 **Delaware limited liability corporation; and**
19 **DOES 1-100**

20 **Defendants.**

CASE NO. 26CV172160

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

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

21 Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc. hereby alleges:

22 **I**

23 **INTRODUCTION**

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

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

9 II

10 PARTIES

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

15 3. Defendant Vitaquest International LLC is a Delaware limited liability company that
16 develops, manufactures, markets, distributes, and/or sells nutritional health products that have
17 exposed users to lead in the State of California within the relevant statute of limitations period.
18 These “SUBJECT PRODUCTS” (as identified in the Notice of Violation dated December 10,
19 2025, attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and incorporated by reference) are: (1) NatureCity True
20 Osteo Plant Based Bone Support Standard Formula, and (2) NatureCity True Osteo + Plant
21 Based Bone and Stress Support. Vitaquest International LLC is a company subject to
22 Proposition 65 as it employs ten or more persons and has employed ten or more persons at all
23 times relevant to this action.

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

1 Complaint. When said true names and capacities of Does are ascertained, ERC will seek leave
2 to amend this Complaint to set forth the same.

3 **III**

4 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

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

14 7. The Complaint is based on allegations contained in the Notice of Violation dated
15 December 10, 2025, served on the California Attorney General, other public enforcers, and
16 Vitaquest. The Notice of Violation constitutes adequate notice to Vitaquest because it provided
17 adequate information to allow Vitaquest to assess the nature of the alleged violations, consistent
18 with Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations. A certificate of merit and a certificate of
19 service accompanied each copy of the Notice of Violation, and both certificates comply with
20 Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations. The Notice of Violation served on Vitaquest
21 also included a copy of “The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986
22 (Proposition 65): A Summary.” Service of the Notice of Violation and accompanying
23 documents complied with Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations. Attached hereto as
24 **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of the Notice of Violation and associated documents. More
25 than 60 days have passed since ERC mailed the Notice of Violation and no public enforcement
26 entity has filed a Complaint in this case.

27 8. This Court is the proper venue for the action because the causes of action have arisen in
28 the County of Alameda where some of the violations of law have occurred, and will continue to

1 occur, due to the ongoing sale of products developed, manufactured, marketed, distributed,
2 and/or sold by Vitaquest. Furthermore, venue is proper in this Court under Code of Civil
3 Procedure section 395.5 and Health & Safety Code section 25249.7.

4 **IV**

5 **STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

26 12. In this case, the exposures are caused by consumer products. A consumer product is
27 defined as “any article, or component part thereof, including food, that is produced, distributed,
28 or sold for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer.” (Cal. Code Regs., tit.
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. Vitaquest is subject to the warning requirements set
13 forth 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. (State
3 of California EPA OEHHA Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986
4 Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer and Reproductive Toxicity.) The MADL for
5 lead 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. Proposition 65 provides that any person “violating or threatening to violate” Proposition
9 65 may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.7,
10 subd. (a).) To “threaten to violate” means “to create a condition in which there is a substantial
11 probability that a violation will occur.” (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.11, subd. (e).)
12 Furthermore, violators are subject to a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation.
13 (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.7, subd. (b)(1).)

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

18 V

19 STATEMENT OF FACTS

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

27 20. For many years, Vitaquest has knowingly and intentionally exposed numerous persons
28 to lead without providing any type of Proposition 65 warning. Prior to ERC’s Notice of

1 Violation and this Complaint, Vitaquest failed to provide a warning on the labels of the
2 SUBJECT PRODUCTS or provide any other legally acceptable warning. Vitaquest has, at all
3 times relevant hereto, been aware that the SUBJECT PRODUCTS contained lead and that
4 persons using these products have been exposed to this chemical. Vitaquest has been aware of
5 the presence of lead in the SUBJECT PRODUCTS and has failed to disclose the presence of
6 this chemical to the public, who undoubtedly believe they have been ingesting totally healthy
7 and pure products pursuant to the company's statements.

8 21. Both prior and subsequent to ERC's Notice of Violation, Vitaquest failed to provide
9 consumers of the SUBJECT PRODUCTS with a clear and reasonable warning that they have
10 been exposed to a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and
11 other reproductive harm. This failure to warn is ongoing.

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

15 22. ERC refers to paragraphs 1-21, inclusive, and incorporates them herein by this
16 reference.

17 23. By committing the acts alleged above, Vitaquest has, in the course of doing business,
18 knowingly and intentionally exposed users of the SUBJECT PRODUCTS to lead, a chemical
19 known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm,
20 without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individuals within the meaning of
21 Health & Safety Code section 25249.6. In doing so, Vitaquest has violated Health & Safety
22 Code section 25249.6 and continues to violate the statute with each successive sale of the
23 SUBJECT PRODUCTS.

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

26 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
27 **(Declaratory Relief)**

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

1 reference.

2 26. There exists an actual controversy relating to the legal rights and duties of the Parties,
3 within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 1060, between ERC and Vitaquest,
4 concerning whether Vitaquest has exposed individuals to a chemical known to the State of
5 California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm without providing clear
6 and reasonable warning.

7 **VI**

8 **PRAYER**

9 WHEREFORE ERC prays for relief as follows:

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

12 2. On the First Cause of Action, and pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 25249.7,
13 subd. (a), for such temporary restraining orders, preliminary and permanent injunctive orders, or
14 other orders as are necessary to prevent Vitaquest from exposing persons to lead without
15 providing clear and reasonable warning;

16 3. On the Second Cause of Action, for a declaratory judgment pursuant to Code of Civil
17 Procedure section 1060 declaring that Vitaquest has exposed individuals to lead without
18 providing clear and reasonable warning; and

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

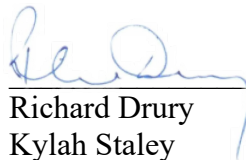
21 5. For costs of suit herein; and

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

23 ///

24 DATED: February 4, 2026

LOZEAU | DRURY LLP

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27 Richard Drury
28 Kylah Staley
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Environmental Research Center, Inc.

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EXHIBIT A



T 510.836.4200
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Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

December 10, 2025

Page 3

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VIA ONLINE SUBMISSION

Office of the California Attorney General

VIA FIRST CLASS MAIL

District Attorneys of Select California
Counties and Select City Attorneys
(See Attached Certificate of Service)

Re: Notice of Violations of California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 *et seq.*

Dear Addressees:

I represent Environmental Research Center, Inc. (“ERC”) in connection with this Notice of Violations of California’s Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, which is codified at California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 *et seq.* and also referred to as Proposition 65.

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.

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

Vitaquest International LLC

The products that are the subject of this notice and the chemical in those products identified as exceeding allowable levels are:

- 1. NatureCity True Osteo Plant Based Bone Support Standard Formula - Lead**
- 2. NatureCity True Osteo + Plant Based Bone and Stress Support - Lead**

On February 27, 1987, the State of California officially listed lead as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity, and male and female reproductive toxicity. On October 1, 1992, the State of California officially listed lead and lead compounds as chemicals known to cause cancer.

This letter is a notice to the Violator and the appropriate governmental authorities of the Proposition 65 violations concerning the listed products. ERC may continue to investigate other products that may reveal further violations. A summary of Proposition 65, prepared by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, is enclosed with the copy of this letter to the Violator.

The Violator has manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold the listed products, which have exposed and continue to expose numerous individuals within California to the identified chemical, lead. The consumer exposures that are the subject of this notice result from the recommended use of these products by consumers. The route of exposure to lead has been through ingestion. Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning be provided prior to exposure to lead. The method of warning should be a warning that appears on the product’s label. The Violator violated Proposition 65 because it failed to provide an appropriate warning to persons ingesting these products that they are being exposed to lead. Each of these ongoing violations has occurred on every day since December 10, 2022, as well as every day since the products were introduced in the California marketplace, and will continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are provided to product purchasers and users.

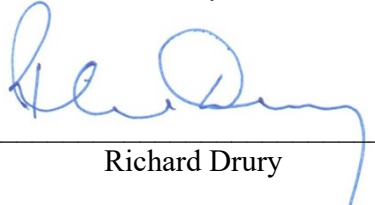
Pursuant to Section 25249.7(d) of the statute, ERC intends to file a citizen enforcement action sixty days after effective service of this notice unless the Violator agrees in an enforceable written instrument to: (1) reformulate the listed products so as to eliminate further exposures to the identified chemical; (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. Consistent with the public interest goals of Proposition 65 and my client’s objectives in pursuing this notice, ERC is interested in seeking a constructive resolution to this matter. Such resolution will avoid both further unwarned consumer exposures to the identified chemical and expensive and time-consuming litigation.

December 10, 2025

Page 5

ERC's Executive Director is Chris Heptinstall, and is located at 3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 400, San Diego, CA 92108; Tel. 619-500-3090. ERC has retained me in connection with this matter. We suggest that communications regarding this Notice of Violations should be directed to my attention at the above-listed law office address and telephone number.

Sincerely,



Richard Drury

Attachments

Certificate of Merit

Certificate of Service

OEHHA Summary (to Vitaquest International LLC and its Registered Agents for Service of Process only)

Additional Supporting Information for Certificate of Merit (to AG only)

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7 (d)

Re: Environmental Research Center, Inc.'s Notice of Proposition 65 Violations by Vitaquest International LLC

I, Richard Drury, declare:

1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached sixty-day notice(s) in which it is alleged the parties identified in the notices have violated Health and Safety Code section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.

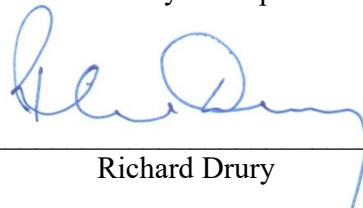
2. I am the attorney for the noticing party, Environmental Research Center.

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

4. Based on the information obtained through those consultations, and on all 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 plaintiffs' case can be established and 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. The copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General attaches to it factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified in Health and Safety Code section 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: December 10, 2025


Richard Drury

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 December 10, 2025, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I served the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; “THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY”** on the following parties by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties listed below and depositing it in a U.S. Postal Service Office with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by Certified Mail:

Patrick J. Brueggman, Chief Executive Officer
or Current President or CEO
Vitaquest International LLC
8 Henderson Dr
West Caldwell, NJ 07006

Patrick J. Brueggman, Chief Executive Officer
or Current President or CEO
Vitaquest International LLC
100 Jefferson Rd
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Corporation Service Company
(Registered Agent for Vitaquest International LLC)
251 Little Falls Dr
Wilmington, DE 19808

Scott Yagoda
(Registered Agent for Vitaquest International LLC)
8 Henderson Dr
West Caldwell, NJ 07006

On December 10, 2025, 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 December 10, 2025, 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 Violations of California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 *et seq.*

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

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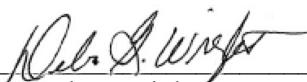
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On December 10, 2025, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, I served the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS, CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §25249.5 ET SEQ.; CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** on each of the parties on the Service List attached hereto by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each of the parties **on the Service List attached hereto**, and depositing it with the U.S. Postal Service with the postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail.

Executed on December 10, 2025 in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.


Debra Wright

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APPENDIX A

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

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

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

The text of Proposition 65 (Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13) is available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65law72003.html>. Regulations that provide more specific guidance on compliance, and that specify procedures to be followed by the State in carrying out certain aspects of the law, are found in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 25102 through 27001.¹ 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: 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 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.