

1 Evan J. Smith, Esquire (SBN 242352)
2 Ryan P. Cardona, Esquire (SBN 302113)
3 BRODSKY SMITH
4 9465 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 300
5 Beverly Hills, CA 90212
6 Telephone: (877) 534-2590
7 Facsimile: (310) 247-0160

8 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

ELECTRONICALLY
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Superior Court of California,
County of San Francisco

02/20/2026
Clerk of the Court
BY: MARIVIC VIRAY
Deputy Clerk

9 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

10 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

11 GABRIEL ESPINOZA,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 PIQUE, INC.,

15 Defendant.

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

**(Violation of Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 et
seq.)**

CGC-26-634230

16 Plaintiff Gabriel Espinoza (“Plaintiff”), by and through his attorneys, alleges the following
17 cause of action in the public interest of the citizens of the State of California.

18 **BACKGROUND OF THE CASE**

19 1. Plaintiff brings this representative action on behalf of all California citizens to
20 enforce relevant portions of Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, codified at
21 the Health and Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq (“Proposition 65”), which reads, in relevant part,
22 “[n]o person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any
23 individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first
24 giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual ...”. Health & Safety Code § 25249.6.

25 2. This complaint is a representative action brought by Plaintiff in the public interest
26 of the citizens of the State of California to enforce the People’s right to be informed of the health
27 hazards caused by exposure to lead, a toxic chemical found in Pique teas manufactured, sold,
28 and/or distributed by defendant Pique, Inc. (“Pique” or “Defendant”) in California.

3. Lead is a harmful chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and
birth defects or other reproductive harm. On October 1, 1992, the state of California listed lead as

1 a chemical known to cause cancer and it has come under the purview of Proposition 65 regulations
2 since that time. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 27, § 27001(c); Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.8 &
3 25249.10(b). On February 27, 1987, the State of California listed lead as a chemical known to
4 cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

5 4. Proposition 65 requires all businesses with ten (10) or more employees that operate
6 within California or sell products therein to comply with Proposition 65 regulations. Included in
7 such regulations is the requirement that businesses must label any product containing a Proposition
8 65-listed chemical that will create an exposure above safe harbor levels with a “clear and
9 reasonable” warning before “knowingly and intentionally” exposing any person to any such listed
10 chemical.

11 5. Proposition 65 allows for civil penalties of up to \$2,500.00 per day per violation
12 for up to 365 days (up to a maximum civil penalty amount per violation of \$912,000.00) to be
13 imposed upon defendants in a civil action for violations of Proposition 65. Health & Safety Code
14 § 25249.7(b). Proposition 65 also allows for any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin the
15 actions of a defendant which “violate or threaten to violate” the statute. Health & Safety Code §
16 25249.7.

17 6. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant distributes and/or offers for sale in California,
18 without a requisite exposure warning, Pique teas (the “Products”) that expose persons to lead when
19 consumed for their intended purpose.

20 7. Defendant’s failure to warn consumers and other individuals in California of the
21 health hazards associated with exposure to lead in conjunction with the sale and/or distribution of
22 the Products is a violation of Proposition 65 and subjects Defendant to the enjoinder and civil
23 penalties described herein.

24 8. Plaintiff seeks civil penalties against Defendant for its violations of Proposition 65
25 in accordance with Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(b).

26 9. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief, preliminarily and permanently, requiring
27 Defendant to provide purchasers or users/consumers of the Products with required warnings
28

1 related to the dangers and health hazards associated with exposure to lead pursuant to Health and
2 Safety Code § 25249.7(a).

3 10. Plaintiff further seeks a reasonable award of attorney's fees and costs.

4 **PARTIES**

5 11. Plaintiff is a citizen of the State of California acting in the interest of the general
6 public to promote awareness of exposures to toxic chemicals in products sold in California and to
7 improve human health by reducing hazardous substances contained in such items. He brings this
8 action in the public interest pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(d).

9 12. Defendant Pique, Inc., through its business, effectively imports, distributes, sells,
10 and/or offers the Products for sale or use in the State of California, or it implies by its conduct that
11 it imports, distributes, sells, and/or offers the Products for sale or use in the State of California.
12 Plaintiff alleges that defendant Pique, Inc. is a "person" in the course of doing business within the
13 meaning of Health & Safety Code sections 25249.6 and 25249.11.

14 **VENUE AND JURISDICTION**

15 13. Venue is proper in the County of San Francisco because one or more of the
16 instances of wrongful conduct occurred, and continue to occur in this county and/or because
17 Defendant conducted, and continues to conduct, business in the County of San Francisco with
18 respect to the Products.

19 14. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California Constitution
20 Article VI, § 10, which grants the Superior Court original jurisdiction in all causes except those
21 given by statute to other trial courts. Health and Safety Code § 25249.7 allows for the enforcement
22 of violations of Proposition 65 in any Court of competent jurisdiction; therefore, this Court has
23 jurisdiction over this lawsuit.

24 15. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is either a citizen of
25 the State of California, has sufficient minimum contacts with the State of California, is registered
26 with the California Secretary of State as foreign corporations authorized to do business in the State
27 of California, and/or has otherwise purposefully availed itself of the California market. Such
28

1 purposeful availment has rendered the exercise of jurisdiction by California courts consistent and
2 permissible with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

3 STATUTORY BACKGROUND

4 16. The people of the State of California declared in Proposition 65 their right “[t]o be
5 informed about exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive
6 harm.” (Section 1(b) of Initiative Measure, Proposition 65.)

7 17. To effect this goal, Proposition 65 requires that individuals be provided with a
8 “clear and reasonable warning” before being exposed to substances listed by the State of California
9 as causing cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. H&S Code § 25249.6 states, in
10 pertinent part:

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

14 18. In this case, exposures are caused by consumer products. A “Consumer Product” is
15 defined as “any article, or component part thereof, including food, that is produced, distributed, or
16 sold for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer.” (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, §
17 25600.1, subd. (d).) Food includes “dietary supplements” as defined in California Code of
18 Regulations, title 17, section 10200. (*Id.* at subd. (g).) An exposure to a chemical in a Consumer
19 Product is one “which results from a person’s acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption or other
20 reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer good, or any exposure that results from receiving a
21 consumer service.” (27 CCR § 25602, para (b).) H&S Code § 25603(c) states that “a person in the
22 course of doing business ... shall provide a warning to any person to whom the product is sold or
23 transferred unless the product is packaged or labeled with a clear and reasonable warning.”

24 19. Pursuant to H&S Code § 25603.1, the warning may be provided by using one or
25 more of the following methods individually or in combination:¹

26
27 ¹ Alternatively, a person in the course of doing business may elect to comply with the warning
28 requirements set out in the amended version of 27 CCR 25601, *et.seq.* as amended on August 30,
2016, and operative on August 30, 2018.

1 a. A warning that appears on a product's label or other labeling.

2 b. Identification of the product at the retail outlet in a manner which provides
3 a warning. Identification may be through shelf labeling, signs, menus, or a combination
4 thereof.

5 c. The warnings provided pursuant to subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall be
6 prominently placed upon a product's labels or other labeling or displayed at the retail outlet
7 with such conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices
8 in the label, labeling or display as to render it likely to be read and understood by an
9 ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase or use.

10 d. A system of signs, public advertising identifying the system and toll-free
11 information services, or any other system that provides clear and reasonable warnings.

12 20. Proposition 65 provides that any "person who violates or threatens to violate" the
13 statute may be enjoined in a court of competent jurisdiction. (H&S Code § 25249.7.) The phrase
14 "threaten to violate" is defined to mean creating "a condition in which there is a substantial
15 probability that a violation will occur." (H&S Code § 25249.11(e).) Violators are liable for civil
16 penalties of up to \$2,500.00 per day for each violation of the Act (H&S Code § 25249.7) for up to
17 365 days (up to a maximum civil penalty amount per violation of \$912,000.00).

18 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

19 21. On October 1, 1992, the state of California listed lead as a chemical known to cause
20 cancer and it has come under the purview of Proposition 65 regulations since that time. Cal. Code
21 Regs. Tit. 27, § 27001(c); Health & Safety Code §§ 25249.8 & 25249.10(b). On February 27,
22 1987, the State of California listed lead as a chemical known to cause birth defects or other
23 reproductive harm. In summary, lead was listed under Proposition 65 as a chemical known to the
24 State to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

25 22. The exposures that are the subject of the Notice result from the purchase,
26 acquisition, and recommended consumption of the Products. The primary route of exposure to lead
27 is through ingestion. When foods contaminated with lead are consumed, ingestion of lead will
28

1 occur which will increase blood lead levels. No clear and reasonable warning is provided with the
2 Products regarding the health hazards of exposure.

3 23. Defendant has processed, marketed, distributed, offered to sell and/or sold the
4 Products in California since at least December 11, 2025. The Products continue to be distributed
5 and sold in California without the requisite warning information.

6 24. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant has knowingly and intentionally
7 exposed users and/or consumers of the Products to lead without first giving a clear and reasonable
8 exposure warning to such individuals.

9 25. As a proximate result of acts by Defendant, as a person in the course of doing
10 business within the meaning of H&S Code § 25249.11, individuals throughout the State of
11 California, including in San Francisco County, have been exposed to lead without a clear and
12 reasonable warning on the Products. The individuals subject to the violative exposures include
13 normal and foreseeable users and consumers that use the Products, as well as all others exposed to
14 the Products.

15 **SATISFACTION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENTS**

16 26. Plaintiff purchased the Products from Pique. At the time of purchase, Defendant
17 did not provide a Proposition 65 exposure warning for lead or any other Proposition 65 listed
18 chemical in a manner consistent with H&S Code § 25603.1 as described *supra*.

19 27. The Products were sent to a testing laboratory to determine if, and what amount of,
20 lead a consumer would be exposed to per serving size.

21 28. The laboratory provided the results of its analysis. Results of this test determined
22 the Product exposes consumers to lead (the “Chemical Test Report”).

23 29. Plaintiff provided the Chemical Test Report and Products to an analytical chemist
24 to determine if, based on the findings of the Chemical Test Report and the reasonable and
25 foreseeable use of the Products, exposure to lead will occur at levels that require Proposition 65
26 warnings under the Clear and Reasonable Warnings section 25601 of Title 27 of the California
27 Code of Regulations.

1 38. The Product does not comply with the Proposition 65 warning requirements.

2 39. Plaintiff, based on his best information and belief, avers that at all relevant times
3 herein, and at least since December 11, 2025, continuing until the present, that Defendant has
4 continued to knowingly and intentionally expose California users and consumers of the Product to
5 lead without providing required warnings under Proposition 65.

6 40. The exposures that are the subject of the Notice result from the purchase,
7 acquisition, and recommended use of the Products. The primary route of exposure to lead is
8 through ingestion. When foods contaminated with lead are consumed, ingestion of lead will occur
9 which will increase blood lead levels. No clear and reasonable warning is provided with the
10 Products regarding the health hazards of exposure.

11 41. Plaintiff, based on his best information and belief, avers that such exposures will
12 continue every day until clear and reasonable warnings are provided to purchasers and users or
13 until this known toxic chemical is removed from the Products.

14 42. Defendant has knowledge that the normal and reasonably foreseeable consumption
15 of the Products exposes individuals to lead, and Defendant intends that exposures to lead will occur
16 by its deliberate, non-accidental participation in the importation, distribution, sale and offering of
17 the Products to consumers in California

18 43. Plaintiff has engaged in good faith efforts to resolve the herein claims prior to this
19 Complaint.

20 44. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(b), as a consequence of the above
21 described acts, Defendant is liable for a maximum civil penalty of \$2,500 per day per violation.

22 45. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(a), this Court is specifically
23 authorized to grant injunctive relief in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant.

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant and requests the following
3 relief:

4 A. That the court assess civil penalties against Defendant in the amount of \$2,500 per
5 day for each violation for up to 365 days (up to a maximum civil penalty amount per
6 violation of \$912,000.00) in accordance with Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(b);

7 B. That the court preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendant mandating
8 Proposition 65 compliant warnings on the Products;

9 C. That the court grant Plaintiff reasonable attorney’s fees and costs of suit, in the
10 amount of \$50,000.00.

11 D. That the court grant any further relief as may be just and proper.

12 Dated: February 20, 2026

BRODSKY SMITH

13 By:  _____

14 Evan J. Smith (SBN242352)
15 Ryan P. Cardona (SBN302113)
16 9465 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 300
17 Beverly Hills, CA 90212
18 Telephone: (877) 534-2590
19 Facsimile: (310) 247-0160

20 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*