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Superior Court of California,
County of Alameda
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By: Andrel Gospel,
Deputy Clerk

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA**

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

Plaintiff,

vs.

**QSI HOLDING COMPANY, INC.,
individually and dba Q SCIENCES, a
Delaware corporation; and DOES 1-100**

Defendants.

CASE NO. 26CV196344

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

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

Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc. hereby alleges:

I

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Environmental Research Center, Inc. (hereinafter “Plaintiff” or “ERC”) brings this action as a private attorney general enforcer and in the public interest pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivision (d). The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Health & Safety Code section 25249.5 *et seq.*), also known as “Proposition 65”, 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, cadmium, mercury, and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) are
2 chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects and other
3 reproductive harm. This Complaint seeks injunctive and declaratory relief and civil penalties to
4 remedy the ongoing failure of Defendants QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually and dba Q
5 Sciences (“QSI Holding Company”) and Does 1-100 (hereinafter individually referred to as
6 “Defendant” or collectively as “Defendants”), to warn consumers that they have been exposed
7 to lead, cadmium, mercury, or PFOA from a number of QSI Holding Company’s nutritional
8 health products as set forth in paragraph 3 at levels exceeding the applicable Maximum
9 Allowable Dose Level (“MADL”) and requiring a warning pursuant to Health & Safety Code
10 section 25249.6.

11 II

12 PARTIES

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

17 3. Defendant QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually and dba Q Sciences is a Delaware
18 corporation that develops, manufactures, markets, distributes, and/or sells nutritional health
19 products that have exposed users to lead, cadmium, mercury, or PFOA throughout the State of
20 California, including in the County of Alameda, within the relevant statute of limitations period.
21 These “SUBJECT PRODUCTS” (as identified in the Notices of Violation dated March 19,
22 2026 and April 15, 2026 attached hereto as **Exhibits A** and **B** and incorporated by reference)
23 are: (1) Q Sciences EQ Complete Meal Vanilla The Feel Good Weight Loss Shake (PFOA,
24 lead, cadmium), (2) Q Complete Chocolate The Feel Good Weight Loss Shake (PFOA, lead,
25 mercury, cadmium), and (3) Q Ultra Greens Your Daily Greens Apple Cinnamon (lead). QSI
26 Holding Company, Inc., individually and dba Q Sciences, is a company subject to Proposition
27 65 as it employs ten or more persons and has employed ten or more persons at all times relevant
28 to this action.

1 4. Defendants Does 1-100, are named herein under fictitious names, as their true names
2 and capacities are unknown to ERC. ERC is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that
3 each of said Does is responsible, in some actionable manner, for the events and happenings
4 hereinafter referred to, either through said Does' conduct, or through the conduct of its agents,
5 servants or employees, or in some other manner, causing the harms alleged by ERC in this
6 Complaint. When said true names and capacities of Does are ascertained, ERC will seek leave
7 to amend this Complaint to set forth the same.

8 III

9 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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

14 6. This Court has jurisdiction over QSI Holding Company because QSI Holding Company
15 has sufficient minimum contacts with California, and otherwise intentionally avails itself of the
16 California market through the marketing, distribution, and/or sale of the SUBJECT
17 PRODUCTS in or into the State of California, including in the County of Alameda, so as to
18 render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent with traditional
19 notions of fair play and substantial justice.

20 7. The Complaint is based on allegations contained in the Notices of Violation dated
21 March 19, 2026, and April 15, 2026, served on the California Attorney General, other public
22 enforcers, and QSI Holding Company. The Notices of Violation constitute adequate notice to
23 QSI Holding Company because they provided adequate information to allow QSI Holding
24 Company to assess the nature of the alleged violations, consistent with Proposition 65 and its
25 implementing regulations. A certificate of merit and a certificate of service accompanied each
26 copy of the Notices of Violation, and both certificates comply with Proposition 65 and its
27 implementing regulations. The Notices of Violation served on QSI Holding Company also
28 included a copy of "The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition

65): A Summary.” Service of the Notices of Violation and accompanying documents complied with Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations. Attached hereto as **Exhibits A and B**, and incorporated herein, are true and correct copies of the Notices of Violation and associated documents. More than 60 days have passed since ERC mailed the Notices of Violation, and no public enforcement entity has filed a Complaint in this case.

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

IV

STATUTORY BACKGROUND

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

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

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

11. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (“OEHHA”), a division of the California Environmental Protection Agency, is the lead agency in charge of the implementation of Proposition 65. OEHHA administers the Proposition 65 program and administers regulations that govern Proposition 65 in general, including warnings to comply with the statute. The warning regulations are found in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, Article 6. The regulations define expose as “to cause to ingest, inhale, contact via body surfaces or otherwise come into contact with a listed chemical. An individual may come

1 into contact with a listed chemical through water, air, food, consumer products and any other
2 environmental exposure as well as occupational exposures.” (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 25102,
3 subd. (i).)

4 12. In this case, the exposures are caused by consumer products. A consumer product is
5 defined as “any article, or component part thereof, including food, that is produced, distributed,
6 or sold for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer.” (Cal. Code Regs., tit.
7 27, § 25600.1, subd. (d).) Food “includes ‘dietary supplements’ as defined in California Code
8 of Regulations, title 17, section 10200.” (*Id.* at subd. (g).) A consumer product exposure is “an
9 exposure that results from a person’s acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or any
10 reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer product, including consumption of a food.” (*Id.* at
11 subd. (e).)

12 13. On August 30, 2016, the Office of Administrative Law approved the adoption of
13 OEHHA’s amendments to Article 6, Clear and Reasonable Warnings of the California Code of
14 Regulations. This action repealed virtually all of the regulatory provisions of Title 27 of the
15 California Code of Regulations, Article 6 (sections 25601 *et seq.*) and replaced the repealed
16 sections with new regulations set forth in two new Subarticles to Article 6 that became
17 operative on August 30, 2018 (the “New Warning Regulations”). The New Warning
18 Regulations provide, among other things, methods of transmission and content of warnings
19 deemed to comply with Proposition 65. QSI Holding Company is subject to the warning
20 requirements set forth in the New Warning Regulations that became operative on August 30,
21 2018.

22 14. Health & Safety Code section 25249.6 provides that “No person in the course of doing
23 business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the
24 state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning
25 to such individual . . .” The New Warning Regulations apply when clear and reasonable
26 warnings are required under Section 25249.6. Pursuant to the New Warning Regulations,
27 consumer product warnings “must be prominently displayed on a label, labeling, or sign, and
28 must be displayed with such conspicuousness as compared with other words, statements,

1 designs or devices on the label, labeling, or sign, as to render the warning likely to be seen,
2 read, and understood by an ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase or use.”
3 (*Id.* at § 25601, subd. (c).)

4 15. Proposition 65 establishes a procedure by which the State is to develop a list of
5 chemicals “known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.” (Health & Safety Code,
6 § 25249.8.) There is no duty to provide a clear and reasonable warning until 12 months after
7 the chemical is published on the State list. (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.10, subd. (b).)

8 16. Lead was listed as a chemical known to the State of California to cause developmental
9 toxicity in the fetus and male and female reproductive toxicity on February 27, 1987. Lead was
10 listed as a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1992. (State
11 of California EPA OEHHA Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986
12 Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer and Reproductive Toxicity.) The MADL for
13 lead as a chemical known to cause reproductive toxicity is 0.5 micrograms per day. (Cal. Code
14 Regs., tit. 27, § 25805, subd. (b).) The No Significant Risk Level for lead as a carcinogen is 15
15 micrograms per day. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 25705, subd. (b).)

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

21 18. Cadmium was officially listed as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity and
22 male reproductive toxicity on May 1, 1997, while cadmium and cadmium compounds were
23 listed as chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1987. (State
24 of California EPA OEHHA Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986
25 Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer and Reproductive Toxicity.) The MADL for
26 cadmium as a chemical known to cause reproductive toxicity is 4.1 micrograms per day. (Cal.
27 Code Regs., tit. 27, §25805, subd. (b).)

28 19. Mercury and mercury compounds were listed as chemicals known to the State of

1 California to cause developmental toxicity in the fetus and male and female reproductive
2 toxicity on July 1, 1990 (State of California EPA OEHHA Safe Drinking Water and Toxic
3 Enforcement Act of 1986 Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer and Reproductive
4 Toxicity).

5 20. Proposition 65 provides that any person “violating or threatening to violate” Proposition
6 65 may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.7,
7 subd. (a).) To “threaten to violate” means “to create a condition in which there is a substantial
8 probability that a violation will occur.” (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.11, subd. (e).)
9 Furthermore, violators are subject to a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation.
10 (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.7, subd. (b)(1).)

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

15 V

16 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

17 22. QSI Holding Company has developed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold
18 some or all of the SUBJECT PRODUCTS containing lead, cadmium, mercury, and/or PFOA in
19 and/or into the State of California, including in and/or into Alameda County. Consumption of
20 the SUBJECT PRODUCTS according to the directions and/or recommendations provided for
21 said products causes consumers to be exposed to lead at levels exceeding the 0.5 micrograms
22 per day MADL, and/or to be exposed to cadmium at levels exceeding the 4.1 micrograms per
23 day MADL, and/or to be exposed to mercury and/or PFOA and requiring a warning. Consumers
24 throughout California and in the County of Alameda have been ingesting these products for
25 many years, without any knowledge of their exposure to these very dangerous chemicals.

26 23. For many years, QSI Holding Company has knowingly and intentionally exposed
27 numerous persons throughout California and in the County of Alameda to lead, cadmium,
28 mercury, or PFOA without providing any type of Proposition 65 warning. Prior to ERC’s

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

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

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

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

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

25 27. Said violations render QSI Holding Company liable for civil penalties, up to \$2,500 per
26 day for each violation, and subject QSI Holding Company to injunction.

27 ///

28 ///

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Relief)

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

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

VI

PRAYER

WHEREFORE ERC prays for relief as follows:

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

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

3. On the Second Cause of Action, for a declaratory judgment pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1060 declaring that QSI Holding Company has exposed individuals to lead, cadmium, mercury, and/or PFOA without providing clear and reasonable warning; and

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

5. For costs of suit herein; and

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

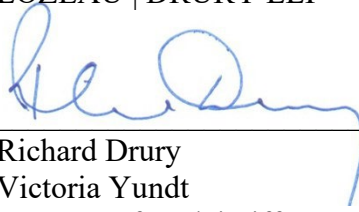
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1 DATED: June 25, 2026

LOZEAU | DRURY LLP

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5 Victoria Yundt
6 Attorneys for Plaintiff
7 Environmental Research Center, Inc.
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EXHIBIT A



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

March 19, 2026

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

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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:

QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually and dba Q Sciences

The specific types of products causing the violations that are the subject of this notice are dietary and/or nutritional supplement weight loss powders that contain lead and/or cadmium and/or mercury and/or perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). These products and the specific chemicals in these products identified as exceeding allowable levels include but are not limited to:

- 1. Q Sciences EQ Complete Meal Vanilla The Feel Good Weight Loss Shake - Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Lead, Cadmium**
- 2. Q Complete Chocolate The Feel Good Weight Loss Shake - Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Lead, Mercury, Cadmium**

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.

Cadmium was officially listed as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity and male reproductive toxicity on May 1, 1997, while cadmium and cadmium compounds were listed as chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1987.

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.

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

March 19, 2026

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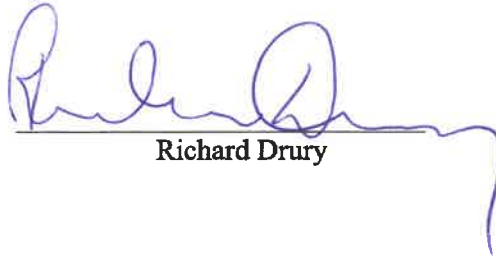
products that may reveal further violations. A summary of Proposition 65, prepared by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, is enclosed with the copy of this letter to the Violator.

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 chemicals, lead and/or mercury and /or cadmium and/or PFOA. 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 and/or mercury and /or cadmium and/or PFOA has been through ingestion. Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning be provided prior to exposure to lead and/or mercury and /or cadmium and/or PFOA. 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 and/or mercury and /or cadmium and/or PFOA. Each of these ongoing violations has occurred on every day since March 19, 2023, 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 chemicals; (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 chemicals and expensive and time consuming litigation.

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 QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually and dba Q Sciences 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 QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually and dba Q Sciences

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.

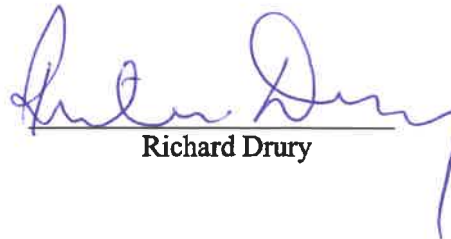
2. I am the attorney for the noticing party, Environmental Research Center.

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: March 19, 2026



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 March 19, 2026, 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:

Marc Wilson, President
or Current President or CEO
QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually
and dba Q Sciences
1881 W Traverse Parkway, Ste E, #632
Lehi, UT 84045

Professional Legal Assistors, Inc.
(Registered Agent for QSI Holding Company, Inc.,
individually and dba Q Sciences)
2628 Belaire Dr
Wilmington, DE 19808

Marc Wilson, President
or Current President or CEO
QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually
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Travis Wilson
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individually and dba Q Sciences)
5513 W 11000 North, Ste 533
Highland, UT 84003

On March 19, 2026, 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> :

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

March 19, 2026

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

On March 19, 2026, 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.*

March 19, 2026

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

March 19, 2026

Page 10

Jeff W. Reisig, District Attorney
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Woodland, CA 95695
cfepd@yolocounty.org

On March 19, 2026, 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 March 19, 2026, in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.


Debra Wright

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

March 19, 2026

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Service List

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District Attorney, Colusa
County
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Colusa, CA 95932

District Attorney, Del
Norte County
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Crescent City, CA 95531

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Eureka, CA 95501

District Attorney,
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El Centro, CA 92243

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Bakersfield, CA 93301

District Attorney, Kings
County
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Boulevard
Hanford, CA 93230

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District Attorney, Mono
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San Bernadino, CA
92415

District Attorney, San
Mateo County
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Floor
Redwood City, CA
94063

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District Attorney, Sierra
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District Attorney,
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Yreka, CA 96097

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.

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EXHIBIT B



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

April 15, 2026

Page 2

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

April 15, 2026

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VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

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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:

QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually and dba Q Sciences

The specific type of product causing the violations that is the subject of this notice is a dietary and/or nutritional supplement powder that contains lead. The product and the specific chemical in that product identified as exceeding allowable levels include but are not limited to:

- **Q Ultra Greens Your Daily Greens Apple Cinnamon - 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 product. 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 product, which has 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 this product 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 this product that they are being exposed to lead. Each of these ongoing violations has occurred on every day since April 15, 2023, as well as every day since the product was 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

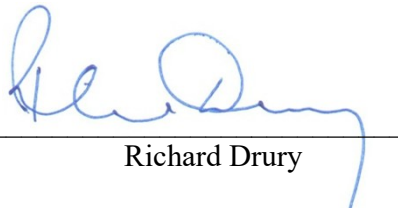
April 15, 2026

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written instrument to: (1) reformulate the listed product 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 product 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.

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 QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually and dba Q Sciences 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 QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually and dba Q Sciences

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.

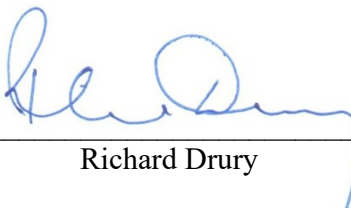
2. I am the attorney for the noticing party, Environmental Research Center.

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: April 15, 2026



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 April 15, 2026, 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:

Marc Wilson, President
or Current President or CEO
QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually
and dba Q Sciences
1881 W Traverse Parkway, Ste E, #632
Lehi, UT 84045

Marc Wilson, President
or Current President or CEO
QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually
and dba Q Sciences
6935 West 2100 S
West Valley City, UT 84128

Professional Legal Assistors, Inc.
(Registered Agent for QSI Holding Company, Inc.,
individually and dba Q Sciences)
2628 Belaire Dr
Wilmington, DE 19808

Universal Registered Agents, Inc.
(Registered Agent for QSI Holding Company, Inc.,
individually and dba Q Sciences)
900 Fort Street Mall, Ste 1680
Honolulu, HI 96813

Marc Wilson, President
or Current President or CEO
QSI Holding Company, Inc., individually
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365 Garden Grove Lane #200
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062

Heather Gurr
(Registered Agent for QSI Holding Company, Inc.,
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Travis Wilson
(Registered Agent for QSI Holding Company, Inc.,
individually and dba Q Sciences)
5513 W 11000 North, Ste 533
Highland, UT 84003

On April 15, 2026, 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> :

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

April 15, 2026

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

On April 15, 2026, 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.*

April 15, 2026

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Santa Barbara, CA 93101
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Santa Clara County
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Prop65DA@santacruzcounty.us

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Sonoma County
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Santa Rosa CA 95403
ECLD@sonoma-county.org

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

April 15, 2026

Page 10

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cfeprd@yolocounty.org

On April 15, 2026, 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 April 15, 2026, in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.


Morgan Ralls

April 15, 2026

Page 11

Service List

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Crescent City, CA 95531

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92415

District Attorney, San
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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.