

CONSUMER DEFENSE GROUP ACTION

GRAHAM & MARTIN, LLP

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60 Day Notice of Intent to Sue RPM Company Under Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6

Consumer Defense Group Action, a California corporation (hereinafter "CDG" or the "Noticing Party") hereby gives Notice of Intent to Sue Under Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 (the "Notice") to Bruce MacBride, President of RPM Company, L.P. (hereinafter, the "Violator"), as well as the governmental entities on the attached proof of service. The Noticing Party must be contacted through its attorneys: Law Offices of Graham & Martin, LLP, 3 Park Plaza, Suite 2030, Irvine, California 92614.

This Notice is intended to inform the Violator that it has violated Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (commencing with Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5) (hereinafter "Proposition 65") by failing and refusing to post clear and reasonable warnings at facilities listed on Exhibit A hereto (which are owned/managed by the Violator) (hereinafter "the Facilities") that the Violator (1) permits the smoking of tobacco products at the Facilities, which exposes customers, visitors and employees to tobacco smoke in the areas where smoking is permitted; and, (2) permits the operation of motor vehicles at the Facilities, which exposes customers, visitors and employees to diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes, and the chemicals contained in those fumes, in the areas where such vehicles are allowed to be operated.

Summary of Violation:

Proposition 65 provides that when a party, such as the Violator, has been and is knowingly and intentionally exposing its customers, visitors, employees and the general public to chemicals designated by the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity ("the Designated Chemicals") it has violated the statute unless, prior to such exposure, it provides clear and reasonable warning of that potential exposure to the potentially exposed persons (Health & Safety Code Section 24249.6). Tobacco smoke, as well as the constituent chemicals contained in tobacco smoke, are Designated Chemicals. Similarly, diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes contain Designated Chemicals.

The Violator, in the ordinary course of business, controls much of the conduct and actions of its customers, visitors and employees at each of the Facilities. One of the actions the Violator controls is whether or not to allow its customers, visitors and employees at each of the Facilities to smoke tobacco products. Similarly, the Violator controls whether or not to allow its customers, visitors and employees at each of the Facilities to operate motor vehicles and the location of such operation at the Facilities.

Persons representing CDG have personally visited each of the Facilities in the period between December 2002 and March 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the "Investigation Period"). During those investigations CDG discovered that the Facilities are owned and/or managed by the Violator, and that the Violator has more than nine employees. Those investigations showed that the Violator has chosen to allow its customers, visitors and employees at each of the Facilities to smoke tobacco products, and has specifically chosen to allow smoking in certain areas. Those areas are the apartments, the lobbies, corridors and hallways of floors where apartments where smoking is allowed are located, areas adjacent to pools, entrances and common areas where smoking is permitted, public walkways and parking areas where smoking is

permitted. Further, those investigations showed that the Violator has chosen to allow its customers, visitors and employees at each of the Facilities to operate motor vehicles in certain areas, the driveways and parking areas.

In the Facilities and areas noted the Violator has chosen to allow its customers, visitors and employees to be exposed to: (1) tobacco smoke via the breathing of second hand tobacco smoke and via contact with their skin and clothing; and, (2) diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes via the breathing of such fumes (inhalation) and by contact with the skin and clothing (dermal contact). Evidence that (1) the smoking of tobacco products was taking place and had taken place at the Facilities, and (2) that the operation of motor vehicles (and thus exposures to diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes) was taking place at the Facilities, was seen by the investigators for CDG at the Facilities during the Investigation Period. The investigation by CDG at the Facilities showed that the Violator has specifically chosen to ignore the requirements of Proposition 65 and has failed to post clear and reasonable warnings at any of the entrances to the Facilities, in the parking areas, in the areas leading into the Facilities from the parking areas, at the entrances to apartment buildings or floors where apartments where smoking is permitted are located, or in or near the walkways in the Facilities, so that its customers, visitors and employees, who may not wish to be exposed, can be warned that, upon entering any of those areas, they may be exposed to tobacco smoke. The investigation by CDG at the Facilities showed that the Violator has specifically chosen to ignore the requirements of Proposition 65 and has failed to post clear and reasonable warnings at the parking areas or in the areas leading into the Facilities from the parking areas to warn its customers, visitors and employees, who may not wish to be exposed, that, upon entering any of those areas, they may be exposed to diesel and/or gasoline exhaust fumes, and chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.

It is clear therefore that for the entire period of time that the Violator has owned and/or controlled the Facilities prior to the Investigation Period, and during the Investigation Period itself, the Violator has failed to post clear and reasonable warning signs at the Facilities in compliance with Proposition 65. Given that the maximum period of potential liability pursuant to Proposition 65 and Business & Professions Code §17200 (which are the operative statutes pursuant to which a complaint will be filed against the Violator) is four years, this Notice is intended to inform the Violator that it has been in violation of Proposition 65 from the time period from four years prior to the last date of the Investigation Period noted above for each day on which it was the owner or operator of the Facilities, for every day upon which the Violator was the owner/operator of any facility listed on Exhibit A.

The written reports prepared by the investigators for CDG, prepared contemporaneously with the investigations conducted during the Initial Investigation Period, together with supporting photographic and other evidence from the Facilities, has been provided to the Office of the Attorney General responsible for Proposition 65 enforcement.

Environmental Exposures:

While in the course of doing business at the Facilities, during the Investigation Period, and for up to four years prior to that time, the Violator has been and is knowingly and intentionally exposing its customers and the public to tobacco smoke and other chemicals listed below and designated by the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning of that fact to the exposed persons (Health & Safety Code Section 24249.6). The source of exposure is (1) tobacco smoke caused by the smoking of tobacco products by persons who the Violator permits to smoke tobacco products at the Facilities, and (2) diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes produced by the operation of motor vehicles which the Violator permits at the Facilities. The areas at the Facilities where customers, visitors and employees are being exposed to tobacco smoke are the apartments, the lobbies, corridors and hallways of

floors where apartments where smoking is allowed are located, areas adjacent to pools, entrances and common areas where smoking is permitted, public walkways and parking areas where smoking is permitted. The areas at the Facilities where customers, visitors and employees are being exposed to diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes the apartments and public walkways near to driveways and parking areas, and those driveways and parking areas.

Occupational Exposures:

While in the course of doing business at the Facilities, during the Investigation Period, and for up to four years prior to that time, the Violator has been and is knowingly and intentionally exposing its employees to tobacco and tobacco smoke, diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes and other chemicals listed below and designated by the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning of that fact to the exposed person (Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6). The source of exposure is (1) tobacco smoke caused by the smoking of tobacco products by persons who the Violator permits to smoke tobacco products at the Facilities, and (2) diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes produced by the operation of motor vehicles which the Violator permits at the Facilities. The source of exposure includes tobacco and tobacco smoke at the locations in Exhibit A. Employees include and are not limited to security personnel, maintenance workers, service personnel and administrative personnel. The areas at the Facilities where employees are being exposed to tobacco smoke are the apartments, the lobbies, corridors and hallways of floors where apartments where smoking is allowed are located, areas adjacent to pools, entrances and common areas where smoking is permitted, public walkways and parking areas where smoking is permitted. The areas at the Facilities where employees are being exposed to diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes are the apartments and public walkways near to driveways and parking areas, and those driveways and parking areas.

The route of exposure for Occupational Exposures and Environmental Exposures to the chemicals listed below has been inhalation and dermal contact with (1) tobacco smoke and (2) diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes at the Facilities. In other words, via breathing and contact with the skin of (1) tobacco smoke and (2) diesel and gasoline exhaust fumes.

For each such type and means of exposure, the Violator has exposed and is exposing the above referenced persons to the chemicals listed on the document attached hereto entitled "LIST OF CARCINOGENS/TOXINS."

Proposition 65 requires that notice and intent to sue be given to the Violator sixty days before a suit is filed. With this letter, CDG gives notice of the alleged violations to the Violator and the appropriate governmental authorities. This notice covers all violations of Proposition 65 that are currently known to CDG from information now available to them. CDG reserves the right to amend this Notice to inform the Violator of other violations and/or exposures as it gathers further information. With the copy of this amended notice submitted to the Violator, a copy is provided of "The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary".

Dated: April 30, 2004

By: _____

EXHIBIT A – RPM COMPANY

Palm West Village
644 South Knott Avenue
Anaheim, CA 92804

Pebble Cove
2555 West Winston Road
Anaheim, CA 92804

Renaissance Park Apartments
3433 West Del Monte Drive
Anaheim, CA 92804

Hidden Creek Townhomes
1032 Mohr Lane
Concord, CA 94518

Woodsong Village Apartments
2999 North Texas Street
Fairfield, CA 94533

Lahontan Creek Apartment Homes
1819 South Cherokee Lane
Lodi, CA 95240

Montecito Cove Apartment Homes
1918 South Church Street
Lodi, CA 95240

Tuscany Ridge Apartments
1830 South Hutchins Street
Lodi, CA 95240

Sandpiper Village
1820 Pennebaker Way
Manteca, CA 95336

The Crossing at Montague
755 East Capitol Drive
Milpitas, CA 95035

Mountain View Apartments
13135 Heacock
Moreno Valley, CA 92553

Las Serenas Senior Community
73315 Country Club Drive
Palm Desert, CA 92260

One Quail Place Apartments
72-600 Fred Waring Drive
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Foxcreek Apartments
3225 Harbor Street
Pittsburg, CA 94565

Sunrise Apartments
1505 Northpark Blvd.
San Bernardino, CA 92407

March West Commons
4444 Feather River Drive
Stockton, CA 95219

Mariners Pointe Apartments
8275 Mariners Drive
Stockton, CA 95219

Mission Villas
606 Salem Way
Stockton, CA 95207

Sycamore Terrace
41770 Margarita Road
Temecula, CA 92591

Sunset Ridge
597 East 13th Street
Upland, CA 91786

The Village
195 A South Armstrong
Upland, CA 91786

Windrush Hills Apartments
969 Porter Street
Vallejo, CA 94590

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

I, Anthony G. Graham, declare as follows:

1. I am a member of the State Bar of California, a partner of the law firm of Graham & Martin LLP, and one of the attorneys principally responsible for representing The Consumer Defense Group Action, the "Noticing Party" as to the "60 Day Notice of Intent to Sue" (hereinafter, "the Notice") served concurrently herewith. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein and, if called upon, could and would testify competently thereto.
2. I have consulted with appropriate and qualified scientific experts and, having reviewed relevant scientific data and results of relevant test reports, as well as having reviewed the facts as set forth below and the documentary evidence of those facts regarding the exposures to the chemicals as set forth in the Notice, I have a good faith basis for believing that the exposures set forth in the Notice are likely to be above the minimum significant risk level for the chemicals at issue. I have provided the information, documents, data, reports and/or opinions I have relied upon to the Attorney General's office as required by the regulations promulgated under Proposition 65.
3. 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.
4. The information referred to in paragraph 3 is as follows; by physical investigation

of the location referenced in the Notice and by investigation of relevant information, documents, data, and reports Consumer Defense Group Action discovered that:

- (1) the Violator is responsible for, and thus “operates”, the specific subject property or properties for purposes of Health and Safety Code section 25249.5 and 25249.6;
- (2) the Violator has more than nine employees;
- (3) the Violator permits and has permitted the “release” of the chemicals set forth in the Notice and such “releases” threaten to pass in sources of drinking water;
- (4) exposures to the chemicals set forth in the Notice have occurred and continue to occur both to offsite and onsite persons;
- (5) the Violator has not put in place a clear and reasonable warning as required under Health & Safety Code section 25249.6, or any other sign purporting to comply with the requirements of that section.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at Irvine, California on May 3, 2004.

LIST OF CARCINOGENS AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS

CARCINOGENS IN TOBACCO SMOKE:	
Acetaldehyde	Acetamide
Acrylonitrile	4-Aminobiphenyl
(4-Aminodiphenyl)	Aniline
Ortho-Anisidine	Arsenic (inorganic arsenic compounds)
Benz[a]anthracene	Benzene
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Benzo[j]fluoranthene
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	Cadmium
Captan	Chromium (hexavalent compounds)
Chrysene	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)
Bibenz[a,h]anthracene	7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)	Formaldehyde (gas)
Hydrazine	Lead and lead compounds
1-Naphthylamine	2-Naphthylamine
Nickel and certain nickel compounds	2-Nitropropane
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	N-Nitrosomethylethylamine
N-Nitrosomorpholine	N-Nitrosornicotine
N-Nitrosopiperidine	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
Ortho-Toluidine	Tobacco Smoke
Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	
CARCINOGENS IN DIESEL AND GASOLINE EXHAUST FUMES:	
Benzene	Unleaded Gasoline (wholly vaporized)
REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS IN TOBACCO SMOKE:	
Arsenic (inorganic Oxides)	Cadmium
Carbon disulfide	Carbon monoxide
Lead	Nicotine
Toluene	Tobacco Smoke
Urethane	
REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS IN DIESEL AND GASOLINE FUMES:	
Benzene	Unleaded Gasoline (wholly vaporized)

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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, 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 its implementing regulations (see citations below) for further information.

Proposition 65 appears in California law as Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13. 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 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 12000 through 14000.

WHAT DOES PROPOSITION 65 REQUIRE?

The "Governor's List." Proposition 65 requires the Governor to publish a list of chemicals that are known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm. This list must be updated at least once a year. Over 550 chemicals have been listed as of May 1, 1996. Only those chemicals that are on the list are regulated under this law. Businesses that produce, use, release or otherwise engage in activities involving those 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. 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. Exposures are exempt from the warning requirement if they occur less than twelve months after the date of listing of the chemical.

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. Discharges are exempt from this requirement if they occur less than twenty months after the date of listing of the chemical.

DOES PROPOSITION 65 PROVIDE ANY EXEMPTIONS?

Yes. The law exempts:

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.

Exposures that pose no significant risk of cancer. For chemicals that are listed as known to the State to cause cancer ("carcinogens"), a warning is not required if the business 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 for more than 250 listed carcinogens.

Exposures that will produce no observable reproductive effect at 1,000 times the level in question. For chemicals known to the State to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm ("reproductive toxicants"), a warning is not required if the business 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 (NOEL)," divided by a 1,000-fold safety or uncertainty factor. The "no observable effect level" is the highest dose level which has not been associated with an observable adverse reproductive or developmental effect.

Discharges that do not result in a "significant amount" of the listed chemical entering into any source of drinking water. The prohibition from discharges into drinking water does not apply if the discharger can demonstrate that a "significant amount" of the listed chemical does not, does not, or will not enter any drinking water source, and that the discharger 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" "no observable effect" test if an individual were exposed to such amount in drinking water.

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 (those in cities with a population exceeding 750,000). Lawsuits may also be brought by private parties acting in the public interest, only after providing notice of the alleged violation to the Attorney General, the appropriate district attorney and city attorney, and the business caused of the violation. The notice must provide adequate information to allow the recipient to assess the nature of the alleged violation. A notice must comply with the information and procedural requirements specified in regulations (Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Section 129). A private party may not pursue an enforcement action directly under Proposition 65 if one of the governmental officials noted above initiates an action within sixty days of the notice.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION...

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900.

§ 14000. Chemicals Required by State or Federal Law Have Been Tested for Potential to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity, but Which Have Not Been Adequately Tested As Required.

(a) The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 requires the Governor to publish a list of chemicals formally regulated by state or federal agencies to have testing for carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity, but that the state's qualified experts have not found to be adequately tested as required (Health and Safety Code 25249.5).

Chemical	Data Requirements
Dodine	onc, repro, lera
Endothal and salts	onc, repro, lera
Ethofumesate	onc
Ethoxyquin	lera
Fenthion	lera
Fenvalerate	onc, repro, lera
Fluvalinate	repro, lera
Hydroxy-methyl dithiocarbamate	lera
Imazalil	onc
Inorganic chlorates	onc, repro, lera
Inorganic sulfites	onc, repro, lera
Iodine-potassium iodide	lera
Iprodione	lera
Irgasan	onc, repro, lera
Lampicide	onc, repro
Magnesium phosphide	onc
Malathion	onc
Maneb	onc, lera
MCPB and salts	lera
Melthioidide and salts	lera
Mepiquat chloride	lera
Metalddehyde	onc, lera
Methoxychlor	onc, repro, lera
Methyl isothiocyanate	lera
Methyl parathion	lera
Methyl dithiocarbamate	repro
MGK 264	lera
Molinate	repro
Naphthalene	onc
Naphthaleneacetic acid	onc, repro
Naphthenate salts	lera
Napropamide	repro
Niclosamide	onc, lera
Nicotinic acid derivatives	onc, lera
Nitrapyrin	onc, lera
4-Nitrophenol	onc, repro, lera
Octhilinoac	lera
Oil of Pennyroyal	lera
Ornadine salts	onc, repro, lera
Oxadiazon	repro
Oxyfluorfen	onc
Pebulate	lera
Perfluidone	lera
Phenmedipham	onc
Phenol and salts	lera
2-Phenylphenol and salts	onc, lera
Pine oils	lera
Piperonyl butoxide	lera
Poly (hexamethylene biguanide)	onc, repro
Polychlorinated aliphatic alcohols	onc, repro, lera
Prometon	lera
Propachlor	onc

Chemical	Data Requirements
Propanil	onc, repro
Propetamphos	lera
Propiconazole	onc
Propylene oxide	lera
Pyrazon	onc, repro
Pyrethrin and derivatives	onc, lera
Pyrimidinone	onc, lera
Sethoxydim	onc
Siduron	onc, repro, lera
Sodium fluoride	lera
Sulfomeuron-methyl	onc, lera
TBT-containing compounds	onc, lera
TCMB	onc, repro, lera
Temphos	onc, lera
Tetrachlorovinphos	onc
Tetramethrin	onc
Thiabendazole and salts	onc, repro, lera
Thidiazuron	onc, repro, lera
Thiodicarb	lera
Thiophanate-methyl	onc, lera
Thiram	onc
Triadimefon	onc, repro
Triclopyr and salts	onc
Vernolate	onc, repro

Revised: January 1, 1998

HISTORY

1. New section submitted to OAL for printing only pursuant to Government Code section 11343.8 (Register 89, No. 17).
2. Amendment submitted to OAL for printing only pursuant to Government Code section 11343.8 (Register 90, No. 2).
3. Amendment submitted to OAL for printing only pursuant to Government Code section 11343.8 (Register 91, No. 17).
4. Editorial correction of subsection (d) (Register 91, No. 31).
5. Editorial correction of printing error (Register 91, No. 43).
6. Editorial correction instituting inadvertently omitted amendment. Submitted to OAL for printing only pursuant to Government Code section 11343.8 (Register 93, No. 20).
7. Editorial correction of printing errors (Register 93, No. 45).
8. Amendment of subsection (d) filed 8-1-94. Submitted to OAL for printing on (Register 94, No. 31).
9. Amendment of subsections (b), (c), and (d) filed 12-23-94. Submitted to OAL for printing only (Register 95, No. 1).
10. Amendment submitted to OAL for printing only pursuant to Government Code section 11343.8 (Register 95, No. 52).
11. Amendment filed 1-30-97; operative 1-30-97. Submitted to OAL for printing only pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.8 (Register 97, No. 5).
12. Amendment of subsections (b), (c) and (d) filed 2-13-98; operative 2-13-98. Submitted to OAL for printing only pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.8 (Register 98, No. 7).

[The next page is 201.]

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this case. I am a resident of or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. My business address is 3 Park Plaza, Suite 2030, Irvine, California 92614.

I SERVED THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.) 60-Day Notice of Intent to Sue under Health & Safety Code Section 24249.6;
- 2.) The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary (*only sent to violators*); and
- 3.) Certificate of Merit and supporting documents (*only sent to Office of Attorney General*)

by enclosing a true copy of the same in a sealed envelope addressed to each person whose name and address is shown below and depositing the envelope in the United States mail with the postage fully prepaid:

Date of Mailing: May 5, 2004
Place of Mailing: Irvine, California

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EACH PERSON TO WHOM DOCUMENTS WERE MAILED:

RPM Company, L.P. 2625 Fair Oaks Blvd. Sacramento, CA 95864 Attention: Bruce MacBride	California Attorney General (Proposition 65 Enforcement Division) P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550
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Contra Costa County DA
727 Court Street
Martinez, CA 94553

San Joaquin DA
225 W. Elm Street #C
Lodi, CA 95240

San Bernardino County DA
316 N. Mountain View Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Orange County DA
700 Civic Center Dr. W., 2nd Fl.
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Contra Costa DA
PO Box 670
Martinez, CA 94553

Riverside County DA
4075 Main Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Santa Clara County DA
70 West Hedding Street, West Wing
San Jose, CA 95110

Solano County DA
600 Union Avenue
Fairfield, CA 94533

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: May 5, 2004
