

# GRAHAM & MARTIN, LLP

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

950 S. COAST DRIVE, SUITE 220  
COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA 92626

TELEPHONE (714) 850-9390  
FACSIMILE (714) 850-9392

April 19, 2008

## **Sixty Day Notice of Intent to Sue General Electric Company, GE Consumer and Industrial and All of Their Operating Affiliates Under Health & Safety Code §25249.6 served by Noticing Party Dr. Richard F. Sowinski**

Dr. Richard F. Sowinski, a California resident (hereinafter the "Noticing Party") hereby gives Notice of Intent to Sue Under Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5, *et seq* (the "Notice") to Genral electric Company, GE Consumer and Industrial and all of their operating affiliates (hereinafter referred to collectively as "GENERAL ELECTRIC"), as well as the governmental entities on the attached proof of service. The Noticing Party, Dr. Sowinski, lives at 1457 Ramsey Circle, Walnut Creek, CA 94597, telephone number (925) 938-2693. Dr. Sowinski is represented by counsel and requests that he be contacted at the following address: Dr. Richard F. Sowinski, Attn: Anthony G. Graham, Graham & Martin LLP, 950 South Coast Drive, Ste. 220, Costa Mesa, CA 92626, telephone number (714) 850-9390, facsimile number (714) 850-9392.

This Notice is intended to inform GENERAL ELECTRIC that it is in violation of Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (commencing with California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5) (hereinafter "Proposition 65"), specifically Section 25249.6. Proposition 65 states that when a party, such as GENERAL ELECTRIC, an entity with more than ten employees, has been or is knowingly and intentionally exposing its customers and users of products it sells to a detectable level of any chemical designated by the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity (the "Designated Chemical"), it has violated the statute unless, prior to such exposure, it provides clear and reasonable warning of the exposure to the potentially exposed persons (Health & Safety Code § 25249.6).

In October, 2003, Dr. Sowinski filed and served several 60-Day Notices with the violators as well as the Office of the California Attorney General against the gas utilities operating in California noting that, contrary to the assertions of the gas utilities, benzene is not destroyed in the appliance flame and thus the public was not being adequately warned that significant amounts of Benzene bypassed the gas appliance flame unchanged and was being inhaled. In May, 2004, the Office of the California Attorney General requested that Pacific Gas & Electric provide a Proposition 65 Warning which noted that burning natural gas produces chemicals known to the State to cause cancer, birth defects and/or reproductive harm. Within two months all of the utilities complied. Despite these facts, four years later, GENERAL ELECTRIC, one of the leading natural gas dryer manufacturers, still fails to warn that burning natural gas in their appliances is known to produce a hazardous chemical known to the State to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity.

In the ordinary course of business, GENERAL ELECTRIC, since at least April 11, 2004 through the present date, manufactures, sells and/or distributes throughout California natural gas clothes drying equipment listed on Exhibit A hereto ("the GENERAL ELECTRIC Products"). The GENERAL ELECTRIC Products produce, in the ordinary course of usage, hazardous emissions in significant

amounts that poses a serious health risk to unsuspecting people. These gas dryers burn natural gas which produce benzene levels that exceed the allowable threshold exposure level set forth in California Health & Safety Code §25249.6. GENERAL ELECTRIC now and for at least the four years prior to this Notice has failed to provide its customers with a clear and reasonable warning of this potential exposure to benzene, a chemical known to the State to cause cancer, birth defects and/or reproductive harm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC has been manufacturing, selling and/or distributing throughout California the natural gas clothes drying equipment listed on Exhibit A hereto as well as other models used throughout the years for at least four years prior to the date of this Notice. Each of these products, when used to dry clothes, emit vapors, gases and particles containing the following Designated Chemical: benzene, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity. Persons using the GENERAL ELECTRIC products will be exposed to this Designated Chemical primarily via inhalation, that is, by breathing in the chemical. GENERAL ELECTRIC however has not placed on its products nor anywhere on its internet website, a clear and reasonable warning that use of any such GENERAL ELECTRIC Product will expose the user to the Designated Chemical, Benzene. GENERAL ELECTRIC is therefore violating Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6.

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

Dated: April 19, 2008

By:

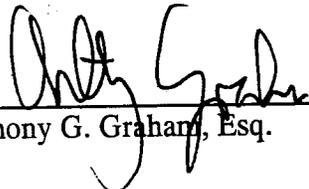
  
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Anthony G. Graham, Esq.

EXHIBIT A

LIST OF PRODUCTS:

Gas Dryer Model Number:

DPGT750GCWW, DPGT750GCPL, DCVH660GHBB, DCVH660GHMS,  
DPGT650GHMG, , DCVH660GHWW, DBVH512GFWW, DCVH640GJWW,  
DBVH520GJWW, DBVH510GHWW, DPSE810GGWT, DSLVR48GHWW,  
DLSR483GGWW, DPSR610GGWT, DSXH47GGWW, DLSR483GEWW,  
DRSR495GGWW, DSXH43GFWW, DRSR483GGWW, DRSR483GGCC,  
DWSR483GGCC, DWSR483GGWW, DWSR483GBCC, DWSR483GBWW,  
DWXR483GGWW, DWSR463GGWW, DWXR483GBWW, DBSR463GGWW,  
DBSR453GBWW, DWXR463GGWW, DBXR463GGCC, DBXR300GGWS,  
DBXR463GGWW, DBLR333GGWW, DJXR433GGWW, DJXR433GGCC,  
DBLR333GGCC, DJXR433GCWW, DJXR433GCCC, DVLR223GGWW,  
DBLR333GEWW, DBLR333GECC, DVLR223GEWW, DCVH660GHMR.

NVLR223GGWW, NBXR333GGWW, NBXR463GBWW, NWXR483GGWW,  
WSM2780HWW, WSM2480DWW, NWSR483GBWW, NVLR333GEWW,  
NVLR333GECC, NBXR453GVWW, NBXR453GVAA, NJSR453GWWW,  
NJSR453GWAA, NLLR113EVWW, NVL333GYAA, NVL333GYWW,  
NVL333GYWW, NVLR333GVAA, NVLR333GVWW, NWXR473GVAA,  
NWXR473GVWW, NVLR223GHWO, NVLR223GHWO, NBXR333GGWW,  
NBXR463GBWW, NVL333GBWW, NVL333GBCC, NVLR223GGWW,  
NVLR223GGWW, NWXR483GGWW, NVLR223GFW

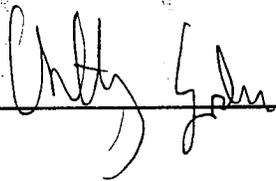
**CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**  
**Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7(d)**

I, Anthony G. Graham, hereby declare:

1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached sixty-day notice(s) in which it is alleged the parties identified in the notice have violated Health and Safety Code section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.
2. I am member of the State Bar of California, a partner of the law firm of Graham & Martin, LLP, and attorney for noticing party Dr. Richard F. Sowinski.
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 exposures to the listed chemicals that are 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.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at Costa Mesa, California on April 17, 2008.



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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 a 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 on discharges into drinking water does not apply if the discharger can demonstrate that a "significant amount" of the listed chemical has not, does not, or will not enter any drinking water source, 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" "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 accused 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 required 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).

Readers should note a chemical that already has been designated as known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity is not included in the following listing as requiring additional testing for that particular toxicological endpoint. However, the "data gap" may continue to exist, for purposes of the state or federal agency's requirements. Additional information on the requirements for testing may be obtained from the specific agency identified below.

(b) Chemicals required to be tested by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

The Birth Defect Prevention Act of 1984 (SB 950) mandates that the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) review chronic toxicology studies supporting the registration of pesticidal active ingredients. Missing or unacceptable studies are identified as data gaps. The studies are conducted to fulfill generic data requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), which is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The studies are reviewed by CDPR according to guidelines and standards promulgated under FIFRA. Thus, older studies may not meet current guidelines.

The existence of a data gap for a compound does not indicate a total lack of information on the carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity of the compound. In some cases, information exists in the open scientific literature, but SB 950 requires specific additional information. A data gap does not necessarily indicate that an oncogenic or reproductive hazard exists. For the purposes of this list, a data gap is still considered to be present until the study is reviewed and found to be acceptable.

Following is a listing of SB 950 data gaps for oncogenicity, reproduction, and teratology studies for the first 200 pesticidal active ingredients. This list will change as data gaps are filled by additional data or replacement studies.

For purposes of this section, "one mouse" means oncogenicity in mice, "one rat" means oncogenicity in rats, "repro" means reproduction, "tera rodent" means teratogenicity in rodents, "tera rabbit" means teratogenicity in rabbits.

Chemical	Testing Needed
Bendiocarb	one rat, repro, tera rodent
Chloronib	one rat, one mouse, repro, tera rodent, tera rabbit
PCP	repro, one rat
Petroleum distillates, aromatic	one rat, one mouse, repro, tera rodent, tera rabbit

(c) Chemicals required to be tested by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Toxic Substances.

Under Section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, testing of a chemical is required when that chemical may present an unreasonable risk, or is produced in substantial quantities and enters the environment in substantial quantities, or may have significant or substantial human exposure.

For purposes of this section, "tera" means teratogenicity, "tox" means reproductive toxicity, "onc" means oncogenicity.

Chemical	Testing Needed
Alkyl (C12-13) glycidyl ether	tox, tera
n-Butyl methyl ether	tox, tera
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	onc, tox
Cyclohexane*	tox, tera
Glycidyl methacrylate*	tera
1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate	tox, tera
N-Methylpyrrolidone	onc, tox, tera
Phenol	tox

\* The Toxic Substances Control Act section 4 health effects testing programs for cyclohexane and glycidyl methacrylate have been completed and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's review of the testing program data is currently underway.

(d) Chemicals required to be tested by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticide Programs

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for the regulation of pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). FIFRA requires EPA to register pesticides based on data adequate to demonstrate that they will not result in unreasonable adverse effects to people or the environment when used in accordance with their EPA-approved labels.

In 1988, FIFRA was amended to strengthen EPA's pesticide regulatory authority and responsibilities to reregister pesticides registered prior to 1984 to ensure they meet today's stringent scientific and regulatory standards. Reregistration requires registrants to develop up-to-date data bases for each pesticide active ingredient. As part of the reregistration process, modifications may be made to registrations, labels or tolerances to ensure they are protective of human health and the environment. Also, reregistration reviews will identify any pesticides where regulatory action may be necessary to deal with unreasonable risks. EPA has been directed to accelerate the reregistration process so that the entire process is completed by 1997. The 1988 amendments set out a five-phase schedule to accomplish this task with deadlines applying to both pesticide registrants and the EPA. These amendments are requiring a substantial number of new studies to be conducted and old studies to be reformulated for EPA review to ensure they are adequate. EPA may, in the future, request additional data or information to further evaluate any concerns over the safety of pesticide products.

The chemicals listed below are those for which data are unavailable or inadequate to characterize oncogenicity, teratogenicity, or reproductive effects potential. For purposes of this section, "onc" means oncogenicity, "tera" means teratogenicity, and "repro" means reproductive toxicity.

Chemical	Data Requirements
Acrolein	onc, tera
Alkyl imidazolines	tera
Ametryn	repro, tera
4-Aminopyridine	onc, repro, tera
4-T-Amylphenol	onc, repro
Aquashade	onc, repro, tera
Bensulide	onc, repro, tera
Benzisothiazoline-3-one	onc, repro, tera
Brodifacozin	repro
Bromocrotinylstyrene	tera
Buxan 77	repro
Chlorfuretol methyl	tera
Chlorophacinone	tera
Chloropicrin	onc, repro
Chromated arsenicals	tera
Cyfluthrin	onc
Cypermethrin	onc, repro, tera
DCNA	repro, tera
Dibromodicyanobutane	tera
Diclofop-methyl	onc, tera
Dicrotophos	onc, repro
Dihalodialkylhydantoin	onc, repro, tera
Dimethipin	onc, repro, tera
Dimethyldithiocarbamate	onc, repro, tera
Disocap and its compounds	tera
Diphacinone and salts	onc, repro, tera
Diphenylamine	onc, tera
Dipropyl isocinchomeronic acid	repro
Diuron	onc

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-methylthiocarbamate	lera
Imazali	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
Melfluidide and salts	lera
Mepiquat chloride	lera
Metaldehyde	onc, lera
Methoxychlor	onc, repro, lera
Methyl isothiocyanate	lera
Methyl parathion	repro
Methylthiocarbamate	lera
MGK 264	repro
Molinate	onc
Naphthalene	onc, repro
Naphthaleneacetic acid	lera
Naphthenate salts	repro
Napropamide	onc, lera
Niclosamide	onc, lera
Nicotine and derivatives	onc, lera
Nitrapyrin	onc, repro, lera
4-Nitrophenol	lera
Ocithionone	lera
Oil of Pennyroyal	onc, repro, lera
Ormadine salts	repro
Oxadiazon	onc
Oxyfluorfen	lera
Perbutate	lera
Perflusidone	onc
Phenmedipham	lera
Phenol and salts	onc, lera
2-Phenylphenol and salts	lera
Pine oils	lera
Piperonyl butoxide	onc, repro
Poly (hexamethylene biguanide)	onc, repro, lera
Polychlorinated aliphatic alcohols	lera
Prometon	onc
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
Sulfomecuron-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
Tridimefon	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.]

Animal bioassay data is admissible and generally indicative of potential effects in humans.

For purposes of this regulation, substances are present occupationally when there is a possibility of exposure either as a result of normal work operations or a reasonably foreseeable emergency resulting from workplace operations. A reasonably foreseeable emergency is one which a reasonable person should anticipate based on usual work conditions, a substance's particular chemical properties (e.g., potential for explosion, fire, reactivity), and the potential for human health hazards. A reasonably foreseeable emergency includes, but is not limited to, spills, fires, explosions, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment which may or do result in a release of a hazardous substance into the workplace.

(b) Administrative Procedure Followed by the Director for the Development of the Initial List. The Director shall hold a public hearing concerning the initial list. The record will remain open 30 days after the public hearing for additional written comment. Requests to exempt a substance in a particular physical state, volume, or concentration from the provisions of Labor Code sections 6390 to 6399.2 may be made at this time. If no comments in opposition to such a request are made at the public hearing or received during the comment period, or if the Director can find no valid reason why the request should not be considered, it will be incorporated during the Director's preparation of the list.

After the public comment period the Director shall formulate the initial list and send it to the Standards Board for approval. After receipt of the list or a modified list from the Standards Board, the Director will adopt the list and file it with the Office of Administrative Law.

(c) Concentration Requirement. In determining whether the concentration requirement of a substance should be changed pursuant to Labor Code section 6383, the Director shall consider valid and substantial evidence. Valid and substantial evidence shall consist of clinical evidence or toxicological studies including, but not limited to, animal bioassay tests, short-term in vitro tests, and human epidemiological studies. Upon adoption, a regulation indicating the concentration requirement for a substance shall consist of a footnote on the list.

(d) Procedures for Modifying the List. The Director will consider petitions from any member of the public to modify the list or the concentration requirements, pursuant to the procedures specified in Government Code section 11347.1. With petitions to modify the list, the Director shall make any necessary deletions or additions in accordance with the procedures herein set forth for establishing the list. The Director will review the existing list at least every two years and shall make any necessary additions or deletions in accordance with the procedures herein set forth for establishing the list.

(e) Criteria for Modifying the List. Petitions to add or remove a substance on the list, modify the concentration level of a substance, or reference when a particular substance is present in a physical state which does not pose any human health risk must be accompanied with relevant and sufficient scientific data which may include, but is not limited to, short-term tests, animal studies, human epidemiological studies, and clinical data. If the applicant does not include the complete content of a referenced study or other document, there must be sufficient information to permit the Director to identify and obtain the referenced material. The petitioner bears the burden of justifying any proposed modification of the list.

The Director shall consider all evidence submitted, including negative and positive evidence. All evidence must be based on properly designed studies for toxicological endpoints indicating adverse health effects in humans, e.g., carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, neurotoxicity, organ damage/effects.

For purposes of this regulation, animal data is admissible and generally indicative of potential effects in humans.

The absence of a particular category of studies shall not be used to prove the absence of risk.

Inherent insensitivities, negative results must be reevaluated in light of the limits of sensitivity of each study, its test design, and the protocol followed.

In evaluating different results among proper tests, as a general rule, positive results shall be given more weight than negative results for purposes of including a substance on the list or modifying the list in reference to concentration, physical state or volume, so that appropriate information may be provided regarding those positive results. In each case, the relative sensitivity of each test shall be a factor in resolving such conflicts.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 6380, Labor Code. Reference: Sections 6361, 6380, 6380.5, 6382 and 6383, Labor Code.

#### HISTORY

1. New article 5 (section 337) filed 11-5-81; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 81, No. 45).
2. Amendment of subsection (d) filed 1-15-87; effective upon filing pursuant to Government Code section 11346.2(d) (Register 87, No. 3).
3. Editorial correction of HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 19).

### § 338. Special Procedures for Supplementary Enforcement of State Plan Requirements Concerning Proposition 65.

(a) This section sets forth special procedures necessary to comply with the terms of the approval by the United States Department of Labor of the California Hazard Communication Standard, pertaining to the incorporation of the occupational applications of the California Safe Drinking and Toxic Enforcement Act (hereinafter Proposition 65), as set forth in 62 Federal Register 31159 (June 6, 1997). This approval specifically placed certain conditions on the enforcement of Proposition 65 with regard to occupational exposures, including that it does not apply to the conduct of manufacturers occurring outside the State of California. A person proceeding "in the public interest" pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(d) (hereinafter "Supplemental Enforcer") or any district attorney or city attorney or prosecutor pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(c) (hereinafter "Public Prosecutor"), who alleges the existence of violations of Proposition 65, with respect to occupational exposures as incorporated into the California Hazard Communication Standard (hereinafter "Supplemental Enforcement Matter"), shall comply with the requirements of this section. No Supplemental Enforcement Matter shall proceed except in compliance with the requirements of this section.

(b) 22 CCR § 12903, setting forth specific requirements for the content and manner of service of sixty-day notices under Proposition 65, in effect on April 22, 1997, is adopted and incorporated by reference. In addition, any sixty-day notice concerning a Supplemental Enforcement Matter shall include the following statement:

"This notice alleges the violation of Proposition 65 with respect to occupational exposures governed by the California State Plan for Occupational Safety and Health. The State Plan incorporates the provision of Proposition 65, as approved by Federal OSHA on June 6, 1997. This approval specifically placed certain conditions with regard to occupational exposures on Proposition 65, including that it does not apply to the conduct of manufacturers occurring outside the State of California. This approval also provides that an employer may use the means of compliance in the general hazard communication requirements to comply with Proposition 65. It also requires that supplemental enforcement is subject to supervision of the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Accordingly, any settlement, civil complaint, or substitute court orders in this matter must be submitted to the Attorney General.

(c) A Supplemental Enforcer or Public Prosecutor who commences Supplemental Enforcement Matter shall serve a file-endorsed copy of the complaint upon the Attorney General within ten days after filing in the Court.

(d) A Supplemental Enforcer or Public Prosecutor shall serve upon the Attorney General a copy of any motion, or opposition to a motion,

### 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 950 South Coast Drive, Suite 220, Costa Mesa, California 92626.

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);
- 3.) Certificate of Merit (with supporting papers sent to Office of Attorney General only).

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: April 21, 2008

Place of Mailing: Costa Mesa, California

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

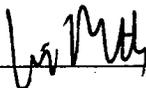
James P. Campbell, President  
GE Consumer and Industrial  
Appliance Park, AP3-232  
Louisville, KY 40225

Jeffrey R. Immelt, President  
General Electric Company  
3135 Easton Turnpike  
Fairfield, CT 06828

And all entities on the attachment hereto

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

Dated: April 21, 2008

  
\_\_\_\_\_

## SERVICE LIST

### Public Enforcers:

The Honorable Tom Orloff  
Alameda County District Attorney  
1225 Fallon Street, Room 900  
Oakland, CA 94612

The Honorable William Richmond  
Alpine County District Attorney  
270 Laramie Street, PO BOX 248  
Markleeville, CA 96120

The Honorable Todd Riebe  
Amador County District Attorney  
708 Court Street, #202  
Jackson, CA 95642

The Honorable Michael Ramsay  
Butte County District Attorney  
25 County Center Drive,  
Administration Building  
Oroville, CA 95965

The Honorable Jeffrey Tuttle  
Calaveras County District Attorney  
891 Mountain Ranch Road  
San Andreas, CA 95249

The Honorable John R. Poyner  
Colusa County District Attorney  
547 Market Street  
Colusa, CA 95932

The Honorable Robert J. Koehly  
Contra Costa County District Attorney  
725 Court Street, 4th Floor, Rm. 402  
Martinez, CA 94553

The Honorable Michael Riess  
Del Norte County District Attorney  
450 H Street  
Crescent City, CA 95531

The Honorable Gary Lacy  
El Dorado County District Attorney  
515 Main Street  
Placerville, CA 95667

The Honorable Elizabeth Egan  
Fresno County District Attorney  
2220 Tulare Street, #1000  
Fresno, CA 93721

The Honorable Robert Holzapfel  
Glenn County District Attorney  
540 West Sycamore  
Willows, CA 95988

The Honorable Paul Gallegos  
Humboldt County District Attorney  
825 9th Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

The Honorable Gilbert Otero  
Imperial County District Attorney  
939 West Main Street  
El Centro, CA 92243

The Honorable Arthur Maillet  
Inyo County District Attorney  
PO Drawer D  
Independence, CA 93526

The Honorable Edward R. Jagels  
Kern County District Attorney  
1215 Truxtun Avenue  
Bakersfield, CA 93301

The Honorable Ronald Calhoun  
Kings County District Attorney  
1400 West Lacey Boulevard  
Hanford, CA 93230

The Honorable Gerhard Luck  
Lake County District Attorney  
255 North Forbes Street  
Lakeport, CA 95453

The Honorable Robert Burns  
Lassen County District Attorney  
220 S. Lassen Street, Ste. 8  
Susanville, CA 96130

The Honorable Steve Cooley  
Los Angeles County District Attorney  
210 West Temple Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

The Honorable Ernest LiCalai  
Madera County District Attorney  
209 West Yosemite Avenue  
Madera, CA 93637

The Honorable Edward Berberian  
Marin County District Attorney  
3501 Civic Center Drive, Room 130  
San Rafael, CA 94903

The Honorable Robert Brown  
Mariposa County District Attorney  
5101 Jones Street, P.O. Box 730  
Mariposa, CA 95338

The Honorable Norman Vroman  
Mendocino County District Attorney  
100 North State Street, G-10  
Ukiah, CA 95482

The Honorable Gordon Spencer  
Merced County District Attorney  
2222 M Street  
Merced, CA 95340

The Honorable Jordan Funk  
Modoc County District Attorney  
204 S. Court Street, Room 202  
Alturas, CA 96101

The Honorable George Booth  
Mono County District Attorney  
Old Court House, Main Street  
Bridgeport, CA 93517

The Honorable Dean Flippo  
Monterey County District Attorney  
240 Church Street, #101  
Salinas, CA 93901

The Honorable Gary Lieberstein  
Napa County District Attorney  
931 Parkway Mall  
Napa, CA 94559

The Honorable Michael Ferguson  
Nevada County District Attorney  
201 Church Street, Suite 8  
Nevada City, CA 95959

The Honorable Tony Rackauskas  
Orange County District Attorney  
401 Civic Center Drive West  
Santa Ana, CA 92701

The Honorable Bradford Fenocchio  
Placer County District Attorney  
11562 B Avenue  
Auburn, CA 95603

The Honorable Jeff Cunn  
Plumas County District Attorney  
520 Main Street, Room 404  
Quincy, CA 95971

The Honorable Grover Trank II  
Riverside County District Attorney  
4075 Main Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

The Honorable Jan Scully  
Sacramento County District Attorney  
901 G Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable John Sarsfield  
San Benito County District Attorney  
419 4th Street, Second Floor  
Hollister, CA 95203

The Honorable Michael Ramos  
San Bernardino County District Attorney  
316 N. Mountain View Avenue  
San Bernardino, CA 92415

The Honorable Bonnie Dumanis  
San Diego County District Attorney  
330 W. Broadway Street, Suite 1320  
San Diego, CA 92101

The Honorable Kamala Harris  
San Francisco County District Attorney  
850 Bryant Street, Room 325  
San Francisco, CA 94103

The Honorable James Willett  
San Joaquin County District Attorney  
222 E. Weber Avenue  
2nd Floor, Room 202  
Stockton, CA 95201

The Honorable Gerald Shea  
San Luis Obispo County District Attorney  
1050 Monterey Street, Room 450  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

The Honorable James Fox  
San Mateo County District Attorney  
400 County Center, Third Floor  
Redwood City, CA 94063

The Honorable Thomas Sneddon, Jr.  
Santa Barbara County District Attorney  
1112 Santa Barbara Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

The Honorable George Kennedy  
Santa Clara County District Attorney  
70 West Hedding Street, West Wing  
San Jose, CA 95110

The Honorable Bob Lee  
Santa Cruz County District Attorney  
701 Ocean Street, Room 200  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

The Honorable Gerald Benito  
Shasta County District Attorney  
1525 Court Street, Third Floor  
Redding, CA 96001

The Honorable Lawrence Allen  
Sierra County District Attorney  
100 Courthouse Square, Second Floor  
Downsville, CA 95936

The Honorable James Andrus  
Siskiyou County District Attorney  
311 4th Street  
Yreka, CA 96097

The Honorable David Paulson  
Solano County District Attorney  
675 Texas Street, Suite 4500  
Fairfield, CA 94533

The Honorable Stephan Passalacqua  
Sonoma County District Attorney  
600 Administration Drive, Room 212J  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

The Honorable Carol Shipley  
Stanislaus County District Attorney  
800 11th Street, Room 200  
Modesto, CA 95353

The Honorable Carl Adams  
Sutter County District Attorney  
446 Second Street  
Yuba City, CA 95691

The Honorable Gregg Cohen  
Tehama County District Attorney  
PO Box 519  
Red Bluff, CA 96080

The Honorable Michael B. Harper  
Trinity County District Attorney  
PO Box 310  
Weaverville, CA 96093

The Honorable Phillip Cline  
Tulare County District Attorney  
221 South Mooney Boulevard, Suite 224  
Visalia, CA 93291

The Honorable Donald Segerstrom, Jr.  
Tuolumne County District Attorney  
2 South Green Street  
Sonora, CA 95370

The Honorable Gregory Tottan  
Ventura County District Attorney  
800 South Victoria Avenue  
Ventura, CA 93009

The Honorable David C. Henderson  
Yolo County District Attorney  
301 Second Street  
Woodland, CA 95695

The Honorable Patrick McGrath  
Yuba County District Attorney  
215 Fifth Street  
Marysville, CA 95901

The Honorable Rockard Delgadillo  
City Attorney, Los Angeles  
200 North Main Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

The Honorable Michael Aguirre  
City Attorney, San Diego  
1200 Third Avenue, Suite 1620  
San Diego, CA 92101

The Honorable Samuel Jackson  
City Attorney, Sacramento  
915 I Street, 4th Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Dennis J. Herrera  
City Attorney, San Francisco  
City Hall, Room 234  
San Francisco, CA 94102

The Honorable Richard Doyle  
City Attorney, San Jose  
200 East Santa Clara Street  
San Jose, CA 95113

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