

DR. RICHARD F. SOWINSKI

1457 Ramsay Circle
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Sixty Day Notice of Intent to Sue Hewlett-Packard Company and All of Its
Operating Affiliates Under Health & Safety Code Sections 25249.6

Dr. Richard F. Sowinski (hereinafter the "Noticing Party") hereby provides this Notice of Intent to Sue Under Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5, *et seq* (the "Notice") to Mark V. Hurd, the CEO and President of Hewlett-Packard Company and all of its operating affiliates (hereinafter referred to collectively as "HEWLETT PACKARD"), as well as the governmental entities on the attached proof of service. This Notice is intended to inform HEWLETT PACKARD that it is in violation of Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (commencing with Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5) (hereinafter "Proposition 65"), specifically Section 25249.6. The Noticing Party lives at the above address but is represented by counsel and requests that any correspondence or communications be directed to his counsel, Anthony G. Graham and Michael J. Martin, of the law firm of Graham & Martin, LLP, at 3130 South Harbor Blvd., Suite 250, Santa Ana, CA 92704, Telephone: (714) 850-9390 and Facsimile: (714) 850-9392.

Pursuant to Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6:

"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."

Proposition 65 thus states that when a party, such as HEWLETT PACKARD, an entity with more than ten employees, has been or is knowingly and intentionally exposing its customers and users of its products to a detectable level of any chemical designated by the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity (the "Designated Chemicals"), 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). HEWLETT PACKARD is knowingly and intentionally exposing its customers and users of certain of its products to a detectable level of a chemical designated by the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity and is failing to provide a "clear and reasonable" warning of the exposure to the potentially exposed persons.

HEWLETT PACKARD manufactures, distributes, sells and markets printers/copiers in California through retail outlets and through its internet website (www.hp.com), which when operated or used emit detectable levels of a Designated Chemical. The printers/copiers relevant to this Notice are identified on Exhibit A hereto (hereinafter "the Consumer Products"). In the ordinary course of its business, HEWLETT PACKARD

manufactures, distributes and offers for sale, both through retail outlets and through its internet website (www.hp.com) in California those Consumer Products. It has been doing so for at least one year prior to the date of this Notice. HEWLETT PACKARD however has not placed on the any of the Consumer Products, their packaging or marketing materials, nor anywhere on its internet website, a clear and reasonable warning that use of such Consumer Products will expose the user and others in the area of such use to a Designated Chemical. HEWLETT PACKARD is therefore violating Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6.

The Consumer Products listed on Exhibit A, when used in the ordinary manner, emit Benzene, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity. This chemical poses a significant health risk and is emitted without a clear and reasonable warning as required by The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) Health & Safety Code § 25249.6. People are exposed to this Designated Chemical primarily by inhalation when near a Consumer Product while in use.

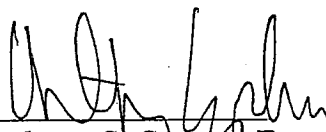
Pursuant to Health & Safety Code Section 25249.7:

“(a) Any person that violates or threatens to violate Section 25249.5 or 25249.6 may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. (b) (1) Any person who has violated Section 25249.5 or 25249.6 shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2500) per day for each violation in addition to any other penalty established by law. That civil penalty may be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in any court of competent jurisdiction. (2) In assessing the amount of a civil penalty for a violation of this chapter, the court shall consider all of the following: (A) The nature and extent of the violation. (B) The number of, and severity of, the violations. (C) The economic effect of the penalty on the violator. (D) Whether the violator took good faith measures to comply with this chapter and the time these measures were taken. (E) The willfulness of the violator's misconduct. (F) The deterrent effect that the imposition of the penalty would have on both the violator and the regulated community as a whole. (G) Any other factor that justice may require.”

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 HEWLETT PACKARD of other violations and/or exposures as it gathers further information. With the copy of this notice submitted to HEWLETT PACKARD, a copy is provided of AThe Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary.”

Dated: June 16, 2010

By:


Anthony G. Graham, Esq.

Appendix A

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACTION 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 27 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 25900 through 27000.

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 735 chemicals have been listed as of November 16, 2001. 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.

Discharge 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 is able to 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" or "no observable effect" test if an individual were exposed to such an 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, 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. A notice must comply with the information and procedural requirements specified in regulations (Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 25903). 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 civil 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.

§ 27000. Chemicals Required by State or Federal Law to 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 have been adequately tested as required [Health and Safety Code 25249.8(c)].

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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 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 non-200 pesticidal active ingredients. This list will change as data gaps are filled by additional data or replacement studies.

[Final Paragraph and List Omitted].

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 notices have violated Health and Safety Code section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.

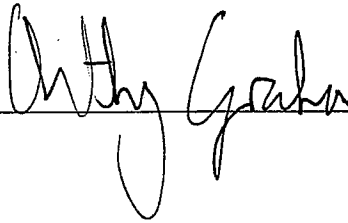
2. I am member of the State Bar of California, a partner of the law firm of Graham & Martin, LLP, and attorney for noticing party Consumer Defense Group Action.

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 June 21, 2010.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Anthony Garcia", is written over a horizontal line.

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 3130 S. Harbor Boulevard, Suite 250, Santa Ana, California 92704.

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 (supporting papers sent to 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: June 21, 2010
Place of Mailing: Costa Mesa, California

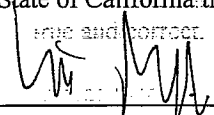
NAME AND ADDRESS OF EACH PERSON TO WHOM DOCUMENTS WERE MAILED:

Mark V. Hurd CEO/President Hewlett Packard Company 3000 Hanover Street Palo Alto, CA 94304	California Attorney General (Proposition 65 Enforcement Division) 1515 Clay Street, 20th Floor Oakland, CA
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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: June 21, 2010



true and correct

ATTACHMENT TO PROOF OF SERVICE

San Diego City Attorney
1200 3rd Ave. Ste. 1620
San Diego, CA 92101

San Diego County District Attorney
330 Broadway
San Diego, CA 92101

Los Angeles City Attorney
200 N. Main St. N.E.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Los Angeles County DA
210 W. Temple Street, 18th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012

San Francisco City Attorney
1390 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

San Francisco County DA
880 Bryant Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

Riverside County DA
4075 Main St., 1st Fl.
Riverside, CA 92501

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

Sacramento County DA
P.O. Box 749
Sacramento, CA 95812

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

San Jose City Attorney
151 W. Mission St.
San Jose, CA 95110

Santa Clara County DA
2645 Zanker Road
San Jose, CA 95134

Humboldt County DA
825 5th Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Shasta County District Attorney
1525 Court Street
Redding, CA 96001-1632

San Mateo District Attorney
1050 Mission Road
South San Francisco, CA 94080

Marin County DA
3501 Civic Center Dr. #130
San Rafael, CA 94903

Sonoma County DA
600 Administrative Dr.
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Contra Costa County DA
727 Court Street
Martinez, CA 94553

Yolo County D A
301 2nd Street
Woodland, CA 95695

District Attorney
1430 Freedom Blvd.
Watsonville, CA 95076

El Dorado County DA
1360 Johnson Blvd. #105
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

Ventura County DA
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 95695

Napa County DA
931 Parkway Mall
Napa, CA 94559

Inyo County DA
386 W. Line Street
Bishop, CA 93514

Lake County DA
255 N. Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453

Stanislaus County DA
300 Starr Avenue
Turlock, CA 95380

District Attorney
14227 Road 28
Madera, CA 93638

Sutter County DA
446 Second Street
Yuba City, CA 95991

Mariposa County DA
P.O. Box 748
Mariposa, CA 95338

Nevada County DA
201 Church Street, Suite 8
Nevada City, CA 95959

San Luis Obispo County DA
1050 Monterey Street, Rm. 450
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Merced County DA
445 I Street
Los Banos CA 93635

Mondoc County DA
204 S Court Street
Alturas CA 96101

Kern County DA
2100 College Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93305

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

Mendocino County DA
700 S. Franklin St.
Fort Bragg, CA 94537

Butte County DA
25 County Center Drive
Oroville, CA 95695

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

Solano County DA
321 Tuolumne Street
Valejo, CA 94590

Santa Cruz County DA
701 Ocean Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95061

Alameda County DA
1225 Fallon Street
Oakland, CA 94612

Del Norte County DA
450 H Street
Crescent City, CA 95531

Santa Clara DA
2645 Zanker Rd
San Jose CA 95134

Solano County DA
321 Tuolumne St
Vallejo CA 94590

Glenn County DA
540 W Sycamore St
Willows CA 95988

Kings County DA
1400 W Lacey Blvd
Hanford CA 93230

Riverside DA
82675 US Hwy 111 FL4
Indio CA 92201

Santa Rosa D.A.
111 N Pythian Rd
Santa Rosa CA 95409

Monterey County DA
240 Church St.
Salinas, CA 93902

Placer County DA
11562 B Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

Fresno County DA
2220 Tulare Street, #1000
Fresno, CA 93721

Siskyou County DA
P.O. Box 986
Yreka, CA 96097

Tulare County DA
425 E. Kern
Tulare, CA 93274

Inyo County DA
PO Drawer D
Independence, CA 93526

Mono County DA
P.O. Box 617
Bridgeport, CA 93517

Santa Barbara County DA
1105 Santa Barbara St.
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

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

Dated: June 21, 2010

