



November 4, 2014

VIA US Mail

Public Prosecutors (See attached service list)	The Collins Companies Eric Schooler or Current President & CEO 29100 SW Town Center Loop W STE 300 Wilsonville, OR 97070
Collins Pine Company, Chester Sawmill Terry Collins, President 500 Main Street Chester, CA 96020	Collins Pine Company, Chester Sawmill Chris Verderber, Plant Manager 500 Main Street Chester, CA 96020
Collins Timber Company Terry Collins, President 29100 SW Town Center Loop W STE 300 Wilsonville, Oregon 97070	Corporation Service Company (Collins Pine Company) 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive STE 150N Sacramento CA, 95833
Collins Pine Company Chester Sawmill Terry Collins, President Chris Verdeber, Plant Manager PO Box 796 Chester, CA 96020	

***NOTICE OF VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 25249.5 et seq. AND
60-DAY NOTICE OF INTENT TO SUE UNDER HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 25249.5 et seq. (California
Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act, a.k.a. "Proposition 65")***

Dear Hon. Prosecutors, Collins Pine Company, Collins Timber Company and The Collins Companies:

This office represents Global Community Monitor ("GCM"), a California nonprofit public benefit corporation with over 100 members. GCM is dedicated to empowering communities who monitor their environment for themselves and take action to recreate their communities in a truly sustainable fashion. This office also represents Community Health Watch ("CHW") of the Lake Almanor Basin, an unincorporated association of approximately fifty (50) members dedicated to the preservation and protection of the environment, public health, and natural resources, including Lake Almanor and North Fork Feather River, its tributaries and receiving waters. Both GCM and CHW bring this action in the public interest, pursuant to Health & Safety Code § 25249.7 (d).



GCM and CHW have identified violations of California's Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, codified at Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 *et seq.* (also commonly referred to as "Proposition 65" or "Prop. 65"). This letter serves to provide the public prosecutors and Collins Pine Company ("Violator") with GCM's and CHW's notification of these violations and the intent to sue in the public interest thereon.

Pursuant to Health & Safety Code § 25249.7, subdivision (d), GCM and CHW intend to bring an enforcement action in the public interest sixty (60) days after effective service of this notice unless the public prosecutors commence and diligently prosecute an action against Collins Pine Company for the alleged violations. For general information regarding Proposition 65 please see the attached Appendix A, entitled "The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary," which was prepared by the lead agency (Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment of the California Environmental Protection Agency) designated under the statute. The specific details of the violations alleged and the subject of this Notice are provided below.

The Collins Pine Company ("CPC" or "Violator"), along with its owners and operators ("CPC Facility Owner and/or Operators") operate a sawmill and a biomass-fueled steam electric power cogeneration facility, located at 500 Main Street, Chester, California 96020 ("CPC Facility"). CPC, the CPC Facility and the CPC Owners and/or Operators, are "person[s] in the course of doing business" as defined in Health & Safety Code § 25249.11, who emit chemicals, deposit contaminated ash as soil amendment, treat and discharge process wastewater and/or allow storm water from the CPC Facility into existing or potential sources of drinking water, namely Stover Ditch a tributary of Lake Almanor and the North Fork Feather River. CPC is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirement Order No. R5-2009-0015 (NPDES Permit No CA0004391), and has been cited for numerous violations thereof in the past several years. The CPC Facility is also regulated under California's General Storm Water Permit, and has been since at least 2006.

Information available to CHW and GCM indicates that the CPC Facility is an approximately 100 acre sawmill and power plant facility. The CPC Facility and its Owners and/or Operators discharge pollutants to the Stover Ditch into Lake Almanor and the North Fork Feather River, all existing or potential drinking water sources, from at least one discharge point in addition to at least three storm water discharge points. These discharges are regulated by two permits issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley District ("Regional Board"). The CPC Facility's Individual NPDES Permit regulates the CPC Facility's point source discharges consisting of treated process wastewater from the CPC Facility.

The CPC Facility and its Owners and/or Operators have unlawfully discharged and continue to unlawfully discharge Proposition 65-listed chemicals from the CPC Facility into existing and/or potential

drinking water sources, to wit - Stover Ditch, Lake Almanor and/or the North Fork Feather River ("source(s) of drinking water").

Information available to GCM and CHW indicates that the CPC Facility is allowed to discharge 360,000 gallons per day (or .36 million gallons per day) of effluent originating from industrial operations at the CPC Facility. And, information available to GCM and CHW indicates the CPC Facility indicates CPC consistently violates this volumetric effluent limit. Further, pollution and chemicals entering surface waters via air deposition is also recognized as a significant cause of the degradation of drinking water quality. Even without volumetric effluent exceedances and aerial deposition, and definitely with those, the CPC Facility knowingly emitted, discharged or released a significant amount of Proposition 65-listed chemicals into drinking water sources. Discharges of process wastewater, storm water and non-storm water, deposition of contaminated ash as soil amendment and emissions of chemicals to existing or potential drinking water sources, like Lake Almanor, the North Fork Feather River, and their tributaries, pose carcinogenic and reproductive toxicity threats to the public.

Identity of Chemicals

These discharges include chemicals listed in Proposition 65 and are prohibited from being discharged into a source of drinking water, or tributary thereof. The violations of Proposition 65 alleged in this Notice of Violation ("NOV") are past and ongoing emissions and/or discharges or releases of:

- Lead and Lead Compounds;
- Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride);
- Carbon Disulfide;
- Toluene;
- Arsenic (inorganic arsenic compounds and inorganic oxides);
- Cadmium (and cadmium compounds);
- Nickel (metallic and nickel compounds);
- Beryllium (and beryllium compounds),
- Chloroform;
- Benzene;
- Napthalene,
- Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate;
- 4-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)1-butanone;
- Residual (heavy) fuel oils;
- Soot, tars, and mineral oils; and
- Compounds containing
 - Selenium;
 - Vanadium; and

- Cobalt

All of the chemicals listed above have been on the Proposition 65 list longer than twenty (20) months after the date that each were originally listed pursuant to Proposition 65 protocols. (Health & Safety Code § 25249.9(a).) The above-listed Proposition 65 reproductive or developmental toxics and/or carcinogens (“Listed Chemicals”) have been knowingly emitted, deposited, discharged or released, continue to be knowingly emitted, deposited, released or discharged, and are likely to continue to be knowingly emitted, released or discharged in the future. The Violator is knowingly discharging, releasing or emitting the Listed Chemicals from the CPC Facility into Stover Ditch, Lake Almanor and/or the North Fork Feather River. Furthermore, the Violator is allowing storm water contaminated with the Listed Chemicals to discharge from the CPC Facility into existing and potential sources of drinking water. The Violator, and CPC Owners and/or Operators, through the operations of the CPC Facility, violated, violates and threatens to violate the discharge/release prohibition contained in Health & Safety Code § 25249.5.

Sources of Drinking Water

The Violator have and continue to knowingly discharge, deposit, emit or release the Listed Chemicals into water, or onto land where each chemical passed, passes or probably will pass into a source of drinking water, as defined in a Basin Plan.

A “source of drinking water” means either a present source of drinking water or water which is identified or designated in a water quality control plan adopted by a regional water board as being suitable for domestic or municipal uses. (Health & Safety Code § 25249.11(d).) Moreover, “water” is defined to include both surface and groundwater. (California Code of Regulations, title 27, Section 25102(w).)

The State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Control Plan, Fourth Edition (Revised October 2011), for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins (“Basin Plan”) establishes Water Quality Objectives for Inland Surface Waters such as Lake Almanor, the North Fork of the Feather River North Fork Feather River, and their tributaries. These Water Quality Objectives require that all applicable waters be maintained free of toxic substances, alone or in combination, in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal or aquatic life. See Basin Plan at III-10. These Water Quality Objectives are intended to protect Beneficial Uses of Surface Waters such as Lake Almanor, the North Fork Feather River, and their tributaries, including municipal drinking water, wildlife habitat, freshwater habitat, and in-water recreation. See Basin Plan at Table II-1, p. II-6.00.

The Regional Water Board adopted the Basin Plan which establishes water quality objectives, designates beneficial uses, and contains implementation plans and policies to achieve those objectives



for all waters addressed within the plan, including the Receiving Waters. Further, State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63 requires that the Regional Water Board assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses of Lake Almanor, downstream of many of the CPC Facility discharges, are hydropower generation (POW), water contact recreation (REC-1), warm freshwater aquatic habitat (WARM), cold freshwater aquatic habitat (COLD), spawning habitat (SPWN), and wildlife habitat (WILD). The beneficial uses of the North Fork of the Feather River North Fork Feather River are municipal and domestic water supply (MUN), all recreational uses (REC-1) (REC-2), cold water habitat (COLD), spawning (SPWN), and wildlife habitat (WILD). See Basin Plan at Table II-1, p. II-6.00. Further, the beneficial uses of downstream waters are imputed to upstream tributaries in order to protect the beneficial uses of the downstream waters. In addition, all groundwater in the Region is considered as suitable or potentially suitable for municipal and domestic water, industrial service and process, and agriculture supply. The Basin Plan sets Water Quality Standards ("WQS") intended to control activities to protect these beneficial uses, including, but not limited to, standards for oil and grease, pH, and heavy metals such as copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc. See Basin Plan at Ch. 3. Polluted wastewater, non-storm water and/or storm water and emissions of chemicals and contaminants from the CPC Facility contribute to the degradation of drinking water sources.

The Almanor Watershed Basin Watershed Advisory Committee ("ABWAC"), created in 2005 by the Plumas County Board of Supervisors from a grant from the Department of Water Resources, issued the Lake Almanor Watershed Management Plan ("Management Plan") in April of 2009. The ABWAC's purpose is to address water quality, land use, and critical habitat issues in the Lake Almanor Basin. The Management Plan identifies three primary goals: 1) Protect, maintain, and improve water quality and riparian and terrestrial habitat in the Lake Almanor Basin; 2) Maintain and improve quality of life in the basin communities; minimize the negative social impacts of development and maximize the benefits; and 3) Establish ongoing investments, restoration, and coordinated management in the watershed. See Management Plan at pp. 1, 2. Among the Objectives of Goal #1 are to establish ongoing comprehensive water quality monitoring for Lake Almanor and its tributaries, develop an integrated basin-wide approach to solid waste and waste water management, and minimize erosion, sedimentation, and contaminated runoff from upstream sources. Among the Objectives of Goal #2 is to protect and enhance opportunities for recreation and public access without compromising water quality or wildlife habitat. These Management Plan Goals and Objectives are being directly compromised by the emission of chemicals, deposition of contaminated ash used for soil amendment, polluted water discharges, all containing Proposition-65 listed chemicals, caused by the CPC Facility.

The State Water Resources Control Board's Resolution No. 88-63 states: "[a]ll surface and ground waters of the State are considered to be suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply and should be so designated by the Regional Boards."



Accordingly, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board has so designated the North Fork Feather River, and its tributaries Lake Almanor and Stover Ditch, as sources of drinking water. Therefore, the Violator's discharge, release, deposition and/or emission of the Listed Chemicals into these sources of drinking water, or onto land where each passed, passes or probably will pass into a source of drinking water are violations of Proposition 65's discharge prohibition.

CPC Facility's Industrial Activities and Pollutant Sources

Information available to CHW and GCM and indicates that the CPC Facility is a 100-acre site consisting of a softwood lumber sawmill, cogeneration plant, electrical substations, two fresh water ponds, an unlined ash settling pond, three additional unlined recycle ponds, gravel pit, drying kilns, vehicle operation, maintenance, and cleaning facilities, tank farm, boiler, smoke stack(s), log decks, ash storage area, office building(s), and other associated buildings and areas necessary to operate a sawmill and cogeneration facility.

Sources of pollutants associated with the industrial activities at the CPC Facility include, but are not limited to: outdoor bulk material storage areas, saw logs, wood fuel, tire piles, petroleum fuel, water treatment chemicals, ash piles, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, parking areas, shipping and receiving areas, and the on-site material handling equipment such as conveyors, forklifts, and trucks. Wastes generated by the cogeneration plant include, but are not limited to, ash, and polluted process wastewater which includes, condenser cooling water, compressor blowdown, electrostatic precipitator wastewater, boiler blowdown, and mud drum blowdown. Wastes generated by the sawmill operation include wood debris and waste, recycled wastewater associated with wet log storage, hydraulic oil and grease lubricant, and petroleum and other fuel leakage. Other CPC Facility related waste streams include, but are not limited to, oil/water separator discharge, vehicle wash yard runoff, and polluted storm water and non-storm water runoff.

Information available to CHW and GCM also indicates that oil and grease, transmission and vehicle fluids (such as antifreeze and gasoline), metal particles, and other pollutants have been and continue to be tracked throughout the CPC Facility operations area. These pollutants accumulate at the bulk storage areas, the loading and unloading areas, and the parking lot and the driveways areas. As a result of soil amendment applications and normal operations, trucks and vehicles leaving the CPC Facility via staging areas and driveways are pollutant sources tracking sediment, dirt, ash, oil and grease, metal particles, and other pollutants off-site.

The CPC Facility has three sources of effluent that discharge through Discharge Point 001 and to the Stover Ditch a tributary to Lake Almanor. The sources of effluent are: 1) cogeneration boiler blowdown; 2) cooling tower blowdown; and 3) electrostatic precipitator. CPC Facility's Discharge Point 001 is located at Latitude 40 degrees, 18', 30" N, Longitude 121 degrees, 14', 31" W and carries polluted



process waste water into Stover Ditch, a tributary to Lake Almanor and a source of the North Fork Feather River within Feather River Hydrologic Unit, Mount Harkness Hydrologic Subarea (No. 518.44), as depicted on inter-agency hydrologic maps prepared by the Department of Water Resources ("DWR") in August 1986.

Wastewater from the electrostatic precipitator cogeneration plant which contains ash and polymers, is discharged to an Ash Settling Pond. All sawmill and cogeneration plant process water is also discharged to the Ash Settling Pond. The pond discharges to a drainage ditch approximately 400 feet upstream of Stover Ditch. The Regional Board has designated this point as the location for effluent monitoring, Discharge 001, under Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R5-2004-0012. This is the CPC Facility's only declared effluent discharge location.

Approximate Time Period of Violations

Information available to GCM and CHW indicates that the Violator has been violating, continues to violate and threatens to violate by knowingly discharging, depositing releasing and/or emitting the Listed Chemicals from its CPC Facility into surface and ground waters, or onto land where the Listed Chemicals pass, have passed or probably will pass into sources of drinking water for a number of years, and at least since 2011.

As part of GCM's and CHW's public interest missions and to rectify these ongoing violations of California law, GCM and CHW are interested in resolving these violations expeditiously, without the necessity of costly and protracted litigation. GCM's is located at 6263 Bernhard Ave., Richmond, California, and its Executive Director is Denny Larson who can be contacted at (510) 231-6970. CHW is located at P.O. Box 900, Chester, California, and its Executive Director is Margie Strite who can be contacted at the same address. However, both GCM and CHW have retained counsel and are represented in this matter. Thus, please direct all communications regarding this notice to GCM's and CHW's enforcement counsel: Matthew C. Maclear, Anthony M. Barnes and Jason R. Flanders at Aqua Terra Aeris (ATA) Law Group, 7425 Fairmount Ave., El Cerrito, CA 94530, and (415) 568-5200.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matthew C. Maclear", written in a cursive style.

Matthew C. Maclear
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
***Community Health Watch and
Global Community Monitor***

WestlawNext **California Code of Regulations**[Home Table of Contents](#)

Appendix A
27 CA ADC Appendix A
BARCLAYS OFFICIAL CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

Barclays Official California Code of Regulations [Currentness](#)
Title 27. Environmental Protection
Division 4. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
Chapter 1. Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986
Article 9. Miscellaneous

27 CCR Appendix A

Appendix A

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
HAZARD ASSESSMENT
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC
ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986
(PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY

The following summary has been prepared by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the lead agency for the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (commonly known as "Proposition 65"). A copy of this summary must be included as an attachment to any notice of violation served upon an alleged violator of the Act. The summary provides basic information about the provisions of the law, and is intended to serve only as a convenient source of general information. It is not intended to provide authoritative guidance on the meaning or application of the law. The reader is directed to the statute and OEHHA's implementing regulations (see citations below) for further information.

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE NOTICE RELATED TO YOUR BUSINESS, CONTACT THE PERSON IDENTIFIED ON THE NOTICE.

Proposition 65 appears in California law as Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13. The statute is available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65law72003.html>. Regulations that provide more specific guidance on compliance, and that specify procedures to be followed by the State in carrying out certain aspects of the law, are found in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 25102 through 27001.¹ These implementing regulations are available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65Regs.html>.

WHAT DOES PROPOSITION 65 REQUIRE?

The "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 and/or reproductive toxicity. This means that chemicals are placed on the Proposition 65 list if they are known to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm, such as damage to female or male reproductive systems or to the developing fetus. This list must be updated at least once a year. The current Proposition 65 list of chemicals is available on the OEHHA website at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html.

Only those chemicals that are on the list are regulated under 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 unless an exemption applies; for example, when exposures are sufficiently low (see below). 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. Some exposures are exempt from the warning requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

Prohibition from discharges into drinking water. A business must not knowingly discharge or release a listed chemical into water or onto land where it passes or probably will pass into a source of drinking water. Some discharges are exempt from this requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

DOES PROPOSITION 65 PROVIDE ANY EXEMPTIONS?

Yes. You should consult the current version of the statute and regulations (<http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html>) to determine all applicable exemptions, the most common of which are the following:

Grace Period. Proposition 65 warning requirements do not apply until 12 months after the chemical has been listed. The Proposition 65 discharge prohibition does not apply to a discharge or release of a chemical that takes place less than 20 months after the listing of the chemical.

Governmental agencies and public water utilities. All agencies of the federal, state or local government, as well as entities operating public water systems, are exempt.

Businesses with nine or fewer employees. Neither the warning requirement nor the discharge prohibition applies to a business that employs a total of nine or fewer employees. This includes all employees, not just those present in California.

Exposures that pose no significant risk of cancer. For chemicals that are listed 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" (NSRLs) for many listed carcinogens. Exposures below these levels are exempt from the warning requirement. See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html> for a list of NSRLs, and Section 25701 *et seq.* of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

Exposures that will produce no observable reproductive effect at 1,000 times the level in question. For chemicals known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity, a warning is not required if the business can demonstrate that the exposure will produce no observable effect, even at 1,000 times the level in question. In other words, the level of exposure must be below the "no observable effect level" divided by 1,000. This number is known as the Maximum Allowable Dose Level (MADL). See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html> for a list of MADLs, and Section 25801 *et seq.* of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

Exposures to Naturally Occurring Chemicals in a Food. Certain exposures to chemicals that occur in foods naturally (i.e., that do not result from any known human activity, including activity by someone other than the person causing the exposure) are exempt from the warning requirements of the law. If the chemical is a contaminant² it must be reduced to the lowest level feasible. Regulations explaining this exemption can be found in Section 25501.

Discharges that do not result in a "significant amount" of the listed chemical entering 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 pass into or probably pass into a source of drinking water, and that the discharge complies with all other applicable laws, regulations, permits, requirements, or orders. A "significant amount" means any detectable amount, except an amount that would meet the "no significant risk" level for chemicals that cause cancer or that is 1,000 times below the "no observable effect" level for chemicals that cause reproductive toxicity, if an individual were exposed to 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. Lawsuits may also be brought by private parties acting in the public interest, but only after providing notice of the alleged violation to the Attorney General, the appropriate district attorney and city attorney, and the business accused of the violation. The notice must provide adequate information to allow the recipient to assess the nature of the alleged violation. The notice must comply with the information and procedural requirements specified in Section 25903 of the regulations and in Title 11, sections 3100-3103. A private party may not pursue an independent enforcement action 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 ABOUT THE LAW OR REGULATIONS. . .

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900 or via e-mail at P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov.

¹ All further regulatory references are to sections of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations unless otherwise indicated. The statute, regulations and relevant case law are available on the OEHHA website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html>.

² See Section 25501(a)(4).

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

HISTORY

1. New Appendix A filed 4-22-97; operative 4-22-97 pursuant to Government Code section 11343.4(d) (Register 97, No. 17).

2. Amendment filed 1-7-2003; operative 2-6-2003 (Register 2003, No. 2).

3. Change without regulatory effect renumbering title 22, section 12903 and Appendix A to title 27, section 25903 and Appendix A, including amendment of appendix, filed 6-18-2008 pursuant to section 100, title 1, California Code of Regulations (Register 2008, No. 25).

4. Amendment filed 11-19-2012; operative 12-19-2012 (Register 2012, No. 47).

This database is current through 10/17/14 Register 2014, No. 42

27 CCR Appendix A, 27 CA ADC Appendix A

END OF DOCUMENT

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, declare:

I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of 18 years, and am not a party to the within titled Notice, cause or action. My business address is 1138 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94103.

On November 4, 2014, I served the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 25249.5 et seq. AND 60-DAY NOTICE OF INTENT TO SUE UNDER HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 25249.5 et seq. (California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act, a.k.a. "Proposition 65"); and Appendix A, entitled "The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary** on the following parties by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with this business's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Certified Mail:

Collins Pine Company, Chester Sawmill Terry Collins, President 500 Main Street Chester, CA 96020	The Collins Companies Eric Schooler or Current President & CEO 29100 SW Town Center Loop W STE 300 Wilsonville, OR 97070
Collins Timber Company Terry Collins, President 29100 SW Town Center Loop W STE 300 Wilsonville, Oregon 97070	Collins Pine Company, Chester Sawmill Chris Verderber, Plant Manager 500 Main Street Chester, CA 96020
Collins Pine Company Chester Sawmill Terry Collins, President Chris Verdeber, Plant Manager PO Box 796 Chester, CA 96020	Corporation Service Company (Collins Pine Company) 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive STE 150N Sacramento CA, 95833

On November 4, 2014, I served the following documents: **NOTICE OF VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 25249.5 et seq. AND 60-DAY NOTICE OF INTENT TO SUE UNDER HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 25249.5 et seq. (California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act, a.k.a. "Proposition 65")** on the following parties by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with this business's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that

correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid for delivery by First Class Mail:

The Honorable Mike Ramsey Butte County District Attorney 25 County Center Drive Oroville, CA 95965	The Honorable Jan Scully Sacramento County District Attorney 901 G Street Sacramento, CA 95814
The Honorable David Hollister Plumas County District Attorney 520 Main Street, #404 Quincy, CA 95971	The Honorable Jana McClung Sutter County Assistant District Attorney 446 2 nd Street, Suite 102 Yuba City, CA 95991
The Honorable Jeffrey Reisig Yolo County District Attorney 301 Second Street Woodland, CA 95695	The Honorable Patrick McGrath Yuba County District Attorney 215 5 th Street #152 Marysville, CA 95901

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this certification was executed on November 4, 2014 at San Francisco, California.

By: _____

[Printed Name] _____