

December 7, 2016

Via Certified Mail

Amazon.com, Inc.
 Attn: The Prentice-Hall Corporation System, Inc.
 2710 Gateway Oaks Dr., Ste 150 N
 Sacramento, CA 95833

Duda Energy, LLC
 1112 Brooks St SE
 Decatur, AL 35601

Re: Proposition 65 Amended Notice of Violation

To Whom It May Concern:

We represent Arthur Zivkovic, a citizen of the State of California acting in the interest of the general public. This letter serves as notice that the parties listed above are in violation of Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act, commencing with section 25249.5 of the Health and Safety Code (“Proposition 65”). In particular, the violations alleged by this notice consist of types of harm that may potentially result from exposures to the toxic chemicals Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (“DEHP”) and Di-n-butyl phthalate (“DBP”). These chemicals were listed as either carcinogens or known developmental/reproductive toxins on January 1, 1988; December 2, 2005; and December 20, 2013, respectively.

The specific type of product that is causing exposures in violation of Proposition 65 is detailed below:

	<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Manufacturer / Distributor</u>	<u>Item Number / UPC</u>
1.	100ft. x ½” ID High Pressure Braided Clear Flexible PVC Tubing	Amazon.com	Duda Energy	Item Model # HPpvc050-100ft ASIN B00LX6M2HE

The routes of exposure to the chemical(s) in violation include dermal absorption, ingestion, and inhalation by consumers. These exposures occur through the reasonably foreseeable use of the products. Procurement and use of this product could result in overexposure to adults (including pregnant women) and/or children. The measured phthalate(s) are used as plasticizers to soften PVC plastics. As additive chemicals, they are not bound to the products they are in and are able to leach into surrounding air, water, or other surfaces (e.g., skin). Thus, dermal, inhalation, and ingestion exposures are all likely routes for these chemicals

to enter the body when found in high concentrations in a product. Dermal contact would occur through normal handling and use of the product and would be a major route of exposure, as phthalates have been shown to penetrate the skin barrier. Ingestion could also be a major route of exposure following hand-to-mouth contact after touching the product. The measured phthalate(s) are semi-volatile chemicals, and inhalation could occur following volatilization of the phthalates from the product into surrounding air, particularly in higher temperature conditions, which could be encountered through normal use and storage of the product. Airborne phthalates can also become bound to dust particles, which could result in later inhalation, dermal uptake, or inadvertent ingestion. This type of tubing could have a broad range of uses, including coming into direct contact with air or other gases that could be later inhaled, or liquids that could be ingested or end up on the skin. Gases/liquids passing through the tubing at elevated temperatures or with extended residence times could result in further elevated exposures. The sales of this product has been occurring since at least April of 2015, is continuing to this day and will continue to occur as long as the product subject to this notice is sold to and used by consumers.

Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning is provided with these products regarding the exposures to DEHP and DBP caused by ordinary use of the product. The Parties are in violation of Proposition 65 by failing to provide such warning to consumers and as a result of the sales of these products, exposures to DEHP and DBP have been occurring without proper warnings.

Pursuant to Proposition 65, notice and intent to sue shall be provided to violators 60 days before filing a complaint. This letter provides notice of the alleged violation to the parties listed above and the appropriate governmental authorities. A summary of Proposition 65 is attached.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss any of the above, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Noam Glick

Enclosures

Appendix A

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT CALIFORNIA 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 and Toxic Enforcement Act 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 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 Regulations, Sections 250000 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 725 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 the 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 the listing of 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.

Exposures that pose no significant risk of cancer. For chemicals that are listed as known to the State to cause cancer (Acarcinogens@), 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 A 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 (Areproductive 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 A no observable effect level (NOEL), A divided by a 1,000- fold safety or uncertainty factor. The A 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 A significant amount@ of the list 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 A significant amount@ means any detectable amount; expect an amount that would meet the A no significant risk@ or A 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). Lawsuit 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 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

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

I, Noam Glick, hereby declare:

1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached sixty-day notice 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 an attorney for the noticing party.

3. I have consulted with one or more persons with relevant and appropriate experience or expertise who has reviewed facts, studies, or other data regarding the alleged exposure to the listed chemical that is the subject of the action.

4. Based on the information obtained through those consultations, and on all other information in my possession, I believe there is a reasonable and meritorious case for the private action. I understand that “reasonable and meritorious case for the private action” means that the information provides a credible basis that all elements of the plaintiffs' case can be established and the information did not prove that the alleged violator will be able to establish any of the affirmative defenses set forth in the statute.


5. In support of this certificate of merit, I have consulted with an expert who has opined as follows:

The routes of exposure to the chemical(s) in violation include dermal absorption, ingestion, and inhalation by consumers, in excess of the allowable levels. These exposures occur through the reasonably foreseeable use of the products. Procurement and use of this product could result in overexposure to adults (including pregnant women) and/or children. The measured phthalate(s) are used as plasticizers to soften PVC plastics. As additive chemicals, they are not bound to the products they are in and are able to leach into surrounding air, water, or other surfaces (e.g., skin). Thus, dermal, inhalation, and ingestion exposures are all likely routes for these chemicals to enter the body when found in high concentrations in a product. Dermal contact would occur through normal handling and use of the product and would be a major route of exposure, as phthalates have been shown to penetrate the skin barrier. Ingestion could also be a major route of exposure following hand-to-mouth contact after touching the product. The measured phthalate(s) are semi-volatile chemicals, and inhalation could occur following volatilization of the phthalates from the product into surrounding air, particularly in higher temperature conditions, which could be encountered through normal use and storage of the product. Airborne phthalates can also become bound to dust particles, which could result in later inhalation, dermal uptake, or inadvertent ingestion. This type of tubing could have a broad range of uses, including coming into direct contact with air or other gases that could be later inhaled, or liquids that could be ingested or end up on the skin. Gases/liquids passing through the tubing at elevated temperatures or with extended residence times could result in further elevated exposures.

6. The copy of this Certificate of Merit served on the Attorney General attaches to it factual information sufficient to establish the basis for this certificate, including the information identified

in Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(h)(2), i.e., (1) the identity of the persons consulted with and relied on by the certifier, and (2) the facts, studies, or other data reviewed by those persons.

Dated: December 7, 2016



Noam Glick, Attorney at Law

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Cassandra Inzunza, declare that I am over the age of 18 years, and am not a party to the within action. I am employed in the County of San Diego, California, where the mailing occurs; and my business address is 225 Broadway, 21st Floor, San Diego, California 92101.

On December 7, 2016, I served the following documents: **(1) 60-DAY NOTICE OF VIOLATION SENT IN COMPLIANCE WITH HEALTH & SAFETY CODE SECTION 25249.7(d); (2) CERTIFICATE OF MERIT; (3) PROPOSITION 65: A SUMMARY; and (4) CERTIFICATE OF MERIT ATTACHMENT (served only on the Attorney General)**

on the parties listed below by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope, addressed to each party and depositing it at my business address with the U.S. Postal Service for delivery by Certified Mail with the postage thereon fully prepaid:

Via Certified Mail

Amazon.com, Inc.
Attn: The Prentice-Hall Corporation System, Inc.
2710 Gateway Oaks Dr., Ste 150 N
Sacramento, CA 95833

Duda Energy, LLC
1112 Brooks St SE
Decatur, AL 35601

On December 7, 2016, I served the California Attorney General (via website Portal) by uploading a true and correct copy thereof as a PDF file via the California Attorney General's website.

On December 7, 2016, I transmitted via electronic mail the above-listed documents to the electronic mail addresses of the City and/or District Attorneys who have specifically authorized e-mail service and the authorization appears on the Attorney General's web site.


See Attached Service List

On December 7, 2016, I served the following persons and/or entities at the last known address by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope and depositing it at my business address with the U.S. Postal Service for delivery with the postage thereon fully prepaid, and addressed as follows:

See Attached Service List

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

Executed on **December 7, 2016**, at San Diego, California.



Cassandra Inzunza

E-Mail Service List

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