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February 13, 2026

Via Certified Mail

Lumi Labs Inc. c/o Registered Agents Inc 30 N Gould St Ste R Sheridan, WY 82801	Current Chief Executive Officer / President Lumi Labs Inc. c/o Tyler Smith 350 SE Mill St Ste 4 Portland, OR 97214
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Re: Proposition 65 Notice of Violation

To Whom It May Concern:

We represent Environmental Health Advocates, Inc., an organization in 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 chemical Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol (also known as “Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol or “THC”). THC was listed as a developmental and reproductive toxin on January 3, 2020.

The type of products causing exposures in violation of Proposition 65 are THC-infused gummies, including but not limited to:

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Distributor/Retailer</u>
Sour Strawberry Cookies Gummies	Lumi Labs Inc.	Lumi Labs Inc.

Lumi Labs Inc. sells THC-infused gummies online [via its website [<https://lumigummies.com/>]] to consumers in California without first providing clear and reasonable warnings – as required by Proposition 65 and related Regulations – either on the product packaging itself or via online-warning prior to purchase, each of which is independently required under the Act.

The routes of exposure for the violations are inhalation or consumption by consumers. These exposures occur through the reasonably foreseeable use of the THC-infused gummies products sold on Lumi Lab Inc.’s website [<https://lumigummies.com/>] without adequate warning.

The sales of these products have been occurring since at least January 2026, are continuing to this day and will continue to occur as long as the products subject to this notice are sold to and used by consumers.

Proposition 65 requires that a clear and reasonable warning is provided with these products regarding the exposures to THC caused by ordinary and reasonably foreseeable use of the products. The aforementioned parties are in violation of Proposition 65 by failing to provide such warnings to consumers and as a result of the sales of these products, exposures THC 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.

EHA identifies Fred Duran as a responsible individual within the entity, 837 Dulce Tierra Drive El Paso, TX 79912; 619-930-9450. Mr. Duran requests all communications be sent to EHA's attorneys.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss any of the above, please contact me at jake@entornolaw.com and include clerks@entornolaw.com in the email.

Sincerely,

ENTORNO LAW LLP



Jake Schulte

Noam Glick
Craig Nicholas
Gianna Tirrell

Enclosures

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

I, Jake Schulte, 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. 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: February 13, 2026



Jake Schulte, Attorney at Law

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Bisma Khan, 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, 19th Floor, San Diego, California 92101.

On February 13, 2026, 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

Lumi Labs Inc. c/o Registered Agents Inc 30 N Gould St Ste R Sheridan, WY 82801	Current Chief Executive Officer / President Lumi Labs Inc. c/o Tyler Smith 350 SE Mill St Ste 4 Portland, OR 97214
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On February 13, 2026, 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 February 13, 2026, 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.

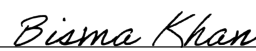
See Attached Service List

On February 13, 2026, 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 February 13, 2026, at San Diego, California.


Bisma Khan

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 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.

The text of Proposition 65 (Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13) 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 “Proposition 65 List.” Under Proposition 65, the lead agency (OEHHA) publishes a list of chemicals that are known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. 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. The 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

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>.

Only those chemicals that are on the list are regulated under Proposition 65. Businesses that produce, use, release or otherwise engage in activities involving listed 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. 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 to that chemical. 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 under Proposition 65 as known to the State to cause cancer, a warning is not required if the business causing the exposure 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 causing the exposure 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 Food. Certain exposures to chemicals that naturally occur in foods (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 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 that 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 Title 27 and sections 3100-3103 of Title 11. A private party may not pursue an independent enforcement action under Proposition 65 if one of the governmental officials noted above initiates an enforcement action within sixty days of the notice.

² See Section 25501(a)(4).

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 to stop committing the violation.

A private party may not file an enforcement action based on certain exposures if the alleged violator meets specific conditions. For the following types of exposures, the Act provides an opportunity for the business to correct the alleged violation:

- An exposure to alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent onsite consumption is permitted by law;
- An exposure to a Proposition 65 listed chemical in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises that is primarily intended for immediate consumption on- or off-premises. This only applies if the chemical was not intentionally added to the food, and was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination;
- An exposure to environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises;
- An exposure to listed chemicals in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking non-commercial vehicles.

If a private party alleges that a violation occurred based on one of the exposures described above, the private party must first provide the alleged violator a notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form.

A copy of the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form is included in Appendix B and can be downloaded from OEHHA's website at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/p65law72003.html>.

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.

Revised: May 2017

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.7, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

E-Mail Service List

The Honorable Lisa A. Smittcamp, Fresno County, District Attorney 2100 Tulare Street Fresno, CA 93721 Phone: (559) 600-3141 consumerprotection@fresnocountyca.gov	The Honorable Barbara Yook Calaveras County, District Attorney 891 Mountain Ranch Rd. San Andreas, CA 95249 Phone: 209-754-6330 Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us	The Honorable Stacey Grassini Contra Costa County, Deputy District Attorney 900 Ward Street Martinez, CA 94553 sgrassini@contracostada.org	The Honorable James Clinchard El Dorado County, Assistant District Attorney 778 Pacific Street Placerville, CA 95667 EDCDAPROP65@edcda.us
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The Honorable Sandra Groven Sierra County, District Attorney 100 Courthouse Square Downieville, CA 95936 smarshall@sierracounty.ca.gov	The Honorable Krishna A. Abrams Solano County, District Attorney 675 Texas Street, Suite 4500 Fairfield, CA 94533 DACEPU@solanocounty.gov	The Honorable Mike Feuer City of Los Angeles, City Attorney 200 N. Main Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 cityatty.help@lacity.org	The Honorable Todd Spitzer Orange County, District Attorney 300 N. Flower Street Santa Ana, CA 92703 prop65notice@ocdapa.org

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The Honorable Stacey Eads Humboldt County, District Attorney 825 5th Street Eureka, CA 95501	The Honorable Katherine Micks Del Norte County, District Attorney 450 H Street, Room 171 Crescent City, CA 95531	The Honorable Dwayne Stewart Glenn County, District Attorney P.O. Box 430 Willows, CA 95988
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The Honorable Joel Buckingham San Benito County, District Attorney 419 4th Street Hollister, CA 95023	The Honorable Jason Anderson San Bernardino County, District Attorney 303 W. Third Street San Bernardino, CA 92415	The Honorable Stephanie A. Bridgett Shasta County, District Attorney 1355 West Street Redding, CA 96001
The Honorable James Kirk Andrus Siskiyou County, District Attorney P.O. Box 986 Yreka, CA 96097	The Honorable Jeff Laugero Stanislaus County, District Attorney 832 12th Street, Suite 300 Modesto, CA 95353	The Honorable Jennifer Dupre Sutter County, District Attorney 463 2nd Street, Suite 102 Yuba City, CA 95991
The Honorable Matthew Rogers Tehama County, District Attorney P.O. Box 519 Red Bluff, CA 96080	The Honorable David Brady Trinity County, District Attorney P.O. Box 310 Weaverville, CA 96093	