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April 24, 2026

Amazon.com Services LLC Attn: Andy Jassy, CEO c/o CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N Sacramento, CA 95833	UNOINTER LLC Attn: President/CEO 17748 Upland Ave Fontana, CA 92335-3755
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**60-DAY NOTICE OF VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH&SAFETY CODE §25249.7(d)
(PROPOSITION 65)**

To Whom it May Concern:

This Notice of Violation (the “Notice”) is provided to you pursuant to and in compliance with California Health & Safety Code §25249.7(d).

Chang Liu, esq. represents Anthony Jiang, a citizen of the State of California acting in the interest of general public to promote awareness of exposures to toxic chemicals form use of consumer products sold in California and to improve human health and the environment by reducing hazardous substances.

This 60-Day Notice of Violation ("Notice") is being provided to the alleged violator, as well as the California Attorney General's Office, the District Attorney's Offices for 58 Counties, and City Attorneys for San Francisco, San Diego, San Jose and Los Angeles.

I. INTRODUCTION

Anthony Jiang identified violations of California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, codified at California Health & Safety Code §25249.5 et seq. ("Proposition 65"), based on the failure to provide a clear and reasonable health hazard warning in connection with the sale or use of the products, listed below, in the State of California. The Notice Recipient is hereby given notice it violated and continues to violate Proposition 65 with respect to the warning requirement, codified at California's Health & Safety Code §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 a clear and reasonable warning to such individual." Without proper warnings about the toxic effects of exposures to listed chemicals, citizens in California lack the information necessary to make an informed decision as to whether or how to eliminate or reduce their risk of exposure from the reasonably foreseeable use of products containing listed chemicals.

II. NATURE OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

Product Types/Categories: The specific types or categories of products that are causing consumer exposures in violation of Proposition 65, and that are covered by this Notice, are 4 Way Brass Hose Splitter. Identified below is a specific example of Covered Products identified as having been sold, offered for sale, or available for use in California (the “Exemplar Product”). Based on publicly available information, the retailers, distributors, and/or manufacturers of the Exemplar Product is also provided. The Exemplar Product is identified for the Notice Recipients’ benefit to assist in their investigation of the allegations set forth in this Notice. The Exemplar Product is not meant to be an exhaustive or comprehensive identification of each specific offending product falling within the specific types or categories of Covered Products at issue in this Notice. It is the private enforcer’s position that the Notice Recipients are obligated to conduct a good-faith investigation into other specific products falling within the type or category of Covered Products that have been manufactured, imported, distributed, sold, shipped, stored, or are otherwise within the Notice Recipients’ custody or control, so as to ensure the requisite toxic warnings were and are provided to California citizens prior to purchase.

Exemplar Product (ASIN)	Violators
B08HC93F5M	1. Manufacturer/Distributor: UNOINTER LLC 2. Retailer: Amazon.com Services, LLC (www.amazon.com)

If an applicable manufacturer, supplier, seller, exporter and/or importer of one or more of the products does not have a known agent for process of service in California or employs less than ten people as defined by the operative regulation, then the Violator 2 has heightened regulatory responsibilities beyond 27 CCR §25600.2(d) especially if the Violator 2 is also an importer or fulfills additional upstream roles in the commercial marketplace.

Listed Chemical. The chemical that is the subject of this Notice is the heavy metal, Lead. The State of California listed Lead as a chemical known to cause developmental toxicity, male reproductive toxicity, and female reproductive toxicity on February 27, 1987, and as a chemical known to cause cancer on October 1, 1992.

Routes of Exposure. Exposures occur when consumers, including children and women of childbearing age, handle, touch, or otherwise utilize the Products during ordinary and reasonably foreseeable use, resulting in exposures through ingestion and contact with lead-containing residues. Individuals ingest lead when they touch or handle the Products or intermediary objects and subsequently transfer lead residues from their hands or fingers to their mouths. Such exposures may occur repeatedly throughout the period in which the Products are used.

Violations and Time Period of Exposure. Consumers have been exposed to lead through continued post-purchase handling and use of Products sold without clear and reasonable warnings, including ongoing exposures arising from such continued use.

III. RESOLUTION OF NOTICED CLAIMS

Based on the allegations set forth in this Notice, Chang Liu intends to file a citizen enforcement lawsuit against the alleged Violator unless such Violator enters into a binding written agreement to: (a) recall Products already sold or undertake best efforts to ensure that the requisite health

hazard warnings are provided to those who have received such Products; (b) provide “clear and reasonable warnings” for Products sold in the future or, preferably, reformulate such Products to eliminate the Lead exposures (or undertake best efforts to ensure upstream selling entities in the chain of commerce such as manufacturers, exporters, importers or distributors do so); and (c) pay an appropriate civil penalty based on the factors enumerated in California Health & Safety Code §25249.7(b). If the alleged Violator is particularly interested in resolving this dispute without resorting to time-consuming and costly litigation, please feel free to contact Chang Liu identified in Section V.

It should be noted Anthony Jiang cannot: (1) finalize any settlement until after the expiration of the 60-day Notice period; or (2) speak for the California Attorney General or any District or City in receipt of this Notice. Therefore, while reaching an agreement with Anthony Jiang will satisfy its claims, the agreement may not satisfy any public prosecutors.

IV. GENERAL INFORMATION AND SUMMARY OF PROPOSITION 65

A copy of a summary of Proposition 65’s provisions, prepared by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA") is enclosed with the copy of the Notice served on the Notice Recipient for its reference. For further general information concerning Proposition 65, contact OEHHA's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916)445-6900.

V. CONTACT INFORMATION

Anthony Jiang has retained me as legal counsel in connection with this Notice. Please direct all questions, issues or communications regarding this 60-Day Notice of Violation and its potential resolution to Chang Liu at the following Address:

Represented private enforcer's contact information:
Chang Liu
Address: 17890 Castleton St. Ste 289, City of Industry, CA 91748
Email: sophia@sophialiulaw.com
Telephone: (840) 777-8877

Sincerely,



Chang Liu

Attachments:

- CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
- PROOF OF SERVICE
- APPENDIX A: THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Health and Safety Code §25249.7(d)

Chang Liu, hereby declare:

1. This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached sixty-day notice in which it is alleged the party identified in the notice violated Health & Safety Code §25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.
2. I am the attorney for the noticing party, Anthony Jiang.
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 plaintiff's 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 & Safety Code §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: April 24, 2026



Chang Liu

Attorney for Anthony Jiang

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury:

I am over the age of 18 years of age and not a party to this case. My address is 7700 Irvine Center Dr, Ste 800, Irvine CA 92618. On April 24, 2026, I caused to be served the following:

- 60-DAY NOTICE OF VIOLATION SENT IN COMPLIANCE WITH HEALTH&SAFETY CODE §25249.7(d)
- CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
- APPENDIX A:THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROPOSITION 65): A SUMMARY

Stephen Zhang by **Certified First Class Mail** through the United States Postal Service by placing true and correct copies of the above documents in a sealed envelope, individually addressed to each alleged violator listed below and providing such envelope to a United States Postal Service.

Representative:

Amazon.com Services LLC Attn: Andy Jassy, CEO c/o CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N Sacramento, CA 95833	UNOINTER LLC Attn: President/CEO 17748 Upland Ave Fontana, CA 92335-3755
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As well as by providing electronic copies to the addressees listed on the following page, as well as by sending hard copies to the District Attorney for each of the remaining counties and The City Attorneys for San Francisco, San Diego, San Jose and Los Angeles.

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

Executed on April 24, 2026, at Irvine, California.



Name: Stephen Zhang

E-Mail Service List

California Attorney General	Prop65-notices@doj.ca.gov	Riverside County District Attorney	Prop65@rivcoda.org
Alameda County District Attorney	CEPDPProp65@acgov.org	Sacramento County District Attorney	Prop65@sacda.org
Alpine County District Attorney	prop65enf@alpinecountyca.gov	San Diego County District Attorney	SanDiegoDAProp65@sdcdca.org
Calaveras County District Attorney	Prop65Env@co.calaveras.ca.us	San Francisco County District Attorney	Prop65@sfgov.org
Contra Costa County District Attorney	sgrassini@contracostada.org	San Joaquin County District Attorney	DAConsumer.Environmental@sjcda.org
El Dorado County District Attorney	EDCDAPROP65@edcda.us	San Luis Obispo County District Attorney	edobroth@co.slo.ca.us
Fresno County District Attorney	consumerprotection@fresnocountyca.gov	Santa Barbara County District Attorney	DAProp65@co.santa-barbara.ca.us
Inyo County District Attorney	inyoda@inyocounty.us	Santa Clara County District Attorney	EPU@da.sccgov.org
Lassen County District Attorney	dhandler@co.lassen.ca.us	Santa Cruz County District Attorney	Prop65DA@santacruzcounty.us
Marin County District Attorney	consumer@marincounty.gov	Sonoma County District Attorney	ECLD@sonoma-county.org
Mariposa County District Attorney	mcdam@mariposacounty.org	Tulare County District Attorney	damaill@tularecounty.ca.gov
Merced County District Attorney	Prop65@countyofmerced.com	Ventura County District Attorney	daspecialops@ventura.org
Monterey County District Attorney	Prop65DA@co.monterey.ca.us	Yolo County District Attorney	cfepd@yolocounty.org
Napa County District Attorney	CEPD@countyofnapa.org	Yuba County District Attorney	prop65@co.yuba.ca.us
Nevada County District Attorney	DA.Prop65@co.nevada.ca.us	San Francisco City Attorney's Office	Prop65@sfcityatt.org
Orange County District Attorney	Prop65Notice@ocdapa.org	San Diego City Attorney	CityAttyProp65@sandiego.gov
Placer County District Attorney	prop65@placer.ca.gov	San Jose City Attorney	Proposition65notices@sanjoseca.gov
Plumas County District Attorney	davidhollister@countyofplumas.com		

Mail Service List

Amador County District Attorney 708 Court Street, #202 Jackson, CA 95642	Kern County District Attorney 1215 Truxtun Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93301	Mono County District Attorney P.O. Box 617 Bridgeport, CA 93517	Solano County District Attorney 675 Texas Street, Suite 4500 Fairfield, CA 94533
Butte County District Attorney 25 County Center Drive Oroville, CA 95965	Kings County District Attorney 1400 W. Lacey Blvd Hanford, CA 93230	San Benito County District Attorney 419 Fourth Street, 2nd Floor Hollister, CA 95023	Stanislaus County District Attorney 832 12th Street, Suite 300 Modesto, CA 95354
Colusa County District Attorney 547 Market Street Colusa, CA 95932	Lake County District Attorney 255 N. Forbes Street Lakeport, CA 95453	San Bernardino County District Attorney 316 N. Mountain View Avenue San Bernardino, CA 92415	Sutter County District Attorney 446 Second Street Yuba City, CA 95991
Del Norte County District Attorney 450 H Street, Ste. 171 Crescent City, CA 95531	Los Angeles County District Attorney 211 W. Temple St, Suite 1200 Los Angeles, CA 90012	San Mateo County District Attorney 400 County Center, 3rd Floor Redwood City, CA 94063	Tehama County District Attorney 444 Oak Street Red Bluff, CA 96080
Glenn County District Attorney P.O. Box 430 Willows, CA 95988	Madera County District Attorney 209 W. Yosemite Avenue Madera, CA 93637	Shasta County District Attorney 1525 Court Street Redding, CA 96001	Trinity County District Attorney P.O. Box 310 Weaverville, CA 96093
Humboldt County District Attorney 825 5th Street Eureka, CA 95501	Mendocino County District Attorney 100 North State Street, Room G-10 Ukiah, CA 95482	Sierra County District Attorney P.O. Box 457 Downieville, CA 95936	Tuolumne County District Attorney 423 N. Washington Street Sonora, CA 95370
Imperial County District Attorney 939 W. Main Street El Centro, CA 92243	Modoc County District Attorney 204 S. Court Street Alturas, CA 96101	Siskiyou County District Attorney 311 Fourth Street, Room 204 Yreka, CA 96097	Yuba County District Attorney 215 Fifth Street Marysville, CA 95901
			Los Angeles City Attorney's Office 200 N. Main Street, Suite 1800 Los Angeles, CA 90012

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. 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 Proposition 65.

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>.

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.

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.