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11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
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19	FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA				
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21	a la ablitation di bitto i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	,, , ,			
	ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO, Los Angeles City Attorney, and DAVID W. PAULSON, Solano County	•			
22	District Attorney COMPLAINT FOR	CIVIL			
23	PENALTY AND IN				
25	Plaintiffs, RELIEF				
24	V. (Health and Safety C	ode § 25249 5			
25	tet seq. and Business	and Professions			
ا دے	BEAULIEU GROUP, LLC, a Georgia Corporation; Code § 17200) ASTROTURF, LLC, a Georgia corporation;				
26	FIELDTURF USA, INC., a Florida corporation, and				
27	DOES 1 through 50.				
41	Defendants.				
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Plaintiffs, the People of the State of California, by and through Edmund G. Brown Jr., Attorney General, Rockard J. Delgadillo, Los Angeles City Attorney, and David W. Paulson, Solano County District Attorney, hereby allege:

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This complaint seeks to remedy the Defendants' failure to warn persons about exposures to the lead that is present in Defendants' artificial or synthetic turf and lawn products ("Turf Products"). Lead is a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects and other reproductive harm. Under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, also known as "Proposition 65." businesses must provide persons with a "clear and reasonable warning" before exposing individuals to chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive harm.

II. PARTIES

- 2. Plaintiffs are the People of the State of California, by and through Attorney General Edmund G. Brown Jr., Los Angeles City Attorney Rockard J. Delgadillo, and Solano County District Attorney David W. Paulson. Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(c) provides that actions to enforce Proposition 65 may be brought by the Attorney General, a District Attorney or certain City Attorneys in the name of the People of the State of California. Business and Professions Code sections 17200 et seq. provide that actions to enforce that statute may be brought by the Attorney General in the name of the People of the State of California, or by a District Attorney or City Attorney. Plaintiffs bring this action under the authority granted to them by the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, commonly known as "Proposition 65" (Health and Safety Code sections 25249, et seq.); the California "Unfair Competition Law" (Business and Professions Code sections 17200, et seq.); and the California "False Advertising Law" (Business and Professions Code sections 17500, et seq.).
- 3. Defendant BEAULIEU GROUP, LLC ("Beaulieu") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Georgia. Beaulieu is a person within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Secton 25249.11. Beaulieu manufactures Turf Products and offers them for sale within the State of California.

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- 4. Defendant" ASTROTURF, LLC (AstroTurf) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia. AstroTurf is a person within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 25249.11. AstroTurf manufactures Turf Products and offers them for sale within the State of California.
- 5. Defendant FIELDTURF USA, INC., (FieldTurf) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida. AstroTurf is a person within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 25249.11. FieldTurf manufactures Turf Products and offers them for sale within the State of California.
- 6. Defendants DOES 1 though 50 are business entities engaged in the manufacture sale and/or distribution of artificial turf or lawn products. As part of their business activities, Does 1 through 50, and each of them, cause persons in California to be exposed to lead that is present in their artificial turf products, and Does 1 through 50 have failed to provide a clear and reasonable warning as to such exposures. The names and identities of defendants DOES 1 through 50 are unknown to Plaintiffs, and when they are known this complaint will be amended to state their names and identities.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 7. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, section 10, because this case is a cause not given by statute to other trial courts.
- 8. This Court has jurisdiction over the Defendants and each of them, because each defendant is a business entity that does sufficient business, has sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the California market, through the sale, marketing, and use of its products in California, to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
- 9. Venue is proper in this Court because the cause, or part thereof, arises in Alameda County because Defendant's products are sold and consumed in this county.

IV. STATUTORY BACKGROUND

A. Proposition 65

- 10. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 is an initiative statute passed as "Proposition 65" by a vote of the people in November of 1986.
- 11. The warning requirement of Proposition 65 is contained in Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, which provides:

No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual, except as provided in Section 25249.10.

- 12. An exposure to a chemical in a consumer product is one "which results from a person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer good, or any exposure that results from receiving a consumer service." (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 12601, subd. (b).)
- 13. Proposition 65 establishes a procedure by which the state is to develop a list of chemicals "known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity." (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.8.) No warning need be given concerning a listed chemical until one year after the chemical first appears on the list. (*Id.*, § 25249.10, subd. (b).)
- 14. Any person "violating or threatening to violate" the statute may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.7.) To "threaten to violate" is defined to mean "to create a condition in which there is a substantial probability that a violation will occur." (*Id.*, § 25249.11, subd. (e).) In addition, violators are liable for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation, recoverable in a civil action. (*Id.*, § 25249.7, subd. (b).)
- 15. Actions to enforce the law "may be brought by the Attorney General in the name of the People of the State of California [or] by any district attorney [or] by any City Attorney of a City having a population in excess of 750,000 . . . " (Id., § 25249.7, subd. (c).) The City of Los Angeles has a population in excess of 750,000 persons. Private parties are given authority to enforce Proposition 65 "in the public interest," but only if the private party first provides written

notice of a violation to the alleged violator, the Attorney General, and every District Attorney in whose jurisdiction the alleged violation occurs. If no public prosecutors commence enforcement within sixty days, then the private party may sue. (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.7(d).)

16. In an action by the Attorney General, a district attorney or a city attorney, the Attorney General, district attorney or city attorney may "seek and recover costs and attorney's fees on behalf of any party who provides a notice pursuant to subdivision (d) and who renders assistance in that action." (*Id.*, § 25249.7, subd. (j).)

B. The Unfair Competition Act

- 17. California Business and Professions Code section 17200 provides that "unfair competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practice." Section 17203 of the Business and Professions Code provides that "(a)ny person performing or proposing to perform an act of unfair competition within this state may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction."
- 18. Unlawful acts under the statute include any act that is unlawful that is conducted as part of business activity, and therefore include violations of Proposition 65.
- 19. A person violating section 17200 "shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for each violation, which shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the State of California by the Attorney General or by any district attorney . . . [or] by any city attorney of a city . . . having a population in excess of 750,000." Under section 17205, these penalties are "cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this state."

V. FACTS

20. "Lead" was placed on the Governor's list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity on February 27, 1987. It is specifically identified under three subcategories: "developmental reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the developing fetus, "female reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the female reproductive system, and

"male reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the male reproductive system. (Cal. Code

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Regs., tit. 22, § 12000, subd. (c).)

- 21. "Lead and lead compounds" were placed in the Governor's list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1992. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 12000, subd. (b).)
- 22. Defendants' Turf Products contain lead. Persons who purchase, use and/or come into contact with these products are exposed to lead. The pathways of exposure include: (1) contact between the Turf Products and the skin, (2) transfer of lead from Turf Products to the skin or clothing, and then to the mouth, both by transfer of lead directly from the hand to mouth and by transfer of lead from the skin to objects that are put in the mouth, such as food and (3) through absorption of lead through the skin.
- 23. At all times material to this complaint, Defendants, and each of them, had knowledge that their the Turf Products contained lead.
- 24. At all times material to this complaint, Defendants and each of them, knew that the Turf Products were sold throughout the State of California in large volume, and Defendants profited from such sales.
- 25. Notwithstanding this knowledge, and the knowledge that the Turf Products contain lead, Defendants intentionally continued the sale of the Turf Products.
- At all times material to this complaint, Defendants and each of them have knowingly and intentionally exposed individuals within the State of California to lead. The exposure is knowing and intentional because it is the result of the Defendant's deliberate act of manufacturing and selling products known to contain lead to consumers within the state of California, and with the knowledge that the intended use of these products will result in exposures to lead within the State of California.
- 27. Defendants have failed to provide clear and reasonable warnings that the use of the products in question in California results in exposure to a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and other reproductive harm, and no such warning was provided by any other person to the individuals who suffered such exposures.
 - 28. Within the four years preceding the filing of this action, Defendants have

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Business and Professions Code sections 17500, et seq.)

- 35. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference each and every allegation of Paragraphs 1 through 34 above as though each was repeated herein.
- 36. Within the three years preceding the filing of this action, Defendants violated Business and Professions Code section 17500 by making and causing others to make untrue and/or misleading statements to induce California consumers to purchase and consume their respective Turf Products, which include lead. These statements asserted that the Turf Products were of uniformly high quality and/or were lead-free or eco-friendly; and these statements and other similar advertisements and statements were likely to cause the public to wrongly believe that there were no appreciable amounts of lead in the Turf Products.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that the Court:

- 1. Pursuant to the First through Third Causes of Action, grant civil penalties according to proof;
- 2. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7 and Business and Professions Code section 17203, enter such temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, permanent injunctions, or other orders prohibiting Defendant from exposing persons within the State of California to lead, caused by the use of their products, without first providing clear and reasonable warnings, as plaintiffs shall specify in further application to the court;
- 3. Enter such orders as "may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of" these unlawful acts, as provided in Business and Professions Code section 17203 and other applicable laws;
 - 4. Award plaintiffs their costs of suit;

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1	5. Award attorneys' fees and costs at the discretion of the Public Prosecutors		
2	pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7(j).		
3	6. Grant such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.		
4	Dated: September 2, 2008	Respectfully submitted,	
5		EDMUND G. BROWN JR, Attorney General of the State of California	
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