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9			
10	Deputy City Attorney, Environmental Justice Unit, Bar J	No. 124970	
11	Supervising Attorney, Special Litigation Branch, Bar No.	o. 47605	
12	IN THE SUDEDIOD COUDT OF THE S'		
13	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
14			
15	PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel.	Case No.:	
16	BILL LOCKYER, Attorney General and ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO, Los Angeles City Attorney,		
17	Plaintiffs,	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTY AND INJUNCTIVE	
18	V.	RELIEF	
19	PEPSICO, INC., a North Carolina corporation,	(Health and Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq. and Business and Professions	
20	Defendant.	Code § 17200)	
21			
22	Plaintiffs, the People of the State of California, by and through Bill Lockyer, Attorney		
23	General, and Rockard J. Delgadillo, Los Angeles City At	torney, hereby allege:	
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	1.		
	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIE	F DOCUMENT PREPARED ON RECYCLED PAPER	
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1	I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT
2	1. This complaint seeks to remedy the failure of Defendant to warn persons of exposure
3	to lead, which is a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects, or other
4	reproductive harm. Under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health
5	and Safety Code section 25249.6, also known as "Proposition 65," businesses must provide
6	persons with a "clear and reasonable warning" before exposing individuals to chemicals known
7	to the state to cause cancer or reproductive harm.
8	II. PARTIES
9	2. Plaintiffs are the People of the State of California, by and through Attorney General
10	Bill Lockyer and Los Angeles City Attorney Rockard J. Delgadillo. Health and Safety Code
11	section 25249.7(c) provides that actions to enforce Proposition 65 may be brought by the
12	Attorney General, a District Attorney or certain City Attorneys in the name of the People of the
13	State of California. Business and Professions Code sections 17200 et seq. provide that actions to
14	enforce that statute may be brought by the Attorney General in the name of the People of the
15	State of California, or by a District Attorney or City Attorney.
16	3. Defendant PEPSICO, INC. (PEPSICO) is a business entity with ten or more
17	employees that sells, or has, at times relevant to this complaint, authorized the manufacture,
18	distribution, or sale of beverage products under the brand name Pepsi and other brand names,
19	that contain lead, for sale within the State of California, without first giving clear and reasonable
20	warning.
21	III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE
22	4. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, section 10,
23	because this case is a cause not given by statute to other trial courts.
24	5. This Court has jurisdiction over PEPSICO, because it is a business entity that does
25	sufficient business, has sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally
26	avails itself of the California market, through the sale, marketing, and use of its products in
27	California, to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent with
28	traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
	2.
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2	6. Venue is proper in this Court because the cause, or part thereof, arises in Los Angeles	
3	County because Defendant's products are sold and consumed in this county.	
4	IV. STATUTORY BACKGROUND	
5	A. Proposition 65	
6	7. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 is an initiative statute	
7	passed as "Proposition 65" by a vote of the people in November of 1986.	
8	8. The warning requirement of Proposition 65 is contained in Health and Safety Code	
9	section 25249.6, which provides:	
10	No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally	
11	expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or	
12	reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such	
13	individual, except as provided in Section 25249.10.	
14	9. An exposure to a chemical in a consumer product is one "which results from a	
15	person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a	
16	consumer good, or any exposure that results from receiving a consumer service." (Cal. Code	
17	Regs., tit. 22, § 12601, subd. (b).)	
18	10. Proposition 65 establishes a procedure by which the state is to develop a list of	
19	chemicals "known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity." (Health & Saf. Code,	
20	§ 25249.8.) No warning need be given concerning a listed chemical until one year after the	
21	chemical first appears on the list. (Id., § 25249.10, subd. (b).)	
22	11. Any person "violating or threatening to violate" the statute may be enjoined in any	
23	court of competent jurisdiction. (Health & Saf. Code, § 25249.7.) To "threaten to violate" is	
24	defined to mean "to create a condition in which there is a substantial probability that a violation	
25	will occur." (Id., § 25249.11, subd. (e).) In addition, violators are liable for civil penalties of up	
26	to \$2,500 per day for each violation, recoverable in a civil action. (Id., § 25249.7, subd. (b).)	
27	12. Actions to enforce the law "may be brought by the Attorney General in the name of	
28	the People of the State of California [or] by any district attorney [or] by any City Attorney of a	
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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).)

13. In an action by the Attorney General, the Attorney General 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).)

10

B. The Unfair Competition Act

11 14. California Business and Professions Code section 17200 provides that "unfair
 12 competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practice." Section
 13 17203 of the Business and Professions Code provides that "(a)ny person performing or
 14 proposing to perform an act of unfair competition within this state may be enjoined in any court
 15 of competent jurisdiction."

16 15. Unlawful acts under the statute include any act that is unlawful that is conducted as17 part of business activity, and therefore include violations of Proposition 65.

18 16. Business and Professions Code section 17206, subdivision (a), provides that any
19 person violating section 17200 "shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand five
20 hundred dollars (\$2,500) for each violation, which shall be assessed and recovered in a civil
21 action brought in the name of the people of the State of California by the Attorney General or by
22 any district attorney . . . [or] by any city attorney of a city . . . having a population in excess of
23 750,000." Under section 17205, these penalties are "cumulative to each other and to the
24 remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this state."

25

V. FACTS

17. "Lead" was placed in 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

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fetus, "female reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the female reproductive system, and 1 2 "male reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the male reproductive system. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 12000, subd. (c).) 3

4 18. "Lead and lead compounds" were placed in the Governor's list of chemicals known 5 to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1992. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 12000, subd. (b).) 6

7 19. PEPSICO is a manufacturer, distributor and marketer of carbonated beverages. 8 Most of these beverages are sold through soft drink bottlers (Bottlers) that use the syrups and 9 concentrates manufactured by PEPSICO to produce bottled or canned beverages for sale to 10 consumers. PEPSICO owns an equity interest in certain of these Bottlers.

11 20. The Bottlers produce soft drinks by combining the syrups and concentrates of 12 PEPSICO with water or carbonated water, adding additional sweetener for some of the 13 concentrates. The products are then sold to consumers under the trade names owned by 14 PEPSICO for its various brands, including "Pepsi", and using the associated trademarks and 15 trade dress for those brands, including the distinctive Pepsi labels, and, where applicable, the 16 distinctive Pepsi bottle shape.

17 21. Pursuant to its contractual arrangements with its Bottlers located in Mexico (Mexico 18 Bottlers), PEPSICO exercises a substantial degree of control over the production of Pepsi 19 (Mexican Pepsi) and other soft drinks by those Bottlers. The process followed by its bottling 20 partners in preparing the soft drinks and putting them into containers for sale to the consuming 21 public must be approved by PEPSICO, and no bottler may use a bottle or other container that has 22 not been authorized by PEPSICO.

23

22. The refillable bottles used by the Mexico Bottlers, and approved for such use by 24 PEPSICO, are decorated with painted or applied ceramic labels that contain lead. During the 25 washing process, lead from the painted labels can make its way into the refillable bottles, and as 26 a result the beverages in the bottles have contained lead.

27

23. Individuals who purchase, handle or consume refillable bottles of Mexican Pepsi are 28 exposed to lead chiefly through: (1) ingesting the beverage, and (2) contact between the bottles

and the skin, (3) transfer of lead from the skin 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 (4) through absorption of lead through the skin. Such individuals are thus
 exposed to the lead that is present on and in refillable bottles of the Mexican Pepsi product in
 the course of the intended and reasonably foreseeable use of those bottles.

6 24. At all times material to this complaint, Defendant has had knowledge that refillable
7 bottles of Mexican Pepsi contain lead.

8 25. At all times material to this complaint, Defendant has had knowledge that individuals
9 within the State of California handle Mexican Pepsi in refillable bottles that contain lead and
10 consume the beverage in those bottles.

26. At all times material to this complaint, Defendant knew that the Mexican Pepsi
 products in refillable bottles were sold throughout the State of California in large numbers, and
 Defendant profited from such sales through, among other things, the sale of syrup to the Mexico
 Bottlers whose products were sold in California.

15 27. Notwithstanding this knowledge, Defendant intentionally authorized and re-authorized the sale of Mexican Pepsi products in refillable bottles that contained lead.

17 28. At all times material to this complaint, Defendant has knowingly and intentionally
18 exposed individuals within the State of California to lead. The exposure is knowing and
19 intentional because it is the result of the Defendant's deliberate act of authorizing the sale of
20 products known to contain lead in a manner whereby these products were, and would inevitably
21 be, sold to consumers within the state of California, and with the knowledge that the intended
22 use of these products will result in exposures to lead within the State of California.

23 29. Defendant has failed to provide clear and reasonable warnings that the use of the
24 products in question in California results in exposure to a chemical known to the State of
25 California to cause cancer, birth defects and other reproductive harm, and no such warning was
26 provided to those individuals by any other person.

VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against Defendant for Violation of Proposition 65)

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28

1	30. Paragraphs 1 through 29 are realleged as if fully set forth herein.	
2	31. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendant has, in the course of doing	
3	business, knowingly and intentionally exposed individuals in California to chemicals known to	
4	the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and	
5	reasonable warning to such individuals, within the meaning of Health and Safety Code section	
6	25249.6.	
7	32. Said violations render Defendant liable to Plaintiffs for civil penalties not to exceed	
8	\$2,500 per day for each violation, as well as other remedies.	
9	VII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION	
10	(Against Defendant for Unlawful Business Practices)	
11	33. Paragraphs 1 through 32 are re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.	
12	34. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendant has engaged in unlawful business	
13	practices which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business and Professions	
14	Code section 17200.	
15	35. Said violations render Defendant liable to Plaintiffs for civil penalties not to exceed	
16	\$2,500 per day for each violation.	
17	PRAYER FOR RELIEF	
18	WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that the Court:	
19	1. Pursuant to the First and Second Causes of Action, grant civil penalties	
20	according to proof;	
21	2. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7 and Business and	
22	Professions Code section 17203, enter such temporary restraining orders, preliminary	
23	injunctions, permanent injunctions, or other orders prohibiting Defendant from exposing persons	
24	within the State of California to Listed Chemicals caused by the use of their products without	
25	providing clear and reasonable warnings, as Plaintiffs shall specify in further application to the	
26	court;	
27	3. Enter such orders as "may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any	
28	money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of" these unlawful	
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1	acts, as provided in Business and Professions Code section 17203 and other applicable laws;	
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6	4. Award Plaintiffs their costs of suit;	
7	5. Grant such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.	
8	Respectfully submitted,	
9	DATED: April, 2006	
10	BILL LOCKYER, Attorney General of the State of California	
11	TOM GREENE Chief Assistant Attorney General	
12	THEODORA BERGER Assistant Attorney General	
13	EDWARD G. WEIL Supervising Deputy Attorney General	
14	Supervising Deputy Automey General	
15		
16	By: DENNIS A. RAGEN Deputy Attorney General	
17	ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO,	
18	City Attorney JEFFREY B. ISAACS, Chief, Criminal and Special	
19	Litigation Branch ELISE RUDEN	
20	Deputy City Attorney JAMES COLBERT III, Supervising Attorney, Special	
21	Litigation Branch	
22		
23	By: PATTY BILGIN Supervising Attorney, Environmental Justice Unit	
24	Attorneys for Plaintiffs People of the State of California	
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