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September 26, 2025

By U.S. Mail

Walmart Inc.
Current Chief Executive Officer
ATTN: C. Douglas McMillon
702 SW 8th Street
Bentonville, AR 72716

Walmart Inc.
Attn. Legal Department & Product Quality and
Compliance
702 SW 8th Street
Bentonville, AR 72716

Walmart Inc.
Wal-Mart.com LLC
ATTN: C. Douglas McMillon
850 Cherry Avenue
San Bruno, CA 94066

Walmart Inc.
c/o C T Corporation System
ATTN: C. Douglas McMillon
330 N. Brand Blvd., Suite 700
Glendale, CA 91203

B-Experts Corner Store
8170 Ronson Road, Suite P
San Diego, CA 92111

RE: 60-Day Notice of Violation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) & Demand for Supply Chain Identification

To Whom It May Concern:

This firm represents the Mercury Policy Project (“Noticing Party”) in connection with this notice of violations of California’s Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, which is codified at California Health & Safety Code section 25249.5, et seq. (“Proposition 65”). The Mercury Policy Project is a non-profit that works to promote policies to eliminate mercury uses, reduce the export and trafficking of mercury, and significantly reduce mercury exposures at the local, national, and international levels. This letter constitutes notice to the addressee that they have violated and continue to violate provisions of Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations. Specifically, the alleged violators—Walmart Inc. and B-Experts Corner Store (“Violators”)—to which this letter is addressed has violated and continues to violate the warning requirement at section 25249.6 of the California Health & Safety Code, 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[.]”


Pursuant to California Health & Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivision (d), the Noticing Party, as defined in that section, intends to bring an enforcement action against the Violators sixty (60) days after effective service of this notice unless the public enforcement agencies listed in the attached Certificate of Service have commenced and are diligently prosecuting an action to rectify these violations. A summary of Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations, prepared by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the lead agency designated under Proposition 65, is enclosed with the copy of this notice served to the Violators. The specific details of the violations that are the subject of this Notice are provided below.

Description of Violations



The Violators have contravened the warning requirement at section 25249.6 of the California Health and Safety Code, 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 a clear and reasonable warning to such individual.” The Violators have manufactured, produced, packaged, imported, supplied, distributed, sold or otherwise provided the consumer products containing mercury listed below directly to consumers through the Violator’s website without providing the clear and reasonable warnings required by Proposition 65 and its implementing regulations.

- Time Period of Exposure: The violations have been occurring since at least September 26, 2022, and are continuing each day through the present.
- Provision of Proposition 65 Implicated: This Notice of Violation covers the “warning provision” of Proposition 65, which is found at California Health and Safety Code, section 25249.6, and its implementing regulations.
- Chemical Involved: The listed chemical involved in this notice of violation is mercury and mercury compounds. This chemical is recognized by the State of California as a developmental toxin.
- Types of Products: The specific types of products causing the violations are skin-lightening, whitening, and brightening cosmetics containing 1 ppm or more mercury or mercury compounds (“Products”), including but not limited to those products specifically listed below in **Table 1**.

Table 1

Product	Seller Storefront ¹	Product Image
Nunn Care	Bexpertsusa	

¹ The Notice covers all skin-lightening, whitening, and brightening creams containing mercury or mercury compounds, including those products listed in Table 1. The exemplars are provided as a courtesy so that the Violators can more efficiently locate and prevent the exposure of California consumers to dangerous products.

Crema La Milagrosa	Bexpertsusa	
La Tia Nana Cream	Bexpertsusa	

Description of Exposures: This Notice addresses consumer product exposures to mercury and mercury compounds resulting from the acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or reasonably foreseeable use of the Products. Mercury is an additive or active ingredient in such cosmetics. Use of the Products, including those exemplars listed above in Table 1, results in human exposures to mercury.² Mercury exposure occurs in three main routes: ingestion, inhalation, or dermal absorption. Ingestion may occur post-application due to insufficient hand washing prior to eating or preparing food or touching of the mouth. Inhalation may occur due to the significant amount of mercury vapor produced by use of these Products, which can affect all household members. Dermal absorption may occur as these Products are designed and specifically marketed for direct contact with skin. These exposures occur in residences and businesses throughout California where the Products are used.

No clear and reasonable warning is provided with these Products regarding the developmental toxicity of using these Products or specifically of mercury.

Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 3100, a Certificate of Merit is attached.³

Resolution of Claims Being Noticed

Based on the allegations set forth in this Notice, the Noticing Party intends to file a citizen enforcement lawsuit against the Violators unless it agrees to remedy the violations set forth above. If the Violators are interested in resolving this dispute without resort to expensive and time-consuming litigation, please contact the Noticing Party through its counsel identified below.

Preservation of Relevant Evidence

This Notice also serves as a demand that the Violators preserve and maintain all relevant evidence, including all electronic documents and data, pending resolution of this matter. Such relevant evidence includes but is not limited to all documents relating to mercury released from or during the storage, shipment, and use of the Products; purchases and sales information for the Products; communications with any person relating to actual or potential exposures to mercury from the use of the Products; representative

² These products are also illegal adulterated cosmetics sold in violation of FDA regulations. (See 21 C.F.R. § 700.13(d) and California’s Sherman Act.

³ A copy of this entire notice and Certificate of Merit is being served on the Attorney General, clearly marked “Attorney General Copy: Contains Official Information Pursuant to Evidence Code Section 1040” with all supporting documentation required by 11 Cal. Code Regs., § 3102 attached thereto.

exemplars of each unit of any of the brands listed above in Table 1 sold since September 26, 2022, the content of internet displays for the Products causing the violations; and all communications regarding the alleged violations.

Parties

This Notice is provided on behalf of the following organization:

Mercury Policy Project, a Project of the Tides Center
Responsible Individual: Michael Bender
1420 North Street
Montpelier, VT 05602
(802) 223-9000

The Noticing Parties can be contacted through counsel as identified below:

Rachel Doughty
Greenfire Law, PC
2748 Adeline Street, Suite A
Berkeley, CA 94703
(510) 900-9502
rdoughty@greenfirelaw.com

Demand for Supply Chain Contacts

Pursuant to California Code of Regulations title 27, article 6, section 25600.2, subdivision (g) you must promptly provide Mercury Policy Project (through its counsel) with the names and contact information for each of the manufacturers, producers, packagers, importers, suppliers, and distributors of each of the Products listed above in Table 1. **We expect to receive this information within a week.**

Sincerely,



Rachel S. Doughty
Greenfire Law, PC

Attachments:

Certificate of Merit (All Recipients)

Certificate of Merit Support (Attorney General only)

Certificate of Service (All Recipients)

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary
("Summary") (Violators Only)

Certificate of Merit

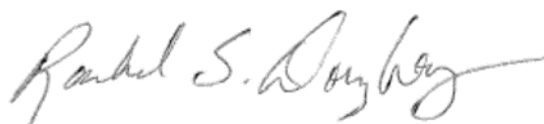
California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.7, Subdivision (d)

I, Rachel Doughty, hereby declare:

- 1) This Certificate of Merit accompanies the attached sixty-day notice(s) in which it is alleged the parties identified in the notices have violated Health and Safety Code section 25249.6 by failing to provide clear and reasonable warnings.
- 2) I am the 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 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 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: September 26, 2025

By



Rachel S. Doughty
GREENFIRE LAW, PC

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

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>.

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. 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.

² See Section 25501(a)(4).

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.