



Californian Regulation – Proposition 65

What is Proposition 65?

Proposition 65 requires businesses to provide warnings to Californians about significant exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. These chemicals can be in the products that Californians purchase, in their homes or workplaces, or that are released into the environment. By requiring that this information be provided, Proposition 65 enables Californians to make informed decisions about their exposures to these chemicals.

Proposition 65 also prohibits California businesses from knowingly discharging significant amounts of listed chemicals into sources of drinking water.

Proposition 65 requires California to publish a [list of chemicals](#) known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. This list, which must be updated at least once a year, has grown to include approximately 900 chemicals since it was first published in 1987.

Proposition 65 became law in November 1986, when California voters approved it by a 63-37 percent margin. The official name of Proposition 65 is the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986.

What does a warning mean?

If a warning is placed on a product label or posted or distributed at a workplace, a business, or in rental housing, the business issuing the warning is aware or believes that it is exposing individuals to one or more listed chemicals.

By law, a warning must be given for listed chemicals unless the exposure is low enough to pose no significant risk of cancer or is significantly below levels observed to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Who administers Proposition 65?

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) administers the Proposition 65 program. OEHHA, which is part of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), determines in many cases whether chemicals meet the scientific and legal requirements for placement on the Proposition 65 list, and administers regulations that govern warnings and other aspects of Proposition 65.

[Learn what to expect at meetings of the Proposition 65 Committees.](#)

Who enforces Proposition 65?

The [California Attorney General's Office](#) enforces Proposition 65. Any district attorney or city attorney (for cities whose population exceeds 750,000) may also enforce Proposition 65. In addition, any individual acting in the public interest may enforce Proposition 65 by filing a lawsuit against a business alleged to be in violation of this law.

Lawsuits have been filed by the Attorney General's Office, district attorneys, consumer advocacy groups, and private citizens and law firms.

What are the penalties for violating Proposition 65?

Penalties for violating Proposition 65 by failing to provide notices can be as high as \$2,500 per violation per day.

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Big 3 Packaging LLC – Proposition 65 – List of Products

Big 3 Packaging LLC manufactures several products that contain chemicals listed on the Prop 65 List. It is important to note however that the percentages of these chemicals in our products is so fractional as to not pose any significant risk. That said the fact that these chemicals are contained in our formulas we must list them under Prop 65 requirements.

- Citrus All Purpose Cleaner – contains Diethanolamine
- Non Acid Bathroom Cleaner – contains Diethanolamine
- Carpet Pre Spotter – contains Diethanolamine
- Spot Remover for Fabrics – contains Diethanolamine
- Low Foam Extraction Cleaner – contains Diethanolamine
- Auto Scrubber Neutral Floor Cleaner – contains Diethanolamine
- Citrus All Floor Surface Cleaner – contains Diethanolamine
- Ultra Dish Washing Detergent - contains Methanol
- Vehicle Wash and Shine – contains Methanol
- Bug Out Vehicle Pre Treatment – contains Diethanolamine