

## SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Settlement Agreement (Agreement) is entered into by and between the California Air Resources Board (CARB), with its principal office at 1001 I Street, Sacramento, California, and Benjamin Moore & Company (Benjamin Moore) with its principal place of business at 101 Paragon Drive, Montvale, New Jersey.

### RECITALS

1. The Consumer Products Regulation, title 17, California Code of Regulations, section 94507 et seq. (17 CCR section 94507 et seq.) applies to any person who sells, supplies, offers for sale, or manufactures consumer products for use in California.
2. The Table of Standards in 17 CCR section 94509(a) sets forth the percentage by weight of allowed volatile organic compounds (VOC) for the Paint Thinner: Nonaerosol category sold after December 31, 2013. Nonaerosol Paint Thinners must meet the three percent standard for VOC.
3. The Table of Standards in 17 CCR section 94509(a) sets forth the percentage by weight of allowed volatile organic compounds (VOC) for the Multi-purpose Solvent: Nonaerosol category sold after December 31, 2013. Nonaerosol Multi-purpose Solvents products must meet the three percent standard for VOC.
4. Additional requirements for Multi-purpose Solvents and Paint Thinners are set forth in 17 CCR section 94509(p). Effective December 31, 2010, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in California a nonaerosol Multi-purpose Solvent or Paint Thinner product that contains greater than one percent Aromatic Compound content by weight.

5. Failure to comply with the Consumer Products Regulation is a violation of state law resulting in penalties. Among other penalties, Health and Safety Code (H&SC) sections 42400-42403 authorize strict liability penalties up to \$10,000 for each day that the violation occurs.
6. CARB alleges that Benjamin Moore sold, supplied, and offered for sale in California, All-Purpose Lacquer Thinner, Lacquer Thinner, and Lacquer Retarder that are subject to a VOC limit for the Paint Thinner: Nonaerosol category specified in 17 CCR section 94509(a).
7. CARB alleges that Benjamin Moore sold, supplied, and offered for sale in California, Butyl Cellosolve, N-Butyl Acetate, and Mineral Spirits that are subject to a VOC limit for the Multi-purpose Solvent: Nonaerosol category specified in 17 CCR section 94509(a).
8. CARB alleges that Benjamin Moore sold, supplied, and offered for sale in California, All-Purpose Lacquer Thinner, Lacquer Thinner, Lacquer Retarder, and Mineral Spirits that are subject to an Aromatic Compound content limit for the nonaerosol Multi-purpose Solvent or Paint Thinner categories specified in 17 CCR section 94509(p).
9. CARB alleges that the All-Purpose Lacquer Thinner, Lacquer Thinner, and Lacquer Retarder products referenced in Recitals paragraph 6 contained concentrations of VOCs exceeding the three percent VOC limit for the Paint Thinner: Nonaerosol category specified in 17 CCR section 94509(a).
10. CARB alleges that the Butyl Cellosolve, N-Butyl Acetate, and Mineral Spirits products referenced in Recitals paragraph 7 contained concentrations of VOCs exceeding the three percent VOC limit for the Multi-purpose Solvent: Nonaerosol category specified in 17 CCR section 94509(a).

11. CARB alleges that the All-Purpose Lacquer Thinner, Lacquer Thinner, Lacquer Retarder, and Mineral Spirits products referenced in Recitals paragraph 8 contained concentrations of Aromatic Compound exceeding the one percent limit for the nonaerosol Multi-purpose Solvent or Paint Thinner categories specified in 17 CCR section 94509(p).
12. CARB alleges that if the allegations described in Recitals paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were proven, civil penalties could be imposed against Benjamin Moore as provided in H&SC section 42402 et seq. for each and every unit involved in the violations.
13. Benjamin Moore admits the allegations described in Recitals paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, but denies any liability resulting from said allegations.
14. In consideration of the foregoing, and of the promises and facts set forth herein, the Parties desire to settle and resolve all claims, disputes, and obligations relating to the above-listed alleged violation and voluntarily agree to resolve this matter by means of this Agreement, without the need for formal litigation. Benjamin Moore has taken, or agrees to take, the actions enumerated below within the Terms and Conditions. CARB accepts this Agreement in termination and settlement of this matter.

### **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

In consideration of CARB not filing a legal action against Benjamin Moore for the violations referred to above, CARB and Benjamin Moore agree as follows:

15. Benjamin Moore shall not manufacture, sell, supply, or offer for sale in California, any consumer products in violation of the California Consumer Products Regulations set forth in 17 CCR section 94500 et seq.; the terms and

conditions set forth in this Agreement will remain valid and enforceable notwithstanding any future violations that may occur.

16. Benjamin Moore, in settlement of the above-described violations of 17 CCR section 94507 et seq., agrees to pay a penalty to CARB in the amount of eighty-two thousand dollars (\$82,000) payable to the California Air Pollution Control Fund, concurrent with the execution of this Agreement. Payment and the signed Agreement shall be mailed to the address specified on the Payment Transmittal Form enclosed with this Agreement.
17. This Agreement shall apply to and be binding upon Benjamin Moore and its officers, directors, receivers, trustees, employees, successors and assignees, subsidiary and parent corporations and upon CARB and any successor agency that may have responsibility for and jurisdiction over the subject matter of this settlement.
18. The parties stipulate that this Agreement shall be the final resolution of CARB claims regarding the above-described violations and shall have the same res judicata effect as a judgment in terms of acting as a bar to any civil action by CARB against Benjamin Moore, its officers, directors, receivers, trustees, employees, successors and assignees, subsidiary and parent corporations. This Agreement shall be deemed the recovery of civil penalties for purposes of precluding subsequent criminal action as provided in H&SC section 42400.7(a).
19. This Agreement shall be interpreted and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California, without regard to California's choice of law rules.
20. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between CARB and Benjamin Moore concerning the claims and settlement in this Agreement, and this Agreement fully supersedes and replaces any and all

prior negotiations and agreements of any kind or nature, whether written or oral, between CARB and Benjamin Moore concerning these claims.

21. The Effective Date of this Agreement shall be the date upon which it is fully executed.
22. This Agreement is deemed to have been drafted equally by CARB and Benjamin Moore; it will not be interpreted for or against either Party on the ground that said Party drafted it.
23. No agreement to modify, amend, extend, supersede, terminate, or discharge this Agreement, or any portion thereof, shall be valid or enforceable unless it is in writing and signed by all parties to this Agreement.
24. This Agreement shall further serve to toll any statute of limitation until all terms and conditions of this Agreement have been fulfilled.
25. It is further agreed that the stipulated penalties described in this Agreement are non-dischargeable under United States Code, title 11, section 523(a)(7).
26. **Penalty Determination**

H&SC section 39619.7 requires CARB to provide information on the basis for the penalties it seeks. This Agreement includes this information, which is also summarized here.

**The provision of law the penalty is being assessed under and why that provision is most appropriate for that violation.**

The penalty provision being applied in this case is H&SC section 42402 et seq. because Benjamin Moore sold, supplied, offered for sale, or

manufactured for sale consumer products for commerce in California in violation of the Consumer Products Regulations (17 CCR section 94507 et seq.). The penalty provisions of H&SC section 42402 et seq. apply to violations of the Consumer Products Regulations because the regulations were adopted under authority of H&SC section 41712, which is in Part 4 of Division 26.

**The manner in which the penalty amount was determined, including aggravating and mitigating factors and per unit or per vehicle basis for the penalty.**

H&SC section 42402 et seq. provides strict liability penalties of up to \$10,000 per day for violations of the Consumer Product Regulations with each day being a separate violation. In cases like this, involving unintentional violations of the Consumer Products Regulations where the violator cooperates with the investigation, CARB has obtained penalties based on the excess emissions of VOCs and Aromatic Compounds. Administrative penalties are also obtained in some cases.

In this case, the total penalty is \$82,000 for emission violations. The per-unit penalty was based on 26.1 tons of excess VOC emissions and 11.5 tons of Aromatic Compound emissions. The penalty in this case was reduced because this was a strict liability first-time violation and Benjamin Moore stopped sales of the products in California.

Final penalties were determined based on the unique circumstances of this matter, considered together with the need to remove any economic benefit from noncompliance, the goal of deterring future violations and obtaining swift compliance, the consideration of past penalties in similar negotiated cases, and the potential cost and risk associated with litigating these particular violations. The penalty reflects violations extending over a number of days

resulting in quantifiable harm to the environment considered together with the complete circumstances of this case. Penalties in future cases might be smaller or larger on a per ton basis.

The final penalty in this case was based in part on confidential financial information or confidential business information provided by Benjamin Moore that is not retained by CARB in the ordinary course of business. The penalty in this case was also based on confidential settlement communications between CARB and Benjamin Moore that CARB does not retain in the ordinary course of business. The penalty also reflects CARB's assessment of the relative strength of its case against Benjamin Moore, the desire to avoid the uncertainty, burden and expense of litigation, obtain swift compliance with the law and remove any unfair advantage that Benjamin Moore may have secured from its actions.

**Is the penalty being assessed under a provision of law that prohibits the emission of pollution at a specified level, and, if so a quantification of excess emissions, if it is practicable to do so.**

The Consumer Product Regulations do not prohibit emissions above a specified level, but they do limit the concentration of VOCs in regulated products. In this case, a quantification of the excess emissions attributable to the violations was practicable because Benjamin Moore made the product formulation and sales data necessary to make this quantification available to CARB. Based upon this information (which Benjamin Moore has designated as confidential), the violations were calculated to have 26.1 tons of excess VOC and 11.5 tons of excess Aromatic Compound emissions emitted in California.

27. Each provision of this Agreement is severable, and in the event that any provision of this Agreement is held to be illegal, invalid, or unenforceable in

any jurisdiction, the remainder of this Agreement remains in full force and effect.

28. The parties shall exchange signed copies of this Agreement. Facsimile or photocopied signatures shall be considered as valid signatures as of the date hereof, although the original signature pages shall thereafter be appended to this Agreement.
29. The undersigned represent that they have full power and authority to enter into this Agreement.

ACKNOWLEDGED AND ACCEPTED BY:

**California Air Resources Board**

By: Ellen M. Peter

Name: Ellen M. Peter

Title: Chief Counsel

Date: 5/8/2019

**Benjamin Moore & Company**

By: Eric R. Finkelman

Name: Eric R. Finkelman

Title: Vice-President & General Counsel

Date: March 25, 2019

