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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

GEMMA RIVERA and MARISA FRANZ, on
behalf of themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

KNIX WEAR, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiffs Gemma Rivera and Marisa Franz (“Plaintiffs”) bring this action on behalf of
2 themselves and all others similarly situated against Knix Wear, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Knix”).
3 Plaintiffs make the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of their counsel and based
4 upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to themselves, which
5 are based on personal knowledge.

6 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

7 1. Plaintiffs bring this class action lawsuit on behalf of themselves and similarly situated
8 consumers (“Class Members”) who purchased Defendant’s menstrual underwear (the “Products”),
9 which are unfit for their intended use because they contain unsafe per- and polyfluoroalkyl
10 substances (“PFAS”). The Products, which are used for personal hygiene purposes to collect and/or
11 absorb menstrual fluid, is formulated, designed, manufactured, advertised, distributed, and sold by
12 Defendant or its agents to consumers, including Plaintiffs, across the United States.

13 2. PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals known to be harmful to both the environment
14 and humans. Because PFAS persist and accumulate over time, they are harmful even at very low
15 levels. Indeed, “PFAS have been shown to have a number of toxicological effects in laboratory
16 studies and have been associated with thyroid disorders, immunotoxic effects, and various cancers
17 in epidemiology studies.”¹

18 3. In fact, scientists are studying—and are extremely concerned about—how PFAS
19 affect human health and how the risks may be underestimated. Consequently, the CDC outlined “a
20 host of health effects associated with PFAS exposure, including cancer, liver damage, decreased
21 fertility, and increased risk of asthma and thyroid disease.”²

22 4. Relevantly, despite Defendant’s representations to consumers that its products are
23 “Free from PFAS and other toxic chemicals,” and “designed to be both safe and effective,”
24

25 ¹ Nicholas J. Herkert, et. al., Characterization of Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances Present
26 in Commercial Anti-fog Products and Their In Vitro Adipogenic Activity, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*
2022, 56, 1162-1173, 1162.

27 ² Harvard T.H. Chan Sch. Of Pub. Health, *Health risks of widely used chemicals may be*
28 *underestimated* (June 27, 2018), <https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/hsph-in-the-news/pfas-health-risks-underestimated/> (last viewed Mar. 22, 2022).

1 independent research conducted by Mamavation and an EPA-certified laboratory determined that the
2 Products contain **373 parts per million (ppm) of fluorine**, which is an indicator that the Products
3 contain PFAS.³

4 5. As a point of reference, the current EPA health advisory limit for safe consumption,
5 is just **70 nanograms per liter**.⁴ To put this in perspective, **1 part per million is the equivalent of**
6 **1,000,000 nanograms per liter**.⁵ Accordingly, use of the Products would expose a consumer to
7 PFAS at levels that are several orders of magnitude higher than one would receive from drinking a
8 liter of water that contains PFAS at the level considered safe by the EPA.

9 6. This is particularly worrisome given the nature of the Products. Because the
10 underwear is “right up against the vagina” and rests “snug[ly] against the vulva for an extended
11 period of time” consumers are at a heightened risk of exposure to PFAS.⁶

12 7. Based on Defendant’s representations, a reasonable consumer would expect that the
13 Products can be safely used as marketed and sold. However, the Products are not safe, posing a
14 significant health risk to unsuspecting consumers. Yet, neither before or at the time of purchase does
15 Defendant notify consumers like Plaintiffs that their Products are unsafe, contain heightened levels
16 of PFAS, or should otherwise be used with caution.

17 8. Accordingly, Plaintiffs bring their claims against Defendant individually and on
18 behalf of a class of all others similarly situated for (1) violation of California’s Unfair Competition
19 Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*; (2) violation of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act,

20 _____
21 ³ Leah Segedie, “Report: 65% of Period Underwear Tested Likely Contaminated with PFAS
22 Chemicals,” May 24, 2021, [https://www.mamavation.com/health/period-underwear-contaminated-
pfas-chemicals.html](https://www.mamavation.com/health/period-underwear-contaminated-pfas-chemicals.html) (last accessed April 1, 2022).

23 ⁴ Duke University, Nicholas School of the Environment, “High Levels of PFAS Found in Anti-
24 Fogging Sprays and Cloths,” Jan. 5, 2022, [https://nicholas.duke.edu/news/high-levels-pfas-found-
anti-fogging-sprays-and-cloths](https://nicholas.duke.edu/news/high-levels-pfas-found-anti-fogging-sprays-and-cloths) (last accessed Mar. 22, 2022).

25 ⁵ JustinTOOLS, “Density Units Conversion parts-per-million to nanograms-per-liter,”
26 [https://www.justintools.com/unit-conversion/density.php?k1=parts-per-million&k2=nanograms-
per-milliliter](https://www.justintools.com/unit-conversion/density.php?k1=parts-per-million&k2=nanograms-per-milliliter) (last accessed Mar. 23, 2022).

27 ⁶ Leah Segedie, “Report: 65% of Period Underwear Tested Likely Contaminated with PFAS
28 Chemicals,” May 24, 2021, [https://www.mamavation.com/health/period-underwear-contaminated-
pfas-chemicals.html](https://www.mamavation.com/health/period-underwear-contaminated-pfas-chemicals.html) (last accessed April 1, 2022).

1 Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*; (3) breach of the Implied Warranty under Song-Beverly Consumer
2 Warranty Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, *et seq.* and California Commercial Code § 2314; (4) violation
3 of California’s False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*; (5) Fraud; (6)
4 Constructive Fraud; (7) Fraudulent Inducement; (8) Money Had And Received; (9) Fraudulent
5 Omission or Concealment; (10) Fraudulent Misrepresentation; (11) Negligent Misrepresentation;
6 (12) Quasi-Contract / Unjust Enrichment; (13) Breach of Express Warranty; (14) violation of the
7 Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301, *et seq.*; and (15) Negligent Failure to Warn.

8 PARTIES

9 9. Plaintiff Gemma Rivera is a natural person and a citizen of California who resides in
10 San Jose, California. In approximately February 2022, Ms. Rivera purchased Defendant’s Product
11 directly from Knix’s website. Prior to her purchase, Ms. Rivera reviewed the labeling, packaging,
12 and marketing materials of her Product, including those set out herein, including that the Product
13 was safe and sustainable. Ms. Rivera understood that based on Defendant’s claims, the Product was
14 safe for use and, otherwise a sustainable product. Ms. Rivera reasonably relied on these
15 representations and warranties in deciding to purchase the Product, and these representations were
16 part of the basis of the bargain in that she would not have purchased the Product, or would not have
17 purchased it on the same terms, if the true facts had been known. As a direct result of Defendant’s
18 material misrepresentations and omissions, Ms. Rivera suffered and continues to suffer, economic
19 injuries.

20 10. Ms. Rivera continues to desire to purchase the Product from Defendant that are free
21 of PFAS. However, Ms. Rivera is unable to determine if the Product is actually PFAS-free. Ms.
22 Rivera understands that the composition of the Products may change over time. But as long as
23 Defendant may use the phrase “PFAS free” to describe the Product that actually contains PFAS, then
24 when presented with false or misleading information when shopping, she will be unable to make
25 informed decisions about whether to purchase Defendant’s Product and will be unable to evaluate
26 the different prices between Defendant’s Product and competitor’s Products. Ms. Rivera is further
27 likely to repeatedly be misled by Defendant’s conduct, unless and until Defendant is compelled to
28

1 ensure that Products marketed, labeled, packaged, and advertised as “PFAS free,” are in fact free of
2 PFAS.

3 11. Plaintiff Marisa Franz is a natural person and a citizen of California who resides in
4 San Jose, California. In approximately May 2021, Ms. Franz purchased Defendant’s Product directly
5 from Knix’s website. Prior to her purchase, Ms. Franz reviewed the labeling, packaging, and
6 marketing materials of her Product, including those set out herein, including that the Product was
7 safe and sustainable. Ms. Franz understood that based on Defendant’s claims, the Product was safe
8 for use and, otherwise a sustainable product. Ms. Franz reasonably relied on these representations
9 and warranties in deciding to purchase the Product, and these representations were part of the basis
10 of the bargain in that she would not have purchased the Product, or would not have purchased it on
11 the same terms, if the true facts had been known. As a direct result of Defendant’s material
12 misrepresentations and omissions, Ms. Franz suffered and continues to suffer, economic injuries.
13 Ms. Franz remains interested in purchasing from Defendant in the future and hopes she can rely on
14 Defendant’s marketing when doing so.

15 12. Ms. Franz continues to desire to purchase the Product from Defendant that are free of
16 PFAS. However, Ms. Franz is unable to determine if the Product is actually PFAS-free. Ms. Franz
17 understands that the composition of the Products may change over time. But as long as Defendant
18 may use the phrase “PFAS free” to describe the Product that actually contains PFAS, then when
19 presented with false or misleading information when shopping, she will be unable to make informed
20 decisions about whether to purchase Defendant’s Product and will be unable to evaluate the different
21 prices between Defendant’s Product and competitor’s Products. Ms. Franz is further likely to
22 repeatedly be misled by Defendant’s conduct, unless and until Defendant is compelled to ensure that
23 Products marketed, labeled, packaged, and advertised as “PFAS free,” are in fact free of PFAS.

24 13. Defendant Knix Wear, Inc. is a foreign corporation with its principal place of business
25 located in Toronto, ON, Canada. Defendant describes itself “committed to supporting [your]
26 beautiful community . . . includ[ing] the people within it . . . [and] the planet that we live on,” and
27
28

1 that your “aim is to reduce [your] environmental impact.”⁷

2 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3 14. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).
4 There are more than 100 Class Members, the aggregate claims of all members of the proposed Class
5 exceed \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, and at least one Class Member is a citizen of
6 a state different than Defendant.

7 15. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it transacts business in
8 the United States, including in this District, has substantial aggregate contacts with the United States,
9 including in this District, engaged in conduct that has and had a direct, substantial, reasonably
10 foreseeable, and intended effect of causing injury to persons throughout the United States, and
11 purposely availed itself of the laws of the United States and the State of California, and further,
12 because Plaintiffs purchased the Products in this District.

13 16. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1391, venue is proper in this District because this
14 District is where a substantial part of the conduct giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims occurred, where
15 Defendant transacts business, and where Plaintiffs purchased the Products.

16 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

17 **A. The Costs And Opportunities Presented By Period Products**

18 17. According to Water Aid America, “[t]he average wom[a]n will menstruate once a
19 month, for roughly 35 to 40 years of her life. That’s approximately 3000 days—more than 8 years—
20 of periods during her lifetime.”⁸

21 18. On average, “a woman uses 350 packs of plastic sanitary pads in her lifetime,”
22 spending roughly \$2,000 on tampons alone over the course of her life.⁹

23 _____
24 ⁷ Knix, “Sustainability at Knix,” <https://knix.com/collections/sustainability> (last accessed Apr. 1, 2022).

25 ⁸ Water Aid, “Having your period shouldn’t hold you back,”
26 <https://www.wateraid.org/us/stories/International-womens-day-having-a-period-shouldnt-hold-women-back> (last accessed Apr. 4, 2022).

27 ⁹ Duquesne University School of Nursing, “The Ultimate Guide to Feminine Hygiene,”
28 <https://onlinenursing.duq.edu/master-science-nursing/the-ultimate-guide-to-feminine-hygiene/> (last accessed Apr. 4, 2022).

1 19. In 2017, total sales for feminine hygiene products in the U.S. topped \$5.9 billion.¹⁰

2 20. According to Grand View Research, the growth in spending on such products has
3 been driven by: (1) growing awareness of the need for such products, (2) the increase in disposable
4 income; and (3) the development of products that are easy to use and that are less harmful to the
5 environment.¹¹

6 21. Amidst this increase in spending, there is a growing public health concern about the
7 chemicals used in feminine hygiene products. Potential negative health effects stemming from the
8 chemicals in tampons and pads, in addition to environmental concerns related to single-use plastics,
9 have caused many women to seek out alternative menstrual hygiene products.

10 22. Thus, according to the Shelton Group, nearly 40% of women aged 18-34 have
11 switched or are considering switching to reusable products to manage their periods.

12 23. Accordingly, awareness of, and an inclination toward, safer products is guiding
13 consumer choices. Consumers are therefore willingly pay a premium for personal hygiene products
14 like period underwear compared to cheaper disposable alternatives such as tampons. This is because
15 consumers prefer an easier, safer, and more sustainable approach to feminine hygiene care compared
16 to traditional single-use feminine hygiene products.

17 24. One survey, for instance, found that “[w]hen asked to choose the top three factors
18 they prioritize when deciding between products, the majority of consumers surveyed said they
19 prioritize the health/safety of products (71%) and products free of certain toxic chemicals (70%).”¹²
20 Significantly, “[t]hese factors won out over convenience, country of origin, environmental impact,
21 product performance, price and social / human rights / labor impact.”¹³

22 25. Additionally, “[t]he majority of shoppers . . . are willing to spend more for a product
23 they know is safer, with 42% willing to spend 5-15% more, 36% willing to spend 16-25% more and
24

25 _____
¹⁰ *Id.*

26 ¹¹ *Id.*

27 ¹² Made Safe, “What Shoppers Want: Safe & Healthy Products,” <https://www.madesafe.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/What-Shoppers-Want.pdf> (last visited Mar. 22, 2022).

28 ¹³ *Id.* at 3.

1 17% willing to spend 1-5% more.”¹⁴

2 26. Thus, there is enormous incentive for companies such as Defendant to market their
3 products as safe. Indeed, at every possible opportunity, Defendant represents the safety of the
4 Products, including on its website. Examples of these representations are included below.



Certifications

All Knix products are PFAS free. All of the main fabrics used in our bras and underwear are also OEKO-TEX® certified— meaning they’ve been tested and cleared for harmful substances. For more details about manufacturing and to read copies of the reports, check out our blog below.

[OEKO-TEX®](#) [Blog](#)

17
18 The patented technology built into Knix underwear locks in moisture, helps get rid of odor a
19 stops leaks. Designed to be both safe and effective, it’s 100% free from PFAS and is OEKO-
20 TEX® certified.

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28 ¹⁴ *Id.*

Knix News

January 21, 2020
Team Knix / CULTURE

Yes. Knix Underwear are Toxic Chemical Free

The thing that we're most proud of at Knix is that people trust us with their bodies. They trust us to photograph them, they trust us to share their stories, and above all— they trust us to make intimates that are safe, non-toxic and chemical free.

Recently, a necessary spotlight was cast towards exactly what goes into making period underwear. What makes them leakproof? What materials are used? Are these fabrics safe? In short: *What exactly am I putting near my vagina?*

What are PFAS?

PFAS (polyfluoroalkyl substances) are a large family of synthetic chemicals that are commonly used as a stain or water repellent. The two most common are PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) and PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate). You might have heard about them in the news lately, as recent studies have revealed them to have negative effects on your health and the environment. They're harmful because they can't be broken down — which could be especially dangerous if they're added to underwear, coming in direct contact with an extra sensitive area of your body.

At Knix, we put a lot of care into crafting great products and a lot of thought towards creating underwear that's both safe and effective. We've been intentional about avoiding stain repellents and fabric treatments (these same repellents are often used on carpets or industrial machines— yikes!). For starters, our Leakproof Underwear materials and technology are manufactured in Italy. Not only are they manufactured here because of the higher quality, but also because **the European Union has a substance restriction on toxic PFAS chemicals.**

27. In fact, after concerns about the presence of PFAS in period underwear were expressed, Joanna Griffiths, the founder of Knix, publicly stated that she was confident that Defendant's products were PFAS-free.¹⁵

28. Prior to their purchases, Plaintiffs saw these and like representations, and believed that the Products were safe for use. As a result, Plaintiffs relied on these and like representations in purchasing the Products. However, as described in the next section, Defendant's Products are not safe for use, and poses a critical risk to the safety and health of consumers.

B. Defendant's Period Underwear is Toxic

29. PFAS are a category of chemicals which may be used to enhance the performance of

¹⁵ Elizabeth Segran, "Period Underwear Could Be Toxic. Should It Be Regulated?," (Jan. 23, 2020), <https://www.fastcompany.com/90454555/period-underwear-could-be-toxic-should-it-be-regulated>. (last accessed April 1, 2022).

1 textiles and apparel.¹⁶

2 30. PFAS chemical treatments are typically used on textiles in order to make them water
3 repellent and/or stain resistant.¹⁷

4 31. But PFAS are not necessary for this intended outcome. Indeed, numerous of
5 Defendant's competitors' products have been tested by researchers and found to contain no
6 detectable level of fluoride.¹⁸ Accordingly, Defendant would have had knowledge that they could
7 produce the Product without the heightened levels of PFAS inherent in its current composition.

8 32. Yet, Defendant chose not to, and instead concealed this information from consumers,
9 to increase revenues by the cost savings associated with the use of these chemicals.

10 33. This has not been without consequences for consumers, as PFAS are particularly
11 problematic to human health and the environment because they resist degradation in the environment
12 and can remain in the body for years after exposure.¹⁹

13 34. Researchers are concerned about dermal contact with PFAS because they are not
14 quickly excreted from the body like other hormone-disrupting chemicals.²⁰

15 35. Notably, the vagina and vulva absorb chemicals at a high rate than other areas of the
16 body.²¹

17 36. PFAS are also known to migrate during laundering, meaning that clothing items
18 which are treated with PFAS with chemicals onto the other clothing and into waterways.²²

19
20 ¹⁶ <https://www.voguebusiness.com/sustainability/can-fashion-eliminate-forever-chemicals>

21 ¹⁷ *Id.*

22 ¹⁸ Segedie, "Report: 65% of Period Underwear Tested Likely Contaminated with PFAS
Chemicals," May 24, 2021, [https://www.mamavation.com/health/period-underwear-contaminated-
pfas-chemicals.html](https://www.mamavation.com/health/period-underwear-contaminated-pfas-chemicals.html) (last accessed April 1, 2022).

23 ¹⁹ Leah Segedie, "Report: 65% of Period Underwear Tested Likely Contaminated with PFAS
Chemicals," May 24, 2021, [https://www.mamavation.com/health/period-underwear-contaminated-
pfas-chemicals.html](https://www.mamavation.com/health/period-underwear-contaminated-pfas-chemicals.html) (last accessed April 1, 2022).

24 ²⁰ *Id.*

25 ²¹ Wendee Nicole, "A Question for Women's Health: Chemicals in Feminine Hygiene Products
26 and Personal Lubricants," Mar. 1, 2014, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3948026/>,
(last accessed April 1, 2022).

27 ²² Ministry of Environment and Food, The Danish Environmental Protection Agency,
28 "Polyfluoroalkyl sub-stances (PFASs) in Textiles for Children," 2015,

1 37. Recognizing the concerns about the potential for PFAS in menstrual underwear,
2 Mamavation, a nonprofit organization that conducts scientific studies on toxic chemicals, in
3 conjunction with an EPA-certified laboratory, tested 14 different brands of the underwear for PFAS.

4 38. Specifically, the study tested 20 different pairs of underwear for fluorine, the chemical
5 that unites all PFAS chemicals. The study used a 100 parts-per-million metric, focusing on brands
6 with amounts of fluorine in excess of 100 ppm, in order to separate out those brands that intentionally
7 add fluorine to their underwear.

8 39. Exactly 3 brands of the period underwear had levels of fluorine over 100 ppm,
9 including Defendant’s High Rise period underwear, which contained 373 ppm of fluorine.

10 40. That PFAS are harmful to the human body is beyond dispute. In a 2019 study, for
11 example, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ National Toxicology Program found
12 that PFAS have adverse effects on human organ systems, with the greatest impact seen in the liver
13 and thyroid hormone.²³

14 41. A figure from the European Environmental Agency (“EEA”) shows the “[e]ffects of
15 PFAS on human health.”²⁴

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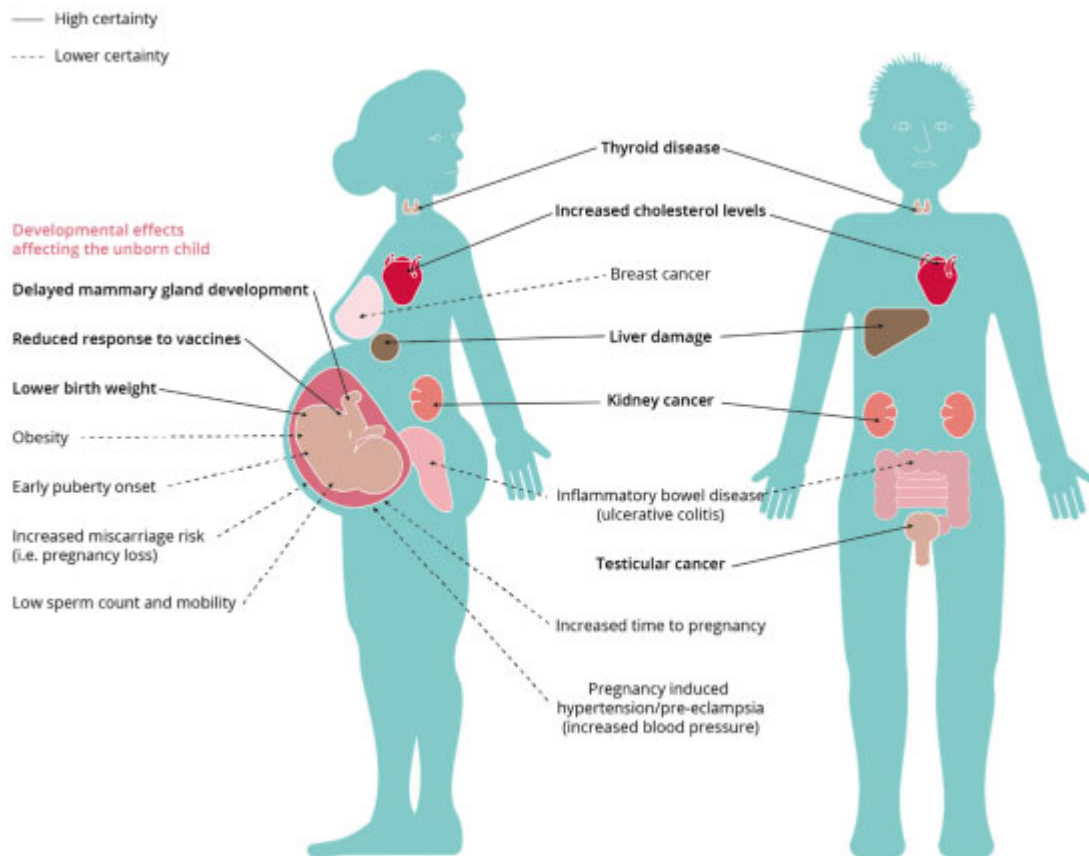
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24 <https://www2.mst.dk/Udgiv/publications/2015/04/978-87-93352-12-4.pdf> (last accessed April 1,
25 2022).

26 ²³ Environmental Protection Agency, PFAS Explained, <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained>
(last accessed Mar. 22, 2022).

27 ²⁴ European Environment Agency, “Emerging Chemical Risks in Europe – ‘PFAS’” (Dec. 12,
28 2019), <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emerging-chemicals-risks-in-europe> (last accessed
Mar. 22, 2022).



42. The Center for Disease Control’s Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry has also recognized that exposure to high levels of PFAS may impact the immune system and reduce antibody responses to vaccines.²⁵

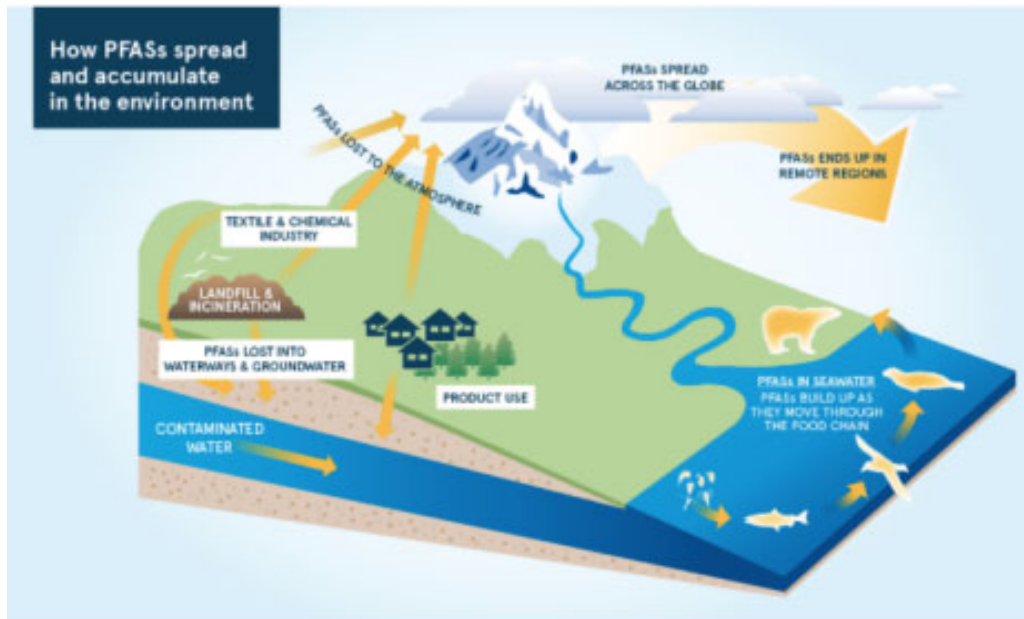
43. In total, this research demonstrates that the risk of severe health complications arising from exposure to PFAS is both credible and substantial.

44. As noted, the harmful risks also extend to the environment where, once introduced, they quickly spread around the globe through multiple pathways, as demonstrate by the figure below.²⁶

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²⁵ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, “What are the health effects of PFAS” <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/health-effects/index.html> (June 24, 2020) (last accessed Mar. 22, 2022).

²⁶ PFAS Free, “What are PFAS?” <https://www.pfasfree.org.uk/about-pfas> (last accessed Apr. 1, 2022).



45. Once introduced, PFAS cause many of the same problems for other animals as they do for humans, including harm to the immune system, kidney and liver function of several animals from dolphins to sea otters to polar bears, often making their way to dinner tables of people who did not even purchase the Product.²⁷

C. Defendant's Misrepresentations and Omissions Are Actionable

46. Plaintiffs and the Class were injured by the full purchase price of the Products because the Products are worthless, as they are marketed as "PFAS free" and "designed to be both safe and effective," when they are not.

47. Plaintiffs and Class Members bargained for menstrual underwear that is PFAS free, and were deprived of the basis of their bargain when Defendant sold them a product containing dangerous substances with well-known health consequences.

48. No reasonable consumer would expect that a product marketed as "PFAS free" and "designed to be both safe and effective" would pose a risk to their health, safety, and wellbeing, or that it would contain dangerous PFAS, which are indisputably linked to harmful health effects in humans. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered economic injuries as a result of purchasing the Products.

²⁷ *Id.*

1 49. As the Products expose consumers to PFAS that pose a risk to consumers' health, the
2 Products are not fit for use by humans. Plaintiffs and the Class are further entitled to damages for
3 the injury sustained in being exposed to high levels of toxic PFAS, damages related to Defendant's
4 conduct, and injunctive relief.

5 50. Moreover, because these facts relate to a critical safety-related deficiency in the
6 Product, Defendant was under a continuous duty to disclose to Plaintiffs and Class members the true
7 standard, quality, and grade of the Products and to disclose that the Products contained substances
8 known to have adverse health effects. Nonetheless, Defendant concealed and affirmatively
9 misrepresented the Product, as discussed herein.

10 51. Although Defendant is in the best position to know what content it placed on its
11 website and in marketing materials during the relevant timeframe, and the knowledge that
12 Defendants had regarding the PFAS and their failure to disclose the existence of PFAS in the
13 Products to consumers, to the extent necessary, Plaintiffs satisfy the requirements of Rule 9(b) by
14 alleging the following facts with particularity:

15 52. WHO: Defendant made material misrepresentations and/or omissions of fact about
16 the Products through their labeling, website representations, and marketing statements, which
17 include the statement that the Products are "PFAS free." These representations also constitute
18 omitted material information regarding harmful chemicals in the Products.

19 53. WHAT: Defendant's conduct here was, and continues to be, fraudulent because it
20 omitted and concealed that the Products contain substances—PFAS—that are widely known to have
21 significant health repercussions. Thus, Defendant's conduct deceived Plaintiff and Class Members
22 into believing that the Products are safe, when they are not. Defendant knew or should have known
23 that this information is material to reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs and Class Members in
24 making their purchasing decisions, yet they continued to pervasively market the Products in this
25 manner.

26 54. WHEN: Defendant made material misrepresentations and/or omissions during the
27 putative Class periods, including prior to and at the time Plaintiffs and Class Members purchased the
28

1 Products, despite its knowledge that the Products contained harmful substances.

2 55. WHERE: Defendant's marketing message was uniform and pervasive, carried
3 through material misrepresentations and/or omissions on the labeling of the Products' packaging,
4 website, and through marketing materials.

5 56. HOW: Defendant made material misrepresentations and/or failed to disclose material
6 facts regarding the Products, including the presence of PFAS.

7 57. WHY: Defendant made the material misrepresentations and/or omissions detailed
8 herein for the express purpose of inducing Plaintiffs, Class Members, and all reasonable consumers
9 to purchase and/or pay for the Product, the effect of which was that Defendant profited by selling the
10 Products to tens of thousands of consumers.

11 58. INJURY: Plaintiffs and Class Members purchased, paid a premium, or otherwise
12 paid more for the Products when they otherwise would not have absent Defendant's
13 misrepresentations and/or omissions.

14 **TOLLING AND ESTOPPEL OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

15 59. Defendant would have had actual knowledge for years that the Product contains
16 harmful chemicals such as PFAS.

17 60. Although Defendant was aware of the deception in its labeling given the inclusion of
18 PFAS in the Product despite claims of the Product's safety and sustainability, they took no steps to
19 warn Plaintiff or Class Members of risks related to PFAS in the Product.

20 61. Despite its knowledge, Defendant has fraudulently misrepresented the risks of the
21 Product. Defendant had a duty to disclose the true nature and quality of the Product and to disclose
22 the health and safety risks associated with the Product.

23 62. Defendant made, and continue to make, affirmative misrepresentations to consumers,
24 to promote sales of the Product, including that the Product is safe and sustainable.

25 63. Defendant concealed material facts that would have been important to Plaintiffs and
26 Class Members in deciding whether to purchase the Product. Defendant's concealment was
27 knowing, and it intended to, and did, deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs and Class
28

1 Members. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members reasonably relied upon Defendant's
2 concealment of these material facts and suffered injury as a proximate result of that justifiable
3 reliance.

4 64. The PFAS included in the formulation, design and/or manufacture of the Product were
5 not reasonably detectable to Plaintiff and Class Members.

6 65. At all times, Defendant actively and intentionally concealed the existence of the PFAS
7 and failed to inform Plaintiff or Class Members of the existence of the PFAS. Accordingly, Plaintiffs
8 and Class Members' lack of awareness was not attributable to a lack of diligence on their part.

9 66. Defendant's statements, words, and acts were made for the purpose of suppressing
10 the truth that the Product packaging contained harmful chemicals.

11 67. Defendant concealed or misrepresented the PFAS for the purpose of delaying
12 Plaintiffs and Class Members from filing a complaint on their causes of action.

13 68. As a result of Defendant's active concealment of the PFAS and/or failure to inform
14 Plaintiffs and Class Members of the PFAS, any and all applicable statute of limitations otherwise
15 applicable to the allegations herein have been tolled. Furthermore, Defendant is estopped from
16 relying on any statute of limitations in light of its active concealment of the potentially harmful nature
17 of the Product.

18 69. Further, the causes of action alleged herein did not accrue until Plaintiffs and Class
19 Members discovered that the Product contained PFAS, which, at the very earliest, would have been
20 in February 2022. Plaintiff and Class Members had no realistic ability to discern that the Product
21 contained PFAS until after the Mamavation study. Plaintiffs and Class Members were hampered in
22 their ability to discover their causes of action because of Defendant's active concealment of the
23 existence of PFAS in the Product and of the Product's true nature.

24 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

25 70. Plaintiffs bring this nationwide class action pursuant to 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and
26 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, individually and on behalf of a class defined as all
27 persons in the United States who purchased the Product (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class are
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1 persons who made such purchases for purposes of resale.

2 71. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz also seeks to represent a subclass of all Class Members
3 who purchased the Product in the State of California (the “California Subclass”). Excluded from the
4 California Subclass are persons who made such purchases for purpose of resale.

5 72. As a result of additional information obtained through further investigation and
6 discovery, the above-described Classes may be modified or narrowed as appropriate, including
7 through the use of multi-state subclasses.

8 73. At this time, Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of members of the
9 aforementioned Class and Subclasses (“Class Members” or “Subclass Members”). However, given
10 the nature of the claims and the number of retail stores in the United States selling Defendant’s
11 Product, Plaintiffs believe that Class and Subclass Members are so numerous that joinder of all
12 members is impracticable.

13 74. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and facts
14 involved in this case. Questions of law and facts common to members of the Class predominate over
15 questions that may affect individual Class Members include:

- 16 (a) whether Defendant misrepresented and/or failed to disclose material facts
17 concerning the Products;
- 18 (b) whether Defendant’s conduct was unfair and/or deceptive;
- 19 (c) whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched as a result of the unlawful
20 conduct alleged in this Complaint such that it would be inequitable for Defendant to retain the
21 benefits conferred upon it by Plaintiff and the Class;
- 22 (d) whether Plaintiffs and the Class sustained damages with respect to the
23 common law claims asserted, and if so, the proper measure for their damages.

24 75. With respect to the California Subclass, additional questions of law and fact common
25 to the members include whether Defendant violated the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act
26 as well as the California Unfair Competition Law.

27 76. Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of those of the Class because Plaintiffs, like all members
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1 of the Class, purchased, in a typical consumer setting, Defendant's Product, and Plaintiffs sustained
2 damages from Defendant's wrongful conduct.

3 77. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class and Subclasses because their
4 interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class Members they seek to represent, they have
5 retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and they intend to prosecute
6 this action vigorously. The interests of the Class Members will be fairly and adequately protected
7 by Plaintiffs and their counsel.

8 78. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient
9 adjudication of the claims of Class Members. Each individual Class Member may lack the resources
10 to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation
11 necessary to establish Defendant's liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense
12 to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and
13 factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or
14 contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management
15 difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive
16 supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendant's liability. Class treatment of the liability
17 issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of
18 liability issues.

19 **COUNT I**

20 **(Violation of California's Unfair Competition Law, 21 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)**

22 79. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporates by reference all paragraphs alleged above.

23 80. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz bring this claim individually and on behalf of the proposed
24 California Subclass against Defendant.

25 81. California Business and Professions Code § 17200 prohibits "any unlawful, unfair, or
26 fraudulent business act or practice." For the reasons discussed above, Defendant has engaged in
27 unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business acts or practices in violation of California Business &
28 Professions Code § 17200.

1 82. By committing the acts and practices alleged herein, Defendant has violated
2 California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200-17210, as to the
3 California Subclass, by engaging in unlawful, fraudulent, and unfair conduct.

4 83. Defendant has violated the UCL’s proscription against engaging in **Unlawful**
5 **Business Practices** as a result of its violations of the CLRA, Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5), (a)(7), and
6 (a)(9) as alleged below, violations of California’s Song-Beverly Act, and violations of California’s
7 False Advertising Law, in addition to breaches of warranty and violations of common law.

8 84. As more fully described above, Defendant’s misleading marketing, advertising,
9 packaging, and labeling of the Products is likely to deceive reasonable consumers. In addition,
10 Defendant has committed unlawful business practices by, inter alia, making the representations and
11 omissions of material facts, as set forth more fully herein, and violating the common law.

12 85. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz and members of the California Subclass reserve the right
13 to allege other violations of law which constitute other unlawful business acts or practices.

14 86. Defendant has also violated the UCL’s proscription against engaging in **Unfair**
15 **Business Practices**. Defendant’s acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures
16 as alleged herein also constitute “unfair” business acts and practices within the meaning of Business
17 & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.* in that its conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends
18 public policy, and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous as the gravity of the conduct
19 outweighs any alleged benefits attributable to such conduct.

20 87. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant’s legitimate
21 business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

22 88. Defendant has further violated the UCL’s proscription against engaging in
23 **Fraudulent Business Practices**. Defendant’s claims, nondisclosures and misleading statements
24 with respect to the Products, as more fully set forth above, were false, misleading and/or likely to
25 deceive the consuming public within the meaning of Business & Professions Code § 17200.

26 89. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz and the other California Subclass Members suffered a
27 substantial injury by virtue of buying the Products that they would not have purchased absent
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1 Defendant’s unlawful, fraudulent, and unfair marketing, advertising, packaging, and omission about
2 the defective nature of the Products.

3 90. There is no benefit to consumers or competition from deceptively marketing and
4 omitting material facts about the true nature of the Products.

5 91. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz and the other California Subclass Members had no way
6 of reasonably knowing that the Products they purchased were not as marketed, advertised, packaged,
7 or labeled. Thus, they could not have reasonably avoided the injury each of them suffered.

8 92. The gravity of the consequences of Defendant’s conduct as described outweighs any
9 justification, motive, or reason therefore, particularly considering the available legal alternatives
10 which exist in the marketplace, and such conduct is immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, offends
11 established public policy, or is substantially injurious to Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz and the other
12 California Subclass Members.

13 93. Pursuant to California Business and Professional Code § 17203, Plaintiffs Rivera and
14 Franz and the California Subclass seek an order of this Court that includes, but is not limited to, an
15 order requiring Defendant to (a) provide restitution to Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz and the other
16 California Subclass Members; (b) disgorge all revenues obtained as a result of violations of the UCL;
17 and (c) pay Plaintiffs and the California Subclass’ attorneys’ fees and costs.

18 **COUNT II**
19 **(Violation of California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”),**
20 **California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.*)**

21 94. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz reallege and reincorporate by reference all paragraphs
22 alleged above.

23 95. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members
24 of the proposed California Subclass against Defendant.

25 96. Civil Code § 1770(a)(5) prohibits “[r]epresenting that goods or services have
26 sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not
27 have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection which he or she
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1 does not have.”

2 97. Civil § 1770(a)(7) prohibits “[r]epresenting that goods or services are of a particular
3 standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another.”

4 98. Civil § 1770(a)(9) prohibits “advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them
5 as advertised.”

6 99. Defendant violated Civil Code § 1770(a)(5), (a)(7), and (a)(9) by holding out the
7 Product as “PFAS free”, when in fact the Products are not.

8 100. The Products are not “PFAS free” because they contain excessive levels of fluorine
9 that subject unsuspecting consumers to significant health risks.

10 101. Defendant has exclusive knowledge of the Product’s composition, which was not
11 known to Plaintiffs or California Subclass Members.

12 102. Defendant made partial representations to Plaintiffs Franz and Rivera and California
13 Subclass Members, while suppressing the true nature of the Product. Specifically, by displaying the
14 Products and describing the Products as safe, including on the product packaging, on its website, and
15 in its marketing, without disclosing that the Products were unsafe and detrimental to human health.
16 As described above, Defendant was in receipt of knowledge pertaining to PFAS in its Product and
17 yet for a period of several years has continued to Product. Moreover, Defendant affirmatively
18 misrepresented the Products despite its knowledge that the Products were not as advertised.

19 103. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz and the California Subclass Members have suffered harm
20 as a result of these violations of the CLRA because they have incurred charges and/or paid monies
21 for the Product that they otherwise would not have incurred or paid, and were unknowingly exposed
22 to a significant and substantial health risk.

23 104. On February 25, 2022, prior to the filing of this Complaint, Plaintiffs’ counsel sent
24 Defendant a CLRA notice letter, which complies in all respects with California Civil Code § 1782(a).
25 The letter was sent via certified mail, return receipt requested, advising Defendant that they were in
26 violation of the CLRA and demanding that they cease and desist from such violations and make full
27 restitution by refunding the monies received therefrom. The letter stated that it was sent on behalf
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1 of all other similarly situated purchasers. Defendant responded to the letter on March 25, 2022,
2 refusing to make any changes to the Products, or to pull the Products from the marketplace.

3 105. Accordingly, Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz and the California Subclass Members seek
4 all relief available under the CLRA, including restitution, damages, injunctive relief, the payment of
5 costs and attorneys’ fees, and any other relief deemed appropriate and proper by the Court.

6 **COUNT III**
7 **(Breach of Implied Warranty Under the Song-Beverly Act, Cal. Civ. Code**
8 **§ 1790, et seq. and California Commercial Code § 2314)**

9 106. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz reallege and reincorporate by reference all paragraphs
10 alleged above.

11 107. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz bring this claim individually and on behalf of all members
12 of the California Subclasses.

13 108. Under the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1790. et seq., and
14 California Commercial Code § 2314, every sale of consumer goods in the State of California is
15 accompanied by both a manufacturer’s and retailer seller’s implied warranty that the goods are
16 merchantable, as defined in that Act. In addition, every sale of consumer goods in California is
17 accompanied by both a manufacturer’s and retail seller’s implied warranty of fitness when the
18 manufacturer or retailer has reason to know that the goods as represented have a particular purpose
19 and that the buyer is relying on the manufacturer’s or retailer’s skill or judgment to furnish suitable
20 goods consistent with that represented purpose.

21 109. The Product at issue here are “consumer goods” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code
22 § 1791(a).

23 110. Plaintiffs Rivera and Franz and the Class Members who purchased the Product are
24 “retail buyers” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.

25 111. Defendant is in the business of manufacturing, assembling, and/or producing the
26 Products and/or selling the Products to retail buyers, and therefore are a “manufacturer” and “seller”
27 within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.
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1 to continue to deceive class members and the public. As described above, and throughout this
2 Complaint, Defendant misrepresented the Product as “PFAS free” when, in fact, the Products are
3 not.

4 121. By its actions, Defendant disseminated uniform advertising regarding the Products to
5 and across California. The advertising was, by its very nature, unfair, deceptive, untrue, and
6 misleading within the meaning of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.* Such advertisements were
7 intended to and likely did deceive the consuming public for the reasons detailed herein.

8 122. The above-described false, misleading, and deceptive advertising Defendant
9 disseminated continues to have a likelihood to deceive in that Defendant failed to disclose that the
10 Products contain substances that pose a significant risk to the health and wellbeing of Plaintiffs and
11 the Subclass Members.

12 123. Defendant continued to misrepresent to consumers that the Product was “PFAS free.”
13 However, as described, this is not the case.

14 124. In making and disseminating these statements, Defendant knew, or should have
15 known, its advertisements were untrue and misleading in violation of California law. Plaintiffs and
16 other class members based their purchasing decisions on Defendant’s omitted material facts. The
17 revenue attributable to the Products sold in those false and misleading advertisements likely amounts
18 to tens of millions of dollars. Plaintiffs and Class members were injured in fact and lost money and
19 property as a result.

20 125. The misrepresentations and non-disclosures by Defendant of the material facts
21 described and detailed herein constitute false and misleading advertising and, therefore, constitutes
22 a violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*

23 126. As a result of Defendant’s wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and the class members lost
24 money in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiffs and the class members are therefore entitled to
25 restitution as appropriate for this cause of action.

26 127. Plaintiffs and Class members seek all monetary and non-monetary relief allowed by
27 law, including restitution of all profits stemming from Defendant’s unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent
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1 business practices; declaratory relief; reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs under California Code of
2 Civil Procedure § 1021.5; injunctive relief; and other appropriate equitable relief.

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4 **COUNT V**
5 **(Fraud)**

6 128. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
7 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

8 129. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the Class under the laws of
9 the State of California.

10 130. At the time Plaintiffs and Class members purchased the Products, Defendant did not
11 disclose, but instead concealed and misrepresented, the Product as “PFAS free.”

12 131. Defendant affirmatively misrepresented the Products, giving the Products the
13 appearance of a product that is indeed safe for use.

14 132. Defendant also knew that its omissions and misrepresentations regarding the Products
15 were material, and that a reasonable consumer would rely upon Defendant’s representations (and
16 corresponding omissions) in making purchasing decisions.

17 133. Plaintiffs and Class members did not know—nor could they have known through
18 reasonable diligence—about the true nature of the Products.

19 134. Plaintiffs and Class members would have been reasonable in relying on Defendant’s
20 misrepresentations (and corresponding omissions) in making their purchasing decisions.

21 135. Plaintiffs and Class members had a right to rely upon Defendant’s representations
22 (and corresponding omissions) as Defendant maintained monopolistic control over knowledge of the
23 true quality of the Product.

24 136. Plaintiffs and Class members sustained damages as a result of their reliance on
25 Defendant’s omissions and misrepresentations, thus causing Plaintiffs and Class members to sustain
26 actual losses and damages in a sum to be determined at trial, including punitive damages.
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COUNT VI
(Constructive Fraud)

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137. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

138. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the Class under the laws of the State of California.

139. At the time Plaintiffs and Class members purchased the Product, Defendant did not disclose, but instead concealed and misrepresented, the Product as discussed herein.

140. Defendant affirmatively misrepresented the Product, giving the Products the appearance of a product that is indeed safe for use.

141. Defendant also knew that its omissions and misrepresentations regarding the Product were material, and that a reasonable consumer would rely upon its representations (and corresponding omissions) in making purchasing decisions.

142. Defendant had an obligation not to omit or misrepresent the Products because in addition to the fact that the Products pertained to matters of safety: (a) it was in the sole possession of such information; (b) it made partial representations regarding the quality of the Products; (c) Plaintiffs and class members relied upon Defendant to make full disclosures based upon the relationship between Plaintiffs and class members, who relied on Defendant’s representations and omissions, and were reasonable in doing so, with the full knowledge of Defendant that it did and would have been reasonable in doing so.

143. Plaintiffs and Class and Subclass members did not know—nor could they have known through reasonable diligence—about the true quality of the Products.

144. Plaintiffs and class members would have been reasonable in relying on Defendant’s misrepresentations (and corresponding omissions) in making their purchasing decisions.

145. Plaintiffs and class members had a right to rely upon Defendant’s representations (and corresponding omissions) as, in addition to the fact that the issue pertained to safety, Defendant maintained monopolistic control over knowledge of the true quality of the Products, and what information was available regarding the Products.

1 members into purchasing the Products based upon their affirmative representations and omissions.

2 157. Plaintiffs and class members sustained damages as a result of their reliance on
3 Defendant's omission and misrepresentations, thus causing Plaintiffs and class members to sustain
4 actual losses and damages in a sum to be determined at trial.

5 **COUNT VIII**
6 **(Money Had and Received)**

7 158. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
8 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

9 159. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the Class under the laws of
10 the State of California.

11 160. As a result of the Plaintiffs' and Class Members' purchase of the Product, Defendant
12 obtained money for its own use and benefit, and, as a result of its breaches of contract and breaches
13 of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing implied in those agreements, became indebted to the
14 Plaintiffs and class members in an amount to be determined at trial.

15 161. No part of any of the monies due and owing to Plaintiffs and class members has been
16 repaid, although Plaintiffs and class members demand repayment, leaving the balance due, owing,
17 and unpaid in an amount to be determined at trial plus interest.

18 **COUNT IX**
19 **(Fraudulent Concealment or Omission)**

20 162. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
21 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

22 163. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the Class under the laws of
23 the State of California.

24 164. At all relevant times, Defendant was engaged in the business of designing,
25 manufacturing, distributing, and selling the Products.

26 165. Defendant, acting through its representatives or agents, delivered the Products to its
27 own distributors and various other distribution channels.

1 166. Defendant willfully, falsely, and knowingly omitted various material facts regarding
2 the quality and character of the Products as discussed throughout.

3 167. Rather than inform consumers of the truth regarding the Products, Defendant
4 misrepresented the quality of the Products as discussed herein at the time of purchase.

5 168. Defendant made these material misrepresentations to boost or maintain sales of the
6 Products, and in order to falsely assure purchasers of the Product that Defendant is a reputable
7 company and that its Products are safe for use. The false representations were material to consumers
8 because the representations played a significant role in the value of the Products purchased.

9 169. Plaintiffs and class members accepted the terms of use, which were silent on the true
10 nature of the Products, as discussed throughout. Plaintiffs and class members had no way of knowing
11 that Defendant's misrepresentations as to the Products, and had no way of knowing that Defendant's
12 misrepresentations were misleading.

13 170. Although Defendant had a duty to ensure the accuracy of the information regarding
14 the Product, it did not fulfill these duties.

15 171. Defendant misrepresented material facts partly to pad and protect its profits, as it saw
16 that profits and sales of the Products were essential for its continued growth and to maintain and
17 grow their reputation as a premier designer and vendor of the Products. Such benefits came at the
18 expense of Plaintiffs and Class Members.

19 172. Plaintiffs and Class Members were unaware of these material misrepresentations, and
20 they would not have acted as they did had they known the truth. Plaintiffs' and class members'
21 actions were justified given Defendant's misrepresentations. Defendant was in the exclusive control
22 of material facts, and such facts were not known to the public.

23 173. Due to Defendant's misrepresentations, Plaintiffs and Class Members sustained
24 injury due to the purchase of the Product that did not live up to their advertised representations.
25 Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to recover full refunds for the Products they purchased due
26 to Defendant's misrepresentations.

27 174. Defendant's acts were done maliciously, oppressively, deliberately, and with intent
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1 to defraud, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiffs, and Class Members' rights and well-being, and in
2 part to enrich itself at the expense of consumers. Defendant's acts were done to gain commercial
3 advantage over competitors, and to drive consumers away from consideration of competing products.
4 Defendant's conduct warrants an assessment of punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter
5 such conduct in the future.

6 **COUNT X**
7 **(Fraudulent Misrepresentation)**

8 175. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
9 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

10 176. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the Class under the laws of
11 the State of California.

12 177. Defendant falsely represented to Plaintiffs and the Class that the Product was "PFAS
13 free."

14 178. Defendant intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly made these misrepresentations to
15 induce Plaintiffs and the Class to purchase the Products.

16 179. Defendant knew or should have known that their representations about the Products
17 were false in that the Products are not safe for use as discussed throughout. Defendant knowingly
18 allowed their packaging, labels, advertisements, promotional materials, and websites to intentionally
19 mislead consumers, such as Plaintiffs and the Class.

20 180. Plaintiffs and the Class did in fact rely on these misrepresentations and purchased the
21 Products to their detriment. Given the deceptive manner in which Defendant advertised, marketed,
22 represented, and otherwise promoted the Products, Plaintiffs' and the Classes' reliance on
23 Defendant's misrepresentations was justifiable.

24 181. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class have
25 suffered actual damages in that they would not have purchased the Products at all had they known
26 of the safety risks associated with the Product and that it does not conform to the Products' labels,
27 packaging, advertising, and statements.

COUNT XII
(Quasi-Contract / Unjust Enrichment)

190. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all paragraphs alleged above.

191. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of Members of the Nationwide Class under the laws of the State of California.

192. To the extent required by law, this cause of action is alleged in the alternative to legal claims, as permitted under Fed. R. Civ. P. 8.

193. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred benefits on Defendant by purchasing the Products.

194. Defendant was unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from Plaintiffs and Class Members' purchases of the Products. Retention of those moneys under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Defendant failed to disclose that the Products were unfit for their intended purpose as it was unsafe for use. These omissions caused injuries to Plaintiffs and Class Members because they would not have purchased the Products if the true facts were known.

195. Because Defendant's retention of the non-gratuitous benefits conferred on them by Plaintiffs and Class Members is unjust and inequitable, Defendant has been unjustly enriched in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT XIII
(Breach of Express Warranty)

196. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all paragraphs alleged above.

197. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of Members of the Nationwide Class under the laws of the State of California.

198. Plaintiffs and Class Members formed a contract with Defendant at the time Plaintiffs and Class Members purchased the Products.

199. The terms of the contract include the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendant on the Products packaging and through marketing and advertising, as described above.

200. This labeling, marketing, and advertising constitute express warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain and are part of the standardized contract between Plaintiffs and Class

1 Members.

2 201. As set forth above, Defendant purports through their advertising, labeling, marketing,
3 and packaging, to create an express warranty that the Products are safe for its intended use.

4 202. Plaintiffs and Class Members performed all conditions precedent to Defendant's
5 liability under this contract when they purchased the Products.

6 203. Defendant breached express warranties about the Products and their qualities because
7 despite Defendant's warranties that the Products are "PFAS free," the Product is not free from PFAS.
8 Thus, the Products did not confirm to Defendant's affirmations and promises described above.

9 204. Plaintiffs and each Class Member would not have purchased the Products had they
10 known the true nature of the Products.

11 205. As a result of Defendant's breach of warranty, Plaintiffs and each Class Member
12 suffered and continues to suffer financial damage and injury, and are entitled to all damages, in
13 addition to costs, interest and fees, including attorney's fees, as allowed by law.

14 206. Plaintiffs, through counsel, sent Defendant a letter via certified mail return receipt
15 requested, apprising Defendant of its breach of warranties in accordance with U.C.C. §§ 2-313, 2-
16 314, and 2-607. Defendant responded on March 25, 2022, denying all responsibility.

17 **COUNT XIV**
18 **(Violation Of The Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act,**
19 **15 U.S.C. §§ 2301, *et seq.*)**

20 207. Plaintiffs reallege and reincorporate by reference all paragraphs alleged above.

21 208. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class
22 under the laws of the State of California.

23 209. The Products are a consumer product as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).

24 210. Plaintiffs and Class Members are consumers as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

25 211. Defendant is a supplier and warrantor as defined in 15 U.S.C § 2301(4) and (5).

26 212. In connection with the marketing and sale of the Products, Defendant impliedly
27 warranted that the Product was fit for use and expressly warranted that the Product was "PFAS free."
28 However, as described throughout, it is not true.

1 with the intended use of the Products.

2 221. At minimum, the duty arose for Defendant to warn consumers that use of the Products
3 could result in injury and was unreasonably dangerous.

4 222. Defendant was negligent and breached its duty of care by negligently failing to
5 provide warnings to purchasers and users of the Products, including Plaintiff and the Class, regarding
6 the true nature of the Products, its risks, and potential dangers.

7 223. Defendant was negligent and breached its duty of care by concealing the risks of and
8 failing to warn consumers that the Products contain ingredients known to cause adverse health effects
9 in humans.

10 224. Defendant knew, or through the exercise of reasonable care, should have known of
11 the inherent Defect and resulting dangers associated with using the Products as described herein, and
12 knew that Plaintiffs and Class Members could not reasonably be aware of those risks. Defendant
13 failed to exercise reasonable care in providing Plaintiffs and the Class with adequate warnings.

14 225. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's failure to adequately warn consumers
15 that the use of the Products, including its intended use, could cause and has caused injuries and other
16 damages, Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered damages, as described herein.

17 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

18 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seek
19 judgment against Defendants, as follows:

- 20
- 21 A. For an order certifying the Class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and naming
22 Plaintiff as representative of the Class and the Subclass and Plaintiff's
attorneys as Class Counsel;
- 23 B. For an order declaring the Defendants' conduct violates the statutes
24 referenced herein;
- 25 C. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiffs, the nationwide Class, and the
California and Pennsylvania Subclasses on all counts asserted herein;
- 26 D. For compensatory, statutory, and punitive damages in amounts to be
27 determined by the Court and/or jury;
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- E. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- F. For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- G. For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper;
- H. For an order awarding Plaintiffs and the Class and California Subclass their reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses and costs of suit; and
- I. For medical monitoring as a means to safeguard Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ health and to mitigate any damages for future medical treatment.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable of right.

Dated: April 4, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

By: /s/ Sean L. Litteral
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