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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10
11 ANTHONY BUSO, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 HENKEL CORPORATION, a Delaware
15 corporation; and DOES 1 through 10,
16 inclusive,

17 Defendants.

Case No. '17CV1132 DMS MDD

CLASS ACTION

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

INTRODUCTION

1
2 1. The average consumer spends a mere 13 seconds making an in-store
3 purchasing decision, or between 10 to 19 seconds for an online purchase.¹ That
4 decision is heavily dependent on a product’s packaging, and particularly the package
5 dimensions: “Most of our studies show that 75 to 80 percent of consumers don’t even
6 bother to look at any label information, no less the net weight Faced with a large
7 box and a smaller box, both with the same amount of product inside . . . consumers are
8 apt to choose the larger box because they think it’s a better value.”² This lawsuit
9 charges Defendant with intentionally packaging its “Purex Crystals” product in opaque
10 containers that contain approximately 30% empty space. Consumers, in reliance on the
11 size of the containers, purchased the Purex Crystals product, which they would not have
12 purchased had they known that the containers were substantially empty.

13 2. Anthony Buso (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others
14 similarly situated, bring this Class Action Complaint for damages, injunctive relief, and
15 any other available legal or equitable remedies, resulting from the unlawful and
16 deceptive actions of Henkel Corporation (“Defendant” or “Henkel”) with respect to the
17 packaging of its Purex Crystals product. Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal
18 knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters,
19 upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

20 3. Defendant sells the Purex Crystals product as “an in-wash fragrance
21 booster, which provides freshness that lasts for weeks. Use a little or a lot, directly in
22 the laundry! Safe for all loads including towels, activewear, and children’s sleepwear.”

23
24 ¹ [http://www.nielsen.com/us/en/insights/news/2015/make-the-most-of-yourbrands-
25 20-second-window.html](http://www.nielsen.com/us/en/insights/news/2015/make-the-most-of-yourbrands-20-second-window.html) (citing the Ehrenberg-Bass Institute of Marketing Science’s
26 report “Shopping Takes Only Seconds...In-Store and Online”).

27 ²[http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazinearchive/2010/january/shopping/pro
28 duct-packaging/overview/product-packaging-ov.htm](http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazinearchive/2010/january/shopping/product-packaging/overview/product-packaging-ov.htm) (quoting Brian Wansink,
professor and director of the Cornell Food and Brand Lab, who studies shopping
behavior of consumers).

1 On its website, Defendant states: “Purex® Crystals infuses your clothes with an
2 extraordinary freshness that puts the finishing touch on your laundry and makes
3 everyday a little more rewarding. With the exciting variety of fragrances Purex®
4 Crystals offers, it’s easy to find a fragrance to match every laundry occasion. Whether
5 it’s a relaxing freshness for your sheets or a more stimulating scent for you and your
6 family’s activewear, Purex® Crystals has you covered. Have fun and try them all!”³

7 4. Plaintiff purchased Defendant’s Purex Crystals product on April 15, 2017,
8 from a Wal-Mart store located in Poway, California, for approximately \$3.20.

9 5. Plaintiff expected to receive a full container of the Purex Crystals product,
10 which is packaged in non-transparent containers, as depicted below. Plaintiff was
11 surprised and disappointed when he opened the Purex Crystals product to discover that
12 the container had more than 30% empty space, or slack-fill. Had Plaintiff known about
13 the slack-fill at the time of purchase, he would not have bought Defendant’s product.

14 6. Defendant’s conduct violates consumer protection and labeling laws.

15 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

16 7. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332,
17 because this is a class action, as defined by 28 U.S.C § 1332(d)(1)(B), in which a
18 member of the putative class is a citizen of a different state than Defendant, and the
19 amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, excluding interest and
20 costs. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

21 8. The Court has jurisdiction over the state law claims because they form part
22 of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

23 9. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because its Purex
24 Crystals products are advertised, marketed, distributed and sold through the State of
25 California; Defendant engaged in the wrongdoing alleged in this Complaint throughout
26 the United States, including in the State of California; Defendant is authorized to do

27 _____
28 ³ <http://www.purex.com/products/fragrance-boosters/purex-crystals/>. Accessed on May 30, 2017.

1 business in the State of California; and Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with
2 the State of California, rendering the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court permissible
3 under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Moreover, Defendant is
4 engaged in substantial activity with the State of California.

5 10. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Southern
6 District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the
7 events giving rise to the claims occurred within this judicial district, Defendant has
8 marketed and sold the Purex Crystals products at issue in this action in this judicial
9 district, and it conducts business within this judicial district. In addition, Plaintiff
10 resides in this judicial district.

11 **PARTIES**

12 11. Plaintiff Anthony Buso is a citizen of the State of California and resides in
13 Poway, California. Plaintiff purchased a Purex Crystals product for personal
14 consumption during the last four years in Poway, California. Plaintiff purchased the
15 Product in reliance on Defendant's packaging in containers made, formed or filled as to
16 be misleading and containing non-functional slack-fill. Had Plaintiff known the truth
17 about Defendant's misrepresentations, he would not have purchased the Purex Crystals
18 product.

19 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief
20 alleges, that Defendant Henkel Corporation is a Delaware corporation with its principal
21 place of business located in Rocky Hill, Connecticut. Plaintiff is informed and
22 believes, and upon such information and belief alleges, that Defendant, at all times
23 relevant, conducted business in the State of California and within the Southern District
24 of California.

25 13. The true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as DOES 1
26 through 10, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues such
27 Defendants by fictitious names. Each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is
28 legally responsible for the unlawful acts alleged herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of

1 Court to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the DOE
2 Defendants when such identities become known.

3 14. At all relevant times, each and every Defendant was acting as an agent
4 and/or employee of each of the other Defendants and was acting within the course
5 and/or scope of said agency and/or employment with the full knowledge and consent of
6 each of the Defendants. Each of the acts and/or omissions complained of herein were
7 alleged and made known to, and ratified by, each of the other Defendants (Henkel
8 Corporation and DOE Defendants will hereafter collectively be referred to as
9 “Defendant”).

10 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

11 **California Law Prohibits Non-functional Slack-Fill**

12 15. Many federal and state consumer protection and labeling laws prohibit
13 deceptive packaging and labeling of products and commodities. In California, the Fair
14 Packaging and Labeling Act (“CFPLA”) “is designed to protect purchasers of any
15 commodity within its provisions against deception or misrepresentation. Packages and
16 their labels should enable consumers to obtain accurate information as to the quantity of
17 the contents and should facilitate value comparisons.” (California Business &
18 Professions Code § 12601.)

19 16. In this context, the CFPLA provides: “No container shall be made, formed,
20 or filled as to be misleading. A container that does not allow the consumer to fully view
21 its contents shall be considered to be filled as to be misleading if it contains
22 nonfunctional slack fill.” (California Business & Professions Code § 12606(b).)
23 Section 12606(b) defines “nonfunctional slack fill” as “the empty space in a package
24 that is filled to substantially less than its capacity for reasons other than any one or
25 more of [among other things] the following:

- 26 (1) Protection of the contents of the package.
27 (2) The requirements of machines used for enclosing the contents of the package.
28 (3) Unavoidable product settling during shipping and handling.

1 (4) The need to utilize a larger than required package or container to provide adequate
2 space for the legible presentation of mandatory and necessary labeling information....

3 (5) The fact that the product consists of a commodity that is packaged in a decorative or
4 representational container where the container is part of the presentation of the product
5 and has value that is both significant in proportion to the value of the product and
6 independent of its function to hold the product.

7 (6) An inability to increase the level of fill or to further reduce the size of the
8 package....

9 (7) The product container bears a reasonable relationship to the actual amount of
10 product contained inside, and the dimensions of the actual product container, the
11 product, or the amount of product therein is visible to the consumer at the point of sale,
12 or where obvious secondary use packaging is involved.

13 (8) The dimensions of the product or immediate product container are visible through
14 the exterior packaging....

15 (9) The presence of any headspace within an immediate product container necessary to
16 facilitate the mixing, adding, shaking, or dispensing of liquids or powders by
17 consumers prior to use.

18 (10) The exterior packaging contains a product delivery or dosing device if the device is
19 visible....

20 (11) The exterior packaging or immediate product container is a kit that consists of a
21 system, or multiple components....

22 (12) The exterior packaging of the product is routinely displayed using tester units or
23 demonstrations to consumers in retail stores....

24 (13) The exterior packaging consists of single or multiunit presentation boxes of
25 holiday or gift packages if the purchaser can adequately determine the quantity and
26 sizes of the immediate product container at the point of sale.

27 (14) The exterior packaging is for a combination of one purchased product, together
28 with a free sample or gift, wherein the exterior packaging is necessarily larger than it

1 would otherwise be due to the inclusion of the sample or gift, if the presence of both
2 products and the quantity of each product are clearly and conspicuously disclosed on
3 the exterior packaging.

4 (15) The exterior packaging or immediate product container encloses computer
5 hardware or software designed to serve a particular computer function....” (California
6 Business & Professions Code § 12606(b)(1)-(15).)

7 17. None of the above safe-harbor provisions applies to the Purex Crystals
8 product. Defendant intentionally incorporated non-functional slack-fill in its packaging
9 of the Purex Crystals product in order to mislead consumers, including Plaintiff and
10 Members of the Class.

11 **Defendant’s Product Contains Non Functional Slack-Fill**

12 18. Defendant’s Purex Crystals product is sold in non-transparent containers. The
13 containers have significant slack-fill, as described below.

14 19. Approximately 30% of the interior of the Purex Crystals container, which
15 concerns the product purchased by Plaintiff, is comprised of empty space, or non-
16 functional slack fill.

17 **[Attach photos showing full length of the product, and showing the interior of the**
18 **product]**

19 20. Judging from the sizes of the container, a reasonable consumer would
20 expect them to be substantially filled with product. Consumers are misled into believing
21 that they are purchasing substantially more Purex Crystals product than they receive.

22 21. There is no functional reason for including more than 30% slack-fill in the
23 Purex Crystals product.

24 22. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief
25 alleges, that consumers have relied upon, and are continuing to rely upon, the size of
26 the Purex Crystals product containers as the basis for making purchasing decisions.
27 Consumers believe that the Purex Crystals product containers are substantially full
28 because they cannot see the actual contents within the nontransparent container.

1 23. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief
2 alleges, that Defendant is selling and will continue to sell the Purex Crystals products
3 using these blatantly deceptive and misleading slack-filled containers.

4 24. Defendant's packaging and advertising of the Purex Crystals products
5 violate the CFPLA, as set forth above.

6 **Plaintiff Relied on Defendant's Misleading and Deceptive Conduct and Were**
7 **Injured as a Result**

8 25. The types of misrepresentations made, as described herein, were
9 considered by Plaintiff and Class Members (as would be considered by a reasonable
10 consumer) when deciding to purchase the Purex Crystals product. Reasonable
11 consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members, attached importance to whether
12 Defendant's Purex Crystals products were misbranded, i.e., not legally salable, or
13 capable of legal possession, and/or contain non-functional slack-fill.

14 26. Plaintiff and the Class Members did not know, and had no reason to know,
15 that the Purex Crystals product contained non-functional slack-fill.

16 27. Defendant's product packaging was a material factor in Plaintiff's and the
17 Class Members' decisions to purchase the Purex Crystals product. Based on
18 Defendant's product packaging, Plaintiff and the Class Members believed that they
19 were getting more Purex Crystals product than was actually being sold. Had Plaintiff
20 known Defendant's packaging was slack-filled, he would not have bought the slack-
21 filled Purex Crystals product.

22 28. Plaintiff and the Class Members paid the full price of the Purex Crystals
23 product and received less Purex Crystals product than they expected due to the non-
24 functional slack-fill in the Purex Crystals products.

25 29. There is no practical reason for the non-functional slack-fill used to
26 package the Purex Crystals products other than to mislead consumers as to the actual
27 volume of the Purex Crystals products being purchased by consumers.

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1 30. As a result of Defendant’s misrepresentations, Plaintiff and thousands of
2 others throughout California purchased the Products. Plaintiff and the Class (defined
3 below) have been damaged by Defendant’s deceptive and unfair conduct.

4 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

5 31. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the
6 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and the following class
7 (collectively, the “Class” or “Classes”), defined as:

8 **All California residents who made retail purchases of Purex Crystals**
9 **products in containers made, formed or filled as to be misleading and with**
10 **non-functional slack-fill, during the applicable limitations period up to and**
11 **including final judgment in this action.**

12 32. The proposed Class excludes current and former officers and directors of
13 Defendant, Members of the immediate families of the officers and directors of
14 Defendant, Defendant’s legal representatives, heirs, successors, assigns, and any entity
15 in which it has or has had a controlling interest, and the judicial officer to whom this
16 lawsuit is assigned.

17 33. Plaintiff reserves the right to revise the Class definition based on facts
18 learned in the course of litigating this matter.

19 34. The Purex Crystals products sold by Defendant suffer from virtually the
20 same misleading product bottling, labeling and nonfunctional slack-fill.

21 35. Numerosity: This action has been brought and may properly be maintained
22 as a class action against Defendant under Rules 23(b)(1)(B) and 23(b)(3) of the Federal
23 Rules of Civil Procedure. While the exact number and identities of other Class
24 Members are unknown to Plaintiff at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that
25 there are hundreds of thousands of Members in the Class. Based on sales of the Purex
26 Crystals products it is estimated that the Class is composed of more than 10,000
27 persons. Furthermore, even if subclasses need to be created for these consumers, it is
28 estimated that each subclass would have thousands of Members. The Members of the

1 Class are so numerous that joinder of all Members is impracticable and the disposition
2 of their claims in a class action rather than in individual actions will benefit the parties
3 and the courts.

4 36. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Members of
5 the Class as all Members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendant's wrongful
6 conduct, as detailed herein.

7 37. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the
8 Members of the Class in that he has no interests antagonistic to those of the other
9 Members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained experienced and competent counsel.

10 38. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the
11 fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Since the damages sustained by
12 individual Class Members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of
13 individual litigation makes it impracticable for the Members of the Class to individually
14 seek redress for the wrongful conduct alleged herein. Furthermore, the adjudication of
15 this controversy through a class action will avoid the potentially inconsistent and
16 conflicting adjudications of the claims asserted herein. There will be no difficulty in the
17 management of this action as a class action. If Class treatment of these claims were not
18 available, Defendant would likely unfairly receive thousands of dollars or more in
19 improper revenue.

20 39. Common Questions Predominate: Common questions of law and fact exist
21 as to all Members of the Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting
22 individual Members of the Class. Among the common questions of law and fact
23 applicable to the Class are:

24 i. Whether Defendant labeled, packaged, marketed, advertised and/or
25 sold Purex Crystals products to Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, using false,
26 misleading and/or deceptive packaging and labeling;

27 ii. Whether Defendant's actions constitute violations of the CFPLA,
28 California Business & Professions Code § 12601 *et seq.*;

1 iii. Whether Defendant omitted and/or misrepresented material facts in
2 connection with the labeling, packaging, marketing, advertising and/or sale of its
3 Purex Crystals products;

4 iv. Whether Defendant's labeling, packaging, marketing, advertising
5 and/or selling of Purex Crystals products constituted an unfair, unlawful or
6 fraudulent practice;

7 v. Whether Defendant's packaging of the Purex Crystals products
8 constituted nonfunctional slack-fill;

9 vi. Whether, and to what extent, injunctive relief should be imposed on
10 Defendant to prevent such conduct in the future;

11 vii. Whether the Members of the Class have sustained damages as a
12 result of Defendant's wrongful conduct;

13 viii. The appropriate measure of damages and/or other relief; and

14 ix. Whether Defendant should be enjoined from continuing its unlawful
15 practices.

16 40. The class is readily definable, and prosecution of this action as a Class
17 action will reduce the possibility of repetitious litigation. Plaintiff knows of no
18 difficulty which will be encountered in the management of this litigation which would
19 preclude his maintenance of this matter as a Class action.

20 41. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for injunctive relief or
21 equitable relief pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) are met, as Defendant has acted or refused to
22 act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final
23 injunctive or equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

24 42. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for injunctive relief or
25 equitable relief pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3) are met, as questions of law or fact common
26 to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual Members; and a
27 class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating
28 the controversy.

1 43. The prosecution of separate actions by Members of the Class would create
2 a risk of establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of conduct for
3 Defendant. Additionally, individual actions may be dispositive of the interest of all
4 Members of the Class, although certain Class Members are not parties to such actions.

5 44. Defendant's conduct is generally applicable to the Class as a whole and
6 Plaintiff seeks, inter alia, equitable remedies with respect to the Class as a whole. As
7 such, Defendant's systematic policies and practices make declaratory relief with respect
8 to the Class as a whole appropriate.

9 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

10 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT,**

12 **Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, et seq.**

13 45. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations
14 contained in all preceding paragraphs, and further alleges as follows:

15 46. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class for
16 Defendant's violations of California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), Cal.
17 Civ. Code 1761(d).

18 47. Plaintiff and the Class Members are consumers who purchased the Purex
19 Crystals product for personal, family or household purposes. Plaintiff and the Class
20 Members are "consumers" as that term is defined by the CLRA in Cal. Civ. Code §
21 1761(d). Plaintiff and the Class Members are not sophisticated experts with
22 independent knowledge of corporate branding, labeling and packaging practices.

23 48. The Purex Crystals products that Plaintiff and other Class Members
24 purchased from Defendant were "goods" within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code §
25 1761(a).

26 49. Defendant's actions, representations, and conduct have violated, and
27 continue to violate the CLRA, because they extend to transactions that intended to
28 result, or which have resulted in, the sale of goods to consumers.

1 50. Defendant violated California law because the Purex Crystals products are
2 packaged in containers made, formed or filled as to be misleading and which contain
3 non-functional slack-fill, and because they are intentionally packaged to prevent the
4 consumer from being able to fully see their contents.

5 51. California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5),
6 prohibits “Misrepresenting that goods or services have sponsorship, approval,
7 characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not have or that a
8 person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection which he or she
9 does not have.” By engaging in the conduct set forth herein, Defendant violated and
10 continues to violate Section 1770(a)(5) of the CLRA, because Defendant’s conduct
11 constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or fraudulent acts or practices, in
12 that it misrepresents that the Purex Crystals products have quantities they do not have.

13 52. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9) further prohibits “[a]dvertising goods or
14 services with intent not to sell them as advertised.” By engaging in the conduct set forth
15 herein, Defendant violated and continues to violate Section 1770(a)(9), because
16 Defendant’s conduct constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or fraudulent
17 acts or practices, in that it advertises goods as containing more product than they in fact
18 contain.

19 53. Plaintiff and the Class Members are not sophisticated experts about
20 corporate branding, labeling and packaging practices. Plaintiff and the Class acted
21 reasonably when they purchased the Purex Crystals products based on their belief that
22 Defendant’s representations were true and lawful.

23 54. Plaintiff and the Class suffered injuries caused by Defendant because (a)
24 they would not have purchased the Purex Crystals products on the same terms absent
25 Defendant’s illegal and misleading conduct as set forth herein; (b) they purchased the
26 Purex Crystals products due to Defendant’s misrepresentations and deceptive
27 packaging in containers made, formed or filled as to be misleading and containing non-
28

1 functional slack-fill; and (c) the Purex Crystals products did not have the quantities as
2 promised.

3 55. On or about April 19, 2017, prior to filing this action, Plaintiff sent a
4 CLRA notice letter to Defendant which complies with California Civil Code 1782(a).
5 Plaintiff sent Henkel Corporation, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, a
6 letter via Certified Mail, advising Defendant that it is in violation of the CLRA and
7 demanding that it cease and desist from such violations and make full restitution by
8 refunding the monies received therefrom. A true and correct copy of the letter is
9 attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

10 56. Wherefore, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief for these violations of the
11 CLRA.

12 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW,**

14 **California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.**

15 57. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations
16 contained in all preceding paragraphs, and further alleges as follows:

17 58. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Members of the
18 Class for Defendant’s violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. &
19 Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.

20 59. The UCL provides, in pertinent part: “Unfair competition shall mean and
21 include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue
22 or misleading advertising...”

23 60. Defendant violated California law because the Purex Crystals products are
24 packaged in containers made, formed or filled as to be misleading and that contain non-
25 functional slack-fill and because they are intentionally packaged to prevent the
26 consumer from being able to fully see their contents.

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1 **A. “Unlawful” Prong**

2 61. Defendant’s business practices, described herein, violated the “unlawful”
3 prong of the UCL by violating the CFPLA, California Business & Professions Code §
4 12601 *et seq.*

5 62. Specifically, Defendant violated section 12606 of the Business and
6 Professions Code, in that Defendant packaged its Purex Crystals products in non-
7 conforming type containers. Said non-conforming packages contained extra space by
8 volume in the interior of the container. The extra space provided no benefit to the
9 contents of the packaging and misled consumers. In addition, Defendant packaged its
10 Purex Crystals products in containers made, formed, or filled as to be misleading to a
11 potential customer as to the actual size and filling of the package with Defendant’s
12 Purex Crystals products.

13 **B. “Unfair” Prong**

14 63. Defendant’s business practices, described herein, violated the “unfair”
15 prong of the UCL in that its conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends
16 public policy, and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous, as the gravity of
17 the conduct outweighs any alleged benefits. Defendant’s advertising is of no benefit to
18 consumers.

19 **C. “Fraudulent” Prong**

20 64. Defendant violated the “fraudulent” prong of the UCL by misleading
21 Plaintiff and the Class to believe that the Purex Crystals products contained more
22 content than they actually contain and that such packaging and labeling practices were
23 lawful, true and not intended to deceive or mislead consumers.

24 65. Plaintiff and the Class Members are not sophisticated experts about the
25 corporate branding, labeling, and packaging practices of the Purex Crystals products.
26 Plaintiff and the Class acted reasonably when they purchased the Purex Crystals
27 products based on their belief that Defendant’s representations were true and lawful.

28 ///

1 66. Plaintiff and the Class lost money or property as a result of Defendant’s
2 UCL violations because (a) they would not have purchased the Purex Crystals products
3 on the same terms absent Defendant’s illegal conduct as set forth herein, or if the true
4 facts were known concerning Defendant’s representations; (b) they paid a price for the
5 Purex Crystals products due to Defendant’s misrepresentations; and (c) the Purex
6 Crystals products did not have the quantities as represented.

7 67. The conduct of Defendant as set forth above demonstrates the necessity for
8 granting injunctive relief restraining such and similar acts of unfair competition
9 pursuant to California Business and Professions Code. Unless enjoined and restrained
10 by order of the court, Defendant will retain the ability to, and may engage in, said acts
11 of unfair competition, and misleading advertising. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class
12 are entitled to injunctive and monetary relief.

13 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S FALSE ADVERTISING LAW,**
15 **California Business & Professions Code § 17500, et seq.**

16 68. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations
17 contained in all preceding paragraphs, and further alleges as follows:

18 69. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Members of the
19 Class for Defendant’s violations of California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Cal.
20 Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq.

21 70. Under the FAL, the State of California makes it “unlawful for any person
22 to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated before the public in this
23 state in any advertising device . . . or in any other manner or means whatever,
24 including over the Internet, any statement, concerning . . . personal property or services,
25 professional or otherwise, or performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or
26 misleading and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be
27 known, to be untrue or misleading.”

28 ///

1 71. Defendant engaged in a scheme of offering misbranded Purex Crystals
2 products for sale to Plaintiff and the Class Members by way of packaging the Purex
3 Crystals products in containers made, formed or filled as to be misleading and which
4 contain nonfunctional slack-fill. Such practice misrepresented the content and quantity
5 of the misbranded Purex Crystals products. Defendant's advertisements were made in
6 California and come within the definition of advertising as contained in Bus. & Prof
7 Code §§ 17500, et seq. in that the product packaging was intended as inducements to
8 purchase Defendant's Purex Crystals products. Defendant knew its conduct was
9 unauthorized, inaccurate, and misleading.

10 72. Defendant violated California law because the Purex Crystals products are
11 packaged in containers made, formed or filled as to be misleading and which contain
12 non-functional slack-fill and because they are intentionally packaged to prevent the
13 consumer from being able to fully see their contents.

14 73. Defendant violated Section 17500, et seq. by misleading Plaintiff and the
15 Class to believe that the Purex Crystals product packaging contains more Purex
16 Crystals product than it in fact contains, as described herein.

17 74. Defendant knew or should have known, through the exercise of reasonable
18 care that the Purex Crystals products were and continue to be misbranded, and that its
19 representations about the quantities of the Purex Crystals products were untrue and
20 misleading.

21 75. Plaintiff and the Class Members lost money or property as a result of
22 Defendant's FAL violations because (a) they would not have purchased the Purex
23 Crystals products on the same terms absent Defendant's illegal conduct as set forth
24 herein, or if the true facts were known concerning Defendant's representations; (b) they
25 paid a price for the Purex Crystals products due to Defendant's misrepresentations; and
26 (c) the Purex Crystals products did not have the benefits, or quantities as promised, and
27 as a result the class is entitled to monetary and injunctive relief.

28 ///

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment against Defendant as follows:

(A) For an Order certifying the Class pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, appointing Plaintiff as class representatives, and designating Plaintiff’s counsel as counsel for the Class;

(B) For an Order declaring that Defendant’s conduct violated the CLRA, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, et seq., and awarding (i) injunctive relief, (ii) costs of suit, and (iii) reasonable attorneys’ fees;

(C) For an Order declaring that Defendant’s conduct violated California’s Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, et seq., and California’s False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, et seq., and awarding (i) injunctive relief, (ii) actual damages, (iii) prejudgment and post judgment interest; (iv) exemplary and/or punitive damages pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 3294, (v) costs of suit, and (iv) reasonable attorneys’ fees pursuant to, inter alia, Cal. Code of Civ. Proc § 1021.5;

(D) For compensatory damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;

(E) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;

(F) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief, as pleaded;

(G) For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper;

(H) For an Order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses and costs of suit as pleaded; and

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1 (I) For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

2 Date: June 6, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

3 PACIFIC TRIAL ATTORNEYS
4 A Professional Corporation

5 By: /s/Scott J. Ferrell

6 Scott J. Ferrell
7 Attorneys for Plaintiff

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DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, hereby demand a jury trial on all claims so triable.

Date: June 6, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

PACIFIC TRIAL ATTORNEYS
A Professional Corporation

By: /s/Scott J. Ferrell
Scott J. Ferrell
Attorneys for Plaintiff

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

ANTHONY BUSO, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS

HENKEL CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

'17CV1132 DMS MDD

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff (mxn) X 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
2 U.S. Government Defendant X 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation.

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- X 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District (specify), 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

28 U.S.C § 1332(d)(1)(B)

Brief description of cause:

Class action complaint for damages and injunctive relief

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

X CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

06/05/2017

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/Scott J. Ferrell

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
- United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

EXHIBIT 1



April 19, 2017

SENT VIA CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Henkel Corporation
Attention: Legal Department
c/o Gregory Gaglione (Registered Agent)
One Henkel Way
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

Re: Violations of California Civil Code § 1782 and Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This law firm has been retained to prosecute a class action lawsuit against you for violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750 *et seq.* (“CLRA”). As relevant here, the CLRA prohibits unfair and unlawful methods of competition and unfair business practices. This includes packaging products in containers containing non-functional slack-fill or empty space.

As shown below, you have packaged your products in containers containing non-functional slack-fill or empty space. This amounts to a clear, ongoing, and unequivocal violation of the CLRA. Accordingly, you are liable to my client and to the putative class for substantial monetary damages. This letter serves as notice and demand for corrective action by Henkel Corporation (“Henkel”) pursuant to the California Civil Code § 1782. We hereby demand that you take immediate corrective action within thirty (30) days as further described below.

1. My Client Purchased Your Product Containing Non-Functional Slack-Fill.

My client recently purchased an 18.0 oz. package of Purex Crystals, (“Product”) that is packaged in an opaque container. Upon opening the package, my client learned that Product contained significant empty space or “slack-fill;” indeed, as shown in the attached picture, the package was approximately thirty percent (30%)

4100 NEWPORT PLACE DRIVE, SUITE 800 NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660

Henkel Corporation
April 19, 2017
Page 2



empty. Henkel intentionally packed its products in non-transparent containers with non-functional slack-fill; this constitutes an unfair and unlawful business practice that must be stopped. This conduct allows Henkel to increase its sales, charge a premium price for its product, and capture market share from its competitors.

2. My Client and Each Class Member Are Entitled to Statutory Minimum Damages of \$1,000.00 Per Violation From You.

“The CLRA allows for restitutionary and injunctive relief, as well as compensatory and punitive damages and attorney fees.” *Broberg v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 171 Cal. App. 4th 912, 923–924, 90 Cal. Rptr. 3d 225 (2009). Under the CLRA, “in no case shall the total award of damages in a class action be less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).” Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(a)(1). Thus, if you are found liable for violations of the CLRA, at a minimum, the class would be entitled to damages of \$1,000 for each violation. *See Pickman v. American Exp. Co.*, No. C 11-05326 WHA, 2012 WL 258842, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 27, 2012). In addition, even if our client and the putative class recover actual damages instead of statutory minimum damages, given the sheer number of purchasers of Henkel Products, the damages liability will surely be substantial. *Morales v. Conopco, Inc.*, No. 2:13-2213 WBS EFB, 2016 WL 6094504, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 18, 2016) (granting final approval of class action settlement totaling \$3.25 million even though “Defendant’s line of products only cost several dollars, and plaintiffs’ analysis found the premium paid for a “Naturals” product was approximately sixty-eight cents per product.”).

3. Conclusion

We respectfully request on behalf of our client and the class that, within thirty (30) days, Henkel: (1) cease and desist from continued sale of all Henkel Products containing non-functional slack-fill; (2) initiate corrective action; and (3) refund the purchase price of all misrepresented Henkel Products purchased by the class, plus reimbursement for interest. Please comply with this demand within thirty (30) days from receipt of this letter. If not, please be advised that we intend to file a class action lawsuit upon expiration of the aforesaid thirty (30) day period.

Additionally, this letter serves as notice to Henkel of its duty to preserve and retain all documents, tangible items, and electronically stored information that is potentially relevant to this matter.

Henkel Corporation
April 19, 2017
Page 3



If you believe that any of the assertions in this letter are inaccurate or would like to discuss a confidential pre-filing resolution of this case, I urge you to retain counsel and contact Pacific Trial Attorney's Managing Partner, David Reid, immediately. Mr. Reid can be reached by telephone in the office at (949) 706-6464 or by email at dreid@pacifictrialattorneys.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Scott J. Ferrell'.

Scott J. Ferrell, Esq.
For Pacific Trial Attorneys
A National Litigation Firm

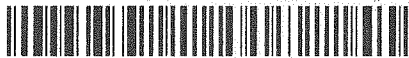
SJF/hs







Parex Crystals Slack Fill

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION	COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complete items 1, 2, and 3. ■ Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you. ■ Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits. 	<p>A. Signature <input type="checkbox"/> Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee</p> <p>X <i>[Signature]</i></p>																
<p>1. Article Addressed to:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Henkel Corporation Attention: Legal Department c/o Gregory Gaglione (Registered Agent) One Henkel Way Rocky Hill, CT 06067</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">9590 9402 1201 5246 3600 02</p>	<p>B. Received by (Printed Name) C. Date of Delivery</p> <p><i>Gregory Gaglione</i> <i>4/21/17</i></p> <p>D. Is delivery address different from item 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, enter delivery address below: <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">APR 21 2017</p>																
<p>2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">7015 1730 0001 0521 2225</p>	<p>3. Service Type</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Priority Mail Express®</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Registered Mail™</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail®</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Registered Mail Restricted Delivery</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Collect on Delivery</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Signature Confirmation™</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail Restricted Delivery (over \$500)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature	<input type="checkbox"/> Priority Mail Express®	<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Registered Mail™	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail®	<input type="checkbox"/> Registered Mail Restricted Delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise	<input type="checkbox"/> Collect on Delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Signature Confirmation™	<input type="checkbox"/> Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail		<input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail Restricted Delivery (over \$500)	
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<p>PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053 Domestic Return Receipt</p>																	