

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Rachel Binakonsky, on behalf of
herself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

MAV Beauty Brands Inc.

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:20-cv-638

**COMPLAINT – CLASS
ACTION**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Rachel Binakonsky brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated against Defendant MAV Beauty Brands Inc. Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to herself, which are based on personal knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

1. In an attempt to capitalize on consumer demand for health-focused and “natural” personal care products, Defendant sell its Rempure Plant Based brand of products through major retailers across the United States of America. However, as Defendant knows, the vast majority of their “natural” products contain synthetic and abrasive chemical ingredients. Thus, the statements on Defendant’s product labels claiming that the products are “natural” are false,

misleading, and designed to deceive consumers into paying a price premium and choosing its products over a competitor's product.

2. This action seeks to remedy the false, deceptive, and misleading business practices of Defendant with respect to its marketing and sales of the following products (hereinafter "Products") throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the United States of America:

- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Rose Water Shampoo;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Rose Water Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Rose Water Air Dry Cream;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Rose Water Body Wash;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Bamboo Coconut Water Shampoo;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Bamboo Coconut Water Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Tea Tree Lemon Sage Shampoo;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Tea Tree Lemon Sage Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Tea Tree Lemon Sage Scalp Serum;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Tea Tree Lemon Sage Treatment Mist;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Tea Tree Mint Body Wash;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Restorative Hemp Oil Shampoo;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Restorative Hemp Oil Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Restorative Hemp Oil Leave-In Treatment;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Restorative Hemp Oil Body Lotion;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Restorative Hemp Oil Body Wash;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Coconut & Vitamin E Shampoo;

- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Coconut & Vitamin E Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Coconut & Vitamin E Body Lotion;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Coconut & Vitamin E Body Wash;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Biotin & Collagen Shampoo;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Biotin & Collagen Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Biotin & Collagen Leave-In Spray;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Detoxifying Charcoal Shampoo;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Detoxifying Charcoal Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Detoxifying Body Wash;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Whipped Coconut & Peony Shampoo;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Whipped Coconut & Peony Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Whipped Coconut & Peony Leave-In Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Keratin & Argan Shampoo;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Keratin & Argan Conditioner;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Coco Butter & Shea Body Lotion;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Cucumber & Aloe Body Lotion;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Lavender Honey Body Wash;
- Rempure Plant Based Beauty Apple Cider Vinegar Scalp Serum.

3. Defendant manufactures, sells, and distributes the Products using marketing and advertising campaigns focused on claims that appeal to health-conscious consumers, i.e. that its Products are “natural.”

4. These representations lead consumers to believe that the Products contain natural ingredients. However, Defendant's advertising and marketing campaigns are false, deceptive, and misleading because the Products contain multiple synthetic ingredients.

5. Defendant's marketing practices specifically target consumers that desire natural products.

6. For example, Defendant's First Quarter 2019 Financial Results states: "Rempure's new 'Plant Based Beauty' collection was launched with new packaging, formulations and a global-reaching social media, influencer and PR campaign. With a differentiated positioning of natural-based products that are sold at a fair price, Rempure's Plant Based Beauty line can be found across major North American retailers including premium natural retailers that set the standard for natural products."¹

7. Plaintiff and those similarly situated ("Class Members") relied on Defendant's misrepresentations that the Products are "natural" when purchasing the Products.

8. This deception is not limited to Defendant's labeling and is omnipresent in Defendant's marketing efforts that further perpetuate this deceptive "natural" myth.

9. Building upon this deception by labeling and advertising the Products as "Natural," Defendant creates the impression amongst reasonable consumers that its Products are natural. However, Defendant fails to adequately inform consumers that the Products contain numerous synthetic ingredients. Indeed, Defendant only lists the synthetic, unnatural ingredients in the Products on the back of the Product packaging in small, hard-to-read print and, even then,

¹ MAV Beauty Brands Reports First Quarter 2019 Financial Results, (May 13, 2019), <https://www.bloomberg.com/press-releases/2019-05-13/mav-beauty-brands-reports-first-quarter-2019-financial-results>.

fails to inform consumers that many of the ingredients listed are synthetic. Consumers are not experts in the chemical make-up or names of the ingredients disclosed in fine print on the back of the labels and, based on the “natural” representations headlining the Products’ labeling, reasonably believe that the Products contain only natural ingredients.

10. These deceptive “Natural” representations appear prominently on the Products’ label. For example, on the principal display panel of all of Defendant’s Products, “Plant Based Natural Ingredients” is placed prominently in the center of the panel in all capital letters which encircle an image of a plant. Further, on the back panel, Defendant describes the Products as “nature inspired” and “naturally inspired.”

11. Contrary to representations on the Products’ labeling and marketing, instead of receiving natural products, consumers receive products with synthetic ingredients.

12. Plaintiff and Class Members paid a premium for the Products over and above comparable products that did not purport to be “natural.” Given that Plaintiff and Class Members paid a premium for the Products based on Defendant’s misrepresentations that they are “natural” Plaintiff and Class Members suffered an injury in the amount of the purchase price and/or the premium paid.

13. Defendant’s conduct violated and continues to violate, *inter alia*, the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Defendant breached and continues to breach its implied and express warranties regarding the Products. Defendant fraudulently misrepresented and continues to misrepresent their Products. Further, Defendant has been and continues to be unjustly enriched. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant on behalf of herself and Class Members who purchased the Products during the applicable statute of limitations period (the "Class Period").

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

14. Consumers have become increasingly concerned about the effects of synthetic and chemical ingredients in food, cleaning products, bath and beauty products and everyday household products.² Companies such as the Defendant have capitalized on consumers' desires for purportedly "natural products." Indeed, consumers are willing to pay, and have paid, a premium for products branded "natural" over products that contain synthetic ingredients. In 2015, sales of natural products grew 9.5% to \$180 billion.³ Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members, value natural products for important reasons, including the belief that they are safer and healthier than alternative products that are not represented as natural.

15. Federal agencies have warned companies that they must ensure that they can substantiate "natural" claims.

16. The Food and Drug Administration warns that any "natural" labeling on cosmetic products must be "truthful and not misleading."⁴

17. Further, the Federal Trade Commission has warned companies that the use of the term "natural" may be deceptive:

² Julianna M. Butler & Christian A. Vossler, *What is an Unregulated and Potentially Misleading Label Worth? The case of "Natural"-Labelled Groceries*, Environmental & Resource Economics, Springer; European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, vol. 70(2), pages 545-564 (2017). "Thus, one finding is that most people – 87% of our sample – do appear to attribute meaning to "natural" labelling. The vast majority of respondents stated a belief that "natural" signals no artificial flavors, colors and/or preservatives." *Id.*

³ *Natural Products Industry Sales up 9.5% to \$180bn Says NBJ*, FOOD NAVIGATOR, [http://www.foodnavigator-usa.com/Markets/EXPO-WEST-trendspotting-organics-natural-claims/\(page\)/6](http://www.foodnavigator-usa.com/Markets/EXPO-WEST-trendspotting-organics-natural-claims/(page)/6); see also Shoshanna Delventhal, *Study Shows Surge in Demand for "Natural" Products*, INVESTOPEDIA (February 22, 2017), <http://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/022217/study-shows-surge-demand-natural-products.asp> (Study by Kline Research indicated that in 2016, the personal care market reached 9% growth in the U.S. and 8% in the U.K. The trend-driven natural and organic personal care industry is on track to be worth \$25.1 billion by 2025).

⁴ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *Small Business & Homemade Cosmetics: Fact Sheet*, available at <http://www.fda.gov/Cosmetics/ResourcesForYou/Industry/ucm388736.htm#7>.

Marketers that are using terms such as natural must ensure that they can substantiate whatever claims they are conveying to reasonable consumers. If reasonable consumers could interpret a natural claim as representing that a product contains no artificial ingredients, then the marketer must be able to substantiate that fact.⁵

18. In April 2016, the FTC settled with four manufacturers and filed a complaint against a fifth company for representing that its products were “natural” when they contained Phenoxyethanol, Ethylhexylglycerin, and Caprylyl Glycol. The manufacturers agreed to cease marketing the products in question as being “natural.”⁶

19. Despite the Products containing a number of synthetic ingredients, including the aforementioned Phenoxyethanol, Ethylhexylglycerin, and Caprylyl Glycol, Defendant markets the Products as being “Natural.”

20. Defendant’s representations that the Products are “Natural” are false, misleading, and deceptive because the Products contain multiple ingredients that are, as set forth and described below, synthetic and artificial.

- a. **Phenoxyethanol** is a synthetic substance associated with depressing the central nervous system, vomiting, and diarrhea.⁷ This synthetic chemical concerned the FDA, and the agency warned consumers against using on nursing infants because it “can depress the central nervous system” and “may cause vomiting and

⁵ 75 Fed. Reg. 63552, 63586 (Oct. 15, 2010).

⁶ *Four Companies Agree to Stop Falsely Promoting Their Personal-Care Products as “All Natural” or “100% Natural”; Fifth is Charged in Commission Complaint*, (April 2016), <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2016/04/four-companies-agree-stop-falsely-promoting-their-personal-care> (last visited Feb. 17, 2020).

⁷ 21 C.F.R. §172.515 and *FDA Consumer Update: Contaminated Nipple Cream*, (May 2008), <https://web.archive.org/web/20140712202507/https://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm049301.htm> (last visited Feb. 17, 2020).

diarrhea, which can lead to dehydration in infants.”⁸ Concern for the use of this synthetic ingredient is not restricted to the United States, and after concerns were raised by the European Commission’s Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety, France prohibited the labeling and marketing of products containing Phenoxyethanol for use on children that are three years old and younger.⁹

- b. **Polysorbate-20** is a synthetic emulsifier and/or surface-active agent.¹⁰
- c. **Silicone Quaternium-17** is a synthetic ingredient.¹¹
- d. **Glycerin** is a factory-produced texturizer created by a complex process, used as a filler and thickening agent. It is produced through various extensive means using synthetic and/or hazardous substances, including epichlorohydrin (hazardous), sodium hydroxide (synthetic and hazardous), allyl alcohol (synthetic and hazardous), hydrogen peroxide (synthetic), and peracetic acid (synthetic).¹²
- e. **Ethylhexylglycerin** is a synthetic derived form of vegetable glycerin.
- f. **Caprylyl Glycol** is a synthetic skin conditioning agent and preservative.¹³
- g. **Amodimethicone** is a synthetic silicon based polymer.
- h. **Trisodium Ethylenediamine Disuccinate** is a synthetic chelating ingredient.

⁸ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, For Consumers, *Contaminated Nipple Cream*, <https://web.archive.org/web/20140712202507/https://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm049301.htm> (last visited Oct. 17, 2019).

⁹ Agence Nationale de Sécurité du Médicament et des Produits de Santé, Decision of 13 Mars 2019, *available at* https://www.ansm.sante.fr/content/download/158253/2075101/version/1/file/DPS_Phenoxyethanol-200319.pdf.

¹⁰ See 21 C.F.R. § 172.515 and 21 C.F.R. § 178.3400.

¹¹ Anthony J. O’Lenick Jr., *Silicones for Personal Care* 297-308 (2d ed. 2008).

¹² See 7 C.F.R. §206.605.

¹³ ¶ 17,483 ABS CONSUMER PRODUCTS, LLC—COMPLAINT AND CONSENT ORDER, FTC DKT. C-4584, FILE NO. 152 3269, ANNOUNCED APRIL 12, 2016; ISSUED JULY 6, 2016., Trade Reg. Rep. P 17483.

i. **Fragrance** is a synthetic ingredient that includes unknown and unregulated chemical compounds. A simple declaration of “fragrance” on the ingredients list can include a composition consisting of as many as 200 ingredients.

21. Other ingredients in the Products may also be not natural as well. Plaintiff’s investigation is ongoing and will seek to amend the Complaint to specify other potential unnatural ingredients in the future.

22. Whether Defendant’s labeling of the Products as “Natural” is deceptive is judged by whether it would deceive or mislead a reasonable person. To assist in ascertaining what a reasonable consumer believes the term natural means, one can look to regulatory agency guidance.

23. In 2013, the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") issued a Draft Guidance Decision Tree for Classification of Materials as Synthetic or Nonsynthetic (Natural). In accordance with this decision tree, a substance is natural—as opposed to synthetic—if: (a) it is manufactured, produced, or extracted from a natural source (i.e. naturally occurring mineral or biological matter); (b) it has not undergone a chemical change (i.e. a process whereby a substance is transformed into one or more other distinct substances) so that it is chemically or structurally different than how it naturally occurs in the source material; or (c) the chemical change was created by a naturally occurring biological process such as composting, fermentation, or enzymatic digestion or by heating or burning biological matter.¹⁴

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Draft Guidance Decision Tree for Classification of Materials as Synthetic or Nonsynthetic, March 26, 2013, available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20140818174458/http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5103308>.

24. Surveys and other market research, including expert testimony Plaintiff intends to introduce, will demonstrate that the term “natural” is misleading to a reasonable consumer because the reasonable consumer believes that the term “natural,” when used to describe goods such as the Products, means that the goods are free of synthetic ingredients. By way of example, according to a consumer survey, “[e]ighty-six percent of consumers expect a ‘natural’ label to mean processed foods do not contain any artificial ingredients.”¹⁵

25. A reasonable consumer’s understanding of the term “Natural” comports with that of federal regulators and common meaning. For example, a recent economic study focused on product labeling found, “The vast majority of respondents stated a belief that ‘natural’ signals no artificial flavors, colors and/or preservatives.”¹⁶ In other words, the reasonable consumer understands the representation that a product is “Natural” to mean that it does not contain any synthetic or artificial ingredients.¹⁷

26. Consumers lack the meaningful ability to test or independently ascertain or verify whether a product is natural, especially at the point of sale. Consumers would not know the true nature of the ingredients merely by reading the ingredients label.

27. Discovering that the ingredients are not natural and are actually synthetic requires a scientific investigation and knowledge of chemistry beyond that of the average consumer. That

¹⁵ Urvashi Rangan, Comments of Consumers Union on Proposed Guides for Use of Environmental Marketing Claims, 16 C.F.R. Part 260, Notice of the Federal Trade Commission (2010), available at https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/public_comments/guides-use-environmental-marketing-claims-project-no.p954501-00289%C2%A000289-57072.pdf (also accessible as Comment 58 at <http://www.ftc.gov/policy/publiccomments/initiative-353>).

¹⁶ Julianna M. Butler & Christian A. Vossler, *What is an Unregulated and Potentially Misleading Label Worth? The case of “Natural”-Labelled Groceries*, Environmental & Resource Economics, Springer; European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, vol. 70(2), pages 545-564 (2017).

¹⁷ *Id.*

is why, even though the ingredients listed above are identified on the back of the Products' packaging in the ingredients listed, the reasonable consumer would not understand – nor are they expected to understand - that these ingredients are synthetic.

28. Moreover, the reasonable consumer is not expected or required to scour the ingredients list on the back of the Products in order to confirm or debunk Defendant's prominent front-of-the-product claims, representations, and warranties that the Products are "Natural."

29. Defendant did not disclose that the above listed ingredients are synthetic ingredients anywhere on the product. A reasonable consumer understands Defendant's "Natural" claims to mean that the Products are "Natural" and do not contain synthetic ingredients.

30. Plaintiff and Class Members described below paid a premium for Defendant's Products over comparable products that did not purport to be natural products. Contrary to representations on the Products' labeling and Defendant's marketing thereof, instead of receiving natural products, consumers receive products with unnatural and/or synthetic ingredients.

31. Defendant has thus violated, *inter alia*, the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by deceptively and falsely representing to Plaintiff that the Products are "natural," when in fact they are made with synthetic ingredients.

32. Consumers rely on label representations and information in making purchasing decisions.

33. The marketing of the Products as "Natural" in a prominent location on the labels of all of the Products, throughout the Class Period, evidences Defendant's awareness that "Natural" claims are material to consumers.

34. Further, in presentations to investors, Defendant emphasizes its focus on the growing demand for natural personal care products.¹⁸

35. Defendant has consistently affirmed this belief with significant investment by acquiring “natural” cosmetic companies. Specifically, this strategy focused on the acquisition of cosmetic companies based in the United States in order to expand its presence into the United States. For example, Defendant acquired Renpure LLC in 2018 shortly before Defendant’s initial public offering that raised \$126,000,000.

36. Defendant’s deceptive representations and omissions are material in that a reasonable person would attach importance to such information and would be induced to act upon such information in making purchase decisions.

37. Plaintiff and the Class Members reasonably relied to their detriment on Defendant’s misleading representations and omissions.

38. Defendant’s false, misleading, and deceptive misrepresentations and omissions are likely to continue to deceive and mislead reasonable consumers and the general public, as they have already deceived and misled the Plaintiff and the Class Members.

39. In making the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions described herein, Defendant knew and intended that consumers would pay a premium for Products labeled “Natural” over comparable products not so labeled.

¹⁸ MAV Beauty Brands Investor Presentation (June 2019), Slide 10, available at http://q4live.s22.clientfiles.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/529108114/files/doc_presentations/MAV_Investor-Presentation_June-2019-FINAL-WEB.pdf.

40. As an immediate, direct, and proximate result of Defendant's false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Defendant injured the Plaintiff and the Class Members in that it:

- a. Paid a sum of money for Products that were not what Defendant represented;
- b. Paid a premium price for Products that were not what Defendant represented;
- c. Were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Products they purchased were different from what Defendant warranted; and
- d. Were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Products they purchased had less value than what Defendant represented.

41. Had Defendant not made the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have been willing to pay the same amount for the Products they purchased, and, consequently, Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have been willing to purchase the Products.

42. Plaintiff and the Class Members paid for Products that were "Natural " but received Products that were not "Natural." The products Plaintiff and the Class Members received were worth less than the products for which they paid.

43. Based on Defendant's misleading and deceptive representations, Defendant was able to, and did, charge a premium price for the Products over the cost of competitive products not bearing a "Natural" label.

44. Plaintiff and the Class Members all paid money for the Products. However, Plaintiff and the Class Members did not obtain the full value of the advertised Products due to Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions. Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased, purchased more of, and/or paid more for, the Products than they would have had they known the

truth about the Products. Consequently, Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

45. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant. Defendant purposefully avails itself of the Pennsylvania consumer market and distributes the Products to many locations within this District and hundreds of retail locations throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, where hundreds of consumers purchase the Products every day.

46. This Court has original subject-matter jurisdiction over this proposed class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), which, under the provisions of the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), explicitly provides for the original jurisdiction of the federal courts in any class action in which at least 100 members are in the proposed plaintiff class, any member of the plaintiff class is a citizen of a State different from any defendant, and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs. Plaintiff alleges that the total claims of individual members of the proposed Class (as defined herein) are well in excess of \$5,000,000.00 in the aggregate, exclusive of interest and costs.

47. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a). Plaintiff's purchases of Defendant's Products, substantial acts in furtherance of the alleged improper conduct, including the dissemination of false, deceptive, and misleading information regarding the nature, quality, and/or ingredients of the Products, occurred within this District and the Defendant conducts business in this District.

PARTIES

48. Plaintiff is a citizen of Pennsylvania, residing in Allegheny County. Within the past two years, she made purchases of Defendant's Products from various physical retail stores in Pennsylvania. Products purchased by Plaintiff within the relevant time period include, at a minimum, Rempure Plant Based Beauty Rose Water Conditioner and Rempure Plant Based Beauty Bamboo Coconut Water Conditioner. Prior to purchasing the Products, Plaintiff saw and read the front of the product packaging, and relied on the representation and warranty that the product was "natural." Plaintiff understood these representations to mean that Defendant's Products did not contain synthetic chemicals. Plaintiff purchased Defendant's Products at a substantial price premium, most recently in April 2020, and would not have purchased the products had she known that the labeling and marketing she relied on was false, misleading, and deceptive. Plaintiff would purchase the Products again in the future if Defendant changed the composition of the Products so that it conformed to its "natural" labeling and marketing.

49. Defendant MAV Beauty Brands, Inc. is a Canadian corporation with its principal place of business located in Vaughan, Ontario, Canada.

- a. Defendant produces consumer products that it markets and distributes to consumers and retail stores across the United States including stores physically located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and within this district. Defendant additionally markets and distributes products through e-commerce stores that ship to consumers in this district.

50. Defendant acquired Rempure LLC on March 8, 2018.

51. Rempure LLC is currently owned, controlled, and managed by Defendant.

52. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint to add different or additional defendants, including without limitation any officer, director, employee, supplier, or distributor

of Defendant who has knowingly and willfully aided, abetted, or conspired in the false and deceptive conduct alleged herein.

53. Whenever reference is made in this Complaint to any representation, act, omission, or transaction of a defendant, that allegation shall mean that the defendant did the act, omission, or transaction through its officers, directors, employees, agents, and/or representatives while they were acting within the actual or ostensible scope of their authority.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

54. Consumers have become increasingly concerned about the effects of synthetic and chemical ingredients in cosmetic products. As a result, consumers are willing to pay, and have paid, a premium for products labeled “natural” over ordinary products that contain synthetic ingredients.

55. The FTC has warned marketers that the use of the term “natural” may be deceptive: Marketers that are using terms such as natural must ensure that they can substantiate whatever claims they are conveying to reasonable consumers. If reasonable consumers could interpret a natural claim as representing that a product contains no artificial ingredients, then the marketer must be able to substantiate that fact.¹⁹

56. Likewise, the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) considers the term “natural” to be truthful and non-misleading only when the product lacks synthetic ingredients, and it warns that any “natural” labeling on cosmetic products must be “truthful and not misleading.”²⁰

¹⁹ 75 Fed. Reg. 63552, 63586 (Oct. 15, 2010).

²⁰ U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Small Business & Homemade Cosmetics: Fact Sheet, available at <http://www.fda.gov/Cosmetics/ResourcesForYou/Industry/ucm388736.htm#7>.

57. The Products are manufactured and marketed by Defendant and sold in drug stores, grocery stores, and other retail stores nationwide.

58. Defendant's products that are the subject of this lawsuit include all Products listed in Paragraph 2.

59. The front label of every one of the Products states prominently the words "Plant Based Natural Ingredients" in all capital letters surrounding a plant or flower illustration.

60. For example, the following image shows the representation "Plant Based Natural Ingredients" prominently made on the front of the Rose Water Shampoo and Conditioner:²¹



²¹ Emphasis added.

61. Based on the language that appears on each product, Plaintiff reasonably believed that Products contained only natural ingredients.

62. The phrase “Plant Based Natural Ingredients” is a representation to a reasonable consumer that the Products contain only natural ingredients. The phrase is misleading and deceptive to a reasonable consumer because the Products actually contain multiple synthetic ingredients.

63. Defendant knew that consumers will pay more for a product marketed as “Natural,” and intended to deceive Plaintiff and putative Class Members by labeling and marketing its Products as purportedly natural.

CLASS DEFINITIONS AND ALLEGATIONS

64. Plaintiff, pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3), brings this action on behalf of the following classes:

- a. Pennsylvania Subclass: All persons who purchased Defendant’s Products within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and within the applicable statute of limitations period.
- b. Nationwide Class: All persons who purchased Defendant’s Products within the United States and within the applicable statute of limitations period (collectively, the “Classes” and “Class Members”).

65. Excluded from the Classes are Defendant, its parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, and directors, those who purchased the Products for resale, all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the Classes, the judge to whom the case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof.

66. The members of the Classes are so numerous that joinder of all Class Members is impracticable. Defendant has sold, at a minimum, tens of thousands of units of the Products to Class Members.

67. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved in this case. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the putative classes that predominate over questions that may affect individual Class Members include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. whether Defendant misrepresented material facts concerning the Products on the label of every product;
- b. whether Defendant misrepresented material facts concerning the Products in print and digital marketing of every product;
- c. whether Defendant's conduct was unfair and/or deceptive;
- d. whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched as a result of the unlawful, fraudulent, and unfair conduct alleged in this Complaint such that it would be inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefits conferred upon it by Plaintiff and the classes;
- e. whether Plaintiff and the Classes are entitled to equitable and/or injunctive relief;
- f. whether Defendant breached express warranties to Plaintiff and the Classes;
- g. whether Defendant breached implied warranties to Plaintiff and the Classes;
- h. whether Plaintiff and the classes have sustained damages with respect to the common-law claims asserted, and if so, the proper measure of their damages.

68. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of other Class Members because Plaintiff, like all members of the classes, purchased Defendant's Products bearing the natural and representations and Plaintiff sustained damages from Defendant's wrongful conduct.

69. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the classes and has retained counsel that is experienced in litigating complex class actions. Plaintiff has no interests which conflict with those of the classes.

70. A class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by Plaintiff and the other Class Members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually litigate their claims against Defendant, making it impracticable for Class Members to individually seek redress for Defendant's wrongful conduct. Even if Class Members could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties, and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

71. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for equitable relief are met as Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the classes, thereby making appropriate equitable relief with respect to the classes as a whole.

72. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the classes would create a risk of establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. For example, one court might enjoin Defendant from performing the challenged acts, whereas

another might not. Additionally, individual actions could be dispositive of the interests of the classes even where certain Class Members are not parties to such actions.

COUNT I
Violation of Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law,
73 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 201-1 et seq.

73. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

74. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the members of the Pennsylvania Subclass.

75. Pennsylvania’s Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 Pa. Stat. Ann. §§ 201-1 et seq. (the “UTPCPL”) makes unlawful “[u]nfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce. . . .”

76. The Act specifically defines what constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices. Defendant engaged in unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of its trade and commerce in violation of 73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-3, including the following: representing that its goods and services have characteristics, uses, benefits, and qualities they do not have (73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-2(4)(v)); representing that its goods and services are of a particular standard or quality if they are another (73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-2(v)(vii)); and advertising its goods and services with intent not to sell them as advertised (73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-2(4)(ix)); and engaging in any other fraudulent or deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding (73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-2(v)(xxi)).

77. Defendant is a “person,” as meant by 73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-2(2).

78. Plaintiff and Pennsylvania Subclass Members purchased goods and services in “trade” and “commerce,” as meant by 73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-2(3), primarily for personal, family, and/or household purposes.

79. As alleged more fully above, Defendant has violated the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law by misleadingly, deceptively, and falsely representing to Plaintiff and the other members of the Pennsylvania Subclass that the Products are “Natural” when in fact they are made with synthetic ingredients.

80. Defendant’s omissions and misrepresentations included lying about the quality of its Products because they include synthetic ingredients. Defendant additionally engaged in deceptive conduct which created the likelihood that Plaintiffs would misunderstand the nature of the Products when Defendant represented that its Products were natural when Defendant knew most consumers would reasonably interpret this phrase as free of synthetic ingredients. Defendant’s Products do not conform as they are warranted and represented.

81. Defendant knew or should have known that when the Products left its control, that they were not in conformity or consistent with representations on the labels. Accordingly, Defendant’s Products did not provide the represented and warranted benefits.

82. Defendant’s representations and omissions were material because they were likely to deceive reasonable consumers.

83. Defendant intended that Plaintiff and other Class Members rely on its omissions and misrepresentations, and this reliance was crucial to Defendant commanding a premium price for the Products.

84. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s deceptive acts and practices, Plaintiff and the Pennsylvania Subclass have suffered and will continue to suffer injury,

ascertainable losses of money or property, and monetary and non-monetary damages, including from not receiving the benefit of their bargain in purchasing the Products.

85. Plaintiff and other members of the Pennsylvania Subclass lost money or property as a result of Defendant's violations because: (a) they would not have purchased the Products on the same terms if they knew that the Products were not "Natural"; (b) they paid a substantial price premium compared to other consumer products due to Defendant's misrepresentations; and (c) the Products do not have the characteristics, uses, or benefits as promised.

86. Defendant deceived and continues to deceive consumers about the quality and ingredients of the Products. This conduct constitutes unfair or deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of the UTPCPL. This illegal conduct by Defendant is continuing, with no indication that it will cease.

87. Accordingly, Defendant's deceptive, false and misleading statements deceived Plaintiff and Class Members and a substantial segment of the target consumer audience and improperly influenced consumers' purchasing decisions, as Plaintiff and Class Members relied on such misrepresentations in violation of the UTPCPL.

88. Plaintiff and the Pennsylvania Subclass seek all monetary and non-monetary relief allowed by law, including actual damages or statutory damages of \$100 (whichever is greater), treble damages, attorneys' fees and costs, and any additional relief this Court deems necessary or proper.

COUNT II
Breach of Express Warranty

89. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

90. Plaintiff bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Classes against the Defendant.

91. Defendant, as the designer, manufacturer, marketer, distributor, and/or seller, expressly warranted and represented that the Products are “Natural.”

92. Defendant provided the Plaintiff and Class Members with an express warranty in the form of written affirmations of fact promising and representing that the Products are natural.

93. Defendant made these express warranties regarding the Products’ quality, ingredients, and fitness for consumption on its website, in marketing statements, and on the Products’ packaging in connection with the sale of the Products.

94. The above affirmations of fact were not couched as “belief” or “opinion,” and were not “generalized statements of quality not capable of proof or disproof.”

95. Defendant’s express warranties, and its affirmations of fact and promises made to Plaintiff and Class Members regarding the Products, became part of the basis of the bargain between Defendant and Plaintiff and the Classes, thereby creating an express warranty that the Products would conform to those affirmations of fact, representations, promises, and descriptions.

96. The Products do not conform to the express warranty because they contain ingredients that are unnatural and synthetic.

97. Prior to the filing of this complaint, Defendant was provided written notice of these breached warranties.

98. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant’s breach of express warranty, Plaintiff and the Class Members have been injured and harmed because: (a) they would not have purchased the Products on the same terms if they had known the true facts; (b) they paid a

substantial price premium based on Defendant's express warranties; and (c) the Products do not have the characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits as promised.

99. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class Members, demands judgment against Defendant for compensatory damages for herself and each of the other Class Members, as well as attorneys' fees, interest, and costs.

COUNT III
Breach of the Implied Warranty of Merchantability

100. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

101. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Classes against the Defendant.

102. The Products are goods and Defendant, as the manufacturer, marketer, distributor, and seller of the Products, is a merchant within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code, as adopted in Pennsylvania.

103. Defendant developed, manufactured, distributed, marketed, advertised, and sold the Products directly to or for their eventual sale to end users.

104. Defendant impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and Class Members, prior to their purchase of the Products, that the Products were merchantable and reasonably fit for the purposes for which such products are used and that the Products were acceptable in trade for the product description.

105. Plaintiff and Class Members relied on Defendant's skill and judgment in selecting Defendant's Products to purchase. Moreover, Plaintiff and Class Members relied on statements

made on Defendant's packaging, product labels, and in its marketing literature that the Products were natural and fit for the ordinary purposes for which such Products are used.

106. Plaintiff and Class Members purchased the Products that were manufactured and sold by Defendant in consumer transactions. The implied warranty of merchantability attached to the sale of these Products.

107. To be merchantable, the products must:

(2) in the case of fungible goods, are of fair average quality within the description;

...

(5) are adequately contained, packaged, and labeled as the agreement may require; and

(6) conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label if any.²²

108. Defendant's Products do not meet the quality of their description because they contain multiple synthetic ingredients.

109. Defendant's Products are not adequately contained, packaged and labeled because they are packaged as containing natural ingredients, but instead the Products contain multiple synthetic ingredients.

110. Defendant's Products also do not conform to the promises and affirmations of fact made on their containers, packaging and labels, website, and marketing literature because they do not consist of natural ingredients as the Products' packaging and labeling warrants.

111. Accordingly, Defendant breached its duty by selling to Plaintiff and Class Members Products that were not of merchantable quality. Therefore, Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive the Products as warranted. The products purchased by Plaintiff and

²² 13. Pa.C.S. § 2314 (b)(2)-(6).

Class Members were worth substantially less than the products Defendant promised and represented. Plaintiff and Class Members relied on Defendant's implied warranties concerning its Products and each Plaintiff sustained an ascertainable loss (financial injury) from Defendant's breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.

112. Prior to the filing of this complaint, Defendant was provided written notice of these breached warranties.

113. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered actual damages in that they have purchased Products of inferior quality and ingredients compared to how they were represented. Defendant's Products are worth far less than the price Plaintiff and the Class Members paid, and Plaintiff and Class Members would not have purchased the Products at all if they had known of the true quality and ingredients of Defendant's Products.

114. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class Members, demand judgment against Defendant for compensatory damages for herself and each of the other Class Members, as well as attorneys' fees, interest, costs, and any appropriate injunctive relief.

COUNT IV Fraud

115. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

116. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Classes against the Defendant.

117. As discussed above, Defendant provided Plaintiff and Class Members with false or misleading material information and failed to disclose material facts about its Products,

including but not limited to the fact that the Products include ingredients that are not natural. These misrepresentations and omissions were made with knowledge of their falsehood.

118. Defendant had a duty to disclose to Plaintiff and other Class Members the true quality, characteristics, ingredients and suitability of its Products because (a) Defendant was in a superior position intellectually regarding the true state of its Products; and (b) Plaintiff and other Class Members could not reasonably have been expected to learn or discover that the Products and their ingredients quality were misrepresented prior to purchasing.

119. Contrary to these representations, Defendant knew and failed to disclose that the Products are, inter alia, not composed of high-quality natural ingredients. Rather, Defendant's Products are much lower quality than described.

120. The misrepresentations and omissions made by Defendant, upon which Plaintiff and Class Members reasonably and justifiably relied, were intended to induce and actually induced Plaintiff and Class Members to purchase Products.

121. Plaintiff and Class Members were unaware that Defendant's statements, descriptions, marketing, and warranties concerning Products were false at the time of purchase.

122. Personal care products that are not "natural" are believed to lack the superior quality and health-focus of true natural products. Defendant knew or should have known this information is material to the reasonable consumer and impacts the purchasing decision.

123. Defendant's behavior demonstrates its knowledge concerning consumer reliance on "natural" representations.

124. For example, prominently featured on the front of every Product is the representation "Plant Based Natural Ingredients."

125. Additionally, Defendant specifically targeted consumers that desire natural products as shown in Defendant's First Quarter 2019 Financial Results: "Rempure's new 'Plant Based Beauty' collection was launched with new packaging, formulations and a global-reaching social media, influencer and PR campaign. With a differentiated positioning of natural-based products that are sold at a fair price, Rempure's Plant Based Beauty line can be found across major North American retailers including premium natural retailers that set the standard for natural products."²³

126. Defendant knows that these representations are material and attempts to confuse consumers by stating that its Products are "natural," when it knows they are not "natural."

127. All of these misrepresentations and omissions were made with Defendant's knowledge that they were false.

128. The fraudulent actions of Defendant caused damage to Plaintiff and Class Members, who are entitled to damages and other legal and equitable relief as a result.

COUNT V Unjust Enrichment

129. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

130. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Classes against the Defendant.

²³ MAV Beauty Brands Reports First Quarter 2019 Financial Results, (May 13, 2019), <https://www.bloomberg.com/press-releases/2019-05-13/mav-beauty-brands-reports-first-quarter-2019-financial-results>.

131. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant deceptively marketed, advertised, and sold merchandise to Plaintiff and the Classes.

132. Plaintiff and Class Members conferred upon Defendant nongratuitous payments for the Products that they would not have if not for Defendant's deceptive advertising and marketing.

133. Defendant accepted or retained the nongratuitous benefits conferred by Plaintiff and Class Members, with full knowledge and awareness that, as a result of Defendant's deception, Plaintiff and Class members were not receiving a product of the quality, nature, fitness, or value that had been represented by Defendant and reasonable consumers would have expected.

134. At the time of Plaintiff and Class Members' purchases, Defendant knew of the synthetic ingredients used in its Products. Knowing that their representations were false, Defendant sold the Products to Plaintiff and Class Members at a premium price. Accordingly, Defendant continues to retain a benefit improperly obtained to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class Members.

135. Defendant has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from Plaintiff's and Class Members' purchases of the Products. Retention of those monies under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable because of Defendant's misrepresentations about the Products, which caused injuries to Plaintiff and Class Members because they would not have purchased the Products if the true facts had been known.

136. Because Defendant's retention of the non-gratuitous benefits conferred on it by Plaintiff and Class Members is unjust and inequitable, Defendant must pay restitution to Plaintiff and Class Members for their unjust enrichment, as ordered by the Court.

COUNT VI
Negligent Misrepresentation

137. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

138. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Classes against the Defendant.

139. As discussed above, Defendant misrepresented that the Products were natural. In light of these misrepresentations, Defendant had a duty to disclose that many ingredients in its Products were not, in fact, natural.

140. Independent of any contractual relationship between the parties, Defendant had a duty to fairly and accurately disclose and represent its Products on the labels. However, likely aware of how consumers make purchasing decisions in its industry, Defendant used these misrepresentations regarding its Products' quality to command a premium price from consumers.

141. At the time Defendant made these representations and omissions, Defendant knew or should have known that these representations were false or made them without knowledge of their truth or veracity.

142. At an absolute minimum, Defendant negligently misrepresented and/or negligently omitted material facts about Products.

143. During the Class Period, Defendant specifically negligently represented, omitted, and concealed from consumers material facts relating to the quality and ingredients of the Products.

144. Defendant was careless in putting these statements on their labels and marketing literature without specifically ascertaining the truth of the representations. For example,

Defendant should not claim on its Products' labels that the ingredients used in its Products are natural when they use multiple synthetic ingredients in the Products.

145. The negligent misrepresentations and omissions made by Defendant, upon which Plaintiff and Class Members reasonably and justifiably relied, were intended to induce and actually induced Plaintiff and Class Members to purchase Products.

146. Plaintiff and the Class Members were unaware of the falsity of Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions and justifiably relied on them in deciding to purchase the Products. Had Plaintiff and Class Members been made aware that Products did not conform to the representations made on the labels and marketing, they would not have purchased the Products at a premium price, but, instead, would have paid substantially less, or purchased different Products that they deemed to be a better value.

147. As a direct and proximate result of these misrepresentations and omissions of material facts by Defendant, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered and will continue to suffer damages and losses as alleged herein in an amount to be determined at trial. Plaintiff also request that this Court provide any available injunctive relief it finds appropriate.

RELIEF DEMANDED

148. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- a. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiffs as representatives of the Classes and Plaintiffs' attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the members of the Classes;

- b. For an order declaring the Defendant's conduct violates the statutes and laws referenced herein;
- c. For an order awarding, as appropriate, compensatory and monetary damages, restitution or disgorgement to Plaintiff and the Classes for all causes of action;
- d. For an order requiring Defendant to immediately cease and desist from selling its misbranded Products in violation of law; enjoining Defendant from continuing to label, market, advertise, distribute, and sell the Products in the unlawful manner described herein; and ordering Defendant to engage in corrective action;
- e. For prejudgment and postjudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- f. For an order awarding punitive damages;
- g. For an order awarding attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit; and
- h. Granting such other relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action and issues so triable.

Dated: April 29, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Steffan T. Keeton
Steffan T. Keeton, Esq.
stkeeton@keetonfirm.com
Pa. Id. No. 314635

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100 S Commons, Ste. 102
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
1-888-412-5291

Attorney for Plaintiff and the Classes

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

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

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

DEFENDANTS

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)

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question, 4 Diversity

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 and business location.

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

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

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

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 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): Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

JS 44A REVISED June, 2009

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
THIS CASE DESIGNATION SHEET MUST BE COMPLETED

PART A

This case belongs on the (Erie Johnstown Pittsburgh) calendar.

- 1. **ERIE CALENDAR** - If cause of action arose in the counties of Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Venang or Warren, OR any plaintiff or defendant resides in one of said counties.
- 2. **JOHNSTOWN CALENDAR** - If cause of action arose in the counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield or Somerset OR any plaintiff or defendant resides in one of said counties.
- 3. Complete if on **ERIE CALENDAR**: I certify that the cause of action arose in _____ County and that the _____ resides in _____ County.
- 4. Complete if on **JOHNSTOWN CALENDAR**: I certify that the cause of action arose in _____ County and that the _____ resides in _____ County.

PART B (You are to check ONE of the following)

- 1. This case is related to Number _____ . Short Caption _____
- 2. This case is not related to a pending or terminated case.

DEFINITIONS OF RELATED CASES:

CIVIL: Civil cases are deemed related when a case filed relates to property included in another suit or involves the same issues of fact or it grows out of the same transactions as another suit or involves the validity or infringement of a patent involved in another suit

EMINENT DOMAIN: Cases in contiguous closely located groups and in common ownership groups which will lend themselves to consolidation for trial shall be deemed related.

HABEAS CORPUS & CIVIL RIGHTS: All habeas corpus petitions filed by the same individual shall be deemed related. All pro se Civil Rights actions by the same individual shall be deemed related.

PART C

I. CIVIL CATEGORY (Select the applicable category).

- 1. Antitrust and Securities Act Cases
- 2. Labor-Management Relations
- 3. Habeas corpus
- 4. Civil Rights
- 5. Patent, Copyright, and Trademark
- 6. Eminent Domain
- 7. All other federal question cases
- 8. All personal and property damage tort cases, including maritime, FELA, Jones Act, Motor vehicle, products liability, assault, defamation, malicious prosecution, and false arrest
- 9. Insurance indemnity, contract and other diversity cases.
- 10. Government Collection Cases (shall include HEW Student Loans (Education), V A Overpayment, Overpayment of Social Security, Enlistment Overpayment (Army, Navy, etc.), HUD Loans, GAO Loans (Misc. Types), Mortgage Foreclosures, SBA Loans, Civil Penalties and Coal Mine Penalty and Reclamation Fees.)

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the entries on this Case Designation Sheet are true and correct

Date: _____

ATTORNEY AT LAW

NOTE: ALL SECTIONS OF BOTH FORMS MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE CASE CAN BE PROCESSED.

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.
 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.