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United States District Court  
Southern District of New York

1:20-cv-04281

Andy Sajjani, Jean Mak, individually and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

The Hain Celestial Group, Inc.,

Defendant

Class Action Complaint

Plaintiffs by attorneys allege upon information and belief, except for allegations pertaining to plaintiffs, which are based on personal knowledge:

1. The Hain Celestial Group, Inc. (“defendant”) manufactures, distributes, markets, labels and sells a Vanilla Oat Beverage under its Dream brand (“Product”).
2. The Product is available to consumers from retail and online stores of third-parties and is sold in cartons of 32 OZ (946 ML or 1 QT).
3. The relevant front label representations include “Dream” and “Vanilla Oat Beverage.”



4. The representation of the Product’s flavor as “Vanilla” is misleading because it contains less vanilla than expected relative to its total flavoring and its vanilla taste is enhanced by non-vanilla flavors, not disclosed to consumers.

I. Increase in Consumption of Non-Dairy, Plant-Based Milk Alternatives

5. Over the past ten years, the number of dairy milk substitutes has proliferated to include plant-based beverages in the semblance of dairy milk made from various agricultural commodities.

6. Reasons for consuming non-dairy milks include avoidance of animal products due to health, environmental or ethical reasons, dietary goals or food allergies.<sup>1</sup>

7. While many consumers have an intolerance to lactose in dairy milk, many are also allergic to soy and tree nuts, sources of the most widely consumed “milk” alternative.

8. A plant based beverage derived from oats is less allergenic, creamier and has greater amounts of protein than similar products made from different commodities.

9. Consumers have strong preferences for their “plant milk” of choice due to allergenic concerns and seldom switch between types.

## II. Vanilla is Constantly Subject to Efforts at Imitation Due to High Demand

10. The tropical orchid of the genus *Vanilla* (*V. planifolia*) is the source of the prized flavor commonly known as vanilla.

11. Vanilla’s “desirable flavor attributes...make it one of the most common ingredients used in the global marketplace, whether as a primary flavor, as a component of another flavor, or for its desirable aroma qualities.”<sup>14</sup>

12. Though the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906 (“Pure Food Act”) was enacted to “protect consumer health and prevent commercial fraud,” this was but one episode in the perpetual struggle against those who have sought profit through sale of imitation and lower quality commodities, dressed up as the genuine articles.<sup>15</sup>

13. It was evident that protecting consumers from fraudulent vanilla would be challenging, as E. M. Chace, Assistant Chief of the Foods Division of the U.S. Department of

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<sup>1</sup> Margaret J. Schuster, et al. “[Comparison of the Nutrient Content of Cow’s Milk and Nondairy Milk Alternatives: What’s the Difference?](#),” *Nutrition Today* 53.4 (2018): 153-159.

<sup>14</sup> Daphna Havkin-Frenkel, F.C. Bellanger, Eds., *Handbook of Vanilla Science and Technology*, Wiley, 2018.

<sup>15</sup> Berenstein, 412; some of the earliest recorded examples of food fraud include unscrupulous Roman merchants who sweetened wine with lead.

Agriculture’s Bureau of Chemistry, noted “There is at least three times as much vanilla consumed [in the United States] as all other flavors together.”<sup>16</sup>

14. This demand could not be met by natural sources of vanilla, leading manufacturers to devise clever, deceptive and dangerous methods to imitate vanilla’s flavor and appearance.

15. Today, headlines tell a story of a resurgent global threat of “food fraud” – from olive oil made from cottonseeds to the horsemeat scandal in the European Union.<sup>17</sup>

16. Though “food fraud” has no agreed-upon definition, its typologies encompass an ever-expanding, often overlapping range of techniques with one common goal: giving consumers less than what they bargained for.

#### A. Food Fraud as Applied to Vanilla

17. Vanilla is considered a “high-risk [for food fraud] product because of the multiple market impact factors such as natural disasters in the source regions, unstable production, wide variability of quality and value of vanilla flavorings,” second only to saffron in price.<sup>18</sup>

18. The efforts at imitating vanilla offers a lens to the types of food fraud regularly employed across the spectrum of valuable commodities in today’s interconnected world.<sup>19</sup>

#### Type of Food Fraud

#### Application to Vanilla

- Addition of markers
- Manipulation of the carbon isotope ratios to produce

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<sup>16</sup> E. M. Chace, “The Manufacture of Flavoring Extracts,” Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture 1908 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1909) pp.333–42, 333 quoted in [Nadia Berenstein](#), “[Making a global sensation: Vanilla flavor, synthetic chemistry, and the meanings of purity](#),” History of Science 54.4 (2016): 399-424 at 399.

<sup>17</sup> Jenny Eagle, ‘[Today’s complex, fragmented, global food supply chains have led to an increase in food fraud](#)’, FoodNavigator.com, Feb. 20, 2019; M. Dourado et al., [Do we really know what’s in our plate?](#). Annals of Medicine, 51(sup1), 179-179 (May 2019); Aline Wisniewski et al., “[How to tackle food fraud in official food control authorities in Germany](#).” Journal of Consumer Protection and Food Safety: 1-10. June 11, 2019.

<sup>18</sup> Société Générale de Surveillance SA, (“SGS “), [Authenticity Testing of Vanilla Flavors – Alignment Between Source Material, Claims and Regulation](#), May 2019.

<sup>19</sup> Kathleen Wybourn, DNV GL, [Understanding Food Fraud and Mitigation Strategies](#), PowerPoint Presentation, Mar. 16, 2016.

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|---|---|
| <p>specifically tested for</p>  | <p>synthetic vanillin with similar carbon isotope composition to natural vanilla</p>  |
| <p>➤ Appearance of <i>more</i> and/or higher quality of the valued ingredient</p>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground vanilla beans and/or seeds to provide visual appeal as “specks” so consumer thinks the product contains real vanilla beans, when the ground beans have been exhausted of flavor</li> <li>• Caramel to darken the color of an imitation vanilla so it more closely resembles the hue of real vanilla<sup>20</sup></li> </ul> |
| <p>➤ Substitution and replacement of a high-quality ingredient with alternate ingredient of lower quality</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tonka beans, though similar in appearance to vanilla beans, are banned from entry to the United States due to fraudulent use</li> <li>• Coumarin, a toxic phytochemical found in Tonka beans, added to imitation vanillas to increase vanilla flavor perception</li> </ul>   |
| <p>➤ Addition of less expensive substitute ingredient to mimic flavor of more valuable component</p>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Synthetically produced ethyl vanillin, from recycled paper, tree bark or coal tar, to imitate taste of real vanilla</li> <li>• “to mix flavor materials together at a special ratio in which they [sic] compliment each other to give the desirable aroma and taste”<sup>21</sup></li> </ul>                                       |
| <p>➤ Compounding, Diluting, Extending</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combination with flavoring substances such as propenyl guaethol (“Vanitrope”), a “flavoring agent [, also] unconnected to vanilla beans or vanillin, but unmistakably producing the sensation of vanilla”<sup>22</sup></li> </ul>  |

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<sup>20</sup> Renée Johnson, “[Food fraud and economically motivated adulteration of food and food ingredients.](#)” Congressional Research Service R43358, January 10, 2014.

<sup>21</sup> Chee-Teck Tan, “[Physical Chemistry in Flavor Products Preparation: An Overview](#)” in Flavor Technology, ACS Symposium Series, Vol. 610 1995. 1-17.

<sup>22</sup> Berenstein, 423.

- Addition of fillers to give the impression there is more of the product than there actually is
  - “Spiking” or “fortification” of vanilla through addition of natural and artificial flavors including vanillin, which simulates vanilla taste but obtained from tree bark
  - Injection of vanilla beans with mercury, a poisonous substance, to raise the weight of vanilla beans, alleged in *International Flavors and Fragrances (IFF), Inc. v. Day Pitney LLP and Robert G. Rose*, 2005, Docket Number L-4486-09, Superior Court of New Jersey, Middlesex County
  - Subtle, yet deliberate misidentification and obfuscation of a product’s components and qualities as they appear on the ingredient list
    - “ground vanilla beans” gives impression it describes unexhausted vanilla beans when actually it is devoid of flavor and used for aesthetics
    - “natural vanilla flavorings” – “-ing” as suffix referring to something *like* that which is described
    - “Vanilla With Other Natural Flavors” – implying – wrongly – such a product has a sufficient amount of vanilla to characterize the food
    - “Natural Flavors” – containing “natural vanillin” derived not from vanilla beans but from tree pulp. When paired with real vanilla, vanillin is required to be declared as an artificial flavor
    - “Non-Characterizing” flavors which are not identical to vanilla, but that extend vanilla
- Ingredient List Deception<sup>23</sup>

19. This “plasticity of legal reasoning” with respect to food fraud epitomizes what H. Mansfield Robinson and Cecil H. Cribb noted in 1895 in the context of Victorian England:

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<sup>23</sup> A recent example of this would be “evaporated cane juice” as a more healthful sounding term to consumers to identify sugar.

the most striking feature of the latter-day sophisticator of foods is his knowledge of the law and his skill in evading it. If a legal limit on strength or quality be fixed for any substance (as in the case of spirits), he carefully brings his goods right down to it, and perhaps just so little below that no magistrate would convict him.

*The law and chemistry of food and drugs*. London: F.J. Rebman at p. 320.<sup>24</sup>

### III. Consumer Protection through Truthful Disclosure

20. Prior to adoption of the vanilla standards, “the widespread and exceedingly serious adulteration of vanilla extracts that are now labeled ‘pure’...deprive[d] the consumer of value the product is represented to have, and for which the consumer pays.”<sup>25</sup>

21. These practices were chronicled in Notices of Judgment issued by the Department of Agriculture against manufacturers who passed off imitation vanilla products:

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label was calculated and intended to create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser that the product was a genuine vanilla extract, whereas, in fact, it was a mixture of vanilla extract, vanillin, and coumarin, artificially colored with caramel.

Notice of Judgment No. 2241, Adulteration and Misbranding of...Vanilla Extract, United States Department of Agriculture, W. M. Hays, Acting Secretary, Washington, D.C., January 23, 1913.

22. To prevent consumer deception when purchasing products labeled as “vanilla,” standards of identity were established which fixed the composition of vanilla ingredients. See 21 U.S.C. §343(g) (requiring that where a food “purports to be or is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identity has been prescribed by regulations,” it must “conform[s] to such definition and standard” and must be labeled with “the name of the food specified in the definition and standard.”).

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<sup>24</sup> Cited in Sébastien Rioux, “[Capitalist food production and the rise of legal adulteration: Regulating food standards in 19th-century Britain](#),” *Journal of Agrarian Change* 19.1 (2019) at p. 65 (64-81).

<sup>25</sup> Letter from McCormick & Company Inc. to HEW Secretary, January 15, 1960; Memorandum of Telephone Conversation between Mr. Alfred Daibock, Commercial Policy Division, Department of State and Tom Bellis, Food Standards Branch, FDA (the FDA stated, “The prime purpose sought to be served by the standards adopted was to promote honest, fair dealing with housewives and other consumers of the flavorings covered by the standards”).

23. The purpose of the standards was to enable consumers to quickly compare a variety of similar-looking products by only looking at the front label.

24. The vanilla standards were intended to “insure, for the protection of both the consumers and our industry, that all vanilla products are correctly labeled and meet at least minimum standards.”<sup>26</sup> See 21 C.F.R. §169.3(c) referencing 21 C.F.R. §169.3(b) (a “*unit of vanilla constituent* means the total sapid and odorous principles extractable from one unit weight of vanilla beans,” or 13.35 ounces); see also 21 C.F.R. Part 169 (“Food dressings and flavorings”); 21 C.F.R. §169.3 (“Definitions”); 21 C.F.R. § 169.175 – 21 C.F.R. § 169.182 (vanilla products).

25. New York incorporated the federal standards for vanilla products. See 1 NYCRR § 250.1(a)(17) (“the commissioner hereby adopts the following as the standards of identity and/or standards of quality, and tolerances for food and food products as published in title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations...21 CFR part 169, containing the Federal definitions and standards for *Food Dressings and Flavorings* at pages 600-606.”) (italics in original).<sup>27</sup>

26. All food products are required to have “common or usual name” which “accurately identif[ies] or describe[s], in as simple and direct terms as possible, the basic nature of the food or its characterizing properties or ingredients.” See 21 C.F.R. § 102.5(a); adopted in entirety by New York at 1 NYCRR § 259.1(a)(4) (“the commissioner hereby adopts the current regulations as they appear in title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (revised as of April 1, 2013; U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402), in the area of food packaging and labeling as follows...(4) Part 102 of title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, containing the Federal definitions and standards for Common or Usual Name for Nonstandardized Foods at pages 173-

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<sup>26</sup> Letter from McCormick & Company Inc. to HEW Secretary, January 15, 1960; Press Release U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, September 13, 1963.

<sup>27</sup> 1 NYCRR § 250.1(a)(17), Section 250.1, Foods, Part 250, Definitions and Standards, Subchapter C, Food and Food Products, Chapter VI, Food Control, Title 1.



180.”).<sup>28</sup>

27. Where a product makes a representation as to its primary flavor, the truthful and non-misleading designation of that flavor is required to become part of the common or usual name. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i)(1) (“If the label, labeling, or advertising of a food makes any direct or indirect representations with respect to the primary recognizable flavor(s), by word, vignette, e.g., depiction of a fruit, or other means, or if for any other reason the manufacturer or distributor of a food wishes to designate the type of flavor in the food other than through the statement of ingredients, such flavor shall be considered the characterizing flavor...); adopted in entirety by New York at 1 NYCRR § 259.1(a)(3) (“the commissioner hereby adopts the current regulations as they appear in title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (revised as of April 1, 2013; U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402), in the area of food packaging and labeling as follows...(3) Part 101 of title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, containing the Federal definitions and standards for Food Labeling (including Appendices) at pages 10-172.”).

28. The result is that New York State labeling requirements for this Product are identical to their federal counterparts.

#### IV. Shortage of Vanilla Leads to Cut Corners and Consumer Deception

29. For decades, The Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association (“FEMA”) protected consumers from misleading vanilla labeling through “self-policing,” where companies were accountable to industry standards which followed federal regulations.

30. However, FEMA was forced to abandon these efforts and disband its Vanilla Committee due to alleged financial pressure from its largest members.

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<sup>28</sup> 1 NYCRR § 259.1(a)(4), Section 259.1, Packaging and labeling of food, Part 259, Packaging and labeling of food, Subchapter C, Food and Food Products, Chapter VI, Food Control, Title 1.

31. Into this gap, flavor and food companies quickly reverted to practices which had been eradicated with the promulgation of the vanilla standards in the early 1960s.

32. The recent global shortage of vanilla beans has provided the flavor industry new ways to “innovate[ing] natural vanilla solutions...to protect our existing customers.”<sup>29</sup>

33. When less vanilla is available, customers of flavor companies – food manufacturers – must purchase higher margin, proprietary, “vanilla-like” flavorings made with advanced technology and synthetic biology.

34. According to Suzanne Johnson, vice president of research at a North Carolina laboratory, “Many companies are trying to switch to natural vanilla with other natural flavors [WONF] in order to keep a high-quality taste at a lower price,” known as “Vanilla WONF.”

35. The head of “taste solutions” at Irish conglomerate Kerry plc, urged flavor manufacturers to “[G]et creative” and “build a compounded vanilla flavor with other natural flavors.”

36. A compounded vanilla flavor “that matches the taste of pure vanilla natural extracts” can supposedly “provide the same vanilla taste expectation while requiring a smaller quantity of vanilla beans. The result is a greater consistency in pricing, availability and quality.”<sup>30</sup>

37. These compounded flavors exist in a “black box” with “as many as 100 or more flavor ingredients,” including “naturally produced vanillin,” maltol and piperonal, blended together so that consumers believe what they are tasting is real vanilla.<sup>31</sup>

## V. “Vanilla” Without Qualification Tells Consumers All of Product’s Flavor and Vanilla Taste is from Vanilla Beans

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<sup>29</sup> Amanda Del Buono, [Ingredient Spotlight](#), Beverage Industry, Oct. 3, 2016.

<sup>30</sup> Donna Berry, [Understanding the limitations of natural flavors](#), BakingBusiness.com, Jan. 16, 2018.

<sup>31</sup> Hallagan and Drake, FEMA GRAS and U.S. Regulatory Authority: U.S. Flavor and Food Labeling Implications, Perfumer & Flavorist, Oct. 25, 2018; Charles Zapsalis et al., *Food chemistry and nutritional biochemistry*. Wiley, 1985, p. 611 (describing the flavor industry’s goal to develop vanilla compound flavors “That *Seem*[s] to be Authentic or at Least Derived from a Natural Source”) (emphasis added).

38. Consumers expect a food with a flavor designated as “vanilla” to contain only flavoring from vanilla beans because consumers are accustomed to purchasing and using standardized vanilla foods, mainly in the form of vanilla extract. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i)(1) (describing a characterizing flavor which contains no simulating artificial flavor and not subject to 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i)(1)(i)-(iii)); *see also* 21 C.F.R. § 169.175 (“Vanilla extract”).

39. Consumers expect this because they are accustomed to seeing labels with terms such as “flavored,” “artificial flavors” and “with other natural flavors.” *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i)(1)(i) (“e.g., ‘natural strawberry flavored shortcake,’ or ‘strawberry flavored shortcake.’”); 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i)(1)(ii) and 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i)(2) (“artificially flavored”); 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i)(1)(iii) (“with other natural flavor”).

40. Since vanilla is subject to a standard of identity, the Product’s front label designation of “vanilla” gives consumers the impression it contains an exclusively vanilla standardized ingredient. *See* 21 U.S.C. §343(g).

41. However, the actual flavor ingredients in the Product do not “conform[s] to such definition and standard” of vanilla and “its label [fails to] bear[s] the name of the food specified in the definition and standard. *See* 21 U.S.C. §343(g); *see also* 21 C.F.R. § 169.175 (a) (defining vanilla extract as “the solution in aqueous ethyl alcohol of the sapid and odorous principles extractable from vanilla beans,” with not less than 35 percent ethyl alcohol and a “content of vanilla constituent, as defined in 169.3(c), [is] not less than one unit per gallon”); 21 C.F.R. § 169.177 (a) (defining “vanilla flavoring” as identical to “vanilla extract” “except that its content of ethyl alcohol is less than 35 percent by volume”).

## VI. Product Contains Undisclosed Non-Vanilla Flavors Which Misleads Consumers

42. The presence of non-vanilla flavors is evident from the ingredient list which

designates “Natural Flavor” as the only flavoring ingredient.

**INGREDIENTS:** OAT BASE (WATER, OATS), SAFFLOWER OIL, NATURAL FLAVORS, CALCIUM CARBONATE, SEA SALT, VITAMIN D2, VITAMIN A PALMITATE, VITAMIN B12, TRICALCIUM PHOSPHATE.

**INGREDIENTS:** OAT BASE (WATER, OATS), SAFFLOWER OIL, NATURAL FLAVORS, CALCIUM CARBONATE, SEA SALT, VITAMIN D2, VITAMIN A PALMITATE, VITAMIN B12, TRICALCIUM PHOSPHATE.

43. That “Natural Flavor” does not refer to an exclusively vanilla ingredient is discerned through careful reading of the regulations. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(a)(1) (“designation of ingredients”).

44. Because all ingredients are required to be “listed by common or usual name,” and the names for the exclusively vanilla standardized foods are “vanilla extract” and “vanilla flavoring,” the Product admittedly does not contain such ingredients as the sole source of flavoring. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(a)(1); 21 C.F.R. § 169.175(b)(1) (“The specified name of the food is ‘Vanilla extract’ or ‘Extract of vanilla.’”); 21 C.F.R. § 169.177(b) (“The specified name of the food is ‘Vanilla flavoring.’”); *see also* 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(b)(1) (the “name of an ingredient shall be a specific name and not a collective (generic) name,” subject to various exceptions).

45. Flavorings other than vanilla “shall be declared according to the provisions of 101.22.” *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(b)(1) (the “name of an ingredient shall be a specific name and not a collective (generic) name,” subject to various exceptions); *see also* 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(h)(1) (“The label of a food to which flavor is added shall declare the flavor in the statement of ingredients in the following way...Spice, natural flavor, and artificial flavor may be declared as "spice", "natural flavor", or "artificial flavor", or any combination thereof, as the case may be.”).

46. “Natural flavor” is the term used for a combination flavor that may contain vanilla

and non-vanilla natural flavors. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(h)(1) (“Spice, natural flavor, and artificial flavor may be declared as ‘spice’, ‘natural flavor’, or ‘artificial flavor’, or any combination thereof, as the case may be.”).

47. The labeling distinction between vanilla and non-vanilla flavorings – 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(h)(1) – is recognized in 21 U.S.C. § 343. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 343(g) (applies to foods which purport to be a standardized food, which include the vanilla products) *but see* 21 U.S.C. § 343(i) (applies to foods which have “no representation as to definition and standard of identity,” and stating that “spices, flavorings, and colors...may be designated as spices, flavorings, and colorings without naming each.”).

#### VII. Front Label and Ingredient List Fail to Disclose Non-Vanilla Flavors

48. The only plausible way the Product could contain an unqualified “Vanilla” on the front label is if the “Natural Flavor” contains non-vanilla flavors that have no effect on the Product’s vanilla taste.

49. For instance, if the natural flavor contained strawberry flavor, the front label would not be required to disclose any other flavors, because the Product makes no representations related to a strawberry flavor.

50. This example is used to show that the non-vanilla flavors combined with any vanilla flavors are those which affect the amount of vanilla used in the Product.

51. The “Natural Flavor” used is an ingredient designated in the trade as “Vanilla With Other Natural Flavor” or “Vanilla WONF.”

52. Vanilla WONF refers to an ingredient that contains *some* vanilla and “other natural flavors” from non-vanilla sources which enhance and resemble vanilla.

53. Generally, where a food contains some flavor “from the product whose flavor is

simulated and other natural flavor which simulates, resembles or reinforces the characterizing flavor,” the front label is required to be labeled with the term “with other natural flavor” or “WONF.” *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i)(1)(iii) (“If the food contains both a characterizing flavor from the product whose flavor is simulated and other natural flavor which simulates, resembles or reinforces the characterizing flavor, the food shall be labeled in accordance with the introductory text and paragraph (i)(1)(i) of this section and the name of the food shall be immediately followed by the words ‘with other natural flavor’”).

54. The “WONF” label and flavorings do not apply to vanilla products in the same way they do for non-vanilla flavors because vanilla products are not controlled by the general flavoring regulations but by the vanilla standards. *Compare* 21 C.F.R. § 101.22 with 21 C.F.R. § 169.175-21 C.F.R. § 169.182 (vanilla products).

55. “WONF” is not applicable to vanilla is because the standards are intended to prevent “other natural flavors” – including maltol, piperonal, coumarin – from spiking a trace amount of vanilla, such that consumers would be unable to tell they were paying for vanilla yet receiving imitation vanilla flavors.

56. The standards of identity for vanilla ingredients allow only glycerin, propylene glycol, sugar, dextrose, corn sirup or vanillin. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 169.175(a)(1)-(5) (ingredients permitted for addition to vanilla extract); *see also* 21 C.F.R. § 169.180(a) (permitting “not more than 1 ounce of added vanillin” for “each unit of vanilla constituent, as defined in 169.3(c)” in the combination labeled “Vanilla-vanillin extract.”); *see also* 21 C.F.R. § 169.180(b) (“The specified name of the food is ‘Vanilla-vanillin extract \_-fold’ or ‘\_-fold vanilla-vanillin extract’, followed immediately by the statement ‘contains vanillin, an artificial flavor (or flavoring)’.”).

57. A front label flavor designation of “Vanilla With Other Natural Flavors” would still

be misleading because it would not disclose to consumers how much of the Product's vanilla taste is from vanilla vis-à-vis non-vanilla flavors and enhancers. FDA Letter, Taylor Quinn to Ernie Molina, January 17, 1980 ("the general principles of 21 CFR 102.5 should apply" and proportions of each component should be disclosed, i.e., "contains 50% vanilla extract and 50% non-vanilla flavors" or otherwise disclose the proportions.).

58. A reasonable consumer cannot follow up or learn the truth that the Product contains vanilla fortified by non-vanilla flavors from reading the ingredient listing of "Natural Flavors," and they will expect this refers to "natural vanilla flavors" due to the front label "Vanilla" claim.

#### VIII. Conclusion

59. Defendant's branding and packaging of the Product is designed to – and does – deceive, mislead, and defraud plaintiff and consumers.

60. Defendant sold more of the Product and at higher prices than it would have in the absence of this misconduct, resulting in additional profits at the expense of consumers like plaintiff.

61. The value of the Product that plaintiff purchased and consumed was materially less than its value as represented by defendant.

62. Had plaintiff and class members known the truth, they would not have bought the Product or would have paid less for them.

63. As a result of the false and misleading labeling, the Product is sold at a premium price, approximately no less than \$2.49 for cartons of 32 OZ (946 ML or 1 QT), excluding tax, compared to other similar products represented in a non-misleading way.

#### Jurisdiction and Venue

64. Jurisdiction is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) (Class Action Fairness Act

of 2005 or “CAFA”).

65. Under CAFA, district courts have “original federal jurisdiction over class actions involving (1) an aggregate amount in controversy of at least \$5,000,000; and (2) minimal diversity[.]” *Gold v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 730 F.3d 137, 141 (2d Cir. 2013).

66. Plaintiff Andy Sajnani is a citizen of Hanover Park, DuPage County, Illinois.

67. Plaintiff Jean Mak is a citizen of Bronx, Bronx County, New York.

68. Defendant The Hain Celestial Group, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in New Hyde Park, Nassau County, New York and is a citizen of New York.

69. Diversity exists because plaintiff Sanjani and defendant are citizens of different states.

70. Venue is proper in this judicial district because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, *viz*, Plaintiff Mak’s purchase of the Product and the misleading representations relied upon, were first known in this district.

71. Defendant is corporation subject to personal jurisdiction in this State.

72. For venue purposes, defendant is considered to reside in any district in this State within which its contacts are sufficient to subject it to personal jurisdiction if this district were a separate State.

73. The Court has personal jurisdiction over defendant because it conducts and transacts business, contracts to supply and supplies goods within New York and this district.

#### Parties

74. Plaintiff Andy Sajnani is a citizen of Hanover Park, DuPage County, Illinois.

75. Plaintiff Jean Mak is a citizen of Bronx, Bronx County, New York.

76. Defendant The Hain Celestial Group, Inc. is a corporation which sells food and beverages to consumers under various brands.



77. During the relevant statutes of limitations, plaintiffs purchased the Product within their district and/or State for personal consumption and/or use in reliance on the representations the Product contained flavor only from vanilla beans because that is what the front label said.

78. Plaintiff Andy Sajnani purchased the Dream Vanilla Oat Beverage at Meijer in Bloomingdale, Illinois in or around September 2019.

79. Plaintiff Jean Mak purchased the Dream Vanilla Oat Beverage at Stop and Shop in the Bronx, New York in or around November 2019.

80. Plaintiffs would buy the Product again if assured it did not contain non-vanilla flavor.

#### Class Allegations

81. The class will consist of all purchasers of the Product who reside in New York and Illinois during the applicable statutes of limitations.

82. Plaintiff seeks to certify a class under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b) seeking injunctive relief.

83. Common questions of law or fact predominate and include whether defendant's representations were and are misleading and if plaintiffs and class members are entitled to damages.

84. Plaintiffs' claims and basis for relief are typical to other members because all were subjected to the same unfair and deceptive representations and actions.

85. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives because their interests do not conflict with other members.

86. No individual inquiry is necessary since the focus is only on defendant's practices and the class is definable and ascertainable.

87. Individual actions would risk inconsistent results, be repetitive and are impractical

to justify, as the claims are modest relative to the scope of the harm.

88. Plaintiffs' counsel is competent and experienced in complex class action litigation and intends to adequately and fairly protect class members' interests.

89. Plaintiffs seek class-wide injunctive relief because the practices continue.

New York General Business Law ("GBL"), §§ 349 & 350 and Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act ("CFA"), 815 ILCS 505/1, et seq., (Consumer Protection Statutes)

90. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

91. Plaintiffs and class members desired to purchase and consume products which were as described and marketed by defendant and expected by reasonable consumers, given the product type.

92. Defendant's acts and omissions are not unique to the parties and have a broader impact on the public.

93. Defendant misrepresented the substantive, quality, compositional, organoleptic and/or nutritional attributes of the Product.

94. The amount and proportion of the characterizing component, vanilla, has a material bearing on price and consumer acceptance of the Product because consumers expect a food labeled "vanilla" to contain flavoring only from vanilla and will pay more for such Products.

95. Plaintiffs relied on the statements, omissions and representations of defendant, and defendant knew or should have known the falsity of same.

96. Plaintiffs and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

#### Negligent Misrepresentation

97. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

98. Defendant misrepresented the substantive, quality, compositional, organoleptic

and/or nutritional attributes of the Product.

99. The amount and proportion of the characterizing component, vanilla, has a material bearing on price and consumer acceptance of the Product because consumers expect a food labeled “vanilla” to contain flavoring only from vanilla and will pay more for such Products.

100. Defendant had a duty to disclose and/or provide non-deceptive marketing of the Product and knew or should have known same were false or misleading.

101. This duty is based on defendant’s position as an entity which has held itself out as having special knowledge and experience in the production, service and/or sale of the product type.

102. The representations took advantage of consumers’ cognitive shortcuts made at the point-of-sale and their trust in defendant, a well-known and respected brand or entity in this sector.

103. Plaintiffs and class members reasonably and justifiably relied on these negligent misrepresentations and omissions, which served to induce and did induce, the purchase of the Product.

104. Plaintiffs and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

Breaches of Express Warranty, Implied Warranty of Merchantability and Magnuson Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301, et seq.

105. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

106. The Product was manufactured, labeled and sold by defendant and warranted to plaintiffs and class members that they possessed substantive, functional, nutritional, qualitative, compositional, organoleptic, sensory, physical and other attributes which they did not.

107. The amount and proportion of the characterizing component, vanilla, has a material bearing on price and consumer acceptance of the Product because consumers expect a food labeled “vanilla” to contain flavoring only from vanilla and will pay more for such Products.

108. Defendant had a duty to disclose and/or provide non-deceptive descriptions and marketing of the Product.

109. This duty is based, in part, on defendant's position as one of the most recognized companies in the nation in this sector.

110. Plaintiffs provided or will provide notice to defendant, its agents, representatives, retailers and their employees.

111. The Product did not conform to its affirmations of fact and promises due to defendant's actions and were not merchantable.

112. Plaintiffs and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

#### Fraud

113. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

114. The amount and proportion of the characterizing component, vanilla, has a material bearing on price and consumer acceptance of the Product because consumers expect a food labeled "vanilla" to contain flavoring only from vanilla and will pay more for such Products.

115. Defendant's fraudulent intent is evinced by its failure to accurately identify the Product on the front labels, when it knew its statements were neither true nor accurate and would mislead consumers.

116. Plaintiffs and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

#### Unjust Enrichment

117. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs.

118. Defendant obtained benefits and monies because the Product was not as represented

and expected, to the detriment and impoverishment of plaintiffs and class members, who seek restitution and disgorgement of inequitably obtained profits.

Jury Demand and Prayer for Relief

Plaintiffs demand a jury trial on all issues.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs pray for judgment:

1. Declaring this a proper class action, certifying plaintiffs as representatives and the undersigned as counsel for the class;
2. Entering preliminary and permanent injunctive relief by directing defendant to correct the challenged practices to comply with the law;
3. Injunctive relief to remove, correct and/or refrain from the challenged practices and representations, and restitution and disgorgement for members of the class pursuant to the applicable laws;
4. Awarding monetary damages and interest pursuant to the common law and other statutory claims;
5. Awarding costs and expenses, including reasonable fees for plaintiffs' attorneys and experts; and
6. Other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: June 4, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

Sheehan & Associates, P.C.

/s/Spencer Sheehan

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