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

ARIEL COTTRILL, individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

ZARBEE’S, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff, Ariel Cottrill (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of herself and all others
2 similarly situated against Defendant, Zarbee’s, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Zarbee’s”). Plaintiff makes
3 the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of her counsel and based upon information
4 and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to herself, which are based on
5 personal knowledge:

6 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

7 1. This action seeks to remedy the deceptive and misleading business practices of
8 Defendant with respect to the marketing and sales of Zarbee’s Gripe Water (the “Product”).

9 2. Defendant promotes the Product as an effective remedy to address symptoms
10 associated with colic in newborn babies. However, none of the ingredients have been shown to
11 provide such advertised benefits. In fact, no cure has been developed for colicky infants.

12 3. Throughout the Class Period (defined below) Defendant manufactured, sold, and
13 distributed the Product using a marketing and advertising campaign that is centered around claims
14 that it “helps ease occasional gas & stomach discomfort,” associated with colic and hiccups. (the
15 “Representations”). Defendant communicates the same substantive message throughout its
16 advertising and marketing of the Product, including at point of sale and on the front of the Product
17 packaging. Each consumer who has purchased the Product has been exposed to Defendant’s
18 misleading advertising.

19 4. However, Defendant’s Product does not provide effective relief for any symptoms.
20 This is not surprising, as the Products main ingredients are water and organic agave syrup. The
21 Product is nothing more than sweetened, flavored water with trace amounts of the Product’s touted
22 ingredients.

23 5. One of the few reliable clinical studies available found that gripe water is ineffective
24 for treating colic in newborns.¹

25 _____
26 ¹ *Gripe Water Administration in Infants 1-6 Months of Age – A Cross-Sectional Study*, Keerthi
27 Jain, et al., *Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research*;
28 https://www.jcdr.net/article_fulltext.asp?issn=0973-709x&year=2015&month=November&volume=9&issue=11&page=SC06&id=6738 (last visited February 24, 2022).

6. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's false and misleading advertising claims and marketing practices, Defendant has caused Plaintiff and the members of the Class to purchase a product which does not, and cannot, perform as represented. Plaintiff and other similarly situated consumers have been harmed in the amount they paid for the Product.

7. Plaintiff seeks relief in this action individually, and on behalf of all purchasers of the Products for violations of the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*, Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, False Advertising Law ("FAL"), Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, and for unjust enrichment.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), as modified by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, because at least one member of the Class, as defined below, is a citizen of a different state than the Defendant, there are more than 100 members of the Class, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs.

9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant conducts and transacts business in the State of California, contracts to supply goods within the State of California, and supplies goods within the State of California.

10. Venue is proper because Plaintiff and many Class Members reside in the Northern District of California and Defendant sells its Product throughout the Northern District of California.

PARTIES

11. Plaintiff, Ariel Cottrill, is an individual consumer who, at all times material hereto, was a citizen of California residing in Alameda County.

12. Plaintiff purchased Zarbee's Gripe Water for her child at a brick-and-mortar Target in Emeryville, California. Before purchasing the Product, Plaintiff reviewed information about the Product, including Defendant's representations on packaging labels that the Product "helps ease

1 occasional gas & stomach discomfort.” When purchasing the Product, Plaintiff also reviewed the
2 accompanying labels, disclosures, warranties, and marketing materials, and understood them as
3 representation and warranties by Defendant that the Product would relieve the advertised
4 symptoms.

5 13. Plaintiff relied on Defendant’s false, misleading, and deceptive representations and
6 warranties about the Product in making her decision to purchase the Product. Accordingly, these
7 representations and warranties were part of the basis of the bargain, in that she would not have
8 purchased the Product had she known Defendant’s representations were not true. Defendant’s
9 Product did not work as advertised, and did not provide any relief of any of the advertised
10 symptoms.

11 14. Plaintiff paid approximately \$11.00 for Zarbee’s Gripe Water. Had Plaintiff known
12 the truth—that the representations she relied upon in making her purchase were false, misleading,
13 and deceptive—she would not have purchased the Product. Plaintiff did not receive the benefit of
14 the of her bargain, because Defendant’s Product cannot improve the advertised symptoms.
15 Plaintiff understood that each purchase involved a direct transaction between herself and
16 Defendant, because her Product came with packaging, labeling, and other materials prepared by
17 Defendant, including representations and warranties regarding the advertised claims.

18 15. Defendant, Zarbee’s, Inc., is a corporation with a principal place of business in
19 Draper, Utah. Defendant manufactures, markets, and advertises and distributes the Product
20 throughout the United States. Defendant manufactured, marketed, and sold the Product during the
21 relevant Class period, including throughout the State of California.

22 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

23 16. Zarbee’s Gripe Water is sold nationwide at a variety of retail chains, including
24 Target, CVS, and Walmart as well as many online retailers, such as Amazon.

25 17. As explained in detail below, Defendant makes numerous false and misleading
26 representations regarding the Product.
27
28

1 **Zarbee's Gripe Water**

2 18. The packaging for Zarbee's Gripe Water represents that it "helps ease occasional
3 gas & stomach discomfort":



17 19. Zarbee's Gripe Water promotes itself as "effective," with a "clinically supported
18 formula," as shown above.

19 20. The only highlighted ingredients on the Products packaging include 5mg of "ginger
20 root extract," 75mg of "chamomile flower extract," 40mg of "lemon balm aerial extract," and
21 70mg "fennel seed extract" for the recommended serving size for an infant age 1 month through 6
22 months:

Supplement Facts			
Serving Size:	1/2 tsp (2.5mL)	1 tsp (5mL)	1-1/2 tsp (7.5mL)
Servings Per Container:	about 44	about 22	about 14
Amount Per Serving	%DV Infants 2 through 4 Weeks of Age	%DV Infants 1 through 6 Months of Age	%DV Infants 6 through 12 Months of Age
Calories	0	5	5
Total Carbohydrate	<1 g <1%	<1 g <1%	1 g 1%
Total Sugars	<1 g †	<1 g †	1 g †
Includes Added Sugars	<1 g †	<1 g †	1 g †
Chamomile Flower Extract	37.5 mg †	75 mg †	112.5 mg †
Fennel Seed Extract	35 mg †	70 mg †	105 mg †
Lemon Balm Aerial Extract	20 mg †	40 mg †	60 mg †
Ginger Root Extract	2.5 mg †	5 mg †	7.5 mg †

† Daily Value (DV) not established.

OTHER INGREDIENTS: WATER, ORGANIC AGAVE SYRUP, NATURAL FLAVORS, CITRIC ACID, POTASSIUM SORBATE (PRESERVATIVE)

21. Other non-active ingredients include “Water, Organic Agave Syrup, Natural Flavors, Citric Acid, Potassium Sorbate (preservative).”

22. None of the ingredients listed on the packaging have been shown to provide *any* relief for stomach discomfort associated with gas, colic, fussiness, and/or hiccups.²

23. To the extent that any of these ingredients could in theory be effective, the serving size recommended is much too small to provide any possible relief. For example, the ingredient label indicates the Product contains 5mg of ginger root extract. With a total serving size of 1 teaspoon (5 ml), the amount of ginger root extracts contained in a single serving is approximately one thousandth of a teaspoon (0.0010 teaspoons). The ingredient label further indicates 75mg of

² *Why Is Gripe Water Banned?*, Divya Jacob, MedicineNet; https://www.medicinenet.com/why_is_gripe_water_banned/article.htm (last visited February 24, 2022).

1 chamomile flower extract, 40mg of lemon balm aerial extract, and 70mg fennel seed extract. This
2 equates to approximately fifteen hundredth of a teaspoon (0.015 teaspoons) of chamomile flower
3 extract, eight thousandth of a teaspoon (0.008 teaspoons) of lemon balm aerial extract, and fourteen
4 hundredth of a teaspoon (0.014 teaspoons) of fennel seed extract. Ingredients in such trace amounts
5 could provide no possible relief from the advertised symptoms.

6 24. Accordingly, Zarbee's Gripe Water does not provide relief for any of the advertised
7 symptoms.

8 **Gripe Water Products Are Not Effective**

9 25. Colic is a term used to describe periods of significant distress in an otherwise well-
10 fed, healthy baby. Although no known cures are available, it has not stopped companies from
11 exploiting struggling parents seeking to calm their newborns exhibiting prolonged periods of
12 distress.

13 26. Gripe water products have been around for over a century.³ Popularized in the
14 1850s by British mothers and nannies, gripe water's original formula consisted of a mixture of
15 baking soda, alcohol, and herbs.⁴ Gripe water was thought to help calm a fussy baby; however, the
16 appearance of any calming effects was likely due to the presence of alcohol.⁵ In reality, gripe
17 water products have never been a safe nor effective means of addressing colic in newborns.

18 27. Modern formulations of gripe water do not contain alcohol. However, that does not
19 stop companies, like Defendant, from seeking to capitalize from name recognition of this
20 traditional remedy.

21 28. There is very limited, reliable scientific literature studying the effectiveness of gripe
22 water for treating symptoms associated with colic. None of the herbal ingredients in Defendant's
23 Gripe Water Product have been proven to provide relief for stomach discomfort related to gas,
24 colic, or hiccups.

25
26 _____
27 ³ <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/318898#what-is-gripe-water> (last visited August 23,
2021).

28 ⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

1 29. In fact, Dr. Jennifer Chen, a pediatrician in California, has said that gripe water
2 products likely will not help newborns suffering from colic.⁶

3 30. This statement was confirmed by a study published in the Journal of Clinical and
4 Diagnostic Research, finding that “most infants who received gripe water continued to cry
5 excessively (suggestive of colic) compared to those who did not receive it.”⁷

6 31. Accordingly, the Product is not an effective means of addressing colic in newborns.
7 To the extent that any ingredient in the Product could potentially provide some form of relief
8 associated with stomach discomfort, the quantities that they are provided in are far too low to
9 provide any therapeutic benefit. Defendant made its claim about the benefits of consuming the
10 Product (i.e. “helps ease occasional gas & stomach discomfort.”), despite the Product being
11 ineffective.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

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13 32. Plaintiff brings this matter on behalf of herself and those similarly situated. As
14 detailed at length in this Complaint, Defendant orchestrated deceptive marketing and labeling
15 practices. Defendant’s customers were uniformly impacted by and exposed to this misconduct.
16 Accordingly, this Complaint is uniquely situated for class-wide resolution, including injunctive
17 relief.

18 33. The Class is defined as all consumers who purchased Zarbee’s Gripe Water in the
19 United States during the Class Period (the “Class”).

20 34. Plaintiff also seeks to represent a subclass defined as all class members who
21 purchased Zarbee’s Gripe Water in California during the Class Period (the “California Subclass”).

22 35. The Class is properly brought and should be maintained as a class action under Rule
23 23(a), satisfying the class action prerequisites of numerosity, commonality, typicality, and
24 adequacy because:
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27 ⁶ <https://www.forbes.com/health/family/is-gripe-water-safe/> (last visited February 24, 2022).

28 ⁷ https://www.jcdr.net/article_fulltext.asp?issn=0973-709x&year=2015&month=November&volume=9&issue=11&page=SC06&id=6738.

1 36. Numerosity: Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all members is
2 impracticable. Plaintiff believes that there are thousands of consumers who are Class Members
3 described above who have been damaged by Defendant’s deceptive and misleading practices.

4 37. Commonality: The questions of law and fact common to the Class Members which
5 predominate over any questions which may affect individual Class Members include, but are not
6 limited to:

- 7 (a) Whether Defendant is responsible for the conduct alleged herein which was
8 uniformly directed at all consumers who purchased the Product;
9 (b) Whether Defendant’s misconduct set forth in this Complaint demonstrates that
10 Defendant engaged in unfair, fraudulent, or unlawful business practices with respect
11 to the advertising, marketing, and sale of the Product;
12 (c) Whether Defendant made false and/or misleading statements concerning the Product
13 that were likely to deceive the public;
14 (d) Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to injunctive relief;
15 (e) Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to money damages under the same
16 causes of action as the other Class Members.

17 38. Typicality: Plaintiff is a member of the Classes she seeks to represent. Plaintiff’s
18 claims are typical of the claims of each Class Member in that every member of the Class was
19 susceptible to the same deceptive, misleading conduct and purchased the Defendant’s Product.
20 Plaintiff is entitled to relief under the same causes of action as the other Class Members.

21 39. Adequacy: Plaintiff is an adequate Class representative because her interests do not
22 conflict with the interests of the Class Members she seeks to represent; her consumer fraud claims
23 are common to all other members of the Class and she has a strong interest in vindicating her
24 rights; she has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation and
25 she intends to vigorously prosecute this action. Plaintiff has no interests which conflict with those
26 of the Class. The Class Members’ interests will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and
27 her counsel. Defendant has acted in a manner generally applicable to the Class, making relief
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1 appropriate with respect to Plaintiff and the Class Members. The prosecution of separate actions
2 by individual Class Members would create a risk of inconsistent and varying adjudications.

3 40. The Class is properly brought and should be maintained as a class action under Rule
4 23(b) because a class action is superior to traditional litigation of this controversy. Pursuant to
5 Rule 23(b)(3), common issues of law and fact predominate over any other questions affecting only
6 individual members of the Class. The Class issues fully predominate over any individual issue
7 because no inquiry into individual conduct is necessary; all that is required is a narrow focus on
8 Defendant's deceptive and misleading marketing and labeling practices. In addition, this Class is
9 superior to other methods for fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because, *inter alia*:

10 41. Superiority: A class action is superior to the other available methods for the fair and
11 efficient adjudication of this controversy because:

- 12 (a) The joinder of thousands of individual Class Members is impracticable,
13 cumbersome, unduly burdensome, and a waste of judicial and/or litigation
14 resources;
- 15 (b) The individual claims of the Class Members may be relatively modest compared
16 with the expense of litigating the claim, thereby making it impracticable, unduly
17 burdensome, and expensive—it not totally impossible—to justify individual actions;
- 18 (c) When Defendant's liability has been adjudicated, all Class Members' claims can be
19 determined by the Court and administered efficiently in a manner far less
20 burdensome and expensive than if it were attempted through filing, discovery, and
21 trial of all individual cases;
- 22 (d) This class action will promote orderly, efficient, expeditious, and appropriate
23 adjudication and administration of Class claims;
- 24 (e) Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the management of this action
25 that would preclude its maintenance as a class action;
- 26 (f) This class action will assure uniformity of decisions among Class Members;
- 27
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1 (g) The Class is readily definable and prosecution of this action as a class action will
2 eliminate the possibility of repetitious litigation;

3 (h) Class Members' interests in individually controlling the prosecution of separate
4 actions is outweighed by their interest in efficient resolution by single class action;
5 and

6 (i) It would be desirable to concentrate in this single venue the litigation of all plaintiffs
7 who were induced by Defendant's uniform false advertising to purchase the
8 Product.

9 42. Accordingly, this Class is properly brought and should be maintained as a class
10 action under Rule 23(b)(3) because questions of law or fact common to Class Members
11 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and because a class action is
12 superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating this controversy.

13 **COUNT I**

14 **Violation of Consumers Legal Remedies Act**
15 **("CLRA") Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.***

16 43. Plaintiff and Class Members reallege and incorporate by reference each allegation
17 set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

18 44. Plaintiff brings this claim individually, and on behalf of the California Subclass
19 against Defendant.

20 45. This cause of action is brought pursuant to California's Consumers Legal Remedies
21 Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750-1785 (the "CLRA").

22 46. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass are consumers who purchased
23 Defendant's Grip Water Product for personal, family, or household purposes. Accordingly,
24 Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass are "consumers," as the term is defined by Cal.
25 Civ. Code § 1761(d).

26 47. At all relevant times, Defendant's Product constituted "goods," as that term is
27 defined in Civ. Code § 1761(a).

1 48. At all relevant times, Defendant was a “person,” as that term is defined in Civ. Code
2 § 1761(c).

3 49. At all relevant times, Plaintiff’s purchase of Defendant’s Product, and the purchases
4 of other Class and California Subclass members constituted “transactions,” as that term is defined
5 in Civ. Code § 1761(e).

6 50. The conduct alleged in this Complaint constitutes unfair methods of competition
7 and unfair and deceptive acts and practices for the purpose of the CLRA, and the conduct was
8 undertaken by Defendant in transactions intended to result in, and which did result in, the sale of
9 goods to consumers.

10 51. The policies, acts, and practices described in this Complaint were intended to and
11 did result in the sale of Defendant’s Product to Plaintiff and the California Subclass. Defendant’s
12 practices, acts, policies, and course of conduct violated the CLRA § 1750 *et seq.*, as described
13 above.

14 52. Defendant represented that its Product has sponsorship, approval, characteristics,
15 ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not have in violation of California Civil
16 Code § 1770(a)(5).

17 53. Defendant represented that its Product was of a particular standard, quality, and
18 grade, when they were another, in violation of California Civil Code § 1770(a)(7).

19 54. Defendant violated California Civil Code §§ 1770(a)(5) and (a)(7) by representing
20 that its Product was safe and effective at providing relief for stomach discomfort in newborns,
21 when in fact it was not.

22 55. Defendant represented that its Product was of a particular standard or quality when
23 Defendant was aware that it was of another in violation of § 1770(a)(7) of the CLRA. Defendant
24 represented that its Product was safe and effective at providing relief for stomach discomfort in
25 newborns, when in fact it was not.

26 56. Defendant advertised its Product with intent not to sell it as advertised in violation
27 of § 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA. Defendant intended to not sell the Product as effective products,
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1 because it knows the Product contains so-called active ingredients in inactive concentrations that
2 are not effective.

3 57. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass suffered injuries caused by
4 Defendant's misrepresentations because: (a) Plaintiff and members of the Class and California
5 Subclass would not have purchased the Product on the same terms if they had known the true facts;
6 (b) Plaintiff and members of the Class and California Subclass paid a premium price due to the
7 mislabeling of Defendant's Product; and (c) Defendant's Product did not have the level of safety,
8 quality, effectiveness, or value as promised.

9 58. Prior to the filing of this Complaint, a CLRA notice letter was served on Defendant
10 which complies in all respects with California Civil Code § 1782(a). On August 18, 2021, Plaintiff
11 sent Defendant a letter via certified mail, return receipt requested, advising Defendant that they are
12 in violation of the CLRA and must correct, repair, replace or otherwise rectify the goods alleged to
13 be in violation of the CLRA and must correct, repair, replace or otherwise rectify the goods alleged
14 to be in violation of § 1770. Wherefore, Plaintiff seeks damages, restitution, and injunctive relief
15 for this violation of the CLRA.

16 **COUNT II**
17 **Violation of False Advertising Law**
18 **Business & Professional Code §§ 17500, *et seq.***

19 59. Plaintiff and members of the Class reallege and incorporate by reference each
20 allegation set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

21 60. Plaintiff brings this claim individually, and on behalf of the California Subclass
22 against Defendant.

23 61. California's FAL, (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*) makes it "unlawful for any
24 person to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated before the public in this
25 state,...in any advertising device...or in any other manner or means whatever, including over the
26 Internet, any statement, concerning...personal property or services, professional or otherwise, or
27 performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or misleading and which is known, or which by
28 the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading."

1 69. Defendant is subject to the UCL, Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.* The UCL
2 provides, in pertinent part: “Unfair competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or
3 fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising” The
4 UCL also provides for injunctive relief and restitution for violations.

5 70. “By proscribing any unlawful business practice, § 17200 borrows violations of other
6 laws and treats them as unlawful practices that the UCL makes independently actionable.” *Cel-*
7 *Tech Communications, Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Telephone Co.*, 20 Cal. 4th 163, 180 (1999)
8 (citations and internal quotation marks omitted).

9 71. Virtually any law or regulation—federal or state, statutory, or common law—can
10 serve as a predicate for a UCL “unlawful” violation. *Klein v. Chevron U.S.A., Inc.*, 202 Cal. App.
11 4th 1342, 1383 (2012).

12 72. Defendant has violated the UCL’s “unlawful prong” as a result of its violations of
13 the CLRA, and FAL, as well as by breaching express and implied warranties as described herein.

14 73. Throughout the Class Period, Defendant committed acts of unfair competition, as
15 defined by § 17200, by using false and misleading statements to promote the sale of the Product, as
16 described above.

17 74. Defendant’s misrepresentations and other conduct, described herein, violated the
18 “unfair prong” of the UCL because the conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends
19 public policy, and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous, as the gravity of the
20 conduct outweighs any alleged benefits. Defendant’s conduct is unfair in that the harm to Plaintiff
21 and members of the California Subclass arising from Defendant’s conduct outweighs the utility, if
22 any, of those practices.

23 75. Defendant’s practices as described herein are of no benefit to consumers who are
24 tricked into believing that the Product will provide relief for stomach discomfort for their
25 newborns. Defendant’s practice of injecting misinformation into the marketplace about the
26 capabilities of its Product is unethical and unscrupulous, especially because consumers trust
27 companies like Defendant to provide accurate information about products for newborns. Taking
28

1 advantage of that trust, Defendant misrepresents the effectiveness of its Product to increase its
2 sales. Consumers believe that Defendant is an authority on the effectiveness and quality of gripe
3 water products for their newborns and therefore believe Defendant's representations that its
4 Product can magically provide stomach relief for their newborns.

5 76. Defendant's conduct described herein, violated the "fraudulent" prong of the UCL
6 by representing that the Product is effective at providing relief related for stomach discomfort in
7 newborns, when in fact it is not.

8 77. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass are not sophisticated experts with
9 independent knowledge of the formulations or efficacy of gripe water products, and they acted
10 reasonably when they purchased the Product based on their belief that Defendant's representations
11 were true.

12 78. Defendant knew or should have known, through the exercise of reasonable care, that
13 its representations about the Product were untrue and misleading.

14 79. As a direct and proximate result of these acts, consumers have been and are being
15 harmed. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass have suffered injury and actual out of
16 pocket losses as a result of Defendant's unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business acts and practices
17 because: (a) Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass would not have purchased the
18 Product on the same terms if they had known the true facts regarding the effectiveness and contents
19 of the Product; (b) Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass paid a price premium due to
20 the misrepresentations of Defendant's Product; and (c) Defendant's Product did not have the
21 quality and effectiveness or value as promised.

22 80. Pursuant to *California Business & Professions Code §17203*, Plaintiff and members
23 of the California Subclass are therefore entitled to: (a) an Order requiring Defendant to cease the
24 acts of unfair competition alleged herein; (b) full restitution of all monies paid to Defendant as a
25 result of its deceptive practices; (c) interest at the highest rate allowable by law; and (d) the
26 payment of Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT IV
Breach of Express Warranty

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2 81. Plaintiff and Class Members reallege and incorporate by reference each allegation
3 set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

4 82. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class
5 against Defendant.

6 83. As the designer, manufacturer, marketer, distributor, and/or seller, Defendant
7 expressly warranted that the Product was effective and “helps ease occasional gas & stomach
8 discomfort.”

9 84. Defendant’s affirmations of fact and promise made to Plaintiff and the Class on the
10 Product’s labels and in online advertising, became part of the basis of the bargain between
11 Defendant on the one hand, and Plaintiff and Class members on the other, thereby creating express
12 warranties that the Product would conform to Defendant’s affirmations of fact, representations,
13 promises, and descriptions.

14 85. However, clinical studies show that gripe water products cannot provide any
15 appreciable relief to consumers. Moreover, to the extent any of the ingredients could potentially
16 provide relief to consumers, the quantities they are provided in are far too low to provide any
17 therapeutic benefit.

18 86. As such, Defendant breached this warranty because the Product is not effective for
19 providing the advertised relief. In short, the Product does not perform as expressly warranted.

20 87. Plaintiff and Class Members were injured as a direct and proximate result of
21 Defendants’ breach because: (a) they would not have purchased the Product on the same terms if
22 they had known the true facts; (b) they paid a price premium due to the mislabeling of the Product;
23 and (c) the Product did not have the quality, effectiveness or value as promised.

24 88. On or about August 18, 2021, prior to filing this action a pre-suit notice letter was
25 served on Defendant which complied in all respects with U.C.C. § 2-607. Plaintiff and the Class
26 sent Defendant a letter via certified mail, return receipt requested, advising Defendant that it
27 breached numerous warranties and violated state consumer protection laws, and demanding that
28

1 Defendant cease and desist from such violations and make full restitution by refunding the monies
2 received therefrom. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's letter is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

3
4 **COUNT V**

5 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness for a Particular Purpose**

6 89. Plaintiff and Class Members reallege and incorporate by reference each allegation
7 set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

8 90. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class
9 against Defendant.

10 91. Defendant, through its acts and omissions set forth herein, in its sale, marketing, and
11 promotion of the Product made implied representations to Plaintiff and the Class that the Product
12 was fit for the particular purpose of providing relief related to stomach discomfort in newborns.
13 However, the Product is not capable of providing the aforementioned benefits. At the time the
14 Product was sold, Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and members of the Class
15 would rely on Defendant's skill and judgment regarding the efficacy of the Product.

16 92. In reliance on Defendant's skill and judgment and the implied warranties of fitness
17 for this purpose, Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased the Product for use to provide
18 stomach relief for their newborns.

19 93. The Product was not altered by Plaintiff or Class members.

20 94. Defendant knew that the Product would be purchased and used without additional
21 testing by Plaintiff and Class members.

22 95. Plaintiff and members of the Class have sustained damages as a direct and
23 proximate result of Defendant's breach because: (a) they would not have purchased the Product if
24 the true facts concerning their efficacy had been known; (b) they paid a price premium for the
25 Product based on Defendant's representations regarding the Product's efficacy; and (c) the Product
26 did not have the characteristics, uses, or benefits as promised. As a result, Plaintiff and members
27 of the Class have been damaged.
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COUNT VI
Unjust Enrichment

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2 96. Plaintiff and Class Members reallege and incorporate by reference each allegation
3 set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

4 97. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class
5 against Defendant.

6 98. “Although there are numerous permutations of the elements of the unjust
7 enrichment cause of action in the various states, there are few real differences. In all states, the
8 focus of an unjust enrichment claim is whether the defendant was unjustly enriched. At the core of
9 each state’s law are two fundamental elements – the defendant received a benefit from the plaintiff
10 and it would be inequitable for the defendant to retain that benefit without compensating the
11 plaintiff. The focus of the inquiry is the same in each state.” *In re Mercedes-Benz Tele Aid*
12 *Contract Litig.*, 257 F.R.D. 46, 58 (D.N.J. Apr. 24, 2009), quoting *Powers v. Lycoming Engines*,
13 245 F.R.D. 226, 231 (E.D. Pa. 2007).

14 99. Plaintiff and Class members conferred a benefit on Defendant by purchasing the
15 Product and by paying a price premium for it.

16 100. Defendant has knowledge of such benefits.

17 101. Defendant has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from Class
18 members’ purchases of the Product, which retention under these circumstances is unjust and
19 inequitable because Defendant misrepresented that the Product would “help ease occasional gas &
20 stomach discomfort.” This misrepresentation caused injuries to Plaintiff and Class Members,
21 because they would not have purchased the Product if the true facts regarding the effectiveness of
22 the Product was known.

23 102. Because Defendant’s retention of the non-gratuitous benefit conferred on it by
24 Plaintiff and Class members is unjust and inequitable, Defendant must pay restitution to Plaintiff
25 and the Class members for their unjust enrichment, as ordered by the Court.
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1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class and Subclass, prays for
3 judgment as follows:

- 4 (a) Declaring this action to be a proper class action and certifying Plaintiff as the
5 representative of the Class and the California Subclass under Rule 23 of the FRCP,
6 and Plaintiff’s attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class and California
7 Subclass members;
- 8 (b) An order declaring Defendant’s conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;
- 9 (c) Entering preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against Defendant, directing
10 Defendant to correct its practices and to comply with consumer protection statutes
11 nationwide;
- 12 (d) Awarding monetary damages, including treble damages
- 13 (e) Awarding punitive damages;
- 14 (f) Awarding Plaintiff and Class and Subclass Members their costs and expenses
15 incurred in this action, including reasonable allowance of fees for Plaintiff’s
16 attorneys and experts, and reimbursement of Plaintiff’s expenses; and
- 17 (g) Granting such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

18 **JURY DEMAND**

19 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all claims so triable in this action.

20
21 Dated: March 14, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

22 **BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.**

23 By: /s/ L. Timothy Fisher
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