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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

CRYSTAL DAMATO, AMANDA
MONTGOMERY, and TAYLOR
MAXWELL, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

MORPHE LLC., MORPHE
MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS LLC,
FORMA BRANDS LLC, FORMA
BEAUTY BRANDS LLC.

Defendant.

CASE NO.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT:

- 1. BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY**
- 2. UNJUST ENRICHMENT
(In the Alternative)**
- 3. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA FALSE
ADVERTISING LAW, Cal. Bus. & Prof.
Code § 17500, et seq.**
- 4. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LEGAL
REMEDIES ACT, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
1750, et seq.**
- 5. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA UNFAIR
COMPETITION LAW, Cal. Bus. & Prof.
Code § 17200, et seq.**
- 6. NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO TEST**
- 7. NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO WARN**
- 8. STRICT LIABILITY – DEFECTIVE
DESIGN AND/OR MANUFACTURE**

Plaintiffs Crystal Damato, Amanda Montgomery, and Taylor Maxwell (“Plaintiffs”) bring this Class Action Complaint against MORPHE, LLC, d/b/a Morphe Cosmetics, Morphe Brushes, and Morphe 2, FORMA BRANDS LLC, FORMA BEAUTY BRANDS LLC, MORPHE MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS LLC (collectively, “Defendants”), individually and on behalf of

1 all others similarly situated, and complain and allege upon personal knowledge as to themselves
2 and their own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief,
3 including investigation conducted by their attorneys:

4 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

5 1. This is a civil class action concerning Defendants’ design, formulation,
6 manufacture, marketing, advertising, distribution, and sale of eye makeup that contains color
7 additives and ingredients that are dangerous when used on the immediate eye area.

8 2. Morphe Eye Makeup has a propensity to cause adverse reactions, including but
9 not limited to, severe eye irritation, skin discoloration and staining, rashes, allergic contact
10 dermatitis, and related conditions requiring professional medical treatment. Many of these
11 symptoms are painful, embarrassing, and last for several days. Plaintiffs applied Morphe Eye
12 Makeup as instructed and encouraged by Defendants and suffered physical injuries as a result of
13 using the Products, including painful eye irritation, skin discoloration and staining, rashes, and
14 inflammation.

15 3. The products at issue include eyeshadow palettes (which Defendants sometimes
16 refer to and promote as “artistry palettes”), eyeliners, and Colorfix 24-hour Cream Color that are
17 formulated with and/or contain certain color additives that are not safe for use in the eye area
18 (collectively “Morphe Eye Makeup” or “Products”). Specifically, the Products are inherently
19 dangerous because they are formulated with and/or contain the following color additives: FD&C
20 Red No. 4; D&C Red No. 6, 7, 17, 21, 22, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36; D&C Violet No. 2; Ext.
21 D&C Violet No. 2; FD&C Yellow No. 6; D&C Yellow No. 7, 8, 10, 11; Ext. D&C Yellow No.
22 7; D&C Orange No. 4, 5, 10, 11; D&C Green No. 6, 8; FD&C Green No. 3; D&C Brown No. 1;
23 and D&C Blue No. 4 (“Harmful Ingredients”).

24 4. The United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) is responsible for
25 approving individual color additives and setting usage restrictions. In addition to being inherently
26

1 dangerous, each of the Harmful Ingredients is designated by the FDA as unsuitable and
2 unapproved for cosmetic use in the eye area (“Harmful Ingredients”).¹

3 5. The Harmful Ingredients render Morphe Eye Makeup unsafe for use in the eye
4 area (the “Defect”), and the Products are both adulterated and misbranded under the federal Food,
5 Drug, and Cosmetics Act (“FDCA”). Accordingly, it is unlawful for Defendants to advertise,
6 promote, market, or sell Morphe Eye Makeup. Nonetheless, Defendants’ marketing, advertising,
7 public statements, social media posts and videos, training manuals, and online tutorials encourage
8 and instruct consumers to use the Products in the eye area.

9 6. Morphe Eye Makeup has no reasonable use other than cosmetic application in the
10 eye area, and Products are worthless by virtue of the Defect.

11 7. Plaintiffs bring this lawsuit on behalf of consumers who purchased Morphe Eye
12 Makeup for personal cosmetic use and seek damages and equitable remedies for themselves and
13 the putative Class (defined *infra* ¶ 165).

14 8. Defendants actively instructed and encouraged consumers, including children, to
15 use the Products in a manner which Defendants knew or should have known was inherently
16 dangerous and unlawful.

17 9. Defendants have undertaken a deliberate and willful pattern of conduct (including
18 taking active measures) aimed at deceiving consumers, including Plaintiffs, into believing that
19 Morphe Eye Makeup is safe for its intended use: cosmetic application around the eye area.

20 10. At all relevant times, Defendants knew about the Defect, but nevertheless
21 marketed, advertised, and sold Morphe Eye Makeup for use around the eyes without warning
22 consumers of the known dangers.

23 11. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ concealment of the Defect and its
24 failure to warn consumers about its harmful consequences, Plaintiffs and other similarly situated
25 consumers (“Class” or “Class Members”) purchased and/or used the Product to their detriment.

26 12. Plaintiffs and putative Class Members were unaware of the Defect at the time they
27 purchased the Products. Had Plaintiffs and Class Members known that Morphe Eye Makeup

28 ¹ Corresponding lakes are not FDA approved for use around the eye area unless stated in federal regulations.

1 contains a Defect rendering it unfit for its intended purpose, they would not have purchased the
2 Products or would have paid substantially less.

3 13. Plaintiffs and all putative Class Members purchased Morphe Eye Makeup which
4 suffered from the same Defect at the point of sale, and poses substantially the same safety risk to
5 Plaintiffs, putative Class Members, consumers, and the public.

6 14. Plaintiffs and each putative Class Member has been damaged and suffered an
7 injury in fact caused by Defendants' false, fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and misleading practices,
8 as set forth herein, and seek compensatory damages and injunctive relief.

9 15. Given the massive quantities of Morphe Eye Makeup believed to have been sold
10 online and in retail locations throughout the country, this class action is the proper vehicle for
11 addressing Defendants' misconduct and for attaining needed relief for those affected.

12 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 16. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
14 §§ 1332 and 1367 because this is a class action in which the matter or controversy exceeds the
15 sum of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and in which some Members of the putative
16 Classes are citizens of a state different from Defendants.

17 17. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants transact
18 business in the United States, including in this District, have substantial aggregate contacts with
19 the United States, including in this District, engaged in conduct that has and did have a direct,
20 substantial, reasonably foreseeable, and intended effect of causing injury to persons throughout
21 the United States, and purposely availed itself of the laws of the United States and the State of
22 California.

23 18. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1391, venue is proper in this District because this
24 District is where a substantial part of the conduct giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred and
25 where Defendants transact business.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

19. This action is properly assigned to the San Francisco Division of this District pursuant to N.D. Cal. L.R. 3-2, because Morphe LLC’s principal place of business is in San Francisco County, which is served by the San Francisco Division. Moreover, Morphe conducts substantial business in San Francisco County, which is served by this Division.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

20. Crystal Damato is a resident of Rodeo, California, who purchased and used Morphe Eye Makeup within the relevant time period.

21. Amanda Montgomery is a resident of San Diego, California who purchased and used Morphe Eye Makeup within the relevant time period.

22. Taylor Maxwell is a resident of Wahiawa, Hawaii who purchased and used Morphe Eye Makeup within the relevant time period.

Defendants

23. The Morphe Brand was founded in 2008 in Los Angeles, California, as a professional makeup brush company and was later incorporated in the State of Delaware as MORPHE, LLC.

24. MORPHE LLC, d/b/a Morphe, Morphe Cosmetics, and Morphe 2 (“Morphe”), is registered as a foreign limited liability company in the State of California and has its principal place of business at 22 4th Street, Floor 4, San Francisco, California, 94103.²

25. Morphe, under its own brand and related sub-brands, designs, formulates, manufactures, markets, advertises, distributes, and sells a wide range of consumer cosmetic products including but not limited to, eye shadow, eyeliner, eyelid primer, and eyebrow pencils.³

² <https://businesssearch.sos.ca.gov/Document/RetrievePDF?Id=201701410013-21746227>

³ See generally <https://www.morphe.com/> (last accessed Mar. 3, 2022).

1 26. FORMA BEAUTY BRANDS LLC is incorporated in California with its principal
2 place of business at the same location as MORPHE LLC, 22 4th Street, Floor 4, San Francisco,
3 California, 94103.⁴

4 27. FORMA BRANDS LLC is the parent company of MORPHE LLC and owns
5 and/or controls several different affiliated brands and/or product lines, including: Morphe,
6 Morphe 2,⁵ Bad Habit, Lipstick Queen, Playa Beauty, and Jaclyn Cosmetics.

7 28. MORPHE MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS, LLC is incorporated in Delaware and
8 is the parent company of FORMA BRANDS LLC.

9 29. MORPHE, LLC; FORMA BRANDS LLC; FORMA BEAUTY BRANDS LLC;
10 and MORPHE MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS, LLC; (collectively “Defendants”) design,
11 formulate, manufacture, market, advertise, distribute, and sell the Products.

12 **THE PRODUCTS**

13 30. Morphe Eye Makeup is sold at retail locations throughout the United States,
14 including Morphe Cosmetics stores and Ulta Beauty stores, and the Products are also available
15 for purchase online at www.morphe.com and through third-party retailers’ websites.⁶

16 31. The Products that are the subject of this lawsuit include eyeshadow palettes, which
17 Defendants sometimes refer to as “artistry palettes,” eyeliners, “cream color products,” and other
18 categories of products that Defendants have promoted or advertised for use in the eye area during
19 the maximum time period allowed by law.⁷

20 _____
21 ⁴ <https://businesssearch.sos.ca.gov/CBS/Detail>

22 ⁵ MORPHE 2, sometimes d/b/a MORPHE II, is a “sub-brand of Morphe” which produces “multipurpose
23 makeup” products. <https://formabrands.com/brands/morphe-2/> (last accessed Mar. 8, 2022).

24 ⁶ <https://www.ulta.com/brand/morphe?N=1z12lx1Z1nofvi2> (last accessed Mar. 4, 2022).

25 ⁷ James Charles Palette, Morphe X Sour Patch Kids Palette, 35T Sweetest Tea Palette, Mickey & Friends
26 Truth Be Bold Palette, 9x L’il Artistry Palette, We Make Rainbows Jealous Palette, UV Grunge Palette,
27 UV Taffies Palette, UV Brights Palette, Coca-Cola X Morphe Cheerfully Cherry Palette, Morphe X Nyane
28 Fierce Fairytale Artistry Palette, Morphe X Make It Black 18 Pan Artistry Palette, Morphe X Lucky Charms
Make Some Magic Artistry Palette, Morphe X Pony Constellation Sky Artistry Palette, 35O Supernatural
Glow Artistry Palette, 35XO Natural Flirt Artistry Palette, 18T Truth or Bare Palette, 35C Everyday Chic
Palette, 9Y Heart Candy Artistry Palette, 9B Calm Me Baby Palette, Morphe X Ashley Strong Affirmation
Magic Artistry Palette, 35F Fall Into Fabulous Artistry Palette, 9E Pretty in Peach Palette, 9H Hot for Hue
Artistry Palette, 9K Khaki Calling Artistry Palette, 9V Vintage Rose Artistry Palette, 9W Smoke & Shadow
Artistry Palette, 9S So Chill Artistry Palette, 9D Painted Desert Artistry Palette, 18F Talkin’ Flirty Artistry

1 32. The Products, which are sold online at www.morphe.com/collections/eyeliner and
2 www.morphe.com/collections/eyeshadow, are all: (1) advertised and marketed by Defendants for
3 cosmetic use on the eye area (as eyeliner or eyeshadow); (2) are reasonably interpreted as safe
4 and suitable for use in the eye area; and (3) purchased and used by consumers for cosmetic use
5 on the eye area even though such use is dangerous and prohibited under FDA regulations.

6 ***Defendants' Eyeshadow Palettes***

7 33. All consumer-facing advertising, marketing, and promotional communication by
8 Defendants instructs and encourages consumers to use and apply Morphe Eyeshadow Palettes in
9 the eye area.

10 34. There are currently 49 different variations of Morphe Eyeshadow Palettes
11 available for purchase at www.morphe.com/collections/eyeshadow-palettes, 43 of which are
12 formulated with and contain color additives that are prohibited for use around the eye area.⁸

13 35. Morphe Eyeshadow Palettes generally cost \$20.00 to \$39.00, and each product
14 contains between 4-35 distinct colors or shades (“Color Pans”) which Morphe refers to and
15 categorizes as either “pressed pigments” or “eyeshadow.”

16 36. Pressed pigments are indistinguishable from eyeshadow, and pressed pigments’
17 only reasonable and foreseeable use is cosmetic application in the eye area.

18 _____
19 Palette, 18B Makin’ Bank Artistry Palette, 18A Blue Ya Away Artistry Palette, Morphe X Lisa Frank 35B
20 By Lisa Frank Artistry Palette Zoomer & Zorbit, Morphe X Lisa Frank 35B By Lisa Frank Artistry Palette
21 Prancing Unis, Morphe X Lisa Frank 35B By Lisa Frank Artistry Palette Forrest, Madison Beer Channel
22 Surfing Artistry Palette, Morphe X Jaclyn Hill Volume 2, 35O3 Fierce By Nature Artistry Palette, 35M
23 Boss Mood Artistry Palette, 39S Such a Gem Artistry Palette, 35H Hot Spot Artistry Palette, Magic +
24 Ecstasy Palette, 35V Stunning Vibes Artistry Palette, Colorfix 24-Hour Cream Color (Shades Nebula,
25 Alien, Ballerina, Goldmine, Celebration, Magnetic, Wild Orchid, Exposed, Nude 3, Latte, Desert Rose,
26 Crème Brulee, Chocolate, Blackout, Lift, Beaches, Valentine, Clear, Wasabi, UFO), Suva Beauty Hydra
27 FX Liners (Shades Doodle Dee, Doodle Doo, Bomb AF, Scrunchie, Dance Party, Fanny Pack, Track Suit,
28 Acid Trip, Lustre Lilac), M2 Always Online Gel Liner (Shades Fierce Fuchsia, Berry Lush), Color Pencil
(Shades Coconut, Pearly, Fantasy, Love Bite, Pinken, All Night, Harper, Faith, Extra, Lock It, Poolside,
Falling for Green, Everlasting, Sparkler, Laurel, Dusty, Jemma, Coin, Regal, Caviar, Editorial, Secret,
Toastie, Trendsetter, Vibes, Saint, Richie, Bar, Midnight, Dark Room, Toots, Bamboo, Fairy Dust, Sun
Kissed, Backseat, Love, Mimi, Foolish, Bae, Frenchie, Honeymoon, Chippy, Sweetheart, Guide Me,
Clingy, Makeup Talk, Spiffy, Coffee & Kissy, Sweet Tea, Bite Me, Forecast, Show Stopper, Bubble, Zippy,
Crush, Ginger, Twinkle, Hoova, Petal, Studded, BFF, Sugar Pie, Mina, Linda, Scarlet, Blossom, High
Maintenance, Fashionista, Wine Me, Heckle, Date Night, 9to5, High Voltage, It’s Vintage, Love Life, Lush
Worthy, Well Red), P. Louise Bases (Shades Vivid Violet, Winter Rose, OTT Orange, Rude Boy Red,
Blank Canvas, Raver, Ibiza, Glow Girl).

⁸ <https://www.morphe.com/collections/eyeshadow-palettes> (last accessed Mar. 4, 2022).

1 37. Defendants’ attempt to recategorize dangerous and defective eyeshadow under this
2 euphemism which confuses consumers and fraudulently misrepresents a known danger.

3 38. Morphe knows, or should have known, that Plaintiffs and consumers are likely to
4 be misled by the phrase “pressed pigment” because: (1) the Products are packaged, marketed, and
5 sold as eye shadows; (2) there is no generally understood meaning of the phrase pressed pigment;
6 (3) Defendants’ website does not explain how pressed pigments differ from eyeshadow; and (4)
7 Defendants’ promotional images, tutorials, and other advertising materials instruct and encourage
8 “pressed pigments” to be used for cosmetic application in the eye area.

9 ***Other Products intended for use in the Eye Area***

10 39. Morphe Eye Makeup includes other products that are marketed, sold, advertised,
11 or promoted for use in the eye area and which contain Harmful Ingredients, including but not
12 limited to: Morphe Gel Liner; Morphe Color Pencils; Morphe 2 Eye Wish Shadow Sticks;
13 Danessa Myricks Beauty Colorfix 24-Hour Cream Color (Neons, Matte, & Metallic variations);
14 Suva Beauty Hydra FX (Palettes, Packs, and Individually Packaged Shades).

15 40. All consumer-facing advertising, marketing, and promotional communication by
16 Defendants instruct and encourage consumers to use and apply the Morphe Eye Makeup for
17 cosmetic use on and around the eye area.

18 41. For example, Figure 1 depicts a model wearing Colorfix 24-Hour Cream Color
19 Neons in the shade “UFO” (neon yellow) even though it contains several Harmful Ingredients,
20 specifically, Red 27 Lake (CI 45410), Red 6 Lake (CI 15850), Red 7 (CI 15850), Yellow 6 Lake
21 (CI15985), and Red 21 Lake (CI 45380).⁹ Figure 2 depicts a model wearing Colorfix 24-Hour
22 Cream Color Mattes in “Valentine” (bright pink) in the eye area even though it contains several
23 Harmful Ingredients, specifically, Red 7 Lake (CI 15850), Red 27 Lake (CI 45410), Red 22 Lake
24 (CI 45380), and Yellow 6 Lake (CI 15985).

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28 ⁹ <https://www.morphe.com/collections/danessa-myricks-beauty/products/colorfix-24-hour-cream-color-neons-ufo>

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Figure 1. Depicts Colorfix 24-Hour Cream Color in “UFO.”

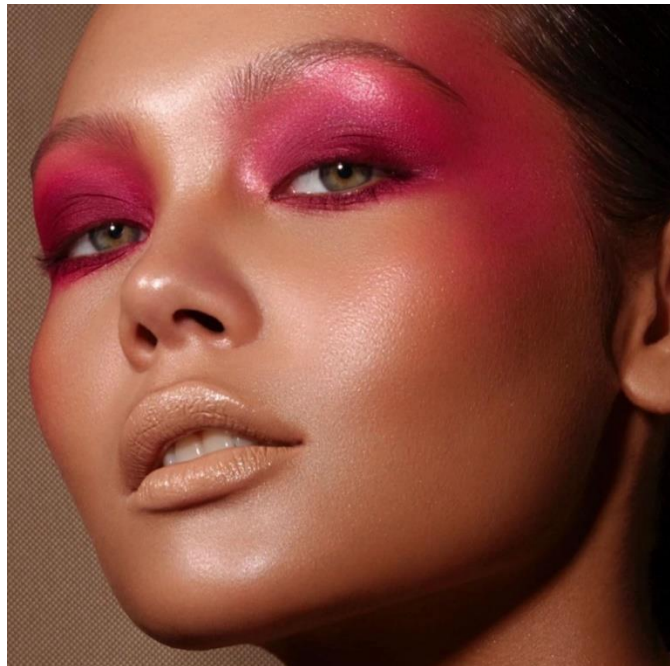


Figure 2. Depicts Colorfix 24-Hour Cream Color Mattes in “Valentine.”



Figure 3. Front Label of Colorfix 24-Hour Cream Color Mattes in Valentine.

42. The front label of the Product used and depicted in Figure 3, Colorfix 24-Hour Cream Color, clearly states that it is “Liquid Pigment Lip, Cheek, Eye Color” (see Figure 3), and its online description page states that it is “Made for eyes, lips, and cheeks, a long-wearing liquid glitter formula for a bold shimmer.” (www.morphe.com/products/colorfix-matte-valentine). In the “How to Apply” section of the Product’s webpage, Defendants instruct consumers to: “Use alone for bold pigment on eyes, lips, and cheeks, mix colors to create your own shade, or combine with complexion products to create a waterproof finish.”¹⁰

THE PRODUCTS VIOLATE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

43. Defendants have engaged in unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business conduct by formulating, manufacturing, distributing, marketing, advertising, and selling Morphe Eye Makeup because the Products: (1) contain color additives that make them unreasonably dangerous

¹⁰ www.morphe.com/products/colorfix-matte-valentine

1 for their sole and intended purpose; (2) are misbranded, mislabeled, and adulterated; and (3) are
2 illegal to sell, advertise, or promote for cosmetic application and use in the eye area.

3 44. Both the FDA and California Health & Safety Code tightly regulate color
4 additives for use in cosmetic products.¹¹

5 45. “If your product . . . contains a color additive, by law¹² you must adhere to
6 requirements for:

- 7 a. **Approval.** All color additives used in cosmetics (or any other FDA-regulated
8 product) must be approved by FDA. There must be a regulation specifically
9 addressing a substance’s use as a color additive, specifications, and restrictions.
10 b. **Identity and specifications.** All color additives must meet the requirements for
11 identity and specifications stated in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).
12 c. **Use and restrictions.** Color additives may be used only for the intended uses stated
13 in the regulations that pertain to them. The regulations also specify other restrictions
14 for certain colors, such as the maximum permissible concentration in the finished
15 product.”¹³

16 46. “Except in the case of coal-tar hair dyes, failure to meet U.S. color additives
17 requirements causes a cosmetic to be adulterated.”¹⁴

18 47. Pursuant to 21 CFR 70.5(a), Defendants may not use a color additive in products
19 unless the regulation for that additive specifically permits such use. A particular color additive
20 may be safe for one purpose, such as use in lipstick, but unsafe for use around the eye area.

21 48. The FDA defines “area of the eye” as “the area enclosed within circumference of
22 the supra-orbital ridge and the infra-orbital ridge, including the eyebrow, the skin below the
23 eyebrow, the eyelids and the eyelashes, and conjunctival sac of the eye, the eyeball, and the soft
24 areolar tissue that lies within the perimeter of the infra-orbital ridge.”¹⁵

25 49. The FDA does not permit the following color additives to be used around the eye
26 area (defined herein as “Harmful Ingredients”):¹⁶

- FD&C Red No. 4; D&C Red No. 6, 7, 17, 21, 22, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36

27 ¹¹ California State law incorporates the FDA’s color additive regulations.

28 ¹² [FD&C Act, Sec. 721; 21 U.S.C. 379e; 21 CFR Parts 70 and 80]

¹³ <https://www.fda.gov/industry/color-additives-specific-products/color-additives-and-cosmetics-fact-sheet> (last accessed Mar. 21, 2022); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FD&C Act”), § 721: 21 U.S.C. 379e.

¹⁴ FD&C Act, § 601(e); 21 U.S.C. 361(e)

¹⁵ 21 CFR § 70.3(s)

¹⁶ 21 CFR 74.2254, 74.2260, 74.2261, 74.2321, 74.2322, 74.2327, and 74.2328.

- D&C Violet No. 2, Ext. D&C Violet No. 2
- FD&C Yellow No. 6; D&C Yellow No. 7, 8, 10, 11; Ext. D&C Yellow No. 7
- D&C Orange No. 4, 5, 10, 11
- D&C Green No. 6, 8; FD&C Green No. 3
- D&C Brown No. 1
- D&C Blue No. 4

50. Despite these regulations and the inherent dangers which prompted the passing of these regulations, Morphe Eye Makeup is formulated with and contains Harmful Ingredients that are not approved by the FDA for use in the eye area because these ingredients are dangerous for that purpose.

51. Accordingly, in addition to misleading Plaintiffs and Class Member about the safety of the Products, Defendants have engaged in acts that are prohibited under federal law.

THE PRODUCTS' PACKAGING IS MISLEADING

52. Morphe Eye Makeup is misbranded because: (1) Defendants represent that the Products are safe for use in the eye area, (2) the Products' labels and packaging are false and/or misleading; and (3) Defendants omit material facts about the Products.¹⁷

53. At the time of purchase, and as a result of Defendants' representations or omissions, Plaintiffs and Class Members were under the reasonable belief that Morphe Eye Makeup was safe for its intended use, cosmetic application to the eye area.

54. The Products' packaging and labels are misleading because Defendants omitted material facts about the safety of the Products.

¹⁷ <http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title21-section362&num=0&edition=prelim> (Section 362. Misbranded Cosmetics).

1 55. For example, the Morphe X Nyane Fierce Fairytale Palette (“Fairytale Palette”)
 2 contains 30 distinct Color Pans, but 21 Color Pans are formulated with and/or contain Harmful
 3 Ingredients that are not safe for use in the eye area. (See Figure 4)



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Figure 4 . Fairytale Palette

18 For ease of reference, Plaintiffs used black checkmarks to identify the 9 shades that
 19 comply with FDA regulations. The remaining 21 shades contain Harmful Ingredients that
 20 are prohibited for use in the eye area and eye makeup.

21 56. The Fairytale Palette’s webpage, online product description, and online
 22 ingredients list does not mention or otherwise warn consumers that the Fairytale Palette is
 23 formulated with and/or contains Harmful Ingredients that are not FDA approved for application
 24 in the eye area.
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1 57. In fact, the Fairytale Palette’s packaging contains three images that depict a model
 2 wearing several shades of neon eyeshadow—pink, green, and orange—even though each of those
 3 Color Pans contains Harmful Ingredients. (See Figures 5).



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19 **Figure 5. Fairytale Palette – Product’s Packaging & Interior Panel**

20 Three separate images on the product’s package depict a model wearing several eyeshadow shades that
 21 contain Harmful Ingredients.

22 **DEFENDANTS MARKET AND PROMOTE THE PRODUCTS AS EYE MAKEUP**

23 58. Defendants market, advertise, and sell Morphe Eye Makeup in a uniform manner
 24 throughout the United States, including in the State of California, and represent that the Products
 25 are both safe and suitable for their intended use—application to the eye area.

26 59. Defendants have produced and disseminated advertisements, promotional images,
 27 marketing campaigns, instructional videos, social media posts, tutorials, and other public
 28 statements that unambiguously encourage consumers to use the Products in the eye area.

1 ***Defendants’ Instructions and Product Tutorials***

2 60. Figure 6 depicts a tutorial in which Defendants encourage consumers to apply
 3 several Color Pans that contain Harmful Ingredients—“Fired Up,” “Red Carpet”, “Color
 4 Persona”, “Bright Eyes”, and “Grape Expectations”—into the eye “crease,” “over entire lid,” “on
 5 the inner tear duct,” and “the lower lid.” Defendants also instruct consumers to “apply Color
 6 Pencil ‘Mina’ on the waterline [of the eye]” which contains several Harmful Ingredients.¹⁸

7 **COLOR DARE**

8 **BROW BONE:** Apply *Light of the Party* using the M167 Oval Shadow Brush.

9 **CREASE:** Sweep *Fired Up* into the crease using the M514 Detail Round Blender Brush. Build and intensify shade by adding *Red Carpet* over top, using the same brush.

10 **LID:** Mist the E14 Oval Shadow Brush with Continuous Setting Mist and apply *Color Persona* over entire lid.

11 **INNER CORNER:** Pack *Bright Eyes* on the inner tear duct using the M321 Bullet Crease Brush. Next, apply Color Pencil in *Mina* on the waterline.

12 **LOWER LID:** Complete your bossy AF look by applying *Grape Expectations* to the lower lid using the M321 Bullet Crease Brush.



18 ***Figure 6. Screenshot taken from the “Tips & Tricks” portion of Defendants’ Website.***
 19 Defendants provide a detailed eye makeup tutorial on the 35M Boss Mood Palette’s product
 20 webpage which instructs and encourages users to apply specific shades that contain Harmful
 21 Ingredients to the eye area. The corresponding image depicts the end result.

22 ***Promotional Images***

23 61. As demonstrated throughout this Complaint, the Products’ promotional images
 24 clearly depict models wearing specific shades and colors in the eye area even if they are
 25 formulated with and/or contain Harmful Ingredients that are not approved by the FDA for use in
 26 eye makeup.

27

28 ¹⁸ <https://www.morphe.com/products/color-pencil-mina> (last accessed Mar. 23, 2022).

Social Media Posts and Influencers

62. Social media platforms are an integral part of Defendants’ marketing strategy, and Defendants promote the Products on various YouTube channels, Instagram accounts, and other outlets. Defendants advertise and post tutorials on Instagram through the verified account @Morphebrushes, which currently has 10.5 million followers. Defendants’ Instagram posts describe which Morphe Eye Makeup products were used in the image and provide viewers with a shopping link where they can purchase the corresponding products. (See Figure 7).

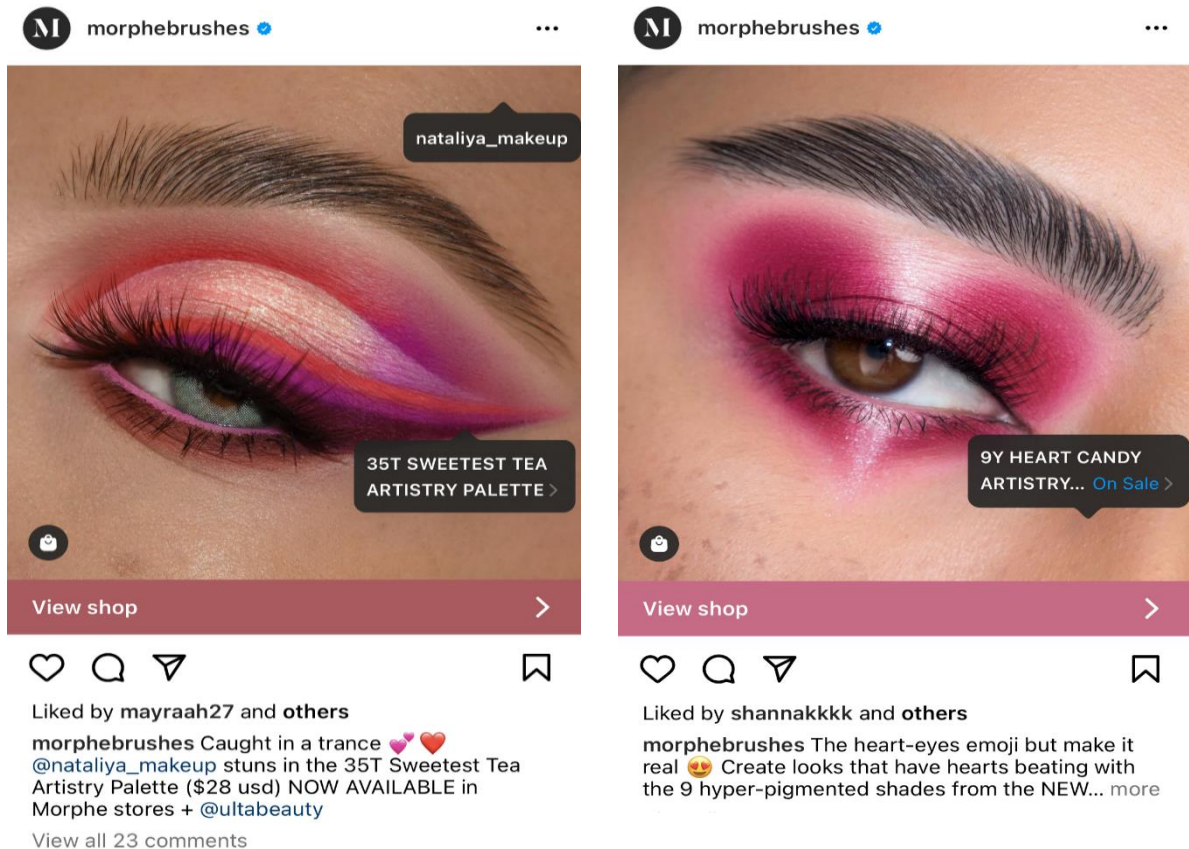


Figure 7. Defendants’ Instagram Posts
 Promotional images of the 35T Sweetest Tea Palette and 9Y Heart Candy Palette and corresponding shopping links for each product.

63. Defendants also advertise and post tutorials through the verified account @morphe2 which currently has 125,000 followers.

1 64. Morphe Agents and collaborators, such as James Charles, promote Morphe Eye
2 Makeup in YouTube video tutorials and through their social media accounts.

3 65. Similarly, Defendants' website features images of makeup artists and Instagram
4 bloggers using the Products as eyeshadow even if a particular shade contains Harmful Ingredients.
5 These social media posts often contain product links and hashtags that direct consumers to the
6 corresponding Product on Morphe's website and describe the specific shades that were used as
7 eyeshadow.

8 66. Plaintiffs and Class Members relied on Defendants' representations when they
9 purchased Morphe Eye Makeup, including but not limited to Defendants' website, instructions,
10 product tutorials, promotional images, social media posts, and statements made by its agents.

11 **RISK TO CONSUMERS AND FAILURE TO WARN**

12 67. The Harmful Ingredients can cause physical injuries including eye pain, redness,
13 itching, skin irritation, rashes, and skin staining.

14 68. Defendants do not warn the Products' potential purchasers or users that Morphe
15 Eye Makeup is not safe for its intended use or that the Products contain Harmful Ingredients.

16 69. Similarly, Defendants failed to warn or otherwise alert the Products' potential
17 purchasers or users of the known dangers and risks associated with the Harmful Ingredients and
18 the potential consequences of using the Products' as intended.

19 ***Purported Disclaimer Language on Defendants' Website***

20 70. Defendants' advertising, marketing, packaging, and all other forms of
21 communication, including Defendants' website, each fail to provide any warning whatsoever
22 regarding the known dangers associated with the intended use of the Products.

23 71. For a portion of the Morphe Eye Makeup products, Defendants' website includes
24 vague language and inconsistent statements such as “*Caution: Pressed pigments not intended for
25 use in eye area.”

26 72. As a matter of law, this is not a safety warning because it does not: (1) assist the
27 consumer in understanding the danger; and (2) it is not conveyed in a manner that a reasonable
28 person would see, receive, and understand.

1 73. The substance and placement of Defendants' purported disclaimer falls far short
2 of being a prominent and conspicuous warning detailing the potential risks and consequences that
3 could result from applying Morphe Eye Makeup in the eye area.

4 74. As demonstrated in Figure 8 below, Defendants' statement appears in small,
5 unbolded font buried within 30 lines of text. Defendants' purported disclaimer is ten words
6 starting on the fifteenth row down, surrounded by 876 other words.

EYESHADOW

7
8 **TEMPTIN' HUE** / Mica, Talc, Silica, Magnesium Stearate, Ethylhexyl Palmitate, Isononyl Isononanoate, Phenyl Trimeth
Lake (CI 42090).

9
10 **ALWAYS TRENDING** / Mica, Ethylhexyl Palmitate, Isononyl Isononanoate, Synthetic Fluorophlogopite, Dimethicone, H
Tin Oxide, Kaolin +/-**May Contain/Peut Contenir:** Titanium Dioxide (CI 77891), Iron Oxides (CI 77491, CI 77492, CI 77493)

11
12 **DAY IN THE LIFE, CHUG ALONG, SPILL AWE** / Talc, Mica, Dimethicone, Hydrogenated Polyisobutene, Magnesium Ste
Acetate, Caprylyl Glycol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Tocopherol, Tin Oxide +/-**May Contain/Peut Contenir:** Titanium Dioxide (

13
14 **SWEET TEA, SWEETEST TEA** / Talc, Mica, Silica, HDI/Trimethylol Hexyllactone Crosspolymer, Magnesium Stearate,
77492, CI 77499), Blue 1 Lake (CI 42090), Yellow 5 Lake (CI 19140).

15
16 **OG CREW** / Talc, Mica, Magnesium Stearate, Dimethicone, Hydrogenated Polyisobutene, Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Ste
77491), Yellow 5 Lake (CI 19140), Blue 1 Lake (CI 42090).

17
18 **SIP SIP, SO CUTE** / Mica, Talc, Silica, Ethylhexyl Palmitate, Isononyl Isononanoate, Magnesium Stearate, Phenyl Trim
Iron Oxides (CI 77491, CI 77492), Yellow 5 Lake (CI 19140), Blue 1 Lake (CI 42090).

PRESSED PIGMENT

19
20 **Caution: Pressed pigments not intended for use in eye area.*

21
22 **CHILL MOMENT, DRINK IT IN, SUCH A FLIRT, NEXT LEVEL, HEAT WAVE, NOT THAT INNOCENT, GRAB DRINKS, WIT**
Phenoxyethanol, Bis-Diglyceryl Polyacyladipate-2, Tocopheryl Acetate, Caprylyl Glycol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Tocopher
(CI 42090).

23
24 **CONTENTS ARE HOT** / Mica, Silica, Magnesium Stearate, HDI/Trimethylol Hexyllactone Crosspolymer, Talc, Kaolin,
Contenir: Iron Oxides (CI 77499, CI 77491), Yellow 5 Lake (CI 19140), Yellow 6 Lake (CI 15985), Red 6 (CI 15850), Red 7 L

25
26 **SUGAR ME, TALKIN' GLITZ, ANOTHER ROUND, THIRST TRAP** / Mica, Talc, Dimethicone, Hydrogenated Polyisobute
Acetate, Vinyl Dimethicone/Methicone Silsesquioxane Crosspolymer, Caprylyl Glycol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Dimethico
Yellow 6 Lake (CI 15985), Red 6 (CI 15850), Red 7 Lake (CI 15850), Red 28 Lake (CI 45410), Blue 1 Lake (CI 42090).

27
28 **BOMB AF, LIKE CANDY, NAUGH-TEA** / Talc, Mica, Dimethicone, Hydrogenated Polyisobutene, Silica, Magnesium Ste
Tocopheryl Acetate, Vinyl Dimethicone/Methicone Silsesquioxane Crosspolymer, Caprylyl Glycol, Ethylhexylglycerin
15850), Red 28 Lake (CI 45410), Blue 1 Lake (CI 42090).

PEACHES, THROW A FIT, SPIKED, ULTRA SULTRY / Talc, Mica, Silica, Magnesium Stearate, Ethylhexyl Palmitate, Isc
77499), Ultramarines (CI 77007), Yellow 5 Lake (CI 19140), Yellow 6 Lake (CI 15985), Red 6 (CI 15850), Red 7 Lake (CI 158

MY BESTIE, SHARE GOSSIP, FLAMING HOT / Mica, Talc, Silica, Ethylhexyl Palmitate, Isononyl Isononanoate, Magne
Contenir: Titanium Dioxide (CI 77891), Iron Oxides (CI 77491, CI 77492), Yellow 5 Lake (CI 19140), Yellow 6 Lake (CI 1598

29 *Figure 8 – Excerpt from the 35T Sweetest Tea eyeshadow palettes' ingredients page.*
30 [https://www.morphe.com/collections/sweetest-tea-product/products/35t-sweetest-tea-](https://www.morphe.com/collections/sweetest-tea-product/products/35t-sweetest-tea-artistry-palette)
31 [artistry-palette](https://www.morphe.com/collections/sweetest-tea-product/products/35t-sweetest-tea-artistry-palette) (last accessed Mar. 23, 2022).

1 75. Defendants’ purported disclaimer does nothing to assist the consumer in
2 understanding the known risks of using Morphe Eye Makeup, nor does it suggest that any known
3 dangers exist.

4 76. Defendants’ purported disclaimers are also unlikely to reach consumers at all
5 because they are located in the least prominent location of Morphe’s website rather than in a
6 conspicuous location such as the individual Products’ landing pages and/or description pages.

7 77. For example, Morphe X Sour Patch Kids Sour Then Sweet Palette (“Sour Patch
8 Palette”) does not contain a prominent warning or any disclaimer language on the product’s main
9 webpage. Consumers would have to exit the product’s landing page and navigate to its online
10 ingredients list to find the hidden words: *Caution: Pressed pigments are not intended for use in
11 the eye area.”¹⁹

12 78. Consumers can navigate through the entire purchasing process online at
13 Morphe.com without ever encountering Defendants’ hidden disclaimer.

14 79. Even if Defendants did use adequate warning language, which they do not, the
15 Products’ promotional images and Defendants’ marketing materials undermine any such
16 statements because models are repeatedly shown wearing specific eyeshadow colors that contain
17 Harmful Ingredients.

18 80. Furthermore, Defendants’ language and use of disclaimers is inconsistent. Several
19 Morphe Eye Makeup products have no disclaimer whatsoever even though they are formulated
20 with Harmful Ingredients. For example, the Fairytale Palette’s product webpage does not include
21 any warning language, purported disclaimers, or online statements that suggest or otherwise
22 indicate that the product contains Harmful Ingredients (nor does its physical packaging).

23 ***Purported Disclaimers on the Products’ Packaging***

24 81. The Products’ physical packaging fails to provide any warning regarding the
25 known dangers associated with the intended use of the Products.

26
27
28 ¹⁹ <https://www.morphe.com/collections/morphe-x-sour-patch-kids/products/morphe-x-sour-patch-kids-sour-then-sweet-artistry-palette> (last accessed Feb. 17, 2022).

1 82. Some of the Products’ physical packaging includes the attempted disclaimer
2 language or statements that otherwise appear on Defendants’ website.

3 83. For example, the Sour Patch Palette discussed above which has the attempted
4 disclaimer language hidden during the entire online purchasing process, does not include any
5 warning or attempted disclaimer language on its physical packaging.

6 84. Instead, Morphe categorizes the Sour Patch Palette’s individual shades as either
7 “eyeshadow” or “pressed pigment” and prints two distinct lists on the back panel of the product’s
8 packaging without providing further explanation. (See Figure 9).



9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16 **Figure 9. Sour Patch Kids Eyeshadow Palette.**
Image of Product’s Back Panel and Ingredients List.

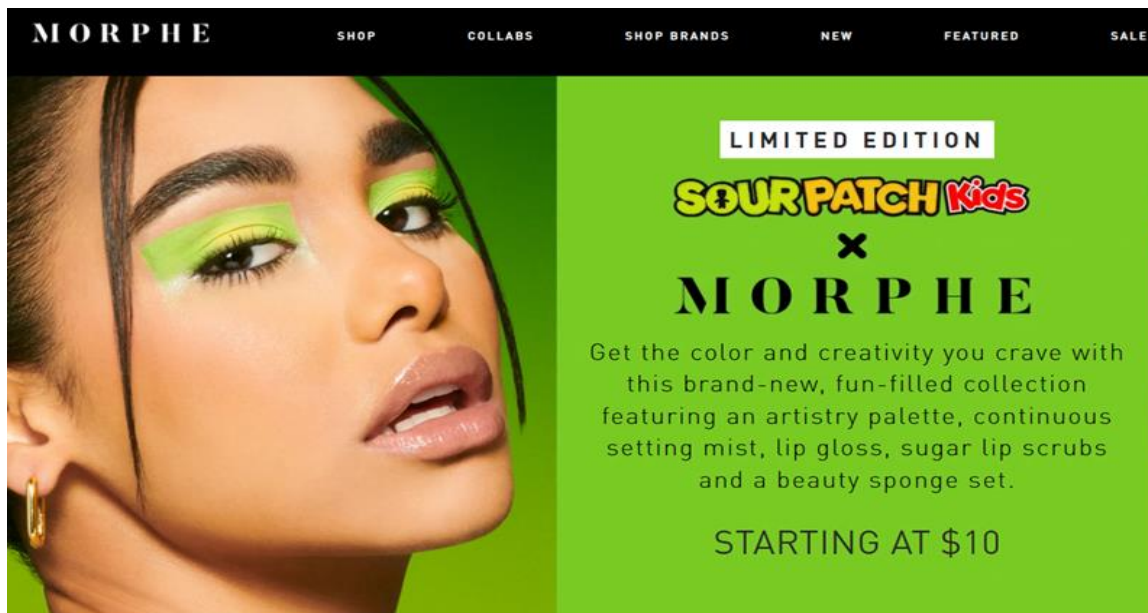
17 85. The tiny symbol of an eye with a line through it fails in every aspect to warn
18 consumers of the known hazards associated with using the Products for their intended use.

19 86. The substance and placement of this version of Defendants’ attempted disclaimer
20 falls far short of being a prominent and conspicuous warning detailing the potential risks and
21 consequences that could result from using Morphe Eye Makeup for its intended use.

22 ***Pressed Pigments are Eyeshadows***

23 87. Defendants attempt to categorize certain Color Pans as “Pressed Pigments” is
24 unfair, misleading, and deceptive based on the entirety of Defendants’ marketing, advertising,
25 and all other consumer-facing communications which, without exception, encourage and instruct
26 consumers to use all Color Pans – both those categorized as pressed pigments and those
27 categorized as eyeshadow in precisely the way: for cosmetic application around the eye area.
28

1 88. Figure 10 depicts specific shades from the Sour Patch Palette, “Lime Burst” and
2 “Lemon Squeeze,” being used as eyeshadow even though Defendants categorizes both colors as
3 “pressed pigments” that are “not intended for use in the eye area” on Defendants’ website.



14 **Figure 10. South Patch Kids Eyeshadow Palette Promotional Image**

15 Model shown wearing “Lemon Squeeze” (bright yellow shade) and “Lime Burst” (neon green shade) on
16 eyelid, eye crease, and surrounding eye area.

17 89. Figure 11 also depicts “Lime Burst,” “Watermelon Whoa,” and “Pink
18 Strawberry,” (or a combination thereof) being used as eyeshadow even though Defendants
19 designate all three shades as “pressed pigments” rather than eyeshadows.

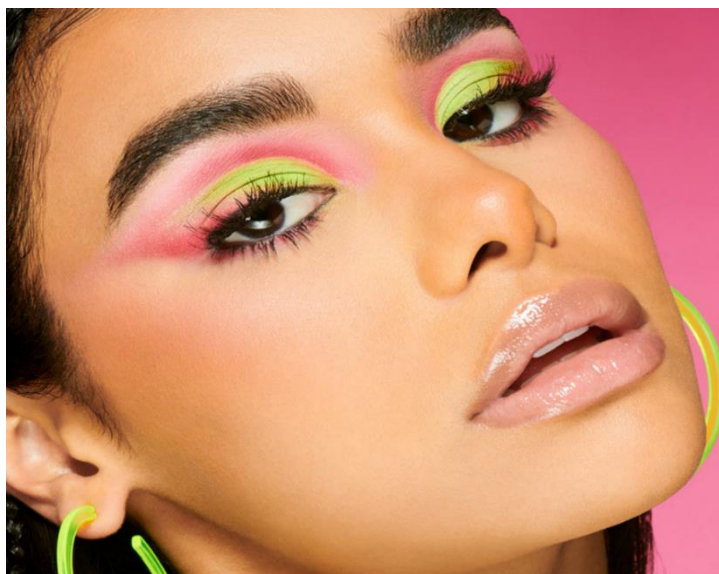


Figure 11. South Patch Kids Eyeshadow Palette Promotional Image

1 90. Morphe describes itself as a company that likes to “Blend the Rules,” and that’s
2 exactly what it has done.

3 91. Defendants’ webpage explains, “[a]t Morphe, there are no rules. . . Dare to create.
4 Push those boundaries. Make an impact. Show the world your true, vivid, exploding colors. You
5 do you. And no one else. Blend the rules, Morphe Babe.”²⁰

6 92. In keeping with this message, Defendants’ have ignored federal regulations and
7 have used deceptive and misleading language, such as “artistry palette” or “pressed pigments,” in
8 a dangerous attempt to avoid responsibility for endangering the safety of consumers by marketing
9 the Products as eyeshadow despite the fact that the Products are not safe for cosmetic application
10 around the eye area.

11 93. Pressed pigments are indistinguishable from eyeshadow. The only reasonable and
12 foreseeable use for Defendants’ pressed pigments is as eyeshadow to be used for cosmetic
13 application around the eye area.

14 94. Similarly, artistry palettes are indistinguishable from eyeshadow palettes. The only
15 reasonable and foreseeable use for Defendants’ artistry palettes is as eyeshadow to be used for
16 cosmetic application around the eye area.

17 95. Defendants have engaged in unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent conduct because
18 categorizing the Products as pressed pigments or artistry palettes, and using disclaimer language
19 for particular Color Pans, subjects consumers to unreasonable risk of injury.

20 96. Defendants’ use of these euphemisms allows Defendants to sell the Products
21 alongside its other eyeshadows even though the Products contain Harmful Ingredients and are
22 unlawful to sell for cosmetic use in the eye area.

23 97. Prior to Plaintiffs’ purchases, Defendants knew or should have known the Products
24 were unreasonably dangerous. First and foremost, as discussed herein, the FDA regulations
25 prohibiting the Harmful Ingredients in cosmetics intended for use on the eye put Defendants on
26 notice that such use could cause injury. Defendants’ use of the euphemism “pressed pigments”
27 and “artistry palettes” and its hidden disclaimers evidence Defendants’ knowledge of the dangers

28 ²⁰ www.morphe.com/pages/about-morphe

1 prompting the FDA’s prohibitions on the use of the Harmful Ingredients for the Products’
 2 intended purpose. However, instead of protecting consumers from these known dangers,
 3 Defendants chose to heed its own slogan and “blend the rules” by encouraging consumers to use
 4 the Products for cosmetic application on the eye area while fabricating meaningless euphemisms
 5 and hidden disclaimers which fail to inform consumers of the Products known dangers.

6 98. In addition to the FDA regulations which put Defendants on notice of the Products
 7 known dangers, consumers have put Defendants on notice of these dangers directly. Defendants’
 8 own website includes just a small sample of the complaints received. For example:

9
 10 Apr 30, 2019



Looks amazing but stains my eyelids

I bought this palette a few weeks ago for my birthday and I really really loved the colors and the amount of pigmentation is perfect but once I started using it more I realized that when I tried to remove the eyeshadow it actually stained my eyelids. Specifically when using the Sweet Beets and FOTD colors I could not get it off no matter how hard I tried. To remove it I tried using makeup wipes, Vaseline, and lotion along with washing my face with soap and water multiple times. Even the next... [Read More](#)

Mia T

11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18 Jul 17, 2019



Caused horrible irritation and burning sensation on my eyelids

I usually love morphe palettes in general but this palette in specific caused me bad irritation on my eyelids. It kept them burning for two days and started getting puffy. Just be cautious while buying this palette.

Isa B.

19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25 May 2, 2020



The colors stained my eyes. Not sure if I would suggest this to anyone..

Yvonne

1 99. Defendants knew or should have known that reasonable consumers would believe
2 Morphe Eye Makeup is safe for use in the eye area because Defendants actively and openly
3 instructed and encouraged consumers to use the Products as eyeshadow.

4 100. Defendants engaged in this deliberate and willful pattern of conduct aimed at
5 deceiving consumers, all while having full knowledge that the Products are defective,
6 unreasonably dangerous, and unlawfully sold.

7 101. Every consumer who purchased Morphe Eye Makeup was injured at the point of
8 sale when, instead of obtaining a reasonably safe product, he/she obtained Defendants'
9 unreasonably dangerous and defective product.

10 102. Through its marketing, advertising, sales, and distribution efforts, Defendants
11 made actionable statements that Morphe Eye Makeup was free of defects and safe and fit for its
12 ordinary intended use and purpose.

13 103. By marketing, advertising, selling, and distributing Morphe Eye Makeup to
14 consumers throughout the United States, Defendants made actionable statements that the Products
15 would not include prohibited ingredients that cause undisclosed safety risks. Further, Defendants
16 concealed what they knew or should have known about the safety risks resulting from the
17 Products inherent defect.

18 104. Defendants engaged in the above-described actionable statements, omissions, and
19 concealments with knowledge that the representations were false and/or misleading, and likely
20 to mislead reasonable consumers.

21 105. Alternatively, Defendants were reckless in not knowing that these statements,
22 omissions, and concealments were false and misleading at the time they were made.

23 106. Defendants had and continue to have exclusive access to data pertaining to the
24 product Defect that Plaintiffs and putative Class Members could not and did not have.

25 107. Therefore, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and similarly situated consumers,
26 hereby bring this action for violations of various state and federal laws.

27 108. On March 18, 2022, pursuant to the California Legal Remedies Act (Civil Code
28 §§ 1750, et seq.), Plaintiffs put Defendants on written notice of the violations alleged herein.

1 (cosmetic application to the eye area); (2) Morphe Eye Makeup is designed, formulated, and
2 manufactured with substandard materials and/or construction which results in adulterated and/or
3 misbranded Products that are unlawful to sell; and (3) Defendants' deceptively omitted and
4 concealed these and other material facts from Plaintiff Damato..

5 117. Plaintiff Damato's minor child used the Products in a reasonably foreseeable
6 manner when she applied them to her eye area. As a result of using the Products as intended,
7 Plaintiff Damato's minor child suffered from severe eye irritation that required medical
8 intervention. At the time of this incident, the minor was of a suitable age to use Morphe Eye
9 Makeup.

10 118. As a result of Defendants' deceptive misrepresentations and fraudulent business
11 practices, Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered injury and loss of money, including but not
12 limited to: (1) Plaintiff Damato and her minor child did not receive any of the advertised benefits
13 as described above; (2) Plaintiff Damato and her minor child paid for Morphe Eye Makeup
14 products that are unsafe by virtue of their design, formulation, construction, or workmanship; and
15 (3) Plaintiff Damato and her minor child paid more for Morphe Eye Makeup products than they
16 are worth because the Products, by virtue of being formulated with and/or containing Harmful
17 Ingredients, are misbranded, mislabeled, adulterated, and worthless.

18 119. If Plaintiff Damato and her minor child had known that the Products are unfit for
19 their intended use and defective, and that the representations made by Defendants were false and
20 misleading, she would not have purchased the Products or would have paid substantially less than
21 she did. Therefore, Plaintiff Damato did not receive the benefit of her bargain

22 ***Plaintiff Amanda Montgomery***

23 120. Plaintiff Amanda Montgomery resides in San Diego, California and started using
24 Morphe Eye Makeup in 2017.

25 121. Plaintiff Montgomery purchased several of the Products for personal cosmetic
26 use online from www.morphe.com, and Plaintiff Montgomery's most recent purchase occurred
27 in 2020.

1 122. Plaintiff Montgomery was exposed to and observed Defendants' representations
2 in the form of advertisements, promotional images, marketing materials, social media posts, and
3 other official statements, which caused her to believe that Morphe Eye Makeup was safe for its
4 intended use.

5 123. Plaintiff Montgomery relied on Defendants' representations when she decided to
6 purchase and use various Morphe Eye Makeup products, including the 3502, 35R, and Jaclyn Hill
7 eyeshadow palettes.

8 124. At the time of purchase, Plaintiff Montgomery was not aware of any warnings,
9 safety issues, or instructions for use indicating that Morphe Eye Makeup is not safe or fit for use
10 in the eye area.

11 125. Similarly, Plaintiff Montgomery was not aware of any warnings or disclosures
12 that the 3502, 35R, and Jaclyn Hill eyeshadow palettes contain color additives that are not safe or
13 approved by the FDA for application to the eye area. However, at the time of purchase, each
14 product Plaintiff Montgomery selected contained Harmful Ingredients.

15 126. All of Defendants' representations and statements are false and misleading
16 because: (1) the Products are designed, formulated, and/or manufactured with Harmful
17 Ingredients which render them unsafe and unfit for their intended use and purpose (cosmetic
18 application to the eye area); (2) Morphe Eye Makeup is designed, formulated, and manufactured
19 with substandard materials and/or construction which results in adulterated and/or misbranded
20 Products that are unlawful to sell; and (3) Defendants' deceptively omitted and concealed these
21 and other material facts from Plaintiff Montgomery and other reasonable consumers.

22 127. Plaintiff Montgomery used Morphe Eyeshadow in eye area and suffered skin
23 staining as a result of using Defendants' Products in their intended and reasonably foreseeable
24 manner. Plaintiff Montgomery repeatedly scrubbed her eyelids and eye area with makeup
25 remover, but it did not remove the stains or discoloration the Products caused. When Plaintiff
26 Montgomery woke up the following morning, her eyelids and general eye area were still stained
27 and inflamed as a result of using Morphe Eye Makeup. Defendants knew or should have known
28 that the Products' Defect could cause staining and discoloration.

1 128. As a result of Defendants' deceptive misrepresentations and fraudulent business
2 practices, Plaintiff Montgomery suffered injury and loss of money, including but not limited to:
3 (1) Plaintiff Montgomery did not receive any of the advertised benefits as described above; (2)
4 Plaintiff Montgomery paid for Morphe Eye Makeup products that are unsafe by virtue of their
5 design, formulation, construction, or workmanship; and (3) Plaintiff Montgomery paid more for
6 Morphe Eye Makeup products than they are worth because the Products, by virtue of being
7 formulated with and/or containing Harmful Ingredients, are misbranded, mislabeled, adulterated,
8 and worthless.

9 129. If Plaintiff Montgomery had known that the Products are unfit for their intended
10 use and defective, and that the representations made by Defendants were false and misleading,
11 she would not have purchased the Products or would have paid substantially less than she did.
12 Therefore, Plaintiff Montgomery did not receive the benefit of her bargain.

13 ***Plaintiff Taylor Maxwell***

14 130. Plaintiff Taylor Maxwell resides in Wahiawa, Hawaii and purchased Morphe Eye
15 Makeup products for personal cosmetic use at an Ulta Beauty store located in Clarksville,
16 Tennessee on several occasions between 2018 and 2020.

17 131. Plaintiff Maxwell was exposed to and reasonably relied on Defendants'
18 representations about Morphe Eye Makeup when she selected the Morphe 35O, Morphe 35M,
19 Morphe 35W, Morphe 9C, and Jaclyn Hill eyeshadow palettes for purchase.

20 132. At the time of purchase, Plaintiff Maxwell was not aware of any warnings, safety
21 issues, or instructions for use indicating that Morphe Eye Makeup is not safe or fit for use in the
22 eye area.

23 133. Similarly, Plaintiff Maxwell was not aware of any warnings or disclosures that the
24 Morphe 35O, Morphe 35M, Morphe 35 W, Morphe 9C, and Jaclyn Hill eyeshadow palettes
25 contain harmful color additives that are not safe for application to the eye area.

26 134. However, at the time of purchase, each product Plaintiff Maxwell selected
27 contained Harmful Ingredients.
28

1 135. All of Defendants' representations and statements are false and misleading
2 because: (1) the Products are designed, formulated, and/or manufactured with Harmful
3 Ingredients which render them unsafe and unfit for their intended use and purpose (cosmetic
4 application to the eye area); (2) Morphe Eye Makeup is designed, formulated, and manufactured
5 with substandard materials and/or construction which results in adulterated and/or misbranded
6 Products that are unlawful to sell; and (3) Defendants' deceptively omitted and concealed these
7 and other material facts from Plaintiff Maxwell and other Class Members.

8 136. Plaintiff Maxwell used Morphe Eye Makeup as eye shadow because she did not
9 know that it contained harmful ingredients that are not safe or FDA approved for use in the eye
10 area. Plaintiff Maxwell suffered from skin staining as a result of using the Products in the eye
11 area. Several individual shades contained in the Morphe 35O, Morphe 35M, Morphe 35W,
12 Morphe 9C, and Jaclyn Hill eyeshadow palettes caused Plaintiff Maxwell's skin staining, but the
13 purple, red, and pink shades caused the most prominent staining, lasting up to 24 hours after use.

14 137. As a result of Defendants' deceptive misrepresentations and fraudulent business
15 practices, Plaintiff Maxwell suffered injury and loss of money, including but not limited to: (1)
16 Plaintiff Maxwell did not receive any of the advertised benefits as described above; (2) Plaintiff
17 Maxwell paid for Morphe Eye Makeup products that are unsafe by virtue of their design,
18 formulation, construction, or workmanship; and (3) Plaintiff Maxwell paid more for Morphe Eye
19 Makeup products than they are worth because the Products, by virtue of being formulated with
20 and/or containing Harmful Ingredients, are misbranded, mislabeled, adulterated, and worthless.

21 138. If Plaintiff Maxwell had known that the Products are unfit for their intended use
22 and defective, and that the representations made by Defendants were false and misleading, she
23 would not have purchased the Products or would have paid substantially less than she did.
24 Therefore, Plaintiff Maxwell did not receive the benefit of her bargain.

25 **TOLLING AND ESTOPPEL OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

26 139. Defendants are, and at all relevant times have been, under a continuous duty to
27 disclose to Plaintiffs and other Class Members the true character, quality, and nature of the defect
28 plaguing Morphe Eye Makeup.

1 140. Defendants actively concealed the true character, quality, and nature of the
2 Products and knowingly made misrepresentations about Morphe Eye Makeup’s safety, quality,
3 characteristics, and performance.

4 141. Defendants had actual knowledge that the Products contain dangerous defects—
5 by virtue of being formulated and manufactured with Harmful Ingredients—but did not alert
6 Plaintiffs or Class Member to the defect or dangers associated with the Products’ intended use
7 (application to the eye area).

8 142. Defendants’ advertisements, marketing materials, tutorials, social media posts,
9 and other representations suppress the fact Morphe Eye Makeup is manufactured with and/or
10 contains Harmful Ingredients that are not safe or FDA approve for use in the eye area.

11 143. Similarly, Defendants’ business practices, including the use of misleading phrases
12 like “pressed pigment” and “artistry palette,” obscure and conceal the fact that Morphe Eye
13 Makeup cannot lawfully be sold for its intended and stated purpose.

14 144. Plaintiffs and Class Members reasonably relied upon Defendants’
15 misrepresentations and/or active concealment of these facts and suffered injuries as a proximate
16 result of their justifiable reliance.

17 145. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members’ lack of awareness was not attributable
18 to a lack of diligence on their part.

19 146. As a result of Defendants’ active concealment of the Defect and/or failure to
20 inform Plaintiffs and Class Members of the Defect, any and all applicable statutes of limitations
21 otherwise applicable to the allegations herein have been tolled. Furthermore, Defendants are
22 estopped from relying on any statutes of limitations in light of its active concealment of the
23 defective nature of Morphe Eye Makeup.

24 147. Further, the causes of action alleged herein did not occur until Plaintiffs and Class
25 Members discovered that Morphe Eye Makeup is defective, misbranded, and unfit for its intended
26 purpose.

FED. R. CIV. P. 9(b) ALLEGATIONS

(Affirmative and By Omission)

1
2
3 148. Although Defendants are in the best position to know what content was placed on
4 Defendants' websites, social media account, and other marketing materials during the relevant
5 timeframe, to the extent necessary, Plaintiffs satisfy the requirements of Rule 9(b) by alleging the
6 following facts with sufficient particularity:

7 149. WHO: Defendants and their agents made material misrepresentations and/or
8 omissions of fact in their manufacture, distribution, labeling, and marketing of Morphe Eye
9 Makeup products, which includes statements indicating that Morphe Eye Makeup is not defective,
10 is of high-quality, and is suitable for its intended purpose—application to the eye area.

11 150. WHAT: Defendants conduct here was, and continues to be, fraudulent because
12 Defendants omitted and concealed that Morphe Eye Makeup is defective, formulated and
13 manufactured with color additives that are prohibited for its intended use, and could present a
14 health and safety hazard when used as intended. Defendants' employees and authorized agents
15 and representatives made affirmative misrepresentations to Plaintiffs and Class Members
16 regarding the same qualities. Further, Defendants' conduct deceived Plaintiffs and Class
17 Members into believing that Morphe Eye Makeup is not defective, is high-quality, and is safe to
18 use as intended. Defendants knew or should have known this information is material to reasonable
19 consumers, including Plaintiffs and Class Members in making their purchasing decisions, yet
20 Defendants omitted warnings and statements indicating that the Products suffer from the Defect.

21 151. WHEN: Defendants made material misrepresentations and/or omissions detailed
22 herein continuously throughout the applicable class periods.

23 152. WHERE: Defendants' material misrepresentations and/or omissions were made:
24 (1) on the Products labels and packaging (all of which are sold nationwide), (2) on Defendants'
25 website(s) and social media accounts; (3) through the Products respective marketing materials,
26 promotional images, and advertising campaigns, and (4) through statements made by Defendants'
27 employees, agents, and collaborators.

1 153. HOW: Defendants made misrepresentations and/or failed to disclose material
2 facts regarding the true safety risks of the Products in written form, electronic form, or
3 conventional hardcopy form, as well as verbally through statements made by its employees.

4 154. WHY: Defendants made the material misrepresentations and/or omissions
5 detailed herein for the express purpose of inducing Plaintiffs, Class Members, and all reasonable
6 consumers to purchase Morphe Eye Makeup for its intended purpose, the effect of which was that
7 Defendants profited by selling Morphe Eye Makeup to thousands of consumers.

8 155. INJURY: Plaintiffs and Class Members purchased or paid more for Morphe Eye
9 Makeup than they otherwise would have absent Defendants' misrepresentations and/or omissions.
10 Further, Morphe Eye Makeup continues to pose unreasonable safety risks and causes consumers
11 to incur unnecessary and unreasonable out-of-pocket expenses when manifestation of the Defect
12 occurs.

13 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

14 156. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and as representatives of all those similarly
15 situated, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, on behalf of the below-defined Classes:

16 **Nationwide Class:**

17 All persons residing in the United States who purchased Morphe Eye Makeup during
18 the maximum period permitted by law.

19 **California Class:**

20 All persons residing in the State of California who purchased Morphe Eye Makeup
during the maximum period permitted by law.

21 **Tennessee Class:**

22 All persons residing in the State of Tennessee who purchased Morphe Eye Makeup
23 during the maximum period permitted by law.

24 157. Specifically excluded from these definitions are: (1) Defendants, any entity in
25 which Defendants has a controlling interest, and its legal representatives, officers, directors,
26 employees, assigns and successors; (2) the Judge to whom this case is assigned and any member
27 of the Judge's staff or immediate family; and (3) Class Counsel.

1 158. Plaintiffs seek only damages and equitable relief on behalf of themselves and the
2 putative Classes.

3 159. **Numerosity**: The Members of the Classes are so numerous that joinder of all
4 Members is impracticable. While the exact number of putative Class Members is presently
5 unknown, it likely consists of tens of thousands of people geographically disbursed throughout
6 the United States. The number of putative Class Members can be determined by sales information
7 and other records in Defendants' possession. Moreover, joinder of all putative Class Members is
8 not practicable given their numbers and geographic diversity. The Classes are readily identifiable
9 from information and records in the possession of Defendants and their authorized retailers.

10 160. **Typicality**: The claims of the representative Plaintiffs are typical in that Plaintiffs,
11 like all putative Class Members, purchased Morphe Eye Makeup that was designed, formulated,
12 manufactured, marketed, advertised, distributed, and sold by Defendants. Plaintiffs, like all
13 putative Class Members, have been damaged by Defendants' misconduct in that, *inter alia*,
14 Plaintiffs incurred or will continue to incur damages as a result of overpaying for defective
15 Morphe Eye Makeup which makes the Products inherently dangerous and not fit for its intended
16 use. Furthermore, the factual basis of Defendants' misconduct is common to all putative Class
17 Members because Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in systematic fraudulent
18 behavior that was and is deliberate, includes negligent misconduct, and results in the same injury
19 to all putative Class Members.

20 161. **Commonality**: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all putative Class
21 Members. These questions predominate over questions that may affect only individual Class
22 Members because Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to the Classes. Such
23 common legal or factual questions include, *inter alia*:

- 24 (a) Whether Morphe Eye Makeup is defective;
25 (b) Whether Morphe Eye Makeup is defectively designed and/or manufactured;
26 (c) Whether Morphe Eyes Makeup is dangerous;
27 (d) Whether Defendants knew or reasonably should have known about the Defect
28 prior to distributing and selling Morphe Eye Makeup to Plaintiffs and the putative

1 Classes;

- 2 (e) Whether Defendants knew or reasonably should have known Morphe Eye Makeup
3 was dangerous when Defendants packaged, marketed, advertised, specified,
4 instructed, encouraged, and otherwise represented that Morphe Eye Makeup was
5 intended for use in the eye area;
- 6 (f) Whether Defendants concealed from, omitted, and/or failed to disclose to
7 Plaintiffs and the putative Classes the dangers associated with Morphe Eye
8 Makeup as a result of the Products' Harmful Ingredients;
- 9 (g) Whether Defendants breached the implied warranty of merchantability and the
10 Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, relating to Morphe Eye Makeup;
- 11 (h) Whether Defendants engaged in unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive trade
12 practices by selling and/or marketing defective and/or misbranded Morphe Eye
13 Makeup;
- 14 (i) Whether Defendants violated Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.* (FAL);
- 15 (j) Whether Defendants violated Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.* (CLRA);
- 16 (k) Whether Defendants violated Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (UCL);
- 17 (l) Whether Defendants violated N.Y. GBL §§ 349, *et seq.*
- 18 (m) Whether Defendants violated N.Y. GBL §§ 350, *et seq.*
- 19 (n) Whether Defendants were negligent in their failure to adequately test;
- 20 (o) Whether Defendants were negligent in their failure to warn;
- 21 (p) Whether Defendants are strictly liable for their defective design and/or
22 manufacture of Morphe Eye Makeup;
- 23 (q) Whether Plaintiffs and the putative Classes are entitled to damages, including
24 compensatory, exemplary, and statutory damages, and the amount of any such
25 damages;
- 26 (r) Whether Defendants should be enjoined from selling and marketing their defective
27 Morphe Eye Makeup;
- 28 (s) Whether Defendants should be enjoined from selling, promoting, and advertising

1 that Morphe Eye Makeup—including the neon shades it is known for—are safe
2 and fit for use in the eye area when, in fact, the Products contain color additives
3 that are prohibited for use in the eye area; and

4 (t) Other issues which may be revealed in discovery.

5 162. **Adequate Representation**: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the
6 interests of putative Class Members. Plaintiffs have no interests that are antagonistic to those of
7 putative Class Members. Plaintiffs retained attorneys experienced in the prosecution of class
8 actions, including consumer and product defect class actions, and Plaintiffs intend to prosecute
9 this action vigorously.

10 163. **Injunctive/Declaratory Relief**: The elements of Rule 23(b)(2) are met.
11 Defendants will continue to commit the unlawful practices alleged herein, and putative Class
12 Members will remain at an unreasonable and serious safety risk as a result of the Defect.
13 Defendants have acted and refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the putative Classes,
14 such that final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the
15 Classes as a whole.

16 164. **Predominance and Superiority**: Plaintiffs and putative Class Members have all
17 suffered and will continue to suffer harm and damages as a result of Defendants' unlawful and
18 wrongful conduct. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
19 adjudication of the controversy. Absent a class action, putative Class Members would likely find
20 the cost of litigating their claims prohibitively high and would therefore have no effective remedy
21 at law. Because of the relatively small size of putative Class Members' individual claims, it is
22 likely that few putative Class Members could afford to seek legal redress for Defendants'
23 misconduct. Absent a class action, putative Class Members will continue to incur damages, and
24 Defendants' misconduct will continue without remedy. Class treatment of common questions of
25 law and fact would also be a superior method to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation
26 in that class treatment will conserve the resources of the courts and the litigants and will promote
27 consistency and efficiency of adjudication.

1 165. Plaintiffs are not aware of any potential issues that would preclude the maintenance
2 of this class action.

3 166. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the
4 putative Classes, thereby making final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with
5 respect to the putative Classes appropriate.

6
7 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

8 **Breach of Implied Warranties and Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act**
9 **California Civil Code §§ 1790, *et seq.***
10 **(Plaintiffs Damato, Montgomery, and Maxwell, individually and on behalf of the**
11 **Nationwide Class)**

12 167. Plaintiffs reassert the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs and
13 incorporate such allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

14 168. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action against Defendants individually and on behalf
15 of the Nationwide Class.

16 169. As described above, Plaintiffs have standing to pursue this claim because each
17 named Plaintiff has suffered an injury-in-fact and has lost money or property as a result of
18 Defendants' conduct.

19 170. Defendants were at all relevant times the manufacturer, distributor, warrantor,
20 and/or seller of Morphe Eye Makeup. Defendants knew or had reason to know of the specific use
21 for which Morphe Eye Makeup was purchased, as evidenced by Defendants' marketing efforts,
22 website(s), social media accounts, advertisements, and other statements that promote and
23 encourage consumers to use the Products in the eye area.

24 171. By placing Morphe Eye Makeup into the stream of commerce, Defendants
25 provided Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members with implied warranties that Morphe Eye
26 Makeup was merchantable and fit for the ordinary purposes for which it was sold.

27 172. However, Morphe Eye Makeup is not fit for its ordinary purpose—use in the eye
28 area—because it contains a Defect that renders the Products unreasonably dangerous and
unsuitable for its intended use.

1 173. The problems associated with the Defect, such as staining of the skin and irritation
2 of the eyes and surrounding area, prevents Morphe Eye Makeup from being safely used for its
3 intended purpose, and thus constitutes a breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.
4 These problems are caused by Defendants' failure to adequately disclose to or warn Plaintiffs
5 and consumers of the Defect and that Morphe Eye Makeup is not safe to use in the eye area
6 because it poses a significant risk of injury.

7 174. The Defect was undiscoverable by Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members at
8 the time that they purchased Morphe Eye Makeup.

9 175. Defendants impliedly warranted that Morphe Eye Makeup was of merchantable
10 quality and fit for such use. These implied warranties included, among other things: (i) a
11 warranty that Morphe Eye Makeup manufactured, supplied, distributed, and/or sold by
12 Defendants was safe and reliable for use as eyeshadow, eyeliner, or other cosmetic use in the
13 eye area; and (ii) a warranty that Morphe Eye Makeup would be fit for its intended use.

14 176. Contrary to the applicable implied warranties, Morphe Eye Makeup, at the time
15 of sale and thereafter, was not fit for its ordinary and intended purpose of providing Plaintiffs
16 and Nationwide Class Members with a cosmetic product that can be safely applied to the eye
17 area without risk of injury. Instead, Morphe Eye Makeup suffers from a defective design and/or
18 defective manufacturing, as alleged herein.

19 177. Defendants' actions, as complained of herein, breached the implied warranties that
20 Morphe Eye Makeup was of merchantable quality and fit for such use in violation of Cal. Civ.
21 Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792.

22 178. Defendants' intended beneficiaries of these implied warranties were ultimately
23 Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class, not third-party retailers, resellers, or distributors who sold
24 the product. Moreover, Defendants exercised substantial control over which outlets can carry
25 and sell Morphe Eye Makeup, which are the same places that Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class
26 Members purchased the Products. In addition, Defendants' warranties are in no way designed
27 to apply to the third-party retailers, resellers, or distributors who purchase the Products in bulk
28

1 and then sell it on an individual basis to consumers. Accordingly, these warranties are
2 specifically designed to benefit the individual consumers who purchased Morphe Eye Makeup.

3 179. Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members sustained damages as a direct and
4 proximate result of Defendants' breaches in that they paid an amount for the product that they
5 would not have otherwise paid. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class also did not receive the value
6 of the product they paid for—the products are worthless or worth far less than Defendants
7 represent due to the Defect.

8 180. Defendants' conduct described in this complaint constitutes a breach of implied
9 warranties under UCC §§ 2-314 and 2-315, as adopted in whole or in substance by statutes in all
10 50 states and the District of Columbia:

11 Ala. Code § 7-2-314, *et seq.*; Alaska Stat. § 45.02.314, *et seq.*; Ariz. Rev.
12 Stat. § 47-2314, *et seq.*; Ark. Code § 4-2-314, *et seq.*; Cal. Com. Code § 2314,
13 *et seq.*; Colo. Rev. Stat. § 4-2-314, *et seq.*; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42a-2-314, *et*
14 *seq.*; 6 Del. C. § 2-314, *et seq.*; D.C. Code § 28:2-314, *et seq.*; Fla. Code §
15 672.314, *et seq.*; O.C.G.A. § 11-2-314, *et seq.*; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 490:2-314,
16 *et seq.*; Idaho Code § 28-2-314, *et seq.*; 810 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/2-314, *et seq.*;
17 Ind. Code § 26-1-2-314, *et seq.*; Iowa Code § 554.2314, *et seq.*; Kan. Stat. §
18 84-2-314, *et seq.*; Ky. Rev. Stat. § 355.2-314, *et seq.*; La. Rev. Stat §
19 9:2800.53(6), *et seq.*; 11 M.R.S.A. § 2-314, *et seq.*; Md. Code Ann., Com.
20 Law § 2-314, *et seq.*; Mass. Code 106, § 2-314, *et seq.*; Mich. Comp. Laws
21 440.2314, *et seq.*; Minn. Stat. § 336.2-314, *et seq.*; Miss. Code § 75-2-314, *et*
22 *seq.*; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 400.2-314, *et seq.*; Mont. Code § 30-2-314, *et seq.*;
23 Neb. U.C.C. § 2-314, *et seq.*; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 104.2314, *et seq.*; N.H. Rev.
24 Stat. § 382-A:2-314, *et seq.*; N.J. Stat. § 12A:2-314, *et seq.*; N.M. Stat. § 55-
25 2-314, *et seq.*; N.Y. U.C.C. § 2-314, *et seq.*; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 25-2-314, *et*
26 *seq.*; N.D. Cent. Code § 41-02-30, *et seq.*; Ohio Rev. Code § 1302.26, *et seq.*;
27 Okla. Stat. Tit. 12A, § 2-314, *et seq.*; Or. Rev. Stat. § 72.3130, *et seq.*; 13 Pa.
28 Cons. Stat. § 2314, *et seq.*; R.I. Gen. Laws § 6A-2-314, *et seq.*; S.C. Code §
36-2-313, *et seq.*; S.D. Codified Laws § 57A-2-313, *et seq.*; Tenn. Code §
47-2-314, *et seq.*; V.T.C.A., Bus. & C. § 2.314, *et seq.*; Utah Code § 70A-2-
314, *et seq.*; Vt. Stat. Tit. 9A, § 2-314, *et seq.*; Va. Code § 8.2-314, *et seq.*;
Wash. Rev. Code § 62A.2-314, *et seq.*; W. Va. Code § 46-2-314, *et seq.*; Wis.
Stat. § 402.314, *et seq.*; and Wyo. Stat. § 34.1-2-314, *et seq.*

181. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class have sustained, are sustaining, and will sustain
damages if Defendants continue to engage in such deceptive, unfair, and unreasonable conduct.

1 182. As a result of the breach of the implied warranty of merchantability, Plaintiffs and
2 Nationwide Class Members are entitled to legal and equitable relief, including injunctive relief,
3 damages, attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and costs, rescission, and/or other relief as deemed
4 appropriate, for an amount to compensate them for not receiving the benefit of their bargain.

5
6 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
7 **(IN THE ALTERNATIVE)**

8 **Unjust Enrichment**

9 **(Plaintiffs Damato, Montgomery, and Maxwell individually and on behalf of the**
10 **Nationwide Class)**

11 183. Plaintiffs reassert the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs and
12 incorporate such allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

13 184. This alternative claim is asserted on behalf of Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class
14 Members to the extent there is any determination that any warranties extended to Plaintiffs and
15 Nationwide Class Members by Defendants do not govern the subject matter of the disputes with
16 Defendants, or that Plaintiffs do not have standing to assert such claims against Defendants.

17 185. Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members conferred a monetary benefit on
18 Defendants, and Defendants received and had knowledge of this benefit. The retail price for each
19 Product ranges from \$18.00 to \$45.00.

20 186. By their wrongful acts and omissions described herein, including selling defective
21 Morphe Eye Makeup, Defendants were unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and
22 Nationwide Class Members.

23 187. Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members' detriment and Defendants' enrichment
24 were related to and flowed from the wrongful conduct alleged herein.

25 188. Defendants have profited from their unlawful, unfair, misleading, and deceptive
26 practices at the expense of Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members under circumstances in
27 which it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain the profits, benefits, and other
28

1 compensation obtained from their wrongful conduct, as described herein in connection with
2 selling the defective Morphe Eye Makeup.

3 189. Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members have been damaged as a direct and
4 proximate result of Defendants' unjust enrichment because they would not have purchased the
5 Morphe Eye Makeup on the same terms or for the same price if they had known that the Products
6 were defective or contained federally prohibited ingredients at the time of purchase.

7 190. Defendants either knew or should have known that payments rendered by
8 Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members were given and received with the expectation that
9 Morphe Eye Makeup was free of defects and was capable of providing the benefits represented
10 by Defendants in the labeling, marketing, and advertising of the Products. It is inequitable for
11 Defendants to retain the benefit of payments under these circumstances.
12

13 191. Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members seek restitution from Defendants and an
14 order from this Court proportionally disgorging all profits, benefits, and other compensation
15 obtained by Defendants from their wrongful conduct and establishing a constructive trust from
16 which Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members may seek restitution.
17

18 192. When required, Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members are in privity with
19 Defendants because Defendants' sale of Morphe Eye Makeup was either direct or through
20 authorized third-party retailers and resellers. Purchases through authorized retailers and resellers
21 are sufficient to create privity because authorized third parties are Defendants' agents for the
22 purpose of selling Morphe Eye Makeup.
23

24 193. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct and unjust
25 enrichment, Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members are entitled to restitution of, disgorgement
26 of, and/or imposition of a constructive trust upon all profits, benefits, and other compensation
27 obtained by Defendants for their inequitable and unlawful conduct.
28

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

**Violation of the California False Advertising Law (“FAL”)
California Business and Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*
(Plaintiffs Damato and Montgomery individually and on behalf of the California Class)**

194. Plaintiffs reassert the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs and incorporate such allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

195. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action against Defendants individually and on behalf of the California Class.

196. The conduct described herein took place within the state of California and constitutes deceptive or false advertising in violation of California Business and Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*

197. California Business and Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.* prohibits deceptive or misleading practices in connection with advertising or representations made for the purpose of inducing, or which are likely to induce, consumers to purchase products.

198. Defendants, when they marketed, advertised, and sold Morphe Eye Makeup, represented to Plaintiffs and California Class Members that Morphe Eye Makeup was free of defects and safe when, in reality, the Products contained Harmful Ingredients that render them defective and unsafe.

199. At the time of their misrepresentations and/or omissions, Defendants were either aware that Morphe Eye Makeup was defective and unsafe or were aware that they lacked the information and/or knowledge required to make such a representation truthfully. Defendants concealed, omitted, and failed to disclose this information to Plaintiffs and California Class Members.

200. Defendants’ packaging and product descriptions were false, misleading, and likely to deceive Plaintiffs and other reasonable consumers about the true nature of Morphe Eye Makeup and the fact that it should not be used in the eye area.

201. Defendants’ conduct therefore constitutes deceptive or misleading advertising.

1 209. The conduct described herein took place in the state of California and constitutes
2 unfair methods of competition or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Consumers Legal
3 Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*

4 210. The CLRA applies to all claims of all California Class Members because the
5 conduct which constitutes violations of the CLRA by Defendants occurred within the state of
6 California.

7 211. Plaintiffs and California Class Members are “consumers” as defined by Civil
8 Code § 1761(d) because they purchased Morphe Eye Makeup for personal or household use.

9 212. Defendants are “person[s]” as defined by Civil Code § 1761(c).

10 213. The Products are “goods” as defined by Civil Code § 1761(a).

11 214. Plaintiffs and California Class Members’ purchases of Morphe Eye Makeup are
12 “transactions” as defined by Civil Code 25 § 1761(e).

13 215. As set forth below, the CLRA deems the following unfair methods of
14 competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction
15 intended to result or which does result in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer
16 as unlawful.

17 (a) “Representing that goods ... have sponsorship, approval, characteristics,
18 ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not have.” Civil Code §
19 1770(a)(5); and

20 (b) “Representing that goods ... are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or
21 that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another.” Civil Code
22 § 1770(a)(7).

23 216. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
24 practices in violation of Civil Code §§ 1770(a)(5) and (a)(7) when they represented, through their
25 advertising and other express representations, that Morphe Eye Makeup had benefits or
26 characteristics that it did not actually have.

27 217. As detailed in the body of this complaint, Defendants have repeatedly engaged
28 in conduct that violates the CLRA and have made false representations and statements to
consumers about Morphe Eye Makeup’s benefits, characteristics, and quality. Indeed, Defendants

1 concealed, omitted, and failed to disclose information and facts about the Products which are
2 material to Plaintiffs and California Class Members.

3 218. Morphe Eye Makeup was not and is not “reliable,” in that the product is not
4 safe and is of inferior quality and trustworthiness compared to other products in the industry. As
5 detailed above, Defendants further violated the CLRA when they falsely represented that Morphe
6 Eye Makeup meets a certain standard or quality.

7 219. As detailed above, Defendants violated the CLRA when they advertised
8 Morphe Eye Makeup with the intent not to sell the Product as advertised and knew that Morphe
9 Eye Makeup was not as represented.

10 220. Defendants’ deceptive practices were specifically designed to induce Plaintiffs
11 and California Class Members to purchase Morphe Eye Makeup.

12 221. Defendants engaged in uniform marketing efforts in order to reach and persuade
13 Plaintiffs and California Class Members to purchase Morphe Eye Makeup. Defendants’
14 packaging, advertising, marketing, website, and retail product identification and specifications,
15 contain numerous omissions as well as false and misleading statements regarding the quality,
16 safety, and reliability of Morphe Eye Makeup.

17 222. Despite Defendants omissions and representations, Defendants also concealed
18 information and material facts from Plaintiff Damato, Plaintiff Montgomery, and California Class
19 Members, who reasonably relied on Defendants’ representations and omissions of material facts.

20 223. Defendants’ business practices are misleading and/or likely to mislead
21 reasonable consumers and should be enjoined.

22 224. On March 18, 2022, Plaintiffs provided written notice to Defendants demanding
23 corrective actions pursuant to the Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), California Civil
24 Code § 1770, *et seq.* Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to add claims for monetary damages if
25 Defendants fail to take the corrective actions.

26 225. In accordance with Civil Code § 1780(a), Plaintiffs and California Class
27 Members seek injunctive and equitable relief for Defendants’ violations of the CLRA, including
28 an injunction to enjoin Defendants from continuing their deceptive advertising and sales practices.

1 226. Plaintiffs also seek punitive damages. Defendants’ conduct in deceiving
2 customers and the public, including Plaintiffs, about the serious health consequences of using
3 Morphe Eye Makeup for its intended purpose, concealing material information about the
4 Products’ ingredients, and continuing to launch new products with the identical safety defect in
5 violation of United States law even after Plaintiffs put Defendants on notice of the dangers, was
6 so reckless or wanting in care that it constituted a conscious disregard or indifference to the life,
7 safety, or rights of persons exposed to such conduct.

8 227. Defendants actively and knowingly participated in the dissemination of
9 misrepresentations and concealment of material information related to the Products.

10 228. Defendants’ malicious and fraudulent conduct must be punished to deter future
11 harm to others. Therefore, exemplary damages are appropriate under that the circumstances.

12 229. Defendants have significant relationships with the State of California in regard
13 to the conduct giving rise to punitive damages and the law applicable to this particular issue.

14 230. The malicious conduct described herein occurred and arose from Defendants’
15 headquarters in California from where Defendants made corporate decisions related to selling,
16 promoting, advertising, and labeling the Products. Therefore, Cal. Civ. Code § 3294 applies to
17 the punitive damages’ aspect of this case.

18 231. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(1)-(5) and § 1780(e), Plaintiffs seek
19 an order enjoining Defendants from the unlawful practices described above, a declaration that
20 Defendants’ conduct violates the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, reasonable attorneys’ fees and
21 litigation costs, and any other relief the Court deems proper under the CLRA.

22
23 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
24 **Violations of The California Unfair Competition Law**
25 **(“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.***
26 **(Plaintiffs Damato and Montgomery individually and on behalf of the California Class)**

27 232. Plaintiffs Damato and Montgomery reassert the allegations set all preceding
28 paragraphs and incorporate such allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

1 233. Plaintiffs Damato and Montgomery bring this cause of action individually and on
2 behalf of the California Class.

3 234. Defendants are “person[s]” as defined by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17201.

4 235. Plaintiff Damato, Plaintiff Montgomery, and California Class Members suffered
5 an injury, by virtue of purchasing defective cosmetic products, because Defendants
6 misrepresented and/or omitted material facts about the Products’ true quality, reliability, safety,
7 use, and ingredients.

8 236. Had Plaintiff Damato, Plaintiff Montgomery, and California Class Members
9 known about Defendants’ misrepresentations and/or omissions of material fact, they would not
10 have purchased the Products or would have paid significantly less for them.

11 237. Defendants’ conduct, as alleged herein, violates the laws and public policies of
12 California and the federal government, as set out in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

13 238. There is no benefit to consumers or competition by allowing Defendants to
14 deceptively label, market, and advertise the Products.

15 239. Plaintiff Damato, Plaintiff Montgomery, and California Class Members had no
16 way of reasonably knowing that Morphe Eye Makeup was deceptively packaged, marketed,
17 advertised, and labeled, or that Morphe Eye Makeup was defective, unsafe, and unsuitable for its
18 intended use. Thus, Plaintiff Damato, Plaintiff Montgomery, and California Class Members could
19 not have reasonably avoided the harm they suffered. Further, this harm outweighs any legitimate
20 justification, motive or reason for packaging, marketing, advertising, and labeling the Products in
21 a deceptive and misleading manner. Accordingly, Defendants’ actions are immoral, unethical,
22 unscrupulous, and offend well-established public policies.

23 240. Unlawful Prong. A business act or practice is unlawful pursuant to the UCL if it
24 violates any other law or regulation.

25 241. Defendants’ conduct violates FDA regulations as discussed herein. Defendants
26 conducts also violates the CLRA.

27 242. Unfairness Prong. A business act or practice is unfair pursuant to the UCL if it is
28 immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers.

1 250. Defendants failed to perform adequate testing of Morphe Eye Makeup, including
2 testing the Products in the eye area.

3 251. If Defendants had performed adequate testing, it would have revealed the
4 serious deficiencies within Defendants' Products, including that use around the eye would lead
5 to the unreasonably dangerous conditions described herein.

6 252. At all relevant times, Defendants had, and continues to have, a duty to exercise
7 reasonable care to properly design—including the duty to test—their Morphe Eye Makeup
8 products prior to placing them in the stream of commerce.

9 253. Defendants breached their duty by failing to exercise ordinary care in the design
10 and testing of Morphe Eye Makeup, which they introduced into the stream of commerce, because
11 Defendants knew or reasonably should have known that the Products could cause – and do cause
12 – injury when used as intended.

13 254. Defendants knew or reasonably should have known that Nationwide Class
14 Members, including Plaintiffs, would suffer economic damages or injury and/or be at an
15 increased risk of suffering damage and injury, as a result of Defendants' failure to exercise
16 ordinary care in the design and manufacturing of the Products by failing to conduct appropriate
17 testing.

18 255. As a result of Defendants' above-described conduct, Plaintiffs and the
19 Nationwide Class experienced and/or are at risk of experiencing financial damage and injury.

20 256. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to test Products that they
21 designed, constructed, manufactured, inspected, distributed, marketed, advertised, warranted,
22 and/or sold, Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members have suffered damages, as described
23 above.

24
25 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
26 **Negligence – Failure to Warn**
27 **(Plaintiffs individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

28 257. Plaintiffs reassert the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs and
incorporate such allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

1 258. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action individually and on behalf of the Nationwide
2 Class pursuant to California law.

3 259. At all relevant times, Defendants were responsible for formulating, designing,
4 constructing, testing, manufacturing, inspecting, distributing, labeling, marketing, advertising,
5 and/or selling the Products to Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class. At all relevant times, it was
6 reasonably foreseeable by Defendants that using the Products in their intended and/or foreseeable
7 manner involved a substantial risk of injury and was unreasonably dangerous to Plaintiffs and the
8 Nationwide Class.

9 260. At all relevant times, Defendants knew or had reason to know of the risk of injury
10 and the resultant harm that Morphe Eye Makeup posed to Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class
11 Members, as the Products' Defect existed at the time of its design, construction, manufacture,
12 inspection, distribution, labeling, marketing, advertising, and/or sale, as described herein.

13 261. Defendants, as the designer, manufacturer, tester, distributor, marketer,
14 advertiser, and/or seller of Morphe Eye Makeup, had a duty to warn Plaintiffs and the
15 Nationwide Class of all dangers associated with the intended use of Morphe Eye Makeup.

16 262. At minimum, the duty arose for Defendants to warn consumers that use of
17 Morphe Eye Makeup could result in injury and become unreasonably dangerous, based, in part,
18 on internal testing, FDA regulations, and consumer complaints.

19 263. Defendants were negligent and breached their duty of care by negligently failing
20 to provide adequate warnings to purchasers and users of the Products, including
21 Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class, regarding the Defect, risks, and potential dangers of Morphe
22 Eye Makeup.

23 264. Defendants were negligent and breached their duty of care by concealing the risks
24 of and failing to warn consumers that the Morphe Eye Makeup contains harmful color additives
25 that are not safe or FDA approved for use in the eye area.

26 265. Defendants knew, or through the exercise of reasonable care, should have
27 known of the inherent Defect and resulting dangers associated with using the Products as
28 described herein, and knew that Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members could not reasonably

1 be aware of those risks. Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care in providing Plaintiffs and
2 the Nationwide Class with adequate warnings.

3 266. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to adequately warn
4 consumers that the use of Morphe Eye Makeup could cause and has caused injuries and other
5 damages, Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class have suffered damages, as described herein.

6
7 **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

8 **Strict Products Liability – Defective Design & Manufacture
(Plaintiffs individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

9 267. Plaintiffs reassert the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs and
10 incorporate such allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

11 268. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action individually and on behalf of the Nationwide
12 Class pursuant to California law.

13 269. Morphe Eye Makeup was designed, manufactured, marketed, promoted, sold,
14 and introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants.

15 270. When the Morphe Eye Makeup left Defendants' control, it was expected to and
16 did reach Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members without substantial change from the condition
17 in which it left Defendants' control.

18 271. Morphe Eye Makeup was defective when it left Defendants' control and was
19 placed in the stream of commerce, in that there were foreseeable defects in the design and/or
20 manufacture of the Product, as well as use and care warnings.

21 272. Combined with the use and care instructions and the complete absence of
22 appropriate warnings, Morphe Eye Makeup was in an unreasonably dangerous condition at the
23 time it left Defendants' control and was placed in the stream of commerce, where it was purchased
24 by Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class Members.

25 273. Morphe Eye Makeup was unfit for its intended use and was sold in a defective
26 condition that caused it to become unreasonably dangerous and unsuitable for its intended use.
27
28

- 1 d. For compensatory, statutory, and punitive damages in amounts to be
2 determined by the Court and/or jury;
- 3 e. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- 4 f. For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- 5 g. For injunctive relief as pled or as the Court may deem proper; and
- 6 h. For an order awarding Plaintiffs and the Classes their reasonable attorneys’
7 fees, expenses, and costs of suit.
- 8

9 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

10 Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

11

12
13 DATED: April 1, 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

14 /s/ Alex R. Straus

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23 *Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Putative Classes*

24
25 ** Pro Hac Vice Application to be submitted*

26
27
28

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate 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)

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

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

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

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, HABEAS CORPUS, OTHER, 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 (specify), 6 Multidistrict Litigation-Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation-Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND SAN JOSE EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), 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.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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-CAND 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 the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. 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-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.