

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS  
LAW DIVISION

Candice Adams  
e-filed in the 18th Judicial Circuit Court  
DuPage County  
ENVELOPE: 25679935  
2023LA001376  
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DP

CHRISTINE SLOWINSKI and DAVID  
HAYES, individually and on behalf of all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BLUETRITON BRANDS, INC.

Defendant.

Case No.

2023LA001376

**CLASS ACTION  
COMPLAINT**

**JURY DEMANDED**

Now come the Plaintiffs, Christine Slowinski and David Hayes (collectively “Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through their attorneys, and for their Class Action Complaint against the Defendant, BLUETRITON BRANDS, INC., (“Defendant”), Plaintiffs allege and state as follows:

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This is an action for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, for violations of Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act (“ILCFA”), 815 ILCS 505/1 *et seq.*, common law fraud, and unjust enrichment, resulting from the illegal actions of Defendant, in intentionally labeling its Products as 100% Natural Spring Water, when they contain microplastics. Plaintiffs allege as follows upon personal knowledge as to themselves and their own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by their attorneys.

**PARTIES**

2. Plaintiff Christine Slowinski is an individual who was at all relevant times residing in Schaumburg, Illinois.

3. Plaintiff David Hayes is an individual who was at all relevant times residing in Bloomingdale, Illinois.

4. Defendant is a Delaware corporation, whose principal place of business is located in Stamford, Connecticut.

5. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant was engaged in the marketing and sale of bottled water.

**FACTS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS**

6. Defendant advertises, markets, sells, and distributes bottled water throughout Illinois and the United States.

7. During the Class Period Defendant sold Ice Mountain bottled water (the “Products”) labeled, marketed, and advertised as “100% Natural Spring Water, but which actually contained microplastics.

8. Microplastics are small sized plastic particles that originate from manufacturing and degradation of plastics. Microplastics encompass a variety of different molecules with different structures, shapes, sizes, and polymers.

9. Bottled water as a drinking source has been widely used in many countries around the globe because of its degree of purity, natural taste, and portable characteristics.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Md. Iftakharul Muhib, Md. Khabir Uddin, Md. Mostafizur Rahman, and Guilherme Malafaia, "Occurrence of microplastics in tap and bottled water, and food packaging: A narrative review on current knowledge," *Science of The Total Environment* (2022), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.161274>.

10. Leaching out of microplastics from bottles to water can happen, and consumers are exposed to additives, processing aid, and unreacted monomers.<sup>2</sup>

11. A study conducted in 2019 found the origin of bottled microplastics in drinking water due to mechanical stress.<sup>3</sup> They proposed that the main mechanical reason for bottled water contamination originated from releasing microplastic particles from the bottleneck and plastic cap by frequent opening and closing.

12. Toxic effects of microplastics on the physiology and behavior of marine invertebrates have been extensively documented.<sup>4</sup> Similar effects have also been observed in larger marine vertebrates such as fish. Furthermore, recent studies using mouse models have reported potential effects of Microplastics on mammalian gut microbiota, as well as cellular and metabolic toxicity in the host.<sup>5</sup> However, the pathophysiological consequences of acute and chronic exposure to microplastics in mammalian systems, particularly in humans, are not yet fully understood.<sup>6</sup>

13. After being absorbed, Microplastics have the potential to be transported through the circulatory system and subsequently accumulate in various organs, including the kidney, gut, and liver.<sup>7</sup> Thus, the effects on several blood and the immune system cell lines have been widely reported for several Microplastics. Moreover, Microplastics exhibit a "Trojan Horse" effect by absorbing and transporting various environmental pollutants.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> Winkler, A., Santo, N., Ortenzi, M.A., Bolzoni, E., Bacchetta, R., Tremolada, P., 2019. Does mechanical stress cause microplastic release from plastic water bottles? *Water Res.* 166, 115082.

<sup>4</sup> Damià Barceló, Yolanda Picó, & Ahmed H. Alfarhan, *Microplastics: Detection in human samples, cell line studies, and health impacts*, *Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology* (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.etap.2023.104204>; Grote, K., Brüstle, F., Vlacil, A.K., 2023. Cellular and systemic effects of micro- and nanoplastics in mammals—what we know so far. *Materials* 16, 3123. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ma16083123>;

<sup>5</sup> Yong, C.Q.Y., Valiyaveetil, S., Tang, B.L., 2020. Toxicity of microplastics and nanoplastics in mammalian systems. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2020 Vol. 17, 1509. <https://doi.org/10.3390/IJERPH17051509>.

<sup>6</sup> Damià Barceló, Yolanda Picó, & Ahmed H. Alfarhan, *Microplastics: Detection in human samples, cell line studies, and health impacts*, *Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology* (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.etap.2023.104204>

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

14. Microplastics contamination is a material concern to Plaintiffs and other reasonable consumers.

15. In 2018 Orb Media commissioned a global study on synthetic microplastic contamination in bottled water.<sup>9</sup> The study was performed at the Mason lab at State University of New York at Fredonia, Department of Geology & Environmental Sciences. The study tested 259 individual bottles from 27 different lots across 11 brands purchased from 19 locations in 9 countries. Ninety-three percent, (“93%”), of bottled water showed signs of microplastic contamination.

16. Microplastics are not naturally occurring. Instead, microplastics are typically made from polypropylene, polyethylene, polyacetal, polystyrene, and other synthetic polymers.

17. Bottled water that is contaminated with microplastics is not 100% Natural Spring Water.

18. The Food and Drug Administration has not officially defined the term “natural” and has not promulgated an official rule regarding the use of the term “natural.” Additionally, the Food and Drug Administration’s informal, non-binding policy only addresses the term “natural” without any reference to terms like “100% natural”.

19. The labels “Natural” and “100% Natural” are not the same labels because the label “Natural” only contains the word “Natural” and the label “100% Natural” includes the term “100%” which is not present in the label “Natural”.

20. Plaintiffs, and reasonable consumers, understand that “100% Natural” products are completely natural, including each and every ingredient therein, because the label “100% Natural” includes the term “100%”.

21. Reasonable consumers, and Plaintiffs, understand that the term “100%” refers to percentage, a mathematical concept meaning part of a whole measured in hundredths.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Orb Media, "Plus Plastic," Orb Media (2023), available at <https://orbmedia.org/plus-plastic>.

<sup>10</sup> Common Parlance definition found at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/percentage>

22. Reasonable Consumers do not understand the term “100%” to mean “99%”, “98%”, “97%”, or any other percentage except for “100%”, in other words, reasonable consumers understand that one-hundred parts out of one-hundred parts does not mean some other number of parts less than one-hundred parts out of one-hundred parts.

23. Reasonable consumers do not expect “100% Natural” products to contain synthetic contaminants because the term “100%” indicates to consumers that all parts of the products, including all contents, will be natural.

24. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, interpret “100% Natural” labeling on products to mean one-hundred parts out of one-hundred parts of the product will not be synthetic.

25. The following picture includes an example of Defendant’s fraudulent labeling:



26. Yet, when consumers drink Defendant’s Products, they are consuming synthetic plastic particles.

27. On October 26, 2022, Plaintiff Christine Slowinski purchased three cases of Products labeled, marketed, and sold as “100% Natural Spring Water”, from a Jewel-Osco located in Schaumburg, Illinois.

28. On November 4, 2023 Plaintiff David Hayes purchased two cases of Product labeled, marketed, and sold as “100% Natural Spring Water” from a Walmart located in Bloomingdale, Illinois.

29. Plaintiffs’ Products contained microplastics despite being labeled 100% Natural Spring Water.

30. Persons, like Plaintiffs herein, have an interest in purchasing products that do not contain false and misleading claims with regards to the contents of the Products.

31. By making false and misleading claims about the contents of its Products, Defendant impaired Plaintiffs’ abilities to choose the type and quality of products they chose to buy.

32. Therefore, Plaintiffs have been deprived of their legally protected interest to obtain true and accurate information about their consumer products as required by law.

33. As a result of Defendant’s fraudulent labeling, Plaintiffs and the Class have been misled into purchasing Products that did not provide them with the benefit of the bargain they paid money for, namely that the Products were 100% Natural Spring Water.

34. As a result of Defendant’s fraudulent labeling, Plaintiffs and the Class paid a price premium for premium Products, but instead received non-premium Products.

35. Plaintiffs and the Class purchased Defendant’s Products because Defendant’s advertising claimed that the Products were 100% Natural Spring Water.

36. Due to Defendant's intentional, deceitful practice of falsely labeling the Products as 100% Natural Spring Water, Plaintiffs could not have known that the Products contained microplastics.

37. Plaintiffs were unaware that the Products contained microplastics when they purchased them.

38. Worse than the lost money, Plaintiffs, the Class, and Sub-Class were deprived of their protected interest to choose the type and quality of products they ingest.

39. Defendant, and not Plaintiffs, the Class, or Sub-Class, knew or should have known that labeling, marketing, and selling the Products as 100% Natural Spring Water was false, deceptive, and misleading, and that Plaintiffs, the Class, and Sub-Class members would not be able to tell the Products they purchased contained microplastics unless Defendant expressly told them.

40. Defendant knew that the Products contained microplastics but chose to label the Products with 100% Natural Spring Water labeling anyway to induce consumers to purchase the Products.

41. As a result of Defendant's acts and omissions outlined above, Plaintiffs have suffered concrete and particularized injuries and harm, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Lost money;
- b. Wasting Plaintiffs' time; and
- c. Stress, aggravation, frustration, loss of trust, loss of serenity, and loss of confidence in product labeling.

**CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

42. Plaintiffs brings this action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, as a member of the proposed class (the “Class”), defined as follows:

All persons within the United States who purchased the Products within five years prior to the filing of the Complaint through the date of class certification.

43. Plaintiffs also brings this action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, as a member of the proposed sub-class (the “Sub-Class”), defined as follows

All persons within the State of Illinois who purchased the Products within five years prior to the filing of the Complaint through the date of class certification.

44. The Class and the Sub-Class satisfy all of the requirements of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure for maintaining a class action, specifically:

- a. Upon information and belief, the Class and the Sub-Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. On information and belief there are hundreds, if not thousands of individuals in the United States and the State of Illinois who purchased the products within the applicable statute of limitations period.
- b. There are questions of fact and/or law which are common to the Class and the Sub-Class, and which predominate over questions affecting any individual Class or Sub-Class members. These common questions of fact and law include, but are not limited to:
  - i. Whether Defendant disseminated false and misleading information by claiming the Products contained “100% Natural Spring Water”;



- ii. Whether the Class and Sub-Class members were informed that the Products contained microplastics;
  - iii. Whether the Products contained microplastics;
  - iv. Whether Defendant's conduct was unfair and deceptive;
  - v. Whether Defendant unjustly enriched itself as a result of the unlawful conduct alleged above;
  - vii. Whether there should be a tolling of the statute of limitations; and
  - viii. Whether the Class and Sub-Class members are entitled to restitution, actual damages, punitive damages, and attorneys' fees and costs.
- c. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the Class and the Sub-Class, which all arise from the same operative set of facts and are based on the same legal theories
  - d. Plaintiffs have no interests adverse or antagonistic to the interests of the other members of the Class and the Sub-Class.
  - e. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and the Sub-Class and Plaintiffs have retained experienced and competent attorneys to represent the Class and the Sub-Class.
  - f. This class action is a fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy alleged herein. Plaintiffs anticipate that no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action.
  - g. This class action will permit large numbers of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously and without the duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender. This class action will also permit the adjudication

of relatively small claims by many Class and Sub-Class members who would not otherwise be able to afford to seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of herein. Absent a class action, Class and Sub-Class members will continue to suffer losses of legally protected rights, as well as monetary damages. If Defendants' conduct is allowed proceed to without remedy, Defendants will continue to benefit financially from such conduct.

- h. Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class and Sub-Class, thereby making it appropriate for the Court to order final monetary, injunctive, and declaratory relief with respect to the Class and the Sub-Class as a whole.

45. Defendant, its employees and agents are excluded from the Class and Sub-Class. Plaintiffs do not know the number of members in the Class and Sub-Class, but believes the members number in the thousands, if not more. Thus, this matter should be certified as a Class Action to assist in the expeditious litigation of the matter.

46. The size and definition of the Class and Sub-Class can be identified by Defendant's own records, and the records of retailers of Defendant's Products.

**COUNT I**  
**VIOLATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD AND**  
**DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT, 815 ILCS 505/1, et seq.**

47. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the allegations and statements made in Paragraphs 1 through 46 above as if fully reiterated herein.

48. Plaintiffs are both a "person" as defined in 815 ILCS 505/1(c), as they are both natural persons.

49. Defendant is a “person” as defined in 815 ILCS 505/1(c), as it is a company and a business entity and/or association.

50. 815 ILCS 505/2 states:

Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including but not limited to the use or employment of any deception fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation or the concealment, suppression or omission of any material fact, with intent that others rely upon the concealment, suppression or omission of such material fact, or the use or employment of any practice described in Section 2 of the “Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act”, approved August 5, 1965, in the conduct of any trade or commerce are hereby declared unlawful whether any person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby.

51. Through its representation that the Products contained 100% Natural Spring Water, Defendant made false promises, misrepresentations, concealments, suppressions, and omissions of material facts, with the intent that Plaintiffs rely upon said false promises, misrepresentations, concealments, suppressions, and omissions of material facts.

52. 815 ILCS 505/10a states:

(a) Any person who suffers actual damage as a result of a violation of this Act committed by any other person may bring an action against such person. The court, in its discretion may award actual economic damages or any other relief which the court deems proper...

(c) [T]he Court may grant injunctive relief where appropriate and may award, in addition to the relief provided in this Section, reasonable attorney’s fees and costs to the prevailing party.

53. In taking the actions and omissions set forth above, and making the false promises, misrepresentations, concealments, suppressions, and omissions of material facts set forth above, Defendant violated the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, including, but not limited to, 815 ILCS 505/2.

54. Defendant failed to comply with the requirements of the ILCFA, including, but not

limited to, 815 ILCS 505/2 as to the Class and Sub-Class members with respect to the above-alleged transactions

55. By reason thereof, Plaintiffs are entitled to a judgment against Defendant, declaring that Defendant's conduct violated 815 ILCS 505/2, enjoining Defendant from engaging in similar conduct in the future, and awarding actual damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, costs, and attorneys' fees.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray for a judgment against Defendant as follows:

- a. An order certifying the Class and the Sub-Class and appointing Plaintiffs as Representative of the Class and the Sub-Class;
- b. An order certifying the undersigned counsel as the Class and Sub-Class Counsel;
- c. An order requiring Defendant, at its own cost, to notify all members of the Class and the Sub-Class of the unlawful, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable conduct herein;
- d. Judgment against Defendant in an amount to be determined at trial;
- e. An order for injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct by Defendant in the future;
- f. Judgment against Defendant for Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees, court costs, and other litigation costs; and
- g. Any other relief deemed just and proper by this Court.

**COUNT II**  
**COMMON LAW FRAUD**

56. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the allegations and statements made in Paragraphs 1

through 46 above as if fully reiterated herein.

57. Through its false statements that the Products contained “100% Natural Spring Water”, Defendant made false statements of material fact.

58. At the time Defendant made its statements to Plaintiffs that the Products contained “100% Natural Spring Water”, it knew, or reasonably should have known, that the statements described above were false.

59. At the time Defendant made the statements to Plaintiffs, Defendant intended to induce Plaintiffs to purchase the Products.

60. Plaintiffs relied upon the truth of the statements described above and purchased the Products, only to find that the Products they purchased contained microplastics.

61. As a result of their reasonable reliance upon Defendant’s false statements of material fact as set forth above, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class and Sub-Class have suffered concrete and particularized injuries, harm, and damages which include, but are not limited to, the loss of money spent on products that did not provide them with the benefit of the bargain they paid money for, and stress, aggravation, frustration, inconvenience, emotional distress, mental anguish, and similar categories of damages.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray for a judgment against Defendant as follows:

- a. An order certifying the Class and the Sub-Class and appointing Plaintiffs as Representative of the Class and the Sub-Class;
- b. An order certifying the undersigned counsel as the Class and Sub-Class Counsel;

- c. An order requiring Defendant, at its own cost, to notify all members of the Class and the Sub-Class of the unlawful, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable conduct herein;
- d. Judgment against Defendant in an amount to be determined at trial;
- e. An order for injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct by Defendant in the future;
- f. Judgment against Defendant for Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees, court costs, and other litigation costs; and
- g. Any other relief deemed just and proper by this Court.

**COUNT III**  
**UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

62. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the allegations and statements made in Paragraphs 1 through 46 above as if fully reiterated herein.

63. Plaintiffs conferred monetary benefits to Defendant by purchasing the Products.

64. Defendant has been unjustly enriched by retaining the revenues derived from Plaintiffs' purchase of the Products based on the false statements that the Products contained "100% Natural Spring Water".

65. Defendant's retention of the revenue it received from Plaintiffs, and the Class and Sub-Class members, is unjust and inequitable because Defendant's false statements caused injuries to Plaintiffs, and the Class and Sub-Class members, as they would not have purchased the Products, or would not have paid a premium price, if they knew the Products contained microplastics.

66. Defendant's unjust retention of the benefits conferred on it by Plaintiffs, and the

Class and Sub-Class members, entitles Plaintiffs, and the Class and Sub-Class members, to restitution of the money they paid to Defendant for the Products.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray for a judgment against Defendant as follows:

- h. An order certifying the Class and the Sub-Class and appointing Plaintiffs as Representative of the Class and the Sub-Class;
- i. An order certifying the undersigned counsel as the Class and Sub-Class Counsel;
- j. An order requiring Defendant, at its own cost, to notify all members of the Class and the Sub-Class of the unlawful, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable conduct herein;
- k. Judgment against Defendant in an amount to be determined at trial;
- l. An order for injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct by Defendant in the future;
- m. Judgment against Defendant for Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees, court costs, and other litigation costs; and
- n. Any other relief deemed just and proper by this Court.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues in this action so triable, except for any issues relating to the amount of attorneys' fees and costs to be awarded should Plaintiffs prevail on any of their claims in this action.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

CHRISTINE SLOWINSKI AND DAVID HAYES



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The ILND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (See instructions on next page of this form.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Christine Slowinski and David Hayes

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Schaumburg, Illinois (Except in U.S. plaintiff cases)

(c) Attorneys (firm name, address, and telephone number)

Steve G. Perry, 707 Skokie Blvd., Suite 600 Northbrook, Illinois 60062 (224) 218-0875

DEFENDANTS

BlueTriton Brands, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Stamford, Connecticut (In U.S. plaintiff cases only)

Note: In land condemnation cases, use the location of the tract of land involved.

Attorneys (If Known)

Brienne Letourneau, 111 South Wacker Drive, Suite 5100 Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 881-5400

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Check one box, only.)

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

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (For Diversity Cases Only.)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and incorporation status.

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Check one box, only.)

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

V. ORIGIN (Check one box, only.)

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Enter U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause.)

28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) - diversity, AIC, number of members met

VII. PREVIOUS BANKRUPTCY MATTERS (For nature of suit 422 and 423, enter the case number and judge for any associated bankruptcy matter previously adjudicated by a judge of this Court. Use a separate attachment if necessary.)

VIII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

Check if this is a class action under Rule 23, F.R.C.V.P.

Demand \$

CHECK Yes only if demanded in complaint:

Jury Demand: Yes No

IX. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions):

Judge Case Number

X. Is this a previously dismissed or remanded case?

Yes No If yes, Case #

Name of Judge

Date: January 19, 2024

Signature of Attorney of Record Brienne Letourneau

Authority for Civil Cover Sheet

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

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

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