

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

LORISA PINEDA, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

LAKE CONSUMER PRODUCTS, INC..

Defendant

Case No. 24-cv-1074

Jury Trial Demanded

Class Action Complaint

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

COMES NOW, Plaintiff, Lorisa Pineda, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, who files this class action complaint against the below-referenced Defendant and alleges and avers as follows.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This case arises from contaminated and wrongly manufactured shampoo products containing benzene that were designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, packaged, and/or sold by Defendant (identified and defined *infra*) in the United States. The specific coal tar shampoo products are the MG217 or brand name such as MG217 Psoriasis Extra Strength, MG217 Psoriasis Medicated Conditioning 3% Coal Tar Shampoo, and MG217 Dandruff Therapeutic Shampoo (collectively, the “Coal Tar Shampoo Products”). These Coal Tar Shampoo Products are not merchantable and are not of the quality represented by Defendant named herein.

2. Defendant’s Coal Tar Shampoo Products contain dangerously high, undisclosed levels of benzene, a hazardous genotoxic substance. These dangerously high levels of benzene are

not disclosed by Defendant and were only discovered very recently by testing of Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

3. Defendant sought to profit at consumers' expense by falsely labelling and selling Coal Tar Shampoo Products that contained undisclosed levels of benzene. Benzene is typically used in the manufacture of gasoline and other industry chemicals or textiles. Because of its health effects, in 2011 the United States Environmental Protection introduced regulations that lowered benzene content in gasoline.¹ Meanwhile, Plaintiff and other class members directly and unknowingly purchased Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products to apply to treat their scalps when the products contained undisclosed levels of benzene impurities.

4. Plaintiff brings this action for economic damages and injunctive relief on behalf of all persons who paid for Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products wrongly manufactured, sold, labeled, marketed, and distributed in the United States. Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products contained high levels of benzene. Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products were of lesser quality and worthless (or certainly worth less) through unacceptable and undisclosed levels of benzene.

5. At all times during the period alleged herein, Defendant represented and warranted to consumers and others that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were comprised of the materials disclosed on the products' labels and were merchantable and fit for use. Yet, Defendant knowingly, fraudulently, and/or negligently manufactured, labeled, marketed, and/or sold its Coal Tar Shampoo Products that contained extremely high levels of the carcinogenic substance benzene. Defendant has been unjustly enriched through the sale of these knowingly adulterated and/or misbranded products. Defendant's conduct also constitutes actionable fraud, consumer fraud, negligence, and other violations of law as set forth herein.

¹ EPA Gasoline Mobile Source Air Toxics, available at <https://www.epa.gov/gasoline-standards/gasoline-mobile-source-air-toxics> (last visited Feb. 11, 2024).

II. PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Lorisa Pineda (nee Middlecamp) is a citizen of Pennsylvania. During the class period, Plaintiff paid money for one or more of Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products. Specifically, Plaintiff purchased at least one or more Coal Tar Shampoo Products, manufactured and sold at retail to Plaintiff and other consumers as follows. By way of example, Plaintiff purchased MG217 Psoriasis Medicated Conditioning 3% Coal Tar Shampoo in July 2022 and February 2023. Defendant expressly and impliedly warranted to Plaintiff that the Coal Tar Shampoo Products that Plaintiff purchased were merchantable and of the represented quality and did not contain any undisclosed substances or risks. But in fact, Plaintiff purchased product that was not of the represented merchantability or quality. Plaintiff would not have paid money for Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products but for its concealment of the benzene levels in those products. Further, Plaintiff used Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products to treat her scalp, not knowing the products were contaminated with harmful levels of benzene. Plaintiff thus suffered cellular and genetic injury and suffered an increased risk that Plaintiff will develop further personal harm injury in the future as a result of such exposure.

7. Defendant Lake Consumer Products, Inc. ("Lake") is a Wisconsin corporation with its principal place of business in Jackson, Wisconsin. At all times material to this action, Lake has been engaged in the manufacture, sale, marketing, and/or distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded Coal Tar Shampoo Products in the United States.

8. Upon information and belief, one or more other entities manufactured, distributed, marketed, and/or sold Coal Tar Shampoo Products during the class period. The true names, affiliations, and/or capacities of John Doe Defendant are not presently known. However, each John Doe proximately caused damages to Plaintiff and other class members as alleged herein, and each

John Doe is liable to Plaintiff and other class members for the acts and omissions alleged below as well as the resulting damages. Plaintiff will amend the complaint to allege the true names and capacities of the John Does when evidence reveals their identities.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because (a) at least one member of the proposed class is a citizen of a state different from that of Defendant, (b) the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, (c) the proposed class consists of more than 100 class members, and (d) none of the exceptions under the subsection apply to this action.

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407, and because Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts in Pennsylvania, and because Defendant has otherwise intentionally availed itself of the markets within Pennsylvania through its business activities, such that the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court is proper and necessary. Further, Plaintiff resides and purchased product in Pennsylvania.

11. Venue is proper in this District because at least one plaintiff resides in this District, 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1); “a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred” in this District, 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2); and Defendant is subject to the personal jurisdiction of this Court, 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(3).

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Benzene Is a Harmful Substance

12. Benzene is used primarily as a solvent in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, as a starting material and intermediate in the synthesis of numerous chemicals, and in gasoline. The major United States source of benzene is petroleum. The health hazards of benzene

have been recognized for over one hundred years. According to the National Toxicology Program (“NTP”), benzene is “*known to be a human carcinogen* based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans.”² Benzene has also been “found to be carcinogenic to humans” by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (“IARC”). Benzene was “[f]irst evaluated by IARC in 1974 ... and was found to be carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), a finding that has stood since that time.”³ As noted by the IARC:

In the current evaluation, the Working Group again confirmed the carcinogenicity of benzene based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals, and strong mechanistic evidence The Working Group affirmed the strong evidence that benzene is genotoxic, and found that it also exhibits many other key characteristics of carcinogens, including in exposed humans. In particular, benzene is metabolically activated to electrophilic metabolites; induces oxidative stress and associated oxidative damage to DNA; is genotoxic; alters DNA repair or causes genomic instability; is immunosuppressive; alters cell proliferation, cell death, or nutrient supply; and modulates receptor-mediated effects.⁴

Likewise, the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) recognizes that “[b]enzene is a carcinogen that can cause cancer in humans”⁵ and classifies benzene as a “Class 1” solvent that should be a “avoided.”⁶ FDA’s Guidance for Industry states that “Solvents in Class 1 ... should not be employed in the manufacture of drug substances, excipients, and drug products because of their unacceptable toxicities or deleterious environmental effect.”⁷

13. Aside from carcinogenicity, benzene is associated with numerous side effects, including vomiting, stomach irritation, dizziness, sleepiness, convulsions, irregular heartbeat, tissue injury, bone marrow damage, decrease in red blood cells, anemia, irregular menstrual cycles,

² <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/roc/content/profiles/benzene.pdf> (emphasis added).

³ Benzene / IARC Working Group on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans (2017:Lyon, France), at p. 33.

⁴ *Id.* at 34.

⁵ <https://www.fda.gov/food/chemicals/questions-and-answers-occurrence-benzene-soft-drinks-and-other-beverages#q1>.

⁶ <https://www.fda.gov/media/71737/download>.

⁷ FDA Guidance for Industry, Q3C Impurities: Residual Solvents (6/30/2017), available at <https://www.fda.gov/media/71736/download>.

low fertility, and excess bleeding.

B. Benzene Contamination in Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products

14. The composition and properties of a coal tar depend primarily on the temperature of the carbonization and to a lesser extent on the nature (source) of the coal used as feedstock.

15. In general, coal tars are complex combinations of hydrocarbons, phenols, and heterocyclic oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen compounds. Over 400 compounds have been identified in coal tars, and as many as 10,000 may actually be present.

16. Benzene is a substance found in, and that may be removed through refinement from, coal tar.

17. A manufacturer such as Defendant has an obligation to reduce or eliminate benzene from its Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

18. A manufacturer such as Defendant also has an obligation to test its Coal Tar Shampoo Products for undisclosed and/or potentially harmful substances, such as benzene.

19. Defendant did not properly manufacture its Coal Tar Shampoo Products to reduce or eliminate benzene or properly test and monitor its Coal Tar Shampoo Products for the presence of benzene.

20. Defendant never disclosed that any of its Coal Tar Shampoo Products contained any amount of benzene or posed any health risks associated with benzene.

21. However, Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products did in fact contain benzene. Testing, for instance, reveals that Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products contain benzene between 5.64ppm and 10.30ppm.

22. Again, there should not be any benzene in Coal Tar Shampoo Products. By comparison, other firms recently recalled various sunscreen products for containing benzene levels

up to 2ppm. The levels in Coal Tar Shampoo Products is at least the same, if not greater.

C. Fraudulent Concealment, Tolling, and Continuing Violations

23. Plaintiff's and other class members' causes of action could not and did not accrue prior to the filing of this complaint because Defendant actively concealed and did not reveal the presence of benzene in Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

24. Plaintiff and other class members exercised reasonable diligence but could not discover Defendant's wrongful conduct earlier.

25. For instance, Defendant did not reveal to the public that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products contained benzene, or the levels of benzene present, or the insufficient manufacturing processes Defendant utilized to manufacture the Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

26. To the contrary, each Defendant continued to represent and warrant that the Coal Tar Shampoo Products were merchantable, fit for intended purpose, and of the quality and composition as marketed.

27. Because of this, Plaintiff and other class members did not discover, nor could they have discovered through reasonable and ordinarily diligence, Defendant's deceptive, fraudulent, and unlawful conduct alleged herein. Defendant's false and misleading explanations, or obfuscations lulled Plaintiff and other class members into believing that the prices paid for Coal Tar Shampoo Products were appropriate despite their exercise of reasonable and ordinary diligence.

28. Alternatively, any statute of limitation or prescriptive period is equitably tolled on account of fraudulent concealment. Defendant affirmatively concealed from Plaintiff and other class members its unlawful conduct. Defendant affirmatively strove to avoid disclosing its knowledge or the true nature of its Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

29. As a result of Defendant's affirmative and other acts of concealment, any applicable statute of limitations affecting the rights of Plaintiff or other class members has been tolled. Plaintiff and/or other class members exercised reasonable diligence by, among other things, promptly investigating and bringing the allegations contained herein. Despite these or other efforts, Plaintiff was unable to discover, and could not have discovered, the unlawful conduct alleged herein at the time it occurred or at an earlier time so as to enable this complaint to be filed sooner.

30. Defendant's wrongful conduct and obfuscation thereof constitutes continuing violations for purposes of any limitations period.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

31. Plaintiff brings this action both individually and as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3) against Defendant on Plaintiff's own behalf and on behalf of the Class(es) defined below, to the extent class members from these jurisdictions can be grouped together for purposes of class treatment:

All individuals and entities in the United States and its territories and possessions who, within the applicable limitation periods to the present, paid any amount of money for Coal Tar Shampoo Products (intended for personal use) that were manufactured, distributed, or sold by Defendant.

32. Plaintiff also alleges the following Subclass:

All individuals and entities in Pennsylvania and its territories and possessions who, within the applicable limitation periods to the present, paid any amount of money for a Coal Tar Shampoo Product (intended for personal use) that were manufactured, distributed, or sold by Defendant.

33. Excluded from the Class(es) are: (a) any judge or magistrate presiding over this action, and members of their families; (b) Defendant and its employees, officers, directors, and agents; (c) Defendant's legal representatives, assigns, and successors; and (d) all persons who

properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from any Court-approved class.

34. Plaintiff reserves the right to narrow or expand the foregoing class definitions, or to create or modify subclasses as the Court deems necessary.

35. Plaintiff meets the prerequisites of Rule 23(a) to bring this action on behalf of the Class(es).

36. **Numerosity:** While the exact number of class members cannot be determined without discovery, they are believed to consist of potentially millions of consumers nationwide. The Class(es) are therefore so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

37. **Commonality:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all class members, including, but not limited to:

- a. Whether Defendant made express or implied warranties to Plaintiff and other class members regarding its Coal Tar Shampoo Products;
- b. Whether Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products contained undisclosed benzene impurities and the levels of such impurities;
- c. Whether Defendant violated standards relating to the manufacture or testing of its Coal Tar Shampoo Products;
- d. Whether Defendant falsely claimed that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were merchantable, fit for intended purposes, and otherwise of the quality and composition represented;
- e. Whether Defendant affirmatively or negligently misrepresented or omitted facts regarding its manufacture, sale, or testing of its Coal Tar Shampoo Products;
- f. Whether Plaintiff and other class members have been economically, or are at greater risk of bodily injury in the future, as a result of Defendant's unlawful

- conduct, and the amount of their damages;
- g. Whether a common damages model can calculate damages on a class-wide basis;
- h. When Plaintiff's and other class members' causes of action accrued; and
- i. Whether Defendant fraudulently concealed Plaintiff's and other class members' causes of action.

38. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of other class members' claims. Plaintiff and other class members all suffered the same type of economic harm. Plaintiff has substantially the same interest in this matter as all other class members, and their claims arise out of the same set of facts and conduct as the claims of all other class members.

39. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff is committed to pursuing this action and has retained competent counsel experienced in pharmaceutical litigation, consumer fraud litigation, class actions, and federal court litigation. Accordingly, Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of other class members. Plaintiff's claims are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, those of the other class members they seek to represent. Plaintiff has no disabling conflict with other class members and will fairly and adequately represent the interests of class members.

40. The elements of Rule 23(b)(2) are met. Defendant has acted on grounds that apply generally to all class members so that preliminary and/or final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief are appropriate respecting the Class(es) as a whole.

41. The requirements of Rule 23(b)(3) are met. The common questions of law and fact enumerated above predominate over the questions affecting only individual class members, and a class action is the superior method for fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Although

many other class members have claims against Defendant, the likelihood that individual class members will prosecute separate actions is remote due to the time and expense necessary to conduct such litigation. Serial adjudication in numerous venues would not be efficient, timely, or proper. Judicial resources would be unnecessarily depleted by resolution of individual claims. Joinder on an individual basis of thousands of claimants in one suit would be impractical or impossible. In addition, individualized rulings and judgments could result in inconsistent relief for similarly situated plaintiffs. Plaintiff's counsel, highly experienced in pharmaceutical litigation, consumer fraud litigation, class actions, and federal court litigation, foresee little difficulty in the management of this case as a class action.

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

A. Count I - Breach of Express Warranty Against Defendant

42. Plaintiff alleges this claim for relief on behalf of herself and all similarly situated class members, both those in Pennsylvania and those in other states the laws of which do not conflict with Pennsylvania law.

43. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations in paragraphs 1-41 as though fully set forth herein.

44. Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this subsection formed a contract with Defendant at the time they purchased Coal Tar Shampoo Products. The terms of the contract included the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendant on the Coal Tar Shampoo Products' packaging and through marketing and advertising, including that the products would be of the quality and character as represented. This labeling, marketing, and advertising constitute express warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain and are part of the standardized contract between class members and Defendant.

45. Defendant expressly warranted that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were fit for ordinary use, were safe and effective for their intended use, and did not contain any undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks.

46. Defendant sold Coal Tar Shampoo Products that it expressly warranted were manufactured and tested properly and did not contain any undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks. This includes statements in the product labeling and packaging that described the product as safe and effective without disclosing the presence or levels of benzene.

47. Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products did not conform to its express representations and warranties because the product was not manufactured, tested, or marketed properly to account for undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks.

48. At all times relevant times, Pennsylvania and all other states had codified and adopted the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code governing the warranty of merchantability and fitness for ordinary purpose.

49. At the time Defendant marketed and sold its Coal Tar Shampoo Products, Defendant recognized the purposes for which the products would be used and expressly warranted the products were manufactured properly, tested properly, and did not contain any undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks. These affirmative representations became part of the basis of the bargain in every purchase by Plaintiff and every other class member.

50. Defendant breached its express warranties with respect to its Coal Tar Shampoo Products as they were not of merchantable quality, were not fit for their ordinary purpose, and contained undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks..

51. Plaintiff and each other class member would not have purchased the Coal Tar Shampoo Products had they known these drugs contained undisclosed benzene impurities, or that

the products did not have the represented safety and efficacy profile. Or, alternatively, Plaintiff and each other class member would have paid less for the Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

52. Direct privity exists between Defendant and Plaintiff and each other class member. Alternatively, direct privity is not required between Defendant and Plaintiff and each other class member because, among other things, Defendant is a manufacturer and made direct statements about the safety of its products and intended its statements and affirmations to flow to Plaintiff and to each other class member.

53. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of warranty, Plaintiff and each other class member have been injured and suffered damages in the amount of the purchase price of their medications, the purchase price of any replacement medications, and any consequential damages resulting from the purchases, in that the Coal Tar Shampoo Products they purchased were so inherently flawed, unfit, or unmerchantable as to have no market value.

54. Although Plaintiff does not seek to recover for physical injuries, Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products carried undisclosed risks and resulted in physical impact to Plaintiff and other class members, including unbargained for, undisclosed sub-cellular or structural impact on Plaintiff's and each other class member's bodies.

55. Pre-suit notice is not required, but even if it is, such notice was provided to Defendant.

B. Count II - Breach of Implied Warranty Against Defendant

56. Plaintiff alleges this claim for relief on behalf of himself and all similarly situated class members, both those in Pennsylvania and those in other states, the laws of which do not conflict with Pennsylvania law.

57. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations in paragraphs 1-41 as though fully set forth

herein.

58. Plaintiff and each other class member formed a contract with Defendant at the time they purchased the Coal Tar Shampoo Products. The terms of the contract include the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendant on the Coal Tar Shampoo Products' packaging and through marketing and advertising, including that the product would be of the quality and character as represented. This labeling, marketing, and advertising constitute express warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain and are part of the standardized contract between class members and Defendant.

59. Defendant impliedly warranted that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were fit for ordinary use, were safe and effective for intended use, and did not contain any undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks. This includes statements in the product labeling and packaging that described the product as safe and effective without disclosing the presence or levels of benzene.

60. At the time Defendant marketed and sold its Coal Tar Shampoo Products, Defendant recognized the purposes for which the products would be used and impliedly warranted the products were manufactured properly, tested properly, and did not contain any undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks. These affirmative representations became part of the basis of the bargain in every purchase by Plaintiff and every other class member.

61. At all times relevant times, Pennsylvania and all other states had codified and adopted the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code governing the warranty of merchantability and fitness for ordinary purpose.

62. Defendant was a merchant within the meaning of the above statute.

63. Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products constituted goods or products within the

meaning of the products to which implied warranty attaches.

64. Defendant was obligated to provide Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this subsection reasonably fit Coal Tar Shampoo Products for the purpose for which the product was sold and to conform to the standards of the trade in which Defendant is involved such that the product was of fit and merchantability quality.

65. Defendant knew or should have known that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were being manufactured and sold for the intended purpose and impliedly warranted that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were of merchantable quality and fit for that purpose.

66. Defendant breached its implied warranty because its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were not of merchantable quality, nor fit for the product's ordinary purpose, and did not conform to the standards generally applicable to such goods.

67. Plaintiff and each other class member would not have purchased the Coal Tar Shampoo Products had they known these products carried undisclosed risks, or, alternatively, would not have purchased them on the same terms (e.g., purchased them for substantially less).

68. To the extent applicable, direct privity is not required between Defendant and Plaintiff or other class members because, among other things, Defendant is a manufacturer and made direct statements about the safety of its products and intended its statements and affirmations to flow to Plaintiff and other class members. Further, Plaintiff and each other class member were intended third-party beneficiaries to the extent Defendant made any warranty or representation to a reseller who in turn resold Coal Tar Shampoo Products to consumers.

69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of warranty, Plaintiff and each other class member have been injured and suffered damages in the amount of the purchase price of the Coal Tar Shampoo Products, in that the Coal Tar Shampoo Products they purchased

were so inherently flawed, unfit, or unmerchantable as to have no market value.

70. Although Plaintiff does not seek to recover for physical injuries, Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products carried undisclosed risks and resulted in physical impact to Plaintiff and other class members, including unbargained for, undisclosed sub-cellular or structural impact on Plaintiff's and each other class member's bodies.

71. Pre-suit notice is not required, but even if it is, such notice was provided to each Defendant.

C. Count III - Fraud (Affirmative Misrepresentation, Omission, and Concealment) Against Defendant

72. Plaintiff alleges this claim for relief on behalf of himself and of all similarly situated class members, both those in Pennsylvania and those in other states, the laws of which do not conflict with Pennsylvania law.

73. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations in paragraphs 1-41 as though fully set forth herein.

74. Defendant affirmatively misrepresented material facts including, *inter alia*, that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were not manufactured properly, were not tested properly, and contained any undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks.

75. Defendant omitted material facts including, *inter alia*, that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were not manufactured properly, were not tested properly, and contained any undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks. This includes statements in the product labeling and packaging that described the product as safe and effective without disclosing the presence or levels of benzene. Defendant's action had the effect of fraudulently inducing customers to pay in whole or in part for Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products – products which it knew or should have known did not comply with the applicable standards and contained undisclosed benzene

impurities.

76. Plaintiff and each other class member would not have purchased the Coal Tar Shampoo Products had they known these drugs contained undisclosed benzene impurities or that the products did not have the represented safety and efficacy profile. Or, alternatively, Plaintiff and each other class member would have paid less for the Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

77. Defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that its misrepresentations were materially false or misleading or that the omission of material facts rendered such misrepresentations false or misleading.

78. Defendant also knew, or had reason to know, that its misrepresentations and omissions would induce the Class(es) to pay for some or all of the cost of its Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

79. Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions were material.

80. Defendant actively concealed its misrepresentations and omissions from the Class(es), government regulators, and the public.

81. To the extent applicable, Defendant intended its misrepresentations and omissions to induce Plaintiff, and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section, to pay for its Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

82. But for these misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section, would not have paid for Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products. Or, alternatively, Plaintiff and each other class member would have paid less for the Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

83. Defendant's conduct alleged herein demonstrates its intent to deceive Plaintiff and other class members. Defendant, *inter alia*, intentionally omitted material facts and made

affirmative misrepresentations described herein about the Coal Tar Shampoo Products which it knew were false or inaccurate.

84. To the extent applicable, Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section, were justified in relying on Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions. The same or substantively identical misrepresentations and omissions were communicated to each Class(es) member, including through product labeling or other statements by Defendant. No reasonable consumer would have paid what they did for Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products but for its unlawful conduct. To the extent applicable, reliance may be presumed in these circumstances.

85. Although Plaintiff does not seek to recover for physical injuries, Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products carried undisclosed risks and resulted in physical impact to Plaintiff and other class members, including unbargained for, undisclosed sub-cellular or structural impact on Plaintiff's and each other class member's body.

86. Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section were damaged by reason of Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein.

D. Count IV - Negligent Misrepresentation and Omission

87. Plaintiff alleges this claim for relief on behalf of herself and all similarly situated class members, both those in Pennsylvania and those in other states, the laws of which do not conflict with Pennsylvania law.

88. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations in paragraphs 1-41 as though fully set forth herein.

89. Defendant had or undertook a duty to accurately and truthfully represent the quality, nature, and characteristics of its Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

90. Defendant failed to exercise ordinary care in making or representing statements (or

in failing to disclose facts) concerning the quality, nature, and characteristics of its Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

91. Defendant negligently misrepresented or omitted facts regarding the quality, nature, and characteristics of its Coal Tar Shampoo Products. This includes statements in the product labeling and packaging that described the product as safe and effective without disclosing the presence or levels of benzene. Defendant's action had the effect of fraudulently inducing customers to pay in whole or in part for Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products – products which it knew or should have known did not comply with the applicable standards and contained undisclosed benzene impurities.

92. Defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that its representations alleged herein were materially false or misleading or that the omission of material facts rendered such representations false or misleading. Defendant also knew, or had reason to know, that its misrepresentations and omissions would induce Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section, to make purchases of Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

93. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's acts and omissions described herein, Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section have suffered harm and will continue to do so.

94. Defendant's misrepresentations or omissions were material and a substantial factor in Plaintiff's and other class members' paying for Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

95. Defendant intended its misrepresentations or omissions to induce Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section to make purchases of Coal Tar Shampoo Products, or had reckless disregard for same.

96. But for these misrepresentations (or omissions), Plaintiff and each other class

member as set forth in this sub-section would not have made purchases of Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products. Or, alternatively Plaintiff and each other class member would have paid less for Coal Tar Shampoo Products.

97. Defendant's conduct alleged herein demonstrates its intent to deceive Plaintiff and other class members. Defendant, *inter alia*, intentionally omitted material facts and made affirmative misrepresentations described herein about the Coal Tar Shampoo Products which it knew were false or inaccurate.

98. Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section were justified in relying on Defendant's misrepresentations or omissions. The same or substantively identical misrepresentations were communicated, and/or the same or substantively identical omissions were not communicated to each purchaser.

99. Defendant owed a special duty to Plaintiff and each other class member on account of the special relationship that existed between Defendant, as a seller of a product to be applied to the human body. On account of the known or knowable application and use of the Coal Tar Shampoo Products, and Defendant's superior knowledge and position as manufacturer, distributor, and seller of the Coal Tar Shampoo Products, Defendant had a special duty to disclose risks to consumers such as Plaintiff and other class members.

100. Although Plaintiff does not seek to recover for physical injuries, Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products carried undisclosed risks and resulted in physical impact to Plaintiff and other class members, including unbargained for, undisclosed sub-cellular or structural impact on Plaintiff's and each other class member's body.

101. Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section were damaged by reason of Defendant's misrepresentation or omissions alleged herein.

E. Count V - Violation of Consumer Protection Law

102. Plaintiff alleges this claim for relief on behalf of herself and all similarly situated class members, both those in Pennsylvania and those in other states, the laws of which do not conflict with Pennsylvania law.

103. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations in paragraph 1-41 as though fully set forth herein.

104. Defendant has violated the consumer protection statutes as follows:

- a. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ala. Code § 8-19-1, *et seq.*;
- b. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Alaska Stat. § 45.50.471, *et seq.*;
- c. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Arizona Rev. Stat. § 44-1522, *et seq.*;
- d. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ark. Code § 4-88-101, *et seq.*;
- e. Defendant violated the California Unfair Competition Law by engaging in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Cal. Bus. Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*;
- f. Defendant violated the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*;
- g. Defendant violated the California False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*;
- h. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or

practices in violation of Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-105, *et seq.*;

- i. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b, *et seq.*;
- j. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 6 Del. Code § 2511, *et seq.*;
- k. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of D.C. Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*;
- l. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*;
- m. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ga. State 10-1-392, *et seq.*;
- n. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Haw. Rev. Stat. § 480, *et seq.*;
- o. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Idaho Code § 48-601, *et seq.*;
- p. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation 815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.*;
- q. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ind. Code Ann. § 24-5-0.5.1, *et seq.*;
- r. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Iowa Code Ann. § 714H, *et seq.*;
- s. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Kan. Stat. § 50-623, *et seq.*;

- t. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ky. Rev. Stat. § 367.110, *et seq.*;
- u. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of La. Rev. Stat. § 51:1401, *et seq.*;
- v. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 5 Me. Rev. Stat. § 207, *et seq.*;
- w. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Md. Com. Law Code § 13-101, *et seq.*;
- x. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A, *et seq.*;
- y. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mich. Stat. § 445.901, *et seq.*;
- z. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325F.67, *et seq.*;
- aa. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*;
- bb. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.0 10, *et seq.*;
- cc. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mont. Code § 30-14-101, *et seq.*;
- dd. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601, *et seq.*;
- ee. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or

- practices in violation of Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0903, *et seq.*;
- ff. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.H. Rev. Stat. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*;
- gg. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8-1, *et seq.*;
- hh. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-1, *et seq.*;
- ii. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, *et seq.*;
- jj. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1, *et seq.*;
- kk. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.D. Cent. Code § 51-15-01, *et seq.*;
- ll. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ohio Rev. Stat. § 1345.01, *et seq.*
- mm. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 751, *et seq.*;
- nn. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.605, *et seq.*;
- oo. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 73 Pa. Stat. § 201-1, *et seq.*;
- pp. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*;

- qq. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of S.C. Code Laws § 39-5-10, *et seq.*;
- rr. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of S.D. Code Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.*;
- ss. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Tenn. Code § 47-18-101, *et seq.*;
- tt. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.41, *et seq.*;
- uu. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.*;
- vv. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 9, § 2451, *et seq.*;
- ww. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Va. Code § 59.1-196, *et seq.*;
- xx. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010, *et seq.*;
- yy. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of W. Va. Code § 46A-6-101, *et seq.*;
- zz. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Wis. Stat. § 100.20, *et seq.*;
- aaa. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Wyo. Stat. § 40-12-100, *et seq.*; and
- bbb. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or

practices in violation of 23 L.P.R.A. § 1001, *et seq.*, the applicable statute for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

105. Defendant's conduct constitutes trade or commerce or other actionable activity within the meaning of the above statutes.

106. Defendant, directly or through its agents, employees, and/or subsidiaries, violated the state statutes by knowingly and intentionally misrepresenting, omitting, concealing, and failing to disclose material facts on the labels for its Coal Tar Shampoo Products, including that: such products were inherently defective, unreasonably dangerous, not fit to be used for their intended purpose, and/or contained levels of benzene that rendered them unsafe and unfit.

107. Specifically, by knowingly and intentionally misrepresenting, omitting, concealing, and failing to disclose material facts regarding the Coal Tar Shampoo Products, as detailed above, Defendant engaged in one or more unlawful practices in violation of the above state statutes. Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions regarding the inherently defective and unreasonably dangerous nature of the Coal Tar Shampoo Products were disseminated to Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-section in a uniform manner. Defendant sold Coal Tar Shampoo Products that it expressly warranted were manufactured and tested properly and did not contain any undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks. This includes statements in the product labeling and packaging that described the product as safe and effective without disclosing the presence or levels of benzene.

108. Defendant's conduct as alleged herein constitutes unfair, deceptive, misleading, or otherwise actionable practices as to Defendant's conduct concerning the ingredients and safety profile for the Coal Tar Shampoo Products. Defendant promised a safe and effective product, but the products were not as promised because their actual safety profile was not the same as that

represented and bargained for.

109. To the extent applicable, Defendant knew, intended, or should have known that its fraudulent and deceptive acts, omissions, or concealment would induce reliance and that reliance can be presumed under the circumstances. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintiff and other class members have suffered damages – an ascertainable loss – in an amount to be proved at trial.

110. Defendant engaged in unlawful conduct by deliberately and knowingly engaging in misleading, deceptive, and false statements regarding the Coal Tar Shampoo Products in the course of Defendant's business. Specifically, Defendant represented that the Coal Tar Shampoo Products were safe and effective and did not carry any undisclosed risks. But this was not the case, as the products carried health risks that were not disclosed. Defendant made these misrepresentations, or omitted material information, in its marketing the Coal Tar Shampoo Products, and in the Products' packaging, labeling, and instructions.

111. The existence of undisclosed risks would have been material to Plaintiff and other class members.

112. Plaintiff and other class members suffered ascertainable loss and actual damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's concealment, misrepresentations, and/or failure to disclose material information in that Plaintiff and other class members would not have purchased the Coal Tar Shampoo Products, or, alternatively, would not have purchased on the same terms (e.g., purchased them for substantially less), had they known the truth.

113. Although Plaintiff does not seek to recover for physical injuries, the Coal Tar Shampoo Products carried undisclosed risks and resulted in physical impact to Plaintiff and other class members, including unbargained for, undisclosed sub-cellular or structural impact on

Plaintiff's and each other class member's body.

114. To the extent applicable, pre-suit notice and/or a demand letter was sent to Defendant prior to the filing of the Complaint.

F. Count VI - Negligence

115. Plaintiff alleges this claim for relief on behalf of herself and all similarly situated class members, both those in Pennsylvania and those in other states,, the laws of which do not conflict with Pennsylvania law.

116. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations in paragraph 1-41 as though fully set forth herein.

117. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and each other class member to ensure its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were safe and effective, were manufactured properly, were tested properly, and did not contain any undisclosed impurities, substances, or risks.

118. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and each other class member because the latter were foreseeable, reasonable, and probably users of Coal Tar Shampoo Products, and victims of Defendant's deceptive and wrongful conduct. Defendant knew, or should have known, that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were not safe and effective, were not manufactured properly, were not tested properly, and contained undisclosed risks.

119. Defendant inadequately oversaw its own manufacture, distribution, marketing, and sale of its Coal Tar Shampoo Products, resulting in the Coal Tar Shampoo Products being sold to consumers without disclosure of the true character of the product.

120. Defendant maintained or should have maintained a special relationship with Plaintiff and each other class member, who were anticipated or intended direct and intended third-party beneficiaries, as it was obligated to ensure that its Coal Tar Shampoo Products were safe and

effective, were manufactured properly, were tested properly, and did not contain any undisclosed risks.

121. Defendant's own actions and inactions created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff and each other class member.

122. Defendant breached duties owed to Plaintiff and each other class member by failing to exercise reasonable care sufficient to protect the interests and meet the needs of Plaintiff and each other class member.

123. Although Plaintiff does not seek to recover for physical injuries, the Coal Tar Shampoo Products carried undisclosed risks and resulted in physical impact to Plaintiff and other class members, including unbargained for, undisclosed sub-cellular or structural impact on Plaintiff's and each other class member's body

124. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligent conduct, Plaintiff and each other class member suffered injury and are entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

G. Count VII – Unjust Enrichment

125. Plaintiff alleges this claim for relief on behalf of herself and all similarly situated class members, both those in Pennsylvania and those in other states, the laws of which do not conflict with Pennsylvania law.

126. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations in paragraph 1-41 as though fully set forth herein.

127. Defendant was unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff and each other class member by virtue of their paying for Defendant's Coal Tar Shampoo Products. Plaintiff and each other class member conferred a direct benefit on Defendant by purchasing Defendant's Coal Tar

Shampoo Products either directly from Defendant or through a reseller.

128. Defendant profited immensely from selling the Coal Tar Shampoo Products that carried undisclosed risks, that were not manufactured properly, and that were not tested properly.

129. Plaintiff and each other class member were unjustly deprived of money obtained by Defendant as a result of the improper amounts paid for Coal Tar Shampoo Products. It would be inequitable and unconscionable for Defendant to retain the profit, benefit, and other compensation obtained from Plaintiff and each other class member as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct alleged.

130. In the alternative to the other causes of actions alleged herein, Plaintiff and each other class member have no adequate remedy at law.

131. Although Plaintiff does not seek to recover for physical injuries, Coal Tar Shampoo Products carried undisclosed risks and resulted in physical impact to Plaintiff and other class members, including unbargained for, undisclosed sub-cellular or structural impact on Plaintiff's and each other class member's body.

132. Plaintiff and each other class member are entitled to seek and do seek restitution from Defendant as well as an order from this Court requiring disgorgement of all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by Defendant by virtue of its wrongful conduct.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following judgment:

- A. An order certifying this action as a class action;
- B. An order appointing Plaintiff as Class Representatives and appointing undersigned counsel as Class Counsel to represent the Class;

C. A declaration that Defendant is liable pursuant to each and every one of the above-enumerated causes of action;

D. An order awarding appropriate preliminary and/or final injunctive relief against the conduct of Defendant described herein;

E. Payment to Plaintiff and class members of all damages, exemplary or punitive damages, and/or restitution associated with the conduct for all causes of action in an amount to be proven at trial, including, but not limited to, the full amounts paid or reimbursed for the Coal Tar Shampoo Products and Defendant's ill-gotten gains;

F. An award of attorneys' fees, expert witness fees, and costs, as provided by applicable law and/or as would be reasonable from any recovery of monies recovered for or benefits bestowed on the class members;

G. An award of statutory penalties to the extent available;

H. Interest as provided by law, including, but not limited to, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by rule or statute; and

I. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just, equitable, or proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff respectfully requests a trial by jury on all causes of action so triable.

Dated: March 12, 2024

/s/ Ruben Honik
Ruben Honik
David J. Stanoch, Of Counsel
Honik LLC

1515 Market Street, Suite 1100
Philadelphia, PA 19102
Tel: 267-435-1300
ruben@honiklaw.com
david@honiklaw.com

Conlee S. Whiteley (*PHV Pending*)
Kanner & Whiteley, L.L.C.
701 Camp Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
Tel: 504-524-5777
c.whiteley@kanner-law.com

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
Lorisa Pineda
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Lehigh
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Ruben Honik, Honik LLC, 1515 Market St., Suite 1100 Philadelphia, PA 19102; 267-435-1300

DEFENDANTS
Lake Consumer Products, Inc.
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant out of state
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)
unknown

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State X 1 1
Citizen of Another State 2 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 X 5
Foreign Nation 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal codes and checkboxes.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
X 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):
28 U.S.C. s.1332(d)
Brief description of cause:
Class action for contaminated shampoo products containing undisclosed benzene

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. X
DEMAND \$ 5,000,001
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY
(See instructions):
JUDGE
DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 3/12/2024
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Ruben Honik

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DESIGNATION FORM

(to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to the appropriate calendar)

Address of Plaintiff: Lehigh County, PA

Address of Defendant: Jackson, WI

Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: Various nationwide including Lehigh County

RELATED CASE IF ANY:

Case Number: n/a Judge: n/a Date Terminated n/a

Civil cases are deemed related when Yes is answered to any of the following questions:

- 1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? Yes No [X]
2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit Pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? Yes No [X]
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier Numbered case pending or within one year previously terminated action of this court? Yes No [X]
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se case filed by the same individual? Yes No [X]

I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is / [X] is not related to any now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as note above.

DATE: 3/12/2024 /s/ Ruben Honik 33109 (PA)
Attorney-at-Law (Must sign above) Attorney I.D. # (if applicable)

Civil (Place a checkmark in one category only)

A. Federal Question Cases:

- 1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts
2. FELA
3. Jones Act-Personal Injury
4. Antitrust
5. Wage and Hour Class Action/Collective Action
6. Patent
7. Copyright/Trademark
8. Employment
9. Labor-Management Relations
10. Civil Rights
11. Habeas Corpus
12. Securities Cases
13. Social Security Review Cases
14. Qui Tam Cases
15. All Other Federal Question Cases. (Please specify):

B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

- 1. Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
2. Airplane Personal Injury
3. Assault, Defamation
4. Marine Personal Injury
5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
6. Other Personal Injury (Please specify):
7. Products Liability
8. All Other Diversity Cases: (Please specify) other fraud (purchase of contaminated shampoo products containing undisclosed benzene)

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

(The effect of this certification is to remove the case from eligibility for arbitration)

I, Ruben Honik, counsel of record or pro se plaintiff, do hereby certify:

[X] Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2 § 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs:

[X] Relief other than monetary damages is sought.

DATE: 3/12/2024 /s/ Ruben Honik 33109 (PA)
Attorney-at-Law (Sign here if applicable) Attorney ID # (if applicable)

NOTE: A trial de novo will be a jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.