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9 Counsel for Plaintiff Allison Barton, and the  
10 Putative Class

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13 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
14 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

15 **CASE NO. '24CV1337 GPC KSC**

16 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:**

17 **ALLISON BARTON, individually,**  
18 **and on behalf of others similarly**  
19 **situated,**

20 **Plaintiff,**

21 **vs.**

22 **KIMBERLY-CLARK**  
23 **CORPORATION ,**

24 **Defendant.**

- 25 **1. UNFAIR AND UNLAWFUL**  
26 **BUSINESS ACTS AND PRACTICES**  
27 **(CAL. BUS & PROF. CODE §17200 ET**  
28 **SEQ.);**  
**2. DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING**  
**PRACTICES (CAL. BUS & PROF.**  
**CODE §§ 17500, ET SEQ.); AND**  
**3. CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES**  
**ACT (CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750, ET**  
**SEQ.).**

**“DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL”**

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Plaintiff Allison Barton on behalf of herself and others similarly situated in California, by and through her undersigned counsel, hereby files this Class Action Complaint and states as follows based on investigation and information and belief:

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 1. In violation of California consumer protection law, Defendant Kimberly-  
3 Clark Corporation (“Defendant”) fails to disclose, and materially omits, that its U by  
4 KOTEX Click® compact tampons (the “Products”)<sup>1</sup> contain an unsafe amount of lead.

5 2. California’s Proposition 65 sets the Maximum Allowable Dose Level  
6 (“MADL”) for reproductive toxicity at 0.5 micrograms of lead per day.<sup>2</sup>

7 3. Based on independent scientific testing and analysis, ordinary and expected  
8 use of the Products exposes consumers to far more than 0.5 micrograms of lead per day.

9 4. The World Health Organization states: “There is no level of exposure to  
10 lead that is known to be without harmful effects.”<sup>3</sup>

11 5. The lead in the Products is particularly problematic for consumers based on  
12 the intended manner of use of the Products.

13 6. The Products are intended to be inserted vaginally.

14 7. Thus, unlike food containing lead that is consumed orally, the Products do  
15 not metabolize, and the lead contained in the Products is not filtered by the liver.

16 8. The lead contained in the Products can directly enter the bloodstream.

17 9. The lead in the Products presents an unreasonable safety hazard, both due  
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19 <sup>1</sup> This action includes in the definition of “Products” all sizes and configurations of U by  
20 KOTEX Click® compact tampons sold during the Class Period (defined below),  
including but not limited to: Regular, Super, and Super Plus tampons.

21 <sup>2</sup> This action is not brought pursuant to Proposition 65 but, as set forth herein, is brought  
22 pursuant to California’s consumer protection laws based on consumer deception due to  
23 the mislabeling of the Products. Proposition 65, however, provides a predicate basis for  
24 violation of the consumer protection law. Proposition 65 also establishes the specific  
25 levels of exposure set forth by the California legislature at which “businesses [are  
26 required] to provide warnings to Californians about significant exposures to chemicals  
27 that cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.”  
<https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/about-proposition-65#:~:text=What%20is%20Proposition%2065?,into%20sources%20of%20drinking%20water>.

28 <sup>3</sup> <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health>

1 to the manner of use of the Products and the amount of lead contained in the Products.

2 10. Defendant knows or should know that the Products contain lead.

3 11. Defendant has an independent duty to disclose the lead in the Products  
4 based on the health risk associated with use of the Products and/or because the Products  
5 are unfit for consumer use.

6 12. Defendant does not disclose, and materially omits, that the Products contain  
7 lead.

8 13. Although Defendant does not disclose that the Products contain lead,  
9 Defendant makes other advertising statements on the Product labels, which are designed  
10 to increase sales of the Products.

11 14. The Product labels state, for example, that the Products contain “no harsh  
12 ingredients”; that they contain “elemental chlorine-free rayon”; and that they are  
13 “pesticide free”; “made without fragrance”; “gynecologist tested”; and “BPA free”.

14 15. These label representations are likely to lead reasonable consumers to  
15 believe that the Products are safe to use and free from harmful elements and ingredients.

16 16. These label representations are misleading based on the lead contained in  
17 the Products.

18 17. Reasonable consumers who purchase Defendant’s Products bearing the  
19 label representations—and without any disclosure that the Products contain lead—are  
20 misled and deceived.

21 18. Plaintiff and Class members have suffered economic injury based on their  
22 purchase of the Products, which they would not have bought had they known that the  
23 Products contain an unsafe amount of lead.

24 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 19. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
26 1332(d) because this is a class action in which: (1) there are over 100 members in the  
27 proposed class; (2) members of the proposed class have a different citizenship from  
28 Defendant; and (3) the claims of the proposed class members exceed \$5,000,000 in the

1 aggregate.

2 20. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant’s  
3 contacts with the forum are continuous and substantial, and Defendant intentionally  
4 availed itself of the markets within California through the sale and distribution of the  
5 Products in California and through the privilege of conducting business in California.

6 21. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because  
7 Defendant engages in continuous and systematic business activities within the State of  
8 California. Moreover, a substantial part of the events and conduct giving rise to the  
9 claims alleged herein occurred in this district. *See also* Declaration of Allison Barton  
10 Regarding Venue Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(d), attached as Exh. A.

### 11 **III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

#### 12 **A. Lead Is Harmful and Dangerous**

13 22. Lead affects almost every organ and system in the body and accumulates in  
14 the body over time, leading to severe health risks and toxicity, including inhibiting  
15 neurological function, anemia, kidney damage, seizures, and in extreme cases, coma and  
16 death.<sup>4</sup>

17 23. The lead contained in the Products is particularly detrimental to consumer  
18 health because the Products are not consumed orally, but instead are intended to be  
19 inserted vaginally where the lead can be directly absorbed into the blood stream.

20 24. In other words, there is no “first-pass metabolism and detoxification via the  
21 liver” but instead the lead in the Products “directly enter[s] systemic circulation.”<sup>5</sup>

22 25. A study addressing Medication Routes of Administration states that the  
23 “first pass effect” for oral administration refers to the “drug metabolism whereby the  
24 drug concentration is significantly diminished before it reaches the systemic circulation,

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25 <sup>4</sup> Wani AL, et al., Lead toxicity: a review, INTERDISCIP TOXICOL. (June 2015),  
26 available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4961898>.

27 <sup>5</sup> Environmental International 190 (2024) 108849, Tampons as a source of exposure to  
28 metal(loid)s, Jenni A. Shearson, et al. (citing Kim and De Jesus, 2022) (hereinafter,  
“Environmental International”).

1 often due to the metabolism in the liver.”<sup>6</sup>

2 26. By contrast, vaginal administration bypasses the system of veins that  
3 transport blood from the digestive tract to the liver.<sup>7</sup>

4 27. Vaginal administration directly accesses the networks of blood vessels that  
5 surround vital organs, including the pelvic organs.<sup>8</sup>

6 28. Vaginal walls are permeable and allow for efficient absorption, including  
7 in absorption tests of certain medications.<sup>9</sup>

8 29. Toxins can pass through the vaginal epithelium and enter systemic  
9 circulation.<sup>10</sup>

10 30. Accordingly, the lead in the Products is not diminished or filtered by  
11 metabolic function, but can be absorbed directly into the bloodstream.

12 31. According to the World Health Organization, “[e]xposure to lead can affect  
13 multiple body systems and is particularly harmful to young children and women of child-  
14 bearing age.”<sup>11</sup>

15 **B. The Products Contain Lead in Excess of the Maximum Allowable Dose**

16 32. California’s Proposition 65 establishes a Maximum Allowable Dose Level  
17 (“MADL”) of .5 micrograms (“mcg”) of lead per day for reproductive toxicity.<sup>12</sup>

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19 <sup>6</sup> Kim J, De Jesus O, Medication Routes of Administration, EUROPE PMC (March  
20 2021), available at <https://europepmc.org/article/NBK/nbk568677>.

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

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

23 <sup>9</sup> P. van der Bijl, et al., Comparative permeability of human vaginal and buccal mucosa  
24 to water, *Eur J Oral Sci.* (Dec. 1997), available at  
25 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9469607/>; *see also* Environmental International (citing  
26 (Patel et al., 1983; Vorontsova et al., 2022).

26 <sup>10</sup> Environmental International (discussing the toxic shock syndrome outbreak of the  
1980s) (citations omitted).

27 <sup>11</sup> <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health>

28 <sup>12</sup> <https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/chemicals/lead-and-lead-compounds>.

1 33. According to independent laboratory testing and analysis, the Products  
2 contain .189 mcg of lead per gram of Product.<sup>13</sup>

3 34. The Products are sold in various sizes, which have different gram weights.

4 35. Per day, based on an average number of tampons used, consumers are  
5 exposed to lead in excess of the MADL, irrespective of the size of the Product used.

6 **1. Consumers Use Multiple Tampons Per Day**

7 36. The Product labels specify that a single tampon should be used “FOR 8  
8 HOURS MAXIMUM”.

9 37. Based on the instruction to use a single tampon for a maximum of 8 hours,  
10 consumers will use a minimum of three tampons in a 24-hour period.

11 38. Most consumers of Defendant’s Products, however, use an average of more  
12 than three tampons in a 24-hour period.

13 39. According to Defendant’s [ubykotex.com](http://ubykotex.com) website, “never go longer than 8  
14 hours (preferably 4-8) without changing your product, for reasons of odour, hygiene,  
15 and, especially with tampons, health.”<sup>14</sup>

16 40. According to the use instructions, consumers will use an average of  
17 between three to six Products in a 24-hour period.

18 ***U by KOTEX Click® Regular.***

19 41. The fabric portion of a single U by KOTEX Click® regular tampon weighs  
20 an average of 1.633 grams.

21 42. Each U by KOTEX Click® regular tampon contains approximately .309  
22 mcg of lead.

23 43. If consumers use three U by KOTEX Click® regular tampons in a 24-hour  
24 period they are exposed to approximately .927 mcg of lead, which exceeds the MADL.  
25

26 <sup>13</sup> Based on independent laboratory testing of regular U by KOTEX Click® tampons.  
27 The Products at issue are all manufactured by Defendant and contain the same  
28 ingredients.

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.ubykotex.com/en-us/resources/menstrual-products/absorbency-guide>

1 44. If consumers use six U by KOTEX Click® regular tampons in a 24-hour  
2 period they are exposed to approximately 1.854 mcg of lead, which is almost four times  
3 the MADL.

4 ***U by KOTEX Click® Super.***

5 45. The fabric portion of a single U by KOTEX Click® super tampon weighs  
6 an average of 2.31 grams.

7 46. Each U by KOTEX Click® super tampon contains approximately .437 mcg  
8 of lead.

9 47. If consumers use three U by KOTEX Click® super tampons in a 24-hour  
10 period they are exposed to approximately 1.311 mcg of lead, or more than double the  
11 MADL.

12 48. If consumers use six U by KOTEX Click® super tampons in a 24-hour  
13 period they are exposed to approximately 2.622 mcg of lead, which is more than five  
14 times the MADL.

15 ***U by KOTEX Click® Super Plus.***

16 49. The fabric portion of a single U by KOTEX Click® super plus tampon  
17 weighs an average of 2.961 grams.

18 50. Each U by KOTEX Click® super plus tampon contains approximately .560  
19 mcg of lead, which exceeds the MADL.

20 51. If consumers use three U by KOTEX Click® super plus tampons in a 24-  
21 hour period they are exposed to approximately 1.679 of lead, which is more than three  
22 times the MADL.

23 52. If consumers use six U by KOTEX Click® super plus tampons in a 24-hour  
24 period they are exposed to approximately 3.358 mcg of lead, which is more than six  
25 times the MADL.

26 **C. Defendant Fails to Disclose and Materially Omits that the Products**  
27 **Contain Lead**

28 53. Defendant fails to disclose the lead in the Products in violation of California

1 consumer protection law.

2 54. Defendant’s conduct is unlawful, misleading and constitutes a material  
3 omission, including because the Products pose a hidden health risk.

4 55. Defendant had an independent duty to disclose the lead in the Products  
5 based on the unreasonable safety hazard associated with using the Products and/or  
6 because the Products are unfit for use.

7 56. As set forth herein, lead is dangerous to human health, and particularly  
8 dangerous based on the manner of use of the Products.

9 57. Based on the lead contained in the Products, Defendant is required to  
10 provide a “clear and reasonable” warning to consumers, including by “labeling a  
11 consumer product” pursuant to Proposition 65.

12 58. Despite this express requirement, there is no warning on the products.

13 59. Although Plaintiff does not bring claims pursuant to Proposition 65,  
14 Defendant’s violation of Proposition 65 provides a predicate basis for violation of  
15 California’s Unfair Competition Law, as set forth below.

16 **D. Reasonable Consumers Are Likely to Be Misled and Deceived by**  
17 **Defendant’s Omission that the Products Contain Lead**

18 60. Kotex tampons are trusted brands and household names.

19 61. Reasonable consumers of Defendant’s Products, like Plaintiff, have no  
20 reason to suspect or know that the Products contain lead.

21 62. Defendant knew, or should have known, that the Products contain lead and  
22 willfully or intentionally failed to disclose this fact to consumers.

23 63. Defendant owed consumers a duty of care to adequately test its Products  
24 for the presence of heavy metals and, if any such metals were found, to remediate or  
25 disclose their presence.

26 64. Defendant, however, failed to disclose and materially omitted that the  
27 Products contain lead.

28 65. The disclosure of lead in the Products would negatively impact Defendant’s



1 sales of the Products and its bottom line.

2 66. If consumers knew that the Products contain lead, particularly in the  
3 amounts set forth herein, they would not purchase the Products.

4 67. There are other menstrual options besides Defendant's tampons available  
5 on the market.

6 68. Consumers, however, are deprived of making the informed choice between  
7 the Products and other menstrual products because Defendant fails to disclose the  
8 presence of lead in the Products.

9 69. Plaintiff and reasonable consumers suffered economic injury based on the  
10 purchase price of the Products.

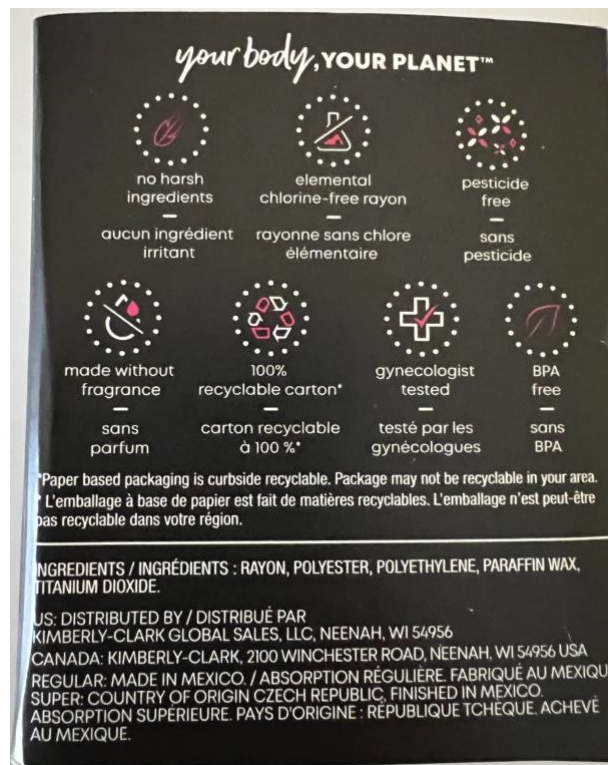
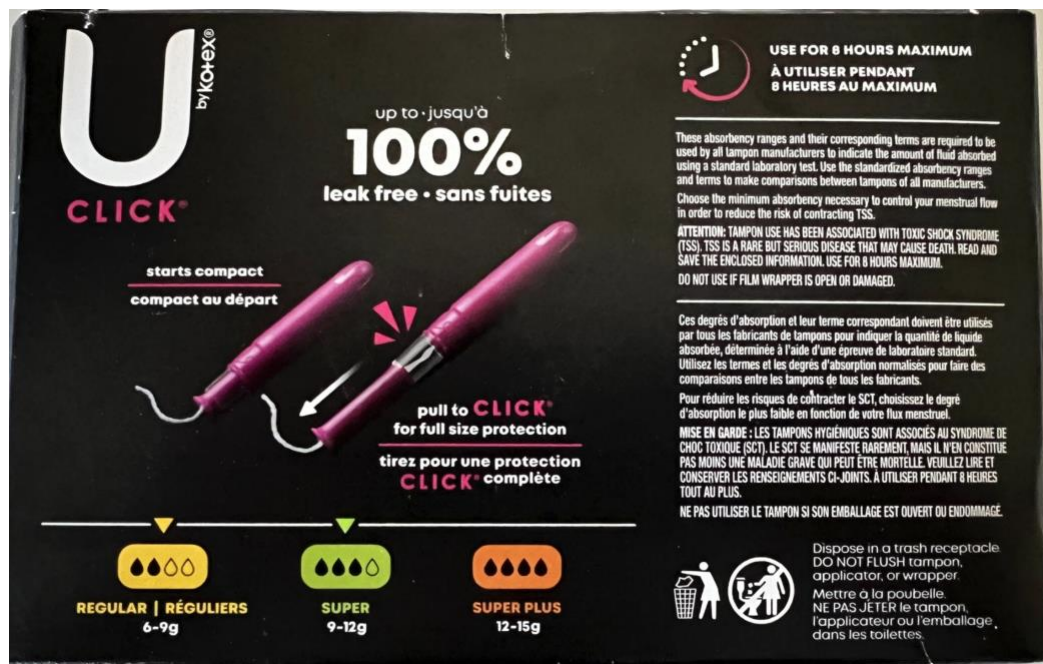
11 70. If Plaintiff had known the truth about Defendant's Products, she would not  
12 have purchased the Products.

13 71. Plaintiff and Class members were harmed based on money spent to  
14 purchase the Products, which they otherwise would not have spent if they had known  
15 that the Products contain lead.

16 **E. Reasonable Consumers Are Likely to Be Misled by Defendant's Label**  
17 **Representations**

18 72. The following are examples of the box label images of the Products:





73. As depicted above, the Products contain the following Representations: “no harsh ingredients”; that they contain “elemental chlorine-free rayon”; and that they are “pesticide free”; “made without fragrance”; “gynecologist tested”; and “BPA free” (the “Representations”).

1 74. The Representations lead reasonable consumers to believe that the Products  
2 are safe to use because they are free for potentially harmful elements and ingredients.

3 75. The Representations are misleading based on the lead contained in the  
4 Products.

5 76. The Representations are advertising statements.

6 77. The Representations are not governed by any government or FDA  
7 regulation or requirement.

8 78. Defendant voluntarily makes the Representations on the labels of the  
9 Products to appeal to consumers and to increase sales of the Products.

10 **IV. PARTIES**

11 79. Plaintiff Allison Barton is a citizen of California who purchased the  
12 Products in this judicial district during the class period. Plaintiff's claim is typical of all  
13 Class members in this regard.

14 80. The advertising and labeling on the package of the Products purchased by  
15 Plaintiff, including the Representations, is typical of the advertising, labeling and  
16 representation of the Products purchased by members of the Class.

17 81. The price paid by Plaintiff for the Products is typical of the price paid by  
18 members of the Class.

19 82. Defendant Kimberly-Clark Corporation is a Delaware corporation with its  
20 principal place of business in Irving, Texas, and is a citizen of Texas.

21 83. Defendant and its agents manufacture, market, distribute, label, promote,  
22 advertise and sell the Products.

23 84. At all times material hereto, Defendant was conducting business in the  
24 United States, including in California, through its services as a manufacturer and supplier  
25 to various stores in California and by, among other things, maintaining agents for the  
26 customary transaction of business in California.

27 85. Defendant and its agents promoted, marketed and sold the Products at issue  
28 in this jurisdiction and in this judicial district.

1 86. The deceptive acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred  
2 in this jurisdiction and in this judicial district.

3 87. The unfair, unlawful, deceptive, and misleading advertising and labeling of  
4 the Products was prepared and/or approved by Defendant and its agents, and was  
5 disseminated by Defendant and its agents through labeling and advertising containing  
6 the misrepresentations and omission alleged herein.

7 **A. Plaintiff Was Misled and Injured by Defendant's Misconduct**

8 88. Plaintiff purchased the Products on numerous occasions during the Class  
9 Period, including in the following sizes: regular and super.

10 89. To the best of her recollection, Plaintiff purchased the Products from CVS,  
11 Target and Rite Aid stores located in this judicial district.

12 90. The price paid by Plaintiff for the Products varied based on the number of  
13 tampons included in the box, however, to the best of her recollection, the prices ranged  
14 from approximately \$7.00 to \$13.99 per box.

15 91. In addition to other purchases, on March 17, 2023, Plaintiff purchased a  
16 multipack of regular and super Products (30 count) from a Target store located in San  
17 Diego, California for \$8.99.

18 92. Plaintiff purchased the Products most recently from a Rite Aid store in San  
19 Diego in or around June of 2024.

20 93. Plaintiff purchased the Products for personal use.

21 94. At the time of purchase, Plaintiff viewed the label box images, including  
22 the Representations.

23 95. At the time of purchase, Plaintiff did not know, and had no reason to know,  
24 that the Products contain lead.

25 96. Acting reasonably under the circumstances, Plaintiff relied on the  
26 reputation of the Products and the Representations, and believed that the Products would  
27 be free from harmful effect and safe to use.  
28

1 97. Unbeknownst to Plaintiff at the time of purchase, the Products contain lead.

2 98. Defendant materially omitted the fact that the Products contain lead.

3 99. Had Plaintiff known at the time of purchase that the Products contain lead,  
4 Plaintiff would not have purchased the Products.

5 100. Defendant continues to sell the misbranded Products.

6 101. Plaintiff would like to purchase the Products in the future if the Products  
7 did not contain lead.

8 102. Plaintiff continues to suffer harm because she is not able to rely on the  
9 labeling and advertising of the Products for their truth, and thus is unable to determine  
10 whether she can purchase the Products in the future.

11 103. Unless Defendant is enjoined from failing to disclose the presence of lead  
12 in the Products in the future, Plaintiff and consumers will not be able to reasonably  
13 determine whether the lead in the Products has been address and remedied.

14 104. Accordingly, Plaintiff's legal remedies are inadequate to prevent future  
15 injuries.

16 **V. CLASS DEFINITION AND CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

17 105. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of  
18 Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of herself, on behalf of all others  
19 similarly situated, and as a member of the Class defined as follows:

20 All citizens of California who, within four years prior to the filing  
21 of the initial Complaint, purchased Defendant's Products in the  
22 State of California and who do not claim any personal injury from  
using the Products (the "Class").

23 106. Excluded from the Class are: (i) Defendant, its assigns, successors, and  
24 legal representatives; (ii) any entities in which Defendant has a controlling interest;  
25 (iii) federal, state, and/or local governments, including, but not limited to, their  
26 departments, agencies, divisions, bureaus, boards, sections, groups, counsels, and/or  
27 subdivisions; (iv) all persons presently in bankruptcy proceedings or who obtained a  
28 bankruptcy discharge in the last three years; and (v) any judicial officer presiding over

1 this matter and their staff, and persons within the third degree of consanguinity to such  
2 judicial officer.

3 107. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or otherwise alter the class definition  
4 presented to the Court at the appropriate time, or to propose or eliminate sub-classes, in  
5 response to facts learned through discovery, legal arguments advanced by Defendant, or  
6 otherwise.

7 108. This action is properly maintainable as a class action pursuant to Federal  
8 Rule of Civil Procedure 23 for the reasons set forth below.

9 109. **Numerosity**: Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all  
10 members is impracticable. Upon information and belief, the Class consists of hundreds  
11 of thousands of purchasers throughout the State of California. Accordingly, it would be  
12 impracticable to join all members of the Class before the Court.

13 110. **Common Questions Predominate**: There are numerous and substantial  
14 questions of law or fact common to all members of the Class that predominate over any  
15 individual issues. Included within the common questions of law or fact are:

- 16 • Whether Defendant's omission and failure to disclose that the Products  
17 contain lead is likely to be material to reasonable consumers;
  - 18 • Whether Defendant's omission and failure to disclose that the Products  
19 contain lead is likely to deceive reasonable consumers;
  - 20 • Whether Defendant engaged in unlawful, unfair or deceptive business  
21 practices by advertising, labeling and selling the Products;
  - 22 • Whether Defendant violated California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et*  
23 *seq.*; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*; and/or the Consumers  
24 Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*;
  - 25 • Whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damage as a result of  
26 Defendant's unlawful conduct; and
  - 27 • The proper measure of damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class.
- 28

1           111. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of  
2 the Class she seeks to represent because Plaintiff, like the Class members, purchased  
3 Defendant's Products. Defendant's unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent actions concern  
4 the same business practices described herein irrespective of where they occurred or were  
5 experienced. Plaintiff and the Class sustained similar injuries arising out of Defendant's  
6 conduct. Plaintiff's and Class member's claims arise from the same practices and course  
7 of conduct and are based on the same legal theories.

8           112. **Adequacy:** Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class she seeks to  
9 represent because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the  
10 Class Plaintiff seeks to represent. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests  
11 of the members of the Class and has retained counsel experienced and competent in the  
12 prosecution of complex class actions, including complex questions that arise in  
13 consumer protection litigation.

14           113. **Superiority and Substantial Benefit:** A class action is superior to other  
15 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual  
16 joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable and no other group method of  
17 adjudication of all claims asserted herein is more efficient and manageable for at least  
18 the following reasons:

- 19           a. The claims presented in this case predominate over any questions of  
20 law or fact, if any exists at all, affecting any individual member of  
21 the Class;
- 22           b. Absent a Class, the members of the Class will continue to suffer  
23 damage and Defendant's unlawful conduct will continue without  
24 remedy while Defendant profits from and enjoys its ill-gotten gains;
- 25           c. Given the size of individual Class members' claims, few, if any,  
26 members could afford to or would seek legal redress individually for  
27 the wrongs Defendant committed against them, and absent members  
28

1 have no substantial interest in individually controlling the  
2 prosecution of individual actions;

3 d. When the liability of Defendant has been adjudicated, claims of all  
4 members of the Class can be administered efficiently and/or  
5 determined uniformly by the Court; and

6 e. This action presents no difficulty that would impede its  
7 management by the Court as a class action, which is the best  
8 available means by which Plaintiff and members of the Class can  
9 seek redress for the harm caused to them by Defendant.

10 114. Because Plaintiff seeks relief for all members of the Class, the prosecution  
11 of separate actions by individual members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying  
12 adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class, which would establish  
13 incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.

14 115. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P.  
15 23(b)(3) are met as questions of law or fact common to Class members predominate over  
16 any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other  
17 available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.

18 116. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel are unaware of any difficulties that are  
19 likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its  
20 maintenance as a class action.

21 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

22 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **Unfair and Unlawful Business Acts and Practices**  
24 **(Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*)**  
**(for Plaintiff and the Class)**

25 117. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained  
26 in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

27 118. Defendant's conduct constitutes an unfair business act and practice  
28 pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the "UCL"). The



1 UCL provides, in pertinent part: “Unfair competition shall mean and include unlawful,  
2 unfair or fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading  
3 advertising . . . .”

4 119. Plaintiff brings this claim seeking restitution of the amounts Defendant  
5 acquired through the unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business practices, as described  
6 herein; and injunctive relief to stop Defendant’s misconduct, as described herein.

7 120. Defendant’s knowing conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes an “unfair”  
8 and/or “fraudulent” business practice, as set forth in California Business & Professions  
9 Code §§ 17200-17208.

10 121. Defendant’s conduct was and continues to be unfair and fraudulent because,  
11 directly or through its agents and employees, Defendant omitted and failed to disclose  
12 that the Products contain lead.

13 122. Defendant was and is aware that its omission is material to consumers.

14 123. Defendant was and is aware that its omission is misleading based on the  
15 Representations made on the Product labels, as described and depicted herein.

16 124. Defendant had an improper motive—to derive financial gain at the expense  
17 of accuracy or truthfulness—in its practices related to the labeling and advertising of the  
18 Products.

19 125. There were reasonable alternatives available to Defendant to further  
20 Defendant’s legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

21 126. Defendant’s misrepresentation and omission of material facts, as set forth  
22 herein, also constitute an “unlawful” practice because they violate California Civil Code  
23 §§ 1572, 1573, 1709, 1710, 1711, and 1770 and the laws and regulations cited herein, as  
24 well as the common law.

25 127. Defendant’s conduct in making the omission described herein constitutes a  
26 knowing failure to adopt policies in accordance with and/or adherence to applicable  
27 laws, as set forth herein, all of which are binding upon and burdensome to its  
28 competitors.

1 128. This conduct engenders an unfair competitive advantage for Defendant,  
2 thereby constituting an unfair business practice under California Business & Professions  
3 Code §§ 17200-17208.

4 129. In addition, Defendant's omission that the Products contain lead constitutes  
5 an "unlawful" practice because, as described herein, the Product labels fail to comply  
6 with California's Proposition 65.

7 130. Accordingly, Proposition 65 provides a predicate violation for a violation  
8 of the UCL.

9 131. Plaintiff and members of the Class could not have reasonably avoided  
10 injury. Defendant's uniform Representations and material omission regarding the  
11 Products were likely to deceive, and Defendant knew or should have known that its  
12 Representations and omission were misleading.

13 132. Plaintiff purchased the Products with the reasonable belief that the  
14 Products were safe and did not contain harmful elements or ingredients, and without  
15 knowledge of Defendant's material omission that the Products contain lead.

16 133. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately  
17 injured by Defendant's conduct in ways including, but not limited to, the monies paid to  
18 Defendant for the Products, interest lost, and consumers' unwitting support of a business  
19 enterprise that promotes deception and undue greed to the detriment of consumers, such  
20 as Plaintiff and Class members.

21 134. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, Plaintiff and  
22 members of the Class are entitled to such Orders and judgments that may be necessary  
23 to disgorge Defendant's ill-gotten gains and to restore to any person in interest any  
24 money paid for the Products as a result of the wrongful conduct of Defendant.

25 135. Pursuant to Civil Code § 3287(a), Plaintiff and the Class are further entitled  
26 to pre-judgment interest as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unfair and  
27 fraudulent business conduct. The amount on which interest is to be calculated is a sum  
28 certain and capable of calculation, and Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to interest in

1 an amount according to proof.

2 136. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, pursuant to  
3 § 17203, Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to an order enjoining such future  
4 wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant.

5 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
6 **Deceptive Advertising Practices**  
7 **(California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*)**  
8 **(for Plaintiff and the Class)**

9 137. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained  
10 in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

11 138. California Business & Professions Code § 17500 prohibits “unfair,  
12 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising . . . .”

13 139. Defendant violated § 17500 by making the Representations and failing to  
14 disclose that the Products contain lead; and by representing that the Products possess  
15 characteristics and value that they do not have.

16 140. Defendant’s deceptive practices were designed to induce reasonable  
17 consumers like Plaintiff to purchase the Products.

18 141. Defendant’s uniform Representations and material omission that the  
19 Products contain lead were likely to deceive, and Defendant knew or should have known  
20 that they were misleading.

21 142. Plaintiff purchased the Products in reliance on the Product labeling,  
22 including that the Product labeling was accurate as alleged herein, and without  
23 knowledge of Defendant’s misrepresentations and omission.

24 143. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately  
25 injured by Defendant’s conduct in ways including, but not limited to, the price paid to  
26 Defendant for the Products, interest lost, and consumers’ unwitting support of a business  
27 enterprise that promotes deception and undue greed to the detriment of consumers, such  
28 as Plaintiff and Class members.

1 144. The above acts of Defendant were and are likely to deceive reasonable  
2 consumers in violation of § 17500.

3 145. In making the Representations and omission alleged herein, Defendant  
4 knew or should have known that the Representations and omission were deceptive and/or  
5 misleading, and acted in violation of § 17500.

6 146. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct in  
7 violation of § 17500 Plaintiff and members of the Class request an Order requiring  
8 Defendant to disgorge its ill-gotten gains and/or award full restitution of all monies  
9 wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of such acts of false advertising, as well as  
10 interests and attorneys' fees.

11 147. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct in  
12 violation of § 17500, Plaintiff and members of the Class request an Order pursuant to §  
13 17535 enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant.

14 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
15 **Consumer Legal Remedies Act**  
16 **(Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*)**  
***(for Plaintiff and the Class)***

17 148. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained  
18 in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

19 149. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to California's Consumer Legal  
20 Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.* ("CLRA").

21 150. The CLRA provides that "unfair methods of competition and unfair or  
22 deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result  
23 or which results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer are unlawful."

24 151. The Products are "goods," as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code  
25 §1761(a).

26 152. Defendant is a "person," as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code  
27 §1761(c).

28

1 153. Plaintiff and members of the Class are “consumers,” as defined by the  
2 CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(d).

3 154. Purchase of the Products by Plaintiff and members of the Class are  
4 “transactions,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(e).

5 155. Defendant violated Section 1770(a)(5) by representing that the Products  
6 have “characteristics, . . . uses [or] benefits . . . which [they] do not have” in that the  
7 Products are represented as being free from potentially harmful elements and ingredients  
8 when they contain an unsafe amount of lead, as described herein.

9 156. Defendant also violated section 1770(a)(7) by representing that the  
10 Products “are of a particular standard, quality, or grade . . . if they are of another” by  
11 materially omitting and failing to disclose that the Products contain lead.

12 157. In addition, Defendant violated section 1770(a)(9) by advertising the  
13 Products “with intent not to sell them as advertised” in that the Products are  
14 misrepresented and misbranded as described herein.

15 158. Defendant’s uniform Representations and omission regarding the Products  
16 were likely to deceive, and Defendant knew or should have known that its  
17 Representations and omission were deceptive and/or misleading.

18 159. Plaintiff and members of the Class relied on Defendant’s unlawful conduct  
19 and could not have reasonably avoided injury.

20 160. Plaintiff and members of the Class were unaware of the existence of facts  
21 that Defendant suppressed and failed to disclose, including that the Products contain  
22 lead.

23 161. Plaintiff and members of the Class would not have purchased the Products  
24 had they known the truth about the lead contained in the Products.

25 162. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately  
26 injured by Defendant’s conduct.

27 163. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct in  
28 violation of the CLRA, Plaintiff and members of the Class request an Order pursuant to

1 § 1780 enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant.

2 **PRAYER**

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly  
4 situated, prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

5 A. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
6 Procedure; naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class; and naming Plaintiff’s  
7 attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class;

8 B. For an order declaring that Defendant’s conduct violates the statutes and  
9 laws referenced herein;

10 C. For an order awarding, as appropriate, compensatory and monetary  
11 damages to Plaintiff and the Class;

12 D. For an order awarding injunctive relief;

13 E. For an order awarding attorneys’ fees and costs;

14 F. For an order awarding pre-and post-judgment interest; and

15 G. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

16 **JURY DEMAND**

17 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

18 Dated: July 30, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

KAMBERLAW, LLP

By: s/ Naomi B. Spector  
NAOMI B. SPECTOR

3451 Via Montebello, Ste.192-212  
Carlsbad, CA 92009  
Phone: 310.400.1053  
Fax: 212.202.6364  
Email: nspector@kamberlaw.com

28

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

ALLISON BARTON, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego County (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Naomi B. Spector, Esq., KamberLaw LLP 3451 Via Montebello, Suite 192-212, Carlsbad, CA 92009 (310) 400-1053

DEFENDANTS

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION,

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Dallas County (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

'24CV1337 GPC KSC

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)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, 1 1, 2 2, 3 3, 4 4, 5 5, 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 categories like Personal Injury, Contract, Labor, etc.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. s. 1332

Brief description of cause:

Consumer Class Action - Unfair and Unlawful Business Acts and Practices

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$ Exceeds \$5M

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE Gonzalo P. Curiel

DOCKET NUMBER 3:24-cv-01332-GPC-SBC

DATE

July 30, 2024

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

s/ Naomi B. Spector

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 cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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