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Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
JESSICA ROBERTSON

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JESSICA ROBERTSON, individually  
and on behalf of all others similarly  
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

CLEAN CONTROL CORPORATION,  
Defendant.

Case No.: 5:24-cv-01478

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

1 Plaintiff Jessica Robertson (“Plaintiff”) brings this action against Clean Control  
2 Corporation, (“Defendant”) individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated  
3 and alleges upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff’s acts and experiences, and, as to  
4 all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by  
5 Plaintiff’s attorneys as follows:

6 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

7 1. This is a California consumer class action for violations of the Consumers  
8 Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.* (“CLRA”), Unfair Competition  
9 Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (“UCL”), and for breach of express  
10 warranty.

11 2. Defendant manufactures, distributes, advertises, markets, and sells the  
12 Odoban Concentrate Disinfectant (the “Product”). The Product is a “Concentrate” that  
13 is intended to be diluted with water prior to use. The front label of the Product  
14 prominently says that it “**Makes Up to 32 Gallons.**” This claim is false and  
15 misleading because the Product is in fact only capable of making a fraction of the  
16 number of gallons when diluted for almost every use according to Defendant’s mixing  
17 instructions. For example, the Product only makes 6.8 gallons when mixed for use as  
18 an “Air Freshener” Accordingly, Defendant’s “Makes Up to 32 Gallons” claim on the  
19 label of the Product is likely to deceive a reasonable consumer.

20 3. Plaintiff, who purchased the Product in California, was deceived by  
21 Defendant’s unlawful conduct and brings this action on her own behalf and on behalf  
22 of California consumers to remedy Defendant’s unlawful acts.

23 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

2 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant  
3 conducts and transacts business in the State of California, contracts to supply goods  
4 within the State of California, and supplies goods within the State of California.  
5 Defendant, on its own and through its agents, is responsible for the distribution,  
6 marketing, labeling, and sale of the Product in California, specifically in this county.  
7 The marketing of the Product, including the decision of what to include and not  
8 include on the label, emanates from Defendant. Thus, Defendant has intentionally  
9 availed itself of the markets within California through its advertising, marketing, and  
10 sale of the Product to consumers in California, including Plaintiff. The Court also has  
11 specific jurisdiction over Defendant as it has purposefully directed activities towards  
12 the forum state, Plaintiff's claims arise out of those activities, and it is reasonable for  
13 Defendant to defend this lawsuit because it has sold deceptively advertised Product  
14 to Plaintiff and members of the Class in California. By distributing and selling the  
15 Product in California, Defendant has intentionally and expressly aimed conduct at  
16 California which caused harm to Plaintiff and the Class that Defendant knows is likely  
17 to be suffered by Californians.

18 6. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial  
19 part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District  
20 because Plaintiff purchased one of the Products within this District.

21 **PARTIES**

22 7. Plaintiff Jessica Robertson is an individual consumer who, at all times  
23 relevant to this action, was a citizen of and resided in California. Plaintiff purchased  
24 the Product at a Sam's Club and/or Home Depot store in Palm Desert, California  
25 during the Class Period. Plaintiff saw and relied on the "Make Up to 32 Gallons"  
26 claim on the label of the Product. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Product, or  
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1 would have paid less for the Product, had she known the truth about Defendant’s  
2 advertising. As a result, Plaintiff suffered injury in fact when she spent money to  
3 purchase the Product she would not have purchased, or would have paid less for,  
4 absent Defendant’s misconduct. Plaintiff desires to purchase the Product again if the  
5 labels of the product were accurate. However, as a result of Defendant’s ongoing  
6 misrepresentations, Plaintiff is unable to rely on the Product’s advertising and  
7 labeling when deciding in the future whether to purchase the Product.

8 8. Defendant is a Georgia corporation that maintains its principal place of  
9 business in Warner Robins, Georgia.

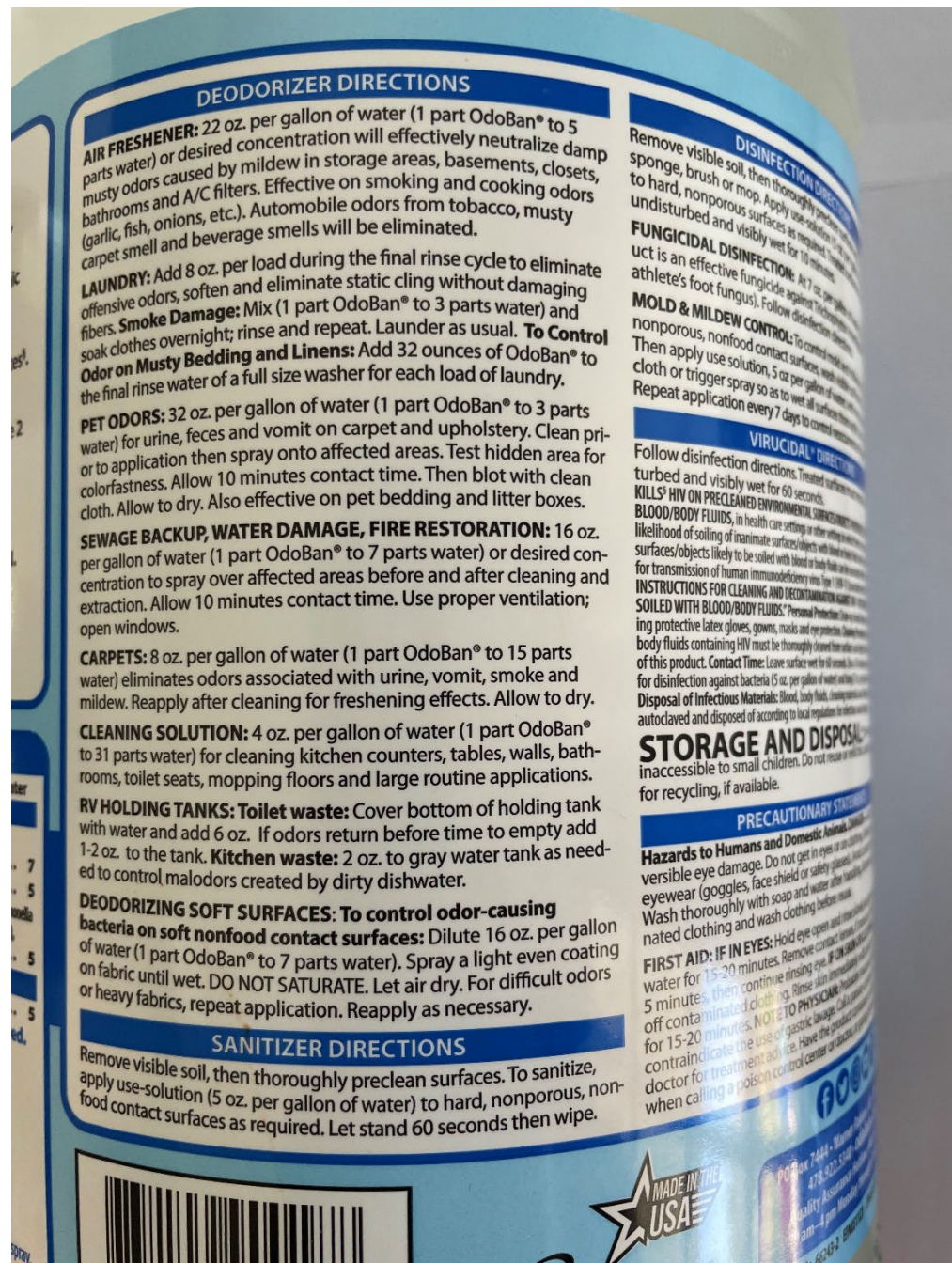
10 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

11 9. The Product is sold in a one-gallon (128 fluid ounce) bottle. The front  
12 label of the Product says that the Product is a “Concentrate” that “Makes Up to 32  
13 Gallons” as shown below:

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1           10. The back label of the Product shows, in small print, mixing instructions  
2 as shown below:



1           11. Defendant’s mixing instructions fail to explicitly state *which* option  
 2 produces the “Makes Up to 32 Gallons” advertisement on the front label of the  
 3 Product. Given the dilutions set forth on the back panel of the Product, the specified  
 4 number of gallons that Defendant represents the Product is capable of making is only  
 5 a fraction of what it is actually capable of making when mixed for every use except  
 6 for when mixed as a “cleaning solution.” Thus, the Product actually makes less than  
 7 the amount Defendant claims as demonstrated in the table below:

<u><b>DIRECTION FOR USE</b></u>	<u><b>GALLONS MADE</b></u>
“ <b>Air Freshener:</b> 22 oz per gallon of water”	6.8 gallons
“ <b>Laundry:</b> Add 8 oz per load”	1 gallon
“ <b>Pet Odors:</b> 32 oz per gallon of water”	5 gallons
“ <b>Sewage Backup, Water Damage, Fire Restoration:</b> 16 oz per gallon of water”	9 gallons
“ <b>Carpets:</b> 8 oz per gallon of water”	17 gallons
“ <b>Cleaning Solution:</b> 4 oz per gallon of water”	33 gallons

1 2 3 4	“RV Holding Tanks: Toilet Waste: Cover bottom of holding tank with water and add 6 oz”	1 gallon
5 6 7	“Deodorizing Soft Surfaces.... Dilute 16 oz per gallon of water”	9 gallons
8 9	“Fungicidal Disinfection: ... 7 oz per gallon of water”	19.2 gallons
10 11 12	“Mold and Mildew Control:...5 oz per gallon of water”	26.6 gallons

13           12. Defendant fails to disclose that the advertised “Makes Up to 32 Gallons”  
14 amount can only be achieved by following the mixing instructions for “Cleaning  
15 Solution.” However, reasonable consumers like Plaintiff would expect that the  
16 advertised “Makes Up to 32 Gallons” would be for most uses, including use as an air  
17 freshener and deodorizer. Indeed, the front label of the Product says it “eliminates  
18 odors,” is a “disinfectant,” and is an “air freshener.” Accordingly, reasonable  
19 consumers would understand that the “Makes Up to 32 Gallons” applies to these uses.

20           13. Reasonable consumers read and understand “up to” representations—  
21 like the “Makes Up to 32 Gallons” claim— as providing, under normal and reasonable  
22 conditions for use, the maximum results promised. Indeed, the U.S. Federal Trade  
23 Commission has explicitly determined this to be the case, stating that its “view” is  
24 “that advertisers using these claims should be able to substantiate that consumers are  
25 likely to achieve the maximum results promised under normal circumstances.” *See*  
26 Exhibits 1 and 2 attached hereto.



1           14. As demonstrated by the label of the product itself, use of the product as  
2 only a “cleaning solution” is not normal use. Rather, normal use for a product called  
3 “Odoban” that is labeled as being able to “eliminate[] odors” is for use as an air  
4 freshener and deodorizer and not simply as a “cleaning solution.”

5           15. Reasonable consumers should not be expected to look beyond misleading  
6 representations on the front of the label to discover the truth from the dilution  
7 instructions in small print on the back label of the product. This is especially true  
8 where, as here, the Product at issue is a concentrated product.

9                                   **NO ADEQUATE REMEDY AT LAW**

10           38. Plaintiff and members of the class are entitled to equitable relief as no  
11 adequate remedy at law exists. The statutes of limitations for the causes of action pled  
12 herein vary. Class members who purchased the Product more than three years prior  
13 to the filing of the complaint may be barred from recovery if equitable relief were not  
14 permitted under the UCL.

15           39. The scope of actionable misconduct under the unfair prong of the UCL is  
16 broader than the other causes of action asserted herein. It includes Defendant’s overall  
17 unfair marketing scheme to promote and brand the Product, across a multitude of  
18 media platforms, including the product labels, packaging, and online advertisements,  
19 over a long period of time, in order to gain an unfair advantage over competitor  
20 products. Plaintiff and class members may also be entitled to restitution under the  
21 UCL, while not entitled to damages under other causes of action asserted herein (e.g.,  
22 the CLRA is limited to certain types of plaintiffs (an individual who seeks or acquires,  
23 by purchase or lease, any goods or services for personal, family, or household  
24 purposes) and other statutorily enumerated conduct).

25           40. A primary litigation objective in this litigation is to obtain injunctive  
26 relief. Injunctive relief is appropriate on behalf of Plaintiff and members of the class  
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1 because Defendant continues to misrepresent the Product as being capable of making  
2 up to 32 gallons. Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent Defendant from continuing  
3 to engage in the unfair, fraudulent, and/or unlawful conduct described herein and to  
4 prevent future harm—none of which can be achieved through available legal remedies  
5 (such as monetary damages to compensate past harm). Injunctive relief, in the form  
6 of affirmative disclosures or halting the sale of unlawfully sold products is necessary  
7 to dispel the public misperception about the Product that has resulted from years of  
8 Defendant’s unfair, fraudulent, and unlawful marketing efforts. An injunction  
9 requiring affirmative disclosures to dispel the public’s misperception, and prevent the  
10 ongoing deception and repeat purchases, is also not available through a legal remedy  
11 (such as monetary damages). In addition, Plaintiff is currently unable to accurately  
12 quantify the damages caused by Defendant’s future harm, because discovery and  
13 Plaintiff’s investigation has not yet completed, rendering injunctive relief necessary.  
14 Further, because a public injunction is available under the UCL, and damages will not  
15 adequately benefit the general public in a manner equivalent to an injunction.

16 41. It is premature to determine whether an adequate remedy at law exists.  
17 This is an initial pleading and discovery has not yet commenced and/or is at its initial  
18 stages. No class has been certified yet. No expert discovery has commenced and/or  
19 completed. The completion of fact/non-expert and expert discovery, as well as the  
20 certification of this case as a class action, are necessary to finalize and determine the  
21 adequacy and availability of all remedies, including legal and equitable, for Plaintiff’s  
22 individual claims and any certified class or subclass. Plaintiff therefore reserves her  
23 right to amend this complaint and/or assert additional facts that demonstrate this  
24 Court’s jurisdiction to order equitable remedies where no adequate legal remedies are  
25 available for either Plaintiff and/or any certified class or subclass. Such proof, to the  
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1 extent necessary, will be presented prior to the trial of any equitable claims for relief  
2 and/or the entry of an order granting equitable relief.

3 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

4 16. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil  
5 Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of the following class (“Class” or “Class  
6 Members”):

7 All persons who, while in the state of California, purchased the  
8 Product, for personal use, at any time from four years preceding the  
9 filing of this Complaint through the date class notice is first  
10 disseminated.

11 17. Excluded from the from the Class are: (i) Defendant and their officers,  
12 directors, and employees; (ii) any person who files a valid and timely request for  
13 exclusion; and (iii) judicial officers and their immediate family members and  
14 associated court staff assigned to the case.

15 18. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or otherwise alter the class definition  
16 presented to the Court at the appropriate time, or to propose sub-classes, in response  
17 to facts learned through discovery, legal arguments advanced by Defendant, or  
18 otherwise.

19 19. The Class is appropriate for certification because Plaintiff can prove the  
20 elements of the claims on a classwide basis using the same evidence as would be used  
21 to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.

22 20. Numerosity: Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all members  
23 is impracticable. Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds of consumers who are Class  
24 Members described above who have been damaged by Defendant’s practices.

25 21. Commonality: There is a well-defined community of interest in the  
26 common questions of law and fact affecting all Class Members. The questions of law  
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1 and fact common to the Class Members which predominate over any questions which  
2 may affect individual Class Members include, but are not limited to:

- 3 a. Whether Defendant made false or misleading statements of fact relating  
4 to the labeling of the Product;
- 5 b. Whether Defendant violated state consumer protection statutes;
- 6 c. Whether Defendant practices violate California's Consumers Legal  
7 Remedies Act;
- 8 d. Whether Defendant practices violate California's Unfair Competition  
9 law, California Business and Professions Code sections 17200, *et. seq.*,
- 10 e. Whether Defendant breached an express warranty for the Product;
- 11 f. Damages needed to reasonably compensate Plaintiff and Class Members;  
12 and
- 13 g. Whether Plaintiff and the proposed Class Members are entitled to an  
14 award of reasonable attorneys' fees, pre-judgment interest and costs of  
15 this suit;.

16 22. Typicality: Plaintiff is a member of the Class Plaintiff seeks to represent.  
17 Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of each Class Member in that every member  
18 of the Class was susceptible to the same unlawful conduct and purchased the Product.  
19 Plaintiff is entitled to relief under the same causes of action as the other Class  
20 Members.

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

6 24. Superiority: The Class is properly brought and should be maintained as a  
7 class action because a class action is superior to traditional litigation of this  
8 controversy. A class action is superior to the other available methods for the fair and  
9 efficient adjudication of this controversy because:

- 10 a. The joinder of hundreds of individual Class Members is impracticable,  
11 cumbersome, unduly burdensome, and a waste of judicial and/or litigation  
12 resources;
- 13 b. The individual claims of the Class Members may be relatively modest  
14 compared with the expense of litigating the claim, thereby making it  
15 impracticable, unduly burdensome, and expensive to justify individual  
16 actions;
- 17 c. When Defendant's liability has been adjudicated, all Class Members'  
18 claims can be determined by the Court and administered efficiently in a  
19 manner far less burdensome and expensive than if it were attempted  
20 through filing, discovery, and trial of all individual cases;
- 21 d. This class action will promote orderly, efficient, expeditious, and  
22 appropriate adjudication and administration of Class claims;
- 23 e. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the management of  
24 this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action;
- 25 f. This class action will assure uniformity of decisions among Class  
26 Members;
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1 g. The Class is readily definable and prosecution of this action as a class  
2 action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious litigation; and

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

6 25. In the alternative, the Class also may be certified because Defendant has  
7 acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class thereby making  
8 final declaratory and/or injunctive relief with respect to the members of the Class as  
9 a whole, appropriate.

10 26. Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive and equitable relief  
11 on behalf of the Class, on grounds generally applicable to the Class, to enjoin and  
12 prevent Defendant from engaging in the acts described, and to require Defendant to  
13 provide full restitution to Plaintiff and Class members.

14 27. Unless the Class is certified, Defendant will retain monies that were taken  
15 from Plaintiff and Class members as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct.

16 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

17 ***Violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act***  
18 ***Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 et seq.***

19 42. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations contained  
20 in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

21 43. Plaintiff brings this claim under the CLRA individually and on behalf of  
22 the Class against Defendant.

23 44. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and the members of the Class were  
24 "consumer[s]," as defined in California Civil Code section 1761(d).

25 45. At all relevant times, Defendant was a "person," as defined in California  
26 Civil Code section 1761(c).

1           46. At all relevant times, the Product manufactured, marketed, advertised,  
2 and sold by Defendant constituted “goods,” as defined in California Civil Code  
3 section 1761(a).

4           47. The purchases of the Product by Plaintiff and the members of the Class  
5 were and are “transactions” within the meaning of California Civil Code section  
6 1761(e).

7           48. Defendant disseminated, or caused to be disseminated, through its  
8 advertising, false and misleading representations, including the Product’s labeling  
9 that the Product makes up to 32 gallons. Defendant failed to properly disclose that the  
10 Product makes less gallons than represented when used for most purposes. This is a  
11 material misrepresentation and omission as reasonable consumer would find the fact  
12 that the Product contains less than what is represented to be important to their decision  
13 in purchasing the Product. Defendant’s representations violate the CLRA in the  
14 following ways:

15           a) Defendant represented that the Product has characteristics,  
16 ingredients, uses, and benefits which they do not have (Cal. Civ. Code §  
17 1770(a)(5));

18           b) Defendant represented that the Product is of a particular standard,  
19 quality, or grade, which they are not (Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(7));

20           c) Defendant advertised the Product with an intent not to sell the  
21 Product as advertised (Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9)); and

22           d) Defendant represented that the subject of a transaction has been  
23 supplied in accordance with a previous representation when it has not (Cal. Civ.  
24 Code § 1770(a)(16)).

25           49. Defendant violated the CLRA because the Product was prominently  
26 advertised as being able to make up to 32 gallons but, in reality, the Product does not  
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1 make up to 32 gallons when used for most purposes purposes. Defendant knew or  
2 should have known that its “Makes Up to 32 Gallons” claim is false and misleading.

3 50. Defendant’s actions as described herein were done with conscious  
4 disregard of Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ rights and were wanton and malicious.

5 51. Defendant’s wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a  
6 continuing course of conduct in violation of the CLRA, since Defendant is still  
7 representing that the Product has characteristics that it does not have.

8 52. Pursuant to California Civil Code section 1782(d), Plaintiff and the  
9 members of the Class seek an order enjoining Defendant from engaging in the  
10 methods, acts, and practices alleged herein.

11 53. Pursuant to California Civil Code section 1782, Plaintiff notified  
12 Defendant in writing by certified mail of the alleged violations of the CLRA and  
13 demanded that Defendant rectify the problems associated with the actions detailed  
14 above and give notice to all affected consumers of their intent to so act. Defendant  
15 failed to rectify or agree to rectify the problems associated with the actions detailed  
16 herein and give notice to all affected consumers within 30 days of the date of written  
17 notice pursuant to section 1782 of the CLRA. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks damages,  
18 punitive damages, and attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to the CLRA.

19 54. Pursuant to section 1780(d) of the CLRA, below is an affidavit showing  
20 that this action was commenced in a proper forum.

21 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

22 ***Violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law***  
23 ***Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.***

24 55. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations contained  
25 in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

26 56. Plaintiff brings this claim under the UCL individually and on behalf of  
27 the Class against Defendant.  
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1           57. The UCL prohibits any “unlawful,” “fraudulent,” or “unfair” business act  
2 or practice and any false or misleading advertising.

3           58. Defendant committed unlawful business acts or practices by making the  
4 representations and omitted material facts (which constitutes advertising within the  
5 meaning of California Business & Professions Code section 17200), as set forth more  
6 fully herein, and by violating California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ.  
7 Code §§17500, *et seq.*, California’s False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. §  
8 17500, *et seq.*, 15 U.S.C. § 45, and by breaching express and implied warranties.  
9 Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other Class members, reserves the right to  
10 allege other violations of law, which constitute other unlawful business acts or  
11 practices. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date.

12           59. Defendant committed “unfair” business acts or practices by: (1) engaging  
13 in conduct where the utility of such conduct is outweighed by the harm to Plaintiff  
14 and the members of the a Class; (2) engaging in conduct that is immoral, unethical,  
15 oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to Plaintiff and the members of  
16 the Class; and (3) engaging in conduct that undermines or violates the intent of the  
17 consumer protection laws alleged herein. There is no societal benefit from deceptive  
18 advertising. Plaintiff and the other Class members paid for a Product that is not as  
19 advertised by Defendant. Further, Defendant failed to disclose a material fact of  
20 which it had exclusive knowledge. While Plaintiff and the other Class members were  
21 harmed, Defendant was unjustly enriched by its false misrepresentations and material  
22 omissions. As a result, Defendant’s conduct is “unfair,” as it offended an established  
23 public policy. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant’s  
24 legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

25           60. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class have in fact been deceived  
26 as a result of their reliance on Defendant’s material representations and omissions.  
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1 This reliance has caused harm to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, each  
2 of whom purchased Defendant's Product. Plaintiff and the other Class members have  
3 suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of purchasing the Product and  
4 Defendant's unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent practices.

5 61. Defendant's wrongful business practices and violations of the UCL are  
6 ongoing.

7 62. Plaintiff and the Class seek pre-judgment interest as a direct and  
8 proximate result of Defendant's unfair and fraudulent business conduct. The amount  
9 on which interest is to be calculated is a sum certain and capable of calculation, and  
10 Plaintiff and the Class seek interest in an amount according to proof.

11 63. Unless restrained and enjoined, Defendant will continue to engage in the  
12 above-described conduct. Accordingly, injunctive relief is appropriate. Pursuant to  
13 California Business & Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiff, individually and on  
14 behalf of the Class, seeks (1) restitution from Defendant of all money obtained from  
15 Plaintiff and the other Class members as a result of unfair competition; (2) an  
16 injunction prohibiting Defendant from continuing such practices in the State of  
17 California that do not comply with California law (an injunction is the primary  
18 litigation goal of Plaintiff); and (3) all other relief this Court deems appropriate,  
19 consistent with California Business & Professions Code section 17203.

20 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
***Breach of Express Warranty***

21 64. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations contained  
22 in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

23 65. Plaintiff brings this claim for breach of express warranty individually and  
24 on behalf of the Class against Defendant.

25 66. As the manufacturer, marketer, distributor, and seller of the Product,  
26 Defendant issued an express warranty by representing to consumers at the point of  
27 purchase that the Product is capable of making 32 gallons.  
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1 67. Plaintiff and the Class reasonably relied on Defendant's  
2 misrepresentations, descriptions and specifications regarding the Product, including  
3 the representation that the Product will make "Up to 32 Gallons."

4 68. Defendant's representations were part of the description of the goods and  
5 the bargain upon which the goods were offered for sale and purchased by Plaintiff  
6 and Members of the Class.

7 69. In fact, the Product does not conform to Defendant's representations  
8 because the Product will not make 32 gallons when used for most purposes like use  
9 as an air freshener. By falsely representing the Product in this way, Defendant  
10 breached express warranties.

11 70. Plaintiff relied on Defendant's (the manufacturer) representations on the  
12 Product's labels and advertising materials which provide the basis for an express  
13 warranty under California law.

14 71. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff and  
15 Members of the Class were injured because they: (1) paid money for the Product that  
16 was not what Defendant represented; (2) were deprived of the benefit of the bargain  
17 because the Product they purchased was different than Defendant advertised; and (3)  
18 were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Product they purchased had  
19 less value than if Defendant's representations about the characteristics of the Product  
20 were truthful. Had Defendant not breached the express warranty by making the false  
21 representations alleged herein, Plaintiff and Class Members would not have  
22 purchased the Product or would not have paid as much as they did for it.

23 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

24 Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, request for  
25 relief pursuant to each claim set forth in this complaint, as follows:

26 a. Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the Class as  
27 requested herein, designating Plaintiff as the Class Representative and appointing the  
28 undersigned counsel as Class Counsel;

1 b. Ordering restitution and disgorgement of all profits and unjust enrichment  
2 that Defendant obtained from Plaintiff and the Class members as a result of  
3 Defendant’s unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices;

4 c. Ordering injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including  
5 enjoining Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein, and  
6 ordering Defendant to engage in a corrective advertising campaign;

7 d. Ordering damages in amount which is different than that calculated for  
8 restitution for Plaintiff and the Class;

9 e. Ordering Defendant to pay attorneys’ fees and litigation costs to Plaintiff  
10 and the other members of the Class;

11 f. Ordering Defendant to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any  
12 amounts awarded; and

13 g. Ordering such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

14 **JURY DEMAND**

15 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of all claims in this Complaint so  
16 triable.

19 Dated: July 16, 2024

CROSNER LEGAL, P.C.

21 By: /s/ Michael T. Houchin  
Michael T. Houchin  
Craig W. Straub  
Zachary M. Crosner

Attorneys for Plaintiff