

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Lisa Kraisiwatana, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

Osea International, LLC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Lisa Kraisiwatana (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated against Osea International, LLC (“Defendant”). Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of her counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to herself, which are based on her personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Defendant formulates, manufactures, advertises, and sells its Osea “Collagen” cosmetics (the “Products”)¹ throughout the United States, including in New York. Defendant markets its Products in a systematically misleading manner by conspicuously misrepresenting on the labels of the Products that they contain “Collagen.”

2. Unbeknownst to consumers, the Products do not contain Collagen *at all*. Instead, the Products use a fake imitation of collagen derived from a synthetic extract formulated from

¹ The Products include: (1) “Collagen Dream Night Cream,” <https://oseamalibu.com/products/collagen-dream-night-cream> (last accessed August 29, 2024); and (2) “Undaria Collage Body Lotion,” <https://oseamalibu.com/products/undaria-collagen-body-lotion> (last accessed August 29, 2024).

plants (i.e., “cocoyl hydrolyzed collagen”).

3. Defendant’s most recent labeling of its Products is depicted below:



Ingredients

Water / Aqua / Eau, Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea) Butter, Glycerin, Coco-Caprylate/Caprates, Diheptyl Succinate, Propanediol, Capryloyl Glycerin/Sebacic Acid Copolymer, Cetearyl Olivates, Squalane, Cetyl Stearate, Hydrogenated Starch Hydrolysate, Macadamia Ternifolia Seed Oil, Sorbitan Olivates, Behenyl Alcohol, Carthamus Tinctorius (Safflower) Seed Oil, Myristyl Myristate, Aphanizomenon Flos-aquae Extract, Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Avena Sativa (Oat) Kernel Flour, Andrographis Paniculata Leaf Extract, Cistus Incanus Flower/Leaf/Stem Extract, Lavandula Hybrida Extract, Triheptanolin, Oryza Sativa (Rice) Bran Extract, Rosmarinus Officinalis (Rosemary) Leaf Extract, Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Extract, Tocopherol, Musa Sapientum (Banana) Fruit Extract, Hedera Helix (Ivy) Extract, Ziziphus Jujuba Fruit Extract, Melia Azadirachta Flower Extract, Coccinia Indica Fruit Extract, Lavandula Angustifolia (Lavender) Oil, Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Sorbate, Caprylhydroxamic Acid, Citric Acid, Trisodium Ethylenediamine Disuccinate, Xanthan Gum, 1,2-Hexanediol, Phenoxyethanol, Phenylpropanol, Fragrance / Parfum*, Linalool, Limonene, Citral, Geraniol



Ingredients

Water / Aqua / Eau, Glycerin, Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil, Persea Gratissima (Avocado) Oil, Cetearyl Olivates, Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea) Butter, Undaria Pinnatifida Extract, Propanediol, Coconut Alkanes, Sorbitan Olivates, Citrus Paradisi (Grapefruit) Peel Oil, Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice, Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-72 Amide, Sodium Hyaluronate, Oryza Sativa (Rice) Bran Extract, Rosmarinus Officinalis (Rosemary) Leaf Extract, Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Extract, Bisabolol, Coco-Caprylate/Caprates, Citrus Latifolia Peel Oil, Cupressus Sempervirens Leaf/Stem Oil, Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Trisodium Ethylenediamine Disuccinate, Caprylhydroxamic Acid, 1,2-Hexanediol, Tocopherol, Tetrahydrodiferuloylmethane, Xanthan Gum, Cetyl Stearate, Saccharide Isomerate, Caprylyl Glycol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Sodium Citrate, Citric Acid, Sodium Benzoate, Potassium Sorbate, Fragrance /Parfum*

4. Defendant’s deceptive conduct is further underscored by the fact that similar cosmetics representing collagen, do, in fact, contain actual collagen, as depicted below:



INGREDIENTS

Aqua (Water), Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C), Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea) Butter, Glycerin, Propanediol, Ascorbyl Tetraisopalmitate (Vitamin C), Isoamyl Laurate, Polyacrylamide, Sodium Hydroxide, **Hydrolyzed (Marine) Collagen**, Glycine Soja (Soybean) Protein, Sodium Hyaluronate (Hyaluronic Acid), Phenoxyethanol, C13-C14 Isoparaffin, Xanthan Gum, Laureth - 7, Tocopherol (Vitamin E), Disodium Edta, Ethylhexylglycerin, Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Oil, Chlorphenesin, Disodium Cocoamphodiacetate, Sodium Dextran Sulfate, Valine, Glycine, Sodium Benzoate, Potassium Sorbate, Dipotassium Edta, Parfum (Fragrance), Amyl Cinnamal*, Citral *, Limonene*, Linalool*
 *Naturally Occurring In Fragrance



Ingredients

Purified Water, Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Cocos Nucifera (Coconut) Oil, Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil, Aloe Barbadensis (Aloe Vera) Gel, Stearyl Alcohol, Stearic Acid, Isopropyl Myristate, Retinol, **Hydrolyzed Marine Collagen**, Hyaluronic Acid, Acrylates/Steareth-20 Methacrylate Copolymer, Phenoxyethanol, Caprylyl Glycol, Potassium Sorbate, Imidazolidinyl Urea, EDTA, Carbomer, Persea Gratissima (Avocado) Oil, Organic Matricaria Recutita (Chamomile) Flower Extract, Tocopheryl Acetate (Vitamin E).



Ingredients

Aqua, **Salmon Collagen**, Isopropyl Myristate, Pentaerythrityl Tetraostearate, Cetearyl Alcohol, Dimethicone, Glycerin, Cetyl Alcohol, Stearyl Alcohol, PEG-20 Stearate, Cetareth-20, Caprylyl Glycol, Allantoin, Propylene Glycol, Triethanolamine, Disodium Edta, Methylisothiazoline

5. As a result of its deceptive conduct, Defendant is, and continues to be, unjustly enriched at the expense of their consumers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(a) because this case is a class action where the aggregate claims of all members of the proposed class are in excess of \$5,000,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs, there are over 100 members of the putative class, and at least one class member is a citizen of a state different than Defendant.

7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it conducts substantial business within New York, including the sale, marketing, and advertising of the Products. Furthermore, a substantial portion of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this State, including Plaintiff's purchases.

8. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant conducts substantial business in this District and a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims took place within this District.

PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Lisa Kraisriwatana is a citizen of New York, who resides in Nassau, New York. Plaintiff purchased Defendant's "Collagen Dream Night Cream" Products for her personal use on or about March of 2024. Plaintiff Kraisriwatana made this purchase from a local cosmetic store located in Manhattan, New York. Prior to making her purchase, Plaintiff Kraisriwatana saw that the Product was labeled and marketed as containing "Collagen." Plaintiff Kraisriwatana relied on Defendant's representations when she decided to purchase the Product over comparable

products that did not make those claims. Plaintiff Kraisriwatana saw Defendant's representations prior to and at the time of her purchases and understood them as a representation and warranty that the Product contained genuine animal-based collagen. Plaintiff Kraisriwatana relied on these representations and warranties in deciding to purchase the Product. Accordingly, those representations and warranties were part of the basis of her bargain, in that she would not have purchased the Product on the same terms had she known that those representations were not true. Furthermore, in making her purchases, Plaintiff Kraisriwatana paid a substantial price premium due to Defendant's false and misleading representations concerning the nature of the "collagen" in the Product. Plaintiff Kraisriwatana, however, did not receive the benefit of her bargains because those representations were not, in fact, true.

10. Defendant Osea International, LLC is a limited liability corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business located at 1795 Washington Way Venice, CA 90291. Defendant manufactures, packages, labels, advertises, markets, distributes and/or sells the Products in New York and throughout the United States.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

11. Collagen is the most prevalent protein found in animals, fish, and humans.² This insoluble fibrous protein is found in tendons and ligaments, as well as the cornea, cartilage, bones, gut, blood vessels and intervertebral discs.³

²Ananya Mandal, MD., *What is Collagen*, NEWS MED LIFE SCIS., <https://www.news-medical.net/health/What-is-Collagen.aspx> ("In nature, collagen is found exclusively in animals, especially in the flesh and connective tissues of mammals.") (last accessed August 29, 2024); INTERNATIONAL FOOD RESEARCH JOURNAL 22(1), Hashim, P., Ridzwan, M. M. S., Bakar, J., & Hashim, M. D., *Collagen in food and beverage industries*, (2015); EC NUTRITION, Raman, M., & Gopakumar, K., *Fish collagen and its applications in food and pharmaceutical*, (2018) ("Collagen is the most abundant and ubiquitous protein in animal origin, which comprising approximately 30% of total protein. Collagen is mainly presents in all connective tissues, including animal skin, bone, cartilage, tendon and blood vessels.").

³ *Id.*

12. Collagen is an animal protein found primarily in the connective tissues of animals, including their skin, bones, and cartilage. **Collagen is not found in plants.**

13. In recent years, collagen has skyrocketed in popularity due to its purported anti-aging benefits in maintaining youthful skin, hair, and nails.⁴ As a result, sales of collagen more than doubled between 2018 and 2020 and are expected to reach over \$16 billion by 2028.

14. Aware of this consumer demand, market players rushed to include collagen within their product lines. Collagen is widely available today in various forms, including as a food ingredient, in dietary supplements, and, pertinent to this context, in cosmetics.

15. Defendant is among the major players that have capitalized on this demand. However, unlike most manufacturers, Defendant does not actually use collagen in its Products at all. Instead, Defendant's Products are comprised of cocoyl hydrolyzed collagen—a highly processed ingredient extracted from plants—such as *nicotiana benthamiana*, a plant similar to tobacco plants.⁵

16. This highly processed ingredient used to mimic some of the effects of collagen. Despite Defendant's mischaracterization, however, its cocoyl hydrolyzed ingredient is not collagen. Nor could it be, given that **collagen is not found in plants.**⁶

⁴ Sally Wadyka, *The Real Deal on Collagen: Can Popping a Pill or Eating Foods with Collagen Improve your Skin, Hair, Nails, or Joints?* CR: CONSUMER REPORTS (Oct. 13, 2020), <https://www.consumerreports.org/supplements/the-real-deal-on-collagen/> (last accessed August 29, 2024); see also Yola Robert, *Here's Why Wellness Brands Are Investing Into Collagen*, FORBES (Nov. 15, 2021, 6:41 PM), <https://www.forbes.com/sites/yolarobert1/2021/11/15/heres-why-wellness-brandsare-investing-into-collagen/?sh=29a438223a13> (noting that the “global collagen market was at an estimated \$3.5 billion in 2018 and jumped to \$8.36 billion in 2020 with anticipated growth to \$16.70 billion by 2028”) (last accessed August 29, 2024).

⁵ <https://us.typology.com/library/collagene-vegetal-hydrolyse> (last accessed August 29, 2024).

⁶ Jane B. Reece, Noel Myers, & Lisa A. Urry, *Campbell Biology 688* (Australian and New Zealand ed. 2015) (“The most abundant of these proteins is collagen, which is not found in plants or fungi.”); J.E. MURRAY ET AL., *PHARMACOGNOSY: FUNDAMENTALS*,

17. Defendant, having superior knowledge of the market and the composition of its Products, has misled consumers into believing that they were purchasing a sought-after ingredient (*i.e.*, collagen). The use of plant-based cocoyl hydrolyzed instead of real collagen represents a significant cost-saving measure for Defendant. Manufacturing collagen, particularly marine collagen, is notably more expensive due to the complex processes involved in raw material procurement, extraction, and rigorous quality control measures.⁷ In contrast, synthetic plant-based collagen imitations are generally less costly to produce and process. This substitution likely results in a higher profit margin for Defendant, as the production of its synthetic cocoyl hydrolyzed “collagen” is substantially lower than those associated with genuine animal collagen manufacturing.

18. Defendant’s misleading and deceptive practices proximately caused harm to Plaintiff and the proposed class members who suffered an injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendant’s deceptive conduct.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

19. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated persons pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(1), and (b)(3). Specifically, the Classes are defined as:

Nationwide Class: All persons in the United States who, during the maximum period of time permitted by law, purchased Defendant’s Products primarily for personal, family or household purposes, and not for resale.

APPLICATIONS, AND STRATEGY 477- 494 (Simone Badal & Rupika Delgoda eds., 2017) (stating that fibrous proteins, including collagens, are not found in differentiated plants).

⁷ <https://www.verifiedmarketresearch.com/product/marine-collagen-market/> (last accessed August 29, 2024).

New York Subclass: All persons residing in New York who, during the maximum period of time permitted by the law, purchased Defendant's Products primarily for personal, family or household purposes, and not for resale.

20. The Classes do not include (1) Defendant, its officers, and/or its directors; or (2) the Judge to whom this case is assigned and the Judge's staff.

21. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the above class definitions and add additional classes and subclasses as appropriate based on investigation, discovery, and the specific theories of liability.

22. **Community of Interest:** There is a well-defined community of interest among members of the Classes, and the disposition of the claims of these members of the Classes in a single action will provide substantial benefits to all parties and to the Court.

23. **Numerosity:** While the exact number of members of the Classes is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be determined by appropriate discovery, upon information and belief, members of the Classes number in the millions. Members of the Classes may also be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the distribution records of Defendant and third-party retailers and vendors.

24. **Existence and predominance of common questions of law and fact:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Classes and predominate over any questions affecting only individuals of the Classes. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

(a) Whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other promotional materials for the Products are deceptive;

(b) Whether Defendant fraudulently induced Plaintiff and the members of the Classes

into purchasing the Products;

(c) Whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's actions and the amount thereof;

(d) Whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes are entitled to statutory damages; and

(e) Whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes are entitled to attorney's fees and costs.

25. **Typicality:** The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of other members of the Classes in that the named Plaintiff was exposed to Defendant's false and misleading marketing, purchased Defendant's Products, and suffered a loss as a result of those purchases.

26. **Adequacy:** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Classes as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23(a)(4). Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Classes because he has no interests which are adverse to the interests of the members of the Classes. Plaintiff is committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and, to that end, Plaintiff has retained skilled and experienced counsel.

27. Moreover, the proposed Classes can be maintained because they satisfy both Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(3) because questions of law or fact common to the Classes predominate over any questions affecting only individual members and a Class Action is superior to all other available methods of the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims asserted in this action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3) because:

(a) The expense and burden of individual litigation makes it economically unfeasible for members of the Classes to seek to redress their claims other than through the procedure of a

class action;

(b) If separate actions were brought by individual members of the Classes, the resulting duplicity of lawsuits would cause members of the Classes to seek to redress their claims other than through the procedure of a class action; and

(c) Absent a class action, Defendant likely will retain the benefits of its wrongdoing, and there would be a failure of justice.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

Violation of State Consumer Protection Statutes⁸ (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class)

28. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

29. The Consumer Protection Statutes of the Nationwide Class members prohibit the

⁸ While discovery may alter the following, Plaintiff asserts that the states with similar consumer fraud laws under the facts of this case include but are not limited to: Alaska Stat. § 45.50.471, et seq.; Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1521, et seq.; Ark. Code § 4-88-101, et seq.; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, et seq.; Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, et seq.; Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 6-1-101, et seq.; Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 6-1-101, et seq.; Conn. Gen Stat. Ann. § 42-110, et seq.; 6 Del. Code § 2513, et seq.; D.C. Code § 28-3901, et seq.; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 501.201, et seq.; Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-390, et seq.; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 480-2, et seq.; Idaho Code. Ann. § 48-601, et seq.; 815 ILCS 501/1, et seq.; Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-2, et seq.; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-623, et seq.; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 367.110, et seq.; LSA-R.S. 51:1401, et seq.; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 5, § 207, et seq.; Md. Code Ann. Com. Law, § 13-301, et seq.; Mass. Gen Laws Ann. Ch. 93A, et seq.; Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.901, et seq.; Minn. Stat. § 325F, et seq.; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407, et seq.; Neb. Rev. St. §§ 59-1601, et seq.; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.600, et seq.; N.H. Rev. Stat. § 358-A:1, et seq.; N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8, et seq.; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-1, et seq.; N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, et seq.; N.C. Gen Stat. § 75-1.1, et seq.; N.D. Cent. Code § 51-15, et seq.; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1345.01, et seq.; Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 751, et seq.; Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.605, et seq.; 73 P.S. § 201-1, et seq.; R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1- 5.2(B), et seq.; S.C. Code Ann. §§ 39-5- 10, et seq.; S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-1, et seq.; Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18-101, et seq.; Tex. Code Ann., Bus. & Con. § 17.41, et seq.; Utah Code. Ann. § 13-11-175, et seq.; 9 V.S.A. § 2451, et seq.; Va. Code Ann. § 59.1-199, et seq.; Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010, et seq.; W. Va. Code § 46A, et seq.; Wis. Stat. § 100.18, et seq.; and Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 40-12-101, et seq.

use of deceptive, unfair, and misleading business practices in the conduct of trade or commerce.

30. By the acts and conduct alleged herein, Defendant engaged in deceptive, unfair, and misleading acts and practices by conspicuously misrepresenting on the packaging of its Products that they contain “Collagen.” Despite those representations, however, the Products do not contain collagen at all.

31. The foregoing deceptive acts and practices were directed at consumers.

32. The foregoing deceptive acts and practices are misleading in a material way because they fundamentally misrepresent the nature and value of the Products.

33. As a result of Defendant’s deceptive practices, Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class members suffered an economic injury because they would not have purchased (or paid a premium for) the Products had they known the veracity of Defendant’s misrepresentations.

34. On behalf of herself and the Nationwide Class members, Plaintiff seeks to recover their actual damages, statutory damages, punitive damages, and reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.

COUNT II
Violation of New York G.B.L. § 349
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the New York Subclass)

35. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

36. New York’s General Business Law § 349 prohibits deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce.

37. In its sale of Products throughout the state of New York, at all relevant times herein, Defendant conducted business and trade within the meaning and intendment of New York’s General Business Law § 349.

38. Plaintiff and the New York Subclass members are consumers who purchased the Products from Defendant for their personal use.

39. By the acts and conduct alleged herein, Defendant engaged in deceptive, unfair, and misleading acts and practices by conspicuously misrepresenting on the packaging of its Products that they contain “Collagen.” Despite those representations, however, the Products do not contain collagen at all.

40. The foregoing deceptive acts and practices were directed at consumers.

41. The foregoing deceptive acts and practices are misleading in a material way because they fundamentally misrepresent the nature and value of the Products.

42. As a result of Defendant’s deceptive practices, Plaintiff and the New York Subclass members suffered an economic injury because they would not have purchased (or paid a premium for) the Products had they known the veracity of Defendant’s misrepresentations.

43. On behalf of herself and the New York Subclass members, Plaintiff seeks to recover their actual damages or fifty dollars, whichever is greater, three times actual damages, and reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.

COUNT III
Violation of New York G.B.L. §350
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the New York Subclass)

44. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

45. New York’s General Business Law § 350 prohibits false advertising in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce.

46. Defendant violated New York General Business Law § 350 by representing on the packaging of the Products that the Products contain “Collagen.” Despite those representations, however, the Products do not contain collagen at all.

47. The foregoing advertising was directed at consumers and was likely to mislead a reasonable consumer acting reasonably under the circumstances.

48. Defendant's misrepresentations have resulted in consumer injury or harm to the public interest.

49. As a result of Defendant's false advertising, Plaintiff and the New York Subclass members suffered an economic injury because they would not have purchased (or paid a premium for) the Products had they known the veracity of Defendant's misrepresentations.

50. On behalf of herself and the New York Subclass members, Plaintiff seeks to recover their actual damages or five hundred dollars, whichever is greater, three times actual damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- (a) For an order certifying the Classes under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; naming Plaintiff as representative of the Classes; and naming Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Classes;
- (b) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Classes on all counts asserted herein;
- (c) For compensatory, statutory and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- (d) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- (e) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief; and

(f) For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Classes their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable as of right.

Dated August 30, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

GUCOVSKI ROZENSHTEYN, PLLC

By: /s/ Adrian Gucovski
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