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10 *Class*

11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

12 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

13 IVY-KARINA VALES, individually and on  
14 behalf of all others similarly situated,

15 Plaintiff,

16 vs.

17 PIERRE FABRE USA INC. AND PIERRE  
18 FABRE DERMO-COSMETIQUE USA, INC.,  
19 New Jersey corporations,

20 Defendants.

21 Case No. 5:25-cv-10523

22 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

1. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA  
UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW,  
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE  
§ 17200, *et seq.*
2. FALSE AND MISLEADING  
ADVERTISING IN VIOLATION OF  
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE  
§ 17500, *et seq.*
3. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA  
CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES  
ACT, CIVIL CODE § 1750, *et. seq.*
4. BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY
5. RESTITUTION BASED ON QUASI-  
CONTRACT/UNJUST ENRICHMENT

23 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff Ivy-Karina Vales (“**Plaintiff**”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly  
2 situated, bring this class action complaint against Defendants Pierre Fabre USA Inc. and Pierre  
3 Fabre Dermo-Cosmetique USA, Inc. (collectively, “**Defendants**”) and alleges as follows:

4 **SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

5 1. This is a class action lawsuit brought on behalf of all purchasers of Defendants’ Avène  
6 “Preservative-Free” and/or “0% Preservative” skin care products (the “**Products**”), sold online and  
7 at retail locations throughout California and the United States.

8 2. Defendants falsely and deceptively advertise the Products as “Preservative-Free”  
9 and/or “0% Preservative” (“**Challenged Representations**”). However, contrary to the Products’  
10 Challenged Representations, as explained in detail below, the Products actually contain citric acid  
11 — a well-defined artificial preservative ingredient commonly used in cosmetic products.

12 3. Defendants seek to take advantage of consumers’ desire for truly premium products  
13 that are free from preservatives by falsely, misleadingly, and deceptively labeling the Products with  
14 the Challenged Representations. Defendants do so at the expense of unwitting consumers, as well  
15 as Defendants’ lawfully acting competitors, over whom Defendants maintain an unfair competitive  
16 advantage.

17 4. Plaintiff brings this action individually and in a representative capacity on behalf of  
18 similarly situated consumers who purchased the Products during the relevant Class Period (Class  
19 and/or Subclass defined infra), for dual primary objectives: **One**, Plaintiff seeks, on Plaintiff’s  
20 individual behalf and on behalf of the Class/Subclass, a monetary recovery of the price premium  
21 Plaintiff and consumers overpaid for Products that should, but fail to, comport with the Challenged  
22 Representations (which may include, for example, damages, restitution, disgorgement, and/or any  
23 applicable penalties, fines, or punitive/exemplary damages) solely to the extent that the causes of  
24 action pled herein permit such recovery. **Two**, Plaintiff seeks, on her individual behalf and on behalf  
25 of the Class/Subclass, injunctive relief to stop Defendants’ unlawful manufacture, marketing, and  
26 sale of the Products with the Challenged Representations to avoid or mitigate the risk of deceiving  
27 the public into believing that the Products conform to the Challenged Representations, by requiring  
28 Defendants to change their business practices, which may include one or more of the following:

1 removal or modification of the Challenged Representations from the Products' labels, removal or  
2 modification of the Challenged Representations from the Products' advertising, modification of the  
3 Products' formulation be it a change in ingredients or its sourcing and manufacturing processes,  
4 and/or discontinuance of the Products' manufacture, marketing, and/or sale.

5. True and correct copies of the Products' label are pictured below.

6 **Avene Tolerance Control Soothing Skin Recovery Cream**



1 **Avene Tolerance Control Soothing Skin Recovery Balm**  
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1 **Avene XeraCalm A.D Lipid-Replenishing Cream<sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> EAU THERMALE Avène XeraCalm A.D Lipid-Replenishing Cream product includes but is not limited to the following types or sizes: (a) 6.7 fl. oz.; and (b) 13.5 fl. oz.

1 **Avene XeraCalm A.D Lipid-Replenishing Balm<sup>2</sup>**



2 EAU THERMALE Avène XeraCalm A.D Lipid-Replenishing Balm product includes but is not limited to the following types or sizes: (a) 6.7 fl. oz.; and (b) 13.5 fl. oz.

6. Consumers are deceived by Defendants' labeling and advertising of the Products as "Preservative-Free" and/or "0% Preservative" believing that they are purchasing preservative-free Products. Consumers rely on Defendants' labeling and advertising of the Products as "preservative-free" and/or "0% preservative" to be truthful and would not know that the Products actually contain a preservative ingredient.

7. Reasonable consumers such as Plaintiff do not have specialized knowledge necessary to identify ingredients in the Products as being inconsistent with Defendants' advertised "Preservative-Free" and/or "0% Preservative" representations.

8. Defendants know that consumers are willing to pay more for products without any preservatives, and advertise the Products with the intention that consumers rely on the representations made on the front of the Products' packaging.

9. By falsely labeling the Products as being “Preservative-Free” and/or “0% Preservative” Defendants have profited from consumers’ preference for cosmetic products that are made free of preservatives.

## **PARTIES**

10. **Plaintiff:** Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a citizen of California. Plaintiff purchased various types of the Products at different times during the Class Period, and most recently, she purchased the Avene “Preservative-Free” Tolerance Control Soothing Skin Recovery Cream from a CVS location in San Jose, CA, in or about May of 2025. In making her purchase, Plaintiff relied upon Defendants’ labeling and advertising claims, namely, the Challenged Representations labels clearly printed on the front of the Products. These claims were prepared and approved by Defendants and their agents and disseminated statewide and nationwide, to encourage consumers to purchase the Products. If Plaintiff had known that the Products contained a preservative, then Plaintiff would not have purchased the Products, or she would have purchased it at a substantially lower price.

11. **Plaintiff's Future Harm:** Plaintiff would like to purchase the Products again only if she can be sure that Defendants are compliant with the state consumer protection laws. Plaintiff continues to see Defendants' Products in stores available for purchase, and desires to purchase them

again if the representation regarding the Challenged Representations were in fact true. Since Plaintiff would like to purchase the Products again to obtain a cosmetic product that, as advertised, is truly preservative free, Plaintiff would purchase it again in the future—despite the fact that it was once marred by false advertising or labeling—as Plaintiff would reasonably, but incorrectly, assume the Products were improved (no longer contain preservative ingredients). In that regard, Plaintiff is an average consumer who is not sophisticated in the chemistry, manufacturing, and formulation of cosmetic products, such as the Products. Neither Plaintiff, nor reasonable consumers, have the requisite knowledge to accurately differentiate between ingredients that are “preservatives” or not. Accordingly, Plaintiff is at risk of reasonably, but incorrectly, assuming that Defendants fixed the formulation of the Products such that Plaintiff may buy it again, believing it to no longer be falsely advertised. Plaintiff is, therefore, currently and in the future deprived of the ability to rely on the Challenged Representations. Based on information and belief, the labeling of the Products purchased by Plaintiff is typical of the labeling of the Products purchased by members of the class.

12. **Defendants.** Pierre Fabre USA Inc. is a New Jersey corporation with its principal place of business at 500 Plaza Drive, Suite 701B, Secaucus, New Jersey 07094. It is a subsidiary or affiliated entity of the French parent company Pierre Fabre Dermo-Cosmetique, headquartered in France. At all times during the class period, Defendants were the manufacturer, distributor, marketer, and seller of the Products. Defendants directly and through their agents, have substantial contacts with and receives substantial benefits and income from and through the State of California.

## **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 and the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 because: (i) there are 100 or more class members, (ii) there is an aggregate amount in controversy exceeding \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and (iii) there is minimal diversity because at least one plaintiff and defendant are citizens of different states. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over any state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337.

14. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391, because a substantial part of the events, omissions, and acts giving rise to the claims herein occurred in this District. Plaintiff is

1 a citizen of California who resides in this District. Plaintiff purchased the Product in this District.  
 2 Defendants have deliberately marketed, advertised, and sold the Products within this District.  
 3 Defendants receive substantial compensation from sales in this District.

4 15. Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in California based upon sufficient  
 5 minimum contacts which exist between Defendants and California. Defendants are authorized to do  
 6 and are doing business in California.

7 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

8 **A. Citric Acid**

9 16. Defendants prominently advertise and label the Products as “Preservative-Free”  
 10 and/or “0% Preservative,” misleading reasonable consumers into believing they contain no  
 11 preservatives. However, the Products contain a well-known and well-documented preservative,  
 12 citric acid.

13 17. Dermatology and industry literature describe preservatives as ingredients added to  
 14 beauty and personal care products to extend shelf life by preventing or slowing microbial growth—  
 15 and list citric acid among the common preservatives found in skincare.<sup>3</sup>

16 18. “Citric acid can slow the growth of bacteria, yeast, mold, and fungus. It prevents  
 17 products from spoiling, prolonging the shelf life of foods, beverages, **and cosmetics**. In cosmetics,  
 18 citric acid is often used to preserve the color and fragrance compounds in toiletries and perfumes.  
 19 There are also properties in citric acid that can help clear skin infections, making it common in face  
 20 creams and makeup.”<sup>4</sup> “It has multiple benefits - from preserving the formulations to preserving the  
 21 skin. Moreover, Citric acid increases the shelf life of cosmetic and skin care products by acting as  
 22 a preservative.”<sup>5</sup> “Citric acid and its diammonium, potassium and sodium citrate salts are used to  
 23 help preserve cosmetics and personal care products by chelating metals that can lead to their  
 24 deterioration.”<sup>6</sup>

25 <sup>3</sup> Preservatives in Skincare: A Comprehensive Guide, Harley Street Healthcare London  
 26 Dermatology Clinics, available at <https://londondermatologyclinics.com/preservatives-in-skincare-a-comprehensive-guide/>

27 <sup>4</sup> Using Citric Acid As A Preservative, Kraft Chemical (February 6, 2024), available at  
 28 <https://www.kraftchemical.com/using-citric-acid-as-a-preserved/>

<sup>5</sup> CITRIC ACID, SpecialChem, (September 29, 2012), available at  
<https://www.specialchem.com/cosmetics/inci-ingredients/citric-acid>

<sup>6</sup> Citric Acid-Derived Ingredients, Cosmetics Info, available at  
<https://www.cosmeticsinfo.org/ingredient/citric-acid/>

1       19. Consistent with that definition, European scientific authorities expressly identify citric  
2 acid as a preservative for leave-on and rinse-off cosmetics, effective against bacteria, yeasts, and  
3 molds—an acknowledgment that citric acid is deployed in cosmetics for preservation.<sup>7</sup>

4       20. Market surveys confirm citric acid's widespread use as a preservative across cosmetic  
5 categories. In an analysis of more than 2,300 products, citric acid was among the most common  
6 preservatives in dermocosmetics and supermarket cosmetics (≈24%) and was the most frequent  
7 preservative in cosmetics from herbal shops (≈29%). This prevalence reflects industry-standard  
8 preservative use of citric acid in cosmetics.<sup>8</sup>

9       21. Mechanistically, citric acid preserves cosmetic formulations by (a) acidification/pH  
10 control that suppresses microbial proliferation and (b) chelation of metal ions that catalyze  
11 deterioration—while also potentiating other antimicrobials and disrupting microbial membranes.<sup>9</sup>  
12 Authoritative technical evaluations further document citric acid's efficacy against bacteria (e.g.,  
13 *Listeria*) and its ability to enhance preservative systems—classic preservation effects that prevent  
14 or retard deterioration.<sup>10</sup>

15       22. Defendant contention that citric acid is added to the Products “only to lower pH”  
16 concedes its preservative purpose: preservation science recognizes that pH-lowering is the  
17 preservative mechanism. Cosmetic references likewise state that, while often used to adjust pH,  
18 citric acid “supports a preservative system” by maintaining conditions less favorable to microbial  
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<sup>7</sup> European Commission, Scientific Committee on Consumer Products. (January 21, 2009).  
22 *Opinion on citric acid (and) silver citrate* (SCCP/1196/08). European Commission, Health &  
23 Consumer Protection DG, available at chrome-  
24 extension://efaidnbmnnibpcajpcgclefindmkaj/https://ec.europa.eu/health/archive/ph\_risk/commit-  
tees/04\_sccp/docs/sccp\_o\_165.pdf

25       <sup>8</sup> Pastor-Nieto MA, Alcántara-Nicolás F, Melgar-Molero V, Pérez-Mesonero R, Vergara-Sánchez  
26 A, Martín-Fuentes A, et al. Conservantes en productos de higiene y cosméticos, medicamentos  
tópicos y productos de limpieza doméstica en España. *Actas Dermosifiliogr.* 2017;108:758–770.

27       <sup>9</sup> What Are Natural Preservatives for Cosmetics?, Wholesale Supplies Plus (August 18, 2025),  
28 available at [https://www.wholesalesuppliesplus.com/handmade101/business-articles/what-are-natural-preservatives-for-cosmetics.aspx?srsltid=AfmBOoqL0UI-ITxMqwOzUx2OEETZjCFGrcLUKYNxccOqINSrgoO\\_dmh](https://www.wholesalesuppliesplus.com/handmade101/business-articles/what-are-natural-preservatives-for-cosmetics.aspx?srsltid=AfmBOoqL0UI-ITxMqwOzUx2OEETZjCFGrcLUKYNxccOqINSrgoO_dmh)

<sup>10</sup> Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI). (2015, February 17). *Technical Evaluation Report: Citric Acid and its Salts – Handling/Processing*. Prepared for the USDA National Organic Program. <https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/Citric%20Acid%20TR%202015.pdf>

1 growth and “increases the shelf life” of cosmetic formulations.<sup>11</sup> Accordingly, products formulated  
 2 with citric acid cannot truthfully be marketed as “preservative-free.”

3 23. The Encyclopedia Britanica also classifies citric acid as a preservative because it has  
 4 antioxidant properties.<sup>12</sup>

5 24. Citric acid acts as a preservative in the Products regardless of the subjective purpose  
 6 or intent for why Defendants added citric acid to the Products because citric acid acts as a  
 7 preservative *even if* very low levels are contained in the Products.<sup>13</sup>

8 25. Each ingredient is added to the cosmetic formulation for a well-defined function, but  
 9 it can, simultaneously, contribute to another effect (such as antimicrobial activity), thus acting as a  
 10 multifunctional ingredient. In the sense of self-preservation, citric acid has been used as  
 11 antimicrobial preservative by replacing conventional preservatives. Citric acid, while being  
 12 chelating agent, increases the permeability of cell membranes, makes them more sensitive to  
 13 antimicrobial agents and blocks the iron required for metabolism and microbial growth.<sup>14</sup>

14 **B. Defendant’s Product Marketing Further Misleads Reasonable Consumers**

15 26. Despite formulating its Products with preservative ingredient, Defendant  
 16 methodically markets these Products as “preservative-free” and/or “0% preservative” both on its  
 17 own and other third-party retailer websites, which further mislead consumers into believing the  
 18 Products contain only preservative-free ingredients. See pictures from official retail websites below.

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23 <sup>11</sup> Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI). (2015, February 17). *Technical Evaluation Report: Citric Acid and its Salts – Handling/Processing*. Prepared for the USDA National Organic Program. <https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/Citric%20Acid%20TR%202015.pdf>

24 <sup>12</sup> Preservatives, BRITANICA, available at <https://www.britannica.com/topic/food-additive/Preservatives#ref502211>

25 <sup>13</sup> See Doores, S., 1993. Organic acids. In: Davidson, P.M., Branen, A.L. (Eds.), *Antimicrobials in Foods*. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, pp. 95-136.

26 [http://base.dnsgb.com.ua/files/book\\_Agriculture/Foods/Antimicrobials-in-Food.pdf](http://base.dnsgb.com.ua/files/book_Agriculture/Foods/Antimicrobials-in-Food.pdf)

27 <sup>14</sup> Halla, N., Fernandes, I. P., Heleno, S. A., Costa, P., Boucherit-Otmani, Z., Boucherit, K., Rodrigues, A. E., Ferreira, I. C. F. R., & Barreiro, M. F. (2018). Cosmetics Preservation: A Review on Present Strategies. *Molecules* (Basel, Switzerland), 23(7), 1571. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules23071571>

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2 **Preservative-Free**

3 Skin care products that are free of preservatives to ensure maximum safety for even the most sensitive skin.

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8 **PRODUCT BENEFITS**

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- Soothes sensations of discomfort, like tingling, burning sensation and tightness
- Provides 24 hours of continuous hydration
- Sterile packaging allows formula to remain free of preservatives and parabens

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14 **FORMULATED WITHOUT**

15 **Preservative-free, fragrance-free, paraben-free, mineral oil-free, silicone-free**

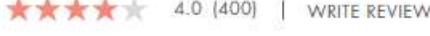
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## Tolerance Control Soothing Skin Recovery Cream

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20 **\$38.00**  | [WRITE REVIEW](#)

21

22 Lightweight daily cream helps restore skin's barrier while soothing visible redness, tightness and over-heating. Infused with postbiotics to calm sensations of skin discomfort. Sterile

23 packaging allows formula to be preservative-free.

24 Harper's Bazaar 2022 Skincare Awards

25 **BEST MOISTURIZER FOR SENSITIVE SKIN**

26

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1  
2 **Tolerance Control Soothing Skin  
3 Recovery Balm**

4 **\$38.00** ★★★★☆ 4.4 (127) | WRITE REVIEW

5 Rich daily cream helps restore skin's barrier while soothing visible redness, tightness and  
6 over-heating. Infused with postbiotics to calm sensations of skin discomfort. Sterile packaging  
7 allows formula to be preservative-free.

8 **PRODUCT BENEFITS**

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10 • Airless pump keeps cream safe for its entire use without any preservatives

11 • Helps maintain skin's natural microbiome for healthy skin environment

12 • Seals in moisture and restores skin's barrier for 48-hour hydration

13

14 **FORMULATED WITHOUT**

15 Formulated to minimize risk of allergic reactions, Won't clog pores, **Preservative-free**, Fragrance-free,  
16 Paraben-free, Animal derived ingredient-free

17 **Key Dermatological Ingredients**



19 **I-MODULIA:**

20 Postbiotic complex from Avène Thermal Spring Water calms itching\*  
while supporting skin's defense system



22 **CER-OMEGA:**

23 Derived from evening primrose and rich in omega-6 to nourish,  
hydrate and help restore skin's barrier



25 **AVENE THERMAL SPRING WATER:**

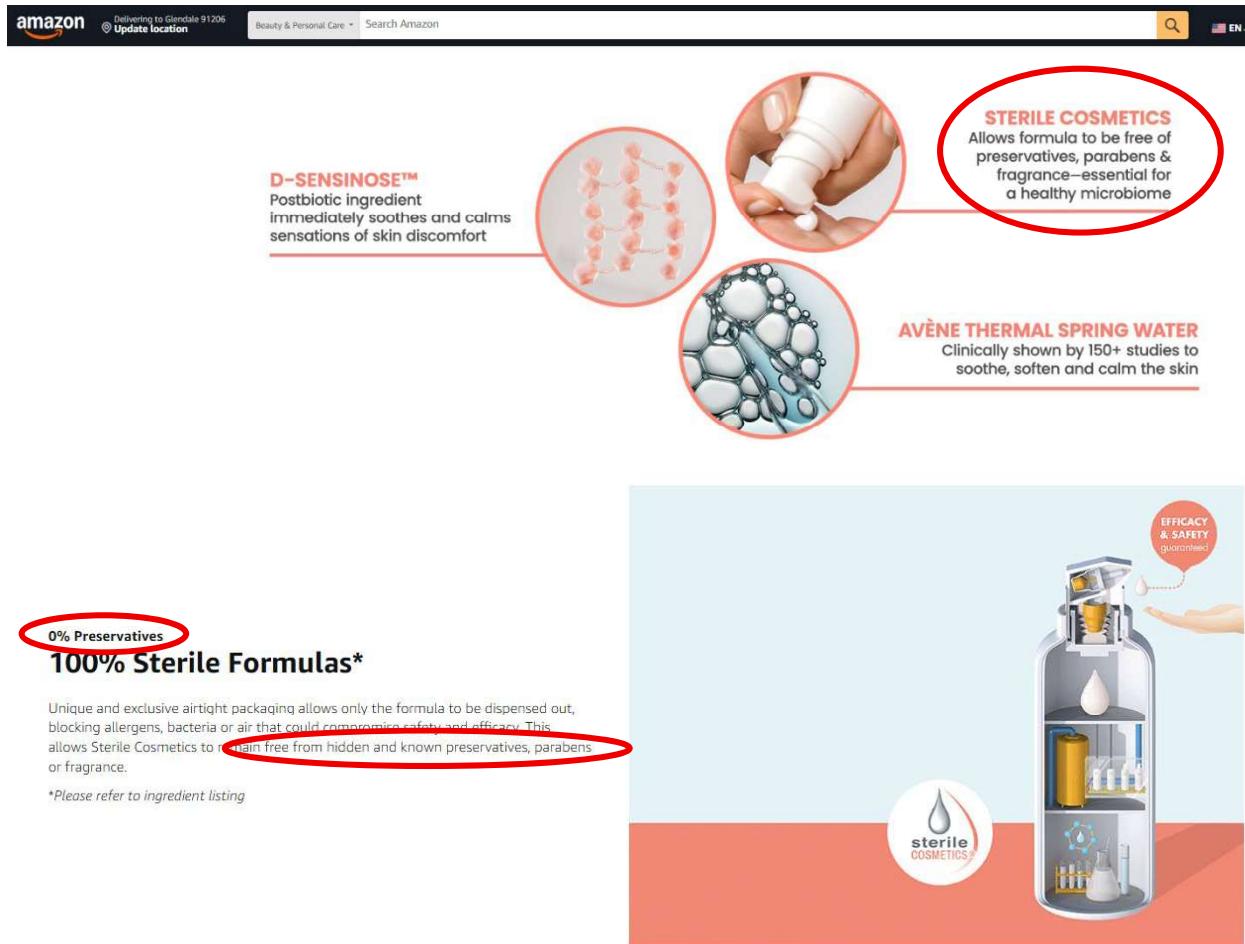
26 Clinically shown by 150 studies to soothe, soften and calm the skin



28 **STERILE COSMETICS:**

Allows formula to be free of preservatives, parabens and fragrance  
with its patented airless packaging





**C. Defendants Mislead Plaintiff and Reasonable Consumers, Who Relyed on the Material and False Advertising Claims to their Detriment**

27. **Materiality.** The Challenged Representations are material to reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff, in deciding to buy the Products. Specifically, the composition of the Products containing no preservatives—is important to consumers and motivates them to buy the Products.

28. **Reliance.** The Class, including Plaintiff, reasonably relied on the Challenged Representations in deciding to purchase the Products.

29. **Consumers Lack Knowledge of Falsity.** Consumers, including Plaintiff, do not know, and have no reason to know, at the time of purchase, that the Products' Challenged Representations are false, misleading, deceptive, and unlawful. That is because consumers, including Plaintiff, do not work for Defendants and therefore have no personal knowledge of the actual ingredients used to make the Products or how those ingredients are made, including whether preservative ingredients are included. Additionally, average consumers do not have the specialized

1 knowledge of a chemist or product-developer. Thus, reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff, cannot  
 2 discern from the Products' ingredient disclosures whether certain ingredients, are preservatives.  
 3 Furthermore, reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff, do not ordinarily review information on the back  
 4 or side panels of a consumer product's packaging, like the Products' packaging, particularly dense,  
 5 fine-print ingredient disclosures, or review such information on websites. Indeed, studies show that  
 6 only approximately 7.7% to 11.6% of people even look at the side or back labels of consumer goods,  
 7 such as ingredient lists, before they buy it.<sup>15</sup>

8 30. The average consumer spends generally not more than 13 seconds to make an  
 9 in-store purchasing decision.<sup>16</sup> That decision is heavily based upon the product's front labeling  
 10  
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12 <sup>15</sup> Grunert, Klaus, et. al, *Nutrition knowledge, and use and understanding of nutrition information*  
 13 *on food labels among consumers in the UK*, 55 *Appetite* 177, at 179-181 (2010) available at  
 14 <https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S0195666310003661?token=95E4146C1BB7D7A7C9A487F22F0B445BD44499550086E04870765EBE116ED32DBFE3795E60B69C75831563CD1BC6655A&originRegion=us-east-1&originCreation=20220720162546> (consumer purchasing behavior  
 15 study using in-store observation and interview data collection methodology to realistically estimate  
 16 the degree consumers use nutritional information (found on side/back panels of food product labels  
 17 and packaging), finding: (1) only **11.6% of respondents**, who looked at a product and placed it in  
 18 their shopping cart, **were actually observed looking at the side/back panels of its packaging or**  
 19 **labels** (panels other than the front panel) before placing it in the cart; (2) of those who looked at the  
 20 side/back panels, only 31.8% looked at it the product "in detail" (i.e., 3.7% of respondents who  
 21 looked at the product, looked at side/back panels in detail)); and (3) the **respondents self-reported**  
 22 **frequency of reviewing side/back panels** (for nutritional information) **is overreported by 50%**  
 23 when the in-store interview data and observational data are compared); Grunert, Klaus, et. al, *Use*  
 24 *and understanding of nutrition information on food labels in six European countries*, 18(3) *Journal*  
 25 *of Public Health* 261, 261, 263, 266 (2010), available at  
 26 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2967247/> (last accessed July 20, 2022) (consumer  
 27 purchasing behavior study using in-store observation and interview data collection methodology to  
 28 evaluate whether people look at food labels before buying them, where they looked, and how long  
 they looked, finding: (1) respondents spent, on average, approximately 35 seconds, per product, on  
 products they bought; and (2) 62.6% of respondents looked at the front packaging, and **only 7.7%**  
**looked elsewhere (side/back panels) on the packaging**, for products they bought); Benn, Yael, et  
 al., *What information do consumers consider and how do they look for it, when shopping for*  
 groceries online, 89 *Appetite* 265, 265, 270 (2015), available at  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0195666315000422#bib0060> (last accessed  
 October 31, 2024) (consumer purchasing behavior study using online eye-movement tracking and  
 recordation, finding: (1) once on the product webpages, respondents tend to look at the pictures of  
 products, rather than examine detailed product information; and (2) by comparison to pictures of  
 products where 13.83-19.07% of respondents fixated, far less fixated on subsidiary information:  
 4.17% of respondents looked at nutrition information, 3.30% ingredients, 2.97% allergy  
 information, and 0.09% recycling information for example).

<sup>16</sup> Randall Beard, *Make the Most of Your Brand's 20-Second Window*, NIELSEN (Jan. 13, 2015),  
<https://www.nielsen.com/us/en/insights/article/2015/make-the-most-of-your-brands-20-second-window/> (citing *Shopping Takes Only Seconds... In-Store and Online*, EHRENBERG-BASS  
 INSTITUTE OF MARKETING SCIENCE (2015)) (last visited 10/09/2025).

1 because consumers do not have time to review and read every portion of the label and inspect in  
2 detail the rear label which depicts in small print the ingredients.

3       **31. Defendants' Knowledge.** Defendants knew, or should have known, that the  
4 Challenged Representations were false, misleading, deceptive, and unlawful, at the time that  
5 Defendants manufactured, marketed, advertised, labeled, and sold the Products using the  
6 Challenged Representations to Plaintiff and the Class. Defendants intentionally and deliberately  
7 used Challenged Representations, alongside its massive marketing campaign and brand strategy, to  
8 cause Plaintiff and similarly situated consumers to buy the Products believing that the Challenged  
9 Representations are true.

10       a. **Knowledge of Falsity.** Defendants marketed the Products with the Challenged  
11 Representations, but Defendants opted to formulate and manufacture them in a  
12 manner that does not conform to this representation. Specifically, Defendants  
13 advertised and labeled the Products with the Challenged Representations, but,  
14 instead of using only non-preservative ingredients, Defendants chose to make the  
15 Products with citric acid, a well-documented preservative.

16       b. **Knowledge of Reasonable Consumers' Perception.** Defendants knew, or should  
17 have known, that the Challenged Representations would lead reasonable  
18 consumers into believing that the Products were preservative free—i.e., the  
19 Products do not contain preservative ingredients. Not only have Defendants  
20 labeled the Products with the Challenged Representations and executed a long-  
21 standing brand strategy and advertising campaign to identify the Products with the  
22 Challenged Representations, but Defendants also have an obligation under section  
23 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, codified at 15 U.S.C. §§ 45, to evaluate  
24 its marketing claims from the perspective of the reasonable consumer. That means  
25 Defendants were statutorily obligated to consider whether the Challenged  
26 Representations, be it in isolation or conjunction with its marketing campaign,  
27 would mislead reasonable consumers into believing that the Products were made  
28 of only non-preservative ingredients. Thus, Defendants either knew the  
Challenged Representations were misleading before they marketed the Products  
to the Class, including Plaintiff, or Defendants would have known that it was  
deceptive had Defendants complied with its statutory obligations.

29       c. **Knowledge of Materiality.** Defendants knew or should have known that the  
30 Challenged Representations are material to consumers. *First*, manufacturers and  
31 marketers, like Defendants, generally reserve the front primary display panel of  
32 labels on consumer products for the most important and persuasive information,  
33 which they believe will motivate consumers to buy the products. Here, the  
34 conspicuousness of the Challenged Representations on the Products' labels  
35 demonstrate Defendants' awareness of its importance to consumers and  
36 Defendants' understanding that consumers prefer and are motivated to buy  
37 products that conform to the Challenged Representations. *Second*, manufacturers

and marketers repeat marketing claims to emphasize and characterize a brand or product line, shaping the consumers' expectations, because they believe those repeated messages will drive consumers to buy the Products. Here, the constant, unwavering use of the Challenged Representations on the Products, advertisements, and throughout Defendants' marketing campaign, evidence Defendants' awareness that the falsely advertised Product-attribute is important to consumers. It also evidences Defendants' intent to convince consumers that the Products conform to the Challenged Representations and, ultimately, drive sales.

d. **Defendants Continued Deception, Despite Their Knowledge.** Defendants, as the manufacturers and marketers of the Products, had exclusive control over the Challenged Representations' inclusion on the Products' labels, and advertisements—i.e., Defendants readily and easily could have stopped using the Challenged Representation to sell the Products. However, despite Defendants' knowledge of the Challenged Representations' falsity, and Defendants' knowledge that consumers reasonably rely on the Challenged Representations in deciding to buy the Products, Defendants deliberately chose to market the Products with the Challenged Representations thereby misleading consumers into buying or otherwise overpaying for the Products. Thus, Defendants knew, or should have known, at all relevant times, that the Challenged Representations mislead reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff, into buying the Products to attain the product-attributes that Defendants falsely advertised and warranted. Indeed, notwithstanding Plaintiff's demand to Defendants to stop misleading consumers with the Challenged Representations, Defendants have continued to market the Products using the Challenged Representations.

32. By letter dated September 23, 2025, Plaintiff advised Defendants of their false and misleading claims pursuant to California Civil Code Section 1782, subdivision (a) regarding Defendants' use of citric acid – a preservative ingredient. Plaintiff has provided Defendants with notice of their violations of the CLRA pursuant to Civil Code § 1782(a).

#### **D. The Products Are Substantially Similar**

33. As described *supra*, Plaintiff purchased the Avene “Preservative-Free” Tolerance Control Soothing Skin Recovery Cream (the “Purchased Product”). The additional unpurchased products are substantially similar to the Purchased Product.

- a. **Defendants.** All Products are manufactured, sold, marketed, advertised, labeled, and packaged by the Defendants.
- b. **Brand.** All Products are sold under the Avene brand name.
- c. **Marketing Demographics.** All Products are marketed directly to consumers for personal use.
- d. **Purpose.** All Products are intended for the primary purpose of personal care.

- 1       e. **Application.** All Products are applied in the same manner – directly to face and/or  
2                   body.
- 3       f. **False Advertising Claims.** All Products contain the same Challenged  
4                   Representations on the Products’ labeling and packaging. In addition, all Products  
5                   prominently display the Challenged Representations on the front label in order to  
6                   focus the consumer’s attention on the Challenged Representations.
- 7       g. **Key Ingredients.** All Products contain citric acid, a preservative ingredient.
- 8       h. **Misleading Effect.** The misleading effect of the Challenged Representations on  
9                   consumers is the same for all Products—consumers are tricked into buying or  
10                   otherwise over-paying a premium for Products that are composed of no preservatives,  
11                   but they receive Products that, contrary to the Products’ labels, also contain citric acid,  
12                   a preservative ingredient.

#### 13       E. **No Adequate Remedy at Law**

14       34. **No Adequate Remedy at Law.** Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to  
15                   equitable relief as no adequate remedy at law exists.

- 16       a. **Broader Statutes of Limitations.** The statutes of limitations for the causes of action  
17                   pled herein vary. The limitations period is four years for claims brought under the  
18                   UCL, which is one year longer than the statutes of limitations under the FAL and  
19                   CLRA. In addition, the statutes of limitations vary for certain states’ laws for breach  
20                   of warranty and unjust enrichment/restitution, between approximately 2 and 6 years.  
21                   Thus, California Subclass members who purchased the Products more than 3 years  
22                   prior to the filing of the complaint will be barred from recovery if equitable relief were  
23                   not permitted under the UCL. Similarly, Nationwide Class members who purchased  
24                   the Products prior to the furthest reach-back under the statute of limitations for breach  
25                   of warranty, will be barred from recovery if equitable relief were not permitted for  
26                   restitution/unjust enrichment.
- 27       b. **Broader Scope of Conduct.** In addition, the scope of actionable misconduct under  
28                   the unfair prong of the UCL is broader than the other causes of action asserted herein.  
                 It includes, for example, Defendants’ overall unfair marketing scheme to promote and  
                 brand the Products with the Challenged Representations, across a multitude of media  
                 platforms, including the Products’ labels, over a long period of time, in order to gain  
                 an unfair advantage over competitor products and to take advantage of consumers’  
                 desire for products that comport with the Challenged Representations. The UCL also  
                 creates a cause of action for violations of law (such as statutory or regulatory  
                 requirements and court orders related to similar representation and omission made on  
                 the type of products at issue). Thus, Plaintiff and Class members may be entitled to  
                 restitution under the UCL, while not entitled to damages under other causes of action

1 asserted herein (e.g., the FAL requires actual or constructive knowledge of the falsity;  
2 the CLRA is limited to certain types of plaintiff (an individual who seeks or acquires,  
3 by purchase or lease, any goods or services for personal, family, or household  
4 purposes) and other statutorily enumerated conduct). Similarly, unjust  
5 enrichment/restitution is broader than breach of warranty. For example, in some  
6 states, breach of warranty may require privity of contract or pre-lawsuit notice, which  
7 are not typically required to establish unjust enrichment/restitution. Thus, Plaintiff  
8 and Class members may be entitled to recover under unjust enrichment/restitution,  
9 while not entitled to damages under breach of warranty, because they purchased the  
10 products from third-party retailers or did not provide adequate notice of a breach prior  
11 to the commencement of this action.

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- c. **Injunctive Relief to Cease Misconduct and Dispel Misperception.** Injunctive relief is appropriate on behalf of Plaintiff and members of the Class because Defendants continue to misrepresent the Products with the Challenged Representations. Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent Defendants from continuing to engage in the unfair, fraudulent, and/or unlawful conduct described herein and to prevent future harm—none of which can be achieved through available legal remedies (such as monetary damages to compensate past harm). Further, injunctive relief, in the form of affirmative disclosures is necessary to dispel the public misperception about the Products that has resulted from years of Defendants’ unfair, fraudulent, and unlawful marketing efforts. Such disclosures would include, but are not limited to, publicly disseminated statements that the Products’ Challenged Representations are not true and providing accurate information about the Products’ true nature; and/or requiring prominent qualifications and/or disclaimers on the Products’ front label concerning the Products’ true nature. An injunction requiring affirmative disclosures to dispel the public’s misperception and prevent the ongoing deception and repeat purchases based thereon, is also not available through a legal remedy (such as monetary damages). In addition, Plaintiff is *currently* unable to accurately quantify the damages caused by Defendants’ future harm, because discovery and Plaintiff’s investigation have not yet completed, rendering injunctive relief all the more necessary. For example, because the court has not yet certified any class, the following remains unknown: the scope of the class, the identities of its members, their respective purchasing practices, prices of past/future Products’ sales, and quantities of past/future Products’ sales.
- d. **Public Injunction.** Further, because a “public injunction” is available under the UCL, damages will not adequately “benefit the general public” in a manner equivalent to an injunction.
- e. **California vs. Nationwide Class Claims.** Violation of the UCL, FAL, and CLRA are claims asserted on behalf of Plaintiff and the California Subclass against Defendant, while breach of warranty and unjust enrichment/restitution are asserted on behalf of Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class. Dismissal of farther-reaching claims, such as restitution, would bar recovery for non-California members of the Class. In other words, legal remedies available or adequate under the California-specific causes of action (such as the UCL, FAL, and CLRA) have no impact on this Court’s jurisdiction to award equitable relief under the remaining causes of action asserted on behalf of non-California putative class members.

## **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

35. **Class Definition.** Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, and as members of the Classes defined as follows:

All persons or entities that, within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through present, purchased the Products in the United States, displaying the Challenged Representations on the Products' labels, for purposes other than resale (**"Nationwide Class"**); and

All persons or entities that, within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through present, purchased the Products in California, displaying the Challenged Representations on the Products' labels, for purposes other than resale ("California Subclass")

(“Nationwide Class” and “California Subclass,” collectively, “Class”).

36. **Class Definition Exclusions.** Excluded from the Class are: (i) Defendants, their assigns, successors, and legal representatives; (ii) any entities in which Defendants have controlling interests; (iii) federal, state, and/or local governments, including, but not limited to, their departments, agencies, divisions, bureaus, boards, sections, groups, counsels, and/or subdivisions; and (iv) any judicial officer presiding over this matter and person within the third degree of consanguinity to such judicial officer.

**37. Reservation of Rights to Amend the Class Definition.** Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or otherwise alter the class definitions presented to the Court at the appropriate time in response to facts learned through discovery, legal arguments advanced by Defendants, or otherwise.

38. **Numerosity:** Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Upon information and belief, the Nationwide Class consists of tens of thousands of purchasers (if not more) dispersed throughout the United States, and the California Subclass likewise consists of thousands of purchasers (if not more) dispersed throughout the State of California. Accordingly, it would be impracticable to join all members of the Class before the Court.

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

- 1 a. Whether Defendants engaged in unlawful, unfair or deceptive business practices by  
advertising and selling the Products;
- 2 b. Whether Defendants' conduct of advertising and selling the Products as being  
preservative free, creating the reasonable assumption that the Products do not contain  
any preservative ingredients, when the Products contain citric acid, constitutes an  
unfair method of competition, or unfair or deceptive act or practice, in violation of  
Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*
- 3 c. Whether Defendants used deceptive representation in connection with the sale of the  
Products in violation of Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- 4 d. Whether Defendants represented that the Products have characteristics or quantities  
that they do not have in violation of Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- 5 e. Whether Defendants advertised the Products with intent not to sell it as advertised in  
violation of Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- 6 f. Whether Defendants' labeling and advertising of the Products are untrue or  
misleading in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17500, *et seq.*;
- 7 g. Whether Defendants knew or by the exercise of reasonable care should have known  
its labeling and advertising was and is untrue or misleading in violation of Business  
and Professions Code section 17500, *et seq.*;
- 8 h. Whether Defendants' conduct is an unfair business practice within the meaning of  
Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*
- 9 i. Whether Defendants' conduct is a fraudulent business practice within the meaning of  
Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*
- 10 j. Whether Defendants' conduct is an unlawful business practice within the meaning of  
Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*;
- 11 k. Whether Plaintiff and the Class paid more money for the Products than they actually  
received;
- 12 l. How much more money Plaintiff and the Class paid for the Products than they actually  
received;
- 13 m. Whether Defendants' conduct constitutes breach of warranty;
- 14 n. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to injunctive relief; and
- 15 o. Whether Defendants were unjustly enriched by its unlawful conduct.

16 40. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class Members she seeks  
17 to represent because Plaintiff, like the Class Members, purchased Defendants' misleading and  
18 deceptive Products. Defendants' unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent actions concern the same  
19

1 business practices described herein irrespective of where they occurred or were experienced.  
2 Plaintiff and the Class sustained similar injuries arising out of Defendants' conduct. Plaintiff's and  
3 Class Members' claims arise from the same practices and course of conduct and are based on the  
4 same legal theories.

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

10 **42. Superiority and Substantial Benefit:** A class action is superior to other methods for  
11 the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual joinder of all members of the  
12 Class is impracticable and no other group method of adjudication of all claims asserted herein is  
13 more efficient and manageable for at least the following reasons:

- 14 a. The claims presented in this case predominate over any questions of law or fact, if  
15 any exist at all, affecting any individual member of the Class;
- 16 b. Absent a Class, the members of the Class will continue to suffer damage and  
17 Defendants' unlawful conduct will continue without remedy while Defendants profit  
from and enjoy its ill-gotten gains;
- 18 c. Given the size of individual Class Members' claims, few, if any, Class Members could  
19 afford to or would seek legal redress individually for the wrongs Defendants  
20 committed against them, and absent Class Members have no substantial interest in  
individually controlling the prosecution of individual actions;
- 21 d. When the liability of Defendants has been adjudicated, claims of all members of the  
22 Class can be administered efficiently and/or determined uniformly by the Court; and
- 23 e. This action presents no difficulty that would impede its management by the Court as  
24 a class action, which is the best available means by which Plaintiff and Class Members  
can seek redress for the harm caused to them by Defendant.

25 **43. Inconsistent Rulings.** Because Plaintiff seeks relief for all members of the Class, the  
26 prosecution of separate actions by individual members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying  
27 adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class, which would establish incompatible  
28 standards of conduct for Defendants.

44. **Injunctive/Equitable Relief.** The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for injunctive or equitable relief pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) are met as Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive or equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

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

## **COUNT ONE**

## Violation of California Unfair Competition Law

## **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.***

***(Individually and On Behalf of the California Subclass)***

**46. Incorporation by Reference.** Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

47. **California Subclass.** This cause of action is brought pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.*, on behalf of Plaintiff and a California Subclass who purchased the Products within the applicable statute of limitations.

48. **The UCL.** California Business & Professions Code, sections 17200, *et seq.* (the “UCL”) prohibits unfair competition and provides, in pertinent part, that “unfair competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.”

49. **False Advertising Claims.** Defendants, in their labeling and advertising of the Products, made false and misleading statements and fraudulent omissions regarding the quality and characteristics of the Products—specifically, the Challenged Representations (i.e., that the Products contain no preservatives) — despite the fact the Products contain citric acid, a well-documented preservative. Such claim and omission appear on the front labels of the Products, which are sold at retail stores, point-of-purchase displays, and online.

**50. Defendants' Deliberately False and Fraudulent Marketing Scheme.** Defendants do not have any reasonable basis for the claims about the Products made in Defendants' advertising

1 and on Defendants' labeling because the Products contain citric acid, a well-documented  
2 preservative. Defendants knew and know that the Products contain citric acid, yet Defendants  
3 intentionally advertise and market the Products to cause reasonable consumers to believe that the  
4 Products are preservative free.

5 **51. False Advertising Claims Cause Purchase of Products.** Defendants' labeling and  
6 advertising of the Products led to, and continue to lead to, reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff,  
7 believing that the Products are preservative free, to the exclusion of preservative ingredients.

8 **52. Injury In Fact.** Plaintiff and the California Subclass have suffered injury in fact and  
9 have lost money or property as a result of and in reliance upon Defendants' Challenged  
10 Representations—namely Plaintiff and the California Subclass lost the purchase price for the  
11 Products they bought from Defendants.

12 **53. Conduct Violates the UCL.** Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes  
13 unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business practices pursuant to the UCL. The UCL prohibits unfair  
14 competition and provides, in pertinent part, that "unfair competition shall mean and include  
15 unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading  
16 advertising." Cal. Bus & Prof. Code § 17200. In addition, Defendants' use of various forms of  
17 advertising media to advertise, call attention to, or give publicity to the sale of goods or merchandise  
18 that are not as represented in any manner constitutes unfair competition, unfair, deceptive, untrue  
19 or misleading advertising, and an unlawful business practice within the meaning of Business and  
20 Professions Code Sections 17200 and 17531, which advertisements have deceived and are likely to  
21 deceive the consuming public, in violation of Business and Professions Code Section 17200.

22 **54. No Reasonably Available Alternatives/Legitimate Business Interests.** Defendants  
23 failed to avail itself of reasonably available, lawful alternatives to further its legitimate business  
24 interests.

25 **55. Business Practice.** All of the conduct alleged herein occurred and continues to occur  
26 in Defendants' business. Defendants' wrongful conduct is part of a pattern, practice and/or  
27 generalized course of conduct, which will continue on a daily basis until Defendants voluntarily  
28 alter its conduct or Defendants are otherwise ordered to do so.

1       56. **Injunction.** Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Sections 17203 and 17535,  
2 Plaintiff and the members of the California Subclass seek an order of this Court enjoining  
3 Defendants from continuing to engage, use, or employ their practice of labeling and advertising the  
4 sale and use of the Products. Likewise, Plaintiff and the members of the California Subclass seek  
5 an order requiring Defendants to disclose such misrepresentation, and to preclude Defendants'  
6 failure to disclose the existence and significance of said misrepresentation.

7       57. **Causation/Damages.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' misconduct in  
8 violation of the UCL, Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass were harmed in the amount  
9 of the purchase price they paid for the Products. Further, Plaintiff and members of the California  
10 Subclass have suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other damages including, but not  
11 limited to, the amounts paid for the Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those  
12 monies, in an amount to be proven at trial. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks a monetary award for  
13 violation of the UCL in damages, restitution, and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate  
14 Plaintiff and the California Subclass for said monies, as well as injunctive relief to enjoin  
15 Defendants' misconduct to prevent ongoing and future harm that will result.

16       58. **Punitive Damages.** Plaintiff seeks punitive damages pursuant to this cause of action  
17 for violation of the UCL on behalf of Plaintiff and the California Subclass. Defendants' unfair,  
18 fraudulent, and unlawful conduct described herein constitutes malicious, oppressive, and/or  
19 fraudulent conduct warranting an award of punitive damages as permitted by law. Defendants'  
20 misconduct is malicious as Defendants acted with the intent to cause Plaintiff and consumers to pay  
21 for Products that they were not, in fact, receiving. Defendants willfully and knowingly disregarded  
22 the rights of Plaintiff and consumers as Defendants were, at all times, aware of the probable  
23 dangerous consequences of their conduct and deliberately failed to avoid misleading consumers,  
24 including Plaintiff. Defendants' misconduct is oppressive as, at all relevant times, said conduct was  
25 so vile, base, and/or contemptible that reasonable people would look down upon it and/or otherwise  
26 would despise such corporate misconduct. Said misconduct subjected Plaintiff and consumers to  
27 cruel and unjust hardship in knowing disregard of their rights. Defendants' misconduct is fraudulent  
28 as Defendants intentionally misrepresented and/or concealed material facts with the intent to

1 deceive Plaintiff and consumers. The wrongful conduct constituting malice, oppression, and/or  
2 fraud was committed, authorized, adopted, approved, and/or ratified by officers, directors, and/or  
3 managing agents of Defendants.

4 **“Unfair” Prong**

5 **59. Unfair Standard.** Under the UCL, a challenged activity is “unfair” when “any injury  
6 it causes outweighs any benefits provided to consumers and the injury is one that the consumers  
7 themselves could not reasonably avoid.” *Camacho v. Auto Club of Southern California*, 142 Cal.  
8 App. 4th 1394, 1403 (2006).

9 **60. Injury.** Defendants’ actions of mislabeling the Products with the Challenged  
10 Representations do not confer any benefit to consumers; rather, doing so causes injuries to  
11 consumers, who do not receive products commensurate with their reasonable expectations, overpay  
12 for the Products, and receive products of lesser standards than what they reasonably expected to  
13 receive. Consumers cannot avoid any of the injuries caused by Defendants’ deceptive labeling  
14 and/or advertising of the Products. Accordingly, the injuries caused by Defendants’ deceptive  
15 labeling and advertising outweigh any benefits.

16 **61. Balancing Test.** Some courts conduct a balancing test to decide if a challenged  
17 activity amounts to unfair conduct under California Business and Professions Code Section 17200.  
18 They “weigh the utility of the Defendants’ conduct against the gravity of the harm to the alleged  
19 victim.” *Davis v. HSBC Bank Nevada, N.A.*, 691 F.3d 1152, 1169 (9th Cir. 2012).

20 **62. No Utility.** Here, Defendants’ conduct of labeling the Products as “Preservative-Free”  
21 and/or “0% Preservative”—when the Products contain citric acid, has no utility and financially  
22 harms purchasers. Thus, the utility of Defendants’ conduct is vastly outweighed by the gravity of  
23 harm.

24 **63. Legislative Declared Policy.** Some courts require that “unfairness must be tethered  
25 to some legislative declared policy or proof of some actual or threatened impact on competition.”  
26 *Lozano v. AT&T Wireless Servs. Inc.*, 504 F. 3d 718, 735 (9th Cir. 2007).

27 **64. Unfair Conduct.** Defendants’ labeling and advertising of the Products, as alleged  
28 herein, is false, deceptive, misleading, and unreasonable, and constitutes unfair conduct. Defendants

knew or should have known of their unfair conduct. Defendants' misrepresentation constitutes an unfair business practice within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200.

65. **Reasonably Available Alternatives.** There existed reasonably available alternatives to further Defendants' legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein. Defendants could have refrained from labeling the Products with the Challenged Representations.

**66. Defendants' Wrongful Conduct.** All of the conduct alleged herein occurs and continues to occur in Defendants' business. Defendants' wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or generalized course of conduct repeated on thousands of occasions daily.

67. **Injunction.** Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Sections 17203, Plaintiff and the California Subclass seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendants from continuing to engage, use, or employ their practices of labeling the Products with the Challenged Representations.

68. **Causation/Damages.** Plaintiff and the California Subclass have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendants' unfair conduct. Plaintiff and the California Subclass paid an unwarranted premium for the Products. Specifically, Plaintiff and the California Subclass paid for Products that are supposedly preservative free, but instead purchased Products that contain citric acid, a well-documented preservative. Plaintiff and the California Subclass would not have purchased the Products, or would have paid substantially less for the Products, if they had known that the Products' advertising and labeling were deceptive. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks damages, restitution and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains pursuant to the UCL.

### **“Fraudulent” Prong**

69. **Fraud Standard.** The UCL considers conduct fraudulent (and prohibits said conduct) if it is likely to deceive members of the public. *Bank of the West v. Superior Court*, 2 Cal. 4th 1254, 1267 (1992).

**70. Fraudulent & Material Challenged Representations.** Defendants used the Challenged Representations with the intent to sell the Products to consumers, including Plaintiff and the California Subclass. The Challenged Representations are false, and Defendants knew or

1 should have known of its falsity. The Challenged Representations are likely to deceive consumers  
2 into purchasing the Products because it is material to the average, ordinary, and reasonable  
3 consumer.

4       **71. Fraudulent Business Practice.** As alleged herein, the misrepresentation by  
5 Defendants constitutes a fraudulent business practice in violation of California Business &  
6 Professions Code Section 17200.

7       **72. Reasonable and Detrimental Reliance.** Plaintiff and the California Subclass  
8 reasonably and detrimentally relied on the material and false Challenged Representations to their  
9 detriment in that they purchased the Products.

10       **73. Reasonably Available Alternatives.** Defendants had reasonably available  
11 alternatives to further their legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.  
12 Defendants could have refrained from labeling the Products with the Challenged Representations.  
13 Alternatively, they could have refrained from including citric acid as an ingredient within the  
14 Products.

15       **74. Business Practice.** All of the conduct alleged herein occurs and continues to occur in  
16 Defendants' business. Defendants' wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or generalized course of  
17 conduct.

18       **75. Injunction.** Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Sections 17203, Plaintiff and  
19 the California Subclass seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendants from continuing to engage,  
20 use, or employ their practice of labeling the Products with the Challenged Representations.

21       **76. Causation/Damages.** Plaintiff and the California Subclass have suffered injury in fact  
22 and have lost money as a result of Defendants' unfair conduct. Plaintiff and the California Subclass  
23 paid an unwarranted premium for the Products. Specifically, Plaintiff and the California Subclass  
24 paid for Products that supposedly contained no preservatives, but instead purchased Products that  
25 contain citric acid, a well-documented preservative. Plaintiff and the California Subclass would not  
26 have purchased the Products, or would have paid substantially less for the Products, if they had  
27 known that the Products' advertising and labeling were deceptive. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks  
28 damages, restitution and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains pursuant to the UCL.

## **“Unlawful” Prong**

77. **Unlawful Standard.** The UCL identifies violations of other laws as “unlawful practices that the unfair competition law makes independently actionable.” *Velazquez v. GMAC Mortg. Corp.*, 605 F. Supp. 2d 1049, 1068 (C.D. Cal. 2008).

78. **Violations of CLRA and FAL.** Defendants' labeling of the Products, as alleged herein, violates California Civil Code sections 1750, *et seq.* (the "CLRA") and California Business and Professions Code sections 17500, *et seq.* (the "FAL") as set forth below in the sections regarding those causes of action.

79. **Additional Violations.** Defendants' conduct in making the false representation described herein constitutes a knowing failure to adopt policies in accordance with and/or adherence to applicable laws, as set forth herein, all of which are binding upon and burdensome to its competitors. This conduct engenders an unfair competitive advantage for Defendants, thereby constituting an unfair, fraudulent and/or unlawful business practice under California Business & Professions Code sections 17200-17208. Additionally, Defendants' misrepresentation of material facts, as set forth herein, violates California Civil Code sections 1572, 1573, 1709, 1710, 1711, and 1770, as well as the common law.

80. **Unlawful Conduct.** Defendants' labeling and advertising of the Products, as alleged herein, are false, deceptive, misleading, and unreasonable, and constitute unlawful conduct. Defendants knew or should have known of its unlawful conduct.

**81. Reasonably Available Alternatives.** Defendants had reasonably available alternatives to further its legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein. Defendants could have refrained from labeling the Products with the Challenged Representations and/or omitting the use of preservative ingredients within the Products.

82. **Business Practice.** All of the conduct alleged herein occurs and continues to occur in Defendants' business. Defendants' wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or generalized course of conduct.

83. **Injunction.** Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiff and the California Subclass seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendants from continuing to engage, use, or employ their practice of false and deceptive advertising of the Products.

84. **Causation/Damages.** Plaintiff and the California Subclass have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendants' unfair conduct. Plaintiff and the California Subclass paid an unwarranted premium for the Products. Specifically, Plaintiff and the California Subclass paid for Products that were supposedly preservative free, but instead purchased Products that contain citric acid – a preservative ingredient. Plaintiff and the California Subclass would not have purchased the Products, or would have paid substantially less for the Products, if they had known that the Products' advertising and labeling were deceptive. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks damages, restitution and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains pursuant to the UCL.

## **COUNT TWO**

## Violation of California False Advertising Law

**Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.***

***(Individually and On Behalf of the California Subclass)***

85. **Incorporation by reference.** Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

86. **California Subclass.** Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the California Subclass who purchased the Products within the applicable statute of limitations.

87. **FAL Standard.** The False Advertising Law, codified at Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code section 17500, *et seq.*, prohibits “unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising[.]”

**88. False & Material Challenged Representations Disseminated to Public.**

Defendants violated section 17500 when they advertised and marketed the Products through the unfair, deceptive, untrue, and misleading Challenged Representations disseminated to the public through the Products' labeling, marketing, and advertising. This representation was false because the Products do not conform to it. The representation was material because it is likely to mislead a reasonable consumer into purchasing the Products.

1           89. **Knowledge.** In making and disseminating the representation alleged herein,  
2 Defendants knew or should have known that the representation was untrue or misleading, and acted  
3 in violation of § 17500.

4           90. **Intent to Sell.** Defendants' Challenged Representations were specifically designed to  
5 induce reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff and the California Subclass, to purchase the Products.

6           91. **Causation/Damages.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' misconduct in  
7 violation of the FAL, Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass were harmed in the amount  
8 of the purchase price they paid for the Products. Further, Plaintiff and members of the Class have  
9 suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other damages including, but not limited to, the  
10 amounts paid for the Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, in an  
11 amount to be proven at trial. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks a monetary award for violation of the FAL  
12 in damages, restitution, and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate Plaintiff and the  
13 California Subclass for said monies, as well as injunctive relief to enjoin Defendants' misconduct  
14 prevent ongoing and future harm that will result.

15           92. **Punitive Damages.** Defendants' unfair, fraudulent, and unlawful conduct described  
16 herein constitutes malicious, oppressive, and/or fraudulent conduct warranting an award of punitive  
17 damages as permitted by law. Defendants' misconduct is malicious as Defendants acted with the  
18 intent to cause Plaintiff and consumers to pay for Products that they were not, in fact, receiving.  
19 Defendants willfully and knowingly disregarded the rights of Plaintiff and consumers as Defendants  
20 were aware of the probable dangerous consequences of its conduct and deliberately failed to avoid  
21 misleading consumers, including Plaintiff. Defendants' misconduct is oppressive as, at all relevant  
22 times, said conduct was so vile, base, and/or contemptible that reasonable people would look down  
23 upon it and/or otherwise would despise such corporate misconduct. Said misconduct subjected  
24 Plaintiff and consumers to cruel and unjust hardship in knowing disregard of their  
25 rights. Defendants' misconduct is fraudulent as Defendants, at all relevant times, intentionally  
26 misrepresented and/or concealed material facts with the intent to deceive Plaintiff and consumers.  
27 The wrongful conduct constituting malice, oppression, and/or fraud was committed, authorized,  
28 adopted, approved, and/or ratified by officers, directors, and/or managing agents of Defendants.

## **COUNT THREE**

## **Violation of California Consumers Legal Remedies Act**

### Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*

***(Individually and On Behalf of the California Subclass)***

93. **Incorporation by Reference.** Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

94. **California Subclass.** Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the California Subclass who purchased the Products within the applicable statute of limitations.

95. **CLRA Standard.** The CLRA provides that “unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer are unlawful.

96. **Goods/Services.** The Products are each a “good,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(a).

97. **Defendants.** Defendants are each a “person,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(c).

98. **Consumers.** Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass are “consumers,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(d).

99. **Transactions.** The purchase of the Products by Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass are “transactions” as defined by the CLRA under California Civil Code § 1761(e).

100. **Violations of the CLRA.** Defendants violated the following sections of the CLRA by selling the Products to Plaintiff and the California Subclass through the false, misleading, deceptive, and fraudulent Challenged Representations.

- a. Section 1770(a)(5) by representing that the Products have “characteristics, . . . uses [or] benefits . . . which [they] do not have.”
- b. Section 1770(a)(7) by representing that the Products “[are] of a particular standard, quality, or grade . . . [when] [they are] of another.”

c. Section 1770(a)(9) by advertising the Products “with [the] intent not to sell [them] as advertised.”

101. **Knowledge.** Defendants' uniform and material representation regarding the Products were likely to deceive, and Defendants knew or should have known that their representation was untrue and misleading.

102. **Malicious.** Defendants' conduct is malicious, fraudulent, and wanton in that Defendants intentionally misled and withheld material information from consumers, including Plaintiff, to increase the sale of the Products.

**103. Plaintiff Could Not Have Avoided Injury.** Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass could not have reasonably avoided such injury. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass were unaware of the existence of the facts that Defendants suppressed and failed to disclose, and Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass would not have purchased the Products and/or would have purchased them on different terms had they known the truth.

104. **Causation/Reliance/Materiality.** Plaintiff and the California Subclass suffered harm as a result of Defendants' violations of the CLRA because they relied on the Challenged Representations in deciding to purchase the Products. The Challenged Representations were a substantial factor. The Challenged Representations were material because a reasonable consumer would consider it important in deciding whether to purchase the Products.

105. **Section 1782(d)—Prelitigation Demand/Notice.** Pursuant to California Civil Code, section 1782, more than thirty days prior to the filing of this complaint, on or around September 23 of 2025, Plaintiff's counsel, acting on behalf all members of the Class, mailed a Demand Letter, via U.S. certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to Defendant Pierre Fabre USA, Inc. at its headquarters, principal place of business (500 Plaza Drive, Suite 701 B Secaucus, NJ 07094) and registered agents' addresses (330 N. Brand Blvd. Suite 700, Glendale, CA 91203 and 1209 Orange St. Wilmington, DE 19801).

106. **Causation/Damages.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' misconduct in violation of the CLRA, Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass were harmed in the amount of the purchase price they paid for the Products. Further, Plaintiff and members of the Class have

1 suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other damages including, but not limited to, the  
2 amounts paid for the Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, in an  
3 amount to be proven at trial. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks a monetary award for violation of this Act  
4 in the form of damages, restitution, disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate Plaintiff and the  
5 California Subclass for said monies.

6       107. **Injunction.** Given that Defendants' conduct violated California Civil Code section  
7 1780, Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass are entitled to seek, and do hereby seek,  
8 injunctive relief to put an end to Defendants' violations of the CLRA and to dispel the public  
9 misperception generated, facilitated, and fostered by Defendants' false advertising campaign.  
10 Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Without equitable relief, Defendants' unfair and deceptive  
11 practices will continue to harm Plaintiff and the California Subclass. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks  
12 an injunction to enjoin Defendants from continuing to employ the unlawful methods, acts, and  
13 practices alleged herein pursuant to section 1780(a)(2), and otherwise requires Defendants to take  
14 corrective action necessary to dispel the public misperception engendered, fostered, and facilitated  
15 through Defendants' deceptive labeling of the Products with the Challenged Representations.

16       108. **Punitive Damages.** Defendants' unfair, fraudulent, and unlawful conduct described  
17 herein constitutes malicious, oppressive, and/or fraudulent conduct warranting an award of punitive  
18 damages as permitted by law. Defendants' misconduct is malicious as Defendants acted with the  
19 intent to cause Plaintiff and consumers to pay for Products that they were not, in fact, receiving.  
20 Defendants willfully and knowingly disregarded the rights of Plaintiff and consumers as Defendants  
21 were, at all times, aware of the probable dangerous consequences of its conduct and deliberately  
22 failed to avoid misleading consumers, including Plaintiff. Defendants' misconduct is oppressive as,  
23 at all relevant times, said conduct was so vile, base, and/or contemptible that reasonable people  
24 would look down upon it and/or otherwise would despise such corporate misconduct. Said  
25 misconduct subjected Plaintiff and consumers to cruel and unjust hardship in knowing disregard of  
26 their rights. Defendants' misconduct is fraudulent as Defendants, at all relevant times, intentionally  
27 misrepresented and/or concealed material facts with the intent to deceive Plaintiff and consumers.  
28 The wrongful conduct constituting malice, oppression, and/or fraud was committed, authorized,

1 adopted, approved, and/or ratified by officers, directors, and/or managing agents of Defendants.  
2 Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks an award of punitive damages against Defendants.

3 **COUNT FOUR**

4 **Breach of Express Warranty**

5 *(Individually and On Behalf of Nationwide Class and California Subclass)*

6 109. **Incorporation by Reference.** Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all  
7 allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

8 110. **Express Warranty.** By advertising and selling the Product at issue, Defendant made  
9 promises and affirmations of fact on the Product's labeling, and through its marketing and  
10 advertising, as described herein. This labeling and advertising constitute express warranties and  
11 became part of the basis of the bargain between Plaintiff and members of the Class and Defendant.  
12 Defendant purports, through the Product's labeling and advertising, to create express warranties that  
13 the Product, among other things, conforms to the Challenged Representations.

14 111. All conditions precedent to Defendants' liability under this contract have been  
15 performed by Plaintiff and the Class.

16 112. Defendants breached the terms of the contract, including the express warranties, with  
17 Plaintiff and the Class by not providing Products that conform to the advertising and label claims.

18 113. **Causation/Remedies.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of  
19 express warranty, Plaintiff and members of the Class were harmed in the amount of the purchase  
20 price they paid for the Product. Further, Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered and  
21 continue to suffer economic losses and other damages including, but not limited to, the amounts  
22 paid for the Product, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, in an amount to be  
23 proven at trial. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks a monetary award for breach of warranty in the form of  
24 damages, restitution, and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate Plaintiff and the Class  
25 for said monies, as well as injunctive relief to enjoin Defendant's misconduct to prevent ongoing  
26 and future harm that will result.

27 114. **Punitive Damages.** Plaintiff seeks punitive damages pursuant to this cause of action  
28 for breach of warranty on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class. Defendant's unfair, fraudulent, and

1 unlawful conduct described herein constitutes malicious, oppressive, and/or fraudulent conduct  
2 warranting an award of punitive damages as permitted by law. Defendant's misconduct is malicious  
3 as Defendant acted with the intent to cause Plaintiff and consumers to pay for Product that they were  
4 not, in fact, receiving. Defendant willfully and knowingly disregarded the rights of Plaintiff and  
5 consumers as Defendant was aware of the probable dangerous consequences of its conduct and  
6 deliberately failed to avoid misleading consumers, including Plaintiff. Defendant's misconduct is  
7 oppressive as, at all relevant times, said conduct was so vile, base, and/or contemptible that  
8 reasonable people would look down upon it and/or otherwise would despise such misconduct. Said  
9 misconduct subjected Plaintiff and consumers to cruel and unjust hardship in knowing disregard of  
10 their rights. Defendant's misconduct is fraudulent as Defendant, at all relevant times, intentionally  
11 misrepresented and/or concealed material facts with the intent to deceive Plaintiff and consumers.  
12 The wrongful conduct constituting malice, oppression, and/or fraud was committed, authorized,  
13 adopted, approved, and/or ratified by officers, directors, and/or managing agents of Defendant.

14 115. As a result of Defendants' breach of contract, Plaintiff and the Class have been  
15 damaged in the amount to be determined at trial.

16 **COUNT FIVE**

17 **Unjust Enrichment/Restitution**

18 ***(Individually and On Behalf of the Nationwide Class and California Subclass)***

19 116. **Incorporation by Reference.** Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all  
20 allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

21 117. **Nationwide Class & California Subclass.** Plaintiff brings this claim individually and  
22 on behalf of the Class who purchased the Products within the applicable statute of limitations.

23 118. **Plaintiff/Class Conferred a Benefit.** By purchasing the Products, Plaintiff and  
24 members of the Class conferred a benefit on Defendants in the form of the purchase price of the  
25 Products.

26 119. **Defendants' Knowledge of Conferred Benefit.** Defendants had knowledge of such  
27 benefit and Defendants appreciated the benefit because, were consumers not to purchase the  
28 Products, Defendants would not generate revenue from the sales of the Products.

1       120.     **Defendants' Unjust Receipt Through Deception.** Defendants' owing acceptance  
2 and retention of the benefit is inequitable and unjust because the benefit was obtained by  
3 Defendants' fraudulent, misleading, and deceptive representation and omission.

4       121.     **Causation/Damages.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unjust  
5 enrichment, Plaintiff and members of the Class were harmed in the amount of the purchase price  
6 they paid for the Products. Further, Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered and continue  
7 to suffer economic losses and other damages including, but not limited to, the amounts paid for the  
8 Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, in an amount to be proven at  
9 trial. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks a monetary award for unjust enrichment in damages, restitution,  
10 and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate Plaintiff and the Class for said monies, as  
11 well as injunctive relief to enjoin Defendants' conduct to prevent ongoing and future harm that will  
12 result.

13       122.     **Punitive Damages.** Plaintiff seeks punitive damages pursuant to this cause of action  
14 for unjust enrichment on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class. Defendants' unfair, fraudulent, and  
15 unlawful conduct described herein constitutes malicious, oppressive, and/or fraudulent conduct  
16 warranting an award of punitive damages as permitted by law. Defendants' misconduct is malicious  
17 as Defendants acted with the intent to cause Plaintiff and consumers to pay for Products that they  
18 were not, in fact, receiving. Defendants willfully and knowingly disregarded the rights of Plaintiff  
19 and consumers as Defendants were aware of the probable dangerous consequences of its conduct  
20 and deliberately failed to avoid misleading consumers, including Plaintiff. Defendants misconduct  
21 is oppressive as, at all relevant times, said conduct was so vile, base, and/or contemptible that  
22 reasonable people would look down upon it and/or otherwise would despise such corporate  
23 misconduct. Said misconduct subjected Plaintiff and consumers to cruel and unjust hardship in  
24 knowing disregard of their rights. Defendants' misconduct is fraudulent as Defendants, at all  
25 relevant times, intentionally misrepresented and/or concealed material facts with the intent to  
26 deceive Plaintiff and consumers. The wrongful conduct constituting malice, oppression, and/or  
27 fraud was committed, authorized, adopted, approved, and/or ratified by officers, directors, and/or  
28 managing agents of Defendants.

## **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

123. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- a. **Certification:** For an order certifying this action as a class action, appointing Plaintiff as the Class Representative, and appointing Plaintiff's Counsel as Class Counsel, consistent with applicable law;
- b. **Declaratory Relief:** For an order declaring that Defendants' conduct violates the statutes and laws referenced herein, consistent with applicable law and pursuant to only those causes of action so permitted;
- c. **Injunction:** For an order requiring Defendants to change its business practices to prevent or mitigate the risk of the consumer deception and violations of law outlined herein. This includes, for example, orders that Defendants immediately cease and desists from selling the unlawful Products in violation of law; that enjoin Defendants from continuing to market, advertise, distribute, and sell the Products in the unlawful manner described herein; that require Defendants to engage in an affirmative advertising campaign to dispel the public misperception of the Products resulting from Defendants' unlawful conduct; and/or that require Defendants to take all further and just corrective action, consistent with applicable law and pursuant to only those causes of action so permitted;
- d. **Damages/Restitution/Disgorgement:** For an order awarding monetary compensation in the form of damages, restitution, and/or disgorgement to Plaintiff and the Class, consistent with applicable law and pursuant to only those causes of action so permitted;
- e. **Punitive Damages/Penalties:** For an order awarding punitive damages, statutory penalties, and/or monetary fines, consistent with applicable law and pursuant to only those causes of action so permitted;
- f. **Attorneys' Fees & Costs:** For an order awarding attorneys' fees and costs, consistent with applicable law and pursuant to only those causes of action so permitted;
- g. **Pre/Post-Judgment Interest:** For an order awarding pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, consistent with applicable law and pursuant to only those causes of action so permitted; and
- h. **All Just & Proper Relief:** For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues and causes of action so triable.

DATED: December 8, 2025

## **MALK & POGO LAW GROUP, LLP**

M. Vallet

Valter Malkhasyan, Esq.  
Erik Pogosyan, Esq.

*Counsel for Plaintiff and the proposed class*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
for the  
**Northern District of California**

IVY-KARINA VALES, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated	)
	)
	)
	)
<hr/> <i>Plaintiff(s)</i>	)
v.	)
PIERRE FABRE USA INC. AND PIERRE FABRE DERMO-COSMETIQUE USA, INC., New Jersey corporations,	)
	)
	)
<hr/> <i>Defendant(s)</i>	)

Civil Action No. 5:25-cv-10523

**SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION**

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* Pierre Fabre USA, Inc.  
500 Plaza Drive, Suite 701 B  
Secaucus, NJ 07094

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: Malk & Pogo Law Group, LLP  
1241 S. Glendale Ave, Suite 204  
Glendale, CA 91205  
(818)484-5204

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

*CLERK OF COURT*

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk*

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Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

***(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))***

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* \_\_\_\_\_  
was received by me on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* \_\_\_\_\_  
on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* \_\_\_\_\_  
, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,  
on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* \_\_\_\_\_, who is  
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* \_\_\_\_\_  
on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because \_\_\_\_\_; or

Other *(specify)*: \_\_\_\_\_

My fees are \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for travel and \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00 \_\_\_\_\_.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Server's signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Printed name and title*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's address*

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: