

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO**

LYNN BALSER MILLS, Individually and
on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:22-cv-00044

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff Lynn Balser Mills (“Mills” or “Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, respectfully offers the following for her Complaint against The Procter & Gamble Company (“P&G” or “Defendant”) and alleges upon personal knowledge as to herself and her own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by her attorneys.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff bring this class action lawsuit on behalf of herself and all similarly situated consumers (“Class Members”) who purchased for normal household use P&G antiperspirant and/or deodorant products that are defective because they contain benzene, and which were formulated, designed, manufactured, marketed, advertised, distributed, and sold by P&G (the “Products”). These products include Secret-branded spray antiperspirants (including but not limited to Powder Fresh or Secret Cool Light & Airy Smooth Feel spray antiperspirants (“Secret Products”)), and Old Spice-branded spray deodorants and antiperspirants (including Pure Sport antiperspirant, Old Spice Below Deck Powder spray deodorant, or Old Spice

Sweat Defense, Stronger Swagger antiperspirant (“Old Spice Products”)) (collectively, the “Products”). Each of the Products is manufactured, distributed, and sold by P&G to consumers across the United States both in retail establishments and online, including in Virginia where Plaintiff resides.

2. The Products are defective because each contains significant amounts of the chemical benzene, a known human carcinogen that offers no therapeutic deodorant or antiperspirant benefit; yet despite the presence of benzene, P&G represents that the Products are safe and effective for their intended use.
3. Benzene is known to cause cancer in humans. Long-term exposure to this chemical causes harmful effects on the bone marrow, a decrease in red blood cells leading to anemia, and excessive bleeding that can affect the immune system, leading to an increased chance of infection.
4. The FDA instructs that there is no safe level of benzene, and thus it “should not be employed in the manufacture of drug substances, excipients, and drug products because of [its] unacceptable toxicity.”¹
5. FDA guidance provides that “if [benzene’s] use is unavoidable in order to produce a drug product with a significant therapeutic advance, then [its] levels should be restricted” to 2 parts per million (“ppm”).²
6. Other manufacturers formulate, produce, and sell non-defective spray deodorants and antiperspirants with formulations that do not include the use of benzene, evidence that its use in P&G’s Products is demonstrably avoidable. Feasible alternative formulations, designs,

¹ FDA, Q3C–2017 Tables and List Guidance for Industry (dated June 2017, available at: <https://www.fda.gov/media/71737/download>, last viewed on December 22, 2021).

² *Id.*

and materials are currently available and were available to Defendant at the time the Products were formulated, designed, and manufactured.

7. At the time of their purchases, P&G did not notify Plaintiff and similarly situated consumers of the Products' benzene contamination through its product labels, the ingredients list, other packaging, advertising, or in any other manner, in violation of state and federal law.
8. Over the course of several decades, P&G has gained the trust of consumers, who reasonably believed that its products, including the defective Products at issue, are made with quality materials, and can be used safely as intended; yet these Products were not safe. Independent testing of the Products shows them to be adulterated with benzene.
9. Only recently, on or about November 23, 2021, has P&G acknowledged that certain of its Products include the carcinogenic benzene and pulled certain lot numbers from the market. However, in its press release, on its website, and even on its consumer assistance phone recordings—and directly contrary to the guidance of the FDA and the CDC (discussed further below)—P&G minimizes the danger of benzene to humans. For example, on both its Secret and Old Spice Product Recall pages, it states in part:

Benzene is a chemical compound released to the environment by both natural and industrial sources. It is classified as a human carcinogen, a substance that could potentially cause cancer depending on the level and extent of exposure. Benzene is ubiquitous in the environment. Humans around the world have daily exposures to it indoors and outdoors from multiple sources. Benzene can be absorbed, to varying degrees, by inhalation, through the skin, and orally. Based on exposure modeling and the cancer risk assessments published under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (IRIS database), *daily exposure to benzene in the recalled products at the levels detected in our testing would not be expected to cause adverse health consequences.*³

³ <https://secret.com/en-us/aerosol-recall#top>; <https://oldspice.com/en-us/aerosolrecall> (last viewed December 22, 2021).

10. In addition, on P&G's customer service recording about the recall, it even claims "*benzene is not an ingredient in any of our products*"⁴ although Valisure found up to 17.7 ppm (almost 9 times the 2 ppm ceiling set by the FDA) in its Products.⁵ P&G's dismissive propaganda about the recall and its excessively defensive stance to this recall undercuts the FDA and CDC's efforts to protect the health of people in the United States.
11. Because Plaintiff and Class Members purchased worthless and, worse, they purchased and used Products that are dangerous to their health, they have suffered losses. Plaintiff seeks damages and equitable remedies on behalf of herself and the proposed Class, defined herein.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

12. Plaintiff Mills is a resident and citizen of Glen Allen, Virginia who purchased and used Secret Antiperspirant Products within the relevant time period.

B. Defendant

13. Defendant The Procter & Gamble Company is multinational company that has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio since 1905. Its corporate headquarters are located at 6280 Center Hill Ave Cincinnati, OH. P&G manufactures, distributes, markets and/or sells personal care products nationwide, including the Secret Antiperspirants and Old Spice Deodorants at issue in this matter. P&G may be served via its registered agent at: CT Corporation System, 4400 Easton Commons Way, Suite 125, Columbus Ohio 43219.

⁴ P&G Customer Service recording at 888-339-7689 (last heard on December 16, 2021).

⁵ <https://www.valisure.com/wp-content/uploads/Valisure-FDA-Citizen-Petition-on-Body-Spray-v4.0-3.pdf> at p. 12 (last viewed December 22, 2021).

14. Upon information and belief, the planning and execution of the advertising, marketing, labeling, packaging, testing, and/or corporate operations concerning the Products and the claims alleged herein was primarily carried out at P&G's headquarters and facilities within Ohio.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 of the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 because: (i) there are 100 or more putative Class Members, (ii) the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, and (iii) there is minimal diversity because Plaintiff and Defendant are citizens of different states. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
16. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because they have substantial aggregate contacts with this District, including engaging in conduct in this District that has a direct, substantial, reasonably foreseeable, and intended effect of causing injury to persons throughout the United States, and because they purposely availed themselves of the laws of the United States and Ohio, including in this District, and/or has caused its products to be disseminated in this District.
17. Venue in this district is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 because Plaintiff Mills resides in this District, a substantial part of the conduct giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District, P&G transacts business in this District, and has intentionally availed itself of the laws and markets within this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

18. P&G is well-established for its personal care and hygiene products, including the Secret Antiperspirant and Old Spice Antiperspirant and Deodorant Products at issue here. On its website, it advertises its products as “Iconic brands you can trust.”⁶
19. P&G built its strong reputation and consumer trust for more than a century by manufacturing and selling brands that have typically been of high quality, and as a result, P&G earns billions annually in revenue.

The Products

20. The Secret and Old Spice Products at issue in this lawsuit are body spray deodorants and antiperspirants used by consumers, including Plaintiff and similarly situated consumers, to control sweat and body odor. Deodorant is applied to the body to prevent or mask the odor of perspiration. Antiperspirants, a subgroup of deodorants, prevent sweat glands from producing sweat.
21. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) classifies the Products as cosmetics and regulates deodorants. In addition, the FDA classifies and regulates antiperspirants as drugs. The P&G Products fall under FDA regulations.
22. On November 3, 2021, Valisure, an analytical pharmacy and consumer protection organization, petitioned the FDA to address the dangerous levels of benzene in deodorants and antiperspirants based upon rigorous testing the organization had conducted on a number

⁶ <https://us.pg.com/brands/> (last viewed December 22, 2021).

of spray deodorant and antiperspirant products.⁷ The next day, Valisure released the results of these tests.⁸

23. In its laboratory testing, Valisure found average concentrations of benzene above the FDA concentration limit of 2 ppm in 16 spray deodorants. Nearly one third of those sprays were P&G Products, sold under the Secret and Old Spice brands, with the P&G Products having some of the highest benzene concentrations in Valisure's testing.
24. P&G's Secret Antiperspirants had some of the highest benzene concentrations of Valisure's testing. For example, P&G's Secret Powder Fresh 24 HR Aerosol antiperspirant with Product Code 037000711087 had a benzene concentration of 16.2 ppm, more than 8 times the FDA concentration limit.⁹ Likewise, the tests done on Secret Powder Fresh 24 HR Aerosol with Product Code 037000711094 show a benzene concentration of 12.5 ppm.¹⁰ Testing of P&G's Secret Cool Light & Airy Smooth Feel Dry Spray, 48 Hour Freshness, Rose antiperspirant resulted in a finding of 4.85 ppm benzene.¹¹ Each of these levels is far above the FDA allowed benzene concentration limit of 2 ppm.
25. Similarly, Valisure testing found excessively high benzene concentrations in P&G's Old Spice Products. Its Old Spice Pure Sport antiperspirant had a benzene concentration of 17.7 ppm,¹² and its Old Spice Below Deck Powder Spray deodorant had a 5.22 ppm benzene

⁷ <https://www.valisure.com/wp-content/uploads/Valisure-FDA-Citizen-Petition-on-Body-Spray-v4.0-3.pdf> (last visited December 22, 2021).

⁸ <https://www.valisure.com/blog/valisure-news/valisure-detects-benzene-in-body-spray-products-3/> (last visited December 22, 2021).

⁹ <https://www.valisure.com/wp-content/uploads/Valisure-FDA-Citizen-Petition-on-Body-Spray-v4.0-1.pdf> at p. 12, Table 2 (last visited December 22, 2021).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.* at p. 13.

¹² *Id.* at p. 12.

concentration.¹³ The Old Spice Sweat Defense, Stronger Swagger, Dry Spray antiperspirant was found to have a 4.54 ppm concentration.¹⁴ Again, each of these levels is far above the FDA concentration limit of 2 ppm.

The Risks of Excessive Benzene in the Products

26. Benzene is used primarily as a solvent in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, as a starting material and intermediate in the synthesis of numerous chemicals, and in gasoline. The major United States source of benzene is petroleum. The health hazards of benzene have been recognized for over one hundred years.
27. According to the National Toxicology Program (“NTP”), benzene is “known to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans.”¹⁵ Benzene has also been “found to be carcinogenic to humans” by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (“IARC”).¹⁶ Benzene was “[f]irst evaluated by IARC in 1974 . . . and was found to be carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), a finding that has stood since that time.”¹⁷

As noted by the IARC:

In the current evaluation, the Working Group again confirmed the carcinogenicity of benzene based on *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity in humans, *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity in experimental animals, and *strong* mechanistic evidence. . . . In particular, benzene is metabolically activated to electrophilic metabolites; induces oxidative stress and associated oxidative damage to DNA; is genotoxic; alters DNA repair or causes genomic

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.* at p. 13.

¹⁵ *Benzene*, Report on Carcinogens, Fourteenth Edition, DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (Nov. 3, 2016), <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/content/profiles/benzene.pdf>. (emphasis in original).

¹⁶ *Benzene*, IARC MONOGRAPHS ON THE EVALUATION OF CARCINOGENIC RISKS TO HUMANS, Volume 120 (2018), <https://publications.iarc.fr/publications/media/download/6043/20a78ade14e86cf076c3981a9a094f45da6d27cc.pdf>.

¹⁷ *Id.*

instability; is immunosuppressive; alters cell proliferation, cell death, or nutrient supply; and modulates receptor-mediated effects.¹⁸

28. The carcinogenic properties of benzene are well documented, as noted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”).¹⁹
29. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (“DHHS”) has determined that benzene causes cancer in humans. Long-term exposure to high levels of benzene can cause leukemia, cancer of the blood-forming organs.
30. Long-term exposure to benzene additionally causes harmful effects on the bone marrow and can cause a decrease in red blood cells, leading to anemia. It can also cause excessive bleeding and can affect the immune system, increasing the chance for infection.
31. Due to these significant health risks, the World Health Organization and the International Agency for Research on Cancer classify benzene as a Group 1 compound that is “carcinogenic to humans.”²⁰
32. The FDA regulates deodorants to ensure they meet safety and effectiveness standards. The FDA also regulates antiperspirants, including the Products at issue here, as over-the-counter (“OTC”) drugs rather than as cosmetics. As an FDA-regulated product, antiperspirants must pass certain tests before they are sold.
33. The FDA classifies Benzene as a Class 1 compound. According to FDA guidance: “Solvents in Class 1 should not be employed in the manufacture of drug substances, excipients, and

¹⁸ *Id.* (emphasis in original).

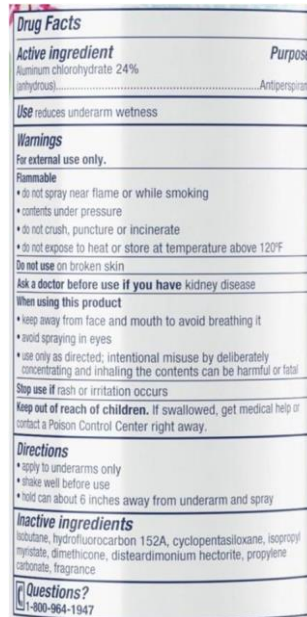
¹⁹ See CDC, Facts About Benzene (2018), <https://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/benzene/basics/facts.asp> (last visited December 22, 2021).

²⁰ https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/chemicals/benzenesum.pdf (last visited December 14, 2021).

drug products, because of their unacceptable toxicity or their deleterious environmental effect.”²¹

P&G’s Represents that the Products Are Safe and Can Be Trusted

34. On its website, P&G represents that the Products are safe. Describing the Secret Powder Fresh antiperspirant that shown to have a benzene concentration 8 times greater than the FDA limit, P&G assures consumers that “[i]t’s the original, the one you have known and trusted for years Be confident with Secret Original.”²² Although Secret Powder Fresh, P&G does not list benzene among the active or inactive ingredients for Secret Powder Fresh aerosol antiperspirant²³ anywhere on its website, and nothing on the Product label (shown below) warns that the Product contains benzene.



35. The marketing representations for P&G’s Secret Dry Spray Antiperspirant are similar. Although Valisure testing found benzene concentration of 3.72 ppm in Secret Dry Spray,

²¹ <https://www.fda.gov/media/71737/download> (last visited December 14, 2021).

²² <https://secret.com/en-us/shop/original-aerosol>

²³ <https://smartlabel.pg.com/00037000711087.html>



37. The representations on P&G’s Old Spice Below Deck Powder Spray Fresh Air product label proclaim that the Product is “<Free of talc and aluminum>” but fail to mention its benzene concentration level of 5.22 ppm is more than twice the FDA limit (shown below²⁶).



38. For each of P&G’s Secret and Old Spice Products that were tested by Valisure and contained greater than the FDA’s benzene limit of 2.00 ppm, none of them include label warnings, none

²⁶ <https://www.walmart.com/ip/Old-Spice-Below-Deck-Powder-Spray-Fresh-Air-4-9-Oz/988057692> (last viewed November 20, 2021).

include benzene on their ingredient lists, and P&G's website does not disclose the benzene concentrations.

P&G's Misrepresentations and Omissions are Actionable

39. Defendant's failure to control for benzene contamination and continued sale of its adulterated products constitutes actionable fraud.
40. Plaintiff and the Class were injured by the full purchase price of the Products because the Products are worthless, as they are adulterated and contain harmful levels of benzene, and Defendant has failed to warn consumers of this fact. Such illegally sold products are worthless and have no value. *See Debernardis v. IQ Formulations, LLC*, 942 F.3d 1076, 1085 (11th Cir. 2019); *see also In re Valsartan, Losartan, & Irbesartan Prod. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 2875, 2021 WL 222776, at *16 (D.N.J. Jan. 22, 2021) ("This Court finds that contaminated drugs are economically worthless at the point of sale by virtue of the dangerousness caused by their contamination, regardless of whether the sold VCDs actually achieved the medical purpose of lowering blood pressure. Put differently, contaminated drugs, even if medically efficacious for their purpose, cannot create a benefit of the bargain because the contaminants, and their dangerous effects, were never bargained for.").
41. Plaintiff and Class members bargained for a perspiration product free of contaminants and dangerous substances and were deprived the basis of their bargain when Defendant sold them a product containing the dangerous substance benzene, which rendered the Products unmerchantable and unfit for use.
42. As the Products expose consumers to benzene well above the legal limit, the Products are not fit for use by humans. Plaintiff is further entitled to damages for the injury sustained in being exposed to high levels of acutely toxic benzene, damages related to Defendant's conduct, and injunctive relief.

43. Plaintiff has standing to represent members of the putative Class because there is sufficient similarity between the specific products purchased by the Plaintiff and the other Products not purchased by the Plaintiff. Specifically, each and every one of P&G's Products (i) are marketed in substantially the same way – as “Deodorant” or “Antiperspirant” – and (ii) fail to include labeling indicating to consumers that the Products may contain benzene as an active or inactive ingredient. Accordingly, the misleading effect of all of the Products' labels are substantially the same.
44. Plaintiff seeks to recover damages because the Products are adulterated, defective, worthless, and unfit for human use due to the presence of benzene, a carcinogenic and toxic chemical impurity.
45. Plaintiff and the putative Class suffered economic damages due to Defendant's misconduct (as set forth below), and they seek injunctive relief and restitution for the full purchase price of the Product(s) they purchased. Plaintiff alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as well as investigation by counsel, and as to all other matters, upon information and belief. Plaintiff further believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.
46. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of themselves and the Class for equitable relief and to recover damages and restitution for: violation of the consumer protection statutes invoked herein; fraudulent concealment; and unjust enrichment.

Defendant's Marketing and Sale of the Products Violates Federal Law

47. Section 5(a) of the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) Act, 15 U.S.C. §45(a), prohibits “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.”

48. Misrepresentations or deceptive omissions of material fact constitute deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.
49. Section 12 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §52, prohibits the dissemination of any false advertisement in or affecting commerce for the purpose of inducing, or which is likely to induce, the purchase of food, drugs, devices, services, or cosmetics. For the purposes of Section 12 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §52, the Products are “drugs” and “cosmetics as defined in Section 15 (c) and (e) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 55(c) and (e). Under these provisions, companies must have a reasonable basis for making objective product claims.
50. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FD&C Act”) prohibits “The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of any food, drug, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.” 21 U.S.C. § 331(a).
51. P&G has represented that the ingredients in its Products are safe, effective and are not adulterated with benzene. However, these representations are false, deceptive, and misleading as the Products actually contain dangerous levels of benzene. The making of such misrepresentations by P&G constitutes a deceptive act or practice and the making of false advertisements in violation of Sections 5(a) and 12 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§45(a) and 52(b).
52. As alleged herein, P&G has violated the FD&C Act and consumer protection statutes.
53. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result of P&G’s unlawful sale of the Products. Indeed, no reasonable consumer, including Plaintiff, would have purchased the Products had they known they were adulterated and/or misbranded.
54. P&G engaged in fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, misleading, and/or unlawful conduct stemming from its omissions surrounding benzene contamination affecting the Products.

55. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result of P&G's unlawful sale of the Products. Indeed, no reasonable consumer, including Plaintiff, would have purchased the Products had they known of the material omissions of material facts regarding the presence of Benzene. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of P&G's misleading representations and omissions and did not receive the benefit-of-the- bargain.
56. Plaintiff and the Class's injury is underscored by the fact that numerous other products offering the same therapeutic benefit at comparable prices exist that are not prone to benzene contamination.
57. Plaintiff and the Class may be harmed again in the future because they want to purchase the Products in the future; however, without injunctive relief Plaintiff would not be able to know or trust that P&G will truthfully and legally label the Products and would be likely to be misled again.

PLAINTIFF'S FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

58. Plaintiff Mills purchased for her personal use Secret Powder Fresh 24-Hour Aerosol antiperspirant bearing UPC Code 037000711087 (Lot Number 11721458SG) and Old Spice Swagger bearing UPC Code 012044001912 near her residence in Glen Alen, Virginia.
59. Nowhere on the Products' packaging did P&G disclose that the Products contain benzene at the time of purchase.
60. If Plaintiff Mills had been aware of the existence of benzene in the Products, she would not have purchased the Products or would have paid significantly less.

61. As a result of P&G's actions, Plaintiff Mills has incurred damages, including economic damages.
62. If the Secret Products were reformulated to be safe and without benzene, Plaintiff Mills would choose to purchase the Products in the future.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

63. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 on her own behalf and as the Class representatives on behalf of the following:

Nationwide Class: All persons within the United States who purchased the Products within the applicable statute of limitations.
64. The Nationwide Class shall be referred to herein as the "Class."
65. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definitions if further investigation and discovery indicate that the Class definitions should be narrowed, expanded, or otherwise modified.
66. Excluded from the Class are governmental entities, P&G, its officers, directors, affiliates, legal representatives, and employees.
67. This action has been brought and may be maintained as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
68. **Numerosity** – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1). This Class numbers at least in the thousands of persons. As a result, joinder of all Class members in a single action is impracticable. Class members may be informed of the pendency of this class action through a variety of means, including, but not limited to, direct mail, email, published notice, and website posting.

69. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact** – Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3). There are questions of fact and law common to the Class that predominate over any question affecting only individual members. Those questions, each of which may also be certified under Rule 23(c)(4), include without limitation:
- a. whether P&G’s advertising, merchandising, and promotional materials directed to Plaintiff were deceptive regarding the risks posed by benzene concentrations in P&G’s Products;
 - b. whether P&G made representations regarding the safety of the Products;
 - c. whether P&G omitted material information regarding the safety of the Products;
 - d. whether P&G’s Products were merchantable;
 - e. whether P&G violated the consumer protection statutes invoked herein;
 - f. whether P&G’s conduct alleged herein was fraudulent; and
 - g. whether P&G was unjustly enriched by sales of the Products.
70. The questions set forth above predominate over any questions affecting only individual persons concerning sales of P&G’s Products throughout the United States and a class action is superior with respect to considerations of consistency, economy, efficiency, fairness, and equity to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of Plaintiff’s claims.
71. **Typicality** – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3). Plaintiff’s claims are typical of those of the Class in that the Class members uniformly purchased P&G’s Products and were subjected to P&G’s uniform merchandising materials and representations at the time of purchase.

72. **Superiority** – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3). A class action is the appropriate method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The presentation of separate actions by individual Class members could create a risk of inconsistent adjudications, establish incompatible standards of conduct for P&G, and/or substantially impair or impede the ability of Class members to protect their interests. In addition, it would be impracticable and undesirable for each member of the Class who suffered an economic loss to bring a separate action. The maintenance of separate actions would place a substantial and unnecessary burden on the courts and could result in inconsistent adjudications, while a single class action can determine, with judicial economy, the rights of all Class members.
73. **Adequacy** – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4). Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because she is a member of the Class and her interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class that she seeks to represent. The interests of the members of the Class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and her undersigned counsel. Counsel is experienced in the litigation of civil matters, including the prosecution of consumer protection class action cases.
74. **Insufficiency of Separate Actions** – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1). Absent a representative class action, members of the Class would continue to suffer the harm described herein, for which they would have no remedy. Even if separate actions could be brought by individual consumers, the resulting multiplicity of lawsuits would cause undue burden and expense for both the Court and the litigants, as well as create a risk of inconsistent rulings and adjudications that might be dispositive of the interests of similarly situated purchasers, substantially impeding their ability to protect their interests, while establishing

incompatible standards of conduct for P&G. The proposed Class thus satisfy the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1).

75. **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief** – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2). P&G has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief, as described below, with respect to the members of the Class as a whole. In particular, Plaintiff seeks to certify a Class to enjoin P&G from selling or otherwise distributing the Products as labeled until such time that Defendant can demonstrate to the Court’s satisfaction that the Products confer the advertised benefits and are otherwise safe to use as intended.
76. Additionally, the Class may be certified under Rule 23(b)(1) and/or (b)(2) because:
- a. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the P&G;
 - b. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members of the Class not parties to the adjudications, or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests; and/or
 - c. P&G has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief with respect to the members of the Class as a whole.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

Breach of Express Warranty

77. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations above as if set forth herein.
78. Plaintiff, and each member of the National Class, formed a contract with Defendant at the time Plaintiff and each member of the National Class purchased the Products.
79. The terms of the contract include the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendant on the Products' packaging and through marketing and advertising, as described above.
80. This labeling, marketing, and advertising constitute express warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain and are part of the standardized contract between Plaintiff and the members of the National Class and Defendant.
81. As set forth above, Defendant purports through its advertising, labeling, marketing, and packaging, to create an express warranty that the Product is safe for its intended use.
82. Plaintiff and the members of the National Class performed all conditions precedent to Defendant's liability under this contract when they purchased the Products.
83. Defendant breached express warranties about the Products and their qualities because Defendant's Product contained the harmful chemical benzene at the time of purchase and the Products do not conform to Defendant's affirmations and promises described above.
84. Plaintiff and each of the members of the National Class would not have purchased the Products had they known the true nature of the harmful chemicals in the Product.
85. As a result of Defendant's breach of warranty, Plaintiff and each Class Member suffered and continue to suffer financial damage and injury, and are entitled to all damages, in addition to costs, interest and fees, including attorneys' fees, as allowed by law.

COUNT II

Breach of Implied Warranty

86. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations above as if set forth herein.
87. P&G is a merchant and was at all relevant times involved in the manufacturing, distributing, warranting, and/or selling of the Products.
88. The Products are “goods” under the relevant laws, and P&G knew or had reason to know of the specific use for which the Products, as goods, were purchased.
89. P&G entered into agreements with retailers to sell its Products to be used by Plaintiff and Class Members for personal use.
90. The implied warranty of merchantability included with the sale of each Product means that P&G guaranteed that the Products would be fit for the ordinary purposes for which deodorants and antiperspirants are used and sold, and were not otherwise injurious to consumers. The implied warranty of merchantability is part of the basis for the benefit of the bargain between P&G, and Plaintiff and the Class Members.
91. P&G breached the implied warranty of merchantability because the Products are not fit for their ordinary purpose of providing reasonably reliable and safe use for preventing or masking body odor because the Products contain benzene, a known and dangerous carcinogen. Therefore, the Products are not fit for their particular purpose of safely preventing or masking body odor.
92. P&G’s warranty expressly applies to the purchaser of the Products, creating privity between P&G and Plaintiff and Class Members.
93. However, privity is not required because Plaintiff and Class Members are the intended beneficiaries of P&G’s warranties and its sale through retailers. P&G’s retailers were not

intended to be the ultimate consumers of the Products and have no rights under the warranty agreements. P&G's warranties were designed for and intended to benefit the consumer only, including Plaintiff and Class Members.

94. P&G has been provided sufficient notice of its breaches of implied warranties associated with the Products. P&G was put on constructive notice of its breach through its review of consumer complaints and other reports, including the Valisure testing report discussed throughout this complaint, and upon information and belief through its own product testing.
95. Had Plaintiff, Class Members, and the consuming public known that the Products were contaminated with benzene, they would not have purchased the Products or would have paid less for them.
96. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered and continue to suffer financial damage and injury, and are entitled to all damages, in addition to costs, interest and fees, including attorneys' fees, as allowed by law.

COUNT III

Fraudulent Concealment

97. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations above as if set forth herein.
98. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant, on behalf of herself and the other members of the Nationwide Class (the "Class").
99. Defendant had a duty to disclose material facts to Plaintiff and the Class given their relationship as contracting parties and intended users of the Products. Defendant also had a duty to disclose material facts to Plaintiff and the Class, namely that it was in fact

manufacturing, distributing, and selling harmful products unfit for human use, because Defendant had superior knowledge such that the transactions without the disclosure were rendered inherently unfair.

100. Defendant possessed knowledge of these material facts. Since at least mid-2020, numerous recalls put Defendant on notice that adulterated and misbranded products were being investigated for contamination with carcinogens, including benzene. Further, benzene is not unavoidable in the manufacture of deodorants.
101. During this time, Plaintiff, and members of the Class, were using the Products without knowing they contained dangerous levels of benzene.
102. Defendant failed to discharge its duty to disclose these materials facts.
103. In so failing to disclose these material facts to Plaintiff and the Class, Defendant intended to hide from Plaintiff and the Class that they were purchasing and consuming the Products with harmful defects that was unfit for human use, and thus acted with scienter and/or an intent to defraud.
104. Plaintiff and the Class reasonably relied on Defendant's failure to disclose insofar as they would not have purchased the defective Products manufactured and sold by Defendant had they known they contained unsafe levels of benzene.
105. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant's fraudulent concealment, Plaintiff, and the Class, suffered damages in the amount of monies paid for the defective Products.
106. As a result of Defendant's willful and malicious conduct, punitive damages are warranted.

COUNT IV

Unjust Enrichment

107. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs as though set forth fully herein.
108. Plaintiff, and the other members of the Nationwide Class, conferred benefits on Defendant in the form of monies paid to purchase Defendant's defective and worthless Products.
109. Defendant voluntarily accepted and retained this benefit.
110. Because this benefit was obtained unlawfully, namely by selling and accepting compensation for products unfit for human use, it would be unjust and inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefit without paying the value thereof.
111. Defendant received benefits in the form of revenues from purchases of the Products to the detriment of Plaintiff, and the other members of the Nationwide Class, because Plaintiff, and members of the Nationwide Class, purchased mislabeled products that were not what they bargained for and were not safe and effective, as claimed.
112. Defendant has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from the purchases of the Products by Plaintiff and the other members of the Nationwide Class. Retention of those monies under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Defendant's labeling of the Products was misleading to consumers, which caused injuries to Plaintiff, and members of the Nationwide Class, because they would have not purchased the Products had they known the true facts.
113. Because Defendant's retention of the non-gratuitous benefits conferred on them by Plaintiff and members of the Nationwide Class is unjust and inequitable, Defendant must pay

restitution to Plaintiff and members of the Nationwide Class for its unjust enrichment, as ordered by the Court.

COUNT V

Breach of the Implied Warranty of Merchantability

114. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein.
115. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant, on behalf of herself and the other members of the Class.
116. Defendants are merchants engaging in the sale of goods to Plaintiff and the Class.
117. There was a sale of goods from Defendants to Plaintiff and the Class.
118. As the developer, manufacturer, marketer, distributor, and/or seller of the defective Products (“Products” as Pled in Paragraph 1) Defendants impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and the Class that its Products were fit for their intended purpose in that they would be safe for Plaintiff and the Class to use as antiperspirant and/or deodorant.
119. Contrary to these representations and warranties, the Products were not fit for their ordinary use, and did not conform to Defendants’ affirmations of fact and promises as use of the Products was accompanied by the risk of adverse health effects that do not conform to the packaging.
120. Defendants breached the implied warranty in the contract for the sale of the Products by knowingly selling to Plaintiff and the Class a product that Defendants knew would expose Plaintiff and the Class to significant health risks, thus meaning Defendants knew that the Products were not fit for their intended purpose.
121. Defendants were on notice of this breach, as they were made aware of the adverse health effects accompanying use of their Products.

122. Plaintiff and the Class did not receive the goods as bargained for because the goods they received were not merchantable as they did not conform to the ordinary standards for goods of the same average grade, quality, and value.
123. Plaintiff and members of the Class are the intended beneficiaries of Defendant's implied warranties.
124. The Products were not altered by Plaintiff or the members of the Class.
125. Plaintiff and members of the Class used the Products in the ordinary manner in which such devices were intended to be used.
126. The Products were defective when they left the exclusive control of Defendant.
127. The Products were defectively designed and/or manufactured and unfit for their intended purpose, and Plaintiff and members of the Class did not receive the goods that they bargained for.
128. Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased the Products that contained the Defect, which was undiscoverable by them at the time of purchase and at any time during the class period.
129. As a result of the defect in the Products, Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered damages including, but not limited to, the cost of the defective device, loss of use of the device and other related damage.
130. Defendants breached the implied warranty of merchantability to the Plaintiff and Class members.
131. Thus, Defendants' attempt to limit or disclaim the implied warranties in a manner that would exclude coverage of the Defect is unenforceable and void.
132. Plaintiff and Class members have been damaged by Defendants' breach of the implied warranties.

133. Plaintiff and Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be determined at trial and are entitled to any incidental, consequential, and other damages and other legal and equitable relief, as well as costs and attorneys' fees, available under law.

COUNT VI

Strict Liability – Failure to Warn

134. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein.
135. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant, on behalf of herself and the other members of the Class.
136. Defendants had a duty to warn Plaintiff and the Class members regarding the Defect and the true risks associated with the Products.
137. Defendants were in a superior position to know of the Defect, yet, as outlined above, chose to do nothing when the defect became known to them.
138. Defendants failed to provide adequate warnings regarding the risks of the Products after knowledge of the Defect was known only to them.
139. Defendants had information regarding the true risks but failed to warn Plaintiff and members of the Class to strengthen their warnings.
140. Despite their knowledge of the Defect and obligation to unilaterally strengthen the warnings, Defendants instead chose to actively conceal this knowledge from the public.
141. Plaintiff and members of the Class would not have purchased, chosen, and/or paid for all or part of the Products if they knew of the Defect and the risks of purchasing the Products.
142. This Defect proximately caused Plaintiff's and Class members' damages.
143. The Plaintiff and Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be determined at trial and are entitled to any incidental, consequential, and other damages and other legal and equitable relief, as well as costs and attorneys' fees, available under law.

COUNT VII

Strict Liability – Design Defect

144. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein.
145. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant, on behalf of herself and the other members of the Class.
146. The design of the Products was defective and unreasonably dangerous.
147. Exposure to benzene while Plaintiff and members of the Class used the Products, caused exposure to materials with toxic and carcinogenic effects.
148. The design of the Products rendered them not reasonably fit, suitable, or safe for their intended purpose.
149. The dangers of the benzene in the Products outweighed the benefits and rendered the Products unreasonably dangerous.
150. There are other Products and other similar deodorants and/or antiperspirants that do not use benzene, meaning that there were other means of production available to Defendants.
151. The Products were unreasonably unsafe, and the Products should have had stronger and clearer warnings or should not have been sold in the market.
152. The Products did not perform as an ordinary consumer would expect.
153. Plaintiff and Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be determined at trial and are entitled to any incidental, consequential, and other damages and other legal and equitable relief, as well as costs and attorneys' fees, available under law.

COUNT VIII

Negligent Failure to Warn

154. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein.
155. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant, on behalf of herself and the other members of the Class.
156. Defendants owed Plaintiff and Class members a duty of care and to warn of any risks associated with the Products.
157. Defendants knew or should have known of the defect but failed to warn Plaintiff and

158. Defendants' breach of duty caused Plaintiff and Class members economic damages and injuries in the form of exposure to benzene, a material with toxic and carcinogenic effects.
159. Plaintiff and Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be determined at trial and are entitled to any incidental, consequential, and other damages and other legal and equitable relief, as well as costs and attorneys' fees, available under law.

COUNT IX

Negligent Design Defect

160. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein.
161. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant, on behalf of herself and the other members of the Class.
162. Defendant owed Plaintiff and the Class a duty to design the Products in a reasonable manner.
163. The design of the Products was defective and unreasonably dangerous, causing exposure to materials with toxic and carcinogenic effects.
164. The design of the Products caused them to be not fit, suitable, or safe for their intended purpose. The dangers of the Products outweighed the benefits and rendered the products unreasonably dangerous.
165. There are other deodorant and/or antiperspirants that do not use benzene.
166. The risk/benefit profile of the Products was unreasonable, and the Products should have had stronger and clearer warnings or should not have been sold in the market.
167. The Products did not perform as an ordinary consumer would expect.
168. The Defendants' negligent design of the Products was the proximate cause of damages to the Plaintiff and the Class members.
169. Plaintiff and Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be determined at trial and are entitled to any incidental, consequential, and other damages and other legal and

COUNT X

Violation of the Magnuson-Moss Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301

170. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein.
171. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant, on behalf of herself and the other members of the Class.
172. The Magnuson-Moss Act contains, in pertinent part, the following definitions:
- (1)The term “consumer product” means any tangible personal property which is distributed in commerce and which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes (including any such property intended to be attached to or installed in any real property without regard to whether it is so attached or installed)
- (3)The term “consumer” means a buyer (other than for purposes of resale) of any consumer product, any person to whom such product is transferred during the duration of an implied or written warranty (or service contract) applicable to the product, and any other person who is entitled by the terms of such warranty (or service contract) or under applicable State law to enforce against the warrantor (or service contractor) the obligations of the warranty (or service contract).
- (4) The term “supplier” means any person engaged in the business of making a consumer product directly or indirectly available to consumers.
- (5) The term “warrantor” means any supplier or other person who gives or offers to give a written warranty or who is or may be obligated under an implied warranty.
- (7) The term “implied warranty” means an implied warranty arising under State law (as modified by sections 2308 and 2304(a) of this title) in connection with the sale by a supplier of a consumer product.
- 15 U.S.C.A. § 2301.
173. Plaintiff and members of the Clas are “consumers”. 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
174. Defendant is a “supplier” and “warrantor.” 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4) and (5).
175. The Products are consumer products. 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
176. This is a claim arising out of state law, per 15 U.S.C. § 2301 (7).
177. Defendant impliedly warranted that the Products would be free of defects at the time of delivery, and the Products carried an implied warranty of merchantability.

178. Defendant breached its warranties by offering for sale and selling the Products that were by design and construction defective and unsafe, thereby subjecting Class members who purchased the Products to damages and risks of loss and injury.
179. Defendant has breached and continues to breach its written and implied warranties of safety, thereby damaging Plaintiff and the Class, when their Products fail to perform as represented due to an undisclosed Defect.
180. As a result of Defendant's continued breach of its warranties, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered damages.
181. Plaintiff and the Class seek full compensatory and consequential damages allowable by law, appropriate equitable relief including injunctive relief, a declaratory judgment, a court order enjoining Defendant's wrongful acts and practices, restitution, attorney's fees and costs, and any other relief to which Plaintiff and the Class may be entitled.

COUNT IX

Punitive Damages

182. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein.
183. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant, on behalf of herself and the other members of the Class.
184. At all relevant times, Defendant owed Plaintiff and Class members a duty to act with due care and regard for Plaintiff and Class member's rights, safety and interests, including their property and financial interests.
185. Defendant breached that duty of due care and such breaches constitute outrageous conduct and reckless disregard of the rights, safety and interests, including property and financial interests, of Plaintiff and Class members.
186. Defendant's outrageous conduct towards Plaintiff and Class members was done with malice or bad motives or reckless indifference to Plaintiff's and Class member's interests.

187. Accordingly, Defendant is liable for punitive damages to Plaintiff and Class members, the exact amount to be proven at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class alleged herein, respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in her favor and against Defendant as follows:

- A. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as the representatives for the Class and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel;
- B. For an order declaring the Defendant's conduct violates the causes of action referenced herein;
- C. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- D. For compensatory, statutory, and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- E. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- F. For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- G. For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and
- H. For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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

Dated: January 7, 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

THE BAKER LAW GROUP

By: /s/Andrew S. Baker

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-and-

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By: /s/Eric M. Poulin, Esq.

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS DEFENDANTS
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State 1 1
Citizen of Another State 2 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 5
Foreign Nation 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
CONTRACT
110 Insurance
120 Marine
130 Miller Act
140 Negotiable Instrument
150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment
151 Medicare Act
152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)
153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits
160 Stockholders' Suits
190 Other Contract
195 Contract Product Liability
196 Franchise
REAL PROPERTY
210 Land Condemnation
220 Foreclosure
230 Rent Lease & Ejectment
240 Torts to Land
245 Tort Product Liability
290 All Other Real Property
TORTS
PERSONAL INJURY
310 Airplane
315 Airplane Product Liability
320 Assault, Libel & Slander
330 Federal Employers' Liability
340 Marine
345 Marine Product Liability
350 Motor Vehicle
355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability
360 Other Personal Injury
362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice
PERSONAL INJURY
365 Personal Injury - Product Liability
367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability
368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability
PERSONAL PROPERTY
370 Other Fraud
371 Truth in Lending
380 Other Personal Property Damage
385 Property Damage Product Liability
FORFEITURE/PENALTY
625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881
690 Other
LABOR
710 Fair Labor Standards Act
720 Labor/Management Relations
740 Railway Labor Act
751 Family and Medical Leave Act
790 Other Labor Litigation
791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act
IMMIGRATION
462 Naturalization Application
465 Other Immigration Actions
BANKRUPTCY
422 Appeal 28 USC 158
423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
820 Copyrights
830 Patent
835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application
840 Trademark
880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016
SOCIAL SECURITY
861 HIA (1395ff)
862 Black Lung (923)
863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))
864 SSID Title XVI
865 RSI (405(g))
FEDERAL TAX SUITS
870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609
OTHER STATUTES
375 False Claims Act
376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))
400 State Reapportionment
410 Antitrust
430 Banks and Banking
450 Commerce
460 Deportation
470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692)
485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act
490 Cable/Sat TV
850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange
890 Other Statutory Actions
891 Agricultural Acts
893 Environmental Matters
895 Freedom of Information Act
896 Arbitration
899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:

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

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

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

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

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