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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

TULIISA MILLER, ADRIANNA CORTEZ,
and BRIAN MAGADAN, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PHILIPS NORTH AMERICA LLC,

Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1. VIOLATION OF UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW (CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *ET SEQ.*)
2. VIOLATION OF FALSE ADVERTISING LAW (CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17500)
3. VIOLATION OF CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES ACT (CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1750, *ET SEQ.*)
4. BREACH OF WARRANTY
5. UNJUST ENRICHMENT

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

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1 **COMPLAINT**

2 1. Plaintiffs Tuliisa Miller, Adrianna Cortez, and Brian Magadan (“**Plaintiffs**”),
3 individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, as more fully described herein (the
4 “**Class**” and “**Class Members**”), bring this class action complaint against Defendant Philips North
5 America LLC (“**Defendant**” or “**Philips**”), and allege the following based upon information and
6 belief, unless otherwise expressly stated as based upon personal knowledge.

7 **I. INTRODUCTION**

8 2. **Overview.** In a world filled with potential hazards, parents and other caregivers must
9 navigate a minefield of consumer products designed for infants and young children. They strive to
10 shield vulnerable children from harm, constantly on guard against the introduction of dangerous
11 substances into their homes. Defendant, fully aware of these well-founded parental fears, has
12 engaged in a campaign of reckless deceit by marketing its Philips Avent baby bottles, trainer cups,
13 and spout/sippy cups (the “**Products**”) as suitable for babies and young children when, in reality,
14 the Products leach harmful microplastics directly into the food and drink of vulnerable babies and
15 young children. This disregard for society’s most vulnerable members has placed the health and
16 welfare of millions of children in jeopardy as well as duped consumers out of millions of dollars.
17 Defendant has, in effect, callously brought to life every parent’s worst nightmare: unknowingly
18 exposing their children to harm with a product they reasonably believed was safe.

19 3. **Material Danger and Omission.** To increase profits and gain an unfair advantage
20 over its lawfully acting competitors, Defendant misleadingly markets, advertises, labels, and
21 packages certain of its baby and infant bottles and cups. Specifically, Defendant fails to inform
22 consumers that when the Products are heated as intended for ordinary use, they leach harmful
23 microplastics that cause long-term health complications for children—including damaging
24 children’s digestive tract, immune system, and reproductive systems (the “**Material Omission**”).
25 *See Exhibit 1* (Product Images). The Material Omission leads reasonable consumers into believing
26 that the Products do not pose any risk of harm, thus lulling reasonable consumers into a false sense
27 of security. Defendant fails to provide any warning to consumers regarding the leaching of harmful
28 microplastics when the Products are used as intended. Defendant has breached legal obligations to

1 consumers by not stating expressly, clearly, and conspicuously on the Products’ front packaging
2 and labels that the Products pose severe health risks for children—the **Material Danger**.

3 4. **Consumer Expectation of Safe Products in the Marketplace.** Consumers have the
4 reasonable expectation of safety when buying products in the marketplace. Consumers trust that if
5 a product is being sold, that it is not harmful. Consumers further rely on manufacturers of products
6 to warn consumers if this minimal expectation of safety is not met, expecting that manufacturers
7 warn of any potential danger associated with the product. Consumers expect manufacturers to be
8 diligent in ensuring that products in the marketplace do not expose consumers to harm. Defendant
9 takes advantage of these consumer expectations by failing to disclose the Material Danger to
10 consumers, thereby misleading consumers into believing that the Product is safe—i.e., that it does
11 not pose the Material Danger.

12 5. **Baby Products are Inherently Represented as and Expected to be Safe.**
13 Consumers rightfully expect that products in the marketplace are free from harmful substances and
14 chemicals, especially products intended for babies and infants like the Products here. This
15 expectation is reasonable, as the most vulnerable members of society should be the most protected
16 by manufacturers. Not exposing children to harm is consumers’ top concern when making
17 purchasing decisions about baby products, and they reasonably expect that if there are safety
18 concerns with a product, then the product’s manufacturer would warn of them. Consumers place
19 further trust about the Products’ safety because the Products are labeled as “No. 1 Bottle Brand,”
20 which conveys to consumers that the Products are industry leading and thus do not pose risks such
21 as the Material Danger. The Products, which are bottles for babies and infants, however, fail to meet
22 this standard by leaching harmful microplastics into food consumed by these young children when
23 heated as intended for ordinary use. The Products therefore fail to meet the reasonable consumer
24 expectation of being free from Material Danger.

25 6. **The “BPA FREE” Claim Furthers Consumer Deception and Lulls Consumers**
26 **into False Sense of Security.** In addition to the reasonable expectation that the Products are suitable
27 for babies and infants, consumers are further deceived and misled by Defendant’s “BPA FREE”
28 claim on the Products’ front labels. “BPA” refers to Bisphenol A, a chemical used to manufacture

1 polycarbonate plastics that leaches into food and beverages, especially when heated. BPA can cause
2 negative health effects on the reproductive system, child development, metabolic disorders, obesity,
3 endocrine disorders, and the nervous system.¹ BPA can also damage one’s DNA, cause oxidative
4 stress, and promote certain breast cancers.² Bottles made with BPA present a similar danger as
5 bottles made from polypropylene since both bottles leach harmful substances when heated and thus
6 negatively impact the human digestive system, immune system, and reproductive system. The “BPA
7 FREE” claim therefore creates a false sense of security as to the safeness and quality of the Products
8 that further leads consumers to believe the Products do not pose the risk of the Material Danger.
9 The reasonable consumer interprets the “BPA FREE” claim to mean the Product is guaranteed,
10 beyond the minimum consumer safety expectation for baby products, to not contain harmful
11 substances. By making the affirmative representation of “BPA FREE” and simultaneously omitting
12 the fact that the Products leach harmful microplastics, Defendant deceives reasonable consumers
13 into falsely believing that the Products do not pose any risk of exposing children to harmful plastics.

14 7. **The Deception of the Material Omission in the Unlawful Advertising and Sale of**
15 **the Products.** The Material Omission misleads reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, into
16 believing the Products are suitable for feeding babies and infants, but, in reality, the Products leach
17 harmful microplastics into the bottles’ contents, posing a threat to their health. Through false,
18 misleading, and deceptive labeling, advertising, and marketing practices, Defendant exploits
19 parents’ desire for safe baby bottles, causing them to pay more for perceived safety. This deception
20 harms unsuspecting consumers. Defendant’s Material Omission is therefore both misleading and
21 unlawful.

22 8. **The Products.** The Products at issue are Philips Avent-brand baby bottles, trainer
23 cups, and spout/sippy cups sold to consumers in the United States and the state of California, that
24 contain the Material Omission on their labels and/or packaging, in all sizes, variations, packs, sets,
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27 ¹ *Bisphenol A (BPA) Factsheet: National Biomonitoring Program*, CDC (Apr. 7, 2017)
28 https://www.cdc.gov/biomonitoring/BisphenolA_FactSheet.html; M. Thoene, *Bisphenol S in Food Causes Hormonal and Obesogenic Effects Comparable to or Worse than Bisphenol A: A Literature Review*, 12 NUTRIENTS 532 (2020).

² *Id.*

1 and bundles (collectively referred to herein and throughout this complaint as the “**Products**”). The
2 Products include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

3 a. *Philips Avent Anti-Colic Baby Bottle*

4 (1) 3 Pack (Clear, 11 oz)

5 (2) 4 Pack (Clear, 11 oz)

6 b. *Philips Avent Anti-Colic Baby Bottle with AirFree Vent*

7 (3) 1 Pack (Clear, 4 oz)

8 (4) 1 Pack (Clear, 9 oz)

9 (5) 3 Pack (Clear, 4oz)

10 (6) 3 Pack (Clear, 9 oz)

11 (7) 3 Pack (Blue, 9 oz)

12 (8) 3 Pack (Pink, 9 oz)

13 (9) 4 Pack (Clear, 4 oz)

14 (10) 4 Pack (Clear, 9 oz)

15 (11) 4 Pack (Blue, 9 oz)

16 (12) 4 Pack (Pink, 9 oz)

17 (13) All in One Gift Set (Clear, 3 x 4 oz; 2 x 9 oz)

18 (14) Essentials Gift Set (Clear, 3 x 4 oz; 2 x 9 oz)

19 (15) Newborn Gift Set (Clear, 3 x 4 oz; 1 x 9 oz)

20 (16) Newborn Gift Set (Blue, 3 x 4 oz; 1 x 9 oz)

21 (17) Newborn Gift Set (Pink, 3 x 4 oz; 1 x 9 oz)

22 (18) Newborn Gift Set (Clear, 2 x 4 oz; 3 x 9 oz)

23 (19) Newborn Gift Set (Clear, 2 x 4 oz; 2 x 9 oz)

24 (20) Newborn Gift Set (Clear, 2 x 4 oz; 2 x 9 oz)

25 (21) Gift Set with Trainer Cup (Clear, 2 x 4 oz; 2 x 9 oz)

26 c. *Philips Avent Natural Response Baby Bottle*

27 (22) 1 Pack (Clear, 9 oz)

28 (23) 3 Pack (Clear, 4 oz)

- 1 (24) 3 Pack (Blue, 4 oz)
- 2 (25) 3 Pack (Pink, 4 oz)
- 3 (26) 3 Pack (Clear, 9 oz)
- 4 (27) 3 Pack (Leaf, 9 oz)
- 5 (28) 3 Pack (Whales, 9 oz)
- 6 (29) 3 Pack (Elephant, 9 oz)
- 7 (30) 3 Pack (Clear, 11 oz)
- 8 (31) 4 Pack (Clear, 9 oz)
- 9 (32) 4 Pack (Blue, 9 oz)
- 10 (33) 4 Pack (Pink, 9 oz)
- 11 (34) 4 Pack (Purple, 9 oz)
- 12 (35) 4 Pack (Teal, 9 oz)
- 13 (36) Baby Gift Set (Purple, 2 x 9 oz)
- 14 (37) Baby Gift Set (Teal, 2 x 9 oz)
- 15 (38) All In One Gift Set (Clear, 2 x 4 oz; 2 x 9 oz)
- 16 (39) Essentials Gift Set (Clear, 2 x 4 oz; 2 x 9 oz)
- 17 (40) Newborn Gift Set (Clear, 3 x 4 oz; 2 x 9 oz)
- 18 (41) Newborn Gift Set (Blue, 3 x 4 oz; 1 x 9 oz)
- 19 (42) Newborn Gift Set (Clear, 2 x 4 oz; 2 x 9 oz)
- 20 d. *Philips Avent Natural Trainer Cup*
- 21 (43) 1 Pack (Clear, 5 oz)
- 22 e. *Philips Avent Spout Cup*
- 23 (44) 2 Pack (Boy, 9 oz)
- 24 (45) 2 Pack (Girl, 9 oz)
- 25 (46) 2 Pack (Boy, 10 oz)
- 26 (47) 2 Pack (Girl, 10 oz)
- 27 (48) 1 Pack (Blue, 12 oz)
- 28 (49) 1 Pack (Green, 12 oz)

(50) 1 Pack (Pink, 12 oz)

9. Below are fair and accurate depictions of front labels representative of each Product category, taken from Defendant’s official website or the website of authorized retailers, evidencing the Material Omission and “BPA FREE” representation:

Philips Avent Anti-Colic Baby Bottle



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Philips Avent Anti-Colic Baby Bottle with AirFree Vent



BPA free

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Philips Avent Natural Response Baby Bottle



BPA free

Philips Avent Natural Trainer Cup



BPA free

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Philips Avent Spout Cup



10. **Primary Dual Objectives.** Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of similarly situated consumers who purchased the Products during the relevant Class Period, with two primary objectives. *One*, Plaintiffs seek, on Plaintiffs' individual behalf and on behalf of the Class/Subclass, a monetary recovery for the price premium they have overpaid for Products as a result of the Material Omission, as consistent with permissible law (including, for example, damages, restitution, disgorgement, and any applicable penalties/punitive damages solely as to those causes of action so permitted). *Two*, Plaintiffs seek, on Plaintiffs' individual behalf and on

1 behalf of the Class/Subclass, injunctive relief to stop Defendant's unlawful manufacture, marketing,
2 and sale of the Products with the Material Omission to avoid or mitigate the risk of deceiving the
3 public into believing that the Products do not pose the Material Danger, by requiring Defendant to
4 change its business practices, which may include one or more of the following: disclosure of the
5 Material Omission on the Products' labels and/or packaging; disclosure of the Material Omission
6 in the Products' advertising; modification of the Products so that they no longer pose a risk of the
7 Material Danger to babies and infants; and/or discontinuance of the Products' manufacture,
8 marketing, and/or sale.

9 **II. JURISDICTION**

10 11. This Court has original jurisdiction over the action pursuant to the Class Action
11 Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because the proposed Class consists of 100 or more
12 members; the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of costs and interest; and
13 minimal diversity exists. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims
14 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

15 **III. VENUE**

16 12. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of
17 the events and omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this District. Specifically,
18 Plaintiff Miller, as detailed below, purchased the unlawful Products in this District, and Defendant
19 has marketed, advertised, and sold the Products within this District.

20 **IV. PARTIES**

21 **A. Plaintiffs**

22 13. **Plaintiff Tuliisa Miller.** The following is alleged based upon Plaintiff Tuliisa Miller's
23 personal knowledge:

- 24 a. **Residence.** Plaintiff Miller is a resident of the County of Contra Costa, in the State
25 of California.
- 26 b. **Purchase Details.** In or around early 2022, Plaintiff Miller purchased the Philips
27 Anti-Colic Baby Bottle (*see* Exhibit 1-3 [exemplar Product image]) in the County
28 of Contra Costa from a Target store for approximately \$20.00 (the "**Miller
Purchased Products**").
- c. **Reliance on Material Omission and Representations.** When making her

1 purchase, Plaintiff Miller relied upon the Material Omission and the
 2 representations on the Product's label or packaging. The omission and
 3 representations led her to believe that the Product was safe and capable of
 4 providing a safe baby bottle that does not pose the risk of the Material Danger.

- 5 d. **No Actual Knowledge of Falsity.** At the time of her purchase, Plaintiff Miller
 6 was unaware that the Product posed the risk of the Material Danger—i.e., that the
 7 Product could leach microplastics when used as is ordinarily expected.
- 8 e. **No Notice of Contradictions.** Plaintiff Miller did not observe any disclaimer,
 9 qualifier, or other explanatory statement or information on the Product's labels or
 10 packaging that disclosed or suggested that the Product leaches microplastics into
 11 the liquid/contents therein.
- 12 f. **Causation/Damages.** But for the Material Omission and representations—i.e.,
 13 that the Product carries a substantial risk of releasing microplastics when exposed
 14 to heat during ordinary use—Plaintiff Miller would not have purchased the
 15 Product or would not have paid as much for it.
- 16 g. **Desire to Repurchase.** Plaintiff Miller continues to see the Products available for
 17 purchase and desires to purchase them again if the Products were safe—i.e., if the
 18 Products did not pose a risk of the Material Danger.
- 19 h. **Lack of Personal Knowledge/Expertise to Determine Truth.** Plaintiff Miller
 20 does not possess any specialized knowledge, skill, experience, or education in
 21 plastic composition, similar to and including the Products. As a result, she is
 22 unable to determine whether the Products pose a risk of the Material Danger—
 23 i.e., whether the Products are truly a safe choice and free of microplastics.

24 14. **Plaintiff Adrianna Cortez.** The following is alleged based upon Plaintiff Adrianna
 25 Cortez's personal knowledge:

- 26 a. **Residence.** Plaintiff Cortez is a resident of the County of San Diego, in the State
 27 of California.
- 28 b. **Purchase Details.** In or around mid-2021, Plaintiff Cortez purchased several
 Philips Avent Natural Baby Bottle with Natural Response (*see* Exhibit 1-22
 [exemplar Product image]) in the County of San Diego from a Target store for
 approximately \$10.00 to \$25.00 for each bottle of pack of Products (the "**Cortez
 Purchased Products**").
- c. **Reliance on Material Omission and Representations.** When making her
 purchase, Plaintiff Cortez read and relied upon the Material Omission and the
 representations on the Product's label or packaging. The omission and
 representations led her to believe that the Product was safe and capable of
 providing a safe baby bottle that does not pose the risk of the Material Danger.
- d. **No Actual Knowledge of Falsity.** At the time of her purchase, Plaintiff Cortez
 was unaware that the Product posed the risk of the Material Danger—i.e., that the
 Product could leach microplastics when used as is ordinarily expected.
- e. **No Notice of Contradictions.** Plaintiff Cortez did not observe any disclaimer,
 qualifier, or other explanatory statement or information on the Product's labels or

1 packaging that disclosed or suggested that the Product leaches microplastics into
2 the milk or formula.

- 3 f. **Causation/Damages.** But for the Material Omission and representations—i.e.,
4 that the Product carries a substantial risk of releasing microplastics when exposed
5 to heat during ordinary use—Plaintiff Cortez would not have purchased the
6 Product or would not have paid as much for it.
- 7 g. **Desire to Repurchase.** Plaintiff Cortez continues to see the Products available for
8 purchase and desires to purchase them again if the Products were safe—i.e., if the
9 Products did not pose a risk of the Material Danger.
- 10 h. **Lack of Personal Knowledge/Expertise to Determine Truth.** Plaintiff Cortez
11 does not possess any specialized knowledge, skill, experience, or education in
12 plastic composition, similar to and including the Products. As a result, she is
13 unable to determine whether the Products pose a risk of the Material Danger—
14 i.e., whether the Products are truly a safe choice and free of microplastics.

15 15. **Plaintiff Brian Magadan.** The following is alleged based upon Plaintiff Brian
16 Magadan’s personal knowledge:

- 17 a. **Residence.** Plaintiff Magadan is a resident of the County of Riverside, in the State
18 of California.
- 19 b. **Purchase Details.** In or around April 2023, Plaintiff Magadan purchased the
20 Philips Avent Anti-Colic with AirFree Vent (*see* Exhibit 1-4 [exemplar Product
21 image]) in the County of Riverside from a Walmart store for approximately \$10.00
22 to \$25.00 for each bottle or pack of Products (the “**Magadan Purchased
23 Products**”).
- 24 c. **Reliance on Material Omission and Representations.** When making his
25 purchase, Plaintiff Magadan read and relied upon the Material Omission and
26 representations on the Product’s label or packaging. The omission and
27 representations led him to believe that the Product was safe and capable of
28 providing a safe baby bottle that does not pose the risk of the Material Danger.
- d. **No Actual Knowledge of Falsity.** At the time of his purchase, Plaintiff Magadan
was unaware that the Product posed the risk of the Material Danger—i.e., that the
Product could leach microplastics when used as is ordinarily expected.
- e. **No Notice of Contradictions.** Plaintiff Magadan did not observe any disclaimer,
qualifier, or other explanatory statement or information on the Product’s labels or
packaging that disclosed or suggested that the Product leaches microplastics into
the milk or formula.
- f. **Causation/Damages.** But for the Material Omission and representations—i.e.,
that the Product carries a substantial risk of releasing microplastics when exposed
to heat during ordinary use—Plaintiff Magadan would not have purchased the
Product or would not have paid as much for it.
- g. **Desire to Repurchase.** Plaintiff Magadan continues to see the Products available
for purchase and desires to purchase them again if the Products were safe—i.e., if
the Products did not pose a risk of the Material Danger.

1 h. **Lack of Personal Knowledge/Expertise to Determine Truth.** Plaintiff Magadan
2 does not possess any specialized knowledge, skill, experience, or education in
3 plastic composition, similar to and including the Products. As a result, he is unable
4 to determine whether the Products pose a risk of the Material Danger—i.e.,
5 whether the Products are truly a safe choice and free of microplastics.

6 16. **Plaintiffs' Future Harm.** Defendant continues to market and sell the Products with
7 the Material Omission, creating an ongoing harm to consumers. As average consumers without
8 specialized knowledge in plastic composition, including the specific plastic used in the Products,
9 Plaintiffs are particularly vulnerable to this deceptive practice. Despite their desire to purchase the
10 Products again, Plaintiffs face a substantial risk of future injury due to their reasonable but incorrect
11 assumptions about the Products' safety. Given Defendant's continued use of the Material Omission,
12 Plaintiffs are likely to believe that the Products have been reformulated to address the issue of
13 microplastic leaching, making them safe for babies and young children. This mistaken belief, fueled
14 by Defendant's ongoing misrepresentations, would lead Plaintiffs to purchase the Products again,
15 exposing them to the same harm they initially experienced. Plaintiffs' lack of expertise in plastic
16 composition leaves them unable to independently verify whether the Products have indeed been
17 modified to eliminate the risk of microplastic contamination. As a result, Plaintiffs are currently and
18 will continue to be deprived of the ability to make fully informed purchasing decisions regarding
19 the Products despite their desire to purchase the Products again.

20 **B. Defendant**

21 17. **Defendant Philips North America LLC** is a limited liability company organized in
22 Delaware with a principal place of business in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Defendant was doing
23 business in the State of California at all relevant times. Directly and through its agents, Defendant
24 has substantial contacts with and receives substantial benefits and income from and through the
25 State of California. Defendant is the owner, manufacturer, and/or distributor of the Products.
26 Defendant and its agents promoted, marketed, and sold the Products at issue throughout the United
27 States, including the State of California. The unfair, unlawful, deceptive, and misleading Material
28 Omission on the Products were prepared, authorized, ratified, and/or approved by Defendant and its
agents to deceive and mislead consumers in the State of California into purchasing the Products.
Additionally, Defendant knew of the falsity of the Material Omission, but it failed to disclose it at

1 the time Plaintiffs and all Class Members purchased the Products, notwithstanding its duty to do so.
 2 Further, Defendant had the right and authority, at all relevant times, to disclose the Material
 3 Omission, including the time leading up to and through the incident giving rise to the claims asserted
 4 herein (including, Plaintiffs' purchases described above, in addition to all Class Members'
 5 purchases).

6 **V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

7 **A. Microplastics Harm Human Health**

8 18. **Microplastics** are small plastic particles less than 5 millimeters in diameter that form
 9 when solid plastics break down through abrasion, degradation, or chemical processes such as
 10 exposure to heat.³ These tiny particles can have significant adverse effects on human health.⁴
 11 Studies show that microplastics alter the composition of gut microbiota, which play a crucial role
 12 in digestion, nutrient absorption, and immune system development.⁵ Furthermore, microplastics
 13 “produc[e] a toxic effect on the digestive tract,” that cause irreversible changes in the reproductive
 14 axis and central nervous system of offspring after prenatal and neonatal exposure, affect the immune
 15 system due to their physicochemical properties, and can cause chronic pulmonary disease.⁶

16 19. Due to their small size, microplastics can bioaccumulate, which results in
 17 compounding negative health effects, such as growth and reproduction issues, DNA damage due to
 18 oxidative stress, inflammation, physical stress, weakened immunity, histological damage, or even

21 _____
 22 ³ See Sumon Sarkar, Hanin Diab & Jonthan Thompson, *Microplastic Pollution: Chemical Characterization and Impact on Wildlife*, 20(3) Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 1745 (2023).

23 ⁴ See Raffaele Marfella et al., *Microplastics and Nanoplastics in Atheromas and Cardiovascular Events*, 390 NEW ENGLAND J. MED. 900–910 (Mar. 6, 2024), <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2309822> (concluding that “patients with carotid artery plaque in which [microplastics and nanoplastics (MNPs)] were detected had a higher risk of a composite of myocardial infarction, stroke, or death from any cause at 34 months of follow-up than those in whom MNPs were not detected”).

25 ⁵ See Alba Tamargo et al., *PET Microplastics Affect Human Gut Microbiota Communities During Simulated Gastrointestinal Digestion, First Evidence of Plausible Polymer Biodegradation During Human Digestion*, 12 SCI. REPS. 528 (Jan. 11, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-04489-w> (“The work presented here indicates that microplastics are indeed capable of digestive-level health effects.”).

28 ⁶ Nur Hanisah Amran et al., *Exposure to Microplastics During Early Developmental Stage: Review of Current Evidence*, 10 TOXICS 597 (Oct. 10, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.3390/toxics10100597>.

1 death.⁷ The most significant mode of microplastic transmission into the human body is through
2 digestion or oral intake.⁸

3 20. **Microplastics Are Particularly Harmful to Children.** The dangers of microplastic
4 exposure are particularly severe for infants, as these early encounters with microplastics can pave
5 the way for chronic health conditions that can manifest over a lifetime.⁹ Exposure to even low doses
6 of microplastics during a child’s early development may cause long-term health complications later
7 in life.¹⁰ Experts in microplastics warn that infants, with their entire lives ahead of them, face a
8 heightened risk of developing lifelong ailments due to their prolonged exposure to microplastics
9 starting from such a young age.¹¹

10 21. During critical periods of development, such as infancy and early childhood, exposure
11 to microplastics can profoundly impact various bodily systems—including the digestive,
12 reproductive, central nervous, immune, and circulatory systems—leading to long-term health
13 impairments.¹²

14 22. This extreme harm is particularly critical in infants, who may suffer from a wide array
15 of severe health issues because of microplastic exposure. One study found that average levels of
16 fecal microplastics were over ten times higher in infants than adults.¹³ Scientists studying
17 microplastics and early child development have therefore emphasized that “enacting solid
18 legislative laws and policies to manage the excessive use of plastic products is crucial; otherwise,
19 the health of ecosystems and living organisms will inevitably deteriorate in the coming years. [...]

20 _____
21 ⁷ *Id.*

22 ⁸ *Id.*

23 ⁹ *Id.*; see also Liping Liu et al., *Release of Microplastics from Breastmilk Storage Bags and*
24 *Assessment of Intake by Infants: A Preliminary Study*, 323 ENV’T POLLUTION (Apr. 15, 2023), at 2,
25 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2023.121197> (“Exposure to low doses of [microplastics] during
26 early development may cause perturbation of gas and nutrients exchange and induce long-term
27 health effects.”).

28 ¹⁰ Amran *supra* note 6.

¹¹ Liping Liu et al., *Release of Microplastics from Breastmilk Storage Bags and Assessment of Intake*
by *Infants: A Preliminary Study*, 323 ENV’T POLLUTION (Apr. 15, 2023), at 1,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2023.121197> (“Infancy is known to be a sensitive window for
environmental exposure, which may increase susceptibility to certain diseases in adulthood.”).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ News Release, AM. CHEM. SOC’Y, *Infants Have More Microplastics in Their Feces Than Adults,*
Study Finds (Sept. 22, 2021),
<https://www.acs.org/pressroom/newsreleases/2021/september/infants-have-more-microplastics-in-their-feces-than-adults-study-finds.html>.

1 **We feel that the government and industries must exert the most significant effort to protect**
 2 **children from MPs [microplastics] exposure. These procedures include avoiding plastic**
 3 **contact of children’s meals[.]”¹⁴**

4 23. Yet another study emphasized the consequences of microplastic ingestion on
 5 cardiovascular systems, finding that subjects with “carotid artery plaque in which microplastics
 6 were detected had a higher risk of a composite myocardial infarction, stroke, or death from any
 7 cause.”¹⁵

8 24. Despite the clear dangers, Defendant actively conceals the known risks associated
 9 with microplastic exposure, depriving parents of the ability to make informed choices about their
 10 children’s health and well-being. The Products’ Material Omission and the “BPA FREE”
 11 representation work in tandem to create a false sense of security, leading parents to believe that their
 12 children will be safe from the severe consequences of ingesting microplastics. In reality, parents are
 13 exposing their children to “irreversible changes in the reproductive axis and central nervous
 14 system,” among other harms.¹⁶

15 **B. The Products Are Made of Polypropylene Plastic and Are Exposed to Heat**
 16 **Through Ordinary Use**

17 25. Plaintiffs and other reasonable consumers understand that the regular and ordinary
 18 use of baby bottles involves holding heated liquids (such as formula or breastmilk) and possibly
 19 using boiling liquids for sterilization. Defendant acknowledges this fact as stated in the Products’
 20 instructions: “If you decide to use the microwave, take extra care to stir heated food/drinks to ensure
 21 even heat distribution and check the temperature before serving.”¹⁷ However, Defendant omits a
 22 critical and material fact—that the Products’ bottles made of polypropylene “release microplastics
 23 with values as high as 16,200,000 particles per litre,” and that “sterilization and exposure to high-
 24

25
 26 ¹⁴ Amran *supra* note 6.

27 ¹⁵ Marfella, *supra* note 4.

28 ¹⁶ Amran *supra* note 6.

¹⁷ Philips Avent, *Baby Bottle*,
<https://www.documents.philips.com/assets/20210603/123b03305a804e10a4b0ad3c01306347.pdf>
 (last visited Mar. 8, 2024).

1 temperature water significantly increase microplastic release.”¹⁸ By advertising and selling the
 2 Products without disclosing the material risks associated with heating, Defendant jeopardizes the
 3 health and well-being of countless children and misleads parents who trust in the safety of these
 4 Products.

5 26. **Heating Polypropylene Releases Harmful Microplastics.** Heating polypropylene
 6 releases 13.5% to 67.5% more microplastics into liquids at 140 degrees Fahrenheit than it does into
 7 liquids at 41 degrees.¹⁹ Products with polypropylene plastic composition release microplastics
 8 through sterilization and cleaning, shaking with warm water, and other exposure to high temperature
 9 water during formula preparation procedures.²⁰ “Microplastics are synthetic polymer compounds
 10 that form when large plastic materials are fragmented and micronized to a size of ≤ 5 mm.”²¹ One
 11 study found that polypropylene infant feeding bottles can produce up to 16 million microplastic
 12 particles per liter.²² The amount of microplastics released increases with exposure to high water
 13 temperatures and sterilization.²³ Current research shows that toddlers consuming microwaved dairy
 14 products from polypropylene containers can intake up to 22.1 ng/kg day of microplastics.²⁴ Another
 15 study found that a single infant’s microplastic consumption through polypropylene feeding bottles
 16 ranges from 14,600 to as high as 4,550,000 particles per day.²⁵

17 27. Exposing the plastic containers to higher temperatures leads to more than a two-fold
 18 increase in the total microplastics released.²⁶ However, it is estimated that roughly 12% of those

19
 20
 21 ¹⁸ Dunzhu Li et al., *Microplastic Release from the Degradation of Polypropylene Feeding Bottles During Infant Formula Preparation*, 1 NATURE FOOD 746, 746 (Nov. 2020), <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-020-00171-y>.

22 ¹⁹ Guanyu Zhou et al., *How Many Microplastics do We Ingest When Using Disposable Drink Cups?*, 441 J. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (Jan. 2023), at 5, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2022.129982>.

23 ²⁰ Li, *supra* note 18.

24 ²¹ Yongjin Lee et al., *Health Effects of Microplastic Exposures: Current Issues and Perspectives in South Korea*, 64 YONSEI MED. J. 301, 301 (May 2023), <https://doi.org/10.3349/ymj.2023.0048>.

25 ²² Li, *supra* note 18.

26 ²³ *Id.*

27 ²⁴ Kazi Albab Hussain et al., *Assessing the Release of Microplastics and Nanoplastics from Plastic Containers and Reusable Food Pouches: Implications for Human Health*, 57 ENV’T SCI. & TECH. 9782, 9782 (2023), <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37343248/>.

28 ²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *See id.* (“These findings are consistent with a previous study that reported a 2 order magnitude increase in microplastics release from polypropylene infant feeding bottles into water when temperatures increased from 25 to 95 °C.”).

1 who reheat breastmilk do so using the microwave.²⁷ Defendant fails to warn consumers that its
2 Products should not be heated due to extreme increase in microplastic exposure.²⁸

3 28. Additionally, many parents sanitize baby feeding products via exposure to heat, such
4 as by boiling the products.²⁹ One study found that during a single boil, over 10 million
5 polypropylene microplastics per liter are released.³⁰ The CDC recommends that caretakers sterilize
6 baby feeding equipment daily.³¹ Even if the baby bottles are not heated with milk in them, the heat
7 for sterilization still causes the Products to release copious amounts of microplastics. Indeed,
8 Defendant claims that its baby bottle Products can be sterilized by boiling.³² Yet, Defendant fails to
9 inform consumers of the need to mitigate the associated microplastic release to prevent them from
10 entering the food and drink in the Products, such as by repeated subsequent rinses with cold water.³³

11 29. **The Products are Intended for Daily and Constant Use.** The Products at issue—
12 baby bottles and cups—are not occasional-use items. They are essential feeding devices that infants
13 and young children use multiple times every single day.³⁴ It is a well-known fact that babies often
14 have their bottles or cups in or near their mouths for extended periods. This constant, repeated
15 exposure to the Products significantly amplifies the risk posed by the microplastics they leach. The
16 danger of microplastics lies not just in a single exposure but in their ability to bioaccumulate in the
17 body over time. Each instance of exposure compounds the potential for long-term harm. For infants
18 and young children, who are in a critical stage of development, this accumulated exposure can have
19 devastating consequences. When parents use Defendant’s Products to feed their children, as
20 intended, they unwittingly expose their vulnerable infants to a daily dose of microplastics. Over the
21

22 ²⁷ Li, *supra* note 18.

23 ²⁸ Philips Avent, *Baby Bottle*, *supra* note 17.

24 ²⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *How to Clean, Sanitize, and Store Infant Feeding*
Items (Apr. 16, 2024), <https://www.cdc.gov/hygiene/childcare/clean-sanitize.html>.

25 ³⁰ Li, *supra* note 18 (also stating that this finding is in line with previous findings).

26 ³¹ *How to Clean, Sanitize, and Store Infant Feeding Items*, *supra* note 29.

27 ³² Philips, *How Do I Clean and Sterilize Philips Avent Bottles and Nipples?* (Jan. 9, 2024),
[https://www.usa.philips.com/c-f/XC000003274/how-do-i-clean-and-sterilize-philips-avent-](https://www.usa.philips.com/c-f/XC000003274/how-do-i-clean-and-sterilize-philips-avent-bottles-and-nipples)
28 bottles-and-nipples.

³³ Li, *supra* note 18.

³⁴ Mary L. Gavin, *Formula Feeding FAQs: How Much and How Often*, KIDS HEALTH (November
2021) <https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/formulafeed-often.html#:~:text=Newborns%20and%20young%20babies%20should,about%20every%203%E2%80%934%20hours>.

1 weeks, months, and years of a child’s development, this constant exposure can lead to a dangerous
 2 accumulation of microplastics in their young bodies, putting them at risk for a host of serious health
 3 issues affecting their digestive system, immune function, reproductive health, and more. The
 4 cumulative nature of this risk makes Defendant’s misconduct all the more egregious and the need
 5 for accountability all the more urgent.

6 **C. The Material Omission Misleads Reasonable Consumers About the Products’**
 7 **Safety and Conceals the Presence of Harmful Microplastics**

8 30. Defendant materially omits the Products pose the danger of leaching microplastics,
 9 which causes detrimental long-term harm to children. Consumers expect manufacturers to disclose
 10 dangers associated with their products. This is especially true for manufacturers of baby products
 11 as these products are intended for society’s most vulnerable population and therefore consumers
 12 expect a heightened degree of safety for such products. The Material Omission conveys to
 13 consumers that the Products do not pose the Material Danger—i.e., that the Products leach
 14 microplastics that cause long-term harm to children. Defendant fails to live up to the reasonable
 15 consumer’s expectations of the Products because the Products, upon heating it through ordinary use,
 16 leaches microplastics into the bottle’s contents, contaminating the food babies and infants consume.
 17 Reasonable consumers are therefore misled by Defendant through its use of the Material Omission
 18 into believing the Products are safe and do not pose the Material Danger.

19 **D. The “BPA Free” Claim Further Misleads Consumers About the Products’ Safety**

20 31. Defendant fails to disclose the risk of the Material Danger and represents that the
 21 Products are free from BPA on the front labels of its Products. “BPA” stands for Bisphenol A. BPA
 22 is a chemical used in manufacturing polycarbonate plastics that leaches into food and beverages.
 23 BPA causes negative health effects on the reproductive system, child development, metabolic
 24 disorders, obesity, endocrine disorders, and the nervous system.³⁵ BPA can also damage DNA,
 25 cause oxidative stress, and promote certain breast cancers.³⁶ Bottles made with BPA present a
 26 similar danger as bottles made from polypropylene as both bottles leach harmful substances when
 27

28 ³⁵ *Bisphenol A (BPA) Factsheet*, *supra* note 1; M. Thoene, *supra* note 1.

³⁶ *Id.*

1 heated and cause negative health impacts to the human digestive system, immune system, and
 2 reproductive system. Consumers interpret “BPA FREE” to mean that the Products do not pose the
 3 danger of harmful plastics. Taken in tandem with the Material Omission, reasonable consumers
 4 believe that the Products are safe, i.e., do not pose the risks associated with harmful plastics.

5 32. **FTC Green Guides.** Recognizing the problem of misleading and deceptive claims,
 6 the United States Federal Trade Commission created the “Green Guides” to help companies, like
 7 Defendant, avoid making such claims.³⁷ The Green Guides, and the examples contained therein,
 8 “provide the Commission’s views on how reasonable consumers likely interpret certain claims.”³⁸

9 33. The Green Guides specifically address the use of “free-of” claims, stating that “[i]t is
 10 deceptive to misrepresent, directly or by implication, that a product, package, or service is free of,
 11 or does not contain or use, a substance. Such claims should be clearly and prominently qualified to
 12 the extent necessary to avoid deception.”³⁹

13 34. Moreover, the Green Guides provide:

14 A truthful claim that a product, package, or service is free of, or does not
 15 contain or use, a substance may nevertheless be deceptive if: (1) The
 16 product, package, or service contains or uses substances that pose the same
 or similar environmental risks as the substance that is not present; or (2) The
 substance has not been associated with the product category.⁴⁰

17 35. The Green Guides also provide an example of how a “free-of” claim would be
 18 interpreted by reasonable consumers:

19 A package of t-shirts is labeled “Shirts made with a chlorine-free bleaching
 20 process.” The shirts, however, are bleached with a process that releases a
 21 reduced, but still significant, amount of the same harmful byproducts
 22 associated with chlorine bleaching. The claim overstates the product’s
 23 benefits because reasonable consumers likely would interpret it to mean that
 24 the product’s manufacture does not cause any of the environmental risks
 posed by chlorine bleaching.⁴¹

25 ³⁷ See generally 16 C.F.R. § 260 (“Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims”).

26 ³⁸ *Id.* at § 260.1(d) (emphasis added). See also FTC, *The Green Guides: Statement of Basis and Purpose* (last revised 2012), at 1, <https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/attachments/press-releases/ftc-issues-revised-green-guides/greenguidesstatement.pdf> (“The Guides explain how reasonable consumers likely interpret each such claim, describe the basic elements necessary to substantiate it, and present options for qualifying it to avoid deception.”).

27 ³⁹ 16 C.F.R. § 260.9(a).

28 ⁴⁰ *Id.* at § 260.9(b).

⁴¹ *Id.* at § 260.9 (example 1).

1 36. As relevant here, Defendant advertises its Products as “BPA FREE” leading
2 consumers to believe that the Products do not contain any substances that pose similar health risks
3 as BPA (such as microplastics). However, the Products release microplastics, which cause similar
4 harm to human health as BPA, such as endocrine disruption and developmental issues.⁴²

5 37. By failing to disclose the Material Danger and by affirmatively representing that the
6 Products are free from BPA, Defendant has misled consumers about the safety of its Products. This
7 deception has allowed Defendant to boost its profits at the expense of consumers’ trust and the
8 health of infants and young children.

9 **E. Plaintiffs and Reasonable Consumers Were Misled by the Material Omission**
10 **and Representation into Buying the Products**

11 38. **Products.** Defendant manufactures, markets, promotes, advertises, labels, packages,
12 and sells the Products, each of which materially omits the Material Danger from the Products’ front-
13 facing labels and packaging.

14 39. **The Material Omission and Representation.** On the Products’ labeling and
15 packaging, Defendant conspicuously displays the “BPA FREE” claim yet fails to warn consumers
16 that the Products will leak dangerous microplastics through ordinary use.

17 40. **Reasonable Consumer’s Perception.** The Material Omission and representations
18 lead reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff, into believing that the Products are safe—meaning,
19 consumers are led to believe that the Products are a safer choice for feeding babies and young
20 children that do not pose the risk of the Material Danger.

21 41. **Materiality.** The Material Omission is material to reasonable consumers, including
22 Plaintiffs, in deciding to buy the Products because reasonable consumers value information relating
23 to the Products’ safety. This is especially true when it concerns using the Products in their intended
24 and ordinary way that results in harmful plastics being consumed by babies—meaning that it is
25 important to consumers that the Products are safe and motivates them to buy the Products.

26 42. **Reliance.** The Class, including Plaintiffs, reasonably relied on the Material Omission
27

28 ⁴² Yarenis Chinchilla et al., *Human Health Risk Assessment for Consumption of Microplastics and
Plasticizing Substances Through Marine Species*, 237(Pt 1) Environ. Res. 116843, 116844 (2023).

1 in deciding to purchase the Products.

2 43. **Falsity.** The Material Omission is deceptive because the Products leach microplastics
3 into milk and formula during ordinary use.

4 44. **Consumers Lack Knowledge of Falsity.** When purchasing the Products, the Class
5 members, including Plaintiffs, were unaware and had no reason to believe that the Material
6 Omission was misleading, deceptive, and unlawful. The Products' labeling and packaging led
7 consumers to believe that the Products were free from harmful plastic exposure. The Products did
8 not contain a clear, unambiguous, and conspicuously displayed statement informing reasonable
9 consumers that the Products posed the risk of the Material Danger. Even if Defendant had included
10 inconspicuous fine print or other statements and disclaimers on other portions of the Products'
11 packaging, studies show that only 7.7% to 11.6% of people look at a consumer product's side or
12 back labels before making a purchase.⁴³ Therefore, qualifying statements or contradictory
13 disclaimers on back or side panels, such as a notice that the Products are made from polypropylene,
14

15 ⁴³ Klaus G. Grunert et. al, *Nutrition Knowledge, and Use and Understanding of Nutrition*
16 *Information on Food Labels Among Consumers in the UK*, 55 APPETITE 177, 179–181 (May 2010),
17 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20546813/> (consumer purchasing behavior study using in-store
18 observation and interview data collection methodology to realistically estimate the degree
19 consumers use nutritional information (found on side/back panels of food product labels and
20 packaging), finding: (1) only **11.6% of respondents**, who looked at a product and placed it in their
21 shopping cart, **were actually observed looking at the side/back panels of its packaging or labels**
22 (panels other than the front panel) before placing it in the cart; (2) of those who looked at the
23 side/back panels, only 31.8% looked at it the product “in detail” (i.e., 3.7% of respondents who
24 looked at the product, looked at side/back panels in detail); and (3) the **respondents self-reported**
25 **frequency of reviewing side/back panels** (for nutritional information) **is overreported by 50%**
26 when the in-store interview data and observational data are compared). *See also* Klaus G. Grunert
27 et. al, *Use and Understanding of Nutrition Information on Food Labels in Six European Countries*,
28 18 J. PUB. HEALTH 261, 261, 263, 266 (Jan. 2010),
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2967247/> (consumer purchasing behavior study
using in-store observation and interview data collection methodology to 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. *See also* Yael Benn et al., *What*
Information do Consumers Consider, and How Do They Look for It, When Shopping for Groceries
Online?, 89 APPETITE 265, 265, 270 (June 2015), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2015.01.025>
(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%
to 19.07% of respondents fixated far less fixated on subsidiary information: 4.17% of respondents
looked at nutrition information, 3.30% looked at ingredients, 2.97% examined allergy information,
and 0.09% examined recycling information).

1 are not sufficiently conspicuous to presume that a reasonable consumer would have noticed or
2 understood them to qualify or contradict the prominently placed front-panel representations.

3 45. **Defendant’s Knowledge.** Defendant knew, or should have known, that the Material
4 Omission is misleading, deceptive, and unlawful, at the time that Defendant manufactured,
5 marketed, advertised, labeled, and sold the Products.

- 6 a. **Knowledge of Reasonable Consumers’ Perception.** Defendant knew or should
7 have known that the Material Omission would lead reasonable consumers into
8 believing that the Products would not expose their infants and young children to
9 harmful microplastics. Not only has Defendant utilized a long-standing brand
10 strategy to identify the Products as safe, but Defendant also has an obligation
11 under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, codified at 15 U.S.C. §§
12 45, to evaluate its marketing claims from the perspective of the reasonable
13 consumer. That means Defendant was statutorily obligated to consider whether
14 the Material Omission, be it in isolation or conjunction with its marketing strategy,
15 would mislead reasonable consumers into believing that the Products are free from
16 harmful microplastic exposure. Thus, Defendant either knew that the Material
17 Omission is misleading before it marketed the Products to the Class, including
18 Plaintiffs, or Defendant would have known that that it was deceptive had it
19 complied with its statutory obligations.
- 20 b. **Knowledge of Falsity.** Defendant manufactured and marketed the Products with
21 the Material Omission, despite the fact that the Products do not conform to these
22 representations. Specifically, Defendant advertised, labeled, and packaged the
23 Products with the Material Omission, while choosing not to inform consumers that
24 the Products release microplastics when exposed to heat. This suggests that
25 Defendant either knew that the Products could not live up to the promises made
26 in their marketing and labeling, or that Defendant would have known about the
27 Products’ inability to perform as advertised had they complied with their statutory
28 obligation to evaluate marketing claims from the perspective of a reasonable
consumer.
- c. **Knowledge of Materiality.** Defendant knew or should have known of the
Material Omission’s materiality to consumers. *First*, manufacturers and
marketers, like Defendant, know safety is of paramount concern for consumers of
baby and infant products. Here, the Material Omission relates directly to the
Product’s safety. *Second*, Defendant’s awareness of the importance of the
Product’s safety, specifically safety related to harmful plastics, is reflected by its
“BPA FREE” representation on the Products’ front labels and packaging that is
consistent throughout all Product packaging and labeling. *Third*, it is common
sense that information concerning the risk of the Material Danger—i.e., the safety
of the Product—is material to consumers as Defendant should have known that
the risk of health complications from using the Products would affect whether
consumers purchased the Products. Thus, Defendant knew, in designing the
Products, that the Material Omission was material to consumers.
- d. **Defendant’s Continued Deception, Despite Its Knowledge.** As the
manufacturer and marketer of the Products, Defendant had exclusive control over
the omission of the Material Danger on the Products’ labels, packaging, and
advertisements. Defendant could have easily disclosed the Material Dangers or
rectified consumers’ misplaced beliefs by informing them about leaching of

1 microplastics. However, despite Defendant’s knowledge of the falsity of the
2 Material Omission, and its awareness that consumers reasonably rely on these
3 representations and omissions when deciding to purchase the Products, Defendant
4 deliberately chose to market the Products with the misleading Material Omission.
5 This decision led consumers to buy or overpay for the Products, believing they
6 possessed attributes that Defendant falsely advertised and warranted. Therefore,
7 Defendant knew or should have known, at all relevant times, that the Material
8 Omission would mislead reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff, into purchasing
9 the Products to obtain the product attributes that Defendant deceptively portrayed.

6 46. **Duty to Disclose Material Omission.** Defendant had an obligation, at all relevant
7 times, to disclose the Material Omission—that the Products leach harmful microplastics into milk
8 or formula during ordinary use. This crucial information, which Defendant deliberately withheld
9 from consumers, is not only material to their purchasing decisions but also has far-reaching
10 consequences for the health and well-being of infants and young children. Defendant knew or should
11 have known that reasonable consumers would perceive the Products and the absence of the Material
12 Omission to mean that the Products were free from harmful plastics. It was also fully aware that this
13 attribute was a key factor influencing consumers’ choices, causing them to rely on the absence of
14 the Material Omission when deciding to purchase the Products.

15 47. **Detriment.** Plaintiffs and similarly situated consumers would not have purchased the
16 Products or would not have overpaid a price premium for them, if they had known that the Product
17 posed the Material Danger and, therefore, that the Products do not have the attribute claimed,
18 promised, warranted, advertised, and/or represented. Accordingly, based on Defendant’s Material
19 Omission, reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff, purchased the Products to their detriment.

20 **F. The Products are Substantially Similar**

21 48. As described herein, Plaintiffs purchased the Purchased Product. The additional
22 Products identified *supra* (collectively, the “**Unpurchased Products**”) are substantially similar to
23 the Purchased Product.

- 24 a. **Defendant.** All Products are manufactured, sold, marketed, advertised, labeled,
25 and packaged by Defendant.
- 26 b. **Brand.** All Products are sold under the same brand name: Philips Avent.
- 27 c. **Marketing Demographics.** All Products are marketed directly to consumers for
28 personal use.

- 1 d. **Purpose.** All Products are bottles designed and marketed as suitable for heating
2 formula or breastmilk via the microwave or warm water; sterilization through
3 boiling or appliances such as Defendant’s Philips Avent sterilizer; and cleaning
4 through the dishwasher.
- 5 e. **Use.** All Products are used in the same manner— heating formula or breastmilk
6 via the microwave or warm water; sterilization through boiling or appliances such
7 as Defendant’s Philips Avent sterilizer; and cleaning through the dishwasher.
- 8 f. **Material Omission and Representations.** All Products contain the Material
9 Omission and “BPA FREE” representation on their packaging and labeling.
- 10 g. **Packaging.** All Products are similarly packaged.
- 11 h. **Key Attributes.** Whether via warm water, microwave, or other heating
12 mechanism, heating Defendant’s plastic bottles releases a significant amount of
13 microplastics into milk or formula.
- 14 i. **Misleading Effect.** The misleading effect of the Material Omission on consumers
15 is the same for all Products—consumers over-pay for baby bottles they believe to
16 be suitable for feeding babies and young children.

17 **G. No Adequate Remedy at Law**

18 49. **No Adequate Remedy at Law.** Plaintiffs and members of the Class are entitled to
19 equitable relief as no adequate remedy at law exists.

- 20 a. **Broader Statutes of Limitations.** The statutes of limitations for the causes of
21 action pled herein vary. The limitations period is four years for claims brought
22 under the UCL, which is one year longer than the statutes of limitation under the
23 FAL and CLRA. In addition, the statutes of limitation vary for certain states’ laws
24 for breach of warranty and unjust enrichment/restitution, between approximately
25 2 and 6 years. Thus, California Subclass members who purchased the Products
26 more than 3 years prior to the filing of the complaint will be barred from recovery
27 if equitable relief were not permitted under the UCL. Similarly, Nationwide Class
28 members who purchased the Products prior to the furthest reach-back under the
statute of limitations for breach of warranty, will be barred from recovery if
equitable relief were not permitted for restitution/unjust enrichment.
- b. **Broader Scope of Conduct.** In addition, the scope of actionable misconduct
under the unfair prong of the UCL is broader than the other causes of action
asserted herein. It includes, for example, Defendant’s overall unfair marketing
scheme to promote and brand the Products with the Material Omissions, across a
multitude of media platforms, including the Products’ labels and packaging, 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 Material Omission. The UCL also creates a cause of action for violations
of law (such as statutory or regulatory requirements and court orders related to
similar representations and omissions made on the type of products at issue).
Thus, Plaintiffs and Class members may be entitled to restitution under the UCL,
while not entitled to damages under other causes of action asserted herein (e.g.,
the FAL requires actual or constructive knowledge of the falsity; the CLRA is
limited to certain types of plaintiffs (an individual who seeks or acquires, by
purchase or lease, any goods or services for personal, family, or household

1 purposes) and other statutorily enumerated conduct). Similarly, unjust
 2 enrichment/restitution is broader than breach of warranty. For example, in some
 3 states, breach of warranty may require privity of contract or pre-lawsuit notice,
 4 which are not typically required to establish unjust enrichment/restitution. Thus,
 5 Plaintiffs and Class members may be entitled to recover under unjust
 6 enrichment/restitution, while not entitled to damages under breach of warranty,
 7 because they purchased the products from third-party retailers or did not provide
 8 adequate notice of a breach prior to the commencement of this action.

- 9
- 10 c. **Injunctive Relief to Cease Misconduct and Dispel Misperception.** Injunctive
 11 relief is appropriate on behalf of Plaintiffs and members of the Class because
 12 Defendant continues to misrepresent the Products with the and Material Omission.
 13 Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent Defendant from continuing to engage in
 14 the unfair, fraudulent, and/or unlawful conduct described herein and to prevent
 15 future harm—none of which can be achieved through available legal remedies
 16 (such as monetary damages to compensate past harm). Further, injunctive relief,
 17 in the form of affirmative disclosures is necessary to dispel the public
 18 misperception about the Products that has resulted from years of Defendant’s
 19 unfair, fraudulent, and unlawful marketing efforts. Such disclosures would
 20 include, but are not limited to, publicly disseminated statements providing
 21 accurate information about the Products’ true nature; and/or requiring prominent
 22 qualifications and/or disclaimers on the Products’ front labels concerning the
 23 Products’ true nature. An injunction requiring affirmative disclosures to dispel
 24 the public’s misperception and prevent the ongoing deception and repeat
 25 purchases based thereon, is also not available through a legal remedy (such as
 26 monetary damages). In addition, Plaintiffs are *currently* unable to accurately
 27 quantify the damages caused by Defendant’s future harm, because discovery and
 28 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 Product sales,
 and quantities of past/future Product 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.** Violations of the UCL, FAL, and
 CLRA are claims asserted on behalf of Plaintiffs and the California Subclass
 against Defendant, while breach of warranty and unjust enrichment/restitution are
 asserted on behalf of Plaintiffs 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.
- f. **Procedural Posture—Incomplete Discovery & Pre-Certification.** In addition,
 discovery—which has not yet been provided and/or completed—may reveal that
 the claims providing legal remedies are inadequate. At this time, forcing an
 election of remedies at the initial pleadings stage, in the absence of completed
 discovery regarding class certification and merits, is premature and likely to lead
 to subsequent, potentially belated, and hotly contested motions to amend the
 pleadings to add equitable remedies based on a lengthy historical recount of
 discovery and analysis of voluminous exhibits, transcripts, discovery responses,

document productions, etc., as well as related motions to seal confidential information contained therein.

VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

50. **Class Definition.** Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated as members of the Class defined as follows:

All residents of the United States who, within the applicable statute of limitations periods, purchased the Products, containing the Material Omission on the Products’ labels or packaging, for purposes other than resale (“**Nationwide Class**”); and

All residents of California who, within four years prior to the filing of this action, purchased the Products, containing the Material Omission on the Products’ labels or packaging, for purposes other than resale (“**California Subclass**”).

(the “Nationwide Class” and “California Subclass” are collectively referred to as the “**Class**”).

51. **Class Definition Exclusions.** Excluded from the Class are: (i) Defendant, its assigns, successors, and legal representatives; (ii) any entities in which Defendant has 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.

52. **Reservation of Rights to Amend the Class Definition.** Plaintiffs reserve 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 Defendant, or otherwise.

53. **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.

54. **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:

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- a. Whether Defendant engaged in unlawful, unfair, or deceptive business practices by advertising and selling the Products;
- b. Whether Defendant’s conduct of advertising and selling the Products as safe bottles while omitting that they leach microplastics into milk or formula during ordinary use constitutes an unfair method of competition, or unfair or deceptive act or practice, in violation of Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- c. Whether Defendant used deceptive representations or omission in connection with the sale of the Products in violation of Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- d. Whether Defendant represented that the Products have characteristics or quantities that they do not have in violation of Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- e. Whether Defendant advertised the Products with intent not to sell them as advertised in violation of Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- f. Whether Defendant’s labeling and advertising of the Products are misleading in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17500, *et seq.*;
- g. Whether Defendant knew or by the exercise of reasonable care should have known its labeling and advertising was and is misleading in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17500, *et seq.*;
- h. Whether Defendant’s conduct is an unfair business practice within the meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*;
- i. Whether Defendant’s conduct is a fraudulent business practice within the meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*;
- j. Whether Defendant’s conduct is an unlawful business practice within the meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*;
- k. Whether Plaintiffs and the Class paid more money for the Products than they actually received;
- l. How much more money Plaintiffs and the Class paid for the Products than they actually received;
- m. Whether Defendant’s conduct constitutes breach of warranty;
- n. Whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to injunctive relief; and
- o. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched by its unlawful conduct.

55. **Predominance.** The common questions of law and fact predominate over questions that affect only individual Class Members.

56. **Typicality.** Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of the Class Members they seek to represent because Plaintiffs, like the Class Members purchased Defendant’s misleading and deceptive Products. Defendant’s unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent actions concern the same business practices described herein irrespective of where they occurred or were experienced.

1 Plaintiffs and the Class sustained similar injuries arising out of Defendant's conduct. Plaintiff's and
2 Class Members' claims arise from the same practices and course of conduct and are based on the
3 same legal theories.

4 57. **Adequacy.** Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class they seek to represent
5 because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class Members. Plaintiffs will fairly
6 and adequately protect Class Members' interests and have retained counsel experienced and
7 competent in the prosecution of complex class actions, including complex questions that arise in
8 consumer protection litigation.

9 58. **Ascertainability.** Class Members can easily be identified by an examination and
10 analysis of the business records regularly maintained by Defendant, among other records within
11 Defendant's possession, custody, or control. Additionally, further Class Member data can be
12 obtained through additional third-party retailers who retain customer records and order histories.

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

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

1 60. **Inconsistent Rulings.** Because Plaintiffs seek relief for all members of the Class, the
2 prosecution of separate actions by individual members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying
3 adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class, which would establish incompatible
4 standards of conduct for Defendant.

5 61. **Injunctive/Declaratory Relief.** The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for
6 injunctive or equitable relief are met as Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally
7 applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive or declaratory relief with respect
8 to the Class as a whole.

9 62. **Manageability.** Plaintiffs and their counsel are unaware of any difficulties that are
10 likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a
11 class action.

12 **VII. CAUSES OF ACTION**

13 **COUNT ONE**

14 **Violation of California Unfair Competition Law**

15 **(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)**

16 **(*On Behalf of the California Subclass*)**

17 63. **Incorporation by Reference.** Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all
18 allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

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

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

26 66. **False Advertising Claims.** Defendant, in its advertising and packaging of the
27 Products, made misleading statements and fraudulent omissions regarding the quality and
28 characteristics of the Products—specifically, the Material Omission—despite the fact that the

1 Products are not safe because they leach microplastics when used as intended. Such claims and
2 omission appear on the label and packaging of the Products, which are sold at retail stores and point-
3 of-purchase displays, as well as Defendant’s official website, and other retailers’ advertisements
4 that have adopted Defendant’s advertisements.

5 **67. Defendant’s Deliberately Fraudulent Marketing Scheme.** Defendant does not
6 have any reasonable basis for the claims about the Products made in Defendant’s advertising and
7 on Defendant’s packaging or labeling because the Products are not safe for infants and young
8 children. Defendant knew and knows that the Products are not free from plastic exposure because
9 they leach microplastics into the milk or formula during ordinary use, though Defendant
10 intentionally advertised and marketed the Products to deceive reasonable consumers into believing
11 that the Products are safe.

12 **68. Misleading Advertising Claims Cause Purchase of Products.** Defendant’s labeling
13 and advertising of the Products led to, and continues to lead to, reasonable consumers, including
14 Plaintiffs, believing that the Products are a safe feeding solution for their children.

15 **69. Injury in Fact.** Plaintiffs and the California Subclass have suffered injury in fact and
16 have lost money or property as a result of and in reliance upon the Material Omission—namely,
17 Plaintiffs and the California Subclass lost the purchase price for the Products they bought from
18 Defendant.

19 **70. Conduct Violates the UCL.** Defendant’s conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes
20 unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business practices pursuant to the UCL. The UCL prohibits unfair
21 competition and provides, in pertinent part, that “unfair competition shall mean and include
22 unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading
23 advertising.” Cal. Bus & Prof. Code § 17200. In addition, Defendant’s use of various forms of
24 advertising media to advertise, call attention to, or give publicity to the sale of goods or merchandise
25 that are not as represented in any manner constitutes unfair competition, unfair, deceptive, untrue
26 or misleading advertising, and an unlawful business practice within the meaning of Business and
27 Professions Code Sections 17200 and 17531, which advertisements have deceived and are likely to
28 deceive the consuming public, in violation of Business and Professions Code Section 17200.

1 does not confer any benefit to consumers; rather, doing so causes injuries to consumers, who do not
2 receive products commensurate with their reasonable expectations, overpay for the Products,
3 receive Products of lesser standards than what they reasonably expected to receive, and are exposed
4 to increased health risks. Consumers cannot avoid any of the injuries caused by Defendant's
5 deceptive labeling and advertising of the Products. Accordingly, the injuries caused by Defendant's
6 deceptive labeling and advertising outweigh any benefits.

7 77. **Balancing Test.** Some courts conduct a balancing test to decide if a challenged
8 activity amounts to unfair conduct under California Business and Professions Code Section 17200.
9 They "weigh the utility of the defendant's conduct against the gravity of the harm to the alleged
10 victim." *Davis v. HSBC Bank Nevada, N.A.*, 691 F.3d 1152, 1169 (9th Cir. 2012).

11 78. **No Utility.** Here, Defendant's conduct of labeling the Products with the Material
12 Omission when the Products leach microplastics into milk or formula during ordinary use has no
13 utility and financially harms purchasers. Thus, the utility of Defendant's conduct is vastly
14 outweighed by the gravity of harm.

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

18 80. **Unfair Conduct.** Defendant's labeling and advertising of the Products, as alleged
19 herein, is deceptive, misleading, and unreasonable, and constitutes unfair conduct. Defendant knew
20 or should have known of its unfair conduct. Defendant's Material Omission constitutes an unfair
21 business practice within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200.

22 81. **Reasonably Available Alternatives.** There existed reasonably available alternatives
23 to further Defendant's legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.
24 Defendant could have refrained from labeling the Products with the Material Omission.

25 82. **Defendant's Wrongful Conduct.** All of the conduct alleged herein occurs and
26 continues to occur in Defendant's business. Defendant's wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or
27 generalized course of conduct repeated on thousands of occasions daily.

28 83. **Injunction.** Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Sections 17203, Plaintiffs and

1 the California Subclass seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage,
2 use, or employ its practices of labeling the Products with the Material Omission.

3 84. **Causation/Damages.** Plaintiffs and the California Subclass have suffered injury in
4 fact, have lost money and were exposed to increased health risks as a result of Defendant's unfair
5 conduct. Plaintiffs and the California Subclass paid an unwarranted premium for these Products.
6 Specifically, Plaintiffs and the California Subclass paid for Products that are free from harmful
7 plastic exposure. Plaintiffs and the California Subclass would not have purchased the Products, or
8 would have paid substantially less for the Products, if they had known that the Products' advertising
9 and labeling were deceptive. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek damages, restitution and/or disgorgement
10 of ill-gotten gains pursuant to the UCL.

11 **"Fraudulent" Prong**

12 85. **Fraud Standard.** The UCL considers conduct fraudulent (and prohibits said conduct)
13 if it is likely to deceive members of the public. *Bank of the West v. Superior Court*, 2 Cal. 4th 1254,
14 1267 (1992).

15 86. **Fraudulent & Material Omission.** Defendant used the Material Omission with the
16 intent to sell the Products to consumers, including Plaintiffs and the California Subclass. The
17 Material Omission are deceptive, and Defendant knew, or should have known, of their deception.
18 The Material Omission are likely to mislead consumers into purchasing the Products because they
19 are material to the average, ordinary, and reasonable consumer.

20 87. **Fraudulent Business Practice.** As alleged herein, the misrepresentations by
21 Defendant constitute a fraudulent business practice in violation of California Business &
22 Professions Code Section 17200.

23 88. **Reasonable and Detrimental Reliance.** Plaintiffs and the California Subclass
24 reasonably and detrimentally relied on the Material Omission to their detriment in that they
25 purchased the Products.

26 89. **Reasonably Available Alternatives.** Defendant had reasonably available alternatives
27 to further its legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein. Defendant could
28 have refrained from labeling the Products with the Material Omission.

1 Defendant, thereby constituting an unfair, fraudulent and/or unlawful business practice under
2 California Business & Professions Code sections 17200-17208. Additionally, Defendant's omission
3 of material facts, as set forth herein, violate California Civil Code sections 1572, 1573, 1709, 1710,
4 1711, and 1770, as well as the common law.

5 97. **Unlawful Conduct.** Defendant's packaging, labeling, and advertising of the Products,
6 as alleged herein, are deceptive, misleading, and unreasonable, and constitute unlawful conduct.
7 Defendant knew or should have known of its unlawful conduct.

8 98. **Reasonably Available Alternatives.** Defendant had reasonably available alternatives
9 to further its legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein. Defendant could
10 have refrained from labeling the Products with the Material Omission.

11 99. **Business Practice.** All of the conduct alleged herein occurs and continues to occur in
12 Defendant's business. Defendant's wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or generalized course of
13 conduct.

14 100. **Injunction.** Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiffs and
15 the California Subclass seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage,
16 use, or employ its practice of deceptive advertising of the Products.

17 101. **Causation/Damages.** Plaintiffs and the California Subclass have suffered injury in
18 fact and have lost money as a result of Defendant's unlawful conduct. Plaintiffs and the California
19 Subclass paid an unwarranted premium for the Products. Plaintiffs and the California Subclass
20 would not have purchased the Products if they had known that Defendant's purposely deceived
21 consumers into believing that the Products are free from harmful plastic exposure. Accordingly,
22 Plaintiffs seek damages, restitution and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains pursuant to the UCL.

23 **COUNT TWO**

24 **Violation of California False Advertising Law**

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

26 **(*On Behalf of the California Subclass*)**

27 102. **Incorporation by reference.** Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all
28 allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

1 103. **California Subclass.** Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the
2 California Subclass who purchased the Products within the applicable statute of limitations.

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

5 105. **Material Omission Disseminated to the Public.** Defendant violated section 17500
6 when it advertised and marketed the Products through the unfair, deceptive, and misleading
7 omission disseminated to the public through the Products’ labeling, packaging, and advertising. The
8 Material Omission was deceptive because the Products do not conform to them. The Material
9 Omission was material because it is likely to and did mislead reasonable consumers into purchasing
10 the Products.

11 106. **Knowledge.** In making and disseminating the Material Omission alleged herein,
12 Defendant knew or should have known that the Material Omission was untrue or misleading, and
13 acted in violation of § 17500.

14 107. **Intent to sell.** Defendant’s Material Omission were specifically designed to induce
15 reasonable consumers, like Plaintiffs and the California Subclass, to purchase the Products.

16 108. **Causation/Damages.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s misconduct in
17 violation of the FAL, Plaintiffs and members of the California Subclass were harmed in the amount
18 of the purchase price they paid for the Products. Further, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have
19 suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other damages including, but not limited to, the
20 amounts paid for the Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, in an
21 amount to be proven at trial. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek a monetary award for violation of the FAL
22 in damages, restitution, and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate Plaintiffs and the
23 California Subclass for said monies, as well as injunctive relief to enjoin Defendant’s misconduct
24 to prevent ongoing and future harm that will result.

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COUNT THREE

Violation of California Consumers Legal Remedies Act

(Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, et seq.)

(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

109. **Incorporation by Reference.** Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

110. **California Subclass.** Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the California Subclass who purchased the Products within the applicable statute of limitations.

111. **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.”

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

113. **Defendant.** Defendant is a “person,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(c).

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

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

116. **Violations of the CLRA.** Defendant violated the following sections of the CLRA by selling the Products to Plaintiffs and the California Subclass through the misleading, deceptive, and fraudulent Material Omission:

- 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.”

1 117. **Knowledge.** Defendant’s uniform and material omission of the Material Danger
2 regarding the Products was likely to deceive, and Defendant knew or should have known that its
3 omission and misrepresentations were misleading.

4 118. **Malicious.** Defendant’s conduct is malicious, fraudulent, and wanton in that
5 Defendant intentionally misled and withheld material information from consumers, including
6 Plaintiffs, to increase the sale of the Products.

7 119. **Plaintiffs Could Not Have Avoided Injury.** Plaintiffs and members of the California
8 Subclass could not have reasonably avoided such injury. Plaintiffs and members of the California
9 Subclass were misled and unaware of the existence of facts that Defendant suppressed and failed to
10 disclose, and Plaintiffs and members of the California Subclass would not have purchased the
11 Products and/or would have purchased them on different terms had they known the truth.

12 120. **Causation/Reliance/Materiality.** Plaintiffs and the California Subclass suffered
13 harm as a result of Defendant’s violations of the CLRA because they relied on the Material Omission
14 in deciding to purchase the Products. The Material Omission were together a substantial factor. The
15 Material Omission was material because a reasonable consumer would consider it important in
16 deciding whether to purchase the Products.

17 121. **Section 1782(d)—Prelitigation Demand/Notice.** More than thirty days prior to the
18 filing of this complaint, on or about January 22, 2024, Plaintiff’s counsel, acting on behalf of all
19 members of the Class, mailed a Demand Letter, via U.S. certified mail, return receipt requested,
20 addressed to Defendant Philips North America LLC at its headquarters and principal place of
21 business registered with the California Secretary of State (1600 Summer Street, Stamford, CT
22 06905) and its registered agent for service of process (CSC Lawyers Inc Service, 2710 Gateway
23 Oaks Drive, 150N, Sacramento, CA 95833), which were delivered to those addresses on or about
24 January 26, 2024 and January 23, 2024, respectively.

25 122. **Causation/Damages.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s misconduct in
26 violation of the CLRA, Plaintiffs and members of the California Subclass were harmed in the
27 amount of the purchase price they paid for the Products. Further, Plaintiffs and members of the Class
28 have suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other damages including, but not limited

1 to, the amounts paid for the Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, in
2 an amount to be proven at trial. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek a monetary award for violation of this
3 Act in the form of damages, restitution, and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate
4 Plaintiffs and the California Subclass for said monies.

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

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

1 Defendant. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek an award of punitive damages against Defendant.

2 **COUNT FOUR**

3 **Breach of Warranty**

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

5 125. **Incorporation by Reference.** Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all
6 allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

7 126. **Nationwide Class & California Subclass.** Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and
8 on behalf of the Nationwide Class and California Subclass who purchased the Products within the
9 applicable statute of limitations.

10 127. **Express Warranty.** By advertising and selling the Products at issue, Defendant made
11 promises and affirmations of fact on the Products' packaging and labeling, and through its
12 marketing and advertising, as described herein. This labeling and advertising constitute express
13 warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain between Plaintiffs and members of the Class
14 and Defendant. Defendant purports, through the Products' labeling and advertising, to create
15 express warranties that the Products, among other things, conform to the Material Omission.

16 128. **Implied Warranty of Merchantability.** By advertising and selling the Products at
17 issue, Defendant, a merchant of goods, made promises and affirmations of fact that the Products
18 are merchantable and conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the Products'
19 packaging and labeling, and through its marketing and advertising, as described herein. This
20 labeling and advertising, combined with the implied warranty of merchantability, constitute
21 warranties that became part of the basis of the bargain between Plaintiffs and members of the Class
22 and Defendant—to wit, that the Products, among other things, conform to the Material Omission.

23 129. **Breach of Warranty.** Contrary to Defendant's warranties, the Products do not
24 conform to the Material Omission, therefore, Defendant breached its warranties about the Products
25 and their qualities.

26 130. **Causation/Remedies.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of
27 warranty, Plaintiffs and members of the Class were harmed in the amount of the purchase price they
28 paid for the Products. Further, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have suffered and continue to

1 suffer economic losses and other damages including, but not limited to, the amounts paid for the
 2 Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, in an amount to be proven at
 3 trial. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek a monetary award for breach of warranty in the form of damages,
 4 restitution, and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate Plaintiffs and the Class for said
 5 monies, as well as injunctive relief to enjoin Defendant's misconduct to prevent ongoing and future
 6 harm that will result.

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

COUNT FIVE

Unjust Enrichment/Restitution

(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class and California Subclass)

26 **132. Incorporation by Reference.** Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all
 27 allegations contained in this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

28 **133. Nationwide Class & California Subclass.** Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and

1 on behalf of the Nationwide Class and California Subclass who purchased the Products within the
2 applicable statute of limitations.

3 134. **Plaintiffs/Class Conferred a Benefit.** By purchasing the Products, Plaintiffs and
4 members of the Class conferred a benefit on Defendant in the form of the purchase price of the
5 Products.

6 135. **Defendant's Knowledge of Conferred Benefit.** Defendant had knowledge of such
7 benefit and Defendant appreciated the benefit because, were consumers not to purchase the
8 Products, Defendant would not generate revenue from the sales of the Products.

9 136. **Defendant's Unjust Receipt Through Deception.** Defendant's knowing acceptance
10 and retention of the benefit is inequitable and unjust because the benefit was obtained by
11 Defendant's fraudulent, misleading, and deceptive omission.

12 137. **Causation/Damages.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unjust
13 enrichment, Plaintiffs and members of the Class were harmed in the amount of the purchase price
14 they paid for the Products. Further, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have suffered and continue
15 to suffer economic losses and other damages including, but not limited to, the amounts paid for the
16 Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, in an amount to be proven at
17 trial. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek a monetary award for unjust enrichment in damages, restitution,
18 and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate Plaintiffs and the Class for said monies, as
19 well as injunctive relief to enjoin Defendant's misconduct to prevent ongoing and future harm that
20 will result.

21 **VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

22 138. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,
23 pray for judgment against Defendant as follows:

- 24 a. **Certification:** For an order certifying this action as a class action, appointing
25 Plaintiffs as the Class Representatives, and appointing Plaintiffs' Counsel as Class
26 Counsel;
- 27 b. **Declaratory Relief:** For an order declaring that Defendant's conduct violates the
28 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 Defendant to change its business practices to

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prevent or mitigate the risk of the consumer deception and violations of law outlined herein. This includes, for example, orders that Defendant immediately cease and desist from selling the unlawful Products in violation of law; that enjoin Defendant from continuing to market, advertise, distribute, and sell the Products in the unlawful manner described herein; that require Defendant to add appropriate warning labels or engage in an affirmative advertising campaign to dispel the public misperception of the Products resulting from Defendant’s unlawful conduct; and/or that require Defendant 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 Plaintiffs 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.

IX. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues and causes of action so triable.

Dated: June 25, 2024

CLARKSON LAW FIRM, P.C.

/s/ Bahar Sodaify
Ryan J. Clarkson
Bahar Sodaify
Kelsey J. Elling
Alan Gudino

Attorneys for Plaintiffs