

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

**IN RE: HAIR RELAXER
MARKETING SALES PRACTICES
AND PRODUCTS LIABILITY
LITIGATION**

MDL No. 3060

Master Docket Case No. 1:23-cv-00818

Honorable Mary M. Rowland

MASTER LONG FORM COMPLAINT

Now comes the Plaintiffs in MDL No. 3060, through the appointed leadership committee, and bring their Master Long Form Complaint (“Master Complaint”) against Defendants L’Oréal USA, Inc., L’Oréal USA Products, Inc. (“L’Oréal”), SoftSheen-Carson LLC (“SoftSheen”), Revlon, Inc., Revlon Consumer Products Corporation (“Revlon”), Strength of Nature, LLC (“Strength of Nature”), Godrej SON Holdings, Inc. (“Godrej”), Dabur International Ltd., Dabur International USA Ltd. (“Dabur”), Namaste Laboratories, L.L.C. (“Namaste”), Dermoviva Skin Essentials, Inc. (“Dermoviva”), AFAM Concept, Inc. d/b/a JF Labs, Inc. (“JF Labs”), Parfums de Coeur, Ltd. d/b/a PDC Brands (“PDC Brands”), McBride Research Laboratories, Inc. (“McBride”), Avlon Industries (“Avlon”), Beauty Bell Enterprises, LLC d/b/a House of Cheatham, Inc. (“House of Cheatham”), Luster Products, Inc. (“Luster”), Sally Beauty Holdings, Inc d/b/a Silk Elements (“Sally Beauty”) (collectively, “Defendants”), allege on personal knowledge as to themselves, and on information and belief as to all matters as follows:

NATURE OF THIS MASTER COMPLAINT

1. This Master Complaint sets forth allegations of fact and law common to those claims within this multidistrict proceeding relating to hair relaxer products. It includes allegations that Defendants manufactured, sold, distributed, advertised, and promoted toxic hair relaxer products that caused Plaintiffs to develop cancers and other injuries, although not all products and defendants are applicable to every plaintiff with claims in these proceedings. Plaintiffs seek compensatory and punitive damages, monetary restitution, medical monitoring and equitable relief, and all other available remedies as a result of injuries incurred by Defendants' defective products and other wrongful practices.

2. This Master Complaint will address the claims arising as the direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants, their directors, agents, heirs and assigns, and/or their corporate predecessors, and their hair relaxer products, which include but are not limited to Dark & Lovely (L'Oréal and SoftSheen), Optimum (L'Oréal and SoftSheen), Mizani (L'Oréal), Crème of Nature (Revlon), Revlon Realistic (Revlon), Motions (Strength of Nature), Just for Me (Strength of Nature), Soft & Beautiful (Strength of Nature), TCB (Strength of Nature), TCB Naturals (Strength of Nature), Profectiv Mega Growth (Strength of Nature), African Pride (Strength of Nature), Dream Kids (Strength of Nature), Dr. Miracle's (Strength of Nature), African Pride (Strength of Nature and Godrej SON Holdings), ORS Olive Oil (Dabur and Namaste), Hawaiian Silky (JF Labs), Cantu (PDC Brands), Design Essentials (McBride), Affirm (Avlon), Africa's Best (House of Cheatham) Pink Conditioning No-Lye Relaxer (Luster), Smooth Touch No-Lye Relaxer (Luster), and Silk Elements (Sally Beauty).

3. This Master Complaint does not necessarily include all claims asserted in all of the transferred actions to this Court, nor is it intended to consolidate for any purpose the separate claims of the Plaintiffs herein. It is anticipated that individual plaintiffs may adopt this Master

Complaint and the causes of action herein through use of a separate Master Short Form Complaint for Individual Claims, which will specify the particular products and defendants against whom claims are asserted by each individual plaintiff.

4. This Master Complaint does not constitute a waiver or dismissal of any actions or claims asserted in any individual actions, nor does any Plaintiff relinquish the right to move to amend their individual claims to seek any additional claims as discovery proceeds. As set forth herein, each Plaintiff maintains that hair relaxers are defective, dangerous to human health, unfit and unsuitable to be advertised, marketed, and sold in the United States, and have lacked proper warnings of the dangers associated with their use. Any separate facts and additional claims of individual plaintiffs are set forth in those actions filed by the respective plaintiffs.

NATURE OF THIS ACTION

5. Plaintiffs in this action seek compensation, and justice, for injuries resulting from use of defective hair relaxers designed, manufactured, sold, distributed, and marketed by the Defendants.

6. Plaintiffs' use of toxic chemical straightening products designed or manufactured by the Defendants was a direct result of Defendants' wrongful marketing practices. Defendants systematically misrepresented and continue to misrepresent the significant health impacts of hair relaxer use, all while targeting women of color and taking advantage of centuries of racial discrimination and cultural coercion which emphasized—both socially and professionally—the necessity of maintaining straight hair.

7. Rather than disclosing the risks and warning women and children, Defendants exploited for profit this deep-rooted connection between hair and identity in how they chose to market their hair relaxer products. Defendants' advertising and marketing of their hair relaxer products, and Defendants' failures to take reasonable and necessary steps to protect Plaintiffs from

harm, (1) exposed Plaintiffs to brutally toxic products without warning; and (2) amplified institutionalized systems of discrimination that have minimized the cultural identity and heritage of women of African descent. Defendants advertised their hair relaxer products as, *inter alia*, “organic,” “safe,” “botanicals,” “natural,” and “ultra nourishing” in newspapers, magazines, and media predominantly consumed by Black and Brown women. The advertisements, commercials, and packaging for Defendants’ hair relaxer products feature almost exclusively women of color with smooth hair texture.

8. Indeed, the Defendants purposely targeted children to increase sales and ensure generations of dedicated consumers—all while having knowledge that the hair relaxer products they designed, manufactured, advertised, and sold contained toxic carcinogens.

9. Consumers of hair relaxer products relied on Defendant’s misrepresentations and were misled as to the products’ safety, and as a result have suffered brutal injuries including uterine and ovarian cancer. Many Plaintiffs have also suffered the loss of being able to have children – a tremendous blow to their legacies.

I. PARTIES

10. This Master Complaint is filed on behalf of all Plaintiffs whose claims are subsumed within MDL 3060. Plaintiffs in these individual actions have suffered personal injuries and death as a result of their use of Defendants various hair relaxer products.

11. Plaintiffs have suffered personal injuries as a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ conduct and misconduct as described herein in connection with the design, development, manufacture, testing, packaging, promotion, advertising, marketing, distribution, labeling, warning, and sale of their respective hair relaxer products.

12. Defendant L’Oréal USA, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 575 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

13. Defendant L'Oréal USA Products, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 10 Hudson Yards 347, 10th Avenue New York, New York 10001.

14. Defendant SoftSheen-Carson, LLC is a limited liability company organized in the State of New York with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 80 State Street, Albany, New York 12207. Plaintiffs allege that SoftSheen-Carson, LLC's sole member and interested party is L'Oréal S.A., which is a French corporation having its headquarters and principal place of business in France.

15. Defendant Revlon, Inc. is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business and headquarters located at One New York Plaza in New York, New York 10004.

16. Defendant Revlon Consumer Products Corporation is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at One New York Plaza in New York, New York 10004.

17. Defendant Revlon Group Holdings LLC is a limited liability company organized in Delaware with its principal place of business in Wilmington, Delaware. Defendant Revlon Group Holdings, LLC is a recently formed company as the result of Revlon's recent emergence from Chapter 11 Bankruptcy and shall assume the actions and omissions as described herein for its predecessor(s) who went through the Chapter 11 Bankruptcy proceedings, and is owned in part by Glendon Capital Management, King Street Capital Management, Angelo Gordon & Co., Antara Capital, Nut Tree Capital Management, Oak Hill Advisors and Cyrus Capital Partners.

18. Revlon, as a "Debtor," defined in ECF Doc 1860, Case No. 22-10760-dsj (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.) are named Defendants, both in its current and prior iteration to Revlon's Chapter 11 Bankruptcy for conduct related to both before and after the bankruptcy proceedings not assumed

by the new entity created as a result of the Chapter 11 Bankruptcy proceedings. These Revlon entities as well as the above mentioned Revlon entities are collectively referred to as “Revlon.”¹

19. Defendant Strength of Nature, LLC is a limited liability company organized in Georgia, with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 64 Ross Road, Savannah, Georgia 31405. Plaintiffs allege that Strength of Nature, LLC’s sole member and interested party is Godrej SON Holdings, Inc., a Georgia corporation, with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 64 Ross Road, Savannah, Georgia 31405.

20. Defendant Dabur International Limited is a foreign entity incorporated in the Isle of Man with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 5 Independence Way, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

21. Dabur International USA Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dabur India, Ltd. and Dabur India Ltd.’s sole United States distributor, with its principal place of business and headquarters at 310 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60607.

22. Defendant Namaste Laboratories, LLC is a limited liability company organized in Illinois with its principal place of business located at 310 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60607. Plaintiffs allege that Namaste Laboratories, LLC’s sole member and interested party is Dermoviva Skin Essentials, Inc.

23. Dermoviva Skin Essentials, Inc., is a Delaware corporation having its headquarters and principal place of business at 310 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60607.

24. Defendant AFAM Concept, Inc., d/b/a JF Labs Inc., is an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 7401 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois 60629-5837.

¹ This definition of “Revlon” applies as well in the Short Form Complaint.

25. Defendant Parfums de Coeur, Ltd. d/b/a PDC Brands is a Connecticut corporation with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 750 East Main Street, Suite 1000, Stamford, Connecticut 06901.

26. Defendant Beauty Bell Enterprises, LLC d/b/a House of Cheatham, Inc. is a domestic limited liability company organized in Georgia with its principal office located at 647 Mimosa Boulevard, Roswell, Georgia 30075. Plaintiffs allege that Beauty Bell Enterprises, LLC d/b/a House of Cheatham's sole member and interested party is Jay Studdard, who is domiciled in Georgia.

27. Defendant House of Cheatham, LLC, is a limited liability company organized in Georgia with its principal office located at 1445 Rock Mountain Boulevard, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Plaintiffs allege that House of Cheatham, LLC's sole member and interested party is Hollywood Beauty Holdco, LLC, a limited liability company organized in Delaware with its principal office located at 1445 Rock Mountain Boulevard, Stone Mountain, Georgia, 30083.

28. Defendant McBride Research Laboratories, Inc. is a Georgia corporation with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 2272 Park Central Boulevard in Decatur, Georgia 30035-3824.

29. Defendant Sally Beauty Holdings, Inc. d/b/a Silk Elements is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 3001 Colorado Boulevard Denton, Texas 76210.

30. Defendant Luster Products, Inc. is an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business and headquarters located at 1104 West 43rd St., Chicago, Illinois 60609.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

31. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over each of the constituent cases in this litigation for one or more of the following reasons:

a. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 and Plaintiffs and Defendants are residents of different states;

b. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because they involve questions of federal law arising under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301 *et. seq.*, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$50,000. 15 U.S.C. § 2310. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) over Plaintiffs' state law claims because all claims alleged herein form part of the same case or controversy.

32. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants in accordance with the allegations asserted here and in each Plaintiff's Short Form Complaint.

III. FACTS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS

A. Market for Hair Relaxer Products

33. Black people make up about 13 percent of the U.S. population, but by one estimate, Black spending accounts for as much as 22 percent of the \$42 billion-a-year personal care products market, suggesting that Black people buy and use more of such products—including those with potentially harmful ingredients—than Americans as a whole.²

34. In an analysis of ingredients in 1,177 beauty and personal care products marketed to Black and Brown women, about one in twelve was ranked highly hazardous on the scoring system of EWG's Skin Deep® Cosmetics Database, an online resource for finding less-hazardous alternatives to personal care products. The worst-scoring products marketed to Black and Brown

² Thandisizwe Chimurenga, *How Toxic is Black Hair Care?*, New America Media, Feb. 2, 2012, americamedia.org/2012/02/skin-deep-in-more-ways-than-one.php; *Personal Care Products Manufacturing Industry Profile*, Dun & Bradstreet First Research, August 2016, www.firstresearch.com/Industry-Research/Personal-Care-Products-Manufacturing.html (This report uses "Black" to describe not only people who identify as African-American, but Black people in the U.S. who come from the Caribbean or other areas. "African-American" is used only when a cited source specifies that term).

women were hair relaxers (along with hair colors and bleaching products). Each of these categories had an average product score indicating high potential hazard.

35. In the U.S. alone, Black and Brown consumers spend over \$1 trillion each year, with a significant amount of that spending toward hair care products.

36. In 2020, the global black hair care market was estimated at \$2.5 billion, with the hair relaxer market alone estimated at \$718 million in 2021, with the expectation of growth to \$854 million annually by 2028.

37. The Defendants, aware of the unique history of their target consumers, developed and have long deployed a marketing framework based on misrepresentations that exploit their consumers' social and economic need to maintain straight hair.

1. History of Afro-Textured Hair and Hair Relaxers—The Framework for Defendants' Wrongful Marketing Practices

38. Dating back to 1619, Black and Brown women have been degraded based upon the texture of their hair and compelled to conform to the Eurocentric beauty standard that furthers the notion that “straight” hair is an indicator of social status, moral virtue, and professional competence. By contrast, hair texture of African heritage (“afro-textured hair”) has been characterized as unattractive, unprofessional, and inferior.³

39. In its natural state, afro-textured hair is characterized by coily, springing, zigzag, and s-curve curl patterns, as well as its density, fullness, texture, and feel.⁴

40. Certain African hairstyles can be traced back thousands of years, when they often indicated tribe membership and stature,⁵ slave masters commonly forced enslaved Black and

³ Shelby Smith, The Evolution of Black Hair in America, Imani Hair Care (Aug. 6, 2020), <https://imanihaircare.com/blogs/news/the-evolution-of-black-hair-in-america>

⁴ Patrick Obukowcho, *Hair Relaxers: Science, Design, and Application*, 26, 14 (2018).

⁵ *History of Braids: More Than Just a Hairstyle*, Genesis Career College, <https://www.genescareer.edu/history-of-braids-more-than-just-a-hairstyle/>.

Brown people to cut their hair. This was a way to “break their spirit and make slaves easier to control.”⁶ What was once a symbol of pride and symbolism became a tool for subordination and degradation. Hair cutting was also a common form of punishment during slavery and during Jim Crow.

41. The very nature of slavery involved working long hours in dire conditions. “Hair that was once a source of pride and expression of identity was often tucked away beneath cloth to cover rough, tangled tresses and shield them from hours spent toiling under the sun.”⁷ The hair that was once an important spiritual and cultural symbol became framed and viewed as tangled, matted, and unseemly.

42. Because afro-textured hair reflected African heritage rather than European ancestry, afro-textured hair was considered a symbol of low social status.⁸

43. In 1786, the Governor of Louisiana, Don Esteban Miro, passed the “Tignon Law” requiring women of African descent to wear a tignon (scarf) over their hair as a way of signifying they were members of the slave class, *even if they were free*. This law sent a direct signal to Black and Brown people that their hair held a symbol of inequality and was a sign of poverty regardless of their actual social status.

44. Texturism—the idea that “good hair” is equated with a straighter hair texture—was cemented into American culture during slavery. “Eurocentric beauty standards dictated that coily hair and dark skin were unattractive and inferior”; “lighter skinned and straighter haired slaves

⁶ Brenda A. Randle, *I Am Not My Hair*, Race, Gender and Class, Volume 22, Number 1-2, 114 – 121 (2015).

⁸ Brenda A. Randle, *I Am Not My Hair*, Race, Gender and Class, Volume 22, Number 1-2, 114 – 121 (2015).

were favored and selected for more desirable positions in the house” as opposed to the fields.⁹ Thus, “the texture of an enslaved person’s hair could determine their value and working conditions, which in turn might impact their overall health, comfort and chances for freedom[.]”¹⁰ Early American culture impressed on Black and Brown men and women that the straighter and less kinky their hair was, the better a life they could have. This stigma fueled the desire for tools and products that could straighten Black and Brown hair texture.

45. In slavery and post-slavery America, Black and Brown women found a need to morph their hairstyles “from the elaborate and symbolic designs of Africa into an imitation of White styles adapted to Black and Brown kinks and curls.”¹¹

46. In an effort to obtain a better life, many enslaved people, and later their progeny, would go to “dangerous lengths to straighten their hair.”¹²

47. Afro-textured hair, can be manipulated into a straightened state with the use of hair tools and non-chemical hair products. Prior to the invention of the chemical relaxer in 1900s individuals would “press” afro-textured hair with metal hair tools such as the “hot comb.” Pressing combs or hot combs are metal hair tools that are first heated in a stove or ceramic heater, then pressed into hair strands to temporarily straighten them.¹³

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Brenda A. Randle, *I Am Not My Hair*, Race, Gender and Class, Volume 22, Number 1-2, 114 – 121 (2015).

¹² Nikki Fox, *6 Things Everyone Should Know About Black Hair History*, Odele, Feb. 22, 2021. <https://odelebeauty.com/blogs/the-rinse/black-hair-history-facts>

¹³ Jaclyn Peterson, *The Price of Beauty*, CTI Charlotte Teachers Institute Curriculum (2021).

2. The Invention of the Chemical Relaxer

48. Black inventor Garrett Augustus Morgan discovered and created a system that would permanently straighten afro-textured hair, eliminating the issue of “shrinkage,” where the curl pattern results in hair appearing to be shorter than it actually is.

49. In addition to being an inventor, Morgan was a tailor. In the early 1900s, Morgan was repairing his sewing machines and creating a way to polish the needles to stitch fabrics more smoothly.¹⁴ He applied a chemical solution to the needles and wiped the solution off with a rag and later noticed that the “curly” fibers in the rag were straightened after exposure to the chemical.¹⁵

50. Morgan turned his formula into a gel-hair product, creating the G.A. Morgan Hair Refining Cream that was marketed in 1913.



¹⁴ Patrick Obukowcho, *Hair Relaxers: Science, Design, and Application* 27 (2018).

¹⁵ Mary N. Oluonye, *Garrett Augustus Morgan: Businessman, Inventor, Good Citizen* 28 (2008).

51. Morgan’s invention paved the way for the alkaline relaxer and later development of additional chemical-based permanent hair relaxing products in the Black and Brown hair care market, also known as hair relaxers.¹⁶

52. Over the next 40-plus years, these products dominated the market for relaxing afro-textured hair until the emergence of new technology involving lye-based formulas.

3. Defendants’ Marketing Efforts¹⁷

53. In 1971, Dark and Lovely manufactured the first lye relaxer. The formula consisted of sodium hydroxide, water, petroleum jelly, mineral oils, and emulsifiers.¹⁸

54. In the 1970s, lye relaxer users and manufacturers noticed that the lye formula stripped proteins from the hair strand, resulting in the hair thinning and breaking.¹⁹As a result,

¹⁶ Patrick Obukowcho, *Hair Relaxers: Science, Design, and Application* 27 (2018).

¹⁷ The following discussion of various Defendant manufacturers and/or products is not an exhaustive list of all hair relaxer manufacturers and/or products that have been marketed to consumers, nor is it an exhaustive list of all manufacturers and/or products currently on the market. Rather, it is a representative sample of how Defendant manufacturers advertised their products throughout the years.

¹⁸ Cicely A. Richard, *This History of Hair Relaxers*, September 29, 2017 <https://classroom.synonym.com/the-history-of-hair-relaxers-12078983.html>.

¹⁹ *Id.*

Johnson and Johnson marketed the first “gentle” hair relaxer, Gentle Treatment, in 1981, which used chemicals such as potassium hydroxide and lithium hydroxide.²⁰



55. For decades and to present, Defendants designed, manufactured, and marketed their hair relaxer products to Black and Brown customers across the United States, and the world, relying on the same historical Eurocentric standards of beauty. Defendants’ marketing scheme heavily leverages branding and slogans that reinforce straight hair as the standard of beauty and professionalism.²¹ The Defendants marketed their hair relaxer products without ever disclosing known health risks of the toxic chemicals contained in these products or taking other reasonable steps to ensure their products would not harm consumers.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*



56. For example, in the first ad above, L'Oréal touts "how beautiful Black hair *can be*" (emphasis added), implying that in its natural state Black hair is *not* as beautiful as it *could be* if straightened.

57. Defendants have advertised their hair relaxer products to Black and Brown customers as a way to exploit these anti-Black standards of beauty as early as the 1970s. For example:

a. Johnson Products Company (later acquired by Defendant L'Oréal) advertised its Ultra Sheen hair relaxer products as early as the 1960s:

**Your
hair color
comes alive
with
this new
permanent**



**FOR TODAY'S
SOFTLY FLOWING
HAIR STYLES...
SMOOTHLY NATURAL
...RADIANT**

New for you, the woman with color-treated hair — hair that requires extra gentle relaxing — comes Ultra Sheen's marvelous creme relaxer for color-treated hair. So gentle, so cool, so comfortable — and so fast — your beauty salon visit becomes more delightful and shorter. Hair is beautifully relaxed—and stays that way. Only new growth needs relaxing. Color-treated hair comes alive with radiant beauty, shining highlights. Hair styles you never dreamed could be yours — are yours now for the asking, even if you have delicate hair! Give your hair the thrilling softness, the rich, natural looking texture, the romantic beauty you have always longed for. Make an appointment today with your professional beautician for a permanent with...

**ULTRA
SHEEN**

**Permanent Creme Relaxer
for COLOR-TREATED HAIR**



JOHNSON PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

b. Defendants L'Oréal and SoftSheen have produced advertisements for their hair relaxer products as early as the 1970s:



**Dark
Lovely**

NEW

Fat Protein

**RICHER, FULLER,
STRAIGHTER HAIR**

The professional's secret

I am dark and lovely.

www.DarkLovely.com

Is your relaxer robbing your hair?

It's a nice feeling when people ask, "Who did your hair?" Even nicer when the answer is, "I did it myself." But too often, "I did it myself" means disappointment. That's because relaxers can rob your hair of body, strength, manageability, shine.

Look of Radiance by L'Oreal understands how this happens. So we developed a unique conditioning lotion to give relaxed hair the help it needs. The result — so much fullness, bounce and manageability, people will never believe you did it yourself.

Look of Radiance. A complete line of hair care products designed especially for the Black woman by L'Oreal. It's the best. And it shows.

LOOK OF RADIANCE™ BY L'ORÉAL®


Hair so soft and radiant they'll never believe you did it yourself.



REGULAR
L'ORÉAL®
Look of Radiance™
PERMANENT CREME RELAXER

© CORNELL, INC. 1991

c. Defendant Godrej has advertised its hair relaxer products since the 1990s:



AFRICAN PRIDE
"Proud To Be The Original!"

Confidence.
Pride.
Power.
Nothing can help you get that feeling like the African Pride Relaxers. Their unique combination of ancient African ingredients and advanced relaxer technology gives you the power to control your hair, your style, your world.

New!

Both available in Super Strength. For always-conditioning Relaxer System. For professional use only.

KEEP YOUR HEAD UP!

Always follow directions carefully to avoid skin and scalp irritation, hair breakage and eye injury.

Confidence.
Pride.
Power.
Nothing can help you get that feeling like the African Pride Relaxers. Their unique combination of ancient African ingredients and advanced relaxer technology gives you the power to control your hair, your style, your world.

Warning: Follow directions carefully to avoid skin and scalp irritation, hair breakage and eye injury.

d. Defendant Revlon has advertised its hair relaxer products for decades:

e. Defendant Strength of Nature has also advertised many of its hair relaxer brands as early as the 1970s:



CAPTURE HIS ATTENTION
with
TCB® NO-LYE HAIR RELAXER KIT

Capturing his attention is easy when TCB® does your hair at home for you. With the TCB NO-LYE HAIR RELAXER KIT, you get the look he loves, everytime—with less hassle, work and worry.

And no mess or waste.

Just choose the ready-to-use no-mix formula that's right for your hair. It's terrific on virgin hair or new growth, as a dynamite touch-up.

Captivate him—with the most radiant, smooth, soft, healthy-looking hair possible—by letting the TCB NO-LYE HAIR RELAXER KIT do it all. You can't miss!

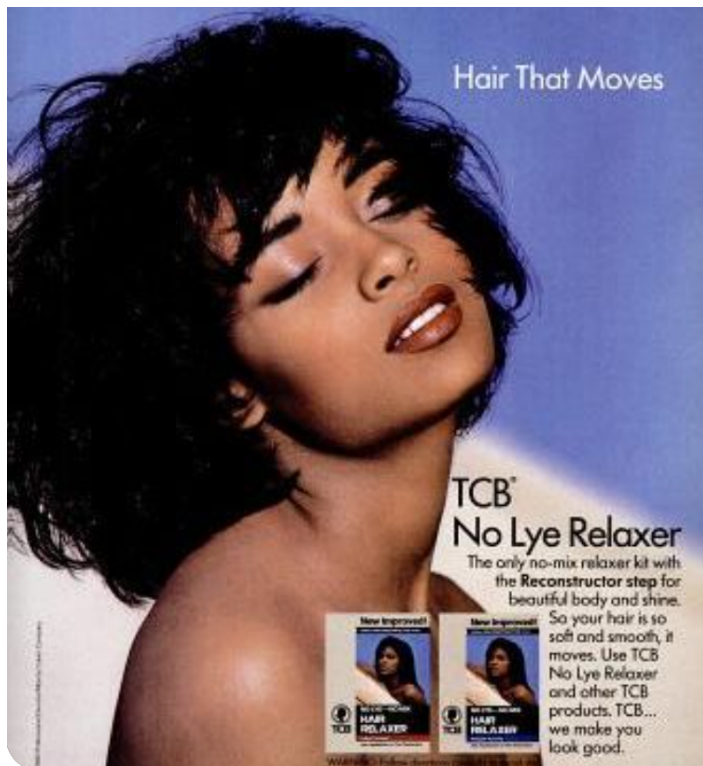
TCB. ALL YOU NEED FOR BEAUTIFUL LOOKING HAIR.

WARNING: Follow directions carefully to avoid skin and scalp irritation, hair breakage and eye injury.

EXCLUSIVE SPONSOR
A TCB AND JACKIE ROBINSON FOUNDATION PRESENTATION
PROVIDING NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MINORITY YOUTH

JAZZ '85
dakar

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Hair That Moves

TCB[®] No Lye Relaxer

The only no-mix relaxer kit with the **Reconstructor** step for beautiful body and shine.

So your hair is so soft and smooth, it moves. Use TCB No Lye Relaxer and other TCB products. TCB... we make you look good.

More Improved!
NO-LYE NO-MIX
HAIR
RELAXER
TCB

More Improved!
NO-LYE NO-MIX
HAIR
RELAXER
TCB



Only Your Stylist Can Relax Your Hair With...

Motions[®]

ARCHIVES

MOTIONS AT HOME MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS
MAY BE PURCHASED FROM SALONS OR BEAUTY SUPPLY STORES.

FOR THE NAME OF A HAIRSTYLIST IN YOUR AREA WHO USES MOTIONS PRODUCTS CALL 1(800) 995HEEN 11 AM TO 3 PM CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

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f. Defendant Luster Products Co. has marketed and advertised its products since the 1950s:



g. Defendant Avlon Affirm has been marketing its Hair Relaxer Products since as early as the 1980s.



58. The Defendants all marketed their hair relaxer products without ever disclosing known health risks of the toxic design and chemicals contained in these products.

59. In addition to Defendants' wrongful omissions above, the Defendants also made several affirmative misrepresentations and additional significant material omissions in conjunction with the sale of their products:

a. *Marketing Toxic Products to Children:* Beginning in 1990, Godrej developed and began marketing "Just For Me," the first Hair Relaxer Product targeted towards

young Black and Brown girls. Just for Me entered the market with a catchy commercial.²² On the product packaging, Godrej lauded the product as safer by claiming that it was a no-lye formula designed to be “gentle” for children’s sensitive scalps while Defendants knew that the Just for Me product contained more chemicals than, and was equally or more toxic than, some adult brands of hair relaxers.



b. Defendants misrepresented that “no lye” relaxers or “gentle treatment” relaxers were milder and/or safer than alternative relaxers. This was false. Hair relaxer products marketed as using “gentle treatment” or similar terminology are not any safer than the other hair relaxer products on the market.

c. Defendant Strength of Nature’s (Godrej) products, such as Soft & Beautiful are intentionally labeled as “Botanicals” and with “Natural” ingredients that are “Ultra Nourishing,” including but not limited to using “Natural Plant Oils and Butters.” These

²² <https://youtu.be/2A4dY4znFsg>.

representations are intended to suggest to consumers that these “Natural” hair relaxer products are safer or less toxic than alternatives, but that is false. For example:



d. Defendant Strength of Nature’s Beautiful Textures hair relaxer product is marketed as being able to “go from curly to straight and back again with using [h]arsh [c]hemicals.” Defendant Strength of Nature affirmatively represented that there were no “harsh chemicals” in its Beautiful Textures hair relaxer product. That was false.



e. On the packaging of their Motions hair relaxer products, Defendants Strength of Nature and Godrej on claim the product is “specifically created with Silk Extracts, Coconut oil and Shea butter” and that it will make hair “more vibrant, healthy-looking and silky than before the relaxing process.” The packaging also boasts of offering “85% less breakage and 80% more shine after just one use.” These statements falsely imply, and lead a user to believe, that Defendants Strength of Nature and Godrej’s product is both safe and “natural” when it is not.



f. Defendants Namaste and Dabur’s hair relaxer products are marketed as “Olive Oil” products to imply that they use natural ingredients and lack toxic chemicals, which is false. These Defendants’ products are also advertised as having “Built in Protection,” implying they can be used safely. This is also false.

g. Defendants Namaste and Dabur’s website states that their hair relaxer products use “Rich Olive and Avocado Oils” that they claim “moisturize and condition” and that they include “Aloe Vera to help **protect the skin and scalp.**” While representing that aloe vera helps “protect the skin and scalp” of children, the Defendants chose to omit that the other selected chemicals significantly increase the risk of ovarian and uterine cancer.



h. Defendants Namaste and Dabur’s hair relaxer products claim that they “use[] the latest technology to **safely** elongate tight coils.” That is false—these products do not safely relax hair.

i. Defendant L’Oréal’s and SoftSheen’s Dark & Lovely brand hair relaxer products are intentionally labeled as providing a “healthy” gloss and containing “nourishing” shea butter with jojoba and avocado oils. The terms “healthy” and “nourishing” suggest that hair relaxer products are safe and even beneficial for the body when they are not.



j. Defendant L’Oréal’s Dark & Lovely products are also intentionally labeled as being “Triple Nourished” and as products that “help[] preserve signs of healthy hair” with ingredients including but not limited to “Jojoba & Avocado Oil” and “Shea Butter.” The terms “healthy” and “nourishing” suggest that these hair relaxer products are safe and even beneficial for the body when they are not.



k. Defendant L’Oréal and Softsheen-Carson’s Beautiful Beginnings hair relaxer product line, which is targeted to young Black girls, states that it “moisturizes, nourishes, and prevents breakage...**without hurting your scalp.**” These representations suggest that their hair relaxer products are safe and even beneficial for children’s bodies when they are not.



1. Defendant Strength of Nature (Godrej) intentionally markets its hair relaxer products for kids as containing a “natural hair milk,” and including ingredients such as “coconut milk, shea butter, vitamin e, and sunflower oil.” The hair relaxer products also boast that they contain “No-Lye Relaxer” around an image of a green leaf. Emphasizing these natural ingredients, and including the green leaf surrounded by ingredients the products do not contain, implies that these products primarily use natural ingredients, lack toxic chemicals, and are safe, which is all false.



m. Defendant Strength of Nature (Godrej)'s hair relaxer products sold under the Dr. Miracle's brand are advertised as "Strong + Healthy." This false representation suggests that the products are safe—and even beneficial—for the body when they are not.

n. Defendant Beauty Bell Enterprises, LLC d/b/a House of Cheatham, Inc. and House of Cheatham, LLC markets its Africa's Best hair relaxer product as containing "nourishing African botanicals and Herbal Extracts." These representations suggest that the products use primarily natural ingredients, lack toxic chemicals, and are safe and even beneficial for the body, when they are not.



o. Defendant McBride Research Laboratories, Inc. markets its Design Essentials hair relaxer products as leaving hair “healthy” and promotes its products as using natural ingredients such as milk, honey, nectar, olive oil, and shea butter. These representations suggest that the products use primarily natural ingredients, lack toxic chemicals, and are safe and even beneficial for the body, when they are not.

p. Defendant Sally Beauty Holdings, Inc. d/b/a Silk Elements markets its Silk Elements hair relaxer products as using natural ingredients such as olive oil and shea butter. These representations suggest that the products use primarily natural ingredients, lack toxic chemicals, and are safe and even beneficial for the body, when they are not.

q. Defendant Luster Products Co. markets its Pink Conditioning No-Lye Relaxer and Smooth Touch No-Lye Relaxer products as using “nourishing ingredients” including shea butter, argan oil, Vitamin E, and olive oil which they claim provide “added protection” for the user. These representations suggest that the products use primarily natural ingredients, lack toxic chemicals, and are safe and even beneficial for the body, when they are not.

60. Defendants’ marketing efforts, all have a common theme, they are filled with representations and insinuations that their hair relaxing products are safe and beneficial to the user. The use of words such as organic, natural, nourishing, added protection or healthy in their marketing and can lead a consumer to believing these hair relaxer products are safe when in fact they are not.

61. Defendants made these affirmative statements and/or omissions all while knowing or should have knowing of the true danger of their hair relaxer products when used by a plaintiff.

62. Despite having or should of having this knowledge, Defendants continued their marketing efforts without ever attempting to correct the misconceptions they were creating.

4. Chemical Relaxer Use: From Adolescence into Adulthood

63. Hair relaxers are applied to the base of the hair shaft and left in place for a cooking interval, during which the relaxer alters the hair's texture by purposefully damaging the hair's natural protein structure. The effect of this protein damage is to straighten and smooth the hair. After a period of weeks or months, depending on the hair's natural growth rate, the treated portion of the hair grows away from the scalp as new growth sprouts from the roots. Maintaining the relaxed hairstyle requires on-going application of hair relaxer to the new growth, a process colloquially referred to in the community as "re-touches," resulting in users relaxing their new growth every four to eight weeks on average.

64. Hair relaxing is highly prevalent among Black and Brown women. In some studies, up to 90% of Black women have used hair relaxers and straighteners, which is more commonplace for these women than women of any other race.

65. The reasons for Black women's use and dependence upon hair straightening products are multi-faceted.²³ There are superficial reasons such as maintenance and personal choice. Yet, in addition to aesthetic aspirations, based upon the historical framework set forth above, maintaining straight hair was and is a means of integrating. The failure to maintain an appearance with straightened hair has and does impact the lives of Black women in education, socially, and in the professional sphere.

²³ Chanel Donaldson, *Hair Alteration Practices Amongst Black Women and the Assumption of Self-Hatred*, Applied Psychology Opus, https://wp.nyu.edu/steinhardt-appsych_opus/hair-alteration-practices-amongst-black-women-and-the-assumption-of-self-hatred/

66. For example, Black and Brown girls and women are often victims of hair discrimination. According to the Dove CROWN²⁴ Research Study for Girls (2021)²⁵ conducted by JOY Collective, two-thirds (66%) of Black and Brown girls in White-majority schools who were surveyed reported that they have experiencing hair discrimination. 45% of Black and Brown girls in all school environments reported hair discrimination. Nearly half (47%) of the Black mothers surveyed report experiencing hair discrimination.

67. Moreover, hair discrimination is not only pervasive, but it also often starts at an early age for young black girls:

a. 100% of Black elementary school girls in majority-White schools who report experiencing hair discrimination state they experience the discrimination by the age of 10.²⁶

b. 86% of Black teens who experience discrimination state they have experienced discrimination based on their hair by the age of 12.²⁷

68. In adulthood, hair discrimination impacts Black women’s economic security. In the professional world, Black women with natural and unstraightened hair are “often deemed unkempt

²⁴ The CROWN Act of 2021 was intended to address discrimination against protective hairstyles worn predominantly by women of color. H.R. 2116, 117th Cong (enacted); S. 888, 117th Cong. The CROWN Act was created in 2019 by Dove and the CROWN Coalition, in partnership with then California State Senator Holly J. Mitchell, to ensure protection against discrimination based on race-based hairstyles. The CROWN Act extended statutory protection to hair texture and protective styles such as braids, locks, twists, and knots in the workplace and public schools. <https://www.thecrownact.com/>. While the bill did not pass the Senate in 2022, eighteen states have signed a version of the bill into state law.

²⁵ JOY Collective, *Dove CROWN Research Study for Girls* (2021), https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5edc69fd622c36173f56651f/t/623369f7477914438ee18c9b/1647536634602/2021_DOVE_CROWN_girls_study.pdf

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

and unemployable.”²⁸ Black women are one and a half times more likely to be sent home from the workplace because of their hair.²⁹ Black women are 89% more likely than White women to agree with the statement, “I have to change my hair from its natural state to fit in at the office.”³⁰ Many Black women succumb to these professional pressures and are compelled to use hair relaxers to both straighten and maintain their straight hair with routine re-touches.

69. The Defendants were acutely aware of, and marketed to, the stereotypes and history concerning natural Black and Brown hair.

5. Defendants’ Hair Relaxer Products Contain Harmful, Toxic and Carcinogenic Ingredients

70. Defendants were aware or should have been aware of both the potential for harm and the increased risk of developing uterine and ovarian cancer from the use of the hair relaxer products based on the evolving scientific studies, on-going research, and various government standards and regulations.

71. This is due to the harmful, toxic, and carcinogenic ingredients in their hair relaxer products that are known to disrupt and/or harm a woman’s endocrine system. Such harmful, toxic and carcinogenic ingredients have included over time, but are not limited to, phthalates, parabens, cyclosiloxanes, di-(2-ethylhexyl), octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, lye, formaldehyde, and other toxic chemicals.

72. The endocrine system is indispensable for life and influences nearly every cell, organ, and process within the body.³¹ The endocrine system regulates all biological processes in

²⁸ Chanel Donaldson, *Hair Alteration Practices Amongst Black Women and the Assumption of Self-Hatred*, Applied Psychology Opus, https://wp.nyu.edu/steinhardt-appsych_opus/hair-alteration-practices-amongst-black-women-and-the-assumption-of-self-hatred/

²⁹ CROWN study, *supra* note 23.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Endocrine System: The Endocrine System Includes The Thyroid, Adrenals, and the Pituitary Gland*, Science Direct, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/psychology/endocrine-system>

the body from conception through adulthood, including the development of the brain and nervous system, the growth and function of the reproductive system, as well as the metabolism and blood sugar levels.³²

73. The precise functioning of the endocrine system is vital to maintaining hormonal homeostasis, the body's natural hormonal production and degradation. A slight variation in hormone levels can lead to significant adverse-health effects, including reproductive impairment and infertility, cancer, cognitive deficits, immune disorders, and metabolic syndrome.³³

74. Endocrine-disrupting chemicals ("EDCs") are chemicals, or chemical mixtures, that interfere with the normal activity of the endocrine system.

75. EDCs can block hormone stimulus by inducing epigenetic changes, (modifications to DNA that regulate whether genes are turned on or off) or altering the structure of target cells' receptors.³⁴

76. Natural and synthetic EDCs are present in some of Defendants' hair relaxer products under the guise of "fragrance" and "perfumes", and thus enter the body when these products are applied to the hair and scalp.

77. One of the EDCs, Phthalates are known to interfere with natural hormone production and degradation and are harmful to human health.³⁵

³² *Endocrine Disruption*, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Mar., 7, 2022, <https://www.epa.gov/endocrine-disruption/what-endocrine-system>

³³ *Id.*; Michele La Merrill, et al., *Consensus on the Key Characteristics of Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals as a Basis for Hazard Identification*, *Nature Reviews Endocrinol*, Nov., 12, 2019, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41574-019-0273-8>

³⁴ Luis Daniel Martínez-Razo, et al., *The impact of Di-(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate and Mono(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate in placental development, function, and pathophysiology*, *Environment International*, January 2021, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160412020321838?via%3Dihub>

³⁵ Yufei Wang & Haifeng Qian, *Phthalates and Their Impacts on Human Health*, *Healthcare (Basel)* 9, 603, May 9, 2021, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8157593/>

78. They were developed in the last century and are used to make plastics more durable. These colorless, odorless, oily liquids are also referred to as “plasticizers” based on their most common uses.

79. Chronic exposure to phthalates will adversely influence the endocrine system and functioning of multiple organs. Several countries have established restrictions and regulations on some types of phthalates.³⁶

80. Under the authority of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (“FPLA”), the FDA requires an ingredient declaration on cosmetic products sold at the retail level to consumers.

81. However, the regulations do not require the listing of the individual fragrance or flavor, or their specific ingredients, meaning phthalates and other EDCs evade listing when combined with a fragrance. As a result, consumers are not able to determine from the ingredient declaration on the label if phthalates or other toxic chemicals are present in a fragrance used in the hair relaxer products used by the Plaintiffs and placed into the stream of commerce by Defendants.

B. Scientific Studies Confirm – Hair Relaxer Products Cause Uterine and Ovarian Cancer

1. Uterine Cancer

82. Though death rates from other cancers in women have declined in recent years, death rates for uterine cancer have increased by more than 100% in the last 20 years.³⁷

83. Uterine cancer is the fourth most common cancer for women in the United States, and the most commonly diagnosed gynecological cancer.³⁸ An estimated 66,570 new cases of

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ Linda Duska, et al., *Treatment of Older Women With Endometrial Cancer: Improving Outcomes With Personalized Care*, American Society Clinical Oncology Educational Book, 35:164-74, 2016, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27249697/>

³⁸ National Foundation for Cancer Research. https://www.nfcr.org/cancer-types/uterine-cancer/?gad=1&gclid=Cj0KCQjwsIejBhDOARIsANYqkD31b2Q0YCsXxx2UoDUEG2PYN4qKdyO36skCGpuZYh4dFf_Y--c5KJMaAleuEALw_wcB

uterine cancer are diagnosed each year, and around 12,940 women will die every year from the condition.³⁹

84. Uterine cancer has a hormonally driven etiology, and an imbalance of estrogen and progesterone can lead to the development of uterine cancers.⁴⁰

85. In October 2022, the National Institutes of Health released a study of approximately 34,000 women, aged 35-74, and which was conducted over approximately 11 years.⁴¹

86. The study revealed that there were significantly higher rates of uterine cancer in women who had used hair relaxers.

87. Specifically, the study found that an estimated 1.64% of women who never used chemical hair relaxers would go on to develop uterine cancer by the age of 70. However, frequent users of hair relaxers were nearly three 3 more likely to develop uterine cancer than women who never used hair relaxers.⁴²

88. The study found that women who had ever used hair relaxers had an approximately doubled risk of developing uterine cancers as compared to women who did not use hair relaxers.

2. Ovarian Cancer

89. In a 2021 study funded by NIH and the National Institute on Minority Health Sciences, frequent use of hair relaxers was strongly associated with ovarian cancer.⁴³

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/endometrial-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html>

⁴¹ Che-Jung Chang, et al., *Use of Straighteners and Other Hair Products and Incident Uterine Cancer*, *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, Oct. 17, 2022, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36245087>

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ White, AJ, Sandler DP, Gaston SA, Jackson CL, O'Brien KM, *Use of hair products in relation to ovarian cancer risk*. *Carcinogenesis*. 2021 Oct 5; 42(9):1189-1195. doi: 10.1093/carcin/bgab056. PMID: 34173819; PMCID: PMC8561257, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34173819>.

90. In fact, the study revealed that those who frequently (four or more times per year) used hair relaxers were more than twice as likely to develop ovarian cancer.⁴⁴

91. It is estimated that 19,880 women in the United States will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer in 2022, with an estimated 12,810 of those diagnoses resulting in death.⁴⁵

92. Like uterine cancer, ovarian cancer is also believed to have a hormonally driven etiology, meaning that the insertion of hormonal disrupting compounds and the subsequent disruption of a woman's hormonal balance could lead to ovarian cancer.⁴⁶

93. Products that are used to relax hair texture have been found to contain an array of endocrine disrupting compounds including, but not limited to, phthalates, parabens, cyclosiloxanes, and metals, in addition to formaldehyde.⁴⁷ These chemicals can alter the body's delicate hormonal balance, and cause spikes or drops in levels of estrogens and progesterones (as well as other hormones).

94. Recent studies have found an association between personal hair care products, including products that contain endocrine disrupting compounds, and ovarian cancer.⁴⁸

95. Widely used chemical hair products, such as hair relaxers, are a source of exposure to carcinogens and these endocrine disrupters alike.⁴⁹

96. Other studies have found a positive correlation between the use of hair relaxers and incidents of ovarian cancer. Self-reported frequent use of hair relaxers has been associated with a

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Pinar Erkekoglu & Belma Kocer-Gumusel, *Environmental Effects of Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals: A Special Focus on Phthalates and Bisphenol A*, Environmental Health Risk, June 16, 2016, <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/50234>

⁴⁶ White, Alexandra J., et al., Use of Hair Products in Relation to Ovarian Cancer Risk, *Carcinogeneis* Vol. 42, No. 9, 1189-1195, 1189 (2021).

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *Id.*

higher risk of ovarian cancer.⁵⁰ Black and Brown women, the overwhelming majority of consumers of hair relaxer products, are more susceptible to the risk of ovarian cancer associated with the use and distribution of Defendants' products.

C. Regulatory Framework

97. The law does not require cosmetic products or ingredients, other than color additives, to have FDA approval before they go to market. But there are laws and regulations that apply to cosmetics placed into the market. The two most important laws pertaining to cosmetics marketed in the United States are the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act⁵¹ ("FD&C Act") and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act⁵² ("FPLA").

98. The FD&C Act expressly prohibits the marketing of "adulterated" or "misbranded" cosmetics in interstate commerce.⁵³

99. Adulteration refers to a violation involving product composition whether it results from ingredients, contaminants, processing, packaging shipping or handling.⁵⁴

100. Under the FD&C Act, a cosmetic is adulterated if, *inter alia*: (1) it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance causing injury to the product user, or (2) if its container is composed in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health.⁵⁵

101. Misbranding refers to violations involving improperly labeled or deceptively packaged products.⁵⁶

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 1192.

⁵¹ 21 U.S.C. § 361 *et. seq.*

⁵² 15 U.S.C. § 1451 *et. seq.*

⁵³ 21 U.S.C. § 361

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ 21 U.S.C. § 362.

102. Under the FD&C Act, a cosmetic is misbranded if: (1) labeling is false or misleading, (2) the label does not include all required information, (3) required information is not prominent and conspicuous, or (4) the packaging and labeling is in violation of an applicable regulation issued pursuant to section 3 and 4 of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970.⁵⁷

103. Under federal law, cosmetic manufacturers are not required to submit their safety data to the FDA. However, it is against the law to put an ingredient in a cosmetic that makes the cosmetic harmful when used as intended.⁵⁸ An example of such an ingredient is methylene chloride because it causes cancer in animals and is likely harmful to humans.⁵⁹

104. Companies and individuals who manufacture and/or market cosmetics have a legal responsibility and duty to ensure the safety of their own products.

105. The FDA has consistently advised cosmetics manufacturers to use whatever testing is necessary to ensure the safety of products and ingredients, which may be substantiated through: (a) reliance on already available toxicological test data on individual ingredients and on product formulations that are similar in composition to the particular cosmetic, and (b) performance of any additional toxicological and other tests that are appropriate in light of such existing data and information.⁶⁰

106. Except for color additives and ingredients prohibited or restricted by regulation, a manufacturer may use any ingredient in the formulation of a cosmetic, provided that: (1) the

⁵⁷ *See id.*

⁵⁸ *Prohibited & Restricted Ingredients in Cosmetics*, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, <https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/cosmetics-laws-regulations/prohibited-restricted-ingredients-cosmetics>

⁵⁹ 21 C.F.R. § 700.19.

⁶⁰ *FDA Authority Over Cosmetics: How Cosmetics Are Not FDA-Approved, but Are FDA-Regulated*, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Mar., 3, 2005, <https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/cosmetics-laws-regulations/fda-authority-over-cosmetics-how-cosmetics-are-not-fda-approved-are-fda-regulated>

ingredient and the finished cosmetic are safe under labeled or customary conditions of use, (2) the product is properly labeled, and (3) the use of the ingredient does not otherwise cause the cosmetic to be adulterated or misbranded under the laws the FDA enforces.⁶¹

107. With respect to whether the product is properly labeled, 21 CFR § 740.1 defines the establishment of warning statements related to cosmetic products. § 740.1 states, “The label of a cosmetic product shall bear a warning statement whenever necessary or appropriate to prevent a health hazard that may be associated with the product.” (emphasis added). This warning directive directly correlates with the broad authority and responsibility of manufacturers over their own cosmetic products to ensure that products are safe under labeled or customary conditions of use, properly labeled, and not adulterated or misbranded under FDA laws.

108. When a manufacturer is unable to adequately substantiate the safety of their product before marketing, the product is considered to be misbranded if the principal display panel does not include the required, “conspicuous statement” from 21 CFR § 740.10: “*Warning* – The safety of this product has not been determined.”

109. In short, under the current regulatory framework the Defendants were and are required to assess the safety of their hair relaxer products and warn consumers of any and all health hazards.

110. Having this duty, Defendants failed to:

a. Disclose the high risk of unreasonable, dangerous adverse side effects of their hair relaxer products when used as intended; and/or

b. Disclose that the hair relaxer products contained potential or known toxic chemicals and carcinogens; and/or

⁶¹ *Id.*

c. Disclose they had not properly tested the safety of their hair relaxer products; and/or

d. Disclose that they did not research the safety of their hair relaxer products.

111. Defendants had the capacity to design hair relaxer products that were safer than the hair relaxer products they sold to Plaintiffs and that caused Plaintiffs' injuries alleged herein.

112. It was economically possible for Defendants to manufacture hair relaxer products that were safer than the hair relaxer products they sold to Plaintiffs, and that caused Plaintiffs' injuries alleged herein.

113. The alternative hair relaxer product designs that Defendants could have utilized would not have changed the intended purpose of the hair relaxer products—to straighten otherwise curly and/or kinky hair.

114. Such alternative safer designs include, but are not limited to:

- a. Replacing toxic chemicals with readily available natural ingredients;
- b. Oil treatments (such as olive, coconut, and/or avocado oils);
- c. Hot combs and other methods of heat styling; and
- d. Blow drying.

CAUSES OF ACTION

First Cause of Action **Negligence and/or Gross Negligence**

115. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

116. At all relevant times, Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care in the manufacturing, designing, researching, testing, producing, supplying, inspecting, marketing, labeling, packaging, selling, and distributing of their hair relaxer products.

117. Defendants' duty to exercise reasonable care in the advertising and sale of their hair relaxer products included a duty to warn Plaintiffs and other consumers of the risks and dangers associated with their hair relaxer products that were known or should have been known to Defendants at the time of the sale of their hair relaxer products to the Plaintiffs.

118. Defendants also owed a continuing duty to Plaintiffs to remove, recall, or retrofit the unsafe and/or defective hair relaxer products across the United States and Territories (including in each Plaintiff's state or territory). At all relevant times, Defendants knew or should have known through the exercise of reasonable care of the dangers associated with the normal and/or intended use of their hair relaxer products. In particular, Defendants knew or should have known that phthalates and other EDCs in their hair relaxer products significantly increase the risk of cancers and other negative health conditions.

119. At all relevant times, Defendants knew, or should have known through the exercise of reasonable care, that ordinary consumers such as Plaintiffs would not realize the potential risks and dangers of their hair relaxer products.

120. Defendants breached their duty of care by manufacturing, designing, researching, testing, producing, supplying, inspecting, marketing, selling, and/or distributing of their hair relaxer products negligently, recklessly, and/or with extreme carelessness and by failing to adequately warn of the risks and dangers of their hair relaxer products as described in the allegations above. Such breaches include but are not limited to:

a. Failing to warn Plaintiffs and other consumers of the risks and dangers associated with the use of their hair relaxer products;

b. Failing to properly test their hair relaxer products to determine the adequacy or effectiveness of safety measures, if any, prior to releasing their hair relaxer products for consumer use;

c. Failing to properly test their hair relaxer products to determine the increased risk of harm to the endocrine system including, uterine, ovarian, and/or endometrial cancers during the normal and/or intended use of their hair relaxer products;

d. Designing their hair relaxer products defectively such that they caused serious injuries or death when used in their intended and reasonably foreseeable manner;

e. Failing to inform Plaintiffs and other consumers as to the safe and proper methods of handling and using their hair relaxer products;

f. Failing to remove or recall their hair relaxer products from the market when Defendants knew or should have known their hair relaxer products were defective and/or dangerous;

g. Failing to instruct the Plaintiffs and other consumers as to the methods for reducing the type of exposure to their hair relaxer products which caused increased risk of cancer, including, but not limited to, uterine, ovarian, and/or endometrial cancer;

h. Marketing and labeling their hair relaxer products as safe when Defendants knew or should have known their hair relaxer products were defective and/or dangerous;

i. Claiming in labeling and marketing that their hair relaxer products are safe, healthy, protective, and/or natural, including but not limited to the marketing assertions quoted and displayed in the facts alleged above; and

j. Failing to act like a reasonably prudent company under similar circumstances. Each of these acts and omissions, taken singularly or in combination, were a proximate cause of the injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiffs.

121. Defendants knew or should have known that consumers such as Plaintiffs would foreseeably suffer injuries as a result of Defendants' failure to exercise ordinary care as described above.

122. Due to Defendants failure to exercise ordinary care or comply with their duties of selling cosmetic products, Plaintiffs were not able to discover the dangerous nature of Defendants' hair relaxer products.

123. Defendants' acts and/or omissions constitute gross negligence because they constitute a total lack of care and an extreme departure from what a reasonably careful company would do in the same situation to prevent foreseeable harm to Plaintiffs and other consumers.

124. Defendants acted and/or failed to act willfully, and with conscious and reckless disregard for the rights and interests of Plaintiffs and other consumers, Defendants' acts and omissions had a great probability of causing significant harm and in fact resulted in such harm to Plaintiffs.

125. Defendants' negligence and/or gross negligence was a direct and proximate cause of the injuries, harm, and economic losses that Plaintiffs have suffered, and will continue to suffer, as described herein.

126. Defendants' negligence and/or gross negligence were a substantial factor in causing and/or contributing to Plaintiff's harms.

127. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of Defendants' hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or

introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

128. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products, including their negligent marketing, to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

Second Cause of Action
Negligent Misrepresentation

129. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

130. At all relevant times, Defendants had a duty to provide Plaintiffs and other consumers with true and accurate information about their hair relaxer products, including warnings of any risks they knew of or should have known of related to using their hair relaxer.

131. Defendants knew or should have known, based on evolving scientific studies and research, of the safety risks associated with their hair relaxer products. Defendants knew or should have known that their representations about the safety of their hair relaxer products were false, and that they had a duty to both learn and disclose the dangers associated with their hair relaxer products.

132. Defendants breached their duty in representing that their hair relaxer products have no serious side effects when they knew or should have known that their products did cause serious side effects as described herein.

133. From the time Defendants' hair relaxer products were first tested, studied, researched, evaluated, endorsed, manufactured, marketed, and/or distributed, and up to the present,

Defendants failed to disclose material facts regarding the safety of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs or the public. At all relevant times, Defendants conducted sales and marketing campaigns to promote the sale of their hair relaxer products and willfully deceived Plaintiffs and the general public about the health risks and adverse consequences of the use of such products.

134. Defendants' misrepresentations included but are not limited to the statements in labels and marketing that their hair relaxer products are safe, healthy, protective, and/or natural, including but not limited to the marketing assertions quoted and displayed in the facts alleged above.

135. Defendants failed to exercise ordinary care in their representations concerning their hair relaxer products by negligently misrepresenting their hair relaxer products' high risk of unreasonable, dangerous, health conditions, including but not limited to uterine, ovarian, and/or endometrial cancer.

136. Defendants made such representations and failed to disclose such material facts with the intent to induce consumers, including the Plaintiffs, into purchasing and using their hair relaxer products.

137. Plaintiffs and other consumers justifiably relied on Defendants' misrepresentations and nondisclosures to their detriment. Specifically, Plaintiffs relied on representations that their hair relaxer products were safe to use as expected and instructed, when they were not.

138. In reliance on the misrepresentations by the Defendants, Plaintiffs were induced to purchase and use Defendants' hair relaxer products. If Plaintiffs had known of the true facts and the facts concealed by Defendants, Plaintiffs would not have purchased or used Defendants' hair relaxer products.

139. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing negligent misrepresentations by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered injuries and damages as alleged herein.

140. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of Defendants' hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

141. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

142. Due to the above, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for compensatory and punitive damages to the extent available, in amounts to be proven at trial, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

Third Cause of Action
Negligence Per Se

143. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

144. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. ch. 9 § 301 *et seq.*, and its accompanying regulations, are implemented to regulate and promote safety in the design, manufacturing, marketing, branding, labeling, and sale of food, drugs, and cosmetics, including Defendants' hair relaxer products.

145. Upon information and belief, Defendants' conduct violated one or more statutes or related regulations, including but not limited to the following:

- a. 21 U.S.C. § 331;
- b. 21 U.S.C. § 361;
- c. 21 U.S. Code § 362; and
- d. 21 CFR Part 740, including but not limited to 21 CFR § 740.1 and 21 CFR

§ 740.10.

146. Plaintiffs are currently unadvised of the full extent of the federal or state safety laws and regulations that Defendants or their agents may have violated but reserve the right to rely on such safety laws and regulations shown during discovery.

147. Defendants' violation of such safety laws and regulations constitutes negligence *per se*.

148. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of Defendants' hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

149. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

Fourth Cause of Action
Strict Liability: Design Defect

150. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

151. Defendants designed, manufactured, marketed, and sold their hair relaxer products that were used by Plaintiffs, and Defendants were in the business of selling their hair relaxer products.

152. Defendants' hair relaxer products were in an unsafe, defective, and unreasonably dangerous condition at the time they left Defendants' possession because of their design. In particular, Defendants' hair relaxer products were defectively designed because they caused serious injuries and death, including but not limited to uterine cancer and ovarian cancer.

153. Defendants' hair relaxer products are unreasonably dangerous as designed because they do not perform as safely as an ordinary consumer, including Plaintiffs, would expect when used in an intended or reasonably foreseeable manner.

154. Defendants' hair relaxer products are unreasonably dangerous as designed because the danger inherent in their design outweighs the benefits of that design.

155. Defendants caused their hair relaxer products to enter the stream of commerce and to be sold to consumers, including Plaintiffs, through a variety of channels, including through sales to hair salons for use with their customers as well as direct sale to consumers through retail stores.

156. Defendants' hair relaxer products were expected to, and did, reach consumers, including Plaintiffs, without substantial change in the condition in which those products were manufactured and sold or otherwise released into the stream of commerce by Defendants.

157. Plaintiffs used the Defendants' hair relaxer products for the purposes and in a manner normally intended, recommended, promoted, and marketed by Defendants.

158. Defendants knew or should have known that their products were in a defective condition as a result of their design, and were unreasonably dangerous when used in an intended or reasonably foreseeable manner.

159. At all times material to Plaintiffs' claims, there were technologically and economically feasible safer alternative designs that would have prevented or substantially reduced the risk to Plaintiffs without substantially impairing the utility of their hair relaxer products.

160. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of their hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages, and losses in the future.

161. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

162. Plaintiffs plead this claim for relief in the broadest sense and seek the full measure of damages allowed under the applicable governing law, including the common law and, where and to the extent applicable, all product liability acts, statutes, and laws.

Fifth Cause of Action
Strict Liability: Failure to Warn

163. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

164. Defendants designed, manufactured, marketed, and sold their hair relaxer products that were used by Plaintiffs, and Defendants were in the business of selling hair relaxer products.

165. Defendants' hair relaxer products were in an unsafe, defective, and unreasonably dangerous condition at the time they left Defendants' possession because they were not accompanied by adequate warnings.

166. In particular, Defendants knew or should have known that their hair relaxer products could cause serious injuries and death when used in an intended or reasonably foreseeable manner, including but not limited to uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, and endometrial cancer. Defendants failed to give appropriate and adequate warning of such risks. In fact, Defendants continue to this day to market and sell their products to consumers without adequate warnings of the risks associated with their use.

167. If Defendants had warned Plaintiffs that use of their hair relaxer products in an intended or reasonably foreseeable manner would increase their risk of being seriously injured, including but not limited to developing uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, or endometrial cancer, Plaintiffs would not have used their hair relaxer products.

168. Defendants caused their hair relaxer products to enter the stream of commerce and to be sold to consumers, including Plaintiffs, through a variety of channels, including through sales to hair salons for use with their customers and directly to consumers through retail stores.

169. Defendants' hair relaxer products were expected to, and did, reach consumers, including Plaintiffs, without substantial change in the condition in which their hair relaxer products were manufactured and sold or otherwise released into the stream of commerce by Defendants.

170. Plaintiffs used the Defendants' hair relaxer products for the purposes and in a manner normally intended, recommended, promoted, and marketed by Defendants.

171. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of Defendants' hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages, and losses in the future.

172. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their Hair Relaxer Products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

Sixth Cause of Action
Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability/Fitness for Particular Use

173. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

174. Defendants are in the business of manufacturing, supplying, marketing, advertising, warranting, and/or selling hair relaxer products.

175. Prior to the time that the Plaintiffs purchased and/or used Defendants' hair relaxer products, Defendants knew of the uses for which their hair relaxer products were intended and impliedly warranted to Plaintiffs that their hair relaxer products were of merchantable quality and safe and fit for such intended and ordinary uses. Defendants also impliedly warranted to Plaintiffs that their hair relaxer products were of a certain quality.

176. Defendants' warranties included but are not limited to the warranties that their hair relaxer products are safe, healthy, protective, and/or natural, including but not limited to the marketing assertions quoted and displayed in the facts alleged above.

177. Defendants breached their implied warranties of their hair relaxer products sold to Plaintiffs because they were not fit for their ordinary purposes and intended and reasonably foreseeable uses. Nor were their hair relaxer products minimally safe for their expected purpose.

178. Defendants' hair relaxer products were neither safe for their intended use nor of merchantable quality, as warranted by Defendants, because their hair relaxer products have

dangerous propensities when used as intended and cause severe injuries to users including Plaintiffs.

179. Similarly, Defendants' hair relaxer products were unfit for their particular purpose—safely straightening hair. Defendants' hair relaxer products could not and do not safely straighten hair, and never could at any point after leaving the Defendants' control.

180. Defendants' hair relaxer products were unfit for their ordinary use, were not of merchantable quality, did not conform to the representations made by Defendants, and/or were unfit for their particular purpose when they left Defendants' control.

181. At the time Plaintiffs purchased or used Defendants' hair relaxer products, Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiffs would detrimentally rely on Defendants' misrepresentations regarding safety.

182. Plaintiffs purchased or used Defendants' hair relaxer products reasonably relying upon Defendants' warranties.

183. Plaintiffs used Defendants' hair relaxer products for the purpose and in the manner intended by Defendants.

184. Plaintiffs could not have discovered the breached warranties or realized Defendants' hair relaxer products' danger through the use of reasonable care.

185. Plaintiffs would not have purchased or used Defendants' hair relaxer products if they had known the truth about the misrepresentations described above, or that Defendants' hair relaxer products were unfit for ordinary use or their particular purpose.

186. Defendants' conduct described in this Complaint constitutes a breach of implied warranties under the following statutes:

- a. Ala. Code § 7-2-314, *et seq.*;

- b. Alaska Stat. § 45.02.314, *et seq.*;
- c. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 47-2314, *et seq.*;
- d. Ark. Code § 4-2-314, *et seq.*;
- e. Cal. Com. Code § 2314, *et seq.*;
- f. Cal. Civ. Code § 1790, *et seq.*;
- g. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 4-2-314, *et seq.*;
- h. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42a-2-314, *et seq.*;
- i. 6 Del. C. § 2-314, *et seq.*;
- j. D.C. Code § 28:2-314, *et seq.*;
- k. Fla. Code § 672.314, *et seq.*;
- l. O.C.G.A. § 11-2-314, *et seq.*;
- m. Haw. Rev. Stat. § 490:2-314, *et seq.*;
- n. Idaho Code § 28-2-314, *et seq.*;
- o. 810 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/2-314, *et seq.*;
- p. Ind. Code § 26-1-2-314, *et seq.*;
- q. Iowa Code § 554.2314, *et seq.*;
- r. Kan. Stat. § 84-2-314, *et seq.*;
- s. Ky. Rev. Stat. § 355.2-314, *et seq.*;
- t. La. Rev. Stat § 9:2800.53(6) , *et seq.*;
- u. 11 M.R.S.A. § 2-314, *et seq.*;
- v. Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 2-314, *et seq.*;
- w. Mass. Code 106, § 2-314, *et seq.*;
- x. Mich. Comp. Laws 440.2314, *et seq.*;

- y. Minn. Stat. § 336.2-314, *et seq.*;
- z. Miss. Code § 75-2-314, *et seq.*;
- aa. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 400.2-314, *et seq.*;
- bb. Mont. Code § 30-2-314, *et seq.*;
- cc. Neb. U.C.C. § 2-314, *et seq.*;
- dd. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 104.2314, *et seq.*;
- ee. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 382-A:2-314, *et seq.*;
- ff. N.J. Stat. § 12A:2-314, *et seq.*;
- gg. N.M. Stat. § 55-2-314, *et seq.*;
- hh. N.Y. U.C.C. § 2-314, *et seq.*;
- ii. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 25-2-314, *et seq.*;
- jj. N.D. Cent. Code § 41-02-30, *et seq.*;
- kk. Ohio Rev. Code § 1302.26, *et seq.*;
- ll. Okla. Stat. Tit. 12A, § 2-314, *et seq.*;
- mm. Or. Rev. Stat. § 72.3130, *et seq.*;
- nn. 13 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2314, *et seq.*;
- oo. R.I. Gen. Laws § 6A-2-314, *et seq.*;
- pp. S.C. Code § 36-2-313, *et seq.*;
- qq. S.D. Codified Laws § 57A-2-313, *et seq.*;
- rr. Tenn. Code § 47-2-314, *et seq.*;
- ss. V.T.C.A., Bus. & C. § 2.314, *et seq.*;
- tt. Utah Code § 70A-2-314, *et seq.*;
- uu. Vt. Stat. Tit. 9A, § 2-314, *et seq.*;

- vv. Va. Code § 8.2-314, *et seq.*;
- ww. Wash. Rev. Code § 62A.2-314, *et seq.*;
- xx. W. Va. Code § 46-2-314, *et seq.*;
- yy. Wis. Stat. § 402.314, *et seq.*;
- zz. Wyo. Stat. § 34.1-2-314, *et seq.*;
- aaa. American Samoa Code Ann. § 27.0701, *et seq.*;
- bbb. 13 Guam Code Ann. §§ 2314 and 2315, *et seq.*;
- ccc. 5 C.M.C. §§ 2314 and 2315, *et seq.*; and
- ddd. 11A Virgin Is. Code §§ 2-214 and 2-215, *et seq.*

187. Defendants' conduct described in this Complaint also constitutes a breach of implied warranties under the common law of Puerto Rico.

188. Defendants' conduct described in this Complaint also constitutes a breach of implied warranties under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (15 U.S.C. § 2301, *et seq.*).

189. Defendants' hair relaxer products are consumer products, Plaintiffs are consumers, Defendants are suppliers and/or warrantors of the defective hair relaxer products, and Defendants breached their implied warranties as described above.

190. The breach of warranties was a substantial factor in bringing about Plaintiffs' injuries.

191. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of Defendants' hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

192. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

193. Plaintiffs did not need to send (additional) notice to Defendants of their breaches of warranty because Defendants were already on notice of the defects alleged herein and Defendants' related violations, including already facing similar lawsuits for the same conduct.

Seventh Cause of Action
Breach of Express Warranty under state law and the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act,
15 U.S.C. § 2301 et. seq.

194. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

195. Defendants are in the business of manufacturing, supplying, marketing, advertising, warranting, and/or selling hair relaxer products.

196. Defendants expressly represented and warranted to Plaintiffs, through statements made by Defendants or their authorized agents in direct-to-consumer marketing, advertisements, and labels, that their hair relaxer products were safe and effective for their reasonably expected and intended use—straightening hair.

197. Defendants' warranties included but are not limited to the warranties that their hair relaxer products are safe, healthy, protective, and/or natural, including but not limited to the marketing assertions quoted and displayed in the facts alleged above.

198. These and other (mis)representations were made directly by the manufacturer or seller to consumers and end users of Defendants' hair relaxer products, constitute express warranties, and became part of the basis of the bargain between the parties and created a collective

express warranty that their hair relaxer products would conform to Defendants' affirmations and promises.

199. Defendants breached their express warranties about their hair relaxer products and their qualities because Defendants' statements about their hair relaxer products' safety were false and their hair relaxer products did not conform to those affirmations and promises. Defendants' hair relaxer products were not safe, but rather exposed Plaintiffs and other consumers to unreasonable risks of adverse health effects including cancer.

200. At the time Plaintiffs purchased or used Defendants' hair relaxer products, Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiffs would detrimentally rely on Defendants' misrepresentations regarding safety.

201. Plaintiffs purchased or used Defendants' hair relaxer products reasonably relying upon Defendants' warranties.

202. Plaintiffs used Defendants' hair relaxer products for the purpose and in the manner intended by Defendants.

203. Plaintiffs could not have discovered the breached warranties or realized Defendants' hair relaxer products' danger through the use of reasonable care.

204. Plaintiffs would not have purchased or used Defendants' hair relaxer products if they had known the truth about the misrepresentations described above, or that Defendants' hair relaxer products were unfit for ordinary use or their particular purpose.

205. The breach of the warranties was a substantial factor in bringing about Plaintiffs' injuries.

206. Defendants' conduct described in this Complaint constitutes a breach of express warranties under the following statutes:

- a. Ala. Code § 7-2-313, *et seq.*;
- b. Alaska Stat. § 45.02.313, *et seq.*;
- c. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 47-2313, *et seq.*;
- d. Ark. Code § 4-2-313, *et seq.*;
- e. Cal. Com. Code § 2313, *et seq.*;
- f. Cal. Civ. Code § 1790, *et seq.*;
- g. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 4-2-313, *et seq.*;
- h. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42a-2-313, *et seq.*;
- i. 6 Del. C. § 2-313, *et seq.*;
- j. D.C. Code § 28:2-313, *et seq.*;
- k. Fla. Code § 672.313, *et seq.*;
- l. O.C.G.A. § 11-2-313, *et seq.*;
- m. Haw. Rev. Stat. § 490:2-313, *et seq.*;
- n. Idaho Code § 28-2-313, *et seq.*;
- o. 810 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/2-313, *et seq.*;
- p. Ind. Code § 26-1-2-313, *et seq.*;
- q. Iowa Code § 554.2313, *et seq.*;
- r. Kan. Stat. § 84-2-313, *et seq.*;
- s. Ky. Rev. Stat. § 355.2-313, *et seq.*;
- t. La. Rev. Stat § 9:2800.53(6) , *et seq.*;
- u. 11 M.R.S.A. § 2-313, *et seq.*;
- v. Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 2-313, *et seq.*;
- w. Mass. Code 106, § 2-313, *et seq.*;

- x. Mich. Comp. Laws 440.2313, *et seq.*;
- y. Minn. Stat. § 336.2-313, *et seq.*;
- z. Miss. Code § 75-2-313, *et seq.*;
- aa. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 400.2-313, *et seq.*;
- bb. Mont. Code § 30-2-313, *et seq.*;
- cc. Neb. U.C.C. § 2-313, *et seq.*;
- dd. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 104.2313, *et seq.*;
- ee. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 382-A:2-313, *et seq.*;
- ff. N.J. Stat. § 12A:2-313, *et seq.*;
- gg. N.M. Stat. § 55-2-313, *et seq.*;
- hh. N.Y. U.C.C. § 2-313, *et seq.*;
- ii. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 25-2-313, *et seq.*;
- jj. N.D. Cent. Code § 41-02-30, *et seq.*;
- kk. Ohio Rev. Code § 1302.26, *et seq.*;
- ll. Okla. Stat. Tit. 12A, § 2-313, *et seq.*;
- mm. Or. Rev. Stat. § 72.3130, *et seq.*;
- nn. 13 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2313, *et seq.*;
- oo. R.I. Gen. Laws § 6A-2-313, *et seq.*;
- pp. S.C. Code § 36-2-313, *et seq.*;
- qq. S.D. Codified Laws § 57A-2-313, *et seq.*;
- rr. Tenn. Code § 47-2- 313, *et seq.*;
- ss. V.T.C.A., Bus. & C. § 2.313, *et seq.*;
- tt. Utah Code § 70A-2-313, *et seq.*;

- uu. Vt. Stat. Tit. 9A, § 2-313, *et seq.*;
- vv. Va. Code § 8.2-313, *et seq.*;
- ww. Wash. Rev. Code § 62A.2-313, *et seq.*;
- xx. W. Va. Code § 46-2-313, *et seq.*;
- yy. Wis. Stat. § 402.313, *et seq.*;
- zz. Wyo. Stat. § 34.1-2-314, *et seq.*;
- aaa. American Samoa Code Ann. § 27.0701, *et seq.*;
- bbb. 13 Guam Code Ann. § 2313, *et seq.*;
- ccc. 5 C.M.C. § 2313, *et seq.*; and
- ddd. 11A Virgin Is. Code § 2-213, *et seq.*

207. Defendants’ conduct described in this Complaint also constitutes a breach of express warranties under the common law of Puerto Rico.

208. Defendants’ conduct described in this Complaint also constitutes a breach of express warranties under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, *et seq.* The Hair Relaxer Products are “consumer products” because they are normally used for personal purposes and were, in fact, purchased primarily for personal use. *Id.* at § 2301(1). Plaintiffs are “consumers” as that term is defined in § 2301(3). Defendants are “suppliers” and “warrantors.” *Id.* at § 2301(4)-(5). Defendants’ hair relaxer products express warranties constitute a “written warranty” 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).

209. Defendants’ failure to tender their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs free of defects constitutes a breach of the written warranties covering their hair relaxer products, in violation of the Magnuson Moss Warranty Act. Defendants are on notice of their defective hair relaxer

products, yet Defendants have failed to cure the damage resulting therefrom within a reasonable time.

210. Defendants' breach of warranties was a substantial factor in bringing about Plaintiffs' injuries.

211. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of Defendants' hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages, and losses in the future.

212. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

Eighth Cause of Action
Fraud/Fraudulent Misrepresentation

213. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

214. Defendants, who engaged in the development, manufacture, marketing, sale, and/or distribution of cosmetic and personal care products, of Defendants' hair relaxer products, owed a duty to Plaintiffs and other consumers to provide accurate and complete information.

215. Defendants knew or should have known that their hair relaxer products significantly increase the risk of cancers and other negative health conditions from the evolving scientific literature and research over the past decades, yet, Defendants willfully deceived Plaintiffs by concealing these facts from them, which Defendants had a duty to disclose.

216. In addition to monitoring the evolving scientific literature, Defendants were or should have been testing their hair relaxer products to ensure they were not harmful to Plaintiffs when used in their intended manner.

217. At all relevant times, Defendants conducted sales and marketing campaigns that willfully deceived Plaintiffs and other consumers as to the benefits, health risks and consequences of using Defendants' hair relaxer products.

218. Defendants knowingly, falsely, deceptively, and inaccurately designated and represented that their hair relaxer products were safe, with the intent to mislead and deceive consumers including Plaintiffs.

219. Defendants fraudulently misrepresented the use of their hair relaxer products as safe, healthy, protective, and/or natural, including but not limited to the marketing assertions quoted and displayed in the facts alleged above. Defendants willfully and intentionally failed to disclose and concealed material facts, and made false representations regarding the dangers and safety concerns of their hair relaxer products.

220. Defendants concealed and suppressed the true facts concerning their hair relaxer products.

221. Defendants knew that these misrepresentations and/or omissions were material, and that they were false, incomplete, misleading, deceptive, and/or deceitful when they were made.

222. Defendants made the misrepresentations and/or omissions for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding consumers, including Plaintiffs, with the intention of having them act and rely on such misrepresentations and/or omissions.

223. Plaintiffs relied, with reasonable justification, on the misrepresentations by Defendants, which induced them to purchase and use Defendants' hair relaxer products, sometimes

on a regular basis for decades. Plaintiffs did not know about safety concerns with Defendants' hair relaxer products at the time Defendants made their misrepresentations and/or omissions, and Plaintiffs did not discover the true facts until after purchasing and using Defendants' hair relaxer products, nor could they have done so with reasonable diligence. Had Plaintiffs known the true facts, they would not have purchased or used Defendants' hair relaxer products.

224. Defendants profited significantly from their unlawful conduct that fraudulently induced Plaintiffs and other consumers to purchase dangerous and defective hair relaxer products.

225. Consumers, including Plaintiffs, required, and should have been provided with, truthful, accurate, and correct information concerning the safety of Defendants' hair relaxer products.

226. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of Defendants' hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages, and losses in the future.

227. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

Ninth Cause of Action
Fraudulent Concealment

228. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

229. Defendants owed consumers, including Plaintiffs, a duty to fully and accurately disclose all material facts regarding their hair relaxer products, not to conceal material defects in their hair relaxer products, not to place these defective hair relaxer products into the stream of commerce, and to fully and accurately label packaging of their hair relaxer products. To the contrary, Defendants explicitly and/or implicitly represented that their hair relaxer products were safe and effective.

230. Defendants had unique and private access to the ingredients, manufacturing, development, design, production, research, and/or testing of the Defendants' hair relaxer products, and thus unique access to material facts regarding the safety of their hair relaxer products.

231. At all relevant times, Defendants committed a continuing fraud in obfuscating and failing to disclose such material facts, in whole or in part, to induce consumers, including Plaintiffs, to purchase and use Defendants' hair relaxer products.

232. Plaintiffs did not and could not have discovered with reasonable diligence the true facts relating to the unsafe nature of Defendants' hair relaxer products.

233. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on the facts revealed and representations made by Defendants, who negligently, recklessly, fraudulently, and/or purposefully concealed and material facts about the dangers of their hair relaxer products.

234. Defendants made the misrepresentations and/or omissions described in this Complaint for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding Plaintiffs with the intention of having Plaintiffs act and rely on such misrepresentations and/or omissions.

235. Defendants knew that their concealments, misrepresentations, and/or omissions were material, and that they were false, incomplete, misleading, deceptive, and deceitful when

they were made, and/or made the representations or concealment with such reckless disregard for the truth that knowledge of the falsity can be imputed to them.

236. Defendants profited significantly from their unethical and illegal conduct that caused Plaintiffs to purchase and use dangerous and defective hair relaxer products.

237. Defendants' concealment and misrepresentations, and Plaintiff's justifiable reliance thereon, were substantial contributing factors in causing injury and incurrence of substantial damages.

238. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of Defendants' hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages, and losses in the future.

239. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

Tenth Cause of Action
U.S. State and Territory Statutory Consumer Protection and
Unfair or Deceptive Trade Practices Claims

240. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

241. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state and territory consumer protection statutes listed below when they misled consumers regarding the safety risks associated with use of their hair relaxer products. As a direct result of Defendants' deceptive, unfair, unconscionable, and

fraudulent conduct, Plaintiffs suffered and will continue to suffer economic loss, pecuniary loss, personal injury, loss of companionship and society, mental anguish and/or other compensable injuries.

242. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition and/or unfair, deceptive, and/or unconscionable acts or practices in violation of:

- a. Ala. Code § 8-19-1 *et seq.*;
- b. Alaska Stat. § 45.50.471 *et seq.*;
- c. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 44-1521 *et seq.*;
- d. Ark. Code Ann. § 4-88-101 *et seq.*;
- e. Cal. Civil Code § 1750 *et seq.* and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*;
- f. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-101 *et seq.*;
- g. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 42-110a *et seq.*;
- h. Del. Code Ann. tit. 6 § 2511 *et seq.*;
- i. D.C. Code Ann. § 28-3901 *et seq.*;
- j. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 501.201 *et seq.*;
- k. Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-370 *et seq.*;
- l. Haw. Rev. Stat. § 480-1 *et seq.* and 481A-1 *et seq.*;
- m. Idaho Code § 48-601 *et seq.*;
- n. 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/1 *et seq.*;
- o. Ind. Code Ann. § 24-5-0.5-1 *et seq.*;
- p. Iowa Code § 714.16 *et seq.*;
- q. Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-623 *et seq.*;
- r. Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 367.170 *et seq.*;

- s. La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 51:1401 *et seq.*;
- t. Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 5, § 205-A *et seq.*;
- u. Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 13-301 *et seq.*;
- v. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 93A, § 1 *et seq.*;
- w. Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.901 *et seq.*;
- x. Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.09 *et seq.*, 325D.43 *et seq.*, 325F.67, 325F.68 *et seq.*, and § 8.31;
- y. Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-5 *et seq.*;
- z. Mo. Ann. Stat. § 407.010 *et seq.*;
- aa. Mont. Code Aim. § 30-14-101 *et seq.*;
- bb. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 87-301 *et seq.*;
- cc. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598.0903 *et seq.* and 41.600;
- dd. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A:1 *et seq.*;
- ee. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8-1 *et seq.*;
- ff. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-1 *et seq.*;
- gg. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 349 *et seq.*, 350, 350-a and 350-e *et seq.*;
- hh. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1 *et seq.*;
- ii. N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51-12-01 *et seq.* and 51-15-01 *et seq.*;
- jj. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1345.01 *et seq.*;
- kk. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 15, § 751 *et seq.*;
- ll. Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.605 *et seq.*;
- mm. 73 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 201-1 *et seq.*;
- nn. R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1 *et seq.*;
- oo. S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-10 *et seq.*;

- pp. S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-1 *et seq.*;
- qq. Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18-101 *et seq.*;
- rr. Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 17.41 *et seq.*;
- ss. Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1 *et seq.*;
- tt. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9, § 2451 *et seq.*;
- uu. Va. Code Ann. § 59.1-196 *et seq.*;
- vv. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 19.86.010 *et seq.*;
- ww. W.Va. Code § 46A-6-101 *et seq.*;
- xx. Wis. Stat. Ann. §§ 100.18 and 421.101 *et seq.*;
- yy. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 40-12-101 *et seq.*;
- zz. American Samoa Code Ann. § 27.0401 *et seq.*;
- aaa. 4 CMC § 5101 *et seq.*;
- bbb. 5 Guam Code Ann. § 32102 *et seq.*; and
- ccc. 12A Virgin Is. Code § 301 *et seq.*

243. Defendants' deceptive, unfair, unlawful, and unconscionable practices included but were not limited to the following practices, done knowingly:

- a. Representing that goods have characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits that they do not have;
- b. Representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade if they are of another; and
- c. Advertising goods with the intent not to sell them as advertised.

244. Defendants actions and failure to act, including the false and misleading representations and omissions of material facts regarding the safety and potential risks of their hair

relaxer products and the above described course of fraudulent conduct and fraudulent concealment constitute acts, uses or employment by Defendants of unconscionable commercial practices, deception, fraud, false pretenses, misrepresentations, and the knowing concealment, suppression or omission of material facts with the intent that Plaintiffs and others rely upon such concealment, suppression or omission of material facts in connection with the sale of merchandise of Defendants in violation of the consumer protection statutes listed above.

245. Defendants' unfair and deceptive trade practices have caused injuries to consumers, and the public will benefit from a cessation of these unlawful actions through this litigation.

246. By reason of the unlawful acts engaged in by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered ascertainable loss and damages.

247. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiffs' reasonably anticipated use of Defendants' hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses in the future.

248. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

249. Due to the above, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for compensatory, as well as exemplary, multiple, and/or punitive damages to the extent available and as applicable, in amounts to be proven at trial, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

250. Plaintiffs did not need to send (additional) notice to Defendants of their violations of the consumer protection statutes pled in this Complaint because Defendants were already on notice of the defects alleged herein and Defendants' related violations, including already facing similar lawsuits for the same conduct.

Eleventh Cause of Action
Unjust Enrichment

251. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 114 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

252. As an intended and expected result of their conscious wrongdoing as set forth in this Complaint, Defendants have profited and benefited from payments Plaintiffs and other consumers made for their hair relaxer products.

253. In exchange for the payments made for Defendants' hair relaxer products, at the time payments were made, Plaintiffs expected that Defendants' hair relaxer products were safe and effective in the ways Defendants represented and for the purposes Defendants advertised their hair relaxer products. In exchange for their payments, Plaintiffs believed they were receiving a safe method for straightening hair that did not involve the risk of serious adverse health effects.

254. Defendants have voluntarily accepted and retained these payments with full knowledge and awareness that, as a result of their wrongdoing, Plaintiffs paid for Defendants' hair relaxer products when they otherwise would not have done so. The failure of Defendants to provide Plaintiffs with the remuneration expected enriched Defendants unjustly.

255. It is unjust to allow Defendants to earn and retain revenues, profits, and benefits from their hair relaxer products while Plaintiffs suffered and are suffering serious illnesses, including but not limited to uterine, ovarian, and/or endometrial cancer.

256. Plaintiffs are entitled to equity to seek restitution of Defendants' wrongful revenues, profits, and benefits to the extent and in the amount deemed appropriate by the Court, and such other relief as the Court deems just and proper to remedy Defendants' unjust enrichment.

Twelfth Cause of Action
Wrongful Death

257. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 256 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

258. Decedent Plaintiffs died as a result of the defects in and undisclosed risks of Defendants' hair relaxer products and are survived by various family members, named and unnamed.

259. The representatives/administrators of Decedent Plaintiffs' estates and/or Decedent Plaintiffs' surviving heirs bring this claim on behalf of the Decedent Plaintiffs' lawful heirs.

260. Defendants' wrongful conduct, as described in this Complaint, has foreseeably, directly, and proximately caused Decedent Plaintiffs' heirs to suffer the loss of Decedents' companionship, services, society, marital association, love, consortium, and/or all other damages allowed under state statutes and laws.

261. Decedent Plaintiffs' estate representatives and/or Decedent Plaintiffs' surviving heirs bring this claim on behalf of Decedent Plaintiffs' lawful heirs for these damages and for all pecuniary losses sustained by the heirs.

262. Decedent Plaintiffs' estate representatives and/or Decedent Plaintiffs' surviving heirs further plead all wrongful death damages allowed by statute in the state/territory or states/territories in which the causes of action accrued.

263. Defendants' conduct with respect to their design and sale of their hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or

grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

Thirteenth Cause of Action
Survival Action

264. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 263 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

265. Certain Plaintiffs (“Decedent Plaintiffs”) have passed away after suffering injuries and losses as a result of Defendants’ hair relaxer products and conduct described in this Complaint.

266. As a direct and proximate result of Decedent Plaintiffs’ reasonably anticipated use of Defendants’ hair relaxer products as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied, marketed and/or introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendants, Decedent Plaintiffs suffered serious injury, harm, damages, economic and non-economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages and losses prior to Decedent Plaintiffs’ deaths.

267. The representative/administrators of Decedent Plaintiffs’ estates bring this claim on behalf of Decedent Plaintiffs’ estates and Decedent Plaintiffs’ beneficiaries for damages.

268. The representative/administrators of Decedent Plaintiffs’ estates further plead all survival damages allowed by statute and law in the state/territory or states/territories in which the causes of action accrued.

269. Defendants’ conduct with respect to their design and sale of their products to Decedent Plaintiffs and the public was fraudulent, malicious, oppressive, willful, reckless, and/or grossly negligent, and indicates a wanton disregard of the rights of others, justifying an award of punitive or exemplary damages.

Fourteenth Cause of Action
Loss of Consortium

270. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 269 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

271. Certain Plaintiffs were married to spouses (hereinafter referred to as “Spouse Plaintiffs”) and/or have family members (hereinafter referred to as “Family Member Plaintiffs”) who have suffered injuries and losses as a result of such Plaintiffs’ injuries.

272. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct as described in this Complaint, Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs have paid and have become liable to pay for medical aid, treatment and for medications, and will incur further expenses of a similar nature in the future.

273. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct as described in this Complaint, Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer the loss of their loved one’s care, comfort, support, companionship, services, society, love, and affection.

274. Spouse Plaintiffs allege their marital relationships have been impaired and depreciated, and the marital associations between spouses have been altered.

275. Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs have suffered great emotional pain and mental anguish.

276. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs have sustained and will continue to sustain severe physical injuries, severe emotional distress, economic losses, and other damages.

277. Due to the above, Defendants are liable to Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs for compensatory, equitable, and punitive damages, to the extent permitted by applicable

law, in amounts to be proven at trial, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

Fifteenth Cause of Action
Punitive Damages

278. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 277 as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.

279. The acts and omissions of Defendants as alleged throughout this Complaint were willful, wanton, and malicious. Defendants committed these acts with a conscious disregard for the rights, health, and safety of Plaintiffs and other consumers/users of Defendants' hair relaxer products, for the primary purpose of increasing Defendants' profits from the sale and distribution of their hair relaxer products. Defendants' outrageous and unconscionable conduct warrants an award of exemplary and punitive damages against Defendants in an amount appropriate to punish and make an example of Defendants.

280. Defendants' willful, wanton, malicious, and/or reckless acts include the following (as detailed throughout this Complaint):

a. Failing to disclose or warn of, concealing, and/or suppressing material facts regarding the dangers and serious safety concerns of Defendants' hair relaxer products to Plaintiffs, other consumers, and the public;

b. Making false and deceptive representations that Defendants' hair relaxer products could be used safely for their ordinary and intended purposes, for the purpose of deceiving and lulling Plaintiffs and other consumers into purchasing and using Defendants' hair relaxer products without knowledge of their risks;

c. Falsely representing the qualities and characteristics of Defendants' hair relaxer products and their safety to Plaintiffs, other consumers, and the public;

d. Knowingly subjecting Plaintiffs and all purchasers and users of Defendants' hair relaxer products to a substantial and unreasonable risk of harm, including the risk of serious illness and death, for the purpose of enhancing Defendants' profits; and

e. Intentionally targeting Black and Brown women, including Black and Brown teenaged girls and children, as customers to purchase and use their unsafe hair relaxer products and doing so without warning of their dangers, including by relying on and invoking anti-Black stereotypes and anti-Black history against natural Black and Brown hair and features.

f. To the extent that punitive damages are an available remedy but not considered an independent cause of action in any Plaintiffs state, the allegations in this section are pled in support of punitive damages being an appropriate remedy for that Plaintiffs' other causes of action.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

281. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b) Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all the triable issues within this pleading.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants on each of the above-referenced.

A. Awarding compensatory damages, including, but not limited to pain, suffering, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, and other non-economic damages in an amount to be determined at trial of this action;

B. Awarding economic damages in the form of medical expenses, out of pocket expenses, lost earnings, and other economic damages in an amount to be determined at trial of this action;

C. Awarding damages and/or equitable relief to provide medical monitoring for the early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of injuries related to the Products and prevention of exacerbation of such injuries;

D. Punitive and/or exemplary damages for the wanton, willful, fraudulent, reckless acts of the Defendants who demonstrated a complete disregard and reckless indifference for the safety and welfare of the general public and Plaintiff in an amount sufficient to punish Defendants and deter future similar conduct;

E. Statutory damages including treble damages;

F. Prejudgment interest;

G. Post judgment interest;

H. Awarding Plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees;

I. Awarding Plaintiffs the costs of these proceedings; and

J. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: May 15, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Edward A. Wallace

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