

**LAW OFFICES OF RONALD A. MARRON**

RONALD A. MARRON (SBN 175650)

*ron@consumersadvocates.com*

ALEXIS M. WOOD (SBN 270200)

*alexis@consumersadvocates.com*

KAS L. GALLUCCI (SBN 288709)

*kas@consumersadvocates.com*

651 Arroyo Drive

San Diego, California 92103

Telephone: (619) 696-9006

Facsimile: (619) 564-6665

*Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

HEIDI ANDERBERG, individually and  
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE HAIN CELESTIAL GROUP, INC.,  
a Delaware corporation,

Defendant.

Case No.: '21CV1794 BAS NLS

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff Heidi Anderberg, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,  
2 by and through her undersigned counsel, hereby sues The Hain Celestial Group, Inc.  
3 (“Defendant” or “Hain Celestial”) and, upon information and belief and  
4 investigation of counsel, alleges as follows:

5 **I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6 1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to  
7 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because at least one member of the class, as defined below is  
8 a citizen of a different state than Defendant, there are more than 1,000 members of  
9 the class, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of  
10 interest and costs.

11 2. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant  
12 transacts and does business within this judicial district and is committing the acts  
13 complained of below within this judicial district. As a result, Defendant is subject  
14 to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to the laws of this State and Rule 4 of the  
15 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

16 3. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2)  
17 because the injury in this case substantially occurred in this District.

18 **II. PARTIES**

19 4. Plaintiff Heidi Anderberg (“Anderberg” or “Plaintiff”) is a resident of  
20 La Mesa, California.

21 5. Defendant The Hain Celestial Group, Inc. is a corporation organized  
22 and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its headquarters and  
23 principal place of business at 1111 Marcus Avenue #1, Lake Success, New York  
24 11042. Hain Celestial advertises as an organic and natural products company which  
25 participates in almost all natural categories with well-known brands, including Alba  
26 Botanica. Hain Celestial manufactures its Alba Botanica brand products in Culver  
27 City, California.

1 **III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

2 6. Plaintiff brings this consumer protection and false advertising class  
3 action lawsuit against Defendant regarding its misleading business practices with  
4 respect to the labeling, marketing, and sale of its Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen  
5 “Reef-Friendly” branded chemical (or non-mineral) sunscreens.

6 7. Defendant has marketed and sold the chemical sunscreens with labeling  
7 and advertising that leads consumers to believe that the sunscreens are “Reef-  
8 Friendly.” However, the chemical sunscreens contain active ingredients that are  
9 known to damage coral reefs and other marine life. In fact, following the 2018 bill  
10 passed by the Hawai’i Senate banning oxybenzone and octinoxate sunscreens,  
11 Hawai’i has passed a bill banning the two additional harmful petrochemicals,  
12 avobenzone and octocrylene, which are toxic to human health, coral reefs and marine  
13 species. *See* Hawai’i Senate Bill Bans Harmful Sunscreen Chemicals - Center for  
14 Biological Diversity available at [https://biologicaldiversity.org/w/news/press-](https://biologicaldiversity.org/w/news/press-releases/hawaii-senate-bill-bans-harmful-sunscreen-chemicals-2021-03-09/)  
15 [releases/hawaii-senate-bill-bans-harmful-sunscreen-chemicals-2021-03-09/](https://biologicaldiversity.org/w/news/press-releases/hawaii-senate-bill-bans-harmful-sunscreen-chemicals-2021-03-09/) (last  
16 visited October 4, 2021). Octocrylene has also been banned in sunscreen products  
17 sold in the U.S. Virgin Islands, in Key West, Florida, and the Republic of the  
18 Marshall Islands. *See* [https://www.nationalparkstraveler.org/2019/07/us-virgin-](https://www.nationalparkstraveler.org/2019/07/us-virgin-islands-bans-sunscreens-harmful-coral-reefs)  
19 [islands-bans-sunscreens-harmful-coral-reefs](https://www.nationalparkstraveler.org/2019/07/us-virgin-islands-bans-sunscreens-harmful-coral-reefs) (last visited October 19, 2021).

20 8. Research demonstrates that octocrylene can disrupt human hormones  
21 and have toxic impacts on a variety of aquatic organisms, including corals, fish and  
22 marine mammals. Avobenzone is also an endocrine disruptor and can reduce coral  
23 resilience against the high ocean temperatures that are killing corals worldwide. *See*  
24 *id.*

25 9. Defendant’s chemical sunscreens are sold and advertised as “Earth-  
26 Friendly” or “Reef-Friendly,” yet contain avobenzone ad octocrylene, among other  
27 harmful ingredients (homosalate and octyl salicylate). Thus, the sunscreens are  
28 being falsely advertised to consumers who are purchasing these sunscreens at a

1 premium with reliance on Defendant’s false and deceptive language.

2 10. Defendant’s tagline “let’s make the future beautiful” is counter intuitive  
3 to Defendant creating, branding, advertising and selling a sunscreen as “reef-friendly”  
4 with known chemicals harmful to the marine environments and coral reefs.

5 11. By advertising “reef-friendly” and “cruelty-free,” yet using active  
6 chemical ingredients that are known to cause reef and marine damage, Defendant is  
7 deceiving its customers who are relying on its representations.

8 12. Defendant is making a profit from consumers who are attempting to be  
9 ecologically conscious and paying a higher price for a product in order to accomplish  
10 this goal.

11 13. The chemical sunscreens at issue (herein after referred to as “the  
12 Products”) which bear labeling and advertising stating “Reef Friendly,” yet contain  
13 octocrylene and/or avobenzone are as follows:

- 14 • Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Coconut Clear Spray 50
- 15 • Alba Botanica Cool Sport Sunscreen Refreshing Clear Spray 50
- 16 • Alba Botanica Kids Sunscreen Tropical Fruit Clear Spray 50
- 17 • Alba Botanica Sensitive Sunscreen Fragrance Free Clear Spray 50
- 18 • Alba Botanica Maximum Sunscreen Fragrance Free Clear Spray 70
- 19 • Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Aloe Vera 30 (cream version)
- 20 • Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Green Tea (cream version)
- 21 • Alba Botanica Soothing Sunscreen Pure Lavender 45 (cream version)
- 22 • Alba Botanica Kids Sunscreen Tropical Fruit 45 (cream version)
- 23 • Alba Botanica Sport Sunscreen Fragrance Free 45 (cream version)
- 24 • Alba Botanica Sweet Pea Sheer Shield Sunscreen 45 (cream version)
- 25 • Alba Botanica Sensitive Sheer Shield Sunscreen 45 (cream version)
- 26 • Alba Botanica Facial Sheer Shield Sunscreen 45 (cream version)
- 27 • Alba Botanica Fast Fix Sun Stick 30

28 14. The above Products are all substantially similar because they include

1 the “Reef Friendly” advertising and labeling claims.

2 15. The above Products are sold at various locations throughout the US  
3 including Target and Sprouts, however have substantially different pricing  
4 depending on the store location. For example, Alba Botanical Hawaiian Sunscreen  
5 Coconut Spray 50 sells for \$11.99 at Target, however in the same shopping center,  
6 in a Sprouts, the same exact sunscreen sells for \$17.99.

7 16. Defendant deceptively labels, advertises and packages the Products to  
8 target a growing consumer interest in purchasing cleaner products that would not  
9 cause or potentially cause harm to coral reefs or other marine life.

10 17. Many of these shoppers who tend to purchase natural or organic tend  
11 to shop at stores like Sprouts and tend to pay more for these products.

12 18. Below are true and accurate photographic images from a shelf at Target  
13 selling Defendant’s line of sunscreens.





1 19. An image of the Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Coconut Clear  
2 Spray 50 from that same shelf is depicted larger below.



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27 20. Below is the back label of the same product - Alba Botanica Hawaiian  
28 Sunscreen Coconut Clear Spray 50.

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21. As shown below, the exterior of all Defendant’s sunscreens displayed state “Reef Friendly” on the top left in cursive writing.



1  
2 22. As can be seen from the first picture showing a display of Defendant’s  
3 products at Target, Defendant’s sunscreen products are shelved near and with  
4 mineral sunscreens that actually are known to be safe for coral reefs and marine life  
5 (Bare Republic mineral sunscreen products, Blue Lizard and All Good).

6 23. Although Defendant does sell mineral sunscreens as well as chemical  
7 sunscreens, all of the packaging and labeling for Defendant’s Products bear the same  
8 “Reef Friendly” labeling despite the chemical sunscreen products (the Products)  
9 containing active ingredients that are not in fact “Reef Friendly.”

10 24. As the entity responsible for development, manufacturing, packaging,  
11 advertising, distribution, and sale of the Products, Defendant knew or should have  
12 known that each of the chemical sunscreen Products falsely and deceptively  
13 misrepresents that the Products are “Reef Friendly.”

14 25. Defendant knows, knew or should have known, that Plaintiff and other  
15 economy conscientious consumers did and would rely on the labeling, packaging,  
16 and advertising before purchasing the chemical sunscreen Products, and would  
17 reasonably believe that the chemical sunscreen Products contained no ingredients  
18 that would harm coral reefs and other marine life.

19 26. Plaintiff and other reasonable consumers did not know, and had no  
20 reason to know, that the chemical sunscreen Products contain ingredients that can  
21 harm coral reefs and other marine life. The Products are marketed to consumers with  
22 labeling that shows leaves of trees and the term Hawaiian is further deceiving when  
23 the chemical sunscreens are actually banned on the Hawai’i beaches.

24 27. There is no disclaimer or other statement indicating that some  
25 ingredients in the Products are actually not safe for coral reefs and other marine life.  
26 Moreover, even if a reasonable consumer was to read the ingredient list, a reasonable  
27 consumer would not know whether octocrylene or avobenzone are in fact reef safe  
28 or not.



1 28. Because the Products are not “Reef Friendly” as reasonably expected  
2 by Plaintiff and other consumers, Defendant’s marketing of the Products was and  
3 continues to be misleading and deceptive.

4 29. Moreover, by deceptively labeling and misleading consumers that the  
5 Products are “Reef Friendly,” Defendant is in violation of FDA regulations, which  
6 prohibit “claims that would be false and/or misleading on sunscreen products.” 21  
7 C.F.R. § 201.327(g).

8 30. Each consumer has been exposed to the same or substantially similar  
9 deceptive practices because: (1) each of the chemical sunscreen Products are  
10 advertised as “Reef Friendly” and (2) each of the chemical sunscreen Products  
11 contain at least two active ingredients, avobenzone and octocrylene, that are harmful  
12 to coral and marine life.

13 31. Plaintiff and other consumers have paid an unlawful premium for the  
14 chemicals Products they were made to believe were “Reef Friendly.” In fact,  
15 Defendant’s Products, which are sold near mineral sunscreens that are actually reef  
16 friendly or at more natural stores are significantly more expensive than chemical  
17 sunscreens sold at CVS or Walmart and thus consumers believe the Products to be  
18 cleaner and safer.

19 32. Moreover, Plaintiff and other consumers would have paid significantly  
20 less for the Products had they known that the Products contained active ingredients  
21 that would harm coral reefs and marine life. Therefore, Plaintiff and other consumers  
22 purchasing the Products suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of  
23 Defendant’s false, unfair, and fraudulent practices, as described herein.

24 33. As a result of its misleading business practices, and the harm caused to  
25 Plaintiff and other consumers, Defendant should be enjoined from deceptively  
26 representing that the Products are “Reef Friendly.” Furthermore, Defendant should  
27 be required to pay for all damages caused to misled consumers, including Plaintiff.  
28

1                   **V.     PLAINTIFF’S INDIVIDUAL ALLEGATIONS**

2           34.     Plaintiff Heidi Anderberg has been purchasing Alba Botanica Hawaiian  
3 Sunscreen Coconut Clear Spray 50 as well as Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen  
4 Green Tea 45 (cream version) consistently for the past two years for personal and  
5 household use.

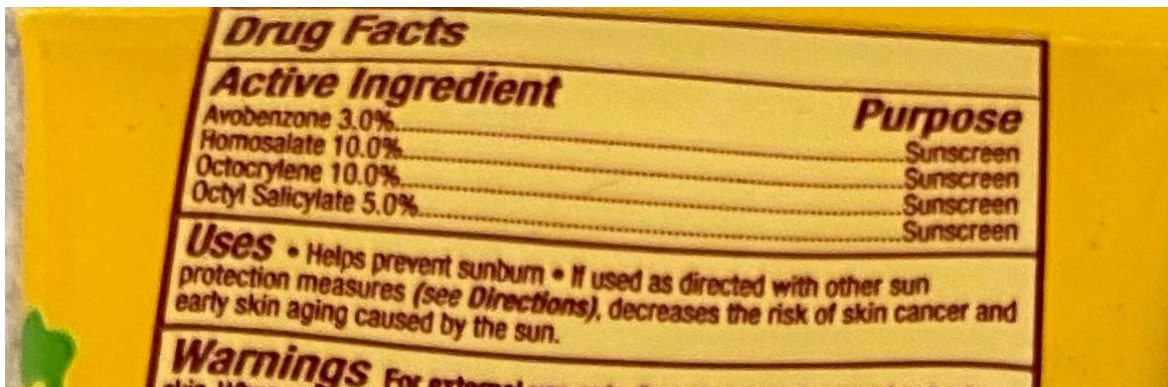
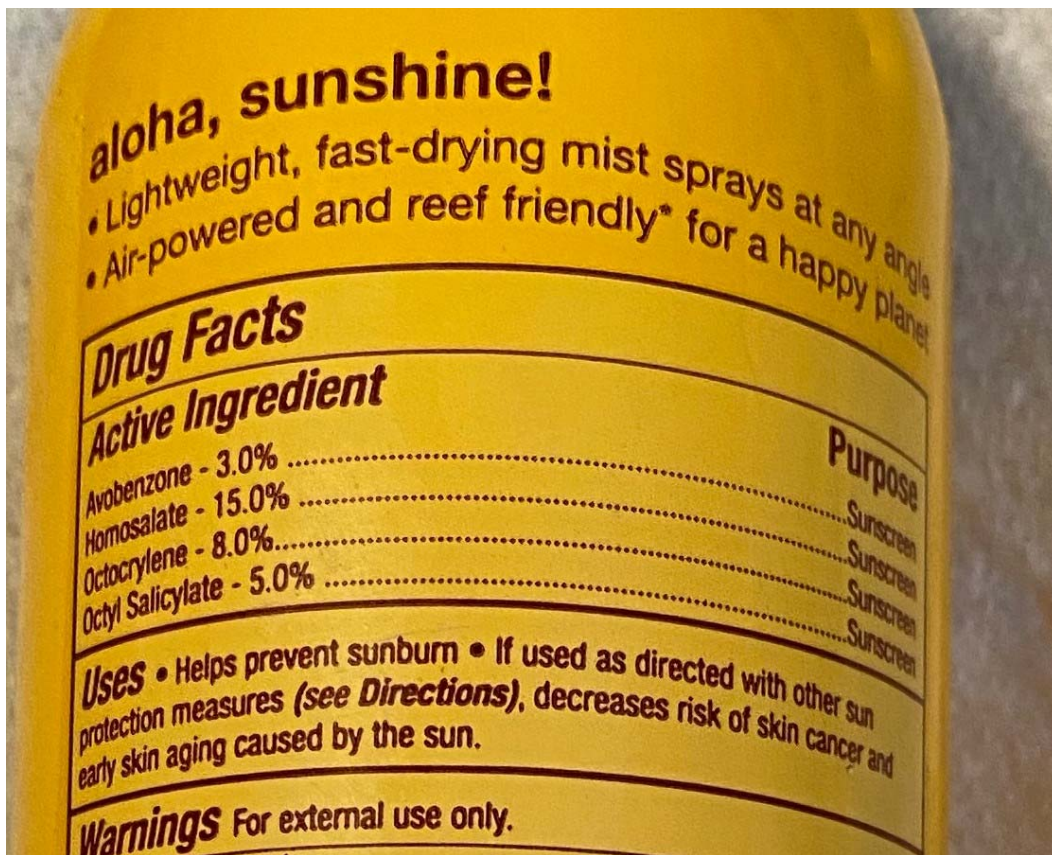
6           35.     Ms. Anderberg is eco-conscious and wanted a product that had clean  
7 chemicals and was reef-safe.

8           36.     After reviewing the packaging for Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen  
9 Coconut Clear Spray 50 as well as Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Green Tea  
10 45 (cream version), Ms. Anderberg believed the products to have clean chemicals  
11 and be reef friendly as advertised.

12          37.     The Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Coconut Clear Spray 50 and  
13 Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Green Tea 45 (cream version) purchased by Ms.  
14 Anderberg are shown below.



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2 38. Below is the back of the Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Coconut  
3 Clear Spray 50 and Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Green Tea 45 (cream  
4 version) respectively which were purchased by Ms. Anderberg.



28 39. Both the Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Coconut Clear Spray 50



1 and Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Green Tea 45 (cream version) purchased by  
2 the Plaintiff contain the harmful ingredients avobenzone and octocrylene.

3 40. Both the Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Coconut Clear Spray 50  
4 and Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreen Green Tea 45 (cream version) purchased by  
5 Plaintiff also contain a “Reef Friendly” emblem which a consumer would reasonably  
6 believe makes the product certified as tested for toxicity on reef organisms. The  
7 emblem is shown below.



17 41. Ms. Anderberg did not know, and had no reason to know, that the  
18 products she has been purchasing consistently included active ingredients that can  
19 harm coral reefs and other marine life.

20 42. Ms. Anderberg relied on Defendant’s advertising boasting the products  
21 as reef friendly and Ms. Anderberg did not know that the chemicals avobenzone  
22 and octocrylene, both of which are active ingredients in the product she purchased,  
23 are harmful to coral and marine life

24 43. Ms. Anderberg thus paid an unlawful premium for the product  
25 advertised as reef friendly when it in fact is not safe for coral reefs and marine life.

26 44. Ms. Anderberg would not have purchased the products had the product  
27 been truthfully advertised and thus, as a result of its misleading business practices,  
28 Ms. Anderberg was harmed and suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of

1 Defendant’s false, unfair and fraudulent practices.

2 45. Ms. Anderberg intends to, desires to, and will purchase the Products  
3 again when she can do so with the assurance that the Products’ labels and advertising,  
4 which indicate that the Products are “Reef Friendly,” are lawful and consistent with  
5 the Products’ ingredients.

6 **IV. CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

7 46. Plaintiff brings this class action lawsuit individually and on behalf of  
8 the proposed class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

9 **Nationwide Class:** All persons within the United States, within the applicable  
10 limitations period, who purchased any of the Products for personal and  
11 household use and not for resale.

12 **California Subclass:** All persons within California, within the applicable  
13 limitations period, who purchased any of the Products for personal and  
14 household use and not for resale.

15  
16 47. Excluded from the classes are the following individuals: officers and  
17 directors of Defendant and its parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, and any entity in which  
18 Defendant has a controlling interest; and all judges assigned to hear any aspect of  
19 this litigation, as well as their immediate family members.

20 48. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or amend the definitions of the  
21 proposed class before the Court determines whether certification is appropriate.

22 49. Numerosity. The members of the Class are so numerous that a joinder  
23 of all members is impracticable. While the exact number of class members is  
24 unknown to Plaintiff at this time, Plaintiff believes the class numbers in the tens of  
25 thousands, if not more.

26 50. Typicality. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the Class  
27 members because, among other things, Plaintiff sustained similar injuries to that of  
28 class members as a result of Defendant’s uniform wrongful conduct, and their legal



1 claims all arise from the same events and wrongful conduct by Defendant.

2 51. Adequacy. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of  
3 the Class members. Plaintiff's interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class  
4 members and Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in complex class action  
5 cases to prosecute this case on behalf of the class.

6 52. Commonality. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class  
7 members and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members  
8 of the class, including the following:

- 9 i. Whether Defendant engaged in the course of conduct alleged herein;  
10 ii. Whether Defendant's conduct is likely to deceive a reasonable  
11 consumer;  
12 iii. Whether Defendant's conduct constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or  
13 practice;  
14 iv. Whether Defendant violated the consumer protection statutes set forth  
15 below;  
16 v. Whether Plaintiff and the class members are entitled to restitution  
17 pursuant to the UCL;  
18 vi. Whether Defendant's uniform acts and practices violate the CLRA;  
19 vii. Whether, as a result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class  
20 members suffered injury; and  
21 viii. The nature of the relief, including equitable relief, to which Plaintiff  
22 sand class Members are entitled.

23 53. Predominance. The common issues of law and fact identified above  
24 predominate over any other questions affecting only individual members of the Class.  
25 The Class issues fully predominate over any individual issue because no inquiry into  
26 individual conduct is necessary; all that is required is a narrow focus on Defendant's  
27 conduct.

28 54. Superiority. A class action is superior to all other available methods for

1 the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since a joinder of all members  
2 is impracticable. Furthermore, as damages suffered by Class members may be  
3 relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible  
4 for class members to individually redress the wrongs done to them. Individualized  
5 litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and  
6 increases the delay and expense presented by the complex legal and factual issues of  
7 the case to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device  
8 presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of a single  
9 adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

10 55. Accordingly, this class action is properly brought and should be  
11 maintained as a class action because questions of law or fact common to Class  
12 members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and  
13 because a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently  
14 adjudicating this controversy.

15 56. This class action is also properly brought and should be maintained as  
16 a class action because Plaintiff seek injunctive relief and declaratory relief on behalf  
17 of the Class members on grounds generally applicable to the proposed class.  
18 Certification is appropriate because Defendant has acted or refused to act in a manner  
19 that applies generally to the proposed class, making final declaratory or injunctive  
20 relief appropriate.

## 21 FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

### 22 Violation of the California's Unfair Competition Law

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

24 (*On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Classes*)

25 57. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporate by reference each and every  
26 allegation contained elsewhere in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

27 58. Defendant is subject to California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus.  
28 & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* The UCL provides, in pertinent part: "Unfair

1 competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business  
2 practices...”

3 *“Unfair” Prong*

4 59. The UCL prohibits “unfair competition,” which is broadly defined as  
5 including “any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair,  
6 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any act prohibited by Chapter 1  
7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Part 3 of Division 7 of the Business and  
8 Professions Code.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200.

9 60. Defendant’s business practices, described herein, violated the “unfair”  
10 prong of the UCL in that their conduct is substantially injurious to consumers,  
11 offends public policy, and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous, as  
12 the gravity of the conduct outweighs any alleged benefits.

13 61. Defendant has made material misrepresentations and omissions, both  
14 directly and indirectly, related to their Products advertised as “Reef-Friendly.”  
15 Defendant’s conduct was and continues to be of no benefit to purchasers of the  
16 Products, as it is misleading, unfair, unlawful and is injurious to consumers who  
17 purchased the Products and were deceived by Defendant’s misrepresentations.  
18 Deceiving consumers about the Products’ impact on the environment is of no benefit  
19 to consumers. Therefore, Defendant’s conduct was and continues to be “unfair.”

20 62. As such, Defendant has engaged in unfair or deceptive acts in violation  
21 of the UCL.

22 63. Defendant is aware of the violations but have failed to adequately and  
23 affirmatively take steps to cure the misconduct.

24 *“Fraudulent” Prong*

25 64. Under the “fraudulent” prong, a business practice is prohibited if it is  
26 likely to mislead or deceive a reasonable consumer or, where the business practice  
27 is aimed at a particularly susceptible audience, a reasonable member of that target  
28 audience. *See Lavie v. Proctor & Gamble Co.*, 105 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 496, 506-07 (2003).

1           65. Defendant committed “fraudulent” business acts or practices by, among  
2 other things, engaging in conduct Defendant knew or should have known would  
3 likely to and did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff and the members  
4 of the Classes. By relying on Defendant’s false and misleading representations  
5 indicating the Products are “Reef Friendly,” Plaintiff and the other members of the  
6 Class purchased the Products. Moreover, based on the very materiality of  
7 Defendant’s fraudulent and misleading conduct, reliance on such conduct as a  
8 material reason for the decision to purchase the Products may be presumed or  
9 inferred for Plaintiff and members of the Classes.

10           66. Defendant knew or should have known that its labeling and marketing  
11 of the Products would likely deceive a reasonable consumer.

12           67. Plaintiff and Class members acted reasonably when they paid money  
13 for Defendant’s Product which they believed to be of higher price point because of  
14 truthful representations.

15 *“Unlawful” Prong*

16           68. Defendant’s business practices, described herein, violated the  
17 “unlawful” prong of the UCL by violating the Consumers Legal Remedies Act and  
18 False Advertising Law.

19           69. Under the UCL, a business act or practice is “unlawful” if it violates  
20 any established state or federal law.

21           70. As detailed herein, Defendant’s acts, misrepresentations, omissions,  
22 and practices violate the FAL, the CLRA and 21 C.F.R. § 201.327(g). On account  
23 of each of these violations of law, Defendant has also violated the “unlawful” prong  
24 of the UCL.

25           71. In accordance with California Business & Professions Code §17203,  
26 Plaintiff seeks an order: (1) enjoining Defendant from continuing to conduct  
27 business through its fraudulent conduct; and (2) requiring Defendant to conduct  
28 truthful and transparent marketing of its products.

1 72. As a result of Defendant’s conduct, Plaintiff seeks restitution,  
2 disgorgement, and injunctive under California Business & Professions Code §17203.

3 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **Violation of the California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act**

5 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 1750, et seq.**

6 *(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the California Subclass for Injunctive Relief only)*

7 73. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporate by reference each and every  
8 allegation contained elsewhere in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

9 74. Each Product is a “good” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code §  
10 1761(a), and the purchase of such Products by Plaintiff and members of the  
11 California Subclass constitute “transactions” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code  
12 § 1761(e).

13 75. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5) prohibits “[r]epresenting that goods or  
14 services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or  
15 quantities which they do not have. . . .” By marketing the Products with their current  
16 labels, packaging, and advertisements, Defendant has represented and continues to  
17 represent that the Products have characteristics (i.e., are safe for reefs and other  
18 marine life) when they are not safe for reefs and other marine life. Therefore,  
19 Defendant has violated section 1770(a)(5) of the CLRA.

20 76. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(7) prohibits “[r]epresenting that goods or  
21 services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular  
22 style or model, if they are of another.” By marketing the Products with their current  
23 labels, packaging, and advertisements, Defendant has represented and continues to  
24 represent that the Products are of a particular standard (i.e., safe for reefs and other  
25 marine life) when they do not meet this standard. Therefore, Defendant has violated  
26 section 1770(a)(7) of the CLRA.

27 77. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9) prohibits “[a]dvertising goods or services  
28 with intent not to sell them as advertised.” By labeling, packaging, and marketing



1 the Products as “Reef Friendly” so that a reasonable consumer would believe that  
2 the Products are “Reef Friendly,” and then intentionally not selling Products that are  
3 “Reef Friendly,” Defendant has violated section 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA.

4 78. Defendant also violated the CLRA by intentionally failing to disclose  
5 that the Products contain at least two active ingredients that cause or can cause  
6 damage to coral reefs and marine life.

7 79. At all relevant times, Defendant has known or reasonably should have  
8 known that the Products are not “Reef Friendly,” and that Plaintiff and other  
9 members of the California Subclass would reasonably and justifiably rely on that  
10 representation in purchasing the Products.

11 80. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass have reasonably and  
12 justifiably relied on Defendant’s misleading, and fraudulent conduct when  
13 purchasing the Products. Moreover, based on the very materiality of Defendant’s  
14 fraudulent and misleading conduct, reliance on such conduct as a material reason for  
15 the decision to purchase the Products may be presumed or inferred for Plaintiff and  
16 members of the California Subclass.

17 81. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass have suffered and  
18 continue to suffer injuries caused by Defendant because they would not have  
19 purchased the Products or would have paid significantly less for the Products had  
20 they known that Defendant’s conduct was misleading and fraudulent.

21 82. Under Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(a), Plaintiff and members of the  
22 California Subclass are seeking injunctive relief pursuant to the CLRA, preventing  
23 Defendant from further wrongful acts and unfair and unlawful business practices.

24 83. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1782, on October 18, 2021, counsel for  
25 Plaintiff mailed a notice and demand letter by certified mail, with return receipt  
26 requested, to Defendant. The CLRA letter provided notice of Defendant’s violation  
27 of the CLRA that demanded that Defendant correct, repair, replace, or otherwise  
28 rectify the unlawful, unfair, false, and deceptive practices complained of herein.

1 Should Defendant fail to rectify or remedy its challenged conduct within 30 days  
2 after receipt of the notice and demand letter, Plaintiff will file an amended complaint  
3 for damages under the CLRA.

4 84. In accordance with Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(d), Plaintiff’s CLRA venue  
5 declaration is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

6 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **False Advertising**

8 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.* and 17535**

9 ***(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Classes)***

10 85. Plaintiff re-allege and incorporates by reference each and every  
11 allegation contained elsewhere in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

12 86. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of  
13 the Class.

14 87. The False Advertising Law prohibits advertising “which is untrue or  
15 misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should  
16 be known, to be untrue or misleading.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

17 88. As detailed above, Defendant’s marketing and sale of the Products as  
18 being “Reef Friendly” is likely to deceive a reasonable consumer because the  
19 Products contain ingredients that are harmful to coral reefs and other marine life.

20 89. In reliance of Defendant’s false and misleading representations  
21 indicating the Products are “Reef Friendly,” Plaintiff and the other members of the  
22 Classes purchased the Products. Moreover, based on the very materiality of  
23 Defendant’s fraudulent and misleading conduct, reliance on such conduct as a  
24 material reason for the decision to purchase the Products may be presumed or  
25 inferred for Plaintiff and the members of the Classes.

26 90. Defendant knew or should have known that its labeling and marketing  
27 of the Products is likely to deceive a reasonable consumer.

28 91. Plaintiff and members of the Classes request that this Court cause

1 Defendant to restore this fraudulently obtained money to Plaintiff and members of  
2 the Classes, to disgorge the profits Defendant made on these transactions, and to  
3 enjoin Defendant from violating the False Advertising Law or violating it in the  
4 same fashion in the future as discussed herein. Otherwise, Plaintiff and members of  
5 the Classes may be irreparably harmed and/or denied an effective and complete  
6 remedy if such an order is not granted.

7 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **Breach of Express Warranty**

9 **California Commercial Code § 2312**

10 *(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Classes)*

11 92. Plaintiff re-allege and incorporates by reference each and every  
12 allegation contained elsewhere in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

13 93. California Commercial Code § 2313 provides that “(a) Any affirmation  
14 of fact or promise made by the seller to the buyer which relates to the goods and  
15 becomes part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods  
16 shall conform to the affirmation or promise,” and “(b) Any description of the goods  
17 which is made part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the  
18 goods shall conform to the description.” Cal. Com. Code § 2313.

19 94. Defendant has expressly warranted on the packaging of the Products  
20 that they are “Reef Friendly.” This representation about the Products: (1) is an  
21 affirmation of fact and promises made by Defendant to consumers that the Products  
22 are in fact “Reef Friendly”; (2) became part of the basis of the bargain to purchase  
23 the Products when Plaintiff relied on the representation; and (3) created an express  
24 warranty that the Products would conform to the affirmation of fact or promise. In  
25 the alternative, the representation about the Products is a description of goods which  
26 was made as part of the basis of the bargain to purchase the Products, and which  
27 created an express warranty that the Products would conform to the Products’  
28 representation.

1 95. Plaintiff and members of the Class reasonably and justifiably relied on  
2 the foregoing express warranty, believing that the Products did in fact conform to  
3 the warranty.

4 96. Defendant has breached the express warranty made to Plaintiff and  
5 members of the Classes by selling the Products, which contain ingredients that are  
6 not reef friendly or safe.

7 97. Plaintiff and members of the Classes paid a premium price for the  
8 Products but did not obtain the full value of the Products as represented. If Plaintiff  
9 and members of the Classes had known of the true nature of the Products, they would  
10 not have purchased the Products or would not have been willing to pay the premium  
11 price associated with the Products.

12 98. As a result, Plaintiff and the Classes suffered injury and deserve to  
13 recover all damages afforded under the law.

14 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Breach of Implied Warranty**

16 **California Commercial Code § 2314**

17 *(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Classes)*

18 99. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every  
19 allegation contained elsewhere in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

20 100. California’s implied warranty of merchantability statute provides that  
21 “a warranty that the goods shall be merchantable is implied in a contract for their  
22 sale if the seller is a merchant with respect to goods of that kind.” Cal. Com. Code §  
23 2314(1).

24 101. California’s implied warranty of merchantability statute also provides  
25 that “[g]oods to be merchantable must be at least such as . . . (f) [c]onform to the  
26 promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label if any.” Cal. Com.  
27 Code § 2314(2)(f).

28 102. Defendant is a merchant with respect to the sale of sunscreen products,

1 including the Products. Therefore, a warranty of merchantability is implied in every  
2 contract for sale of the Products to California consumers.

3 103. By advertising the Products with their current labeling, Defendant made  
4 a promise on the label of the Products that the Products are “Reef Friendly.” But the  
5 Products have not “conformed to the promises...made on the container or label”  
6 because they are not “Reef Friendly” as outlined above. Plaintiff, as well as other  
7 California consumers, did not receive the goods as impliedly warranted by  
8 Defendant to be merchantable.

9 104. Therefore, the Products are not merchantable under California law and  
10 Defendant has breached its implied warranty of merchantability in regard to the  
11 Products.

12 105. If Plaintiff and members of the Classes had known that the Products  
13 were not “Reef Friendly,” they would not have been willing to pay the premium  
14 price associated with them or would not have purchased them at all. Therefore, as a  
15 direct and/or indirect result of Defendant’s breach, Plaintiff and members of the  
16 Classes have suffered injury and deserve to recover all damages afforded under the  
17 law.

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all Class members  
20 proposed in this Complaint, respectfully request that the Court enter a judgment in  
21 their favor and against Defendant, as follows:

22 A. Determining that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rule  
23 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and appointing them and her Counsel to  
24 represent the Class;

25 B. Requiring Defendant bear the cost of Class notice;

26 C. Finding Defendant’s conduct was unlawful as alleged herein;

27 D. Enjoining Defendant from engaging in the wrongful conduct complained  
28 of herein, and as to violations of the CLRA. As to Plaintiff’s CLRA claim, if



1 Defendant fails to take the corrective action detailed in Plaintiff’s CLRA letter  
2 within thirty days of the date of the letter, then Plaintiff will seek leave to amend his  
3 complaint to add a claim for damages under the CLRA;

4 E. Requiring restitution and disgorgement of the revenues wrongfully retained  
5 as a result of Defendant’s wrongful conduct;

6 F. Awarding Plaintiff and Class members actual damages, compensatory  
7 damages, punitive damages, statutory damages, and statutory penalties, in an amount  
8 to be determined;

9 G. Awarding Plaintiff and Class members costs of suit and attorneys’ fees, as  
10 allowable by law; and,

11 H. Granting such other and further relief as this court may deem just and  
12 proper.

13 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

14 Plaintiff hereby demand a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

15  
16 DATED: October 20, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

17 */s/ Ronald A. Marron*

18 Ronald A. Marron

19 **LAW OFFICES OF RONALD A. MARRON**

20 RONALD A. MARRON

21 *ron@consumersadvocates.com*

ALEXIS M. WOOD

22 *alexis@consumersadvocates.com*

KAS L. GALLUCCI

23 *kas@consumersadvocates.com*

24 651 Arroyo Drive

San Diego, California 92103

25 Telephone: (619) 696-9006

26 Facsimile: (619) 564-6665

27 *Attorney for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
HEIDI ANDERBERG, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
LAW OFFICES OF RONALD A. MARRON
651 Arroyo Drive, San Diego, CA 92103

DEFENDANTS
THE HAIN CELESTIAL GROUP, INC., a Delaware corporation
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)
'21CV1794 BAS NLS

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State [X] 1 [ ] 1
Citizen of Another State [ ] 2 [ ] 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country [ ] 3 [ ] 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State [ ] 4 [ ] 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State [ ] 5 [X] 5
Foreign Nation [ ] 6 [ ] 6

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq., §§ 1750, et seq., §§ 17500 et seq. and 17535 and California Commercial Code § 2312 and § 2314
Brief description of cause: Defendant violates California's: unfair competition law and legal remedies act by falsely advertising products

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
[X] CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [ ] No

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

DATE 10/20/2021 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Ronald A. Marron

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

# Exhibit A

**VENUE AFFIDAVIT**

I, Heidi Anderberg, declare as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and, if called upon to do so, could competently testify thereto.

2. I am the Plaintiff in the above captioned action.

3. I submit this declaration in support of the Class Action Complaint, which is based in part on violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code section 1750 et seq.

4. The Class Action Complaint has been filed in the proper place for trial of this action.

5. Defendant The Hain Celestial Group, Inc. conducts substantial business, including the acts and practices at issue in this action, within San Diego County. Defendant also have a principal place of business 1111 Marcus Avenue, #1, Lake Success NY 11042.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on October 20, 2021, in San Diego.

*Heidi Anderberg*  
Heidi Anderberg (Oct 19, 2021 20:01 PDT)

Heidi Anderberg

# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action Alleges 'Reef-Friendly' Alba Botanica Hawaiian Sunscreens Contain Chemicals Harmful to Coral Reefs](#)

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