

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
EASTERN DIVISION

JENNIFER SANDBACH,)	
<i>individually and on behalf of all others</i>)	
<i>similarly situated,</i>)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	Case No. 4:21-cv-00709
)	
v.)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
)	
CONOPCO, INC., d/b/a “UNILEVER,”)	
DOES 1 through 10,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Defendant Conopco, Inc., d/b/a “Unilever” (“Unilever”) files this notice of removal from the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri, to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d), 1441, 1446, and 1453.

I. BACKGROUND

1. Plaintiff Jennifer Sandbach brings claims against Unilever for violation of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act (“MMPA”), breach of warranty and implied contract, and unjust enrichment in connection with the sale of certain Degree brand MotionSense UltraClear Black + White antiperspirant sticks for women.

2. On March 8, 2021, Plaintiff filed a petition in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County titled *Jennifer Sandbach v. Conopco, Inc., d/b/a “Unilever,” Does 1 through 10*, No. 21SL-CC01073 (Mo. Cir. Ct.), (“Complaint”), attached as **Ex. A**.

3. Unilever accepted service of the Complaint on May 19, 2021. Accordingly, this Notice of Removal is timely filed under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).

II. REMOVAL PURSUANT TO CLASS ACTION FAIRNESS ACT OF 2005

4. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d). Under the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), federal district courts have original jurisdiction when: (1) the putative class consists of at least 100 members; (2) the citizenship of at least one proposed member of the class is different from that of any defendant; and (3) the aggregated amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

A. There Are More Than 100 Putative Class Members

5. Plaintiff purports to represent a class of: “All persons who purchased ‘Degree’-branded, ‘MotionSense’ ‘UltraClear Black + White’ antiperspirant (the ‘Product’) during the Class Period in the United States.” Compl. ¶ 20 (footnote omitted).

6. Plaintiff also purports to represent a subclass of: “All persons, who, within the Class Period, purchased the Product in the State of Missouri.” *Id.*

7. The class period is defined as five years prior to March 8, 2021, the initial filing of this lawsuit. *Id.*

8. Plaintiff alleges that the class she purports to represent consists of “tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of individuals[.]” *Id.* ¶ 21.

9. Consequently, there are more than 100 putative class members.

B. Minimal Diversity Exists Between the Parties

10. CAFA jurisdiction “requires only *minimal* diversity, meaning ‘any member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from *any* defendant.’” *Reece v. Bank of N.Y. Mellon*, 760 F.3d 771, 776 (8th Cir. 2014) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A)).

11. At the time this lawsuit was filed and at all times since, Plaintiff was and is a citizen of Missouri. Compl. ¶ 13.

12. At the time this lawsuit was filed and at all times since, Unilever was and is a New

York corporation with its principal place of business in New Jersey. Compl. ¶ 15. Therefore, at the time this action was filed and at all times since, Unilever was and is a citizen of New York and New Jersey. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).

13. Because Plaintiff is a Missouri citizen and Unilever is a New York and New Jersey citizen, diversity of citizenship exists.

C. The Amount in Controversy Exceeds \$5 Million in the Aggregate

14. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), an action is removable under CAFA when “the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000.” To determine whether the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, “the claims of the individual class members shall be aggregated.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6).

15. When, as here, the complaint fails to allege a specific amount in damages sought, “[t]he jurisdictional fact . . . is not whether the damages *are* greater than the requisite amount, but whether a fact finder *might* legally conclude that they are .” *Kopp v. Kopp*, 280 F.3d 883, 885 (8th Cir. 2002) (emphasis added). For purposes of removal, Unilever needs only to make a “plausible allegation” that the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million. *Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co., LLC v. Owens*, 574 U.S. 81, 89 (2014). Once a defendant makes such a showing, “the case belongs in federal court unless it is legally impossible for the plaintiff to recover that much.” *Raskas v. Johnson & Johnson*, 719 F.3d 884, 888 (8th Cir. 2013) (quotation omitted).

16. Assuming the truth of the allegations in the Complaint, there is more than \$5 million in controversy.¹

¹ By alleging here that Plaintiff might legally recover a judgment exceeding the jurisdictional amount in controversy, Unilever neither confesses any liability nor admits the appropriate amount of damages if found liable for any part of Plaintiff’s claims. Unilever is only stating what the stakes of the litigation could be. *Hartis v. Chicago Title Ins. Co.*, 694 F.3d 935, 945 (8th Cir. 2012) (“The removing party need not confess liability in order to show that the controversy exceeds the threshold.”) (internal quotation marks omitted).

17. Plaintiff purports to represent a nationwide class and Missouri subclass. Compl. ¶ 20. Plaintiff seeks damages on behalf of the proposed classes in the amount of the purchase price of the Products. *See id.* ¶ 85.

18. Unilever is able to purchase information regarding retail sales from Information Resources, Inc. (“IRI”), a company that provides information and analytics for consumer packaged goods, retail, and healthcare companies in the United States and internationally. Unilever regularly requests information from IRI and maintains and uses it in the ordinary course of business. One of the services IRI provides is tracking retail sales of products by gathering data from the scanners at checkouts in thousands of grocery, drug, and other retail stores across the country. By analyzing this scanner data, IRI projects the total dollar amount of retail sales for particular products.

19. Based on IRI retail sales data for the Product, retail sales nationally from 2016 through 2020 far exceeded \$5,000,000. Thus, the retail sales of the Product alone satisfy the amount in controversy.

20. Plaintiff also seeks attorneys’ fees and injunctive relief in this matter. Compl. ¶ 102; Prayer for Relief. For purposes of determining whether CAFA’s \$5 million threshold has been exceeded, both are included. *See Chochorowski v. Home Depot USA*, 585 F. Supp. 2d 1085, 1093 (E.D. Mo. 2008) (“Defendant is correct that in determining the amount in controversy . . . attorney’s fees are considered.”); *id.* at 1094 (courts should consider the value to the plaintiff of injunctive relief in measuring amount in controversy).

21. In addition, Plaintiff seeks punitive damages, which are considered in determining whether damages exceed \$5 million under CAFA. *See Raskas*, 719 F.3d at 887. Plaintiff may recover punitive damages of “[f]ive times the net amount of the judgment,” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 510.265, and the judgment also includes any attorney’s fee award. *Raskas*, 719 F.3d at 887.

22. As a result of the sales of the Product over the past five years, and the possibility of substantial awards for punitive damages, attorneys' fees, and injunctive relief, the total amount in controversy easily exceeds \$5 million.

III. COMPLIANCE WITH REMOVAL PROCEDURES

23. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a) because the removed action was filed in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri, a court encompassed by the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division.

24. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a) and Local Rule 81-2.03, copies of all process, pleadings, orders, and other documents on file in the state court are attached as **Ex. B**.

25. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), written notice of the filing of the Notice of Removal will be promptly served on the attorneys for Plaintiff, and a copy will be promptly filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri.

26. Unilever reserves the right to amend or supplement this Notice of Removal, and reserves all rights and defenses, including those available under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12.

WHEREFORE, Unilever respectfully removes this action from the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri, to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division.

Dated: June 17, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.

By: /s/ James P. Muehlberger

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 17, 2021 the foregoing document was served upon the following via the Court's electronic filing system and/or mail or electronic mail:

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/s/ James P. Muehlberger

EXHIBIT A

IN THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT
STATE OF MISSOURI

JENNIFER SANDBACH,)	
<i>individually and on behalf of</i>)	
<i>all others similarly situated,</i>)	Case No.
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
v.)	
)	
CONOPCO, INC., d/b/a “UNILEVER,”)	
DOES 1 through 10,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

CLASS ACTION PETITION

Plaintiff Jennifer Sandbach, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, hereby files this, her Class Action Petition, against Defendant Conopco, Inc., d/b/a “Unilever” and DOES 1 through 10 (collectively “Defendants”) for their false, misleading, and deceptive marketing of their products constituting, on a nationwide basis, breach of warranty, breach of implied contract, and unjust enrichment, and, in the state of Missouri, violations of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, Mo. Rev. Stat. chap. 407 (“MMPA”).

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Defendant Unilever markets and sells many different consumer products, including deodorant and antiperspirant sticks. One such product is “Degree”-branded, “MotionSense” “UltraClear Black + White” women’s antiperspirant.

2. The “UltraClear Black + White” line of products is deceptively and misleadingly marketed as being “anti yellow stains” and “anti white marks,” and having a formula that offers “stain-free protection.”¹

¹ <https://www.degreedeodorant.com/us/en/women/ultraclear-blackwhite-pure-clean-motionsense->

3. However, despite those claims, the “UltraClear” line of antiperspirant actually *causes* and *creates* the “yellow stains” and “white marks” that it claims to “prevent” or be “anti-” towards.

4. Not only is that fact obvious and apparent from using the product, but it is a scientific fact that “white marks” and “yellow stains” are *caused by* and *created by* the product’s primary active ingredient, Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrate GLY (“Aluminum”).

5. Notably, because it is scientifically well-established that aluminum in some antiperspirants causes white marks and staining, there are other brands of antiperspirant on the market that do not contain aluminum and therefore can *legitimately* claim to be “anti-white marks” and/or “anti-yellow marks” and/or to “prevent” white marks or staining. The “UltraClear” antiperspirant, despite posing as such, is no such product. The product does absolutely nothing to decrease, lessen or reduce stains or white marks – it creates them.

6. The fact that *legitimate* anti-stain and anti-white-mark antiperspirants exist on the market renders Unilever’s deception all the more convincing to consumers; a consumer does not simply take for granted that all antiperspirants cause white marks and stains. Rather a consumer has reason to believe that the “UltraClear” antiperspirant categorically *does not cause* white marks or yellow stains, *not* that it simply does so to a lesser extent than “normal” antiperspirant or deodorant sprays.

7. Yet, in reality, the “UltraClear” line of antiperspirants actually *causes* the very problems Unilever deceptively claim it is “anti” towards and/or prevents. Even if the product actually causes/results in “fewer” white marks and stains than other brands or other products (which is not apparent), the fact it causes or results in such white marks and stains *at all* makes its claims false and misleading.

8. Importantly, nowhere on the product are there any indications that the product is “anti

[antiperspirant-deod.html](#)

yellow stains,” “anti white marks,” *in comparison to “regular” deodorant or antiperspirant brands.* Rather, the product simply and unqualifiedly claims to be “anti-” toward and/or to prevent problems and conditions it, in reality, causes.

9. In short, while “UltraClear” antiperspirant is deceptively marketed as being “anti” towards and preventing white marks and stains and/or offering “stain-free protection,” it causes the very problems it claims to solve, demonstrably creating and causing both white marks and yellow stains on a variety of clothing. The product does absolutely nothing to decrease, lessen or reduce stains or white marks – it creates them.

10. Despite all this, Unilever sells the product to the buying public, misleading and deceiving consumers into paying for an inferior product while under the false impression that it has benefits that it does not contain.

11. Pursuant to the MMPA, such practice is illegal.

12. In addition and/or in the alternative to the above, since the initial offering of the Product, each and every container of the Product has borne a uniformly-worded label falsely claiming the Product is “Anti Yellow Stains” and/or “Anti White Marks.” Those uniformly-worded false statements give rise to additional and/or alternative claims on behalf of a nationwide class of similarly-situated consumers.

II. PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

13. Plaintiff Jennifer Sandbach is a citizen and resident of St. Louis City, Missouri.

14. Plaintiff brings this Class Action Petition individually and on behalf of a putative nationwide class of all United States consumers and, additionally or alternatively, a putative class of Missouri residents.

15. Defendant Conopco, Inc. *d/b/a* “Unilever” (hereinafter “Unilever”) is a New York corporation having its principal place of business at 700 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. Unilever may be served at: CT Corporation System, 120 South Central Ave., Clayton MO 63105.

16. Defendant Unilever advertises, distributes, markets and sells “Degree”-branded, women’s “MotionSense” “UltraClear Black + White” antiperspirant.

17. The true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues such Defendants by fictitious names. Each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally responsible for the unlawful acts alleged herein. If necessary, Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend the Petition to reflect the true names and capacities of the DOE Defendants when such identities become known.

18. Venue is proper in this Court because Plaintiff was injured in this venue and lives within this venue.

19. This asserted class action comports with Missouri Supreme Court Rule 52.08 and with R.S.Mo. § 407.025(3) of the MMPA. Plaintiffs’ identities can be ascertained from Defendant’s records, but are so numerous that simple joinder of all individuals is impracticable. This action raises questions of law and fact common among Plaintiffs. The claims of lead Plaintiff is typical of all Plaintiffs’ claims. Named Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect all Plaintiffs’ interests, and is represented by attorneys qualified to pursue this action. More specifically:

20. Class and Subclass definition: Plaintiff Jennifer Sandbach brings this action on behalf of herself and a class of similarly-situated persons preliminarily-² defined as follows: All persons who purchased “Degree”-branded, women’s “MotionSense” “UltraClear Black + White” antiperspirant (the “Product”)³ during the Class Period in the United States. In addition, and/or alternatively, Plaintiff Jennifer Sandbach brings this action on behalf of herself and a Missouri subclass of similarly-situated persons defined as follows: All persons, who, within the Class Period, purchased the Product in the State of Missouri. The Class Period begins five years prior to the date of the filing of the this Petition, and

² Plaintiff reserves the right to propose, as needed, any different or other more- or less-specific class, classes, subclass, or subclasses as Plaintiff deems appropriate for purposes of class certification.

³ As that term and label is defined in greater detail *infra*.

ceases upon the date of the filing of this Petition. Excluded from the Class and Subclass are: (a) any judges presiding over this action and members of their staffs and families; (b) the Defendants and their subsidiaries, parents, successors, and predecessors; any entity in which the Defendants or their parents have a controlling interest; and the Defendants' current or former officers and directors; (c) employees (i) who have or had a managerial responsibility on behalf of the organization, (ii) whose act or omission in connection with this matter may be imputed to the organization for liability purposes, or (iii) whose statements may constitute an admission on the part of the Defendants; (d) persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the class; (e) the attorneys working on the Plaintiffs' claims; (f) the legal representatives, successors, or assigns of any such excluded persons; and (g) any individual who assisted or supported the wrongful acts delineated herein.

21. Numerosity: Upon information and belief, the Class and Subclass includes tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of individuals on a statewide basis, making their individual joinder impracticable. Although the exact number of Class and Subclass members and their addresses are presently unknown to Plaintiff, they are ascertainable from Defendants' records.

22. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the Class and Subclass because all Plaintiffs were injured by the Defendants' uniform wrongful conduct, specifically, using misleading and deceptive marketing and advertising in offering and selling the Product to Plaintiffs.

23. Adequacy: Plaintiff Jennifer Sandbach is an adequate representative of the Class and/or Subclass because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class or Subclass members she seeks to represent, she has retained competent and experienced counsel, and she intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the Class and Subclass will be protected fairly and adequately by Plaintiff and her counsel.

24. Commonality: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class and Subclass members and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, such as: (a) whether

the Defendant used deceptive or misleading marketing and advertising in selling the Product; (b) whether and to what extent the Class and Subclass members were injured by Defendant's illegal conduct; (c) whether the Class and Subclass members are entitled to compensatory damages; (d) whether the Class and Subclass members are entitled to punitive damages; (e) whether the Class and Subclass members are entitled to declaratory relief; and (f) whether the Class and Subclass members are entitled to injunctive relief.

25. Superiority: This class action is appropriate for certification because class proceedings are superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The damages suffered by the individual Class and Subclass members will likely be small relative to the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex litigation necessitated by the Defendant's wrongful conduct. Thus, it would be extremely difficult for the individual Class and Subclass members to obtain effective relief. A class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of a single adjudication, including economies of time, effort, and expense, and uniformity of decisions.

III. BACKGROUND

26. Defendant manufactures, distributes, and/or sells the product at issue herein, "Degree"-branded, women's "MotionSense" "UltraClear Black + White" antiperspirant.

27. Defendant Unilever, in particular, owns the "Degree" brand and, under that brand name, manufactures and distributes, *inter alia*, "Degree"-branded, women's "MotionSense" "UltraClear Black + White" antiperspirant.

28. The women's "Ultraclear" line of products is marketed allowing users to "stay free from white marks and yellow stains" and being "anti-white marks" and "anti-yellow stains."⁴

⁴ <https://www.degreedeodorant.com/us/en/women/ultraclear-blackwhite-antiperspirant-deodorant-stick.html>

29. The women’s “Ultraclear” line of antiperspirants comes in multiple different varieties and scents, all of which have the same ingredients and are substantially similar to be considered collectively in this lawsuit; accordingly, all scents and varieties of the women’s “Ultraclear” line are collectively referred to hereinafter as the “Product.”

30. The packaging of the Product makes at least two such claims:



a.

31. As shown, the women’s “Ultraclear” line is marketed as being “Anti-Yellow Stains,” and being “Anti White Marks.”

32. However, the active ingredient in the Product is Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrate. It has long been recognized by scientists, and is a well-accepted scientific fact, that “yellow stains” and “white marks” on clothing is *caused*, at least indirectly, by aluminum in antiperspirants (as to

yellow stains, they are caused generally upon aluminum being mixed with a user's perspiration).

33. It is irrefutable that the Product will inevitably lead and contribute to more marks and staining on clothing than when it is not used at all.

34. Importantly, nowhere on the product are there any indications that the product is "anti yellow stains" or "anti white marks," *in comparison to "regular" deodorant or antiperspirant brands*. Rather, the product simply and unqualifiedly claims to be "anti-" toward and/or to prevent problems and conditions it, in reality, causes.

35. Thus, regardless of the extent, the Product causes, at least indirectly, the exact condition – "staining" and/or causing "white marks" – that it purports to allow users to "stay free" from and/or be "anti"- towards. <https://www.degreedeodorant.com/us/en/women/ultraclear-blackwhite-antiperspirant-deodorant-stick.html>

36. Moreover, adding another layer to Defendant's deceptive marketing of the Product, in the "About this Product" portion of Degree's website, the Product is advertised as featuring Degree's "best protection ever against deodorant stains on clothes." *Id.*

37. However, although Unilever promotes the Product as providing a "protection" benefit against and being "anti-" white marks and yellow stains, those claims are false; the Product has no such benefit.

38. The Product has no such "protection" from yellow stains or white marks and, in fact, causes both.

39. Further illustrating Defendant's deceptive marketing strategy, rather than constituting a superior product relative to the non-"Ultraclear" Degree-branded women's "Motionsense" antiperspirant, compared to non-"Ultraclear" Degree-branded women's "Motionsense," the Product has essentially the same ingredients, with no added ingredients to account for the purported "protection" benefit.

40. According to Unilever’s Degree-branded website, www.degreeodorant.com, and confirmed by corresponding product packaging, both the Product and the non-“Ultraclear” women’s “Motionsense” line contains the following ingredients:

- a. Active Ingredient: Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrate GLY
- b. Inactive Ingredients:
 - i. Cyclopentasiloxane, Stearyl Alcohol, PPG-14 Butyl Ether, Hydrogenated Castor Oil, Fragrance (Parfum), Polyethylene, Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Sodium Starch Octenylsuccinate, Hydrated Silica, Maltodextrin, Gelatin Crosspolymer, Hydrolyzed Corn Starch, BHT, Silica, Cellulose Gum.

41. The only difference in the Product is that it does not contain C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate whereas the non-“Ultraclear” women’s “MotionSense” product does. Upon information and belief, the removal of C12-15 Alkyl Benzoate does not provide “protection” against white marks and yellow stains, nor does it do anything to render the Product “anti-” to those conditions.

42. Otherwise, the only other difference between the Product and the non-“Ultraclear” line is that the active ingredient, Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrate GLY, is diluted from 19.2% (in the non-“Ultraclear” line) to 11.4% in the Product.

43. Such dilution of an active ingredient does not add another benefit of “protection.”

44. And that deceptive fact *is in addition to* the worse reality that the Product causes what it falsely claims to “protect” against and be “anti” towards -- white marks; upon testing, the Product readily creates white marks upon clothing of all colors, when applied directly and/or when applied to a user’s skin and then transferred to clothing. Moreover, because aluminum mixed with perspiration causes yellow staining, the aluminum chlorohydrate-heavy Product will inevitably also create yellow stains. Plaintiff, after using the Product herself, notice both white marks and yellow-stains in her clothing.

45. Notably, because it is scientifically well-established that aluminum in some antiperspirant sprays causes white marks and staining, there are other brands of antiperspirant on the market that do not contain aluminum and therefore can *legitimately* claim to be “anti-white marks” and/or “anti-yellow marks” and/or to “provide stain-free protection.” The “UltraClear” antiperspirant, despite posing as such, is no such product.

46. The fact that *legitimate* anti-stain and anti-white-mark antiperspirants exist on the market renders Unilever’s deception all the more convincing to consumers; a consumer does not simply take for granted that all antiperspirants cause white marks and stains. Rather, a consumer has reason to believe that the “UltraClear” antiperspirant categorically *does not cause* white marks or yellow stains, *not* that it simply does so to a lesser extent than “normal” antiperspirants.

47. Defendant’s “anti-yellow stains” and/or “anti-white marks” claims are patently false.

48. Merriam- Webster online dictionary defines the word “anti” as meaning, *inter alia*, “serving to prevent, cure, or alleviate” or “combating or defending against;”⁵ the Product, containing ingredients that *cause* staining and white marks (even if to a lesser extent than other products), is unquestionably *not* fairly or honestly characterized as “anti-yellow stains” or “anti-white marks.” The product does absolutely nothing to decrease, lessen or reduce stains or white marks – it creates them.

49. A normal consumer is unable to determine simply by reading the claims on the Product packaging and/or the Product’s ingredient list that it actually contains no “stain-free protection” against, or otherwise is “anti” to white marks and yellow stains.

50. While the fact is extremely well-established scientifically, a normal consumer also is unaware that Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydroxide GLY is a key factor (along with a person’s perspiration) that contributes to and, at least indirectly, *causes* the “yellow stains” and “white marks” the

⁵ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/anti>

Product purports to “protect” against.

51. Moreover, while the Product very obviously leaves “white marks” on clothing, a potential purchaser is unable to test that fact prior to purchasing the Product.

52. Upon information and belief, Defendant Unilever profits from the wide-spread practice of selling a diluted version of its regular product for the same price as non-diluted versions.

53. Upon information and belief, it is cheaper for Unilever to produce the Product, a relatively-diluted version of its regular antiperspirant, than it is to produce its non-“Ultraclear” antiperspirant, such as the regular “Degree”-branded women’s “Motionsense” line of antiperspirants.

54. Upon information and belief, Defendant Unilever deceptively and misleadingly markets the Product as falsely “protecting” against and “preventing” white marks and yellow stains to deceive consumers into buying the Product.

55. Defendant’s marketing and selling of the Product by use of the aforementioned false, deceptive, and misleading statements is illegal and prohibited under the MMPA.

Allegations Relating Specifically to Claims of the Nationwide Class

56. As noted, *supra*, since the initial offering of the Product, each and every container of the Product has borne a uniformly-worded label falsely claiming the Product is “Anti White Marks” and “Anti Yellow Stains” (hereinafter “False Claims”).

57. In reality, testing and usage of the Product reveals the falsity of the False Claims; not only does the Product readily leave white marks on multiple colors of clothing, when transferred to clothing from a user’s body and mixed with perspiration, over time, the Product also creates yellow stains on clothing. Both phenomenon occurred for Plaintiff. Plaintiff immediately notice white marks on her clothing when using the Product and also noticed that, over the course of a few weeks, yellow stains began developing on clothing she wore while using the Product.

58. Importantly, nowhere on the product are there any indications that the product is “anti

yellow stains,” “anti white marks,” *in comparison to “regular” deodorant or antiperspirant brands.* Rather, the product simply and unqualifiedly claims to be “anti-” toward and/or to prevent problems and conditions it, in reality, causes.

59. Defendant, as developer, manufacturer, and exclusive seller and distributor of the Product, has been aware since the Product’s inception, that the False Claims are in fact false – that the Product leaves white marks and causes yellow stains.

60. Indeed, Defendant undoubtedly did its own testing of the Product prior to it being offered for sale and, of necessity, such testing would have made Defendant aware that the Product leaves white marks on clothing and causes yellow staining.

61. Despite this, Defendants purposely made the False Claims in order to induce the false belief in consumers that they were purchasing a product that caused no white marks or yellow stains on their clothing and instead was “anti white marks” and “anti yellow stains.”

62. Plaintiff and the class members purchased the Product with no reason to suspect or know that the Product actually caused white marks and yellow stains.

63. Defendant possessed specialized knowledge regarding the data and information concerning the chemical formula of the Product and whether the Product would, in fact, cause yellow staining when combined with a user’s perspiration.

64. In fact, in regard to the aspect of the False Claims relating to yellow staining, the Product is a credence good because its purported “anti yellow stains” benefit cannot be independently assessed or verified by the consumer at the time of purchase.

65. In purchasing the Product, Plaintiff and the class members had no choice but to necessarily and justifiably rely upon the False Claims as accurate.

66. Had Plaintiffs known that the False Claims were false, Plaintiffs would not have purchased the Product or would not have paid as much for the Product.

67. As the direct and proximate result of the False Claims, Plaintiff and the class members have suffered economic injury by being deprived of the benefit of the bargain they were promised by Defendant.

68. By marketing, selling and distributing the Product to purchasers in Missouri and throughout the United States, Defendant made actionable statements that the Product was “Anti White Marks” and “Anti Yellow Stains,” and at all times failed to disclose that the Product did in fact cause and/or contribute to white marks and yellow stains.

69. Defendant engaged in the above-described actionable statements, omissions and concealments with knowledge that the representations were false and/or misleading, and with the intent that consumers rely upon such concealment, suppression and omissions.

70. Alternatively, Defendant was reckless in not knowing that the False Claims were false and misleading at the time they were made.

71. As the distributor, marketer, producer, manufacturer, and seller of the Product, Defendant possessed specialized knowledge regarding the data and information concerning the chemical formula of the Product which the Plaintiff and the class members could not and did not review.

72. All of Plaintiffs’ claims are based on misleading statements that violate FDA regulations. Such claims do not seek to impose any additional or different obligations beyond those already required by such FDA regulations.

73. Further, Plaintiffs’ claims arise, *inter alia*, from “front of the box” statements and symbols which are not regulated by the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act.

Facts Particular to Jennifer Sandbach and Representative of the Proposed Class

74. In or around February of 2021, Plaintiff purchased the Product from a third-party retailer while in Missouri.

75. Due to the claims on the packaging as well as the statements on

www.degreedeodorant.com, Plaintiff falsely believed she was purchasing a product having “stain-free protection” against white marks and stains; Plaintiff believed the Product would be “anti” toward “white marks” and “yellow stains,” not cause them.

76. Plaintiff thereafter purchased the Product. She purchased the Product primarily for her personal, family and household use.

77. At the time she purchased the Product, Plaintiff was unaware of the falsity of the Product’s claims and/or the falsity of Defendant’s online claims regarding the Product.

78. She discovered that such claims were false shortly after purchasing the Product, seeing that it created, *inter alia*, white marks on her and family members’ clothing. Later, over the course of a few weeks, she noticed that yellow stains were also developing in the clothing she wore while using the Product.

79. If Plaintiff had been aware of the falsity and misleading nature of Defendant’s claims regarding the Product, she would not have bought the Product.

80. When Plaintiff purchased the Product, she was injured by Defendant’s illegally deceptive, false, and misleading conduct in marketing and selling the Product.

81. Specifically, Plaintiff suffered an ascertainable loss because she did not receive the expected benefit of her bargain.

82. When Plaintiff was purchasing the Product, due to the false claims upon the Product, Plaintiff believed that she was receiving a product that was “anti” towards white marks and yellow stains and/or did something to decrease, lessen and/or reduce stains and/or white marks. The Product did not do what Plaintiff bargained for; the Product did nothing to decrease, lessen and/or reduce stains or white marks; rather, the Product *created* white marks and yellow stains.

83. Especially in light of the fact that non-aluminum containing antiperspirant and deodorant products exist on the market, products that *legitimately* reduce or eliminate white marks and yellow

stains, Plaintiff specifically did *not* bargain for a Product that merely created and/or resulted in “fewer” or “reduced” white marks and stains compared to more heavily-staining or marking products; Plaintiff expected to receive a Product that did **not** *cause* and *create* white marks and stains.

84. The Product was not at all what it was purported to be. Plaintiff did not receive the value of what she bargained for; instead Plaintiff received a product that unremarkably caused white marks and yellow stains on her clothing.

85. Consequently, Plaintiff was damaged in the amount of the difference between the value of the Product as represented – as one that was “anti” white marks and yellow stains (such value is approximately what Plaintiff paid), and the actual value of the product as received – because Plaintiff did not want a product that *caused* white marks and yellow stains on her clothing, the actual value to Plaintiff was nothing. Thus, Plaintiff was damaged in the full amount paid for the Product.

86. Although the aforementioned facts apply to named Plaintiff, for purposes of the proposed Class and Subclass, all that is relevant is that Plaintiff and the class members, United States and Missouri citizens, purchased the Product at a time within the Class Period while in the United States and/or Missouri.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNTS RELATING TO THE NATIONWIDE CLASS

COUNT ONE: BREACH OF WARRANTY

87. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges each allegation set forth in each preceding paragraph of this Second Amended Class Action Complaint.

88. Defendant sold the Product in its regular course of business. Plaintiff and the class members purchased the Product.

89. Defendant made promises and representations in an express warranty provided to all consumers, namely the False Claims -- that the Product was “anti white marks” and “anti yellow stains.”

90. The False Claims became the basis of the bargain between the Defendant and Plaintiff and each class member.

91. Defendant gave these express warranties to Plaintiff and each class member in written form on the labels of the Product.

92. Defendant's written affirmations of fact, promises, and/or descriptions as alleged are each a written warranty.

93. Defendant breached the warranty because the False Claims were false – the Product in fact causes white marks and yellow stains.

94. The False Claims were false when the sales took place and were undiscoverable to Plaintiff and the class members at the time of purchase.

95. All conditions precedent to seeking liability under this claim for breach of express warranty have been performed by or on behalf of Plaintiff and the class in terms of paying for the Product.

96. Defendant had actual notice of the false labeling information and to date has taken no action to remedy its breach of express and implied warranty.

97. Specifically, on February 20, 2021, and again on February 22, 2021, counsel for Plaintiff provided written NOTICE of Defendant's breach of express warranty to Defendant directly and to Defendant's legal counsel. Despite receiving such correspondence, Defendant has not meaningfully responded, and has taken no action to remedy its breach of express and implied warranty.

98. In addition, Defendant previously knew or should have known of the falsity of the False Claims on the Product due to, inter alia, Defendant's testing and use of the Product.

99. Defendant has nonetheless refused to remedy such breaches.

100. By placing the Product in the stream of commerce, and by operation of law and the facts alleged herein, Defendants also impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and the class members that the Products

were accurately labeled in conformance with the law.

101. Defendant's breaches of warranty have caused Plaintiffs and class members to suffer injuries, paying for falsely labeled products, and entering into transactions they otherwise would not have entered into for the consideration paid. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breaches of warranty, Plaintiff and class members have suffered damages and continue to suffer damages, including economic damages in terms of the difference between the value of the product as promised and the value of the product as delivered.

102. As a result of Defendant's breach of these warranties, Plaintiff and class members are entitled to legal and equitable relief including damages, costs, attorneys' fees, rescission, and/or other relief as deemed appropriate, in an amount sufficient to compensate them for not receiving the benefit of their bargain.

COUNT TWO: BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT (IN THE ALTERNATIVE)

103. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

104. By operation of law, there existed an implied contract for the sale of the Product between Defendant and Plaintiff and each class member who purchased the Product.

105. By operation of law, there existed an implied duty of good faith and fair dealing in each such contract.

106. By the acts alleged herein, Defendant has violated that duty of good faith and fair dealing, thereby breaching the implied contract between Defendant and each class member.

107. As a result of that breach, Plaintiff and each class member suffered damages.

COUNT THREE: UNJUST ENRICHMENT

108. Plaintiffs repeat and realleges the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

109. Plaintiffs plead their claim for relief in the alternative to the contract claims set forth above.

110. Plaintiff and the class members have conferred substantial benefits on Defendant by purchasing the Product, and Defendant has knowingly and willfully accepted and enjoyed those benefits.

111. Defendant either knew or should have known that the payments rendered by Plaintiff and the class members were given and received with the expectation that the Product would be as represented and warranted. For Defendant to retain the benefit of the payments under these circumstances is inequitable.

112. Through deliberate misrepresentations or omissions in connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, and sale of the Products, including the False Claims, Defendant reaped benefits, which result in Defendant wrongfully receiving profits.

113. Equity demands disgorgement of Defendant's ill-gotten gains. Defendant will be unjustly enriched unless Defendant is ordered to disgorge those profits for the benefit of Plaintiff and the class members.

114. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct and unjust enrichment, Plaintiffs and the class members are entitled to restitution from Defendant and institution of a constructive trust disgorging all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by Defendant through this inequitable conduct.

COUNTS RELATING TO THE MISSOURI SUBCLASS

COUNT FOUR: VIOLATION OF THE MMPA – Misleading, False, and Deceptive Marketing

115. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges each allegation set forth in each preceding paragraph of this Petition, as though fully set forth herein.

116. Defendant's acts complained of herein occurred in and emanated from the State of Missouri.

117. Plaintiff and all members of the Subclass are “persons” and the Product is “merchandise” as those terms are defined under the MMPA.

118. As set out in this Petition, Defendant’s marketing of the Product constitutes deception, false pretense, misrepresentation, unfair practice, or, at a minimum, the concealment, suppression, or omission of a material fact in violation of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, Mo. Rev. Stat. chap. 407 (“MMPA”), in particular, Defendant marketed the Product by falsely claiming it “protects against” and is “anti’ to white marks and yellow stains.

119. As a result of Defendant’s actions, consumers, including Plaintiff, were misled or deceived that the Product they were purchasing contained the claimed benefits and that it “protected” against and/or prevented conditions it actually contributes to and indirectly and directly causes.

120. Defendant’s deceptive acts caused Plaintiff and the Class Members an ascertainable loss within the meaning of the MMPA. In particular, Plaintiff and the class paid for a Product that did not, in fact, contain the benefits claimed and did not, in fact, “protect” against the conditions Defendant purports it did; the Product was not “anti” yellow stains or white marks. The Product did nothing to lessen, decrease or reduce stains and white marks. Instead, the Product *created and caused* those conditions.

121. Due to Defendant’s illegal conduct, Plaintiffs are entitled to restitution of all funds improperly obtained by Defendant.

122. In addition, Defendant’s conduct as aforesaid was wanton, willful, outrageous, and in reckless indifference to the rights of Plaintiffs and others similarly situated and, therefore, warrants the imposition of punitive damages.

123. Plaintiffs have been forced to hire attorneys to enforce their rights under the MMPA.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for an order certifying this action as a Nationwide class action,

along with a Missouri subclass, and appointing Plaintiff Jennifer Sandbach as Class and Subclass representative and her counsel as class counsel. Plaintiff requests that this court find that the Defendant is liable pursuant to the aforementioned nationwide claims; and/or violated the MMPA, and award Plaintiffs compensatory damages, restitution, attorneys' fees, punitive damages, costs, and such further relief as the Court deems just, including injunctive relief.

Respectfully submitted,

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