

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
NORTHERN DIVISION**

Elizabeth Suriano, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

- against -

Nestlé USA, Inc.,

Defendant

Case No. 1:21-cv-00717

Class Action Complaint

Jury Trial Demanded

Plaintiff alleges upon information and belief, except for allegations pertaining to plaintiff, which are based on personal knowledge:

1. Nestlé USA, Inc. (“defendant”) manufactures, distributes, markets, labels and sells non-dairy alternative coffee creamer under its Coffee Mate Natural Bliss brand made from oat flour, purporting to be flavored from vanilla and not containing artificial flavors (“Product”).

2. The representations and omissions include “Vanilla,” “Natural Flavor,” “All Natural,” the brand name of “Natural Bliss,” pictures of cured vanilla beans and the absence of any statement disclosing the presence of artificial flavor.



3. These representations tell consumers the Product’s vanilla taste is only from natural flavors, including vanilla, even though it contains artificial flavor.

4. Defendant was required to disclose – on the front label and ingredient list – that the Product’s vanilla taste is not from vanilla ingredients, but from artificial flavor.¹ 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i) (requiring statements as to whether flavor is from the characterizing ingredient, natural

¹ The FDCA and its regulations are incorporated and adopted in Illinois’s Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (“IFDCA”) and its parallel regulations. See 410 ILCS 620/1, et seq.

flavor derived from the ingredient, natural flavor from natural sources other than the ingredient or artificial sources).

A. Vanilla

5. Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia* Andrews and *Vanilla tahitensis* Moore) comes from an orchid plant that originated in Mexico where it was first cultivated.

6. The vanilla orchid produces a fruit pod, the vanilla bean, which is the raw material for vanilla flavorings.

7. The vanilla bean is heated in the sun for weeks, soaked in alcohol solution and its flavor constituents extracted (vanilla extract).

8. Vanillin (3-methoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde) is the major component of natural vanilla extract and is responsible for roughly one-third of vanilla's flavor and aroma.

9. Vanillin is found in the form of its β -D-glucoside (glucovanillin) in green vanilla beans.

10. The curing process, including the hydrolysis of its β -D-glucoside, leads to the release of vanillin from glucovanillin, at concentrations of 1-4% of dry weight of cured beans.

11. Vanilla's unique flavor is due to the hundreds of odor-active compounds besides vanillin, such as acids, ethers, alcohols, acetals, heterocyclics, phenolics, hydrocarbons, esters and carbonyls.

12. Methyl cinnamate and cinnamyl alcohol provide cinnamon and creamy notes.

13. P-cresol contributes flavor notes described as woody and spicy.

14. Acetovanillone provides a sweet, honey taste.

15. P-hydroxybenzoic acid and vanillic acid are significant phenolic compounds which contribute to vanilla's aroma.

16. 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (p-anisaldehyde) and 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol (p-anisyl alcohol) provide creamy and floral flavor notes.

17. The isolation of vanillin from vanilla in the late 19th century resulted in foods purporting to contain vanilla, which either contained no vanilla or a trace or *de minimis* amount, boosted by low cost, synthetic vanillin.

18. The representations of “Vanilla” with the vanilla flower and ingredient listing of “natural flavor” are misleading because the Product uses artificial flavor.

19. This is false, misleading and deceptive because the only natural vanillin is not isolated commercially because it is part of “vanilla extract.”

II. Consumers Desire Natural Flavoring Ingredients

20. Demand for real vanilla “has been steadily increasing...due to consumer demand for natural foods that are free of artificial ingredients.”²

21. According to one flavor supplier, today’s consumers “want real vanilla, not imitation [vanilla] flavoring.”

22. Consumers are willing to pay more for natural flavors like real vanilla, understood as more natural, and are avoiding foods and beverages which contain artificial flavors.³

23. At least seven out of ten consumers avoid artificial flavors because they believe the synthetic ingredients are associated with detrimental health effects.⁴

² Chagrin Valley Soap & Salve Company, FAQs, [Why Are The Prices of Vanilla Bean Products Always Increasing?](#)

³ Nancy Gagliardi, [Consumers Want Healthy Foods – And Will Pay More For Them](#), Forbes, Feb 18, 2015.

⁴ Alex Smolokoff, [Natural color and flavor trends in food and beverage](#), Natural Products Insider, Oct. 11, 2019; Thea Bourianne, [Exploring today’s top ingredient trends and how they fit into our health-conscious world](#), March 26-28, 2018.

A. Natural vanillin is only from the vanilla plant

24. The only natural vanillin is from the vanilla beans (shown on the front label), which means vanillin from non-vanilla sources is artificial vanillin.

25. Natural vanillin is not isolated commercially because it is part of “vanilla extract.”

26. In laboratory settings, scientists have supposedly manufactured vanillin in a way that meets the FDA’s definition for a “natural flavor” as defined by the FDA:

[T]he essential oil, oleoresin, essence or extractive, protein hydrolysate, distillate, or any product of roasting, heating or enzymolysis, which contains the flavoring constituents derived from a spice, fruit or fruit juice, vegetable or vegetable juice, edible yeast, herb, bark, bud, root, leaf or similar plant material, meat, seafood, poultry, eggs, dairy products, or fermentation products thereof, whose significant function in food is flavoring rather than nutritional. Natural flavors include the natural essence or extractives obtained from plants listed in §§ 182.10, 182.20, 182.40, and 182.50 and part 184 of this chapter, and the substances listed in § 172.510 of this chapter.

21 C.F.R. § 101.22(a)(3).

27. This means that the vanillin molecule must come from a natural source and be made through a natural process, such as distillation, roasting, heating, enzymolysis or fermentation.

28. While enzymatic reactions exist to convert eugenol (and other natural sources) to vanillin, these methods are seldom used and are very costly.

29. For instance, the rate of conversion of eugenol to vanillin is very low, in part due to the toxicity and limited water solubility of eugenol.

B. Artificial Flavor Vanillin – 101.22

30. Artificial flavor is defined as any flavoring from a synthetic source or made through an artificial process. 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(a)(1).

31. The main sources of vanillin are petroleum (guaiacol), lignin (tree pulp), eugenol or ferulic acid.

32. Guaiacol is the source of 85% of vanillin, and obtained from the synthetic

petrochemicals, benzene and propylene, whose industrial source is petroleum.

33. Converting guaiacol to vanillin entails condensation with glyoxylic acid.

34. The processes include chemical reactions such as decarboxylation and aromatic substitution.

35. Vanillin is also derived from lignin, present in sulfite wastes of the wood pulp industry.

36. Vanillin from lignin is an artificial flavor because these sulfite wastes contain chemicals used in the processing of wood pulp.

37. Lignin is difficult to degrade by natural means, which is why production of vanillin from lignin entails artificial processes including chemical reactions with the presence of chemical catalysts.

38. Lignin is broken down either with sodium hydroxide or calcium hydroxide and simultaneously oxidized in air in the presence of chemical catalysts.

39. When these chemical reactions are completed, the solid wastes and vanillin are removed from the acidified solution with a non-natural solvent, e.g., butanol or benzene, and reextracted with sodium hydrogen sulfite solution.

40. The vanillin is subjected to reacidification with sulfuric acid followed by vacuum distillation, and several recrystallization cycles.

41. Vanillin from lignin is an artificial flavor because the sulfite wastes of wood pulp are not a natural source, and the chemical reactions used to convert it to vanillin are not natural processes.

42. Eugenol, the major constituent of clove oil, is a source of vanillin, but required to be identified as an artificial flavor.

43. The first method of converting eugenol to vanillin requires isomerization of eugenol to isoeugenol under alkaline conditions, followed by side-chain cleavage to vanillin and two-carbon moiety under acidic conditions.

44. The second method of converting eugenol to vanillin involves the intermediary of coniferyl alcohol which is oxidized to ferulic acid.

45. The ferulic acid is subjected to high heat of 800 degrees Celsius, high amounts of pressure, 20 atmospheric pressure units, and chemical catalysts, sodium hydroxide or sodium chloride.

46. The high heat, high pressure and chemical catalysts are outside of what is considered a natural process for producing a natural flavor.

47. The Product's added vanillin, made through an artificial process and/or from an artificial source, is required to be declared as an artificial flavor.

C. Vanillin added to Vanilla is Always Required to be Listed as Artificial Flavor

48. According to the FDA, *any* non-vanilla flavor compounds that simulate vanilla but are not derived from vanilla beans are considered artificial flavors.

49. This distinction between vanilla and non-vanilla flavors is only discussed in regulatory correspondence and binding FDA advisory opinions, comprehensively discussed in the 2018 article in *Perfumer & Flavorist*, by leaders of the flavor industry trade group, The Flavor Extract Manufacturer's Association ("FEMA").⁵

50. The FDA has repeatedly stated it is misleading to label a food with "Vanilla" accompanied by the term "Natural Flavor" and "All Natural," with the image of vanilla beans

⁵ John B. Hallagan and Joanna Drake, FEMA, "[Labeling Vanilla Flavorings and Vanilla Flavored Foods in the U.S.](#)," *Perfumer & Flavorist*, Vol. 43 at p. 46, Apr. 25, 2018 ("Hallagan & Drake").

because this implies the food or beverage is naturally flavored with vanilla, even though the flavor is not derived from vanilla beans.

51. The FDA stated:

the term “natural flavor” must not be used in such a way to imply that it is a “natural vanilla flavor”, because it is not derived from vanilla beans. Furthermore, if the flavoring ingredient is being used in another food as “vanilla flavoring” and the flavoring was not derived from vanilla, and if the characterizing flavor of the food is vanilla, then the food must be identified as “artificially flavored.”

Exhibit A, FDA Letter, Margaret-Hanna Emerick to Richard Brownell, February 25, 2016.

52. Because the Product purports to have a characterizing flavor of vanilla but is flavored predominantly from vanillin from non-vanilla sources, it must be identified as “as artificially flavored.”

III. Ingredient List is Misleading

53. Analytical testing of the Product performed in the fall of 2020 revealed it contains the added artificial flavor of vanillin.

54. This was concluded because (1) the amount of vanillin was significantly greater than it would be if it were only present because of the Product containing vanilla extract as *part* of the “Natural Flavor” ingredients and (2) the vanillin was unaccompanied by the expected amounts of other aromatic compounds from the vanilla plant.

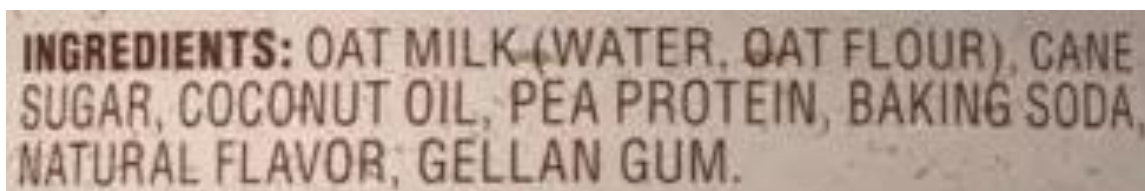
55. For instance, the Product’s flavoring failed to reveal detectable levels of methyl cinnamate, cinnamyl alcohol, p-cresol, acetovanillone, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (p-anisaldehyde), 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol (p-anisyl alcohol) and/or vanillic acid, even though these compounds were analyzed for.

56. The absence of these compounds also means the Product contains, at most, a trace or *de minimis* amount of vanilla.

57. In addition to containing artificial flavor, the Product lacks the expected vanilla taste because vanillin is not synonymous with vanilla, due to the absence of the critical odor-active compounds which together provide the flavor of vanilla.

58. The Product's ingredient list tacitly reveals it is not flavored exclusively with vanilla because it lists the generic ingredient "natural flavor" instead of vanilla extract.

59. However, the ingredient list conceals the added artificial flavor – vanillin – as part of the generic "natural flavors" and "natural flavor" instead of using the specific, non-generic name of the ingredient – "vanillin" or "artificial flavor." 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(b)(1).⁶



INGREDIENTS: OAT MILK (WATER, OAT FLOUR), CANE SUGAR, COCONUT OIL, PEA PROTEIN, BAKING SODA, **NATURAL FLAVOR**, GELLAN GUM.

60. Defendant knows there are two types of vanillin – natural vanillin from the vanilla plant and artificial vanillin from sources such as petroleum and lignin.

61. Even if reasonable consumers were to investigate the "Vanilla," "Natural Flavor," and "All Natural" statements on the Product's front label by scrutinizing the ingredient statement on the back, consumers would still be unaware that the Product contained artificial flavor.

62. According to labeling experts – but not reasonable consumers – "Brands that print phrases like 'natural vanilla' [or 'natural flavor'] on their packages may actually be pushing products that contain anything but."⁷

⁶ For conciseness, the "Natural Flavors" and "Natural Flavor" in the Product will be referred to as "Natural Flavor."

⁷ Yahoo Food, [The One Thing You Need to Know When Buying Vanilla Ice Cream](#), May 20, 2015 (though the discussion was centered on ice cream, the identification of ingredients is identical on ice cream or oat milk).

63. Professor of Food Science, Scott Rankin, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, explained that “the different wordings on the labels amount to an industry shorthand for specific kinds of natural or artificial flavorings.”

64. For instance, “natural vanilla flavor” often refers to “vanillin extracted from wood.”

65. “Natural flavor” on the other hand, “(with no mention of vanilla at all) indicates just a trace of natural vanilla (there’s no required level)” and other flavorings that simulate vanilla.

66. Defendant’s “Natural Flavor” contains added artificial vanillin yet fails to disclose it separately.

A. Front label

67. Defendant adds artificial vanillin to the Product to give it a “sweet, creamy” taste, even though vanillin is known to have a “chemical-like” taste because it lacks the other flavor compounds in vanilla.

68. Although the flavoring used to simulate the Product’s characterizing vanilla flavor is (1) not from vanilla beans, (2) from an artificial petrochemical source and (3) made through an artificial process, Defendant pretends otherwise, conflating the natural and artificial flavoring and deceiving consumers.

69. Even if the added artificial vanillin used in the Product was made from a natural source and through a natural process, the Product would still be required to state “artificially flavored” on the front label.

70. Since the only natural vanillin is from the vanilla plant, the Product’s added vanillin from other, non-vanilla sources is by definition, artificial, and an artificial flavor.

71. Federal and state law require the Product’s front label to inform consumers that the Product contains artificial flavoring. 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(c).

72. Because the Product contains artificial flavor that “simulates, resembles or reinforces the characterizing flavor,” the front label is required to state, “Artificially Flavored.” 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i)(2).

73. Defendant misrepresented the Product through affirmative statements, half-truths, and omissions.

74. Defendant sold more of the Product and at higher prices than it would have in absence of this misconduct, resulting in additional profits at the expense of consumers.

75. Had plaintiff and the proposed class members known the truth, they would not have bought the Product or would have paid less for it.

76. As a result of the false and misleading representations, the Product is sold at a premium price, approximately no less than no less than \$5.19 for bottles of 16 OZ, excluding tax, compared to other similar products represented in a non-misleading way, and higher than it would be sold for absent the misleading representations.

Delayed Discovery

77. Plaintiff and consumers would not have been able to discover Defendant's deceptive practices and lacked the means to discover them given that, like nearly all consumers, they rely on and are entitled to rely on the manufacturer's obligation to label its products in compliance with federal regulations and state law.

78. Furthermore, Defendant's labeling practices and nondisclosures, in particular, failing to identify the artificial flavor on the front label and the ingredient list impeded Plaintiff and the Class Members' abilities to discover the deceptive and unlawful labeling of the Product throughout the Class Period.

Jurisdiction and Venue

79. Jurisdiction is proper pursuant to Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”). 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

80. Under CAFA, district courts have original federal jurisdiction over class actions involving (1) an aggregate amount in controversy of at least \$5,000,000; and (2) minimal diversity.

81. Plaintiff Elizabeth Suriano is a citizen of Illinois.

82. Defendant Nestlé USA, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Arlington, Arlington County, Virginia.

83. Diversity exists because plaintiff Elizabeth Suriano and defendant are citizens of different states.

84. Upon information and belief, sales of the Product and any available statutory and other monetary damages, exceed \$5 million during the applicable statutes of limitations, exclusive of interest and costs.

85. Venue is proper because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred here – plaintiff’s purchase of the Product.

86. Venue is further supported because many class members reside in this District.

Parties

87. Plaintiff Elizabeth Suriano is a citizen of Elmhurst, DuPage County, Illinois.

88. Defendant Nestlé USA, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Arlington, Virginia, Arlington County.

89. Defendant is the largest food company in the world.

90. In or around 2017, Defendant announced it would shortly eliminate “artificial flavors” from its Products, because it knew consumers avoided artificial flavors.

91. The Product is sold to consumers from retail and online stores of third-parties across the country.

92. During the relevant statutes of limitations for each cause of action alleged, plaintiff purchased the Product within her district and/or State in reliance on its representations and omissions.

93. Plaintiff bought the Product on one or more occasions within the statute of limitations for each cause of action alleged, from one or more locations, including between August 2020 and October 2020, from Jewel-Osco, 153 Schiller St Elmhurst, IL 60126.

94. Plaintiff bought the Product at or exceeding the above-referenced price because she wanted to buy a product with the qualities and attributes represented herein – natural vanilla flavor from the vanilla beans shown on the front of the product, without artificial flavors, etc.

95. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Product in the absence of Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions.

96. The Product was worth less than what Plaintiff paid and she would not have paid as much absent Defendant's false and misleading statements and omissions.

97. Plaintiff intends to, seeks to, and will purchase the Product again when she can do so with the assurance that Product's labeling is consistent with its composition and origins.

Class Allegations

98. The class will consist of all purchasers of the Product who reside in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas during the applicable statutes of limitations.

99. Plaintiff seeks class-wide injunctive relief based on Rule 23(b) in addition to a monetary relief class.

100. Common questions of law or fact predominate and include whether defendant's

representations were and are misleading and if plaintiff and class members are entitled to damages.

101. Plaintiff's claims and basis for relief are typical to other members because all were subjected to the same unfair and deceptive representations and actions.

102. Plaintiff is an adequate representative because her interests do not conflict with other members.

103. No individual inquiry is necessary since the focus is only on defendant's practices and the class is definable and ascertainable.

104. Individual actions would risk inconsistent results, be repetitive and are impractical to justify, as the claims are modest relative to the scope of the harm.

105. Plaintiff's counsel is competent and experienced in complex class action litigation and intends to protect class members' interests adequately and fairly.

106. Plaintiff seeks class-wide injunctive relief because the practices continue.

Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act ("ICFA"),
815 ILCS 505/1, et seq.
(Consumer Protection Statutes)

107. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

108. Plaintiff and class members desired to purchase a product described and identified by Defendant – flavored only by the natural flavor of vanilla and natural ingredients and not containing artificial flavor.

109. Defendant's acts and omissions are not unique to the parties and have a broader impact on the public.

110. Defendant misrepresented the Product through its statements, omissions, ambiguities, half-truths and/or actions.

111. Defendant intended that Plaintiff and the Class rely upon Defendant's deceptive conduct, and a reasonable person would in fact be misled by this deceptive conduct.

112. Defendant knew or should have known that its representations of fact concerning the Products are material and likely to mislead consumers.

113. Defendant's practices, acts, and course of conduct in marketing and selling the Product are likely to mislead a reasonable consumer acting reasonably under the circumstances to his or her detriment.

114. Like Plaintiff, Members of the Class would not have purchased the Product had they been accurately marketed, advertised, packaged, and/or sold.

115. Plaintiff and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

Breaches of Express Warranty, Implied Warranty of Merchantability
and Magnuson Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301, et seq.

116. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

117. The Product was manufactured, labeled and sold by defendant and warranted to plaintiff and class members that it possessed substantive, functional, nutritional, qualitative, compositional, organoleptic, sensory, physical and other attributes which it did not.

118. The amount and proportion of the characterizing component, vanilla, and presence of artificial flavors, has a material bearing on price or consumer acceptance of the Product because consumers are willing to pay more for such components.

119. Defendant had a duty to disclose and/or provide non-deceptive descriptions and marketing of the Product.

120. This duty is based, in part, on Defendant's position as the largest food company in the world, which brings with it a special duty of care since consumers expect a level of transparency not expected of other companies.

121. Defendant publicly promised – warranted – that it would eliminate artificial flavors

from its products.

122. Plaintiff provided or will provide notice to defendant, its agents, representatives, retailers and their employees.

123. Defendant received notice and should have been aware of these misrepresentations due to numerous complaints by consumers to its main office over the past several years regarding the Product.

124. The Product did not conform to its affirmations of fact and promises due to defendant's actions and were not merchantable.

125. Plaintiff and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

Negligent Misrepresentation

126. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

127. Defendant had a duty to truthfully represent the Product, which it breached.

128. This duty is based on defendant's position, holding itself out as having special knowledge and experience in the sale of the product type.

129. The representations took advantage of consumers' cognitive shortcuts made at the point-of-sale and their trust in defendant, a well-known and respected brand or entity in this sector.

130. Plaintiff and class members reasonably and justifiably relied on these negligent misrepresentations and omissions, which served to induce and did induce, the purchase of the Product.

131. Plaintiff and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

Fraud

132. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

133. Defendant misrepresented and/or omitted the attributes and qualities of the Product.

134. Defendant's fraudulent intent is evinced by its failure to accurately disclose the issues described herein, when it knew not doing so would mislead consumers.

135. Plaintiff and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

Unjust Enrichment

136. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

137. Defendant obtained benefits and monies because the Product was not as represented and expected, to the detriment and impoverishment of plaintiff and class members, who seek restitution and disgorgement of inequitably obtained profits.

Jury Demand and Prayer for Relief

Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all issues.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment:

1. Declaring this a proper class action, certifying plaintiff as representative and the undersigned as counsel for the class;
2. Entering preliminary and permanent injunctive relief by directing defendant to correct the challenged practices to comply with the law;
3. Injunctive relief to remove, correct and/or refrain from the challenged practices and representations, and restitution and disgorgement for members of the class pursuant to the applicable laws;
4. Awarding monetary damages, statutory damages pursuant to any statutory claims and

interest pursuant to the common law and other statutory claims;

5. Awarding costs and expenses, including reasonable fees for plaintiff's attorneys and experts; and
6. Other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: February 8, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

Sheehan & Associates, P.C.

/s/Spencer Sheehan

Spencer Sheehan

60 Cutter Mill Rd Ste 409

Great Neck NY 11021-3104

Tel: (516) 268-7080

Fax: (516) 234-7800

spencer@spencersheehan.com

EXHIBIT A

February 25th, 2016

Richard J Brownell Jr.
Virginia Dare Extract Co., Inc.
882 Third Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11232

Re: Flavoring Labeling

Dear Mr. Richard J Brownell Jr.:

I am responding to your October 21st 2015 letter to Ms. Ferré-Hockensmith. Please be aware that Ms. Ferré-Hockensmith is no longer with our group and you may direct future inquiries to the Food Labeling and Standards Staff at the address below.

In your letter, you asked if a food or beverage containing vanillin derived from a non vanilla bean source be labeled 'natural' if the characterizing flavor of that food or beverage is vanilla. To clarify, I will split this letter into two parts.

1) As you may know, our policy on the use of the term "natural" is that "natural" means that nothing artificial (including artificial flavors) or synthetic (including all color additives regardless of source) has been included in or as been added to a food that would not normally be expected to be in the food. Additionally, we do not restrict the use of the term "natural" except on products that contain added color, synthetic substances and artificial flavors as provided for in Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), section 101.22. A product can be considered "natural," provided that all ingredients that are included in the final product are derived by a natural process. Therefore, the ingredient label of a finished food containing the vanillin product can bear the term "vanillin," "natural flavor," or "contains natural flavor".

2) However, the term "natural flavor" must not be used in such a way to imply that it is a "natural vanilla flavor", because it is not derived from vanilla beans. Furthermore, if the flavoring ingredient is being used in another food as "vanilla flavoring" and the flavoring was not derived from vanilla, and if the characterizing flavor of the food is vanilla, then the food must be identified as "artificially flavored" as stated in 21 CFR 101.22(i)(1)(ii), below:

ii) If none of the natural flavor used in the food is derived from the product whose flavor is simulated, the food in which the flavor is used shall be labeled either with the flavor of the product from which the flavor is derived or as "artificially flavored."

Therefore, as you noted in your letter, a food or beverage containing vanillin derived from a non vanilla bean source needs to be labeled as artificially flavored if the food is characterized/ labeled as vanilla flavored.

If we may be of further assistance, please let us know.

Regards,

Margaret-Hannah Emerick

Consumer Safety Officer
Product Evaluation and Labeling Team
Food Labeling and Standards Staff
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
5100 Paint Branch Parkway
College Park, MD 20740
Email: Margaret-Hannah.Emerick@FDA.HHS.GOV

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Natural Bliss Oat Milk Creamer Label Misrepresents Vanilla Flavor Source, Lawsuit Alleges](#)
