

SHOOP, A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

Sharon Dalton, Allyson McCarthy, Sheila Smith, Mary
Dennis, Kelli Frederick and Joey Campbell,
on behalf of themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

Ashley Black Company, Ashley Black, ADB
Innovations, LLC, Ashley Black Guru, Ashley Diana
Black International Holdings, LLC, Ashley Black
Fasciology LLC, ADB Interests, LLC, and DOES 1-100,

Defendants.

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Case No.

**CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiffs Sharon Dalton, Allyson McCarthy, Sheila Smith, Mary

Dennis, Kelli Frederick and Joey Campbell, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated, by their attorneys, allege the following upon information and
belief, except for those allegations pertaining to themselves, which are based on
personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

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1. This consumer class action seeks to remedy the false and deceptive business practices of Ashley Black Company, ADB Interests, LLC and other related entities (“Defendants”) with respect to the marketing and sales of the “FasciaBlaster” product throughout the United States.

2. The FasciaBlaster is essentially a two-foot stick with hard prongs attached to it, which sells for \$89.00:



3. Purchasers are instructed by Defendants to grind the FasciaBlaster’s prongs into their bodies to the point of bruising to achieve numerous miraculous health benefits including the “elimination of cellulite,” “better nerve function” and

1 “chronic pain relief.”

2 4. The following statement features prominently on the website at
3 checkout:

4
5 The FasciaBlaster® was designed, engineered, and manufactured by Ashley
6 Black. It is the ONLY tool on the market that opens the fascia at the deeper
7 layers and breaks up fascial adhesions. The FasciaBlaster® is designed for
8 self-treatment and can be used by anyone on any area of the body. With
9 regular use of the FasciaBlaster®, one can expect pain reduction and
improved flexibility, joint function, circulation, muscle definition and
performance, nerve activity, posture, and enhanced beauty including the
virtual elimination of CELLULITE.

10 (emphasis in original)

11 5. These claims are repeated, in different forms, throughout the website.

12 6. All these claims are baseless and false.

13 7. Defendants also sell different versions of the FasciaBlaster and a
14 numbing cream to help alleviate the inevitable pain and bruising caused by its use.
15

16 8. Defendants’ conduct violates, among others, state consumer protection
17 statutes and warranty law. Plaintiffs bring claims under the laws of their home
18 states as well as seeking to represent a national class of consumers.
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21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

22 9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under the Class Action
23 Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. section 1332(d) in that: (1) this is a class action involving
24 thousands of class members; (2) Plaintiffs are citizens of the States of California,
25 Florida, Nevada, Arizona, Louisiana and Mississippi; Defendants are citizen of the
26 States of Texas and California; and on information and belief more than two-thirds
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1 of class members reside outside of California; and (3) the amount in controversy is
2 in excess of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interests and costs.

3 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Plaintiff
4 Sharon Dalton is a resident of the State of California, Defendant Ashley Black is a
5 resident of California, Defendants conduct and transact business in the State of
6 California, contract to supply goods within the State of California, and supply goods
7 within the State of California. In addition, Ms. Black, a California resident, is the
8 central figure in this widespread deception and the conduct complained of herein
9 originated with her.
10

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13 11. Venue is proper because Plaintiff Ms. Dalton, Defendant Ms. Black,
14 and many Class Members reside in this District, and throughout the State of
15 California. A substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in this
16 District.
17

18 PARTIES

19 Plaintiffs

20
21 12. **Sharon Dalton** is an individual consumer who, at all times material
22 hereto, was a citizen of California.

23
24 13. In early 2016 she purchased two FasciaBlasters through Defendants'
25 website.

26 14. Ms. Dalton read the statements on the website, including the paragraph:
27
28

1 The FasciaBlaster® was designed, engineered, and manufactured by
2 Ashley Black. It is the ONLY tool on the market that opens the fascia
3 at the deeper layers and breaks up fascial adhesions. The
4 FasciaBlaster® is designed for self-treatment and can be used by
5 anyone on any area of the body. With regular use of the
6 FasciaBlaster®, one can expect pain reduction and improved
7 flexibility, joint function, circulation, muscle definition and
8 performance, nerve activity, posture, and enhanced beauty including
9 the virtual elimination of CELLULITE.

10 15. Ms. Dalton relied on these representations in making her purchase
11 decision.

12 16. Ms. Dalton purchased two FasciaBlasters because at the time of her
13 purchase she saw a video which advised consumers to cut a FasciaBlaster in half to
14 form two smaller FasciaBlasters.

15 17. Ms. Dalton used the FasciaBlasters as directed, but received none of the
16 claimed benefits.

17 18. Ms. Dalton suffered pain and bruising as a result of using the
18 FasciaBlasters.

19 19. Had Ms. Dalton known the truth about the Fasciablasters, she would
20 not have purchased them.

21 20. Ms. Dalton does not know if the representations made on the Ashley
22 Black website will be true or not in the future.

23 21. Ms. Dalton suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of
24 Defendants' improper conduct.
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1 22. **Allyson McCarthy** is an individual consumer who, at all times
2 material hereto, was a citizen of Nevada.

3 23. In January of 2017 Ms. McCarthy purchased the FasciaBlaster through
4 Defendants' website.

5 24. Ms. McCarthy read the statements on the website, including the
6 paragraph:
7

8 The FasciaBlaster® was designed, engineered, and manufactured by
9 Ashley Black. It is the ONLY tool on the market that opens the fascia
10 at the deeper layers and breaks up fascial adhesions. The
11 FasciaBlaster® is designed for self-treatment and can be used by
12 anyone on any area of the body. With regular use of the
13 FasciaBlaster®, one can expect pain reduction and improved
14 flexibility, joint function, circulation, muscle definition and
15 performance, nerve activity, posture, and enhanced beauty including
16 the virtual elimination of CELLULITE.

17 25. Ms. McCarthy relied on these representations in making her purchase
18 decision.

19 26. Ms. McCarthy used the FasciaBlaster as directed for over two months,
20 but received none of the claimed benefits.

21 27. Ms. McCarthy suffered pain and bruising as a result of using the
22 FasciaBlaster.

23 28. Had Ms. McCarthy known the truth about the FasciaBlaster, she would
24 not have purchased it.

25 29. Ms. McCarthy does not know if the representations made on the Ashley
26 Black website will be true or not in the future.
27

1 30. Ms. McCarthy suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of
2 Defendants' improper conduct.

3 31. **Kelli Frederick** is an individual consumer who, at all times material
4 hereto, was a citizen of Louisiana.

5 32. In the Summer of 2016, Ms. Frederick purchased the FasciaBlaster
6 through Defendants' website.
7

8 33. In November of 2016, Ms. Frederick purchased a different product, the
9 "Faceblaster."
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11 34. In 2017, Ms. Frederick purchased the "MiniBlaster."
12

13 35. Ms. Frederick read the statements on the website, including the
14 paragraph:

15 The FasciaBlaster® was designed, engineered, and manufactured by
16 Ashley Black. It is the ONLY tool on the market that opens the fascia
17 at the deeper layers and breaks up fascial adhesions. The
18 FasciaBlaster® is designed for self-treatment and can be used by
19 anyone on any area of the body. With regular use of the
20 FasciaBlaster®, one can expect pain reduction and improved
21 flexibility, joint function, circulation, muscle definition and
22 performance, nerve activity, posture, and enhanced beauty including
23 the virtual elimination of CELLULITE.

24 36. Ms. Frederick relied on these representations in making her purchase
25 decisions.

26 37. Ms. Frederick used the FasciaBlaster and the other products as directed
27 for many months, but received none of the claimed benefits.
28

1 38. Ms. Frederick suffered pain and bruising as a result of using the
2 FasciaBlaster and the other products.

3 39. Had Ms. Frederick known the truth about the FasciaBlaster and the
4 other products, she would not have purchased them.

5 40. Ms. Frederick does not know if the representations made on the Ashley
6 Black website will be true or not in the future.

7 41. Ms. Frederick was injured in fact and lost money as a result of
8 Defendants' improper conduct.

9 42. **Sheila Smith** is an individual consumer who, at all times material
10 hereto, was a citizen of Florida.

11 43. In 2015 Ms. Smith purchased a FasciaBlaster through Defendants'
12 website.

13 44. Ms. Smith read the statements on the website, including the paragraph:

14 The FasciaBlaster® was designed, engineered, and manufactured by
15 Ashley Black. It is the ONLY tool on the market that opens the fascia
16 at the deeper layers and breaks up fascial adhesions. The
17 FasciaBlaster® is designed for self-treatment and can be used by
18 anyone on any area of the body. With regular use of the
19 FasciaBlaster®, one can expect pain reduction and improved
20 flexibility, joint function, circulation, muscle definition and
21 performance, nerve activity, posture, and enhanced beauty including
22 the virtual elimination of CELLULITE.

23 45. Ms. Smith relied on these representations in making her purchase
24 decision.

1 46. Ms. Smith used the FasciaBlaster as directed, but received none of the
2 claimed benefits.

3 47. Ms. Smith suffered pain and bruising as a result of using the
4 FasciaBlaster.

5 48. Had Ms. Smith known the truth about the Fasciablaster, she would not
6 have purchased it.

7 49. Ms. Smith does not know if the representations made on the Ashley
8 Black website will be true or not in the future.

9 50. Ms. Smith was injured in fact and lost money as a result of Defendants'
10 improper conduct.

11 51. **Mary Dennis** is an individual consumer who, at all times material
12 hereto, was a citizen of Mississippi.

13 52. In 2016 Ms. Dennis purchased a FasciaBlaster through Defendants'
14 website.

15 53. Ms. Dennis read the statements on the website, including the
16 paragraph:

17 The FasciaBlaster® was designed, engineered, and manufactured by
18 Ashley Black. It is the ONLY tool on the market that opens the fascia
19 at the deeper layers and breaks up fascial adhesions. The
20 FasciaBlaster® is designed for self-treatment and can be used by
21 anyone on any area of the body. With regular use of the
22 FasciaBlaster®, one can expect pain reduction and improved
23 flexibility, joint function, circulation, muscle definition and
24 performance, nerve activity, posture, and enhanced beauty including
25 the virtual elimination of CELLULITE.
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1 54. Ms. Dennis relied on these representations in making her purchase
2 decision.

3 55. Ms. Dennis used the FasciaBlaster as directed on her thighs and
4 abdomen, but received none of the claimed benefits.

5 56. Ms. Dennis suffered pain and bruising as a result of using the
6 FasciaBlaster.
7

8 57. Had Ms. Dennis known the truth about the Fasciablaster, she would not
9 have purchased it.
10

11 58. Ms. Dennis does not know if the representations made on the Ashley
12 Black website will be true or not in the future.
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14 59. Ms. Dennis was injured in fact and lost money as a result of
15 Defendants' improper conduct.
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17 60. **Joey Campbell** is an individual consumer who, at all times material
18 hereto, was a citizen of Arizona.

19 61. In 2016 Ms. Campbell purchased three FasciaBlasters through
20 Defendants' website.
21

22 62. Ms. Campbell read the statements on the website, including the
23 paragraph:
24

25 The FasciaBlaster® was designed, engineered, and manufactured by
26 Ashley Black. It is the ONLY tool on the market that opens the fascia
27 at the deeper layers and breaks up fascial adhesions. The
28 FasciaBlaster® is designed for self-treatment and can be used by
anyone on any area of the body. With regular use of the

1 FasciaBlaster®, one can expect pain reduction and improved
2 flexibility, joint function, circulation, muscle definition and
3 performance, nerve activity, posture, and enhanced beauty including
the virtual elimination of CELLULITE.

4 63. Ms. Campbell relied on these representations in making her purchase
5 decision.

6 64. Ms. Campbell used the FasciaBlasters, including on her legs, but
7 received none of the claimed benefits.

8 65. Ms. Campbell suffered pain and bruising as a result of using the
9 FasciaBlasters.

10 66. Had Ms. Campbell known the truth about the FasciaBlaster, she would
11 not have purchased them.

12 67. Ms. Campbell does not know if the representations made on the Ashley
13 Black website will be true or not in the future.

14 68. Ms. Campbell was injured in fact and lost money as a result of
15 Defendants' improper conduct.

16 **Defendants**

17 69. **Ashley Black** is an individual who is the founder and principal owner
18 of the corporate entity defendants and is the person primarily responsible for the
19 wrongdoing alleged herein. Ms. Black resides in California in this District. Ms.
20 Black features prominently on the Ashley Black website and is the main
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1 spokesperson touting the benefits of the FasciaBlaster on the website, social media,
2 and other outlets.

3 **Defendant Corporate Entities Controlled By Ashley Black**

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5 70. The following corporate entities are owned and controlled by defendant
6 Ashley Black. The precise role of each of the corporate entity defendants in the
7 wrongdoing alleged herein is unknown. All of these entities, however, are
8 controlled by Ashley Black and as a practical matter have little, if any, independent
9 corporate existence. The corporate structure, ownership, holdings and operations of
10 these entities will be the subject of discovery.

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13 71. **Defendant Ashley Black Company** is a corporation with its principal
14 place of business in Texas. On information and belief, Ashley Black Company was
15 jointly responsible for the manufacture, marketing, advertising and distribution of
16 the FasciaBlaster throughout the United States. Ashley Black Company created
17 and/or authorized the false, misleading and deceptive statements about the
18 FasciaBlaster.
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21 72. **Defendant ADB Interests, LLC** is a Texas company based, on
22 information and belief, in Pearlman, Texas. ADB Interests LLC is identified as the
23 owner of the Ashley Black website that carries the misrepresentations.
24

25 73. **Defendant ADB Innovations, LLC** identifies itself in corporate
26 literature as the source of some of the Ashley Black products and is the source of
27 one of the disclaimers about the products.
28

1 74. **Defendant Ashley Black Guru** is located at 5205 Broadway St.,
2 Pearland, Texas. This entity identifies itself as a copyright holder on certain
3 corporate literature and on the Ashley Black website.
4

5 75. **Defendant Ashley Diana Black International Holdings, LLC** is a
6 Delaware corporation, based, on information and belief, in Pearland, Texas. Ashley
7 Diana Black International Holdings, LLC is based in Pearland, Texas and is the
8 holder of certain intellectual property concerning the FasciaBlaster.
9

10 76. **Defendant Ashley Black Fasciology, LLC** is another corporate entity
11 controlled by Ashley Black. Its precise role in the marketing and sale of the
12 FasciaBlaster is unknown.
13

14 77. **Defendants DOES 1-100** are sued through this fictitious designation
15 until their identities come to light.
16

17 78. Unless indicated otherwise, and until the precise role in the conduct
18 alleged herein is established, the defendants will be referred to collectively as
19 “Defendants.”
20

21 **FACTS**

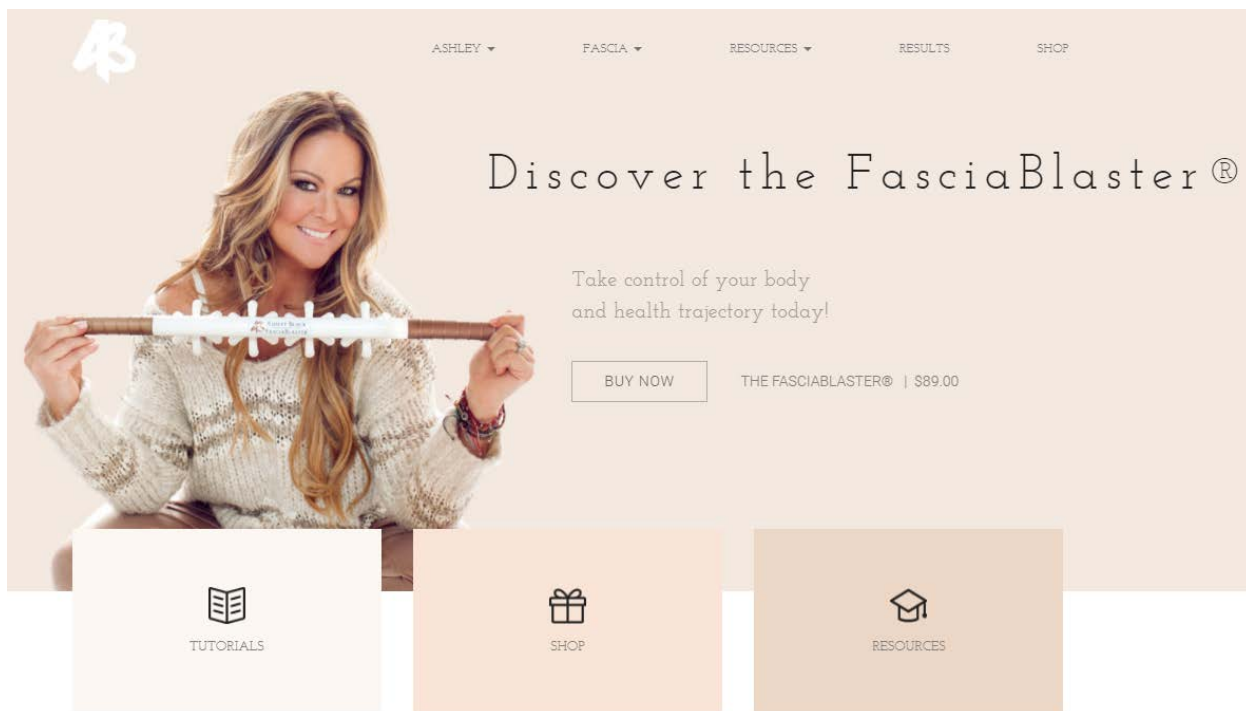
22 **The Device**

23 79. The FaciaBlaster is a rod with handles on each end and rounded spikes
24 protruding in the middle.
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80. The FasciaBlaster is sold through Defendants' website, www.ashleyblackguru.com.



13 **The Misrepresentations**

14 81. Defendants' website states at the checkout page:

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17 The FasciaBlaster® was designed, engineered, and manufactured by
18 Ashley Black. It is the ONLY tool on the market that opens the fascia
19 at the deeper layers and breaks up fascial adhesions. The
20 FasciaBlaster® is designed for self-treatment and can be used by
21 anyone on any area of the body. With regular use of the
22 FasciaBlaster®, one can expect pain reduction and improved
23 flexibility, joint function, circulation, muscle definition and
24 performance, nerve activity, posture, and enhanced beauty including
25 the virtual elimination of CELLULITE.

26 See <https://ashleyblackguru.com/product/fasciablaster/5938157638/>
27 (emphasis in original).
28

1 82. The front page of the website states that use of the FasciaBlaster
2 “Lessens the look of cellulite” “Improves blood flow” “Helps reduce pain” and
3 “accelerates muscle recovery.”

4 83. Similar claims are made throughout the website.

5 84. The defendants also tout a study of their own design to theorize that use
6 of the FasciaBlaster “mimics” diet and exercise by pushing fat into the bloodstream
7 where, it is asserted, it may be used as energy or excreted naturally:

8
9 **The levels of fat in the blood were safe and consistent with diet and**
10 **exercise.** Take a look at this graph below. This shows for the 35
11 women in the study, the mean level of free fatty acids in the blood
12 increased after their initial FasciaBlasting session. This is exciting
13 because it supports the idea that the FasciaBlaster® “mimics” exercise
14 or dieting by mobilizing fat into the bloodstream to be either used as
15 energy or excreted naturally. By the next day, the mean levels of fat in
16 the bloodstream returned to low normal levels. Of course, using the
17 FasciaBlaster® is not a substitute for a healthy diet and exercise, but it
18 is encouraging to see results that support the positive effect of
19 FasciaBlasting® on fat cells.

20 See <https://ashleyblackguru.com/findings/> (emphasis in original):

21 85. This claim is also false. Use of the FasciaBlaster does not “mobilize fat
22 into the bloodstream to be either used as energy or excreted naturally.”

23 86. The FasciaBlaster sells for \$89.00.

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1 See <https://www.fasciablaster.com/collections/all/products/fasciablaster>

2 HOME > PRODUCTS > FASCIABLASTER®



FASCIABLASTER®

\$89.00

- 1 +

ADD TO CART

The FasciaBlaster® was designed, engineered, and manufactured by Ashley Black. It is the ONLY tool on the market that opens the fascia at the deeper layers and breaks up fascial adhesions. The FasciaBlaster® is designed for self-treatment and can be used by anyone on any area of the body. With regular use of the FasciaBlaster®, one can expect pain reduction and improved flexibility, joint function, circulation, muscle definition and performance, nerve activity, posture, and enhanced beauty including the virtual elimination of CELLULITE.

[Click here for instructions](#)

[Click here for FasciaBlaster® tutorials!](#)



12 87. Defendants' health claims are false and unsupported.

13 88. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
14 claim that the FasciaBlaster can eliminate, or even reduce, cellulite.

15 89. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
16 claim that the FasciaBlaster can reduce chronic pain.

17 90. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
18 claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve flexibility.

19 91. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
20 claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve joint function.

21 92. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
22 claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve circulation.

23 93. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
24 claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve muscle definition.

25 94. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
26 claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve muscle performance.

27 95. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
28

1 claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve nerve activity.

2 96. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
3 claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve beauty.

4 97. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
5 claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve posture.

6 **The Fasciablaster's Instructions For Use And Resulting Harm**

7 98. However, use of the FasciaBlaster does have one undeniable effect:
8 pain and potential serious bodily harm. To use the FasciaBlaster, users are instructed
9 to forcefully rub the spikes into their bodies after "Getting Hot!!!" and slathering
10 themselves with oil.

11 99. Users are also advised not to concern themselves with the pain they are
12 experiencing. The website states:

13 FasciaBlasting can be a little painful at first, so you'll want to start off
14 light and brisk to open up those initial layers of fascia. Once you've
15 been FasciaBlasting frequently for a few weeks (at least 10 sessions in
16 each area) you can start going a bit deeper and work your way up to a
17 little more pressure. On a pain scale from 1-10, you should stay at a 2-
18 4. Never go harder than a 7, and be sure to ease into treatment!

19 ...

20 If you've never manipulated your fascia before, you may not know
21 what to expect. It's understandable that you might "freak out" about
22 some of the ways your body reacts to the treatment. We want you to
23 know what is common and normal in the aftermath of a FasciaBlasting
24 session.

25 100. Essentially, users are instructed to grind the prongs into themselves
26 until they bruise. The pictures below are from the Ashley Black website and
27 apparently intended to show what normal use of the FasciaBlaster will cause.
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See <https://ashleyblackguru.com/bruise/>



1 101. Defendants state that bruising is nothing to be concerned about and that
2 once users “understand the science behind the bruises associated with
3 FasciaBlasting” any concerns will be assuaged:

4
5 **Bruises** – Bruising after FasciaBlasting is a TOTALLY normal,
6 healthy part of the restorative process and means it’s working! Be sure
7 to read the News on the Bruise so you fully understand the science
8 behind the bruises associated with FasciaBlasting and learn what to do
9 for recovery. Don’t worry, the bruises will fade in a few days and in a
10 few months, once your fascia is restored, bruising will be reduced to a
11 minimum.

12 ...

13 While bruising IS normal, you also don’t want to overdo it! If you see
14 some extremely dark, ugly bruises the following day, you might want
15 to go a little lighter next time and see how your body reacts. Like I said,
16 you’ll eventually work up to blasting harder, but you should ease into
17 treatment and open up one layer of fascia at a time.

18
19 102. Then, after recovery, users are instructed to dig the spikes deeper to
20 reach new, previously unaffected layers of fascia, to cause yet more bruising.
21 Bruising, Defendants claim, is a sign of “restoring” unhealthy fascia:

22
23 There is no exact time frame and everyone’s fascia is in a different
24 stage. There are so many factors that contribute, but I can make a
25 generalization here to give you an idea. Bruising, as explained above,
26 happens when you’re breaking up fascial adhesions and restoring the
27 fascia, and is part of the inflammation process, so it will always be
28 possible as long as you’re alive.

There is generally a 2-3 month restoration phase where you’ll initially
bruise after using the FasciaBlaster. Once the surface layers of fascia
are fully restored, you won’t bruise as much unless the fascia adheres
or becomes distorted again. However, over time as you reach new
layers that hadn’t been previously restored, you can continue to see
bruising! Does that make sense?

See <https://ashleyblackguru.com/bruise/>

1 103. Bruises, also known as contusions, are caused when blood vessels are
2 damaged or ruptured by force against the skin. The appearance of the bruise results
3 from blood leaking out of blood vessels into surrounding tissue.

4 104. Bruising is not a sign of restoring supposedly infirm fascia to health.

5 105. Defendants also advise users to “learn what to do for recovery” after
6 they bruise themselves.

7 106. Then Defendants offer to sell consumers “After Blaster” lotion, which
8 defendants promise will “help accelerate recovery and reduce the look of bruising
9 and inflammation after FasciaBlasting.”

10 107. Indeed, the FasciaBlaster is so painful to use as directed that
11 Defendants’ aftercare lotion contains a “numbing agent:”

12
13 the After Blaster lotion is AMAZING for recovery — it has a high-
14 quality Arnica to promote faster healing as well as skin tightening and
15 numbing agents to help reduce swelling/inflammation and pain after
16 blasting!
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108. The After Blaster lotion and the pre-use spray are sold for \$35.00.

See <https://ashleyblackguru.com/product/blaster-oil-and-after-blaster/9011237260/>

HOME > PRODUCTS > BLASTER OIL AND AFTER BLASTER



BLASTER OIL AND AFTER BLASTER

\$35.00

- 1 + ADD TO CART

The Blaster Oil was specifically designed to enhance the effects of the FasciaBlaster®. The oil streams out of a spray bottle so you can apply it to target areas without getting your hands oily, which is perfect for gripping the FasciaBlaster®. The density and consistency allow the FasciaBlaster® to glide smoothly over the skin to stimulate blood flow as well as loosen and release fascial adhesions. The Blaster Oil is compounded with 3 algae that have shown to burn stored fat which helps with the visible reduction of cellulite. It also smells like an ocean day!

The After Blaster lotion contains high-quality Arnica to help accelerate recovery and reduce the look of bruising and inflammation after FasciaBlasting. It also has a skin tightening ingredient that is sure to give you an extra boost!

This fantastic combo is the perfect compliment to your FasciaBlasting routine and will take your results to a whole new level.

[Click here to see a list of ingredients and read the research behind these products!](#)



Fascia

109. The term “fascia” refers mainly to the collagen wrappings around internal organs and muscles as well as the sheaths around nerves and blood vessels.

110. Defendants state that use of the FasciaBlaster will “open the fascia at deeper layers” and “break up fascial adhesions.”

111. There is no competent or scientific evidence that “fascial adhesions” even exist, let alone that it would be beneficial to destroy them.

112. In addition, the use of the FasciaBlaster is not precise. Since fascia covers organs, muscles, and blood vessels, users are also grinding the spikes into (obviously) their skin, organs, nerves, muscles, blood vessels, and bones.

113. Accordingly, in addition to the dangers of actually rupturing fascia,

1 users risk significant “collateral” damage to skin, organs, nerves, lymph glands,
2 muscles, blood vessels, bones and other structures.

3 **Defendants’ FDA Reporting**

4 114. The FasciaBlaster touts itself as a medical device. The website states:

5 The FasciaBlaster is a Class I medical device. Research and
6 product claims have not been reviewed by the US Food and Drug
7 Administration.

8 115. Using the term “Class I medical device” in a statement preceding the
9 standard FDA disclaimer would mislead a reasonable consumer into believing the
10 FDA had a role in approving the device for use.

11 116. The intent to convey the misleading impression of government
12 approval is demonstrated by the fact that defendant Ashley Black, the company’s
13 founder, once stated on social media that the FaciaBlaster had been approved by the
14 FDA.

15 **Other Misrepresentations**

16 117. Defendants make numerous other unsupportable medical claims.

17 118. The website also states that the use of the FasciaBlaster will:

- 18
- 19 • Reduce and minimize inflammation
 - 20 • Instantly reduce pain
 - 21 • Increases joint health
 - 22 • Improves blood pressure
 - 23 • Improves mental function

24 119. The website also states the FasciaBlaster can treat pain from
25 fibromyalgia, a serious chronic pain condition.

26 120. There is no competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the
27 claim that the use of the FasciaBlaster can confer any of these benefits.

28 121. In tiny gray print on a black background, the bottom of the checkout

1 page below the website copyright notice it reads:

2
3 Legal Disclaimer: All claims and results within are based on years of
4 anecdotal evidence. The company is currently studying claims for
5 scientific validation.

6 122. However, there is no “scientific validation” possible, since the directed
7 use of the FasciaBlaster does not provide the claimed benefits.

8 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

9 122. Plaintiffs bring this matter on behalf of themselves and similarly
10 situated consumers. Defendants orchestrated deceptive marketing and advertising
11 practices. Defendants’ customers were uniformly impacted by and exposed to this
12 misconduct. Accordingly, this case is appropriate for classwide resolution.
13

14 123. The Class is defined as all consumers who purchased the FasciaBlaster
15 anywhere in the United States during the Class Period (the “Class”).
16

17 124. Plaintiffs also seeks certification, to the extent necessary or appropriate,
18 of subclasses of consumers in the states in which they reside, California, Nevada,
19 Louisiana, Arizona, Florida and Mississippi (the “Subclasses”).
20

21 125. The Class and Subclasses, except where indicated, shall be referred to
22 collectively throughout the Complaint as the “Class.”
23

24 126. This action should be certified as a class action under Federal Rule of
25 Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3). It satisfies the class action prerequisites of
26 numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy.
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127. Numerosity: The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder is impracticable. Plaintiffs believe that there are thousands of consumers who have been damaged by Defendants’ deceptive and misleading practices.

128. Commonality: The questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class predominate over any questions which may affect individuals and include, but are not limited to:

a. Whether there is competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the claim that the FasciaBlaster can eliminate, or even reduce, cellulite.

b. Whether there is competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the claim that the FasciaBlaster can reduce chronic pain.

c. Whether there is competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve flexibility.

d. Whether there is competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve joint function.

e. Whether there is competent and reliable scientific evidence supporting the claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve

1 circulation.

2 f. Whether there is competent and reliable scientific
3 evidence supporting the claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve
4 muscle definition.

5 g. Whether there is competent and reliable scientific
6 evidence supporting the claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve
7 muscle performance.

8 h. Whether there is competent and reliable scientific
9 evidence supporting the claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve nerve
10 activity.

11 i. Whether there is competent and reliable scientific
12 evidence supporting the claim that the FasciaBlaster can improve
13 posture.

14 j. Whether Defendants' false and misleading statements
15 concerning the FasciaBlaster were likely to deceive a reasonable
16 consumer;

17 k. Whether the representations made by Defendants constitute
18 actionable express warranties and whether Defendants have breached
19 those warranties;

20 l. Whether an implied warranty of merchantability exists and
21 whether Defendants have breached it;

1 m. Whether an implied warranty of fitness for a particular
2 purpose exists and whether Defendants have breached it;

3 n. Whether defendants have been unjustly enriched;

4 o. Whether injunctive relief should be granted;

5 p. The amount of damages attributable to the Defendants'
6 misrepresentations;
7

8
9 129. Typicality: Plaintiffs are members of the national class and of their
10 respective state Subclasses. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class
11 and Subclasses because they were subjected to the same deceptive, misleading
12 conduct and purchased the FasciaBlaster in reliance on the Defendants'
13 misrepresentations.
14

15 130. Adequacy: Plaintiffs are adequate Class representatives because their
16 interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class or Subclass Members they
17 seek to represent; their consumer fraud claims are common to all members of the
18 Class and Subclasses; they have a strong interest in vindicating their rights; and they
19 have retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation
20 and they intend to vigorously prosecute this action.
21

22 131. Predominance: Pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3), the common issues of law
23 and fact identified above predominate over any other questions affecting only
24 individual members of the Class and Subclasses. The common issues fully
25 predominate over any individual issues because no inquiry into individual conduct is
26
27
28

1 necessary; all that is required is a narrow focus on Defendants’ deceptive and
2 misleading marketing and advertising practices and their objective impact on a
3 reasonable consumer.

4
5 132. Superiority: A class action is superior to the other available methods for
6 the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because:

- 7
- 8 a. The joinder of thousands of individual consumers is impracticable,
9 cumbersome, unduly burdensome, and a waste of judicial and/or
10 litigation resources;
 - 11 b. The individual claims of the Class and Subclass Members are small
12 compared with the expense of litigating the claims, thereby making it
13 impracticable, unduly burdensome, and expensive—if not totally
14 impossible—to justify individual actions;
 - 15 c. When Defendants’ liability has been adjudicated, all Class and
16 Subclass Members’ claims can be determined by the Court and
17 administered efficiently in a manner far less burdensome and expensive
18 than if it were attempted through filing, discovery, and trial of all
19 individual cases;
 - 20 d. This class action will promote orderly, efficient, expeditious, and
21 appropriate adjudication and administration of Class claims;
 - 22 e. Plaintiffs know of no difficulty to be encountered in the management of
23 this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action;
 - 24
25
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- 1 f. A class action will assure uniformity of decisions among Class and
2 Subclass Members;
- 3 g. The Class and Subclasses are readily definable and prosecution of this
4 action as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious
5 litigation;
6
- 7 h. The interests of Class and Subclass Members in individually
8 controlling the prosecution of separate actions is outweighed by their
9 interest in efficient resolution by single class action; and
10
- 11 i. It would be desirable to concentrate in a single venue the litigation of
12 all plaintiffs who were induced to purchase the FasciaBlaster by
13 Defendants' uniform false advertising.
14

15 133. Accordingly, this case is properly brought and should be maintained as
16 a class action under Rule 23(b)(3) because questions of law or fact common to Class
17 Members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and
18 because a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently
19 adjudicating this controversy.
20
21

22 **INJUNCTIVE CLASS RELIEF**

23 134. Rules 23(b)(1) and (2) contemplate a class action for purposes of
24 seeking class-wide injunctive relief. Here, Defendants have made false and
25 unsupported claims about the health benefits of the use of the FasciaBlaster. Since
26 Defendants' conduct has been uniformly directed at all consumers in the United
27 States,
28

1 States, and the conduct continues presently, injunctive relief on a classwide basis is
2 a viable and suitable solution to remedy Defendants' continuing misconduct.

3 Plaintiffs do not know if the representations made by Defendants will be true or not
4 in the future. Plaintiffs would use the FasciaBlaster again, and would purchase
5 additional related products from Defendants, if Defendants' claims about the
6 FasciaBlaster were true.
7

8
9 135. The injunctive Class is properly brought and should be maintained as a
10 class action under Rule 23(a), satisfying the class action prerequisites of numerosity,
11 commonality, typicality, and adequacy because:
12

13 136. Numerosity: Individual joinder of the injunctive Class Members would
14 be wholly impracticable. The FasciaBlaster been purchased by thousands of people
15 throughout the United States;
16

17 137. Commonality: Questions of law and fact are common to members of
18 the Class. Defendants' misconduct was uniformly directed at all consumers. Thus,
19 all members of the Class have a common cause against Defendants to stop their
20 misleading conduct through an injunction. Since the issues presented by this
21 injunctive Class deal exclusively with Defendants' misconduct, resolution of these
22 questions would necessarily be common to the entire Class. Moreover, there are
23 common questions of law and fact inherent in the resolution of the proposed
24 injunctive class, including, *inter alia*:
25

26
27 a. Resolution of the issues presented in the 23(b)(3) class;
28

1 b. Whether members of the Class will continue to risk suffer
2 harm and risk of harm because of Defendants' deceptive product
3 marketing; and

4 c. Whether, on equitable grounds, Defendants should be
5 prevented from continuing to make false and unsupported health claims
6 about the FasciaBlaster.

7
8
9 138. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the injunctive
10 Class because their claims arise from the same misrepresentations. Plaintiffs are
11 typical of the Class because, like all members of the injunctive Class, they
12 purchased Defendants' Products which were sold unfairly and deceptively to
13 consumers throughout the United States.

14
15 139. Adequacy: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect
16 the interests of the injunctive Class. Their consumer protection claims are common
17 to all members of the injunctive Class and they have a strong interest in vindicating
18 their rights. In addition, Plaintiffs and the Class are represented by counsel who are
19 competent and experienced in both consumer protection and class action litigation.

20
21
22 140. The injunctive Class is properly brought and should be maintained as a
23 class action under Rule 23(b)(2) because Plaintiffs seeks injunctive relief on behalf
24 of the Class Members on grounds generally applicable to the entire injunctive Class.
25 Certification under Rule 23(b)(2) is appropriate because Defendants has acted or
26 refused to act in a manner that applies generally to the injunctive Class (i.e.
27
28

1 Defendants have marketed the FasciaBlaster by making the same misleading and
2 deceptive claims to all of the Class Members). Any final injunctive relief or
3 declaratory relief would benefit the entire injunctive Class because Defendants
4 would be prevented from continuing their misleading and deceptive practices.
5
6 Plaintiffs do not know whether the representations made by Defendants in the future
7 will be accurate.
8

9 **FIRST COUNT**
10 **VIOLATION OF THE MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY ACT – EXPRESS**
11 **WARRANTY, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, et seq.**

12 **(On Behalf of All Plaintiffs and the National Class)**

13 141. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
14 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

15 142. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of all members of
16 the Class. Upon certification, the Class will consist of more than 100 named
17 Plaintiffs.

18 143. The Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act provides a federal remedy for
19 consumers who have been damaged by the failure of a supplier or warrantor to
20 comply with any obligation under a written warranty or implied warranty, or other
21 various obligations established under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C.
22 § 2301, et seq.
23

24 144. The FasciaBlaster is a “consumer product” within the meaning of the
25 Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
26
27

1 145. Plaintiffs and other members of the Class are “consumers” within the
2 meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

3 146. Defendants are “suppliers” and “warrantors” within the meaning of the
4 Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301(4) & 2301(5).

6 147. Defendants represented that use of the FasciaBlaster could confer many
7 health benefits, including “pain reduction,” “improved flexibility, joint function,
8 circulation, muscle definition and performance, nerve activity, posture, and
9 enhanced beauty” and also the “virtual elimination of cellulite.”

11 148. These statements were made in connection with the sale of the
12 FasciaBlaster and relate to the nature of the product and affirm and promise that the
13 product is as represented and defect free and, as such, are “written warranties”
14 within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6)(A).

15 149. As alleged herein, Defendants breached the written warranty because
16 the statements are false.

17 150. The FasciaBlaster does not conform to the Defendants’ written
18 warranty and therefore violates the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §
19 2301, *et seq.*

20 151. Consequently, Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class have
21 suffered injury and are entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial.
22
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SECOND COUNT
VIOLATION OF THE MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY ACT-IMPLIED
WARRANTY, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, et seq.

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3 152. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
4
5 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

6 153. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of all members of
7
8 the Class. Upon certification, the Class will consist of more than 100 named
9
10 Plaintiffs.

11 154. The Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act provides a federal remedy for
12
13 consumers who have been damaged by the failure of a supplier or warrantor to
14
15 comply with any obligation under a written warranty or implied warranty, or other
16
17 various obligations established under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C.
18
19 § 2301, *et seq.*

20 155. An implied warranty of merchantability arose in connection with the
21
22 purchases of the Product by operation of state law under the Magnuson-Moss
23
24 Warranty Act, 5 U.S.C. § 2301(7).

25 156. Defendants breached the implied warranty of merchantability because
26
27 the FasciaBlaster is not fit for its intended use and does not conform to the
28
29 representations made by Defendants.

30 157. Consequently, Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class have
31
32 suffered injury and are entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial, along
33
34 with attorneys' fees and costs.

THIRD COUNT
VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200, ET SEQ.
(On Behalf of All Plaintiffs and the National Class)

1
2
3 158. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in all
4 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
5

6 159. Plaintiffs have standing to pursue this claim under California's Unfair
7 Competition Law ("UCL") because they suffered an injury-in-fact and lost money
8 as a result of Defendants' unfair practices. Specifically, they expended money that
9 she otherwise would not have due to Defendant's misconduct.
10

11 160. Advertising the spurious health benefits when, in fact, the FasciaBlaster
12 does not convey those benefits constitutes a course of unfair conduct within the
13 meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 17200, et seq.
14

15 161. The conduct of the Defendants harms the interests of consumers and
16 market competition. There is no valid justification for Defendants' conduct.
17

18 162. Defendants engaged in unlawful business acts and practices by
19 violating the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, breaching implied and express
20 warranties, violating the California False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code
21 §§ 17500, *et seq.*, and violating the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code
22 § 1750, *et seq.*
23
24

25 163. Defendants engaged in fraudulent business practices by knowingly
26 misrepresenting that use of the FasciaBlaster would confer certain health benefits
27 when it would not. Such practices are devoid of utility and outweighed by the
28

1 gravity of harm to Plaintiffs and the Class who lost money by paying for the
2 FasciaBlaster.

3 164. Each of Defendants' unfair, unlawful and fraudulent practices was the
4 direct and proximate cause of financial injury to Plaintiffs and the Class. Defendants
5 have unjustly benefitted as a result of their wrongful conduct. Plaintiffs and the
6 Class are entitled to have Defendants disgorge and restore to Ms. Dalton and
7 California Subclass members all monies wrongfully obtained by Defendants as a
8 result of the conduct as alleged herein.
9

10
11 165. Defendants should also be ordered to stop selling the FasciaBlaster
12 correct the false and misleading representations concerning the health benefits of the
13 use of the FasciaBlaster.
14

15 166. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.
16

17 **FOURTH COUNT**
18 **VIOLATION OF THE CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT, CAL.**
19 **CIV. CODE § 1750, ET SEQ.**

20 **(On behalf of All Plaintiffs and the National Class)**

21 167. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in all
22 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

23 168. The Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA") was enacted to protect
24 consumers against unfair and deceptive business practices. The CLRA applies to
25 Defendants' acts and practices because the Act covers transactions involving the
26 sale of goods to consumers.
27

28

1 169. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class are “consumers” within the
2 meaning of section 1761(d) of the California Civil Code, and they engaged in
3 “transactions” within the meaning of sections 1761(e) and 1770 of the California
4 Civil Code, including the purchases of the FasciaBlaster.
5

6 170. The FasciaBlaster is a “good” under Cal. Civ. Code §1761(a).
7

8 171. Defendants’ unfair and deceptive business practices were intended to
9 and did result in the sale of the FasciaBlaster.

10 172. Defendants violated the CLRA by engaging in the following unfair and
11 deceptive practices:
12

- 13 •Representing that the FasciaBlaster has characteristics, uses or benefits that it
14 does not have, in violation of section 1770(a)(5);
- 15 •Representing that the FasciaBlaster is of a particular standard, quality, or
16 grade when it is not, in violation of section 1770(a)(7); and
- 17 •Advertising the FasciaBlaster with the intent not to sell it as advertised, in
18 violation of section 1770(a)(9).
19
20

21 173. If Plaintiffs and the members of the Class had known the truth about
22 the FasciaBlaster, they would not have purchased the FasciaBlaster or purchased the
23 FasciaBlaster at the prices they did.
24

25 174. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ conduct, Plaintiffs and
26 the members of the Class suffered injury and damages in an amount to be
27 determined at trial.
28

1 175. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1782(a), on August 24, 2017, Ms.
2 Dalton sent Defendants a CLRA notice letter via certified mail, return receipt
3 requested, advising Defendants that they are in violation of the CLRA and must
4 correct, repair, replace or otherwise rectify the goods alleged to be in violation of §
5 1770.
6

7 176. On September 22, 2017 counsel for Defendants responded and advised
8 Plaintiffs' counsel that as a result of Ms. Dalton's demand, the Defendants were
9 expanding their return policy to permit returns of the FasciaBlaster going back three
10 years.
11

12 177. Defendants later stated that they had contacted over 50,000 class
13 members and received 42 returns. This notice was accompanied by a description of
14 an alleged study which Defendants claimed supported the FasciaBlaster's
15 effectiveness.
16

17 178. Defendants' actions do not adequately address Ms. Dalton's
18 allegations.
19

20 179. Ms. Dalton seeks monetary damages under the CLRA for consumers
21 whether or not they have returned their FasciaBlasters.
22

23 180. Ms. Dalton also seeks an injunction prohibiting Defendants from
24 making false claims about the health benefits of the use of the FasciaBlaster and
25 prohibiting Defendants from selling any more FasciaBlasters.
26

1 181. Ms. Dalton also seeks punitive damages because Defendants' conduct
2 was reprehensible and conducted with conscious disregard of the rights of others.
3 Many consumers were injured by using the FasciaBlaster. In addition, Defendants
4 then tried to sell consumers a lotion to alleviate their pain.
5

6 182. Ms. Dalton also seeks restitution, costs, attorneys' fees, and any other
7 relief available under the CLRA.
8

9 **FIFTH COUNT**
10 **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY UNDER CALIFORNIA LAW, CAL.**
11 **COM. CODE §§ 2313 and 10210**
12 **(On behalf of Ms. Dalton and the California Subclass)**

13 183. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
14 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

15 184. Defendants were at all relevant times "merchants" and "sellers" within
16 the meaning of Cal. Com. Code §§ 2104(1), 10103(c) and § 2103 (1)(d).
17

18 185. The FasciaBlasters, at all relevant times, were "goods" within the
19 meaning of Cal. Com. Code §§ 2105(1) and 10103(a)(8).
20

21 186. Defendants warranted that the use of the FasciaBlaster would confer
22 certain health benefits, as described above.

23 187. Defendants knowingly breached its warranty because the use of the
24 FasciaBlaster does not confer the promised health benefits.

25 188. As a result, Ms. Dalton and the members of the California Subclass are
26 entitled to damages in an amount to be determined at trial.
27

SIXTH COUNT
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY UNDER CALIFORNIA LAW, CAL.
COM. CODE §§ 2314 and 10212
(On behalf of Ms. Dalton and the California Subclass)

189. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

190. Defendants were at all relevant times “merchants” and “sellers” within the meaning of Cal. Com. Code §§ 2104(1), 10103(c) and § 2103 (1)(d).

191. The FasciaBlasters, at all relevant times, were “goods” within the meaning of Cal. Com. Code §§ 2105(1) and 10103(a)(8).

192. A warranty that the FasciaBlasters were merchantable and fit for the ordinary purpose for which they are used is implied by California law.

193. The purpose for which FasciaBlasters are used is to confer certain health benefits promised by Defendants.

194. The FasciaBlasters, when sold, were not merchantable and not fit for the ordinary purpose for which they are used. The FasciaBlasters are inherently defective because they do not confer the promised health benefits.

195. Defendants were provided notice of these issues by Ms. Dalton’s CLRA letter.

196. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants’ breach of the implied warranty Plaintiffs and the other California Subclass members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

SEVENTH COUNT
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY UNDER
THE SONG-BEVERLY WARRANTY ACT
(On behalf of Ms. Dalton and the California Subclass)

1
2
3
4 197. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
5 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

6
7 198. Defendants were at all relevant times, merchants, manufacturers,
8 distributors, and/or sellers within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.

9
10 199. The FasciaBlasters, at all relevant times, were “consumer goods”
11 within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.

12 200. Ms. Dalton and the members of the California Subclass are “buyers”
13 within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.

14
15 201. Ms. Dalton and the members of the California Subclass bought the
16 FasciaBlasters for personal, household, or family purposes.

17
18 202. Defendants warranted that the use of the FasciaBlaster would confer
19 certain health benefits, as described above.

20
21 203. Defendants’ express warranty extended to Ms. Dalton and the
22 California Subclass because they are natural persons who could have been expected
23 to use the products they purchased.

24
25 204. Defendants knowingly breached their warranty because the use of the
26 FasciaBlaster does not confer the promised health benefits.

27 205. Ms. Dalton notified the Defendants of their breach in her CLRA letter.
28

1 damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, together with reasonable attorney's fees
2 and costs.

3
4 **NINTH COUNT**
5 **VIOLATION OF THE NEVADA DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT,**
6 **Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0903 et seq.**
7 **(On behalf of Ms. McCarthy and the Nevada Subclass)**

8 215. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in all
9 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

10 216. The Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act prohibits:

11 (5) knowingly making a false representation as to the characteristics,
12 uses, benefits, alternations, or quantities of goods or services for sale or
13 lease or a false representation as to the sponsorship, approval, status,
14 affiliation, or connection or a person therewith;

15 (9) Advertises goods or services with intent not to sell or lease them as
16 advertised; and

17 (15) knowingly makes any other false representation in a transaction.

18 217. Defendants made false representations as to the health benefits
19 conferred by the use of the FasciaBlaster as described above.

20 218. Defendants advertised the FasciaBlasters as having the ability to confer
21 those health benefits, but sold the FasciaBlasters to the public when they knew the
22 FasciaBlaster did not have those health benefits.

1 FasciaBlasters.

2 226. Defendants knowingly breached its express warranty because the use of
3 the FasciaBlaster does not confer the promised health benefits.

4
5 227. The Defendants were notified of these issues by Ms. Dalton’s CLRA
6 letter and numerous complaints to the Defendants by consumers.

7
8 228. In any case, giving the Defendants a reasonable opportunity to cure
9 their breach would be unnecessary and futile here. There is nothing Defendants can
10 do to alter the FasciaBlasters that would change them into a device that could live
11 up to Defendants’ warranties.

12
13 229. As a result, Ms. McCarthy and the members of the California Subclass
14 seek all remedies allowed by law including the revocation of acceptance of the
15 goods and the return to Plaintiffs and the other Nevada Class members of the
16 purchase price of the FasciaBlasters.

17
18 **ELEVENTH COUNT**
19 **BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY**
20 **UNDER NEVADA LAW, N.R.S. §§ 104.2314 and 104A.2212**

21 230. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
22 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

23 231. Defendants were at all relevant times “merchants” under Nevada law.

24
25 232. The FasciaBlasters, at all relevant times, were “goods” under Nevada
26 law.

27 233. A warranty that the FasciaBlasters were merchantable and fit for the
28

1 ordinary purpose for which they are used is implied by Nevada law.

2 234. The purpose for which FasciaBlasters are used is to confer certain
3 health benefits promised by Defendants.

4
5 235. The FasciaBlasters, when sold, were not merchantable and not fit for
6 the ordinary purpose for which they are used. The FasciaBlasters are inherently
7 defective because they do not confer the promised health benefits.

8
9 236. Defendants were provided notice of these issues by Ms. Dalton's
10 CLRA letter.

11 237. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' breach of the
12 implied warranty Ms. McCarthy and the other Nevada Subclass members have been
13 damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

14
15 **TWELFTH COUNT**
16 **BREACH OF ARIZONA'S CONSUMER FRAUD ACT**
17 **Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 44-1521, et seq.**
18 **(brought by Ms. Campbell on behalf of the Arizona Subclass)**

19 238. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in all
20 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

21 239. The FasciaBlasters are "merchandise" within the meaning of Ariz. Rev.
22 Stat. § 44-1521(5).

23
24 240. Ms. Campbell, the members of the Arizona Subclass, and the
25 Defendants are all "persons" within the meaning of the Arizona Consumer Fraud
26 Act, Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1521(6).

1 241. The Arizona Consumer Fraud Act Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1522(A)
2 provides that “[t]he act, use or employment by any person of any deception,
3 deceptive act or practice, fraud, ... misrepresentation, or concealment, suppression
4 or omission of any material fact with intent that others rely upon such concealment,
5 suppression or omission, in connection with the sale ... of any merchandise whether
6 or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby, is declared
7 to be an unlawful practice.”
8
9

10 242. Defendants advertised the FasciaBlasters as having certain health
11 benefits and sold them to the public when they knew the FasciaBlaster did not have
12 those health benefits.
13

14 243. Defendants intended that consumers would rely on the
15 misrepresentations concerning the health benefits of the FasciaBlasters.
16

17 244. Defendants knew or should have known that their conduct violated the
18 Arizona Consumer Fraud Act.
19

20 245. Ms. Campbell and the Arizona Subclass suffered actual damages and
21 an ascertainable loss as a direct and proximate result of Defendants’
22 misrepresentations.
23

24 246. Defendants’ violations present an ongoing risk to the public and affect
25 the public interest.
26

27 247. Ms. Campbell and the Arizona Subclass seek their actual damages,
28 punitive damages, an order enjoining Defendants from making the

1 misrepresentations about the health benefits of the FasciaBlaster and enjoining them
2 from selling any more FasciaBlasters, attorneys' fees and costs, and all other
3 appropriate remedies under the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act.

4
5 **THIRTEENTH COUNT**
6 **Breach of Express Warranty Under Arizona Law**
7 **(Ariz. Rev. Stat. 47-2313 and 47-2A210)**
8 **(Brought by Ms. Campbell on Behalf of Arizona Subclass)**

9 248. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
10 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

11 249. Defendants are and were at all relevant times "merchants" under Ariz.
12 Rev. Stat. §§ 47-2104(A) and 47-2a103(c).

13 250. The FasciaBlasters are goods under Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 47-2105(A)
14 and 47-2a103(A)(8).

15 251. In connection with the sale of the FasciaBlaster, Defendants expressly
16 warranted that the FasciaBlaster would confer certain health benefits, as described
17 above.
18

19 252. Defendants knew at the time of sale that the FasciaBlasters did not live
20 up to their warranties.
21

22 253. Ms. Campbell and the members of the Arizona Subclass have been
23 damaged by the Defendants' breach of warranty.
24

25 254. Ms. Campbell and the members of the Arizona Subclass seek full
26 refunds and all other damages and remedies permitted by law.
27

FOURTEENTH COUNT
Breach of Implied Warranty Under Arizona Law
(Ariz. Rev. Stat. 47-2314 and 47-2A212)
(Brought by Ms. Campbell on Behalf of Arizona Subclass)

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4 255. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
5 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

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7 256. Defendants are and were at all relevant times “merchants” under Ariz.
8 Rev. Stat. §§ 47-2104(A) and 47-2a103(c).

9
10 257. The FasciaBlasters are goods under Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 47-2105(A)
11 and 47-2a103(A)(8).

12 258. An implied warranty of merchantability arose with respect to the
13 Arizona Subclass members when they purchased the FasciaBlasters.

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15 259. Under the implied warranty of merchantability, goods must be fit for
16 the ordinary purpose for which they are used.

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18 260. The ordinary purpose for which the FasciaBlasters are used is to
19 achieve the health benefits promised by the Defendants.

20 261. The Defendants have breached the implied warranty of merchantability
21 because the FasciaBlasters do not confer the health benefits promised by the
22 Defendants.

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24 262. Ms. Campbell and the members of the Arizona Subclass have been
25 damaged by Defendants’ breach of the implied warranty of merchantability in an
26 amount to be determined at trial.
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1 **FIFTEENTH COUNT**
2 **VIOLATION OF FLORIDA’S UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE TRADE**
3 **PRACTICES ACT, FLA. STAT. § 501.201, et seq.**
4 **(on behalf of Ms. Smith and the Florida Subclass)**

5 263. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in all
6 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

7 264. Ms. Smith is a consumer under Fla. Stat. § 501.203(7).

8 265. Defendants were engaged in commerce under Fla. Stat. § 501.203(8).

9 266. The Florida Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act at Fla. Stat. §
10 501.204(1) prohibits “unfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts or
11 practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or
12 commerce.”

13 267. Defendants advertised the FasciaBlasters as having certain health
14 benefits and sold them to the public when they knew the FasciaBlaster did not have
15 those health benefits.

16 268. These misrepresentations constitute “unfair or deceptive acts or
17 practices.”

18 269. Ms. Smith and the Florida Subclass members were deceived by this
19 conduct and suffered ascertainable loss and actual damages as a direct and
20 proximate result of these misrepresentations. Had Ms. Smith or members of the
21 Florida Subclass known the truth about the FasciaBlaster, they would not have
22 purchased it or would not have paid as much as they did for it.

1 270. Ms. Smith and the Florida Subclass seek damages, attorneys' fees and
2 all other appropriate relief under the Florida Deceptive Trade Practices Act.

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4 **SIXTEENTH COUNT**
5 **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY UNDER FLORIDA LAW,**
6 **F.S.A. §§ 672.313 and 680.21**
7 **(On behalf of Ms. Smith and the Florida Subclass)**

8 271. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
9 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

10 272. Defendants, at all relevant times, were "merchants" and "sellers."

11 273. The FasciaBlasters, at all relevant times, were "goods."

12 274. In connection with the sale of the FasciaBlasters, Defendants expressly
13 warranted that the FasciaBlaster would confer certain health benefits, as described
14 above.

15 275. Defendants knowingly breached their express warranties because the
16 FasciaBlasters do not convey the promised health benefits.

17 276. Ms. Smith provided notice of the breach by letter of November 16,
18 2017.

19 277. As a result of Defendants breach of express warranty, Ms. Smith and
20 the members of the Florida Subclass are entitled to their damages in an amount to be
21 determined at trial.
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1 representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

2 316. Plaintiffs seek actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial,
3 treble damages, an order enjoining Defendants' deceptive conduct, attorneys fees
4 and costs, and all other appropriate remedies.
5

6 **TWENTY-SECOND COUNT**
7 **BREACH OF WARRANTY AGAINST REDHIBITORY DEFECTS UNDER**
8 **LOUISIANA LAW**
9 **(La. Civ. Code art. 2520)**
10 **(Brought by Ms. Frederick on Behalf of the Louisiana Subclass)**

11 317. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
12 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

13 318. Louisiana Civil Code art. 2520 provides a warranty against redhibitory
14 defects which render a consumer good partially or entirely useless.

15 319. Defendants are "sellers" under Louisiana Civil Code art. 2520.

16 320. Ms. Frederick and the members of the Louisiana Subclass are "buyers"
17 under Louisiana Civil Code art. 2520.
18

19 321. The FasciaBlaster is entirely useless because it does not confer the
20 health benefits described above.
21

22 322. In the alternative, the FasciaBlaster is partially useless because it does
23 not confer the health benefits described above.
24

25 323. Defendants were provided notice of the uselessness of the FasciaBlaster
26 through numerous consumer complaints and the notice letters of Plaintiffs.
27

28 324. Ms. Frederick and the Louisiana Subclass have been damaged in an

1 amount to be proven at trial.

2 **TWENTY-THIRD COUNT**
3 **VIOLATION OF OTHER STATE CONSUMER PROTECTION STATUTES**
4 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and All Class Members)**

5 325. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in all
6 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

7 326. Plaintiffs and Class Members have been injured as a result of
8 Defendants' violations of the following state consumer protection statutes, which
9 also provide a basis for redress to Plaintiffs and Class Members based on
10 Defendants' fraudulent, deceptive, unfair and unconscionable acts, practices and
11 conduct.
12

13
14 327. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein violates the consumer protection,
15 unfair trade practices and deceptive acts laws of each of the following jurisdictions:
16

- 17 a. **Alaska:** Defendants' practices violated Alaska's Unfair Trade Practices
18 and Consumer Protection Act, Alaska Stat. § 45.50.471, *et seq.*
19
20 b. **Arkansas:** Defendants' practices violated Arkansas Code Ann. § 4-88-
21 101, *et seq.*
22
23 c. **Colorado:** Defendants' practices violated Colorado's Consumer
24 Protection Act, Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 61-1-101, *et seq.*
25
26 d. **Connecticut:** Defendants' practices violated Connecticut's Gen. Stat.
27 § 42-110a, *et seq.*
28
e. **Delaware:** Defendants' practices violated Delaware's Consumer Fraud

1 Act, Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2511, *et seq.* and the Deceptive Trade
2 Practices Act, Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2531, *et seq.*

3 f. **District of Columbia:** Defendants' practices violated the District of
4 Columbia's Consumer Protection Act, D.C. Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*

5 g. **Hawaii:** Defendants' practices violated the Hawaii's Uniform
6 Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Haw. Rev. Stat. § 481A-1, *et seq.* and
7 Haw. Rev. Stat. § 480-2.
8

9 h. **Idaho:** Defendants' practices violated Idaho's Consumer Protection
10 Act, Idaho Code Ann. § 48-601, *et seq.*
11

12 i. **Illinois:** Defendants' acts and practices violated Illinois' Consumer
13 Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 Ill. Comp. Stat.
14 505/2; and Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, 815 Ill. Comp. Stat.
15 510/2.
16

17 j. **Indiana:** Defendants' practices violated Indiana's Deceptive
18 Consumer Sales Act, Ind. Code Ann. § 24-5-0.5-1, *et seq.*
19

20 k. **Kansas:** Defendants' practices violated Kansas's Consumer Protection
21 Act, Kat. Stat. Ann. § 50-623, *et seq.*
22

23 l. **Kentucky:** Defendants' practices violated Kentucky's Consumer
24 Protection Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 367.110, *et seq.*
25

26 m. **Maine:** Defendants' practices violated the Maine Unfair Trade
27 Practices Act, 5 Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 5, § 205-A, *et seq.* and 10 Me.
28

1 Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1101, *et seq.*

2 n. **Maryland:** Defendants' practices violated Maryland's Consumer
3 Protection Act, Md. Code Ann. Com. Law § 13-101, *et seq.*

4
5 o. **Massachusetts:** Defendants' practices were unfair and deceptive acts
6 and practices in violation of Massachusetts' Consumer Protection Act,
7 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 93A, § 2.

8
9 p. **Michigan:** Defendants' practices violated Michigan's Consumer
10 Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.901, *et seq.*

11 q. **Minnesota:** Defendants' practices violated Minnesota's Prevention of
12 Consumer Fraud Act, Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.* and the Unlawful
13 Trade Practices law, Minn. Stat. § 325D.09, *et seq.*

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15 r. **Missouri:** Defendants' practices violated Missouri's Merchandising
16 Practices Act, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*

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18 s. **Nebraska:** Defendants' practices violated Nebraska's Consumer
19 Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601, *et seq.* and the Uniform
20 Deceptive Trade Practices Act, § 87-302, *et seq.*

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22 t. **New Hampshire:** Defendants' practices violated New Hampshire's
23 Regulation of Business Practices for Consumer Protection, N.H. Rev.
24 Stat. Ann. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*

25
26 u. **New Jersey:** Defendants' practices violated New Jersey's Consumer
27 Fraud Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8-1, *et seq.*

- 1 v. **New Mexico:** Defendants’ practices violated New Mexico’s Unfair
2 Practices Act, N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-1, *et seq.*
- 3 w. **New York:** Defendants’ practices violated of New York General
4 Business Law §§ 349 and 350;
- 5 x. **North Carolina:** Defendants’ practices violated North Carolina’s
6 Unfair Deceptive Trade Practices Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 75-1, *et*
7 *seq.*
- 8 y. **North Dakota:** Defendants’ practices violated North Dakota’s
9 Unlawful Sales or Advertising Practices law, N.D. Cent. Code § 51-15-
10 01, *et seq.*
- 11 z. **Ohio:** Defendants’ practices violated Ohio’s Consumer Sales Practices
12 Act, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1345.01, *et seq.* and Ohio’s Deceptive
13 Trade Practices Act. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4165.01, *et seq.*
- 14 aa. **Oklahoma:** Defendants’ practices violated Oklahoma’s Consumer
15 Protection Act, Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 15 § 751, *et seq.*, and Oklahoma’s
16 Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 78 § 51, *et seq.*
- 17 bb. **Oregon:** Defendants’ practices violated Oregon’s Unlawful Trade
18 Practices law, Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.605, *et seq.*
- 19 cc. **Pennsylvania:** Defendants’ practices violated Pennsylvania’s Unfair
20 Trade Practice and Consumer Protection Law, 73 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 201-
21 1, *et seq.*
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- 1 dd. **Rhode Island:** Defendants’ practices violated Rhode Island’s
2 Deceptive Trade Practices Act, R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*
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4 ee. **South Dakota:** Defendants’ practices violated South Dakota’s
5 Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, S.D. Codified
6 Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.*
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8 ff. **Texas:** Defendants’ practices violated Texas’ Deceptive Trade
9 Practices Consumer Protection Act, Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. §
10 17.41, *et seq.*
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12 gg. **Utah:** Defendants’ practices violated Utah’s Consumer Sales Practices
13 Act, Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.*, and Utah’s Truth in
14 Advertising Law, Utah Code Ann. § 13-11a-1, *et seq.*
15
16 hh. **Vermont:** Defendants’ practices violated Vermont’s Consumer Fraud
17 Act, Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9 § 2451, *et seq.*
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19 ii. **Washington:** Defendants’ practices violated Washington Consumer
20 Protection Act, Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 19.86, *et seq.*
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22 mm. **West Virginia:** Defendants’ practices violated West Virginia’s
23 Consumer Credit and Protection Act, W. Va. Code § 46A-6-101, *et seq.*
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25 nn. **Wisconsin:** Defendants’ practices violated Wisconsin’s Consumer
26 Act, Wis. Stat. §421.101, *et seq.*
27
28 oo. **Wyoming:** Defendants’ practices violated Wyoming’s Consumer
Protection Act, Wyo. Stat. Ann. §40-12-101, *et seq.*

1 328. Defendants violated the aforementioned states' unfair and deceptive
2 acts and practices laws by representing that the use of the FasciaBlasters could
3 confer the promised health benefits.

4
5 329. Contrary to Defendants' representations, the FasciaBlaster cannot
6 confer these health benefits.

7
8 330. Defendants' misrepresentations were material to Plaintiffs' and Class
9 Members' decision to purchase the FasciaBlaster and to pay the price they did for it.

10 331. Defendants made their untrue and/or misleading statements and
11 representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

12
13 332. Pursuant to the aforementioned states' unfair and deceptive practices
14 laws, Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to recover compensatory damages,
15 restitution, punitive and special damages including but not limited to treble
16 damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and other injunctive or declaratory
17 relief as deemed appropriate or permitted pursuant to the relevant law.

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19 **TWENTY-FOURTH COUNT**
20 **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY LAWS OF OTHER STATES**
21 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and All Class Members)**

22 333. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
23 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

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25 334. Defendants provided the Plaintiffs and Class Members with an express
26 warranty in the form of written affirmations of fact promising and representing that
27 the use of the FasciaBlaster will confer the promised health benefits.

1 335. The above affirmations of fact were not couched as “belief” or
2 “opinion,” and were not “generalized statements of quality not capable of proof or
3 disproof.”
4

5 336. These affirmations of fact became part of the basis for the bargain and
6 were material to the Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ transactions.
7

8 337. Plaintiffs and Class Members reasonably relied upon the Defendants’
9 affirmations of fact and justifiably acted in ignorance of the material facts omitted or
10 concealed when they decided to buy Defendants’ Product.
11

12 338. Within a reasonable time after she knew or should have known of
13 Defendants’ breach, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and Class Members, placed
14 Defendants on notice of their breach.
15

16 339. Defendants breached the express warranty because the use of the
17 FasciaBlaster does not confer the promised health benefits.
18

19 340. Defendants thereby breached the following state warranty laws:
20

- 21 a. Code of Ala. § 7-2-313;
- 22 b. Alaska Stat. § 45.02.313;
- 23 c. A.R.S. § 47-2313;
- 24 d. A.C.A. § 4-2-313;
- 25 e. Cal. Comm. Code § 2313;
- 26 f. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 4-2-313;
- 27 g. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42a-2-313;
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- h. 6 Del. C. § 2-313;
- i. D.C. Code § 28:2-313;
- j. Fla. Stat. § 672.313;
- k. O.C.G.A. § 11-2-313;
- l. H.R.S. § 490:2-313;
- m. Idaho Code § 28-2-313;
- n. 810 I.L.C.S. 5/2-313;
- o. Ind. Code § 26-1-2-313;
- p. Iowa Code § 554.2313;
- q. K.S.A. § 84-2-313;
- r. K.R.S. § 355.2-313;
- s. 11 M.R.S. § 2-313;
- t. Md. Commercial Law Code Ann. § 2-313;
- u. 106 Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. § 2-313;
- v. M.C.L.S. § 440.2313;
- w. Minn. Stat. § 336.2-313;
- x. Miss. Code Ann. § 75-2-313;
- y. R.S. Mo. § 400.2-313;
- z. Mont. Code Anno. § 30-2-313;
- aa. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 2-313;
- bb. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 104.2313;

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- cc. R.S.A. 382-A:2-313;
- dd. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 12A:2-313;
- ee. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 55-2-313;
- ff. N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-313;
- gg. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 25-2-313;
- hh. N.D. Cent. Code § 41-02-30;
- ii. II. O.R.C. Ann. § 1302.26;
- jj. 12A Okl. St. § 2-313;
- kk. Or. Rev. Stat. § 72-3130;
- ll. 13 Pa. Rev. Stat. § 72-3130;
- mm. R.I. Gen. Laws § 6A-2-313;
- nn. S.C. Code Ann. § 36-2-313;
- oo. S.D. Codified Laws, § 57A-2-313;
- pp. Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-2-313;
- qq. Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 2.313;
- rr. Utah Code Ann. § 70A-2-313;
- ss. 9A V.S.A. § 2-313;
- tt. Va. Code Ann. § 59.1-504.2;
- uu. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 6A.2-313;
- vv. W. Va. Code § 46-2-313;
- ww. Wis. Stat. § 402.313;

1 xx. Wyo. Stat. § 34.1-2-313.

2 341. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of express
3 warranty, Plaintiffs and Class Members were damaged in an amount to be proven at
4 trial.
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6 **TWENTY-FIFTH COUNT**
7 **BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY- LAWS OF**
8 **OTHER STATES**
9 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and All Class Members)**

10 342. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
11 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

12 343. Defendants are in the business of manufacturing, distributing,
13 marketing and advertising the FasciaBlaster.
14

15 344. Under the Uniform Commercial Code's implied warranty of
16 merchantability, the Defendants warranted to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the
17 FasciaBlaster could confer the health benefits described above.
18

19 345. Defendants breached the implied warranty of merchantability because
20 the FasciaBlaster could not and cannot confer the health benefits described above.
21

22 346. Reasonable consumers expecting a product that can confer the
23 promised health benefits would not accept the FasciaBlaster if they knew that it
24 could not confer the promised health benefits.

25 347. In addition, the FasciaBlaster does not conform to the representations
26 made by Defendants.
27

1 348. The inability of the FasciaBlaster to confer the promised health benefits
2 was wholly the Defendants' fault and without Plaintiff's or Class Members' fault or
3 neglect, and was solely due to the Defendants' manufacture and distribution of the
4 FasciaBlaster to the public.
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6 349. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been
7 damaged in the amount paid for the FasciaBlaster together with interest thereon
8 from the date of purchase.
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10 **TWENTY-SIXTH COUNT**
11 **BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR**
12 **PURPOSE LAWS OF OTHER STATES**
13 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and All Class Members)**

14 350. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
15 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

16 351. Defendants knew or had reason to know that the Plaintiffs and other
17 Class Members were buying the FasciaBlaster with the specific purpose of buying a
18 product that could confer the promised health benefits.
19

20 352. Plaintiffs and the other Class Members relied on the Defendants'
21 statements in selecting FasciaBlaster to fit their specific intended use, which was to
22 achieve the promised health benefits.
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24 353. Defendants held themselves out as having particular knowledge of the
25 FasciaBlaster and its health benefits. Plaintiffs' and Class Members' reliance on
26 Defendants in selecting Defendants' Product to fit their particular purpose was
27
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1 reasonable given Defendants' claims and representations in their advertising and
2 statements concerning the health benefits conferred by the use of the FasciaBlaster.

3 354. Plaintiffs and the other Class Members' reliance on Defendants in
4 selecting the FasciaBlaster to fit their particular use was reasonable given
5 Defendants' particular knowledge of the FasciaBlaster.
6

7 355. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been
8 damaged in the amount paid for the FasciaBlasters, together with interest thereon
9 from the date of purchase.
10

11 **TWENTY-SEVENTH COUNT**
12 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**
13 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and All Class Members)**

14 356. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
15 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
16

17 357. Defendants have benefited by knowingly selling a worthless product.

18 358. Defendants have received and retained the benefits of the sales.

19 359. It is unjust, unconscionable, and inequitable for Defendant to retain
20 these benefits.
21

22 360. As a result of Defendants' misconduct, Defendants should be required
23 to disgorge the amount of their unjust enrichment in an amount to be determined at
24 trial.
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1 **JURY DEMAND**

2 Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues.

3 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

4 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class, pray for
5 judgment as follows:
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7 (a) Declaring this action to be a proper class action and certifying Plaintiffs as the
8 representative of the nationwide Class under Rule 23 of the FRCP;
9

10 (b) Awarding monetary damages, including treble damages;

11 (c) Awarding injunctive relief preventing the Defendants from continuing to sell
12 the FasciaBlaster and make false and unsupportable statements in advertising
13 the FasciaBlaster;
14

15 (d) Awarding punitive damages;

16 (e) Awarding Plaintiffs and Class Members their costs and expenses incurred in
17 this action, including reasonable allowance of fees for Plaintiffs' attorneys
18 and experts, and reimbursement of Plaintiffs' expenses; and
19

20 (f) Granting such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
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1 Dated: January 23, 2018

2 **SHOOP, A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION**

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ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action Claims Ashley Black 'FasciaBlaster' Health Claims Are 'False and Unsupported'](#)
