

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

CASE NO.: _____

SYLVIA DEWBERRY, an Illinois resident,
individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

THE LIP BAR, INC., a Delaware
corporation,

Defendant.

_____/

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Sylvia Dewberry (“Plaintiff”) brings this class action against Defendant The Lip Bar, Inc. (“TLB” or “Defendant”), as to its “virtual try-on” feature on its website, www.thelipbar.com, pursuant to the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy act, 740 ILCS § 14/1 *et seq.*, and alleges, based upon personal knowledge as to herself and her own acts and experiences, and on information and belief as to all other matters based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation of counsel, as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a class action brought by an Illinois citizen against the Michigan-headquartered company TLB for collection without prior consent of the face geometry data of Plaintiff and a potential class of other visitors to TLB’s website who used the Virtual Try-On feature.

2. The Illinois General Assembly passed the Biometric Information Privacy Act of 2008, 740 ILCS § 14/1 *et seq.* (“BIPA”) in response to the increasing prevalence and proliferation of collection of biometric information without prior consent.

3. BIPA recognizes that biometric information is “unlike other unique identifiers that are used to access finances or other sensitive information,” in that it cannot be changed and is “biologically unique to the individual.” 740 ILCS § 14/5(c). In contrast to a compromised social security number, which can be changed, an individual whose biometrics are compromised “has no recourse” and “is at heightened risk for identity theft.” *Id.* The General Assembly noted that “[t]he full ramifications of biometric technology are not fully known.” *Id.* § 14/5(e). Therefore, “[t]he public welfare, security and safety will be served by regulating the collection, use, safeguarding, handling, storage, retention, and destruction of biometric identifiers and information.” *Id.* § 14/5(f).

4. In addition to a fingerprint or voiceprint, BIPA’s definition of “biometric identifiers” includes “a scan of hand or face geometry.” *Id.* § 14/10.

5. “Biometric information” is “any information, regardless of how it is captured, converted, stored, or shared, based on an individuals’ biometric identifier and used to identify an individual.” *Id.*

6. Through the Virtual Try-On feature, visitors to TLB’s website—including Plaintiff and the other Class members—can see what they would look like wearing different of Defendant’s makeup products. All a user must do is enable his or her computer or smartphone camera to take a photo to be used by the website or upload a photo to the website.

7. But, unbeknownst to the website user—including Plaintiff and the other Class members—Defendant collected detailed and sensitive biometric identifiers and information,

including complete face geometry scans, of its users through the Virtual Try-On feature, and it did this without first obtaining their consent, or informing them that this data is being collected.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a natural person and a citizen of the state of Illinois. She is a permanent resident of Chicago, Illinois. In or about October or November 2022, from her home in Chicago, Illinois, Plaintiff used TLB's Virtual Try-On feature on www.thelipbar.com via her smartphone, to see how various lipstick and makeup products would look applied to her face. She never bought a product from TLB.

9. Defendant TLB is a corporation organized and validly existing under the laws of Delaware, with its headquarters and principal place of business at 7650 2nd Ave., Detroit, Michigan 48202. TLB conducts business throughout the United States, including in this District. TLB sells its products through its website, and at various retail stores throughout the United States and Illinois including Walmart and Target.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because the members of the putative class are of diverse citizenship from Defendant, there are more than 100 members of the putative class, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of costs and interest.

11. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant has purposefully availed itself of the privilege of conducting business in the state of Illinois, by providing its online virtual try-on feature for customers in Illinois and using it to collect biometric data from Illinois residents while they were in Illinois.

12. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events, omissions, and acts giving rise to the claim occurred in this District. Moreover, Plaintiff resides in this District.

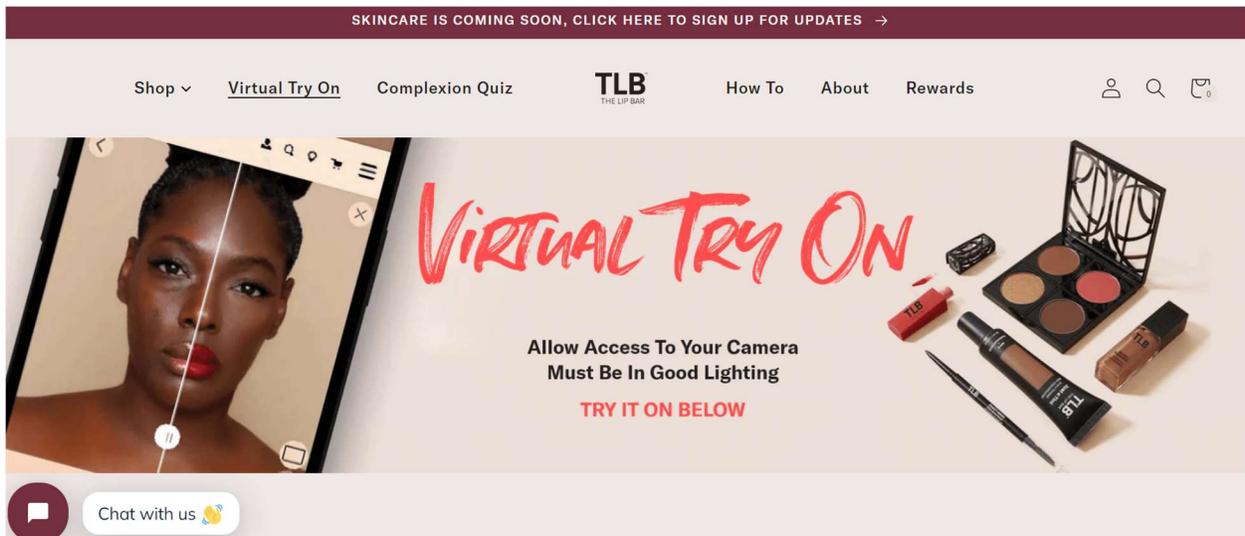
FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

13. TLB sells makeup and cosmetics products at various brick-and-mortar retail shops throughout the United States and Illinois,¹ and through its own website www.thelipbar.com.

14. Defendant offers the Virtual Try-On feature to customers who visit its website.

15. When a consumer views a product for which the Virtual Try-On feature is available, Defendant invites him or her to access the Virtual Try-On feature by presenting a “TRY IT ON” link to the below the picture of the product and to the right of the price of the product.²

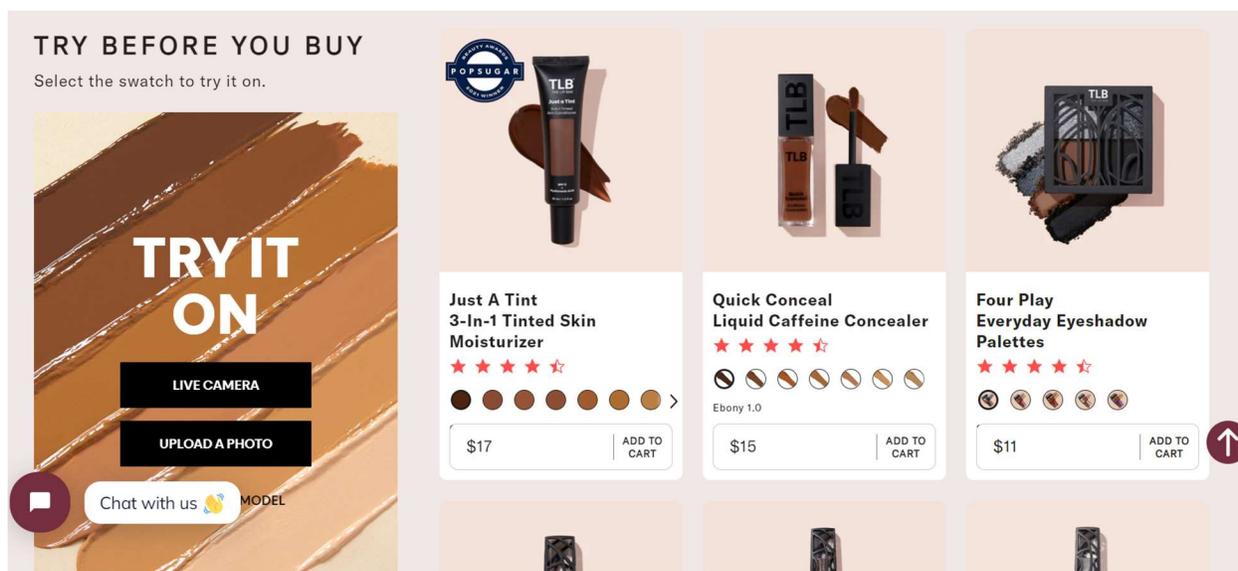
16. There is also a dedicated webpage within www.thelipbar.com for the Virtual Try-On feature:



17. Clicking the “TRY IT ON” link presents the user with a choice between two links: “LIVE CAMERA” and “UPLOAD A PHOTO.”

¹ <https://thelipbar.com/pages/store-locator> (last visited Apr. 5, 2023).

² *E.g.*, <https://thelipbar.com/pages/best-seller> (last visited Apr. 5, 2023).



18. If a user like Plaintiff clicked “LIVE CAMERA,” the Virtual Try-On feature would automatically activate the user’s computer webcam or smartphone camera, so that his or her real-time image would appear immediately, and the user sees his or her face with the product applied. Through the Virtual Try-On feature, as the user turns his or her face in any direction, the makeup product is still shown applied to the face in the correct location of the face (*i.e.*, lips, eyes, etc.). There is a split-screen option in which the user can drag a vertical line across the camera image so that the product is shown on a portion of the user’s face for comparison. There is also an option to take a snapshot and download a photo showing the product applied to the user’s face.

19. The “UPLOAD A PHOTO” link also shows the user his or her face with the product applied in the correct location of the face, although without the ability to move the face in different directions.

20. Defendant’s only attempt at providing any kind of disclosure to Plaintiff and the Class came in the form of a link to a privacy policy at a link at the bottom of the www.thelipbar.com website. However, this policy did not inform the user how the user’s face

geometry is collected, used, or retained in order to allow the Virtual Try-On feature to operate or otherwise.

21. Furthermore, Defendant lacked a publicly available written policy establishing a retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers or biometric information obtained from consumers, as required by BIPA.

22. In or about October or November 2022, from her home in Chicago, Illinois, Plaintiff visited www.thelipbar.com via her smartphone and used the Virtual Try-On feature to try on lipstick and makeup products she was interested in.

23. Each time, after trying on the product, Plaintiff decided not to purchase it. As such, Plaintiff did not set up an account on the website.

24. When Plaintiff used the Virtual Try-On feature, Defendant captured and collected her face geometry data. The Virtual Try-On feature could not have provided the advertised experience if Defendant did not capture and collect Plaintiff's face geometry.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

25. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 individually and on behalf of the following Class:

All natural persons whose biometric identifiers were captured by Defendant without consent through use of the Virtual Try-On features on www.thelipbar.com, while residing in Illinois.

26. Excluded from the Class are Defendant, their parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, and directors, all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the Class, the judge to whom this case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof, and the attorneys who enter their appearance in this action.

27. **Numerosity:** The Class members are so numerous that individual joinder of all Class members is impracticable. Upon information and belief, the Class exceeds 10,000 persons. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the records of Defendant.

28. **Commonality:** There are numerous questions of law and fact common to the Class, including but not limited to:

a. Whether Defendant captured, collected, stored, or distributed information that qualifies as “biometric information” or “biometric identifiers” of users of the Virtual Try-On Feature on TLB’s website, as defined by 740 ILCS §§ 14/10 & 14/15;

b. Whether Defendant failed to put in place a system or prompt to obtain an executed written release from users of TLB’s Virtual Try-On feature before capturing their biometric information and biometric identifiers;

c. Whether Defendant developed or made publicly available a written policy establishing a retention schedule and guidelines for destroying its Virtual Try-On feature users' biometric information and biometric identifiers;

d. Whether Defendant’s conduct was and is willful, reckless, or negligent; and

e. Whether Defendant is liable for damages, and the amount of such damages.

29. **Typicality:** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the Class members, as they are all based on the same factual and legal theories.

30. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff is a representative who will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of the Class and has retained competent counsel.

31. **Superiority:** In this lawsuit, a class action is superior to all other available methods for its fair and efficient adjudication because individual litigation of the claims of all Class members is economically infeasible and procedurally impracticable. This proposed class action presents fewer management difficulties than individual litigation, and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court. Class treatment will create economies of time, effort, and expense and promote uniform decision-making.

32. **Predominance:** Common questions of law and fact predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members. Similar or identical violations, business practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions, if any, pale by comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that dominate this action. If Defendant captured Plaintiff's and Class members' biometric identifiers, then Plaintiff and each Class member suffered damages by that conduct.

CAUSE OF ACTION

COUNT I

Violation of 740 ILCS 14/15(b)

Failure to Inform in Writing and Obtain Written Release from Users Prior to Capturing, Collecting, or Storing Biometric Identifiers Damages and Injunctive Relief

33. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 32 as if fully set forth herein.

34. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

35. BIPA bars any private entity from collecting, capturing, purchasing, receiving through trade, or otherwise obtaining a person's or a customer's biometric identifier or biometric information, unless it "(1) informs the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative in

writing that a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected or stored; (2) informs the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative in writing of the specific purpose and length of term for which a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected, stored, and used; and (3) receives a written release executed by the subject of the biometric identifier or biometric information or the subject's legally authorized representative." 740 ILCS § 14/15(b).

36. "Private entity" is defined as "any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or other group, however organized." *Id.* § 14/10.

37. As a corporation, Defendant is a "private entity" under BIPA.

38. A "scan of face geometry" is one of the enumerated "biometric identifiers" protected under BIPA. *Id.* § 14/10.

39. The Virtual Try-On feature on Brilliant Earth's website takes "scans of face geometry," *i.e.*, it captured and captures Plaintiff's and the other Class members' face geometry information.

40. Plaintiff and the Class members were never informed in writing (nor were their legally authorized representatives) that biometric identifiers were being collected, what the specific purpose was, or the length of time the identifiers would be stored. Nor did Plaintiff or the Class members (or their legally authorized representatives) ever execute a release as to the biometric identifiers Defendant collected through the Virtual Try-On feature.

41. Defendant's violations of Section 14/15(b) harmed Plaintiff and Class members. Accordingly, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to liquidated damages of \$1,000 per negligent violation, \$5,000 per willful or reckless violation, or actual damages if greater than the liquidated damages provided for by BIPA. *Id.* § 14/20.

42. In addition, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. *Id.*

COUNT II
VIOLATION OF 740 ILCS § 14/15(a)
Failure to Develop and Make Publicly Available a Written Policy for Retention and
Destruction of Biometric Identifiers
Damages and Injunctive Relief

43. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 32 as if fully set forth herein.

44. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

45. BIPA requires any private entity in possession of biometric identifiers or biometric information to “develop a written policy, made available to the public, establishing a retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and biometric information when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining such identifiers or information has been satisfied or within 3 years of the individual’s last interaction with the private entity, whichever occurs first.” Absent a valid warrant or subpoena, the private entity must comply with its retention schedule and destruction guidelines. 740 ILCS § 14/15(a).

46. “Private entity” is defined as “any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or other group, however organized.” *Id.* § 14/10.

47. As a corporation, Defendant is a “private entity” under BIPA.

48. A “scan of face geometry” is one of the enumerated “biometric identifiers” protected under BIPA. *Id.* § 14/10.

49. The Virtual Try-On feature on Brilliant Earth’s website takes “scans of face geometry.”

50. On information and belief, Defendant did not develop a written policy establishing a retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying the biometric identifiers it collected through the Virtual Try-On feature on TLB's website.

51. There was no publicly available written policy establishing a retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying the biometric identifiers Defendant collected through the Virtual Try-On feature on TLB's website.

52. Defendant's violations of Section 14/15(a) harmed Plaintiff and Class members. Accordingly, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to liquidated damages of \$1,000 per negligent violation, \$5,000 per willful or reckless violation, or actual damages if greater than the liquidated damages provided for by BIPA. *Id.* § 14/20.

53. In addition, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. *Id.*

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class alleged herein, respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in her favor and against Defendant as follows:

- A. Certifying the Class under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and naming Plaintiff as the representative for the Class and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel;
- B. Declaring that Defendant's conduct violated BIPA;
- C. Finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class members on the claim asserted herein;
- D. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class members liquidated damages of \$1,000 per negligent violation, \$5,000 per willful or reckless violation, or actual damages, whichever is greater for each at amounts to be determined by the Court or by the jury at trial;

E. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest; and

F. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class members their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

H. Awarding such other and further relief as the Court deems appropriate.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff and the putative class members hereby demand a trial by jury, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), on all issues so triable.

Dated: April 6, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jeff Ostrow

Jeff Ostrow, Esq.

Steven Sukert, Esq.

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Counsel for Plaintiff and the Putative Class

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [The Lip Bar's 'Virtual Try-On' Tool Unlawfully Captures Illinois Users' Facial Scans, Class Action Claims](#)
