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Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

KATHRYN KRYSINSKI, on Behalf of Herself
and all Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

TARGET CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Case No. '24CV0947 CAB VET

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff Kathryn Krysinski (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly
2 situated, alleges the following on information and belief, except that Plaintiff’s allegations as to her
3 own actions are based on personal knowledge.

4 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

5 1. This is a putative class action lawsuit on behalf of purchasers of Defendant Target
6 Corporation’s Up & Up brand 8-pack “diaper pail refill bags” (the “Refill Products” or “Refill
7 Cartridges”) against Defendant for manufacturing, distributing and selling underfilled and
8 mislabeled Refill Products. The disposable diaper market is a massive, multi-billion market
9 industry. Diaper pails are effectively trash bins designed to store used disposable diapers. At
10 heart, this case is simple. While Defendant markets the Refill Products as providing a “1 YEAR
11 SUPPLY” of diaper bags for its diaper pails, the Refill Products provide far less than advertised.
12 Similarly, Defendant’s representation that the Refill Products “Holds Up To 2176 Diapers” is false
13 and misleading because no reasonable consumer could ever hope to fit anywhere near that amount
14 of soiled diapers into the Refill Products over the course of a year. The deception is stark, and
15 preys on new parents yearning to simplify their lives, believing that they are buying a product that
16 will ensure they do not have to repeatedly run to the store to buy more diaper disposal bags.
17 Instead, parents pay a premium for an advertised year’s worth of product, but receive a small
18 fraction of what Defendant promises on the Refill Products’ labels and advertising.

19 2. The Refill Products are meant to be used as part of a diaper pail system.
20 Specifically, the front label of the Refill Products state that they “fit[] all Diaper Genie Complete,
21 Elite, Essentials and Mini Pails, plus Munchkin PAIL and STEP Diaper Pails.” These are all
22 various brands of diaper pails, but all function in the same manner.

23 3. A diaper pail is effectively a large plastic container and lid meant to contain odor
24 coming from soiled diapers. One of its key advertised benefits is the ability to easily swap out bags
25 of soiled diapers without having to replace a plastic bag each time as in a traditional trash can, as
26 the system comes with a built-in bag disposal and sealing mechanism. Diaper pail systems require
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1 a Refill Cartridge,¹ which consist of a plastic ring that releases a continuous plastic bag that can be
2 cut off and tied to form the “ends” of the bag, with diapers put through the center of the ring and
3 into the bag. After the container is filled with dirty diapers, the continuous plastic bag from the
4 Refill Cartridge can be tied off and cut, thereby sealing all the diapers trapped inside for disposal.
5 After cutting off the dirty diaper bag, customers can dispense more plastic from the Refill
6 Cartridge, to form more bags, until the entire Refill Cartridge is used up – requiring the
7 replacement of a Refill Cartridge. For lack of a better descriptor, the string of diaper bags released
8 by the Refill Cartridges is at times referred to as a “diaper sausage,” with customers able to
9 separately cut each “sausage” for disposal before releasing the next bag for diapers.

10 4. The following shows basic images of how a diaper pail system² and Refill Products
11 work. In the photo on the left, the diaper pail is closed, with all soiled diapers inside. In the photo
12 in the center, the diaper pail’s front door is opened to reveal a plastic bag, dispensed from a Refill
13 Cartridge, containing soiled diapers. In the image on the right, an unused Refill Cartridge is
14 shown.

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24 _____
25 ¹ Just as there are many brands of diaper pails, there are also many brands of diaper pail refill
26 cartridges. The Refill Products here are meant to be compatible with many different brands of
27 diaper pails, as it does not appear that Defendant manufactures its own branded diaper pail system.

28 ² As discussed above, the Refill Products are meant to work with a host of many different diaper
pail brands. A Diaper Genie branded diaper pail is used herein for illustrative purposes, as the use
does not materially different depending on which brand of diaper pail the Refill Products are used
with.

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5. Prior to securing a refill cartridge in the diaper pail, a customer pulls on the end of the continuous plastic bag and ties the end, as can be seen below.



1 6. A refill cartridge, with the bag extended and tied on the bottom, is then placed in the
2 diaper pail, with the top end of the bag open so that customers can insert soiled diapers, as seen
3 below.



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12 7. When the plastic bag is full, a customer has to open the front door of the diaper pail,
13 cut the top of the plastic bag that is still attached to the refill cartridge, tie off the top end, and form
14 an individual bag that can then be separately discarded.³



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27 ³ The image shows a Diaper Genie branded diaper pail refill cartridge, but the process is identical
28 as for the Refill Products at issue here and is shown for illustrative purposes only.

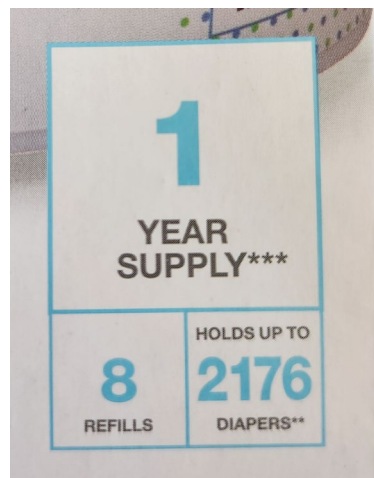
1 8. The side label of the Refill Cartridges summarizes the above process with the
2 following illustration:



1 9. After discarding the full bag, customers can then pull on the plastic emanating from
2 the Refill Cartridge, tie off the bottom end, and repeat the process of making more plastic bags
3 until the entire Refill Cartridge is used up. At that point, customers must dispose of the empty
4 Refill Cartridge and swap in a new Refill Cartridge, starting the process over again.

5 10. Consumers, typically parents or guardians of babies, look to diaper pail systems to
6 limit odor in their homes and ensure that the constant diaper-changing process is no more difficult
7 than necessary. Thus, when shopping for such a system, consumers are drawn to any marketing
8 that suggests simplicity, and Defendant has certainly capitalized on that demand. Defendant
9 falsely labels its Refill Products with the advertisement “1 YEAR SUPPLY,” even though the
10 Refill Products are incapable of holding the number of diapers that all but the smallest minority of
11 babies go through in a year. The vast majority of consumers that use Defendants’ Refill Products
12 do not receive a one-year supply of the Products even when following all stated instructions and
13 using the Products as intended. Defendants are accordingly misleading consumers into purchasing
14 a stated, precise sum of Refill Products, but delivering far less than promised.

15 11. All of Defendants’ Refill Products feature the same deceptive advertising. As
16 shown below, for example, the front label of the Refill Products states that the products will
17 provide a “1 YEAR SUPPLY.” And, the labels of the Refill Products state “HOLDS UP TO 2176
18 DIAPERS.” Collectively, the “1 YEAR SUPPLY” and “HOLDS UP TO 2176 DIAPERS”
19 statements are referred to herein as the “Duration Claims.”



1 12. The Duration claims prominently appear on the front, top, and side labels of the
2 Refill Products, using the exact same image as depicted above, ensuring that consumers see them
3 and rely on them when purchasing the Refill Products. For instance, on the top label of the Refill
4 Products, the Duration Claims are the only labeling claims visible to consumers other than a small
5 statement stating that the products are “guaranteed to fit.”

6 13. All Refill Products at issue here consist of 8 individual refill cartridges. Thus,
7 according to Defendants’ labeling and marketing, 8 refill cartridges will provide an entire year’s
8 supply of Refill Products.
9

10 14. All of Defendants’ Duration Claims, are false and misleading.

11 15. On the side panel of Defendants’ Refill Products, Defendants provide the following
12 chart that completely contradicts (though not in a way that would be understood by a reasonable
13 consumer) the representations on the front labels of the Products concerning their ability to hold up
14 to 2176 diapers, and the “1 YEAR SUPPLY” claim:
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Bags fit:					
NB	1	2	3	4	5
NEWBORN	SIZE ONE	SIZE TWO	SIZE THREE	SIZE FOUR	SIZE FIVE
272	240	192	176	144	112
ESTIMATED DIAPERS	ESTIMATED DIAPERS	ESTIMATED DIAPERS	ESTIMATED DIAPERS	ESTIMATED DIAPERS	ESTIMATED DIAPERS

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23 16. Defendant’s math does not hold up. Using Defendant’s own math shows the
24 complete absurdity of its prominent claim that the 8 pack of the Refill Products provides a “1
25 YEAR SUPPLY” of diaper bags. As demonstrated in Table 1 below, Defendant’s Duration Claims
26 suggest that a newborn baby will only require 5.96 diapers per day, down to 2.45 diapers per day
27 for babies over 27 pounds.
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Table 1

Diaper Size	Defendants' Estimated Diaper Capacity Per Cartridge	Defendants' Estimated Diaper Capacity of a "1 Year Supply" Package ⁴	Number Of Diapers Used Per Day According To Defendants ⁵
0 (Newborn) < 10 lbs	272	2,176	5.961
1 8-14 lbs	240	1,920	5.260
2 12-18 lbs	192	1,536	4.208
3 16-28 lbs	176	1,408	3.857
4 22-37 lbs	144	1,152	3.150
5 27-35 lbs ⁶	112	896	2.454

17. As discussed below, experts, academia, pediatricians, and Defendant's competitors agree that most babies require far more diapers - *roughly twice as many* - than Defendant has budgeted in their equations. Real world consumer experience also confirms this fact, as shown by scores of reviews of the Refill Products, discussed below. Indeed, babies that truly use as few diapers as implied by Defendant's math are either being improperly taken care of by their caregivers (thereby subjecting the babies to health risks), or have health issues that are abnormal. A baby that only uses the number of diapers budgeted by Defendant should immediately seek medical attention, as low urination and defecation are major red flags that something is wrong with the baby. Accordingly, the vast majority of consumers will use far more diapers (roughly twice as many) over the course of a year than would fit in Defendant's "1 YEAR SUPPLY" of diaper bags, making the statement false and misleading. Indeed, consumers would effectively have to buy *two* of Defendant's "1 YEAR SUPPLY" of Refill Cartridges to dispose of an average year of diapers, meaning that consumers receive roughly *half* of what Defendant promises on the Products' labels.

⁴ Arrived at by multiplying the diaper capacity per cartridge times 8, the number of cartridges in a "1 year supply" pack.

⁵ Arrived at by dividing the number in the preceding column, the "1 Year Supply" of diapers, by 365, the number of days in a calendar year.

⁶ Relative weights for sized diapers is fairly consistently used within the industry according to the weights and sizes depicted in this Table. *See, e.g.*, <https://www.today.com/parents/babies/complete-guide-diaper-sizes-rcna11710>

1 18. Further, Defendant’s representations that Refill Products hold up to 2176 diapers are
2 also false and misleading. Each of these representations assumes misleadingly that *only newborn*
3 *diapers will be put into the diaper pail*. But, unless something is terribly wrong, the vast majority
4 of babies are no longer newborn size by the time they are, e.g., two months, four months, eight
5 months, ten months, and eleven months old. Accordingly, it is not conceivable that any healthy
6 baby would ever be able to use the number of diapers (2176) prominently listed on the front of
7 Defendant’s labeling, as the number of diapers that can fit in Defendants’ Refill Products
8 necessarily decreases over time as the baby gets older and bigger (and the associated amount of
9 urine and waste, as well as the size of the diapers, get bigger as well). No healthy baby could have
10 2,176 diapers fit in Defendants’ Refill Products because the baby, by definition, would only be a
11 “newborn” for a fraction of that time, whereas Defendant’s 2,176 representation assumes that the
12 baby stays an infant the entire time.

13 19. Defendant engaged in widespread false and deceptive marketing and labeling of
14 their Refill Products. Defendant employs a classic bait-and-switch scheme by promising more
15 product than is actually delivered to unsuspecting consumers. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks relief in
16 this action individually, and on behalf of all purchasers of Defendant’s Refill Products, for
17 Defendant’s violations of the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Civil Code §§
18 1750, *et seq.*, California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*,
19 California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*, and for breach
20 of express and implied warranties, and fraud.

21 **PARTIES**

22 20. Plaintiff Kathryn Krysinski is a citizen and resident of the state of California,
23 residing in San Diego. On or around August 2022, Plaintiff purchased an 8 pack of Defendants’
24 Refill Products for use in her home for approximately \$38 from a Target store in California near
25 her home. Prior to her purchase of Refill Products, Plaintiff reviewed the product’s labeling and
26 packaging, saw that the Refill Products would purportedly be able to hold 2176 diapers and would
27 provide a “1 YEAR SUPPLY.” Plaintiff relied on those representations to choose her Refill
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1 Products over comparable products. Plaintiff saw these representations prior to, and at the time of
2 purchase, and understood them as representations and warranties that her Refill Products would last
3 an entire year and be capable of holding up to 2176 diapers in real world use. Plaintiff relied on
4 the representations and warranties that her products would last the duration stated in deciding to
5 purchase her Refill Products. Accordingly, these representations and warranties were part of the
6 basis of the bargain, in that she would not have purchased Refill Products on the same terms or
7 would not have purchased the Refill Products at all had she known these representations were not
8 true. However, Plaintiff remains interested in purchasing Refill Products and would consider Refill
9 Products in the future if Defendant ensured the products would actually last as long as represented.
10 In making her purchase, Plaintiff paid a substantial price premium due to the false and misleading
11 Duration Claims. However, Plaintiff did not receive the benefit of her bargain because her Refill
12 Products did not, in fact, last for the duration specified and did not provide as much product as
13 advertised.

14 21. Plaintiff used her Refill Products as directed by the product's packaging for her
15 newborn baby. Rather than the one year supply she was promised, Defendant's Refill Cartridges
16 ran out after only 6 months of normal use. A few months after purchasing Defendant's Refill
17 Cartridges, Plaintiff was forced to buy additional refill cartridges from a different brand, and thus
18 suffer additional damages through having to buy replacement products, as it became obvious after
19 only a couple months of use that the Durations Claims were not true and that the Products would
20 not last an entire year. Accordingly, Plaintiff was injured in fact and lost money as a result of
21 Defendants' improper conduct.

22 22. Defendant Target Corporation is a Minnesota corporation with its principal place of
23 business located in 1000 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN 55403.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

23. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(a) because this case is a class action where the aggregate claims of all members of the proposed class are in excess of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interests and costs, there are over 100 members of the putative class, and Plaintiff, as well as most members of the proposed class, are citizens of states different from Defendant.

24. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because they conduct substantial business within California, including sale, marketing, and advertising of the Refill Products. Defendants have purposefully availed themselves in California by selling the Refill Products in California, as well as overseeing many Target retail locations in California.

25. Venue is proper in this District because Plaintiff resides in this District, purchased the Refill Products in this District, and suffered harm as alleged herein in this District.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

A. Background On The Diaper Industry

26. The disposable diaper industry is a booming one. As of 2020, the “global baby disposable diaper market was valued at around \$43 billion,” and is expected to “reach a valuation of \$60 billion by 2031.”⁷ The “[c]onstant need for diapers in a child’s life up to a certain age makes this market an evergreen one, with lucrative opportunities for market participants.”⁸ Indeed, “1 in every 3 U.S. families has reported diaper needs,” and with “5 million three-year-olds in the United States,” the industry’s projected expansion is not a shock.

27. The diaper pail market is a similarly booming industry, “poised to grow by \$162.24 million during 2021-2025.”⁹ The market is driven by “the competitive pricing of diaper pails, increasing awareness of the importance of maintaining baby hygiene in developing countries, and

⁷ “Baby Disposable Diaper Market Outlook,” Fact.MR, <https://www.factmr.com/report/79/baby-disposable-diaper-market>

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Business Wire, “Global Baby Diaper Pails Market Report 2021-2025 – Market is Poised to Grow by \$150+ Million,” <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20211028005865/en/Global-Baby-Diaper-Pails-Market-Report-2021-2025---Market-is-Poised-to-Grow-by-150-Million--ResearchAndMarkets.com>

1 innovation and portfolio extension leading to product premiumization.”¹⁰ And, “the sales for
2 diaper disposal bags are expected to rise in the coming years” to continue the industry’s growth
3 trajectory.¹¹

4 28. Disposable diapers, as well as the disposal of such diapers, are not cheap. A
5 common theme running through parent-advice articles is to budget for diapers accordingly, as
6 “parents can expect to shell out a sizable sum over the years” on diapers and their disposal alone.¹²
7 “The average diaper costs anywhere from \$0.20 to \$0.30. Assuming your baby uses 2,500-3,000
8 diapers in their first year of life, you can expect to spend about \$500-\$900 on an annual supply.”¹³
9 This estimate “doesn’t count the cost of other diapering supplies,” such as disposal products,
10 wipes, or a changing table.¹⁴

11 29. Because of the extreme cost of disposable diapers and their associated products,
12 parents and guardians are constantly looking for ways to save money on these products. Much of
13 the advice given to these consumers is that “[s]tocking up can save you money in the long run,” or
14 “[a]s with most things, you can save money by buying diapers in bulk.”¹⁵ This advice translates to
15 products needed in conjunction with disposable diapers, such as diaper pail systems and their
16 associated disposal bags.

17 **B. Background On Typical Infant Diaper Usage**

18 30. Pediatricians, hospitals, and experts agree that babies consume up to 12 diapers a
19 day when they are infants, and will gradually average about 6 diapers a day over the course of a
20 baby’s diaper-wearing career.¹⁶ “Most U.S. parents will go through nearly 3,000 diapers during

21 _____
¹⁰ *Id.*

22 ¹¹ See Commerce.Ai, “Diaper Disposal Bags,” [https://www.commerce.ai/reports/diaper-disposal-](https://www.commerce.ai/reports/diaper-disposal-bags-diaper-pails-refills-updated-may-2021)
23 [bags-diaper-pails-refills-updated-may-2021](https://www.commerce.ai/reports/diaper-disposal-bags-diaper-pails-refills-updated-may-2021)

24 ¹² Harris, Nicole, “Here’s How Many Diapers Your Baby Really Needs,” Parents.com,
<https://www.parents.com/parenting/money/saving/save-money-and-build-a-diaper-stockpile/>

25 ¹³ *Id.*

26 ¹⁴ *Id.*

27 ¹⁵ *Id.*

28 ¹⁶ Laura A. Jana, MD, FAAP & Jennifer Shu, MD, FAAP, “Changing Diapers,”
HealthyChildren.org, [https://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/baby/diapers-](https://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/baby/diapers-clothing/Pages/Changing-Diapers.aspx)
[clothing/Pages/Changing-Diapers.aspx](https://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/baby/diapers-clothing/Pages/Changing-Diapers.aspx)

1 their baby’s first year alone.”¹⁷ While there appears to be range of estimated diaper usage by
 2 experts, the range is universally higher than the numbers budgeted by Defendant’s labeling. For
 3 instance, the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai states that new parents should expect to use
 4 between “8 to 10 [diapers] per day.”¹⁸ Kaiser Permanente, which operates one of the largest
 5 healthcare plans in the nation, states that parents of infants “should see at least 6 to 10 wet diapers
 6 every day,” *plus* a few soiled diapers.¹⁹ According to Johns Hopkins, infant babies “should wet at
 7 least six to eight diapers a day,” plus a few soiled diapers.²⁰ And, according to WebMD, infants
 8 should need five or six disposable wet diapers per day, “plus two to five poopy ones each day,” for
 9 a total of 7 to 11 diapers per day.²¹ Pampers, likely the leading disposable diaper brand in the
 10 world, states that “[e]xperts recommend that you change your newborn’s diapers every two to three
 11 hours,” for a total of 8 to 12 diapers a day.²² Most magazine and online publications estimate that
 12 babies need between 2,500 to 3,000 diapers over the course of the first year.²³

13 31. By infant size, diaper usage is roughly broken down as follows in the table below:
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17 ¹⁷ *Id.*

18 ¹⁸ Mount Sinai, “Baby supplies you need,” <https://www.mountsinai.org/health-library/selfcare-instructions/baby-supplies-you-need>

19 ¹⁹ Kaiser Permanente, “Baby’s Diapers: What’s Normal, What’s Not,” <https://mydoctor.kaiserpermanente.org/ncal/article/babys-diapers-whats-normal-whats-not-1213280>

20 ²⁰ Johns Hopkins Medicine, “Basic Care,” https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/howard_county_general_hospital/services/mothers_and_babies/taking_baby_home/basic-care.html

21 ²¹ Booth, Stephanie, “Is My New Baby Eating Enough?” Grow by WebMD, <https://www.webmd.com/parenting/baby/new-baby-eating-enough>

22 ²² Pampers, “How Often Should You Change Your Baby’s Diaper?” <https://www.pampers.com/en-us/baby/diapering/article/how-often-to-change-diaper>

23 ²³ *See, e.g.,* Miller-Wilson, Kate, “How Many Diapers Does a Baby Use in a Year?” *Love to Know*,
 24 <https://baby.lovetoknow.com/baby-care/how-many-diapers-does-baby-use-year>; *see also* “How
 25 Many Diapers Does A Baby Use In The First Year?” *The Suburban Mom*,
 26 <https://www.thesuburbanmom.com/2014/02/17/how-many-diapers-does-a-baby-use-in-the-first-year/>;
 27 “How Many Diapers Does a Baby Use?” *Happiest Baby*,
 28 <https://www.happiestbaby.com/blogs/baby/how-many-diapers-does-baby-use>; Harris, Nicole,
 “Here’s How Many Diapers Your Baby Really Needs”

DIAPER SIZE	ESTIMATED AGE BABIES USE THIS SIZE	ESTIMATED DIAPER USE PER DAY
0 (Newborn) < 10 lbs	A few weeks	8 to 12
1 8-14 lbs	Until 4 months old	8 to 10
2 12-18 lbs	3-8 months old	8 to 9
3 16-28 lbs	5-24 months old	6 to 7
4 22-37 lbs	18-36 months old	5 to 7

32. Should a caregiver notice that a baby is going through “fewer than 6 wet diapers in 24 hours after breast milk is in, or after 4 days old,” they are instructed to seek medical advice, as this can be a symptom of something sinister.²⁴ Indeed, “if your baby does not have many wet diapers, there could be hydration or other medical issues. A lack of soiled diapers could be anything from simple constipation to other digestive issues. The amount of soiled or wet diapers can easily be a good indication that your baby is getting enough to eat and drink each day.”²⁵

33. It is not recommended to leave babies in soiled diapers, as “[u]rine and bacteria can lead to rashes which are painful and hard to treat.”²⁶ As a result, parents and guardians are instructed that “[d]iapers need to be changed as soon as you notice they are soiled,” which translates to changing diapers constantly.²⁷

34. One problem that can arise from less frequent diaper changes is diaper dermatitis, or “inflammation of the skin in the diaper area.”²⁸ While this is a relatively common condition, it “is a condition which causes considerable parental anxiety.”²⁹ Results from a study examining common causes of diaper dermatitis found that there was a “significant association between

²⁴ Kaiser Permanente, “Baby’s Diapers: What’s Normal, What’s Not

²⁵ New Kids-Center, “How Many Diapers Does a Baby Use a Day?” New Kids-Center <https://www.newkidscenter.org/how-many-diapers-a-day.html>

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ Johns Hopkins Medicine, “Diaper Dermatitis,” <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/diaper-dermatitis>

²⁹ Adalat, Shazia et al., “Diaper dermatitis – frequency and contributory factors in hospital attending children,” *Pediatric dermatology* vol. 24, 5 (2007).

1 reduced frequency of diaper changes and both current and recurrent episodes of diaper
2 dermatitis.”³⁰

3 35. Other common issues that can result from infrequent enough diaper changes can
4 include yeast infections, chafing, bladder infections, and staph infections – all afflictions parents
5 are desperate to help their children avoid.³¹

6 36. According to Pampers, “Experts recommend that you change your newborn’s diaper
7 every two to three hours, or as often as needed ... there are a few health reasons to consider as
8 well: Overtly wet diapers left on too long can contribute to the risk of diaper rash; Poop can irritate
9 your baby’s skin; Leftover bacteria may lead to a bladder infection (especially in baby girls).”³²
10 And there are other problems to consider, such as the fact that “a soiled diaper can cause leaks, and
11 the mess can spread to your baby’s clothes, crib, car seat – you name it! The simplest way to avoid
12 the mess is with frequent diaper changes.”³³

13 37. Put simply: frequent diaper changes are crucial to keeping infants healthy.
14 Monitoring diaper change frequency and the conditions of a baby’s soiled diaper are key methods
15 to ensuring that a baby is eating and drinking enough, and not falling victim to any of the health
16 issues that can arise from infrequent diaper changes.

17 38. The vast majority of parents use far more diapers over the course of a year than
18 would fit into Defendant’s Refill Products. As discussed above, Defendant’s labeling states that its
19 “1 YEAR SUPPLY” of Refill Products holds up to 2,176 *newborn* diapers, 1,920 diapers for 8-14
20 pound babies, 1,536 diapers for 12-18 pound babies, 1,408 diapers for 16-28 pound babies, 1,152
21 diapers for 22-37 pound babies, and 898 diapers for babies over 27 pounds. *See* Table 1. Because
22 an average baby weighs roughly 20 pounds at one year of age,³⁴ Defendant’s labeling effectively

23 _____
³⁰ *Id.*

24 ³¹ Wehrli, Ashley, “15 Dangers Of Not Changing Your Baby’s Diaper Fast Enough,”
25 <https://www.babygaga.com/15-dangers-of-not-changing-the-babys-diaper-fast-enough/>

26 ³² Pampers, “How Often Should You Change Your Baby’s Diaper?”

27 ³³ *Id.*

28 ³⁴ Miles, Karen, “Average weight and growth chart for babies, toddlers, and kids,”
https://www.babycenter.com/baby/baby-development/average-weight-and-growth-chart-for-babies-toddlers-and-beyo_10357633#average-baby-weight-and-length-chart-by-month

1 budgets for fitting 1,408 to 2,176 diapers over the course of a baby's first year of life. But, of
2 course, no baby stays an infant for an entire year. Indeed, by six months of age, the average baby
3 weighs over 16 pounds, more than double its birth weight, and about 20 pounds at one year old.³⁵
4 Thus, Defendant's labeling anticipates that a consumer would only need to dispose of roughly
5 1,700 diapers over the course of a year. Further, Defendant's labeling anticipates that a newborn
6 would need to dispose of less than 6 diapers per day, and that babies weighing as few as 16 pounds
7 (the average weight of a 6-month old) *would need to dispose of less than 4 diapers per day*. See
8 Table 1. These figures are so obviously divorced from real life that Defendant knew, on
9 information and belief, that their labeling was false and misleading.

10 39. As discussed above, an average baby will need to dispose of roughly twice as many
11 diapers as can physically fit in Defendant's purported "1 YEAR SUPPLY" of Refill Cartridges.
12 Reasonable consumers do not pull out calculators or conduct medical research in a store aisle to
13 calculate whether Defendant's labeling is true and accurate. Instead, reasonable consumers rely on
14 Defendant's labeling, expecting to receive a "1 YEAR SUPPLY" of diaper bags. In practice,
15 consumers receive roughly half of what Defendant promised and warranted to them on the
16 Products' labeling, thereby losing money both at the initial point of purchase and through having to
17 buy additional diaper disposal products to make up for the amount of Refill Cartridges that
18 Defendant shorted them.

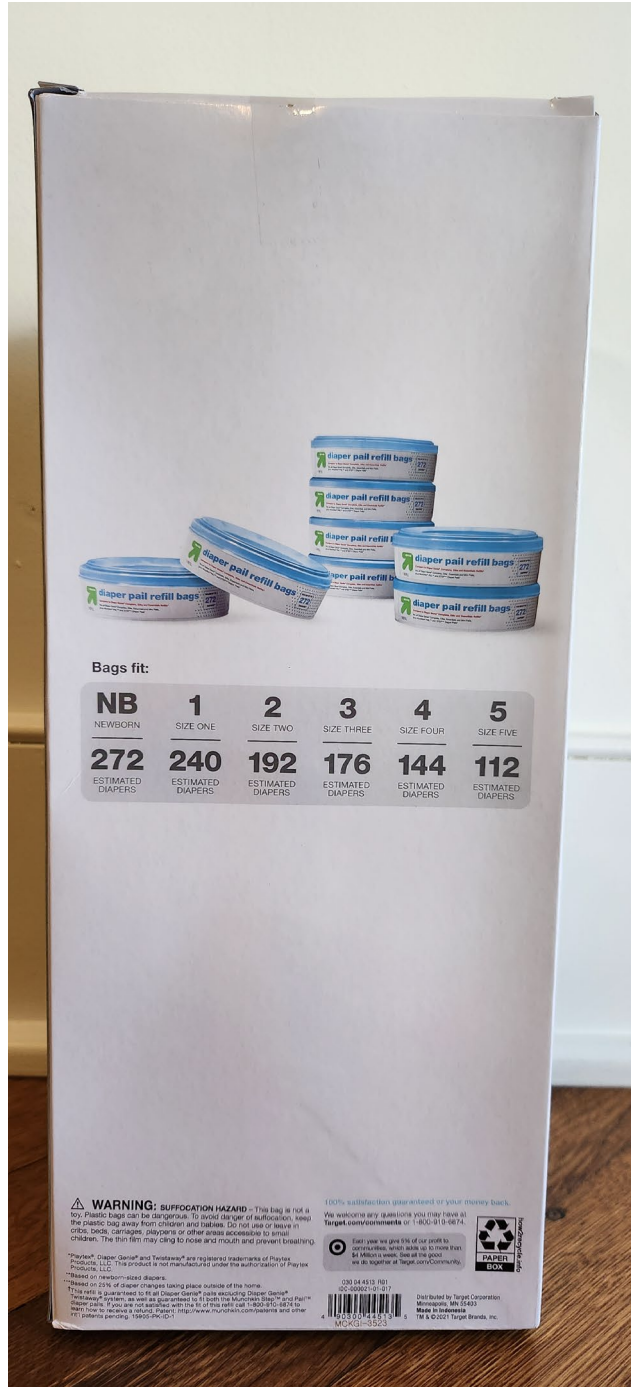
19 **C. Defendant's Hidden And Deceptive Disclosures**

20 40. As can be seen in the images above, the statement "1 YEAR SUPPLY" has three
21 small asterisks next to it, while the statement "HOLDS UP TO 2176 DIAPERS" has two small
22 asterisks on it. Defendant has intentionally hidden the associated asterisks (and the disclosure
23 language to which they relate) in a place on the Products' back labels to effectively guarantee that
24 reasonable consumers would not see them. Notably, the asterisks do not refer to any asterisks on
25 the front or top of the label, so a consumer would have to physically inspect the entirety of the box
26

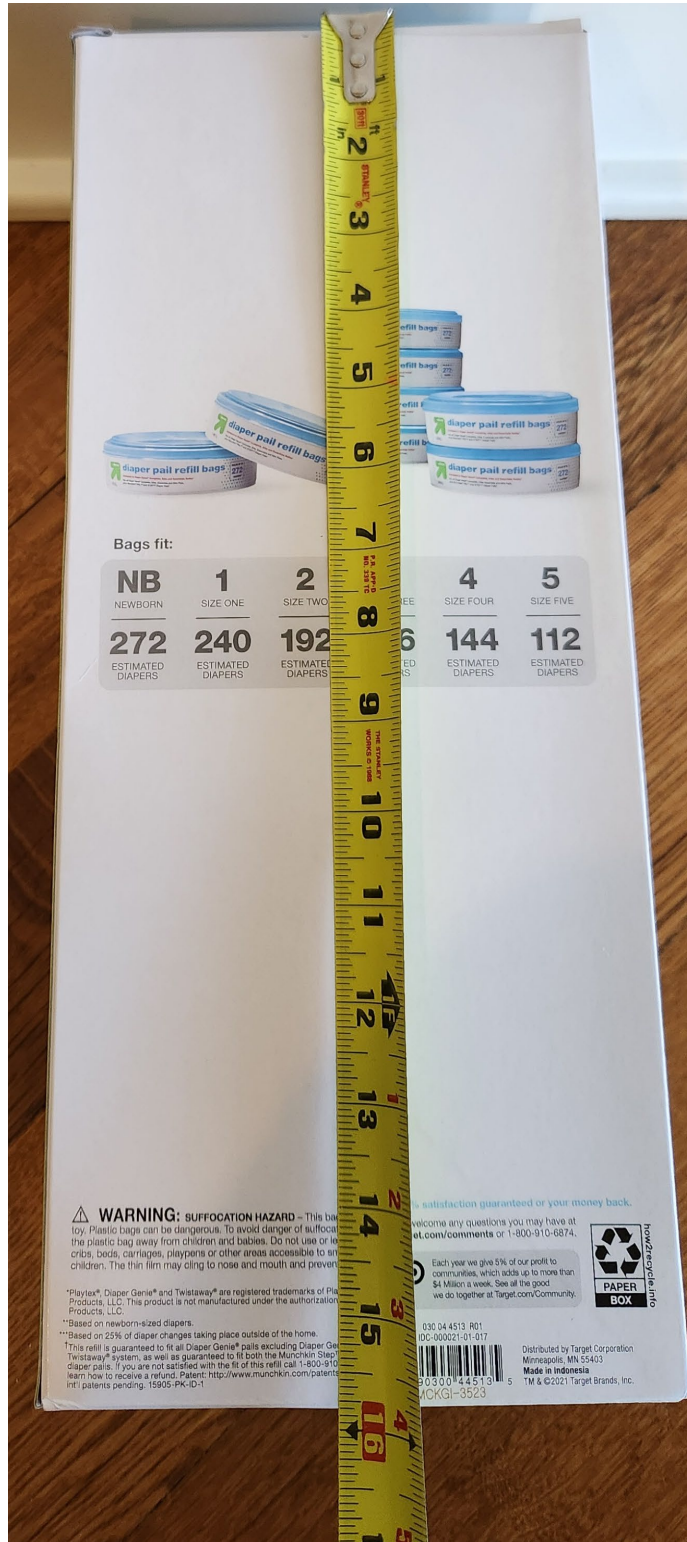
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28 _____
³⁵ *Id.*

1 to have any hope of finding the associated asterisks and their disclosure language, and even if they
2 inspected the entire box, it is still unlikely that the associated disclosures would be found.

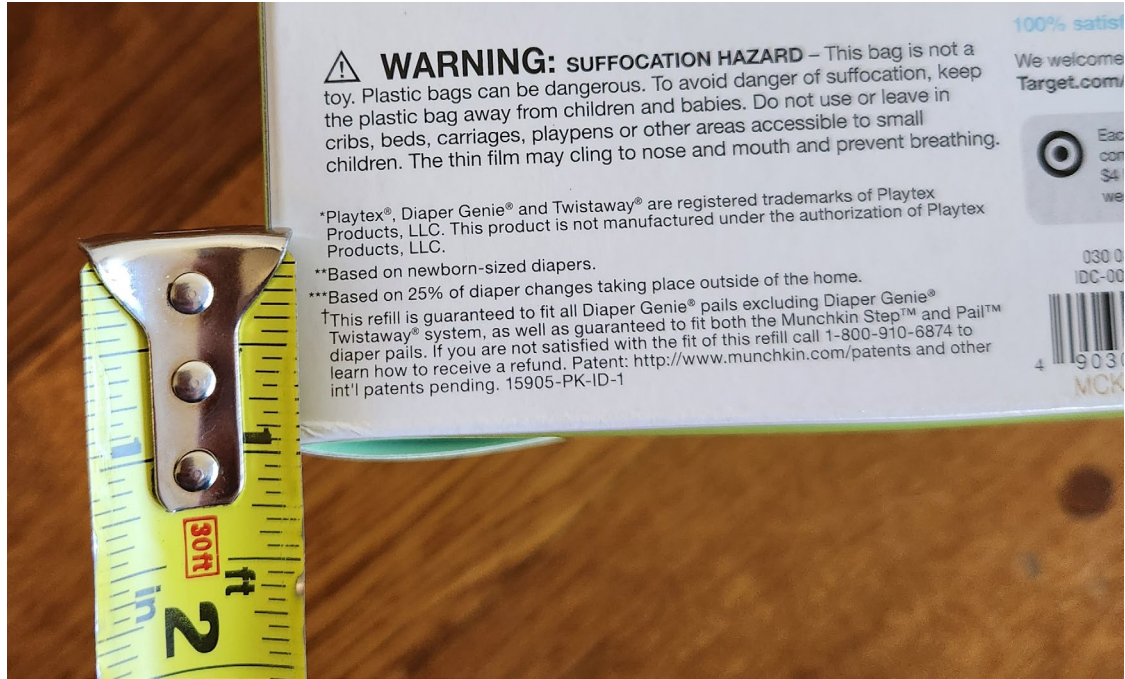
3 41. As demonstrated below, the asterisks refer to a tiny, almost unreadable portion of
4 the back of the packaging of the Products. Without someone pointing out the asterisks, a
5 reasonable consumer would not locate them. The red arrow below refers to the relevant asterisks
6 and disclosures.



1 42. The height of the packaging of Refill Products is approximately 16 inches, as
 2 depicted below.



1 43. Each asterisk and relevant disclosure is roughly one sixteenth of an inch high, a size
2 so small that reasonable consumers with less than perfect vision would not be able to decipher it
3 even if they were able to locate the disclosure.



16 44. Despite being intentionally designed to ensure that reasonable consumers never see
17 them, the disclosures are themselves false and misleading. Further, the disclosures demonstrate the
18 falsity of the Duration Claims prominently made elsewhere on the Products' labels.

19 45. For instance, the disclosure relating the to the "1 YEAR SUPPLY" claim states
20 "Based on 25% of diaper changes taking place outside of the home." In effect, Defendant is stating
21 that the Refill Products can provide no more than a nine month supply (75% of 1 year is 9 months)
22 for the majority of consumers who change the vast majority of their diapers inside of the home.
23 The Products are intended for parents with children primarily between the ages of 0-2, diaper-
24 wearing years. For children under the age of 2, significantly more than half *do not go to daycare*
25 but are rather cared for in the child's home by a parent, caretaker, or relative.³⁶ The average,

26 _____

27 ³⁶ See National Center for Education Statistics, <https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=4>

1 reasonable consumer will dispose of virtually all – likely well above 95% - of their children’s
2 diapers inside the home. No reasonable consumer would expect the “1 YEAR SUPPLY” claim to
3 be true only if they disposed of 25% of their diapers outside the home. The statement appears
4 absolute on the labels – it does not say “Up To 1 YEAR SUPPLY” or “1 YEAR SUPPLY ONLY
5 IF 25% OF DIAPERS ARE DISPOSED OF SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN THE REFILL
6 CARTRIDGES.”

7 46. In any case, as discussed above, the Products do not even provide a nine-month
8 supply, making the disclosure false and misleading. Reasonable consumers using the Products as
9 intended typically will receive no more than six months of supply from the Products even if 25% of
10 diapers were to be disposed of outside the home.

11 47. Likewise, the disclosure associated with the statement “HOLDS UP TO 2176
12 DIAPERS” is misleading. That disclosure states, “Based on newborn-sized diapers.” As discussed
13 above, because no baby stays an infant for an entire year, it is very likely that not a single
14 consumer using the Products could ever hope to fit 2176 diapers into the Refill Products. The 2176
15 DIAPERS claim, even if literally true (and Plaintiffs do not contend that it is), is nevertheless
16 misleading because *not one* reasonable consumer would be able to fit that many diapers using the
17 Refill Cartridges in the real world.

18 **D. Online Consumer Complaints About The Refill Cartridges**

19 48. Defendants’ deceptive conduct has drawn the attention and ire of customers across
20 the country, with angry consumers taking to the Internet to voice their discontent over Defendants’
21 deception. For instance, numerous consumers have left scathing reviews on the Refill Products’
22 product page on the Products’ Target website, complaining about the falsity of Defendants’
23 Duration Claims, putting Defendant on notice of the falsity and misleading nature of Defendant’s
24 Duration Claims:

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Flase advertising



Beachy303 - 10 months ago, Verified purchaser

False advertising. The package says it's one years worth supply of diaper bags. It only lasted us four months.

Do not recommend



Morgan - 3 years ago, Verified purchaser

I bought the "year supply" and there are 2 problems. One, it's definitely not even close to a year supply.

They do the job



Chico - 3 years ago

This box definitely won't last a year

Definitely NOT a year's supply!



meh - 2 years ago, Verified purchaser

Lol. 1 year's supply. Lasted our newborn 2 months before we ran out. So..yeah, don't bet on that.

Works Fine



Yags524 - 6 years ago, Verified purchaser

These work with our Diaper Genie and our Munchkin brand diaper pails, however, I highly doubt this is a "year's supply". Still - just as good as the name brand ones without the name brand price.

49. The above reviews are just a sampling of numerous reviews consumers have left regarding Defendant's deceptive Duration Claims. These consumer complaints underscore the artifice devised and employed by Defendant to lure and deceive millions of consumers into purchasing significantly less product than they believe they are paying for.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

50. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges herein the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

1 51. Plaintiff seek to represent a class defined as all persons in the United States who,
2 between four years prior to the filing of the original Complaint in this action and the date that class
3 notice is disseminated, purchased Defendant's Refill Products (the "Class"). Specifically excluded
4 from the Class are Defendant, Defendant's officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children,
5 corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, principals, servants, partners, joint ventures, or
6 entities controlled by Defendant, and their heirs, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities
7 related to or affiliated with Defendant and/or Defendant's officers and/or directors, the judge
8 assigned to this action, and any member of the judge's immediate family.

9 52. Plaintiff also seeks to represent a subclass consisting of Class Members who reside
10 in California (the "California Subclass").

11 53. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and
12 discovery, the foregoing definitions of the Class and Subclass may be expanded or narrowed by
13 amendment or amended complaint.

14 54. **Numerosity.** The Class and Subclass Members are geographically dispersed
15 throughout the United States and are so numerous that individual joinder is impracticable. Upon
16 information and belief, Plaintiff reasonably estimates that there are hundreds of thousands of
17 Members in the Class and Subclass. Although the precise number of Class and Subclass Members
18 is unknown to Plaintiff, it is known by Defendant and may be determined through discovery.

19 55. **Commonality.** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Members of the
20 Class and Subclass and predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class or Subclass
21 members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 22 a. Whether Defendant made false and/or misleading statements to the consuming
23 public concerning the amount of disposal bags provided by the Refill Products;
 - 24 b. Whether Defendant omitted material information to the consuming public
25 concerning the actual amount of disposal bags in the Refill Products;
 - 26 c. Whether Defendant's labeling and packaging for the Refill Products is misleading
27 and/or deceptive;
- 28

- d. Whether Defendant engaged in unfair, fraudulent, or unlawful business practices with respect to the advertising and sale of the Refill Products;
- e. Whether Defendant's representations concerning the Refill Products were likely to deceive a reasonable consumer;
- f. Whether Defendant's omissions concerning the Refill Products were likely to deceive a reasonable consumer;
- g. Whether Defendant represented to consumers that the Refill Products have characteristics, benefits, or qualities that they do not have;
- h. Whether Defendant advertised the Refill Products with the intent to sell them not as advertised;
- i. Whether Defendant falsely advertised the Refill Products;
- j. Whether Defendant made and breached express and/or implied warranties to Plaintiff and Class and Subclass Members about the Refill Products;
- k. Whether Defendant's representations, omissions, and/or breaches caused injury to Plaintiff and Class and Subclass Members; and

56. Whether Plaintiff and Class and Subclass Members are entitled to damages.

57. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other Members of the Class and Subclass in that, among other things, all Class and Subclass Members were deceived (or reasonably likely to be deceived) in the same way by Defendant's false and misleading advertising claims about the probable longevity of the Refill Products. All Class and Subclass Members were comparably injured by Defendant's wrongful conduct as set forth herein. Further, there are no defenses available to Defendant that are unique to Plaintiff.

58. **Adequacy.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Members of the Class and Subclass. Plaintiff has retained counsel that is highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to vigorously prosecute this action on behalf of the Class and Subclass. Furthermore, Plaintiff has no interests that are antagonistic to those of the Class or Subclass.

1 59. **Predominance.** Pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3), common issues of law and fact
 2 identified above predominate over any other questions affecting only individual members of the
 3 Class and Subclass. The Class and Subclass issues fully predominate over any individual issues
 4 because no inquiry into individual conduct is necessary; all that is required is a narrow focus on
 5 Defendant’s deceptive and misleading marketing and labeling practices.

6 60. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and
 7 efficient adjudication of this controversy. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by
 8 individual Class and Subclass Members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense of
 9 individual litigation of their claims against Defendant. It would, thus, be virtually impossible for
 10 Class or Subclass Members to obtain effective redress on an individual basis for the wrongs
 11 committed against them. Even if Class or Subclass Members could afford such individualized
 12 litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation would create the danger of
 13 inconsistent or contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts. It would also increase
 14 the delay and expense to all parties and the court system from the issues raised by this action. The
 15 class action device provides the benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single proceeding,
 16 economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court, and presents no unusual
 17 management difficulties under the circumstances.

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

22 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

23 **FIRST COUNT**

24 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT (“CLRA”)**

25 **CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1750, et seq.**

26 **(On Behalf Of The California Subclass)**

27 62. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges herein the allegations
 28 contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

1 63. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Members of the
2 proposed California Subclass against Defendant.

3 64. Defendant violated California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act (the “CLRA”) by
4 engaging in the following unfair and deceptive business practices, as alleged above and herein:

5 65. Defendant violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5) by representing that the Refill
6 Products have characteristics that they do not have.

7 66. Defendant violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9) by advertising the Refill Products
8 with the intent not to sell them as advertised.

9 67. The CLRA was enacted to protect consumers against such practices. The CLRA
10 applies to Defendant’s conduct because the statute covers all sales of goods to consumers.

11 68. Plaintiff and other Members of the California Subclass are “consumers” within the
12 meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d). By purchasing Defendant’s Refill Products, Plaintiff and
13 other Members of the California Subclass engaged in “transactions” within the meaning of Cal.
14 Civ. Code §§ 1761(e) and 1770.

15 69. Defendant is a “person” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(c).
16 Defendant’s Refill Products are “goods” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(a).

17 70. Defendant’s unfair and deceptive business practices, as alleged above and herein,
18 were intended to and did result in the sale of the Refill Products.

19 71. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unfair and deceptive business
20 practices, as alleged above and herein, Plaintiff and other Members of the California Subclass
21 suffered injury and damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

22 72. On information and belief, Defendant’s unfair and deceptive business practices, as
23 alleged above and herein, were willful, wanton, and fraudulent.

24 73. On information and belief, Defendant’s officers, directors, and/or managing agents
25 authorized the use of the false and misleading statements and material omissions regarding the
26 Duration Claims of the Refill Products, as alleged above and herein.

1 74. Plaintiff and class members have suffered an injury in fact resulting in the loss of
2 money and/or property as a proximate result of the violations of law and wrongful conduct of
3 Defendant alleged herein, and they lack an adequate remedy at law to address the unfair conduct at
4 issue here. Legal remedies available to Plaintiff and class members are inadequate because they
5 are not equally prompt and certain and in other ways efficient as equitable relief. Damages are not
6 equally certain as restitution because the standard that governs restitution is different than the
7 standard that governs damages. Hence, the Court may award restitution even if it determines that
8 Plaintiff fails to sufficiently adduce evidence to support an award of damages. Damages and
9 restitution are not the same amount. Unlike damages, restitution is not limited to the amount of
10 money Defendant wrongfully acquired plus the legal rate of interest. Equitable relief, including
11 restitution, entitles a plaintiff to recover all profits from the wrongdoing, even where the original
12 funds taken have grown far greater than the legal rate of interest would recognize. Legal claims for
13 damages are not equally certain as restitution because claims under the UCL entail few elements.
14 In short, significant differences in proof and certainty establish that any potential legal claim
15 cannot serve as an adequate remedy at law.

16 75. Equitable relief is appropriate because Plaintiff may lack an adequate remedy at law
17 if, for instance, damages resulting from their purchase of the Products is determined to be an
18 amount less than the premium price of the Product. Without compensation for the full premium
19 price of the Product, Plaintiff would be left without the parity in purchasing power to which they
20 are entitled.

21 76. On April 17, 2024, prior to the filing of this Complaint, Plaintiff's counsel sent
22 Defendant a CLRA notice letter, which complies in all respects with California Civil Code
23 §1782(a). The letter was served on April 18, 2024. The letter also provided notice of breach of
24 express and implied warranties. The letter was sent via certified mail, return receipt requested,
25 advising Defendant that they were in violation of the CLRA and demanding that they cease and
26 desist from such violations and make full restitution by refunding the monies received therefrom.
27 The letter stated that it was sent on behalf of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated purchasers.
28

1 77. Plaintiff and the California Subclass Members seek all available relief under the
2 CLRA and to enjoin the unlawful acts and practices described herein.

3 **SECOND COUNT**

4 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW**
5 **CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, et seq.**
6 **(On Behalf Of The California Subclass)**

7 78. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges herein the allegations
8 contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

9 79. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Members of the
10 proposed California Subclass against Defendant.

11 80. Defendant violated California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. &
12 Prof. Code §§ 17200-17210, by engaging in unfair, fraudulent, and unlawful business practices.

13 81. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim because she has suffered an injury-in-fact
14 and has lost money or property as a result of Defendant’s unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent conduct.
15 Specifically, Plaintiff purchased the Refill Products for her own personal household use. In doing
16 so, Plaintiff relied upon Defendant’s false representations that the Refill Products would last an
17 entire year, and that they could hold up to 2176 diapers when that is not true when used in the real
18 world. Plaintiff spent money in the transaction that she otherwise would not have spent had she
19 known the truth about Defendant’s advertising claims.

20 82. Plaintiff lacks an adequate remedy at law for the same reasons alleged above.

21 ***“Unfair” Prong of the UCL***

22 83. A business act or practice is “unfair” under the UCL if it offends an established
23 public policy or is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to
24 consumers. That unfairness is determined by weighing the reasons, justifications, and motives for
25 the business act or practice against the gravity of the harm to the alleged victims.

26 84. Defendant’s conduct constitutes an “unfair” business practice because, as alleged
27 herein, Defendant has engaged, and continues to engage, in a false, misleading, and deceptive
28 advertising campaign that misleads consumers into believing that the Refill Products they purchase

1 will last for an entire year, and that they could hold up to 2176 diapers when that is not true or is
2 misleading when used in the real world.

3 85. Defendant's conduct, as alleged above and herein, was not motivated by any
4 legitimate business or economic need or rationale, other than to maximize its profits at the expense
5 of consumers. No legitimate reasons, justifications, or motives outweigh the harm and adverse
6 impact of Defendant's conduct on members of the general consuming public. Defendant engaged,
7 and continues to engage, in such conduct solely to wrongfully extract monies from consumers,
8 including Plaintiff, to which Defendant is not entitled. Defendant could have, but has not, used
9 alternate means of effecting its legitimate business needs, such as by properly disclosing that the
10 Refill Products will not last for an entire year, or by omitting the claim entirely.

11 86. Defendant's conduct harms consumers and hurts market competition. Defendant's
12 conduct, as alleged herein, is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, unconscionable, and/or
13 substantially injurious to Plaintiff and Members of the California Subclass because it violates
14 consumers' reasonable expectations. If Defendant had advertised its Refill Products in a non-
15 misleading fashion, Plaintiff and other California Subclass Members could have considered other
16 options for purchasing diaper disposal products.

17 ***"Fraudulent" Prong of the UCL***

18 87. A business act or practice is "fraudulent" under the UCL if it is likely to deceive
19 members of the consuming public.

20 88. Defendant has engaged, and continues to engage, in a "fraudulent" business practice
21 by knowingly representing to consumers that the Refill Products they purchase will last for an
22 entire year when they do not, and that they could hold up to 2176 diapers when that is not true or is
23 misleading when used in the real world. Defendant's conduct deceived Plaintiff and other
24 California Subclass Members who purchased the Refill Products in reliance on the Duration
25 Claims, and it is highly likely to deceive members of the consuming public because, as alleged
26 above, it violates consumers' reasonable expectations regarding longevity. Such a business
27 practice lacks utility and functions only to maximize Defendant's profits at the expense of its
28

1 customers. The gravity of the harm to Plaintiff and other California Subclass Members, who lost
2 money or property by paying for the Refill Products, far outweighs any benefit of Defendant's
3 conduct.

4 89. Further, Defendant's fraudulent business practices will continue to mislead
5 consumers because it will be impossible for consumers to know whether Defendant has stopped
6 misrepresenting the longevity of the Refill Products until after consumers purchase such products.
7 Accordingly, the risk of harm to Plaintiff, Members of the California Subclass, and the consuming
8 public is ongoing.

9 ***"Unlawful" Prong of the UCL***

10 90. A business act or practice is "unlawful" under the UCL if it violates any other law
11 or regulation.

12 91. Defendant's business practices, as alleged herein, constitute violations of
13 California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, et seq. (the "CLRA").
14 Specifically, Defendant has unlawfully marketed and advertised its Refill Products in violation of
15 Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1770(a)(5) and 1770(a)(9), as detailed above.

16 92. Defendants' business practices also constitute violations of California's False
17 Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, et seq. (the "FAL"), as detailed below.

18 93. Defendant's unfair, fraudulent, and unlawful business practices, as enumerated and
19 explained above, were the direct and proximate cause of financial injury to Plaintiff and other
20 Members of the California Subclass. Defendant has unjustly benefitted as a result of their
21 wrongful conduct. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the California Subclass seek an order of this Court
22 that includes, but is not limited to, requiring Defendant to: (a) provide restitution to Plaintiff and
23 other California Subclass Members; (b) disgorge all revenues obtained as a result of its violations
24 of the UCL; (c) pay attorneys' fees and costs for Plaintiff and the California Subclass.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S FALSE ADVERTISING LAW

CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17500, et seq.

(On Behalf Of The California Subclass)

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2
3
4 94. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges herein the allegations
5 contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

6 95. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Members of the
7 proposed California Subclass against Defendant.

8 96. Defendant violated California's False Advertising Law ("FAL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof.
9 Code § 17500 by publicly disseminating false, misleading, and/or unsubstantiated advertisements
10 regarding their Refill Products as alleged above and herein.

11 97. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim because she has suffered an injury-in-fact
12 and has lost money or property as a result of Defendant's false advertising. Specifically, Plaintiff
13 purchased the Refill Products for her own personal household use. In doing so, Plaintiff relied
14 upon Defendant's false and misleading representations regarding the Refill Products' Duration
15 Claims. Plaintiff spent money in the transaction that she otherwise would not have spent had she
16 known the truth about Defendant's advertising claims.

17 98. Defendant disseminated false and misleading advertisements to increase the sales of
18 their Refill Products.

19 99. Defendant knew or should have known that the advertisements for their Refill
20 Products were false and/or misleading.

21 100. Defendant knew or should have known that consumers, including Plaintiff and other
22 Members of the California Subclass, would believe that the Refill Products would last for an entire
23 year and could hold up to 2176 diapers.

24 101. Plaintiff lacks an adequate remedy at law for the same reasons alleged above.

25 102. Plaintiff and Members of the California Subclass have suffered harm as a result of
26 Defendant's violations of the FAL because they paid monies for the Refill Products that they
27 would not have paid but for Defendant's false and misleading advertisements.
28

1 103. Accordingly, Plaintiff and Members of the California Subclass seek an order of this
 2 Court that includes, but is not limited to, requiring Defendant to: (a) provide restitution to Plaintiff
 3 and other California Subclass Members; (b) disgorge all revenues obtained as a result of its
 4 violations of the FAL; (c) pay attorneys’ fees and costs for Plaintiff and the California Subclass.

5 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**
 7 **(On Behalf The Class and Subclass)**

8 104. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges herein the allegations
 9 contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

10 105. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Members of the
 11 proposed Class and Subclass against Defendant. The Class will proceed under Minnesota law,
 12 while the Subclass will proceed, in the alternative, according to California law.

13 106. As the designer, manufacturer, marketer, distributor, and/or seller of the Refill
 14 Products, Defendant issued an express warranty by representing to consumers at the point of
 15 purchase that the Refill Products would provide a year-long supply, and that they could hold up to
 16 2176 diapers when that is not true or is misleading when used in the real world. Defendant’s
 17 representations were part of the description of the goods and the bargain upon which the goods
 18 were offered for sale and purchased by Plaintiff and Members of the Class and Subclass.

19 107. In fact, the Refill Products do not conform to Defendants’ Duration Claims because
 20 the Refill Products cannot provide a year-long supply of diaper disposal product and cannot hold
 21 2176 diapers when used in the real world. By falsely representing the Refill Products in this way,
 22 Defendant breached express warranties.

23 108. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s breach, Plaintiff and Members of
 24 the Class and Subclass were injured because they: (1) paid money for Refill Products that were not
 25 what Defendant represented; (2) were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Refill
 26 Products they purchased were different than Defendant advertised; and (3) were deprived of the
 27 benefit of the bargain because the Refill Products they purchased had less value than Defendant
 28

1 represented. Had Defendant not breached the express warranty by making the false representations
2 alleged herein, Plaintiff and Class and Subclass Members would not have purchased the Refill
3 Products or would not have paid as much as they did for them.

4 109. Plaintiff provided Defendant notice of breach within a reasonable time prior to
5 bringing suit.

6 110. Plaintiff, the Class, and Subclass Members are all in privity with Defendant because
7 they purchased the Products directly from Defendant.

8 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY**
10 **(On Behalf The Class and Subclass)**

11 111. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges herein the allegations
12 contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

13 112. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Members of the
14 proposed Class and Subclass against Defendant. The Class will proceed under Minnesota law,
15 while the Subclass will proceed, in the alternative, according to California law.

16 113. Defendant routinely engages in the manufacture, distribution, and/or sale of Refill
17 Products and is a merchant that deals in such goods or otherwise holds themselves out as having
18 knowledge or skill particular to the practices and goods involved.

19 114. Plaintiff and Members of the Class and Subclass were consumers who purchased
20 Defendant's Refill Products for the ordinary purpose of such products. In the alternative,
21 Defendant marketed the Refill Products, and Plaintiff and Members of the Class and Subclass
22 purchased the Refill Products, for the specific purpose of obtaining a year's worth of diaper
23 disposal products, but received far less.

24 115. By representing that the Refill Products would provide a year-long supply,
25 Defendant impliedly warranted to consumers that the Refill Products were merchantable, such that
26 they were of the same average grade, quality, and value as similar goods sold under similar
27 circumstances.
28

1 116. However, the Refill Products were not of the same average grade, quality, and value
2 as similar goods sold under similar circumstances. Thus, they were not merchantable and, as such,
3 would not pass without objection in the trade or industry under the contract description.

4 117. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff and Members of
5 the Class and Subclass were injured because they paid money for Refill Products that would not
6 pass without objection in the trade or industry under the contract description.

7 118. Plaintiff provided Defendant notice of breach within a reasonable time prior to
8 bringing suit.

9 119. Plaintiff, the Class, and Subclass Members are all in privity with Defendant because
10 they purchased the Products directly from Defendant.

11 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **FRAUD**

13 **(On Behalf The Class and Subclass)**

14 120. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges herein the allegations
15 contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

16 121. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Members of the
17 proposed Class and Subclass against Defendant. The Class will proceed under Minnesota law,
18 while the Subclass will proceed, in the alternative, according to California law.

19 122. As discussed above, Defendant made false and misleading statements and omissions
20 concerning material facts on the Product's Labels with respect to the Duration Claims. These
21 statements and omissions were made with knowledge that the labels are false and misleading.

22 123. The statements and omissions made by Defendant, upon which Plaintiff and Class
23 members reasonably and justifiably relied, were intended and actually induced Plaintiffs and Class
24 members to purchase the Products.

25 124. The fraudulent actions of Defendant caused damage to Plaintiff and Class members,
26 who are entitled to damages and other legal and equitable relief as a result.

27
28

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,
3 seeks judgment against Defendant as follows:

4 A. Certifying the nationwide Class and the California Subclass under Rule 23 of the
5 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representatives of the Class and Subclass
6 and Plaintiff’s attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class and Subclass Members;

7 B. Declaring that Defendant’s conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;

8 C. Finding in favor of Plaintiff, the nationwide Class and California Subclass against
9 Defendant on all counts asserted herein;

10 D. Ordering Defendant to disgorge and make restitution of all monies Defendant
11 acquired by means of the unlawful practices as set forth herein;

12 E. Awarding declaratory and injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including:
13 enjoining Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein, and directing
14 Defendant to identify, with Court supervision, victims of its conduct and pay them all the money
15 they are required to pay;

16 F. Awarding Plaintiff and Class and Subclass Members their costs and expenses
17 incurred in the action, including reasonable attorneys’ fees;

18 G. Ordering Defendant to pay pre-judgment interest on all amounts awarded;

19 Providing such further relief as may be just and proper.

20 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

21 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any
22 and all issues in this action so triable of right.

1 Dated: May 30, 2024

Respectfully Submitted,

2 **SMITH KRIVOSHEY, PC**

3 By: /s/ Yeremey Krivoshey
4 Yeremey Krivoshey

5 Yeremey O. Krivoshey (SBN 295032)
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18 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

CLRA Venue Declaration, Civil Code § 1780(c)

I, Yeremey O. Krivoshey, declare as follows:

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

2. I am the attorney for Plaintiff in the above-captioned action.

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

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

5. It is my understanding that Defendant regularly transacts business in this County, and the acts and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in large part in this County.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Executed on May 30, 2024 in Louisville, KY.

By: /s/ Yeremey O. Krivoshey
Yeremey O. Krivoshey

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Target's Up & Up Diaper Pail Refill Bags Provide Far Less Than Advertised One-Year Supply, Class Action Alleges](#)
