

VIVIAN I. CRUZ

**V.**

Defendant(s)

## JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

## COMPLAINT

1 development, manufacture, testing, packaging, promoting, advertising, marketing, distribution,  
2 labeling, and/or sale of the products known as J&J Baby Powder and Shower to Shower  
3 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Products").

4 **III. PARTIES**

5 2. Plaintiff was born in 1970 and used J&J Baby Powder and Shower to Shower, the  
6 "Products," for nearly her entire life. As a direct and proximate result of using the Products,  
7 Plaintiff was diagnosed with ovarian cancer by pathology following her total abdominal  
8 hysterectomy, pelvic mass resection, omentectomy, bilateral pelvic lymph node dissection,  
9 bilateral periaortic lymph node dissection and pelvic washings. Plaintiff resided at 8135 Friends  
10 Avenue, Whittier, CA 90602 at the time of her diagnosis.

11 3. Defendant, Johnson & Johnson ("J&J"), is a New Jersey Corporation with its  
12 principal place of business in the State of New Jersey.

13 4. At all pertinent times, Johnson & Johnson was engaged in the business of  
14 manufacturing, marketing, testing, promoting, advertising, selling, and/or distributing the  
15 Products. At all pertinent times, Johnson & Johnson regularly transacted, solicited, and  
16 conducted business in all States of the United States, including the State of California.

17 5. Defendant, Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc. is a New Jersey  
18 corporation with its principal place of business in the State of New Jersey.

19 6. At all pertinent times, Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc. was  
20 engaged in the business of manufacturing, marketing, testing, promoting, advertising, selling,  
21 and/or distributing the Products. At all pertinent times, Johnson & Johnson regularly transacted,  
22 solicited, and conducted business in all States of the United States, including the State of  
23 California.

24 7. At all pertinent times, all Defendants were engaged in the research, development,  
25 manufacture, design, testing, sale, advertising, and marketing of the Products, and introduced  
26 such products into interstate commerce with knowledge and intent that such products be sold in  
27 the State of California.

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**IV. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because complete diversity exists between Plaintiff and Defendants, and the matter in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum of value of \$75,000.

9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants are authorized to conduct and do conduct business in the State of California. Defendants have marketed, promoted, distributed, advertised, and sold the Products in the State of California and Defendants have sufficient minimum contacts with this State and/or sufficiently avail themselves of the markets in this State through their promotion, sales, distribution and marketing within this State to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court permissible.

10. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(a) and (b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this judicial district. Venue is also proper under 18 U.S.C. § 1965(a) because Defendants transact substantial business in this District.

**V. FACTS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS**

**A. Background: Talc as a Carcinogen and Defendant's Knowledge**

11. Talc is a magnesium trisilicate and is mined from the earth. Talc is an inorganic mineral.

12. Talc is the main substance in talcum powders. The Johnson & Johnson Defendants manufactured the Products. The Products are composed almost entirely of talc.

13. At all pertinent times, a feasible alternative to the Products has existed. For example, cornstarch is an organic carbohydrate that is quickly broken down by the body with no known health effects. Cornstarch powders have been sold and marketed for the same uses as the Products with nearly the same effectiveness.

14. Historically, "Johnson's Baby Powder" has been promoted as a symbol of freshness, cleanliness, and purity. During the time in question, the Johnson & Johnson Defendants advertised and marketed this product as the beacon of "freshness" and "comfort", eliminating friction on the skin, absorbing "excess wetness" helping keep skin feeling dry and

1 comfortable, and “clinically proven gentle and mild.” The Johnson & Johnson Defendants  
2 instructed women through advertisements to dust themselves with this product to mask odors.  
3 The bottle of “Johnson’s Baby Powder” specifically targets women by stating, “For you, use  
4 every day to help feel soft, fresh, and comfortable.”

5 15. During the time in question, the Johnson & Johnson Defendants advertised and  
6 marketed the product “Shower to Shower” as safe for use by women as evidenced in its slogan  
7 “A sprinkle a day keeps odor away”, and through advertisements such as “Your body perspires  
8 in more places than just under your arms. Use SHOWER to SHOWER to feel dry, fresh and  
9 comfortable throughout the day.” And “SHOWER to SHOWER can be used all over your body.”

10 16. In 1971, the first study was conducted that suggested an association between talc  
11 and ovarian cancer. This study was conducted by Dr. W.J. Henderson and others in Cardiff,  
12 Wales.

13 17. In 1982, the first epidemiologic study was performed on talc powder use in the  
14 female genital area. This study was conducted by Dr. Daniel Cramer and others. This study  
15 found a 92% increased risk in ovarian cancer with women who reported genital talc use. Shortly  
16 after this study was published, Dr. Bruce Semple of Johnson & Johnson came and visited Dr.  
17 Cramer about his study. Dr. Cramer advised Dr. Semple that Johnson & Johnson should place a  
18 warning on its talcum powders about the ovarian cancer risks so that women can make an  
19 informed decision about their health.

20 18. Since 1982, there have been approximately twenty-two (22) additional  
21 epidemiologic studies providing data regarding the association of talc and ovarian cancer.  
22 Nearly all of these studies have reported an elevated risk for ovarian cancer associated with  
23 genital talc use in women.

24 a. In 1983, a case-control study found a 150% increased risk of ovarian  
25 cancer for women who use talcum powder in the genital area. Hartge, P., *et al.* Talc and Ovarian  
26 Cancer. *JAMA*. 1983; 250(14):1844.

27 b. In 1988, a case control study of 188 women diagnosed with epithelial  
28 ovarian cancer and 539 control women found that 52% of the cancer patients habitually used



1 talcum powder on the genital area before their cancer diagnosis. The study showed a 50%  
2 increase in risk of ovarian cancer in women that used talcum powder on their genital area and a  
3 positive dose-response relationship. Whittemore AS, *et al.* Personal and environmental  
4 characteristics related to epithelial ovarian cancer. II. Exposures to talcum powder, tobacco,  
5 alcohol, and coffee. *Am.J. Epidemiol.* 1988 Dec; 128(6):1228-40.

6 c. A 1989 study looked at 235 women diagnosed with epithelial ovarian  
7 cancer and 451 controls, and found a 29% increased risk in ovarian cancer with women who  
8 reported genital talcum powder use more than once each week. Booth, M., *et al.* Risk factors  
9 for ovarian cancer: a case-control study. *Br J Cancer.* 1989 Oct; 60(4):592-8.

10 d. In 1992, a case-control study found a statistically significant 80%  
11 increased risk of ovarian cancer in women with more than 10,000 lifetime perineal applications  
12 of talc, demonstrating a positive dose-response relationship. Harlow BL, *et al.* Perineal exposure  
13 to talc and ovarian cancer risk. *Obstet Gynecol.* 1992 Jul; 80(1):19-26.

14 e. Another 1992 case-control study reported a 70% increased risk from  
15 genital talc use and a 379% increased risk of ovarian cancer of women who used talc on sanitary  
16 napkins in their genital area. Rosenblatt, K.A. *et al.* Mineral fiber exposure and the  
17 development of ovarian cancer. *Gynecol Oncol.* 1992 Apr; 45(1):20-5.

18 f. In 1995, the largest study of its kind to date found a statistically significant  
19 27% increased risk in ovarian cancer for women who regularly use talc in the abdominal or  
20 perineal area. Purdie, D., *et al.* Reproductive and other factors and risk of epithelial ovarian  
21 cancer: An Australian case-control study. Survey of Women's Health Study Group. *Int J*  
22 *Cancer.* 1995 Sep 15; 62(6):678-84.

23 g. In 1996, a case-control study found a statistically significant 97%  
24 increased risk of ovarian cancer in women who used what they described as a "moderate" or  
25 higher use of talc-based powders in their genital area. See Shushan, A., *et al.* Human  
26 menopausal gonadotropin and the risk of epithelial ovarian cancer. *Fertil. Steril.* 1996 Jan;  
27 65(1):13-8.  
28

1 h. In 1997, a case control study of 313 women with ovarian cancer and 422  
2 without this disease found that the women with cancer were more likely to have applied talcum  
3 powder to their external genitalia area. Women using these products had a statistically  
4 significant 50% to 90% higher risk of developing ovarian cancer. Cook, LS, *et al.* Perineal  
5 powder exposure and the risk of ovarian cancer. *Am. J Epidemiol.* 1997 Mar 1; 145(5):459-65.

6 i. In 1997, a case-control study involving over 1,000 women found a  
7 statistically significant increased risk of 42% for ovarian cancer for women who applied talc via  
8 sanitary napkins to their perineal area. Chang, S, et al. Perineal talc exposure and risk of ovarian  
9 carcinoma. *Cancer.* 1997 Jun 15; 79(12):2396-401.

10 j. In 1998, a case-control study found a 149% increased risk of ovarian  
11 cancer in women who used talc-based powders on their perineal area. Godard, B., *et al.* Risk  
12 factors for familial and sporadic ovarian cancer among French Canadians: a case-control study.  
13 *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 1998 Aug; 179(2):403-10.

14 k. Dr. Daniel Cramer conducted another case-control study in 1999,  
15 observing 563 women newly diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer and 523 women in a  
16 control. The study found a statistically significant 60% increased risk of ovarian cancer in  
17 women that used talc-based body powders on their perineal area and an 80% increase in risk for  
18 women with over 10,000 lifetime applications. Cramer, DW, *et al.* Genital talc exposure and  
19 risk of ovarian cancer. *Int J Cancer.* 1999 May 5; 81(3):351-56.

20 l. In 2000, a case-control study of over 2,000 women found a statistically  
21 significant 50% increased risk of ovarian cancer from genital talc use in women. Ness, RB, *et al.*  
22 Factors related to inflammation of the ovarian epithelium and risk of ovarian cancer.  
23 *Epidemiology.* 2000 Mar; 11(2):111-7.

24 m. In 2004, a case-control study of nearly 1,400 women from 22 counties in  
25 Central California found a statistically significant 37% increased risk of epithelial ovarian cancer  
26 from women's genital talc use, and a 77% increased risk of serous invasive ovarian cancer from  
27 women's genital talc use. Importantly, this study also examined at women's use of cornstarch  
28 powders as an alternative to talc, and found no increased risk in ovarian cancer in women in the

1 cornstarch group, further supporting the causal connection between genital talc use and ovarian  
2 cancer. Mills, PK, *et al.* Perineal talc exposure and epithelial ovarian cancer risk in the Central  
3 Valley of California. *Int J Cancer*. 2004 Nov 10; 112(3):458-64.

4 n. In 2008, a combined study of over 3,000 women from a New England-  
5 based case-control study found a general 36% statistically significant increased risk of epithelial  
6 ovarian cancer from genital talc use and a 60% increased risk of the serous invasive ovarian  
7 cancer subtype. The study also found a strong dose-response relationship between the  
8 cumulative talc exposure and incidence of ovarian cancer, adding further support to the causal  
9 relationship. Gates, MA, *et al.* Talc Use, Variants of the GSTM1, GSTT1, and NAT2 Genes,  
10 and Risk of Epithelial Ovarian Cancer. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*. 2008 Sep;  
11 17(9):2436-44

12 o. A 2009 case-control study of over 1,200 women found the risk of ovarian  
13 cancer increased significantly with increasing frequency and duration of talc use, with an overall  
14 statistically significant 53% increased risk of ovarian cancer from genital talc use. That  
15 increased risk rose dramatically, to 108%, in women with the longest duration and most frequent  
16 talc use. Wu, AH, *et al.* Markers of inflammation and risk of ovarian cancer in Los Angeles  
17 County. *Int. J Cancer*. 2009 Mar 15; 124(6):1409-15.

18 p. In 2011, another case-control study of over 2,000 women found a 27%  
19 increased risk of ovarian cancer from genital talc use. Rosenblatt, KA, *et al.* Genital powder  
20 exposure and the risk epithelial ovarian cancer. *Cancer Causes Control*. 2011 May; 22(5):737-  
21 742.

22 q. In June of 2013, a pooled analysis of over 18,000 women in eight case-  
23 control studies found a 20% to 30% increased risk of women developing epithelial ovarian  
24 cancer from genital powder use. The study concluded by stating, "Because there are few  
25 modifiable risk factors for ovarian cancer, avoidance of genital powders may be a possible  
26 strategy to reduce ovarian cancer incidence." Terry, KL, *et al.* Genital powder use and risk of  
27 ovarian cancer: a pooled analysis of 8,525 cases and 9,859 controls. *Cancer Prev Res (Phila)*.  
28 2013 Aug; 6(8):811-21.

1           19.     Researchers have also examined the link between endometrial cancer, a form of  
2     uterine cancer, and application of talcum powder to the perineal area.

3           20.     In 2010, one such study analyzed data from a 1976 cohort study of over 66,000  
4     women, and found a statistically significant 21% increased risk of endometrial (uterine) cancer in  
5     postmenopausal women who had ever applied talcum powder in the perineal area. This risk rose  
6     to 24% for postmenopausal women who applied talc in the perineal area “regularly,” defined as  
7     at least once a week. Karageorgi S., *et al.* (2010) Perineal use of talcum powder and  
8     endometrial cancer risk. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.* 2010 May; 19:1269-1275.

9           21.     In 1993, the United States National Toxicology Program published a study on the  
10    toxicity of non-asbestiform talc and found clear evidence of carcinogenic activity. Talc was  
11    found to be a carcinogen, with or without the presence of asbestos-like fibers.

12          22.     In response to the United States National Toxicology Program’s study, the  
13    Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association (CTFA) formed the Talc Interested Party Task  
14    Force (TIPTF). Johnson & Johnson, Inc., and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc.  
15    were members of the CTFA. The stated purpose of the TIPTF was to pool financial resources of  
16    these companies in an effort to collectively defend talc use at all costs and to prevent regulation  
17    of any type over this industry. The TIPTF hired scientists to perform biased research regarding  
18    the safety of talc, members of the TIPTF edited scientific reports of the scientists hired by this  
19    group prior to the submission of these scientific reports to governmental agencies, members of  
20    the TIPTF knowingly released false information about the safety of talc to the consuming public,  
21    and used political and economic influence on regulatory bodies regarding talc. All of these  
22    activities have been well coordinated and planned by these companies and organizations over the  
23    past four (4) decades in an effort to prevent regulation of talc and to create confusion to the  
24    consuming public about the true hazards of talc relative to cancer.

25          23.     On November 10, 1994, the Cancer Prevention Coalition mailed a letter to then  
26    Johnson & Johnson C.E.O, Ralph Larson, informing his company that studies as far back as  
27    1960’s “. . . show[ ] conclusively that the frequent use of talcum powder in the genital area pose[  
28    ] a serious health risk of ovarian cancer.” The letter cited a recent study by Dr. Bernard Harlow

1 from Harvard Medical School confirming this fact and quoted a portion of the study where Dr.  
2 Harlow and his colleagues discouraged the use of talc in the female genital area. The letter  
3 further stated that 14,000 women per year die from ovarian cancer and that this type of cancer is  
4 very difficult to detect and has a low survival rate. The letter concluded by requesting that  
5 Johnson & Johnson withdraw talc products from the market because of the alternative of  
6 cornstarch powders, or at a minimum, place warning information on its talc-based boy powders  
7 about ovarian cancer risk they pose.

8 24. In 1996, the condom industry stopped dusting condoms with talc due to the  
9 growing health concerns.

10 25. In February of 2006, the International Association for the Research of Cancer  
11 (IARC) part of the World Health Organization published a paper whereby they classified  
12 perineal use of talc based body powder as a "Group 2B" human carcinogen. IARC which is  
13 universally accepted as the international authority on cancer issues, concluded that studies from  
14 around the world consistently found an increased risk of ovarian cancer in women from perineal  
15 use of talc. IARC found that between 16-52% if women in the world were using talc to dust  
16 their perineum and found an increased risk of ovarian cancer in women talc users ranging from  
17 30-60%. IARC concluded with this "Evaluation": "There is limited evidence in humans for the  
18 carcinogenicity of perineal use of talc-based body powder." By definition "Limited evidence of  
19 carcinogenicity" means "a positive association has been observed between exposure to the agent  
20 and cancer for which a causal interpretation is considered by the Working Group to be credible,  
21 but chance, bias or confounding could not be ruled out with reasonable confidence."

22 26. In approximately 2006, the Canadian government under The Hazardous Products  
23 Act and associated Controlled Products Regulations classified talc as a "D2A," "very toxic," 51  
24 "cancer causing" substance under its Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System  
25 (WHMIS). Asbestos is also classified as "D2A".

26 27. In 2006, Imerys Talc began placing a warning on the Material Safety Data Sheets  
27 (MSDS) it provided to the Johnson & Johnson Defendants regarding the talc it sold to them to be  
28 used in the Products. These MSDSs not only provided the warning information about the IARC



1 classification but also included warning information regarding “States Rights to Know” and  
2 warning information about the Canadian Government’s “D2A” classification of talc as well.

3 28. Defendants had a duty to know and warn about the hazards associated with the  
4 use of the Products.

5 29. Defendants failed to inform customers and end users, including the Plaintiff, of  
6 the Products known catastrophic health hazard associated with the use of the Products.

7 30. In addition, Defendants procured and disseminated false, misleading, and biased  
8 information regarding the safety of the Products to the public, including the Plaintiff, and used  
9 influence over governmental and regulatory bodies regarding talc.

10 **B. Plaintiff’s Use of the Products**

11 31. Plaintiff was born in 1970 and is a resident of Los Angeles, California.

12 32. When Plaintiff was an infant, her mother applied Shower to Shower, and J&J  
13 Baby Powder to Plaintiff. As she grew up, and throughout her life, Plaintiff continued to use the  
14 Products daily.

15 33. Plaintiff continued to use the Products following her initial diagnosis of ovarian  
16 cancer as she did not know, or have reason to know, normal use of the products could cause  
17 ovarian cancer.

18 34. There was never any indication, on the Products, packaging or otherwise, that this  
19 normal use could and would cause Plaintiff to have developed or to develop ovarian cancer.

20 35. Plaintiff was diagnosed with ovarian cancer.

21 36. Plaintiff underwent chemotherapy, radiation therapy and surgery including her  
22 total abdominal hysterectomy, pelvic mass resection, omentectomy, bilateral pelvic lymph node  
23 dissection, bilateral periaortic lymph node dissection and pelvic washings.

24 **COUNT ONE-STRICT LIABILITY**

25 **(FAILURE TO WARN)**

26 37. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set  
27 forth herein.

28 ///

1           38. At all pertinent times, the Johnson & Johnson Defendants were manufacturing,  
2 marketing, testing, promoting, selling and/or distributing the Products in the regular course of  
3 business.

4           39. At all pertinent times, Plaintiff used the Products to powder her perineal area,  
5 which is a reasonably foreseeable use.

6           40. At all pertinent times, Defendants in this action knew or should have known that  
7 the use of talcum powder based products in the perineal area significantly increases the risk of  
8 cancer, including, but not limited to, ovarian and uterine cancer, based upon scientific knowledge  
9 dating back decades.

10           41. At all pertinent times, including the time of sale and consumption, the Products,  
11 when put to the aforementioned reasonably foreseeable use, were in an unreasonably dangerous  
12 and defective condition because they failed to contain adequate and proper warnings and/or  
13 instructions regarding the increased risk of cancer, including, but not limited to, ovarian and  
14 uterine cancer, associated with the use of the Products by women to powder their perineal area.  
15 Defendants themselves failed to properly and adequately warn and instruct Plaintiff as to the  
16 risks and benefits of the Products given her need for this information.

17           42. Had Plaintiff been given warning that the use of the Products would significantly  
18 increase her risk of developing cancer, she would not have used them. As a proximate result of  
19 Defendants' design, manufacturing, marketing, sale, and distribution of the Products, Plaintiff  
20 was injured catastrophically, and was caused severe pain, suffering, disability, impairment, loss  
21 of enjoyment of life, loss of care, loss of comfort, and economic damages.

22           43. The development of ovarian cancer by Plaintiff was the direct and proximate  
23 result of the unreasonably dangerous and defective condition of the Products at the time of sale  
24 and consumption, including their lack of warnings; Plaintiff suffered injuries and damages  
25 including, but not limited to, physical and mental pain and suffering, fear of death, and medical  
26 expenses.

27           44. Defendants' products were defective because they failed to contain warnings  
28 and/or instructions, and breached express warranties and/or failed to conform to express factual

1 representations upon which Plaintiff justifiably relied in electing to use the Products. The defect  
 2 or defects made the Products unreasonably dangerous to persons, such as Plaintiff, who could  
 3 reasonably be expected to use and rely upon such products. As a result, the defect or defects  
 4 were a producing cause of Plaintiff's injuries and damages.

5 45. Defendants' products failed to contain, and still today do not to contain, adequate  
 6 warnings and/or instructions regarding the increased risk of cancer, including, but not limited to,  
 7 ovarian and uterine cancer, with the use of their products by women. Defendants continue to  
 8 market, advertise, and expressly represent to the general public that it is safe for women to use  
 9 their products regardless of application. The Defendants continue with these marketing and  
 10 advertising campaigns despite having scientific knowledge that dates back to the 1960's that  
 11 their products increase the risk of cancer in women when used in the perineal area.

12 46. Plaintiff sustained the following damages as a foreseeable, direct, and proximate  
 13 result of Defendants' acts and/or omissions:

- 14 a. Economic losses including medical care and lost earnings.
- 15 b. Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering,
- 16 emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and impairment of quality of
- 17 life.

## 18 COUNT TWO – STRICT LIABILITY

### 19 (DESIGN AND/OR MANUFACTURING DEFECT)

20 47. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set  
 21 forth herein.

22 48. Defendants engaged in the design, development, manufacturing, marketing, sale,  
 23 and distribution of the Products in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition to  
 24 consumers, including Plaintiff.

25 49. Defendants caused the Products to enter the stream of commerce and to be sold  
 26 through various retailers, where Plaintiff purchased the Products.

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1           50.     The Products were expected to, and did, reach consumers, including Plaintiff,  
2 without change in the condition in which it was manufactured and sold by Defendants and/or  
3 otherwise released into the stream of commerce.

4           51.     Plaintiff used the Products in a manner normally intended, recommended,  
5 promoted, and marketed by Defendants.

6           52.     Products failed to perform safely when used by Plaintiff in a reasonably  
7 foreseeable manner, specifically increasing her risk of developing ovarian cancer.

8           53.     The propensity of talc fibers to translocate into the female reproductive system,  
9 including, but not limited to, the ovaries and endometrial lining of the uterus, thereby  
10 substantially increasing risk of cancer, including, but not limited to, ovarian and uterine cancer,  
11 renders the Products unreasonably dangerous when used in the manner it was intended and to an  
12 extent beyond that would be contemplated by the ordinary consumer, including the Plaintiff.

13           54.     Importantly, the Products are inessential cosmetic products that do not treat or  
14 cure any serious disease. Further, safer alternatives, including corn-starch based powders, have  
15 been readily available for decades.

16           55.     Defendants have known, or should have known, that the Products are  
17 unreasonably dangerous when used by a woman in her perineal area but have continued to  
18 design, manufacture, sell, distribute, market, promote, and supply the Products so as to maximize  
19 sales and profits at the expense of public health and safety in conscious disregard of the  
20 foreseeable harm to the consuming public, including Plaintiff.

21           56.     As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, including actions,  
22 omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff sustained the following damages:

- 23                 a.     Economic losses including medical care and lost earnings.  
24                 b.     Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering,  
25 emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and impairment of quality of  
26 life.

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**COUNT THREE-NEGLIGENCE**

57. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

58. The Johnson & Johnson Defendants were negligent in marketing, designing, manufacturing, producing, supplying, inspecting, testing, advertising selling and/or distributing the Products in one or more of the following respects:

- In failing to warn Plaintiff and the general public of the hazards associated with the use of Products;
- In failing to properly test their products to determine adequacy and effectiveness of safety measures, if any, prior to releasing the Products for consumer use;
- In failing to properly test their products to determine the increased risk of ovarian cancer during the normal and/or intended use of the Products;
- In failing to inform ultimate users, including the Plaintiff, as to the safe and proper methods of handling and using the Products;
- In failing to remove the Products from the market when Defendants knew or should have known the Products were defective;
- In failing to instruct the ultimate users, including the Plaintiff, as to the methods for reducing the type of exposure to the Products which caused increased risk of cancer, including, but not limited to, ovarian and uterine cancer;
- In failing to inform the public in general and Plaintiff in particular of the known dangers of using the Products for dusting the perineum;
- In failing to advise users, including the Plaintiff, how to prevent or reduce exposure that causes increased risk for cancer, including, but not limited to, ovarian and uterine cancer;
- In marketing and labeling the Products as safe for all uses despite knowledge to the contrary; and
- In failing to act like a reasonably prudent company under similar circumstances.

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1 Each and all of these acts and omissions, taken singularly or in combination, were a  
2 proximate cause of the injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff.

3 59. At all pertinent times, the Johnson & Johnson Defendants knew or should have  
4 known that the Products were unreasonably dangerous and defective when put to their  
5 reasonably anticipated use.

6 60. Plaintiff sustained the following damages as a foreseeable, direct, and proximate  
7 result of Defendants' acts and/or omissions:

- 8 a. Economic losses including medical expenses and lost earnings.  
9 b. Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering,  
10 emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, and loss of enjoyment and impairment of  
11 quality of life.

12 **COUNT FOUR-BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

13 61. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set  
14 forth herein.

15 62. The Johnson & Johnson Defendants expressly warranted, through direct-to-  
16 consumer marketing, advertisements, and labels, including to the Plaintiff that the Products were  
17 safe and effective for reasonably anticipated uses, including use by women in the perineal area.

18 63. The Products did not conform to these express representations because they cause  
19 serious injury when used by women in the perineal area in the form of cancer, including, but no  
20 limited to, ovarian and uterine cancer.

21 64. Plaintiff sustained the following damages as a foreseeable, direct, and proximate  
22 result of Defendants' acts and/or omissions:

- 23 a. Economic losses including medical expenses and lost earnings.  
24 b. Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering,  
25 emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and impairment of quality of  
26 life.

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**COUNT FIVE – BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

66. At the time the Defendants manufactured, marketed, labeled, promoted, distributed and/or sold the Products, the Johnson & Johnson Defendants knew of the uses for which the Products were intended, including use by women in the perineal area, and impliedly warranted the Products to be of merchantable quality and safe for such use.

67. Defendants breached their implied warranties of the Products sold to Plaintiff because they were not fit for their common, ordinary and intended uses, including use by women in the perineal area.

68. Plaintiff sustained the following damages as a foreseeable, direct, and proximate result of Defendants' acts and/or omissions:

- a. Economic losses including medical expenses and lost earnings.
- b. Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering, emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and impairment of quality of life.

**COUNT SIX – PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

69. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

70. Defendants have acted willfully, wantonly, with an evil motive, and recklessly in one or more of the following ways:

- a. Defendants knew of the unreasonably high risk of cancer, including, but not limited to, ovarian and uterine cancer, posed by the Products before manufacturing, marketing, distributing and/or selling the Products, yet purposefully proceeded with such action;
- b. Despite their knowledge of the high risk of cancer, including, but not limited to, ovarian and uterine cancer, associated with the Products, Defendants affirmatively minimized this risk through marketing, promotional efforts, and product labeling;

c. Through the actions outlined above, Defendants expressed a reckless indifference to the safety of users of the Products, including Plaintiff. Defendants' conduct, as described herein, knowing the dangers and risks of the Products, yet concealing and/or omitting this information, in furtherance of their conspiracy and concerted action was outrageous because of Defendants' evil motive or reckless indifference to the safety of users of the Products.

71. Plaintiff sustained the following damages as a foreseeable, direct, and proximate result of Defendants' acts and /or omissions:

- a. Economic losses including medical care and lost earnings.
- b. Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering, emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and impairment of quality of life.

#### **COUNT SEVEN – NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**

72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

73. Defendants had a duty to accurately and truthfully represent to the medical and healthcare community, Plaintiff, and the public, that the Products had been tested and found to be safe and effective for use in the perineal area. The representations made by Defendants, in fact, were false.

74. Defendants failed to exercise ordinary care in the representations concerning the Products while they were involved in their manufacture, sale, testing, quality assurance, quality control, and distribution in interstate commerce, because Defendants negligently misrepresented the Products' high risk of unreasonable, dangerous, adverse side effects.

75. Defendants breached their duty in representing that the Products have no serious side effects.

76. As a foreseeable, direct and proximate result of the negligent misrepresentation of Defendants as set forth herein, Defendants knew, and had reason to know, that the Products had been insufficiently tested, or had not been tested at all, and that they lacked adequate and

1 accurate warnings, and that it created a high risk, and/or higher than acceptable risk, and/or  
2 higher than reported and represented risk, of adverse side effects, including, but not limited to,  
3 ovarian and uterine cancer.

4 77. Plaintiff sustained the following damages as a foreseeable, direct, and proximate  
5 result of Defendants' acts and/or omissions:

6 a. Economic losses including medical care and lost earnings.

7 b. Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering,  
8 emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and impairment of quality of  
9 life.

10 **COUNT EIGHT – FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**

11 78. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set  
12 forth herein.

13 79. Defendants owed consumers, including Plaintiff, a duty to fully and accurately  
14 disclose all materials facts regarding the Products, not to conceal material defects related thereto,  
15 not to place these defective products into the stream of commerce, and to fully and accurately  
16 label product packaging. To the contrary, Defendants explicitly and/or implicitly represented  
17 that the Products were safe and effective.

18 80. Defendants actively and intentionally concealed and/or suppressed material facts,  
19 in whole or in part, to induce consumers, including Plaintiff, to purchase and use the Products  
20 and did so at her expense. Specifically:

21 a. Defendants have been aware of the positive association between feminine  
22 talc use and cancer demonstrated by epidemiological studies since at least 1982 and more than a  
23 dozen such published studies, including meta-analyses, have since been published demonstrating  
24 similar results;

25 b. Defendants have been aware, for decades, of the propensity for talc  
26 particles to translocate from the perineum through the vaginal tract into the ovaries;

27 c. IARC, the recognized world authority of agent carcinogenicity, has  
28 determined that there is causal relationship between feminine talc use and ovarian cancer;

1 d. Johnson & Johnson's own paid consultant, Dr. Alfred Wehner, advised the  
2 company on multiple occasions, by at least 1997, that Johnson & Johnson's denial of a positive  
3 association between feminine talc use and ovarian cancer was "technically and factually  
4 incorrect."; and

5 e. Recent studies have again confirmed a statistically significant correlation  
6 between talcum powder use in the perineal area and uterine cancer.

7 81. Defendants made the misrepresentation and/or omissions for the purpose of  
8 deceiving and defrauding Plaintiff and with the intention of having her act and rely on such  
9 misrepresentations and/or omissions.

10 82. Defendants knew that their concealments, misrepresentations and/or omissions  
11 were material, and that they were false, incomplete, misleading, deceptive, and deceitful when  
12 they were made. Alternatively, Defendants concealed information, and/or made the  
13 representations with such reckless disregard for the truth that knowledge of the falsity can be  
14 imputed to them.

15 83. Defendants profited, significantly, from their unethical and illegal conduct that  
16 caused Plaintiff to purchase and habitually use a dangerous and defective product.

17 84. Defendants' actions, and Plaintiff's justifiable reliance thereon, were substantial  
18 contributing factors in causing injury and incurrence of substantial damages.

19 85. Plaintiff sustained the following damages as a foreseeable, direct, and proximate  
20 result of Defendants' acts and/or omissions:

- 21 a. Economic losses including medical expenses and lost earnings.  
22 b. Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering,  
23 emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and impairment of quality of  
24 life.

25 **COUNT NINE – FRAUD**

26 **(INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION)**

27 86. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set  
28 forth herein.



1           87. Defendants, who engaged in the development, manufacture, marketing, sale and  
2 distribution of personal hygiene products, including the Products, owed a duty to provide  
3 accurate and complete information regarding said products.

4           88. Defendants fraudulently misrepresented the use of the Products as safe and  
5 effective, including to Plaintiff, specifically:

6               a. Johnson & Johnson's website calls it a "misconception" that talc is baby  
7 powder that can be "absorbed into the body";

8               b. Johnson & Johnson print advertisements directed at adult women asserting  
9 that, because Johnson & Johnson Baby Powder is used on babies, women can "trust" that  
10 Johnson & Johnson will take "just as much care" of their skin:

11               c. Misleading consumers in advertisements that the talc in Johnson &  
12 Johnson Baby Powder is safe because it comes from "nature" and is "pure";

13               d. Johnson & Johnson, on its website, claims that "30 years of research by  
14 independent scientists, review boards and global authorities have concluded that talc can be used  
15 safely in personal care products," failing to mention the dozens of studies demonstrating a  
16 relationship between feminine talc use and ovarian cancer, as well as the decision by IARC to  
17 label feminine talc powder use as "possibly carcinogenic"; and

18               e. On the Johnson & Johnson Baby Powder bottle, Defendants include a  
19 conspicuous warning to mothers to prevent babies from inhaling the powder, and the inclusion of  
20 this lone warning implies to the consumers that Johnson & Johnson Baby Powder is safe in all  
21 other manners of use.

22           89. Defendants knew that these misrepresentations and/or omissions were material,  
23 and that they were false, incomplete, misleading, deceptive and deceitful when they were made.

24           90. Defendants made the misrepresentations and/or omissions for the purpose of  
25 deceiving and defrauding consumers, including Plaintiff, with the intention of having them act  
26 and rely on such misrepresentations and/or omissions.

27           91. Plaintiff relied, with reasonable justification, on the misrepresentations by  
28 Defendants, which induced her to purchase and use the Products on a regular basis for decades.

1           92. Defendants profited significantly from their unethical and illegal conduct that  
2 fraudulently induced Plaintiff, and millions of other consumers, to purchase a dangerous and  
3 defective product.

4           93. Defendants' actions, and Plaintiff's justifiable reliance thereon, were substantial  
5 contributing factors in causing injury and incurrence of substantial damages.

6           94. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate result of the aforementioned fraudulent  
7 misrepresentations by Defendants, Plaintiff sustained the following damages:

- 8               a. Economic losses including medical expenses and lost earnings.  
9               b. Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering,  
10 emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and impairment of quality of  
11 life.

12                               **COUNT TEN - VIOLATION OF THE UCL**

13           95. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set  
14 forth herein.

15           96. California's UCL prohibits any "unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent" business  
16 practice. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions  
17 described herein are "unlawful, unfair and fraudulent" under California law.

18           97. Plaintiff purchased and used the Johnson & Johnson Defendants' Products  
19 primarily for personal use and thereby suffered ascertainable losses as a result of Defendants'  
20 actions in violation of the UCL.

21           98. Had Defendants not engaged in the deceptive conduct described herein, Plaintiff  
22 would not have purchased and/or paid for Defendants' Products, and would not have incurred  
23 related injuries and damages.

24           99. Defendants engaged in wrongful conduct while at the same time obtaining, under  
25 false pretenses, monetary gain from Plaintiff for the Products that would not have been paid had  
26 Defendants not engaged in fraudulent conduct.

27           100. Defendants engaged in fraudulent methods of competition and deceptive acts or  
28 practices that were proscribed by law, including the following:

1 a. Representing that goods or services have characteristics, ingredients, uses,  
2 benefits, or quantities that they do not have;

3 b. Advertising goods or services with the intent not to sell them as  
4 advertised; and

5 c. Engaging in fraudulent conduct that creates a likelihood of confusion or  
6 misunderstanding.

7 101. Defendants intended for the public, including Plaintiff, to rely on their  
8 representations and advertisements regarding the Products in order to achieve monetary gain  
9 from Plaintiff through their purchase of Products.

10 102. Plaintiff was injured by the cumulative and indivisible nature of Defendants'  
11 conduct. The cumulative effect of Defendants' conduct directed at Plaintiff and other consumers  
12 was to create demand for and sell the Products. Each aspect of Defendants' conduct combined to  
13 create sales of the Products.

14 103. Defendants have a statutory duty to refrain from unfair or deceptive acts or trade  
15 practices in the design, labeling, development, manufacturing, promotion, and sale of the  
16 Products.

17 104. Had Defendants not engaged in the deceptive conduct described above, Plaintiff  
18 would not have purchased and/or paid for the product, and would not have incurred related  
19 injuries and damages.

20 105. Defendants' intentional, deceptive, unconscionable, and fraudulent  
21 representations and material omissions to the public, Plaintiff, physicians, and consumers,  
22 constituted unfair and deceptive acts and trade practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code. §  
23 17200.

24 106. Defendants' actions, as complained of herein, constitute unfair competition or  
25 unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or fraudulent acts, or trade practices in violation of Cal. Bus. &  
26 Prof. Code. § 17200.

27 107. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or trade  
28 practices, or have made false representations in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code. § 17200.

1 108. Defendants are the suppliers, manufacturers, advertisers, and sellers of the  
2 Products, and are subject to liability under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code. § 17200 for unfair, deceptive,  
3 fraudulent and unconscionable consumer sales practices.

4 109. Defendants violated Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code. § 17200, by knowingly and falsely  
5 representing that Defendants' Products were fit to be used for the purpose for which they were  
6 intended, when in fact the Products were and are defective and dangerous, and by other acts  
7 alleged herein. These representations were made in marketing and promotional materials.

8 110. Defendants had actual knowledge of the defective and dangerous condition of  
9 Defendants' Products, and failed to take any action to cure such defective and dangerous  
10 conditions.

11 111. Plaintiff reasonably relied upon Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions in  
12 determining which Products to use.

13 112. Defendants' deceptive, unconscionable or fraudulent representations and material  
14 omissions to Plaintiff and other consumers constituted deceptive acts and practices.

15 113. By reason of the unlawful acts engaged in by Defendants, and as a direct and  
16 proximate result thereof, Plaintiff suffered ascertainable losses and damages.

17 114. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof.  
18 Code. § 17200, Plaintiff sustained the following damages:

- 19 a. Economic losses including medical expenses and lost earnings.  
20 b. Noneconomic losses including physical and mental pain and suffering,  
21 emotional distress, fear of death, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and impairment of quality of  
22 life.

23 **COUNT ELEVEN – RESTITUTION OR DISGORGMENT BASED ON UNJUST**  
24 **ENRICHMENT**

25 115. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set  
26 forth herein.

27 ///

28 ///

116. As a result of the Johnson & Johnson Defendants' unlawful, fraudulent and misleading labeling, advertising, marketing and sales of the Products described herein, Defendants were unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff.

117. Defendants sold their Products to Plaintiff as described herein, and profited therefrom. It would be against equity and good conscience to permit Defendants to retain the ill-gotten benefits Defendants received from Plaintiff, in light of the fact that the Products were not what Defendants purported them to be. Thus, it would be unjust and inequitable for Defendants to retain the benefit without restitution or disgorgement to Plaintiff of monies paid to Defendants for the Products.

#### **COUNT TWELVE – CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT**

118. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as it fully set forth herein.

119. This cause of action is brought under the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, ia Civil Code §§ 1750, et seq.

120. Plaintiff presently seeks only injunctive relief under this cause of action. Plaintiff will amend this cause of action to seek damages after giving the notice required by Cal. Civ. Code § 1782.

121. Plaintiff was a “consumer” within the meaning of Civil Code § 1761(d).

122. Defendants' sales of their Products constitute “transactions” within the meaning of Civil Code § 1761(e). The Products purchased by Plaintiff constitute “goods” under Civil Code § 1761(a).

123. As described above, Defendants' representations to Plaintiff were false, in violation of the CLRA. Defendants' conduct violated, among others (1) Civil Code § 1770(a)(5), which prohibits “[r]epresenting that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection which he or she does not have”; (2) Civil Code § 1770(a)(7), which prohibits “[r]epresenting that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of



1 another”; and (3) Civil Code § 1770(a)(9), which prohibits “[a]dvertising goods or services with  
2 intent not to sell them as advertised.”

3 124. The violations of the CLRA by Defendants were willful, oppressive, and  
4 fraudulent.

5 **COUNT THIRTEEN – FALSE ADVERTISING LAW**

6 125. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set  
7 forth herein.

8 126. This cause of action is brought under California’s False Advertising Law,  
9 California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, et seq.

10 127. The FAL prohibits the dissemination of any advertising which is untrue or  
11 misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known,  
12 to be untrue or misleading. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

13 128. The Johnson & Johnson Defendants engaged in a scheme of offering the Products  
14 described herein for sale to the public and to Plaintiff by way of advertising, product packaging  
15 and labeling, and other promotional materials. Defendants misrepresented the true contents and  
16 nature of Defendants’ Products to the public and the Plaintiff.

17 129. As explained herein, Defendants advertised, and continue to advertise, its  
18 Products in a manner that was, and is, untrue and misleading.

19 130. Defendants knew or should have known that their advertisements were and are  
20 misleading or likely to mislead for the reasons set forth above.

21 131. Defendants’ advertisements and inducements were made within California and  
22 come within the definition of advertising as contained in Business and Professions Code §  
23 17500, et seq.

24 132. Defendants’ Product packaging and labeling, and promotional materials, were  
25 intended as inducements to purchase Defendants’ Products, and are statements disseminated by  
26 Defendants to Plaintiff.

27 133. Defendants’ advertisements induced the public and Plaintiff to purchase  
28 Defendants’ Products, as described herein.

1           134. The Plaintiff suffered injuries in fact and losses of money or property as a result  
2 of Defendants' acts and practices, which violate §§ 17500, et seq.

3                           **TOLLING OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

4           135. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set  
5 forth herein.

6           136. Plaintiff suffered an illness that had a latency period and did not arise until many  
7 years after exposure. Plaintiff was not aware at the time of her diagnosis that her ovarian cancer  
8 was caused by her use of the Defendants' Products. Consequently, the discovery rule applies to  
9 this case and the statute of limitations has been tolled until the day that Plaintiff knew or had  
10 reason to know that her ovarian cancer was linked to her use of Defendants' Products.

11           137. Furthermore, the running of any statute of limitations has been equitably tolled by  
12 reason of Defendants' fraudulent concealment and conduct. Through their affirmative  
13 misrepresentations and omissions, Defendants actively concealed from Plaintiff the true risks  
14 associated with the Products.

15           138. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff and her prescribing physicians were  
16 unaware, and could not reasonably know or have learned through reasonable diligence that she  
17 had been exposed to the risks alleged herein and that those risks were the direct and proximate  
18 result of Defendants' acts and omissions.

19           139. Furthermore, Defendants are estopped from relying on any statute of limitations  
20 because of their concealment of the truth, quality and nature of the Products. Defendants were  
21 under a duty to disclose the true character, quality and nature of the Products because this was  
22 non-public information over which the Defendants had and continue to have exclusive control,  
23 and because the Defendants knew that this information was not available to the public, Plaintiff,  
24 Plaintiff's medical providers and/or health facilities.

25           140. Defendants had the ability to and did spend enormous amounts of money in  
26 furtherance of their purpose of marketing and promoting a profitable product, notwithstanding  
27 the known or reasonably known risks. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's medical professionals could not  
28

1 have afforded and could not have possibly conducted studies to determine the nature, extent and  
2 identity of related health risks, and were forced to rely on Defendants' representations.

3 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

4 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants on each of the above-  
5 referenced claims and causes of action, and as follows:

6 a. Awarding compensatory damages in excess of \$75,000, including, but not  
7 limited to pain, suffering, emotional distress, fear of death, loss of enjoyment of life, and other  
8 non-economic damages in an amount to be determined at trial of this action;

9 b. Awarding economic damages in the form of medical expenses, out of  
10 pocket expenses, lost earnings and other economic damages in an amount to be determined at  
11 trial of his action;

12 c. Punitive and/or exemplary damages for the wanton, willful, fraudulent,  
13 reckless acts of the Defendants who demonstrated a complete disregard and reckless indifference  
14 for the safety and welfare of the general public and Plaintiff in an amount sufficient to punish  
15 Defendants and deter future similar conduct;

16 d. For an order requiring Defendants to immediately cease and desist from  
17 all fraudulent, deceptive, unlawful, and illegal conduct described above;

18 e. Pre-judgment interest;

19 f. Post-judgment interest;

20 g. Awarding Plaintiff reasonable attorneys' fees;

21 h. Awarding Plaintiff the costs of these proceedings; and

22 i. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

23 Dated: 10-12-18

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