THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
CAMDEN VICINAGE

GLENN RODDEY, HELEN JOHNSON, ALICIA DEGRACIA, and WILLIAM KOLACEK, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, Plaintiffs, v. CAMBER PHARMACEUTICALS INC., HETERO USA INC., and LEGACY PHARMACEUTICAL PACKAGING, LLC, Defendants.	**COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND** **CLASS ACTION** Civil Action No.

Plaintiffs Glenn Roddey, residing at 4442 NW 63rd Drive, Coconut Creek, Florida 33073, Helen Johnson, residing at 2028 Gregory Drive, Tampa, Florida 33613, Alicia Degracia, residing at 919 Waterloo Avenue, El Cajon, California 92019, and William Kolacek, residing at 7 A 72 Lookout Drive, Apple River, Illinois 61001 (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), bring this action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated against Defendants Camber Pharmaceuticals Inc. ("Camber"), having its principal place of business at 1031 Centennial Avenue, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854, Hetero USA Inc. ("Hetero"), having its principal place of business at 1035 Centennial Avenue, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854, and Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC ("Legacy"), having its principal place of business at 13333 Lakefront Drive, Earth City, MO 63045 (collectively, "Defendants"). Plaintiffs make the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of their counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to themselves, which are based on personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION AND FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

1. This is a class action lawsuit regarding Defendants Camber and Hetero's manufacturing and distribution of losartan-containing generic prescription medications contaminated with N-Nitroso N-Methyl 4-amino butyric acid ("NMBA"), a carcinogenic and liver-damaging impurity. Defendant Legacy, which acted as a repackager for losartan medication originally manufactured by Hetero's parent company in India, also manufactured, distributed and sold these contaminated generic medications to Plaintiffs and other similarly-situated consumers. Each Defendant manufactured, distributed and sold losartan-containing medication contaminated with NMBA over acceptable limits, rendering the medication both dangerous and worthless to Plaintiffs and Class members.

2. Originally marketed under the brand names Cozaar (Losartan Potassium), Tozaar (Hydrochlorothiazide and Losartan), and Tozam (Amlodipine and Losartan), losartan is a prescription medication mainly used for the treatment of high blood pressure, diabetic kidney disease, congestive heart failure, and left ventricular enlargement, among other issues. However, due to manufacturing defects originating from overseas laboratories in India, Defendants' generic formulations have become contaminated with NMBA.

3. NMBA is an organic chemical. Studies have shown that NMBA can cause cancer in rats such as bladder cancers, which means that NMBA qualifies as a known animal carcinogen and a potential human carcinogen. NMBA is acutely toxic when consumed orally.

A. Camber and Hetero recall their losartan-containing medications due to the presence of an impurity, NMBA, resulting from manufacturing defects from an overseas supplier in India

4. On February 28, 2019, Defendant Camber announced, through the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), a "recall[] [of] 87 lots of Losartan Tablets USP 25 mg, 50 mg,

and 100 mg to consumer level," resulting from Camber's overseas supplier of active pharmaceutical ingredients ("API") in India. Further, the FDA's notice states that "[the] recall was prompted due to the detection of trace amounts of N-Nitroso N-Methyl 4-amino butyric acid (NMBA) a possible process impurity or contaminant in an active pharmaceutical ingredient, manufactured by Hetero Labs Limited, Unit – I (API manufacturer)." The recall specifically notes that "NMBA is a potential human carcinogen."

5. The recall concerned the following prescriptions:

NDC	Name and Strength	Count	Lot#	Expiry
31722-700-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	90	LOP17026B	Sep-19
31722-700-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	90	LOP17050	Sep-19
31722-700-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	90	LOP17051	Sep-19
31722-700-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	90	LOP17052	Sep-19
31722-700-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	90	LOP17053	Sep-19
31722-700-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	90	LOP17061	Oct-19
31722-700-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	90	LOP18035	Dec-19
31722-700-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	90	LOP18036	Dec-19
31722-700-05	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	500	LOP17026	Sep-19
31722-700-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	1000	LOP17006	May-19
31722-700-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	1000	LOP17025	Sep-19
31722-700-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	1000	LOP17068	Oct-19
31722-700-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	1000	LOP18037	Dec-19
31722-700-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	1000	LOP18038	Dec-19
31722-700-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	1000	LOP18039	Dec-19
31722-700-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	1000	LOP18057	Jan-20
31722-701-30	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	LOP17028C	Sep-19
31722-701-30	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	LOP17064A	Nov-19
31722-701-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	90	LOP17027	Sep-19
31722-701-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	90	LOP17063	Nov-19
31722-701-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	90	LOP17093	Nov-19
31722-701-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	90	LOP17094	Dec-19
31722-701-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	90	LOP17095	Dec-19
31722-701-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	90	LOP17097A	Dec-19

NDC	Name and Strength	Count	Lot#	Expiry
31722-701-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	90	LOP17105	Dec-19
31722-701-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	90	LOP17107	Dec-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP17004	Dec-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP17028B	Sep-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP17048	Oct-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP17049	Oct-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP17056	Nov-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP17073	Nov-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP17074	Nov-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP17076	Nov-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP17096	Dec-19
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP18077A	Feb-20
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP18078	Feb-20
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP18079	Feb-20
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP18080	Feb-20
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP18081	Mar-20
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP18084	Mar-20
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP18095	Mar-20
31722-701-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	1000	LOP18096	Mar-20
31722-702-30	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	LOP17011	Aug-19
31722-702-30	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	LOP17087	Nov-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP17012	Aug-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP17013	Aug-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP17042	Oct-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP17043	Oct-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP17044	Nov-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP17045	Nov-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP18024	Dec-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP18025	Dec-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP18026	Dec-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP18027	Dec-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP18028	Dec-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP18029	Dec-19
31722-702-90	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	90	LOP18030	Dec-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP17005	May-19

NDC	Name and Strength	Count	Lot#	Expiry
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP17014	Aug-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP17016	Sep-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP17023	Sep-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP17083	Oct-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP17084	Nov-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP17085	Nov-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP17086	Nov-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18021	Dec-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18022	Dec-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18023	Dec-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18031	Dec-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18032	Dec-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18033	Dec-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18050	Dec-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18051	Dec-19
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18109	Mar-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18111	Mar-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18122	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18123	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18124	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18125	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18126	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18127	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18128	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18129	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18130	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18131C	Jun-20
31722-702-10	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	1000	LOP18133	Jun-20

6. The recall further warns that "[c]onsumers should contact their doctor for further guidance and potential change of treatment before they stop taking the product," and that "[p]harmacies and healthcare facilities that have the product being recalled should stop using and dispensing the product immediately."

B. Legacy recalls its losartan-containing medications due to the presence of an impurity, NMBA, resulting from manufacturing defects from an overseas supplier in India

7. On March 19, 2019, Defendant Legacy announced, through the "FDA", that it was "recalling 40 repackaged lots of Losartan Tablets USP 25 mg, 50 mg, and 100 mg to consumer level." The FDA's notice states the "recall was prompted due to Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc. issuing a Voluntary Nationwide Recall of Losartan Tablets, USP, due to the detection of trace amounts of N-Nitroso N-Methyl 4-amino butyric acid (NMBA) a possible process impurity or contaminant in an active pharmaceutical ingredient, manufactured by Hetero Labs Limited, (API manufacturer)." The recall specifically notes that "NMBA is a potential human carcinogen."

8. The recall concerned the following prescriptions:

Legacy NDC	Name and Strength	Count	Legacy Lot#	Expiry
68645-577-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	30	180952	Oct-19
68645-577-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	30	180953	Dec-19
68645-577-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	30	181086	Sep-19
68645-577-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 25 mg	30	181572	Jan-20
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	180921	Sep-19
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	180922	Oct-19
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	180923	Nov-19
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	180924	Nov-19
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	181118	Nov-19
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	181119	Oct-19
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	181407	Nov-19
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	181408	Dec-19
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	181573	Feb-20
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	181725	Feb-20
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	181726	Feb-20
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	181948	Mar-20
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	181960	Feb-20
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	182385	Mar-20

Legacy NDC	Name and Strength	Count	Legacy Lot#	Expiry
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	182386	Mar-20
68645-578-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 50 mg	30	182387	Mar-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	180886	Nov-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	180887	Dec-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	180888	Dec-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	180905	Dec-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181123	Sep-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181124	Oct-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181125	Aug-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181351	Nov-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181352	Dec-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181551	Nov-19
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181628	June-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181629	June-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181727	June-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181728	June-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181890	Mar-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181891	June-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	181897	June-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	182114	Mar-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	182119	June-20
68645-579-54	Losartan Potassium Tablets USP 100 mg	30	182120	June-20

9. The recall further warns that "[c]onsumers should contact their physician or healthcare provider if they have experienced any problems that may be related to taking or using this drug product."

10. On April 24, 2019, nearly two months after the Camber recall and over a month after its own initial recall, Legacy expanded the recall to include an additional lot.

C. Defendants' losartan generic medications are not of equal quality and safety to brand-name drugs

11. Generic drugs reach the market when the brand-name version of the drug comes

off patent, and other competitors are able to seek approval for, market, and sell bioequivalent versions of the brand-name drug. These generic equivalents are supposed to be of equal quality and equal safety. According to the FDA, "[a]ll generic drugs approved by [the] FDA have the same high quality, strength, purity, and stability as brand-name drugs."

12. Here, the losartan-containing drugs manufactured, distributed, and sold by Camber, Hetero and Legacy are supposed to be equivalent to the brand-name drugs. However, they are not because they suffer from a manufacturing defect which caused their generic losartan to become contaminated with NMBA.

13. As such, Camber, Hetero, and Legacy's losartan-containing medications are neither safe nor of equal quality to the brand-name version of the medication.

14. Camber boasts on its website its commitment to quality, and states that Camber "provide[s] the highest quality generics for our patients and our customers." The website further states that "[b]oth our American and Indian based manufacturing facilities utilize a quality and compliance process that meets extensive governmental regulations by the US Food and Drug Administration." Camber warrants on its website that its generic drugs are "copies of brand-name drugs and are the same as those brand name drugs in dosage form, safety, strength, route of administration, quality, performance characteristics and intended use." As indicated above, however, these representations are false as its losartan medications were contaminated with NMBA.

15. This is not the first time that Camber and Hetero's manufacturing processes have been called into question by the FDA. For example, a previous investigation in 2016 by the FDA revealed "significant violations" of current good manufacturing processes for finished pharmaceuticals. This resulted in a warning letter from the FDA in August 2017. Further, on

August 8, 2018, Defendant Camber announced a voluntary recall of all unexpired lots of its related valsartan medication to the consumer level. "This recall of multiple batches of Valsartan Tablets was prompted due to the detection of trace amounts of N-Nitrosodimethylamine ('NDMA'), a possible process impurity or contaminant in an active pharmaceutical ingredient, manufactured by Hetero Labs Limited, Unit – I (API manufacturer)." This latest incident is another unfortunate data point of a pattern of practice of deficient manufacturing practices by Camber and Hetero.

16. Camber, Hetero, and Legacy already knew that Hetero Labs Limited had problems with its API, yet they continued to sell the recalled medications, causing injury to Plaintiffs and Class members.

D. Plaintiffs and Class Members were harmed by purchasing and consuming contaminated losartan-containing medications manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants

17. Plaintiffs and the Class were injured by the full purchase price of their losartan-containing medications. These medications are worthless, as they are contaminated with carcinogenic and harmful NMBA, and therefore and are not fit for human consumption. Indeed, Plaintiffs have been instructed to consult with their doctors immediately regarding obtaining a replacement medication.

18. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and Class Members for equitable relief and to recover damages and restitution for: (i) breach of express warranty; (ii) breach of the implied warranty of merchantability; (iii) violation of Florida's Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 501.201, *et seq.* ("FDUTPA"); (iv) violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), California Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*, (v) violation of California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), California Business &

Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, (vi) violation of California's False Advertising Law ("FAL"), California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*, (vii) violation of Illinois' Unfair Practices Act, 805 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/1, *et seq.*, (viii) unjust enrichment; (ix) fraudulent concealment; (x) fraud; and (xi) conversion.

PARTIES

19. Plaintiff Glenn Roddey is a citizen of Florida who resides in Coconut Creek, Florida. During all relevant time periods, Plaintiff Roddey was prescribed losartan-containing medication manufactured and distributed by Defendants, and sold by Walmart. After hearing about the recall, Plaintiff Roddey cross referenced the affected NDC numbers with the NDC numbers of the medications he purchased, and determined that he was prescribed, purchased, and had been consuming the contaminated losartan medications manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants Camber, Hetero, and Legacy. Specifically, Plaintiff Roddey had been purchasing contaminated losartan medication bearing NDC numbers 68645-579-54 and 31722-702-90. When picking up his losartan medication from Walmart, Plaintiff Roddey paid a copay for numerous fills of the contaminated medication. Plaintiff Roddey originally learned about the recall by receiving a notice from Walmart. The Walmart letter, dated February 28, 2019, warned Plaintiff Roddey that there was an "important voluntary recall concerning this product" due to the detection of "N-Nitroso N-Methyl 4-amino butyric acid (NMBA), a possible process impurity or contaminant in the active pharmaceutical ingredient, manufactured by Hetero Labs Limited, Unit I." When purchasing his losartan-containing medications from Defendants, Plaintiff Roddey reviewed the accompanying labels and disclosures, and understood them as representations and warranties by the manufacturer, distributor, and pharmacy that the medications were the bioequivalent of the name-brand medication, and were properly

manufactured and free from contaminants and defects. Plaintiff Roddey relied on these representations and warranties in deciding to purchase his losartan-containing medications from Defendants, and these representations and warranties were part of the basis of the bargain, in that he would not have purchased his losartan-containing medications from Defendants if he had known that they were not, in fact, the bioequivalent of the name-brand medication and were not properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects. Plaintiff Roddey also understood that in making the sale, Walmart was acting with the knowledge and approval of Camber, Hetero and Legacy and/or as the agent of Camber, Hetero and Legacy. Plaintiff Roddey also understood that each purchase involved a direct transaction between himself and Camber, Hetero and Legacy, because his medication came with packaging and other materials prepared by Camber, Hetero and Legacy, including representations and warranties that his medications were bioequivalent to the name-brand medication and were properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects.

20. Plaintiff Helen Johnson is a citizen of Florida who resides in Tampa, Florida. During all relevant time periods, Plaintiff Johnson was prescribed contaminated losartan-containing medications manufactured, distributed and sold by Camber and Hetero. Specifically, Plaintiff Johnson was prescribed and purchased losartan medication bearing NDC number 31722-701-90, a 50 mg dose. When filling her prescription on February 11, 2019, Plaintiff Johnson paid a copay of $10.00 for the contaminated medication. After filling her prescription, Plaintiff Johnson received a letter from Walmart indicating that her medication was being recalled due to NMBA contamination, and instructing her to consult with her physician regarding alternative treatment options. When purchasing her losartan-containing medication from Defendants Camber and Hetero, Plaintiff Johnson reviewed the accompanying labels and

disclosures, and understood them as representations and warranties by the manufacturer, distributor, and pharmacy that the medication was the bioequivalent of the name-brand medication, and was properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects. Plaintiff Johnson relied on these representations and warranties in deciding to purchase her losartan-containing medication from Defendants Camber and Hetero, and these representations and warranties were part of the basis of the bargain, in that she would not have purchased her losartan-containing medication from Defendants if she had known that they were not, in fact, the bioequivalent of the name-brand medication and were not properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects. Plaintiff Johnson also understood that in making the sale, Walmart was acting with the knowledge and approval of Camber and Hetero and/or as the agent of Camber and Hetero. Plaintiff Johnson also understood that her purchase involved a direct transaction between herself and Camber and Hetero, because her medication came with packaging and other materials prepared by Camber and Hetero, including representations and warranties that her medication was the bioequivalent of the name-brand medication and was properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects.

21. Plaintiff Alicia Degracia is a citizen of California who resides in El Cajon, California. During all relevant time periods, Plaintiff Degracia was prescribed losartan-containing medication manufactured by Defendants Camber and Hetero, and repackaged and distributed by Defendant Legacy, and sold by Walmart. On August 23, 2018, November 2, 2018, and February 5, 2019, Plaintiff Degracia purchased losartan-containing medication at a 100 mg dose, bearing NDC number 68645-0579-54. Plaintiff Degracia paid a co-pay of at least $10.00 for each fill of the medication. After hearing about the recall, Plaintiff Degracia cross referenced the affected NDC numbers with the NDC number of the medications she purchased,

and determined that she was prescribed, purchased, and had been consuming one of the contaminated medications manufactured by Camber and Hetero, and repackaged and distributed by Legacy. Plaintiff Degracia originally learned about the recall by receiving a notice from Walmart. The Walmart letter, dated February 28, 2019, warned Plaintiff Degracia that there was an "important voluntary recall concerning this product" due to the detection of "N-Nitroso N-Methyl 4-amino butyric acid (NMBA), a possible process impurity or contaminant in the active pharmaceutical ingredient, manufactured by Hetero Labs Limited, Unit I." The letter further warned Plaintiff Degracia that she should "contact [her] local Walmart Pharmacy during normal business hours for return and replacement." When purchasing her losartan-containing medications from Defendants, Plaintiff Degracia reviewed the accompanying labels and disclosures, and understood them as representations and warranties by the manufacturer, distributor, repackager and pharmacy that the medications were the bioequivalent of the name-brand medication, and were properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects. Plaintiff Degracia relied on these representations and warranties in deciding to purchase her losartan-containing medications from Defendants, and these representations and warranties were part of the basis of the bargain, in that she would not have purchased her losartan-containing medications from Defendants if she had known that they were not, in fact, the bioequivalent of the name-brand medication and were not properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects. Plaintiff Degracia also understood that in repackaging and distributing these drugs, Legacy was acting with the knowledge and approval of Camber and Hetero and/or as the agent of Camber and Hetero. Plaintiff Degracia also understood that in making the sale, Walmart was acting with the knowledge and approval of Camber, Hetero and Legacy and/or as the agent of Camber, Hetero and Legacy. Plaintiff Degracia also understood that each purchase involved a

direct transaction between herself and Camber, Hetero and Legacy, because her medication came with packaging and other materials prepared by Camber, Hetero and Legacy, including representations and warranties that her medications were bioequivalent to the name-brand medication and properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects.

22. Plaintiff William Kolacek is a citizen of Illinois who resides in Apple River, Illinois. During all relevant time periods, Plaintiff Kolacek was prescribed losartan-containing medication manufactured by Defendants Camber and Hetero, repackaged and distributed by Defendant Legacy, and sold by Walmart. On June 28, 2018, October 2, 2018, and December 18, 2018, Plaintiff Kolacek purchased losartan-containing medication at a 100 mg dose, bearing NDC number 68645-0579-54. Each time, Plaintiff Kolacek paid a co-pay of $5.00 for the medication. After hearing about the recall, Plaintiff Kolacek cross referenced the affected NDC numbers with the NDC number of the medications he purchased, and determined that he was prescribed, purchased, and had been consuming one of the contaminated medications manufactured by Camber and Hetero, repackaged and distributed by Legacy, and sold by Walmart. When purchasing his losartan-containing medications from Defendants, Plaintiff Kolacek reviewed the accompanying labels and disclosures, and understood them as representations and warranties by the manufacturer, distributor, repackager and pharmacy that the medications were bioequivalent to the name-brand medication, and were properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects. Plaintiff Kolacek relied on these representations and warranties in deciding to purchase his losartan-containing medications from Defendants, and these representations and warranties were part of the basis of the bargain, in that he would not have purchased his losartan-containing medications from Defendants if he had known that they were not, in fact, properly manufactured and free from contaminants and

defects. Plaintiff Kolacek also understood that in distributing these drugs, Legacy was acting with the knowledge and approval of Camber and Hetero and/or as the agent of Camber and Hetero. Plaintiff Kolacek also understood that in making the sale, Walmart was acting with the knowledge and approval of Camber, Hetero and Legacy and/or as the agent of Camber, Hetero and Legacy. Plaintiff Kolacek also understood that each purchase involved a direct transaction between himself and Camber, Hetero and Legacy, because his medication came with packaging and other materials prepared by Camber, Hetero and Legacy, including representations and warranties that his medications were the bioequivalent of the name-brand medication and were properly manufactured and free from contaminants and defects.

23. Defendant Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and maintains its principal place of business at 1031 Centennial Avenue, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854. Defendant Camber conducts substantial business in New Jersey. Defendant Camber has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated generic losartan in the United States, including the state of New Jersey. Defendant Camber explains on its website that its parent company is Hetero Drugs Limited, based in India. In fact, Camber's website includes Hetero's logos and intellectual property, demonstrating that Camber acts as Hetero's agent and alter ego in the United States.

24. Defendant Hetero USA, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and maintains its principal place of business at 1035 Centennial Avenue, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854. Hetero is the U.S. branch office of Hetero Drugs Limited. Defendant Hetero acts as the agent and alter ego of Hetero Drugs Limited in the United States. Hetero designs, manufactures, markets, distributes, and sells losartan-containing medication in the United States, and in the state of New Jersey.

25. Defendant Legacy Pharmaceuticals Packaging, LLC is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and maintains its principal place of business at 13333 Lakefront Drive, Earth City, MO 63045. Defendant Legacy distributes losartan-containing medication in the United States, and in the state of New Jersey.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

26. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), as modified by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, because at least one member of the Class, as defined below , is a citizen of a different state than Defendants, there are more than 100 members of the Class, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds $5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

27. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because many of the acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this District, and because Defendants (a) are authorized to conduct business in this District and have intentionally availed themselves of the laws and markets within this District through the promotion, marketing, distribution, and sale of contaminated losartan-containing medications in this District; (b) conduct substantial business in this District; and (c) are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District. Additionally, Defendants Camber and Hetero maintain their principal place of business in this District.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

28. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class defined as all persons in the United States who purchased losartan-containing medications that are contaminated with NMBA (the "Nationwide Class"). Specifically excluded from the Class are persons who made such purchase for the purpose of resale, Defendants, Defendants' officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, principals, servants, partners, joint venturers, or

entities controlled by Defendants, and their heirs, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Defendants and/or Defendants' officers and/or directors, the judge assigned to this action, and any member of the judge's immediate family.

29. Plaintiffs Roddey and Johnson also seek to represent a subclass of all Class members who purchased losartan-containing medications in Florida (the "Florida Subclass").

30. Plaintiff Degracia also seeks to represent a subclass of all Class members who purchased losartan-containing medications in California (the "California Subclass").

31. Plaintiff Kolacek also seeks to represent a subclass of all Class members who purchased losartan-containing medications in Illinois (the "Illinois Subclass"). The Nationwide Class and each Subclass are collectively referred to as the "Class."

32. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended complaint.

33. **Numerosity.** The members of the Class are geographically dispersed throughout the United States and are so numerous that individual joinder is impracticable. Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs reasonably estimate that there are hundreds of thousands of members in the Class. Although the precise number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiffs, the true number of Class members is known by Defendants. More specifically, Defendants maintain databases that contain the following information: (i) the name of each Class member who was prescribed the contaminated medication; (ii) the address of each Class member; and (iii) each Class member's payment information related to the contaminated medication. Thus, Class members may be identified and notified of the pendency of this action by U.S. Mail, electronic mail, and/or published notice, as is customarily done in consumer class actions.

34. **Existence and predominance of common questions of law and fact.** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) whether the losartan-containing medications manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants were in fact contaminated with NMBA, thereby breaching the express and implied warranties made by Defendants and making the medication unfit for human consumption and therefore unfit for its intended purpose;

(b) whether Defendants knew or should have known that the losartan-containing medications were in fact contaminated with NMBA prior to the recall, thereby constituting fraud and/or fraudulent concealment, and negligence or gross negligence;

(c) whether Defendants have unlawfully converted money from Plaintiffs and the Class;

(d) whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs and the Class for unjust enrichment;

(e) whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs and the Class for fraudulent concealment;

(f) whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs Roddey and Johnson, and the Florida Subclass, for violation of Florida's Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 501-201, *et seq.*;

(g) whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Degracia and the California Subclass for violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*, violation of California's Unfair Competition Law, California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and violation of California's False Advertising Law, California Business &

Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*;

(h) whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Kolacek and the Illinois Subclass for violation of Illinois' Unfair Practices Act, 805 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/1, *et seq.*;

(i) whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for breaches of express and implied warranties;

(j) whether Plaintiffs and the Class have sustained monetary loss and the proper measure of that loss;

(k) whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief;

(l) whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to restitution and disgorgement from Defendants; and

(m) Whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other promotional materials for Defendants' losartan medications are deceptive.

35. **Typicality.** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class in that Defendants mass marketed and sold contaminated medications to consumers throughout the United States. This contamination was present in all of the recalled medications manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants. Therefore, Defendants breached their express and implied warranties to Plaintiffs and Class members by manufacturing, distributing, and selling the contaminated losartan medication. Plaintiffs' claims are typical to the Class in that they were uniformly harmed in purchasing and consuming the contaminated medications. Plaintiffs' claims are further typical in that Defendants deceived Plaintiffs in the very same manner as they deceived each member of the Class. Further, there are no defenses available to Defendants that are unique to Plaintiffs.

36. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the

interests of the Class. Plaintiffs have retained counsel that is highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation, and Plaintiffs intend to vigorously prosecute this action on behalf of the Class. Furthermore, Plaintiffs have no interests that are antagonistic to those of the Class.

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

38. In the alternative, the Class may also be certified because:

(a) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication with respect to individual Class members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendants;

(b) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other Class members not parties to the adjudications, or substantially impair or

impede their ability to protect their interests; and/or

(c) Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class as a whole, thereby making appropriate final declaratory and/or injunctive relief with respect to the members of the Class as a whole.

COUNT I
Breach Of Express Warranty
(On Behalf Of The Nationwide Class)

39. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

40. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Class against Defendants.

41. Plaintiffs, and each member of the Class, formed a contract with Defendants at the time Plaintiffs and the other Class members purchased the contaminated losartan medications. The terms of the contract include the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendants on the contaminated medication's packaging and through marketing and advertising. This labeling, marketing, and advertising constitute express warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain, and are part of the standardized contract between Plaintiffs and the members of the Class and Defendants.

42. Defendants expressly warranted that the losartan-containing medications would be equivalent to the name-brand medication, and would contain only what was stated on the label. Defendants warranted that the medications would not contain harmful and carcinogenic defects and impurities such as NMBA. Plaintiffs relied on the express warranties that their medication would be the bioequivalent of the name-brand medication, would contain only what was stated on the label, and that it would not be contaminated with impurities. These express warranties further formed the basis of the bargain, and are part of the standardized contract

between Plaintiffs and the members of the Class and Defendants.

43. Plaintiffs and the Class performed all conditions precedent to Defendants' liability under this contract when they purchased the contaminated medication.

44. Defendants breached express warranties about the contaminated medication and their qualities because Defendants' statements about the contaminated medications were false and the contaminated medications do not conform to Defendants' affirmations and promises described above.

45. Plaintiffs and each of the members of the Class would not have purchased the contaminated medications had they known the true nature of the contaminated medications' ingredients and what the contaminated medications contained (*i.e.*, NMBA).

46. As a result of Defendants' breaches of express warranty, Plaintiffs and each of the members of the Class have been damaged in the amount of the purchase price of the product and any consequential damages resulting from the purchases.

47. On May 8, 2019 and May 17, 2019, prior to filing this action, Defendants were served with pre-suit notice letters that complied in all respects with U.C.C. §§ 2-313, 2-607. Plaintiffs' counsel sent Defendants letters advising them that they breached an express warranty and demanded that they cease and desist from such breaches and make full restitution by refunding the monies received therefrom. True and correct copies of Plaintiffs' counsel's letters are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

COUNT II
Breach Of The Implied Warranty Of Merchantability
(On Behalf Of The Nationwide Class)

48. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

49. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Class against Defendants.

50. Defendants, as the designers, manufacturers, marketers, distributors, and/or sellers, impliedly warranted that the losartan-containing medications (i) contained no NMBA and (ii) are generally recognized as safe for human consumption.

51. Defendants breached the warranty implied in the contract for the sale of the contaminated losartan-containing medications because they could not pass without objection in the trade under the contract description, the goods were not of fair average quality within the description, and the goods were unfit for their intended and ordinary purpose because the losartan-containing medications manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants were contaminated with carcinogenic and liver toxic NMBA, and as such are not generally recognized as safe for human consumption. As a result, Plaintiffs and Class members did not receive the goods as impliedly warranted by Defendants to be merchantable.

52. Plaintiffs and Class members purchased the losartan-containing medications in reliance upon Defendants' skill and judgment and the implied warranties of fitness for the purpose.

53. The losartan-containing medications were not altered by Plaintiffs or Class members.

54. The losartan-containing medications were defective when they left the exclusive control of Defendants.

55. Defendants knew that the losartan-containing medications would be purchased and used without additional testing by Plaintiffs and Class members.

56. The contaminated losartan medications were defectively manufactured and unfit

for its intended purpose, and Plaintiffs and Class members did not receive the goods as warranted.

57. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' breach of the implied warranty of merchantability, Plaintiffs and Class members have been injured and harmed because: (a) they would not have purchased the losartan-containing medications on the same terms if they knew that the products contained NMBA, and are not generally recognized as safe for human consumption; and (b) the losartan-containing medications do not have the characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits as promised by Defendants.

COUNT III
Violation Of Florida's Deceptive And Unfair Trade Practices Act,
Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 501-201, *et seq.*
(On Behalf Of The Florida Subclass)

58. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

59. Plaintiffs Roddey and Johnson bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Florida Subclass against Defendants.

60. Defendants' advertising, marketing, and sale of the losartan-containing medications constitute activities in and affecting trade and commerce.

61. Defendants had superior knowledge that their losartan-containing medications were contaminated with NMBA. As manufacturers and retailers of prescription pharmaceuticals, Defendants had conducted quality testing of its medications.

62. Further, despite the wave of recalls on August 8, 2018 regarding Camber's valsartan medications from Hetero Labs Limited, Defendants continued to sell losartan-containing medications from overseas API manufacturers contaminated with NMBA, including Hetero Labs Limited. Defendants continued to manufacture and sell contaminated losartan

medications, despite their knowledge that the losartan medications were likely to be contaminated as well. Defendants also failed to immediately recall all of the affected losartan medication, even after the first wave of losartan recalls were announced.

63. Defendants' conduct, including their concealment, constitutes unfair and deceptive trade practices, in violation of the Florida's Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla Stat. Ann. §§ 501-201, *et seq.*

64. Defendants misrepresented their losartan-containing medications as (i) containing no NMBA and (ii) being generally recognized as safe for human consumption.

65. Plaintiffs Roddey and Johnson, and the Florida Subclass members, were reasonable consumers acting reasonably under the circumstances when they relied on – and were misled by – Defendants' representations that the losartan-containing medications contained no NMBA and were generally recognized as safe for human consumption.

66. As a proximate and direct cause of Defendants' violations of FDUTPA, Plaintiffs Roddey and Johnson, and the Florida Subclass members, have been injured and harmed because: (a) they would not have purchased the losartan-containing medications on the same terms if they knew that the products contained NMBA and are not generally recognized as safe for human consumption; and (b) the losartan-containing medications do not have the characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits as promised by Defendants.

67. Accordingly, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs Roddey and Johnson, and the Florida Subclass, for damages in amounts to be proven at trial, including attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT IV
Violation Of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act,
California Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*
(On Behalf Of The California Subclass – Injunctive Relief Only)

68. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

69. Plaintiff Degracia brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed California Subclass against Defendants.

70. California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5), 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."

71. California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(7), 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 another."

72. California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9), disallows "[a]dvertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised."

73. Defendants violated this provision by misrepresenting their losartan-containing medications as (i) containing no NMBA and (ii) being generally recognized as safe for human consumption.

74. Plaintiff Degracia and the California Subclass suffered injuries caused by Defendants because: (a) they would not have purchased the losartan-containing medications on the same terms if they knew that the products contained NMBA, and are not generally recognized as safe for human consumption; and (b) the losartan-containing medications do not have the characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits as promised by Defendants.

75. On or about May 8, 2019 and May 17, 2019, prior to filing this action, CLRA notice letters were served on Defendants which comply in all respects with California Civil Code § 1782(a). Plaintiff Degracia sent Defendants letters via certified mail, return receipt requested, advising Defendants that they are in violation of the CLRA and demanding that they cease and desist from such violations and make full restitution by refunding the monies received therefrom. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff Degracia's letters are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

76. Wherefore, Plaintiff Degracia seeks injunctive relief for this violation of the CLRA.

COUNT V
Violation Of California's Unfair Competition Law,
California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*
(On Behalf Of The California Subclass)

77. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

78. Plaintiff Degracia brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed California Subclass against Defendants.

79. Defendants are subject to California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq*. The UCL provides, in pertinent part: "Unfair competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising …."

80. Defendants' misrepresentations and other conduct, described herein, violated the "unlawful" prong of the UCL by violating the CLRA as described herein; the FAL as described herein; and Cal. Com. Code § 2607.

81. Defendants' misrepresentations and other conduct, described herein, violated the "unfair" prong of the UCL in that their conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends

public policy, and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous, as the gravity of the conduct outweighs any alleged benefits.

82. Defendants violated the "fraudulent" prong of the UCL by making misrepresentations about the losartan-containing medications, as discussed above.

83. Plaintiff Degracia and the California Subclass lost money or property as a result of Defendants' UCL violations because: (a) they would not have purchased the losartan-containing medications on the same terms if they knew that the products contained NMBA, and are not generally recognized as safe for human consumption; and (b) the losartan-containing medications do not have the characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits as promised by Defendants.

COUNT VI
Violation Of California's False Advertising Law,
California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*
(On Behalf Of The California Subclass)

84. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

85. Plaintiff Degracia brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed California Subclass against Defendants.

86. California's False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*, makes it "unlawful for any person to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated before the public in this state, … in any advertising device … or in any other manner or means whatever, including over the Internet, any statement, concerning … personal property or services, professional or otherwise, or performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or misleading and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading."

87. Defendants committed acts of false advertising, as defined by §17500, by misrepresenting their losartan-containing medications as (i) containing no NMBA and (ii) being generally recognized as safe for human consumption.

88. Defendants knew or should have known, through the exercise of reasonable care that their representations about the losartan-containing medications were untrue and misleading.

89. Defendants' actions in violation of § 17500 were false and misleading such that the general public is and was likely to be deceived.

90. Plaintiff Degracia and the California Subclass lost money or property as a result of Defendants' FAL violations because: (a) they would not have purchased the losartan-containing medications on the same terms if they knew that the products contained NMBA, and are not generally recognized as safe for human consumption; and (b) the losartan-containing medications do not have the characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits as promised by Defendants.

COUNT VII
Violation Of Illinois' Unfair Practices Act,
805 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/1, *et seq.*
(On Behalf Of Illinois Subclass)

91. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

92. Plaintiff Kolacek brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Illinois Subclass against Defendants.

93. The Illinois Unfair Practices Act, 805 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/2, *et seq*., prohibits a corporation from engaging in unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Act provides:

> Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including but not limited to the use or employment of any deception fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation or

> the concealment, suppression or omission of any material fact, with intent that others rely upon the concealment, suppression or omission of such material fact, or the use or employment of any practice described in Section 2 of the "Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act,", approved August 5, 1965, in the conduct of any trade or commerce are hereby declared unlawful whether any person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby. In construing this section consideration shall be given to the interpretations of the Federal Trade Commission and the federal courts relating to Section 5 (a) of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

94. At all relevant times, Defendants' losartan-containing medications have been available for purchase by consumers through the State of Illinois.

95. At all relevant times, Defendants have been engage in advertising, offering for sale, selling and/or distributing losartan-containing medications directly or indirectly to the residents of the State of Illinois.

96. Plaintiff Kolacek and members of the Illinois Subclass have purchased losartan-containing medications for their own personal and/or household use.

97. At all relevant times, Defendants, in connection with their advertisements, offers for sale, sales and distribution of losartan-containing medications, knowingly and purposefully misrepresented their losartan-containing medications as (i) containing no NMBA and (ii) being generally recognized as safe for human consumption. Defendants intended that Plaintiff Kolacek and members of the Illinois Subclass would rely upon their misrepresentations, concealments, omissions and/or suppressions so that Plaintiff Kolacek and members of the Illinois Subclass would purchase losartan-containing medications.

98. The material misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein constitute deceptive and unfair trade practices, in that they were intended to and did deceive Plaintiff Kolacek and the general public into believing that the losartan-containing medications (i) contain no NMBA and (ii) are generally recognized as safe for human consumption.

99. Had Plaintiff Kolacek and Illinois Subclass members known the truth about the losartan-containing medications, contrary to Defendants' representations and advertisements, they would not have purchased the medication.

100. As a result of Defendants' deceptive and unfair acts, Plaintiff Kolacek and Illinois Subclass members have been damaged in the amount of either the purchase price they paid for the losartan-containing medications or the difference between the premium price paid for the losartan-containing medications and the price they would have paid had they known that the medications contain NMBA and are not generally recognized as safe for human consumption.

101. Defendants' conduct offends established public policy, and is substantially injurious to consumers.

102. Plaintiff Kolacek and other consumers relied on the false or misleading representations of Defendants to their detriment.

103. As a result, Plaintiff Kolacek and Illinois Subclass members have been injured by Defendants' unlawful conduct.

COUNT VIII
Unjust Enrichment
(On Behalf Of The Nationwide Class)

104. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

105. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Class against Defendants.

106. Plaintiffs and the Class conferred a benefit on Defendants in the form of monies paid to purchase Defendants' contaminated losartan medications.

107. Defendants voluntarily accepted and retained this benefit.

108. Because this benefit was obtained unlawfully, namely by selling and accepting compensation for contaminated medications unfit for human use, it would be unjust and inequitable for the Defendants to retain it without paying the value thereof.

COUNT IX
Fraudulent Concealment
(On Behalf Of The Nationwide Class)

109. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

110. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Class against Defendants.

111. Defendants had a duty to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and the Class given their relationship as contracting parties and intended users of the medication. Defendants also had a duty to disclose material facts to Plaintiffs and the Class, namely that they were in fact manufacturing, distributing, and selling harmful and contaminated medications unfit for human consumption, because Defendants had superior knowledge such that the transactions without the disclosure were rendered inherently unfair.

112. Defendants possessed knowledge of these material facts. As manufacturers and retailers of prescription pharmaceuticals, Defendants had conducted quality testing of their medications.

113. Further, despite the wave of recalls on August 8, 2018 regarding Camber's valsartan medications from Hetero Labs Limited, Defendants continued to sell losartan-containing medications from overseas API manufacturers contaminated with NMBA, including Hetero Labs Limited. Defendants continued to manufacture and sell contaminated losartan medications, despite their knowledge that the losartan medications were likely to be

contaminated as well.

114. Defendants failed to discharge their duty to disclose these materials facts.

115. In so failing to disclose these material facts to Plaintiffs and the Class, Defendants intended to hide from Plaintiffs and the Class that they were purchasing and consuming medications with harmful impurities that were unfit for human use, and thus acted with scienter and/or an intent to defraud.

116. Plaintiffs and the Class reasonably relied on Defendants' failure to disclose insofar as they would not have purchased the contaminated losartan medications manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants had they known it was contaminated with NMBA.

117. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' fraudulent concealment, Plaintiffs and the Class suffered damages in the amount of monies paid for the defective medication.

118. As a result of Defendants' willful and malicious conduct, punitive damages are warranted.

COUNT X
Fraud
(On Behalf Of The Nationwide Class)

119. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

120. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Class against Defendants.

121. As discussed above, Defendants provided Plaintiffs and Class members with false or misleading material information about the losartan medications manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants on the medication's packaging, labels, and accompanying documentation.

122. The misrepresentations and omissions of material fact made by Defendants, upon

which Plaintiffs and Class members reasonably and justifiably relied, were intended to induce and actually induced Plaintiffs and Class members to purchase these contaminated losartan-containing medications.

123. Defendants knew that the medications contained these harmful impurities. As manufacturers and retailers of prescription pharmaceuticals, Defendants had conducted quality testing of their medications.

124. Further, despite the wave of recalls on August 8, 2018 regarding Camber's valsartan medications from Hetero Labs Limited, Defendants continued to sell losartan-containing medications from overseas API manufacturers contaminated with NMBA, including Hetero Labs Limited. Defendants continued to manufacture and sell contaminated losartan medications, despite their knowledge that the losartan medications were likely to be contaminated as well.

125. The fraudulent actions of Defendants caused damage to Plaintiffs and Class members, who are entitled to damages and other legal and equitable relief as a result.

126. As a result of Defendants' willful and malicious conduct, punitive damages are warranted.

COUNT XI
Conversion
(On Behalf Of The Nationwide Class)

127. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

128. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed Class against Defendants.

129. Plaintiffs and the Class have an ownership right to the monies paid for the contaminated medications manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants.

130. Defendants have wrongly asserted dominion over the payments illegally diverted to them for the contaminated medications. Defendants have done so every time that Plaintiffs and the Class have paid to have their prescriptions filled.

131. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' conversion, Plaintiffs and the Class suffered damages in the amount of the payments made for each time they filled their prescriptions.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendants, as follows:

A. For an order certifying the nationwide Class and the Subclasses under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiffs as the representatives of the Class and Subclasses and Plaintiffs' attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class and Subclass members;

B. For an order declaring that the Defendants' conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;

C. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiffs, the nationwide Class, and the Subclasses on all counts asserted herein;

D. For compensatory, statutory, treble, and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;

E. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;

F. For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;

G. For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and

H. For an order awarding Plaintiffs and the Class and Subclasses their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

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

Dated: May 21, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

By: */s/ Andrew J. Obergfell*
Andrew J. Obergfell

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EXHIBIT A

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May 8, 2019

Via Certified Mail – Return Receipt Requested

Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
1031 Centennial Avenue
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Hetero USA Inc.
1035 Centennial Avenue
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC
959 S Coast Drive Suite 325
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Re: Notice and Demand Letter

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter serves as a preliminary notice and demand for corrective action by Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Camber"), Hetero USA Inc. ("Hetero"), and Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC ("Legacy") pursuant to U.C.C. § 2-607(3)(a) concerning breaches of express and implied warranties related to our clients, Glenn Roddey, Helen Johnson, Alicia Degracia and William Kolacek, and a class of all similarly situated purchasers (the "Class") of contaminated losartan-containing medication manufactured, distributed, and sold by Camber, Hetero, and Legacy. This letter also serves as notice of violation of Florida's Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla Stat. Ann. §§ 501-201, *et seq.*, violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*, specifically Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5), (7), and (9), and violation of Illinois' Unfair Practices Act, 805 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/1, *et seq.*

Our clients were prescribed and purchased losartan-containing medication manufactured, distributed, and sold by Camber, Hetero and Legacy. Our clients' losartan-containing medications were contaminated with N-Nitroso N-Methyl 4-amino butyric acid ("NMBA"), a carcinogenic and liver-damaging impurity. On February 28, 2019, the U.S. Food & Drug Administration announced a voluntary recall of certain lots of losartan-containing generic medications manufactured by Camber and Hetero. On March 19, 2019, the U.S. Food & Drug Administration announced a voluntary recall of certain lots of losartan-containing medications distributed by Legacy. Both recalls were due to the presence of NMBA in the recalled products.

This defect rendered the products unusable and unfit for human consumption. In short, the losartan-containing medications that our client and the Class were purchasing are worthless, as they contained a toxic impurity rendering them unfit for human use. Camber, Hetero, and Legacy each violated express and implied warranties made to our clients and the Class regarding the quality and safety of the losartan-containing medications they purchased. *See* U.C.C. §§ 2-313, 2-314; *see also* Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5), (7), and (9).

On behalf of our clients and the Class, we hereby demand that Camber, Hetero, and Legacy immediately (1) cease and desist from continuing to sell contaminated losartan-containing medications and (2) make full restitution to all purchasers of the contaminated losartan-containing medications of all purchase money obtained from sales thereof.

We also demand that Camber, Hetero, and Legacy preserve all documents and other evidence which refer or relate to any of the above-described practices including, but not limited to, the following:

1. All documents concerning the packaging, labeling, and manufacturing process for Camber, Hetero, and Legacy's losartan-containing medications;

2. All documents concerning the design, development, supply, production, extraction, and/or testing of losartan-containing medications manufactured and distributed by Camber, Hetero, and Legacy;

3. All laboratory tests of the losartan-containing medications manufactured and distributed by Camber, Hetero, and Legacy;

4. All documents concerning the pricing, advertising, marketing, and/or sale of losartan-containing medications manufactured and distributed by Camber, Hetero, and Legacy;

5. All communications with customers involving complaints or comments concerning the losartan-containing medications manufactured and distributed by Camber, Hetero, and Legacy;

6. All documents concerning communications with any retailer involved in the marketing or sale of losartan-containing medications manufactured and distributed by Camber, Hetero, and Legacy;

7. All documents concerning communications with federal or state regulators; and

8. All documents concerning the total revenue derived from sales of losartan-containing medication.

If you contend that any statement in this letter is inaccurate in any respect, please provide us with your contentions and supporting documents immediately upon receipt of this letter.

Please contact me right away if you wish to discuss an appropriate way to remedy this matter. If I do not hear from you promptly, I will take that as an indication that you are not interested in doing so.

Very truly yours,

Neal J. Deckant

BURSOR & FISHER
P.A.

888 SEVENTH AVENUE
3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10019
www.bursor.com

NEAL J. DECKANT
Tel: 646.837.7165
Fax: 212.989.9163
ndeckant@bursor.com

May 17, 2019

Via Certified Mail – Return Receipt Requested

Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
1031 Centennial Avenue
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Hetero USA Inc.
1035 Centennial Avenue
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC
13333 Lakefront Dr,
Earth City, MO 63045

Re: Notice and Demand Letter

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3. All laboratory tests of the losartan-containing medications manufactured and distributed by Camber, Hetero, and Legacy;

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7. All documents concerning communications with federal or state regulators; and

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If you contend that any statement in this letter is inaccurate in any respect, please provide us with your contentions and supporting documents immediately upon receipt of this letter.

Please contact me right away if you wish to discuss an appropriate way to remedy this matter. If I do not hear from you promptly, I will take that as an indication that you are not interested in doing so.

Very truly yours,

Neal J. Deckant

JS 44 (Rev. 06/17)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. *(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)*

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

GLENN RODDEY, HELEN JOHNSON, ALICIA DEGRACIA, and WILLIAM KOLACEK, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Broward County, FL
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys *(Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)*
Bursor & Fisher, P.A.
888 Seventh Ave
New York, NY 10019, 646-837-7150

DEFENDANTS

CAMBER PHARMACEUTICALS INC., HETERO USA INC., and LEGACY PHARMACEUTICAL PACKAGING, LLC,

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys *(If Known)*

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)*

- ❒ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ❒ 3 Federal Question *(U.S. Government Not a Party)*
- ❒ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☒ 4 Diversity *(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)*

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES *(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)*

(For Diversity Cases Only)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	❒ 1	❒ 1	Incorporated *or* Principal Place of Business In This State	❒ 4	☒ 4
Citizen of Another State	☒ 2	❒ 2	Incorporated *and* Principal Place of Business In Another State	❒ 5	❒ 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	❒ 3	❒ 3	Foreign Nation	❒ 6	❒ 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)*

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

CONTRACT	TORTS		FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
❒ 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	❒ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	❒ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	❒ 375 False Claims Act
❒ 120 Marine	❒ 310 Airplane	❒ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability	❒ 690 Other	❒ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	❒ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))
❒ 130 Miller Act	❒ 315 Airplane Product Liability	❒ 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability		PROPERTY RIGHTS	❒ 400 State Reapportionment
❒ 140 Negotiable Instrument	❒ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	❒ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability		❒ 820 Copyrights	❒ 410 Antitrust
❒ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	❒ 330 Federal Employers' Liability	PERSONAL PROPERTY	LABOR	❒ 830 Patent	❒ 430 Banks and Banking
❒ 151 Medicare Act	❒ 340 Marine	☒ 370 Other Fraud	❒ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	❒ 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application	❒ 450 Commerce
❒ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	❒ 345 Marine Product Liability	❒ 371 Truth in Lending	❒ 720 Labor/Management Relations	❒ 840 Trademark	❒ 460 Deportation
❒ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	❒ 350 Motor Vehicle	❒ 380 Other Personal Property Damage	❒ 740 Railway Labor Act	SOCIAL SECURITY	❒ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
❒ 160 Stockholders' Suits	❒ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	❒ 385 Property Damage Product Liability	❒ 751 Family and Medical Leave Act	❒ 861 HIA (1395ff)	❒ 480 Consumer Credit
❒ 190 Other Contract	❒ 360 Other Personal Injury		❒ 790 Other Labor Litigation	❒ 862 Black Lung (923)	❒ 490 Cable/Sat TV
❒ 195 Contract Product Liability	❒ 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice		❒ 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	❒ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	❒ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange
❒ 196 Franchise				❒ 864 SSID Title XVI	❒ 890 Other Statutory Actions
				❒ 865 RSI (405(g))	❒ 891 Agricultural Acts
					❒ 893 Environmental Matters
					❒ 895 Freedom of Information Act
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	IMMIGRATION	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	❒ 896 Arbitration
❒ 210 Land Condemnation	❒ 440 Other Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus:	❒ 462 Naturalization Application	❒ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	❒ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
❒ 220 Foreclosure	❒ 441 Voting	❒ 463 Alien Detainee	❒ 465 Other Immigration Actions	❒ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	❒ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
❒ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	❒ 442 Employment	❒ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence			
❒ 240 Torts to Land	❒ 443 Housing/ Accommodations	❒ 530 General			
❒ 245 Tort Product Liability	❒ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment	❒ 535 Death Penalty			
❒ 290 All Other Real Property	❒ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other	Other:			
	❒ 448 Education	❒ 540 Mandamus & Other			
		❒ 550 Civil Rights			
		❒ 555 Prison Condition			
		❒ 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

V. ORIGIN *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)*

☒ 1 Original Proceeding ❒ 2 Removed from State Court ❒ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ❒ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ❒ 5 Transferred from Another District *(specify)* ❒ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ❒ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing ***(Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity)***:
28 U.S.C. 1332(d)

Brief description of cause:
Unfair or deceptive business practices

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A **CLASS ACTION** UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND $ 5,000,001.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ❒ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE Judge Robert B. Kugler DOCKET NUMBER 1:19-cv-11497

DATE 05/21/2019

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Andrew Obergfell

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I.(a) **Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) **County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) **Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. **Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below**; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)

III. **Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. **Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

V. **Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statue.

VI. **Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. **Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. **Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

AO 440 (Rev. 12/09) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of New Jersey

GLENN RODDEY, HELEN JOHNSON, ALICIA DEGRACIA, and WILLIAM KOLACEK, et al.

Plaintiff

v.

CAMBER PHARMACEUTICALS INC., et al.

Defendant

Civil Action No. 1:19-cv-12763

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* Hetero USA Inc.
1035 Centennial Avenue,
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: Andrew J. Obergfell
Bursor & Fisher, P.A.
888 Seventh Ave
New York, NY 10019

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

_____
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No.

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____ was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

❒ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

❒ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____ , a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there, on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

❒ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

❒ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

❒ Other *(specify):*

.

My fees are $ _____ for travel and $ _____ for services, for a total of $ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

_____
Server's signature

_____
Printed name and title

_____
Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

AO 440 (Rev. 12/09) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of New Jersey

GLENN RODDEY, HELEN JOHNSON, ALICIA DEGRACIA, and WILLIAM KOLACEK, et al.

Plaintiff

v.

CAMBER PHARMACEUTICALS INC., et al.

Defendant

Civil Action No. 1:19-cv-12763

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To: *(Defendant's name and address)* Camber Pharmaceuticals Inc.
1031 Centennial Avenue, Piscataway,
New Jersey 08854

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Andrew J. Obergfell
Bursor & Fisher, P.A.
888 Seventh Ave
New York, NY 10019

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

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Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No.

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❒ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

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Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

AO 440 (Rev. 12/09) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

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GLENN RODDEY, HELEN JOHNSON, ALICIA DEGRACIA, and WILLIAM KOLACEK, et al.

Plaintiff

v.

CAMBER PHARMACEUTICALS INC., et al.

Defendant

Civil Action No. 1:19-cv-12763

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Earth City, MO 63045

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

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New York, NY 10019

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

_____
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No.

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I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

_____
Server's signature

_____
Printed name and title

_____
Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: