

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
AMBER DURHAM
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff PHILADELPHIA, PA
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
KLINE & SPECTER, P.C 11525 Locust Street 12th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19102, 215-772-1000

DEFENDANTS
INSTANT BRANDS, INC.
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant CANADA
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)
N/A

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
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)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State [X] 1 [] 1
Citizen of Another State [] 2 [] 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country [] 3 [X] 3

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Personal Injury, Property Damage, Labor, etc.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
[X] 1 Original Proceeding
[] 2 Removed from State Court
[] 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
[] 4 Reinstated or Reopened
[] 5 Transferred from Another District
[] 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Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):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
Brief description of cause:
Products liability action resulting from injuries caused by a defective pressure cooker

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
[] CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions):
JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 12/10/2021 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Benjamin O. Present, Esq.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

DESIGNATION FORM

(to be used by counsel or pro se plaintiff to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to the appropriate calendar)

Address of Plaintiff: 514 South 54th Street Philadelphia, PA 19143
 Address of Defendant: 495 March Road Suite 200 Kanata, ON K2K 3G1
 Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: 514 South 54th Street Philadelphia, PA 19143

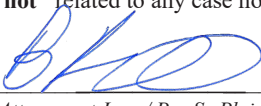
RELATED CASE, IF ANY:

Case Number: N/A Judge: N/A Date Terminated: N/A

Civil cases are deemed related when **Yes** is answered to any of the following questions:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously terminated action of this court? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights case filed by the same individual? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is / is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as noted above.

DATE: 12/10/2021  322682
 Attorney-at-Law / Pro Se Plaintiff Attorney I.D. # (if applicable)

CIVIL: (Place a ✓ in one category only)

A. Federal Question Cases:

- 1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts
- 2. FELA
- 3. Jones Act-Personal Injury
- 4. Antitrust
- 5. Patent
- 6. Labor-Management Relations
- 7. Civil Rights
- 8. Habeas Corpus
- 9. Securities Act(s) Cases
- 10. Social Security Review Cases
- 11. All other Federal Question Cases
(Please specify): _____

B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

- 1. Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
- 2. Airplane Personal Injury
- 3. Assault, Defamation
- 4. Marine Personal Injury
- 5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
- 6. Other Personal Injury (Please specify): _____
- 7. Products Liability
- 8. Products Liability – Asbestos
- 9. All other Diversity Cases
(Please specify): _____

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

(The effect of this certification is to remove the case from eligibility for arbitration.)

I, Benjamin O. Present, Esq., counsel of record or pro se plaintiff, do hereby certify:

Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, § 3(c) (2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs:

Relief other than monetary damages is sought.

DATE: 12/10/2021  322682
 Attorney-at-Law / Pro Se Plaintiff Attorney I.D. # (if applicable)

NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

AMBER DURHAM,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
v.	:	No. _____
	:	
INSTANT BRANDS, INC.,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, **AMBER DURHAM** (“Plaintiff”) by and through her undersigned counsel, **JOHNSON BECKER, PLLC** and **KLINE & SPECTER, P.C.** hereby submits the following Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial against Defendant **INSTANT BRANDS, INC.** (hereafter referred to as “Defendant Instant Brands,” and “Defendant”), and, in support thereof, alleges the following upon personal knowledge and belief and investigation of counsel:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Defendant Instant Brands designs, manufactures, markets, imports, distributes, and sells a wide range of consumer kitchen products, including the subject “Instant Pot Programmable Electric Pressure Cooker,” which specifically includes the Model Number Duo 60 (referred to hereafter as “pressure cooker(s)”) that is at issue in this case.
2. Defendant touts the “safety”¹ of its pressure cookers, and states that they cannot be opened while in use. Despite Defendants claims of “safety,” they designed, manufactured, marketed,

¹ See, e.g. Instant Pot Duo Owner’s manual, pgs. 2, 5, 13, and 22. A copy of the Owner’s Manual is attached hereto as “Exhibit A”.

imported, distributed and sold, both directly and through third-party retailers, a product that suffers from serious and dangerous defects. Said defects cause significant risk of bodily harm and injury to its consumers.

3. Specifically, said defects manifest themselves when, despite Defendant's statements, the lid of the pressure cooker is removable with built-up pressure, heat and steam still inside the unit. When the lid is removed under such circumstances, the pressure trapped within the unit causes the scalding hot contents to be projected from the unit and into the surrounding area, including onto the unsuspecting consumers, their families and other bystanders. Plaintiff was able to remove the lid while the pressure cooker retained pressure, causing Plaintiff serious and substantial bodily injuries and damages.

4. Defendant knew or should have known of these defects but have nevertheless put profit ahead of safety by continuing to sell its pressure cookers to consumers, failing to warn said consumers of the serious risks posed by the defects, and failing to recall the dangerously defective pressure cookers regardless of the risk of significant injuries to Plaintiff and consumers like them.

5. Defendant ignored and/or concealed their knowledge of these defects in its pressure cookers from Plaintiff in this case, as well as the public in general, in order to continue generating a profit from the sale of said pressure cookers, demonstrating a callous, reckless, willful, depraved indifference to the health, safety and welfare of Plaintiff and others like her.

6. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff in this case incurred significant and painful bodily injuries, medical expenses, physical pain, mental anguish, and diminished enjoyment of life.

PLAINTIFF AMBER DURHAM

7. Plaintiff is a resident and citizen of the City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Therefore, Plaintiff is a resident and citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for purposes of diversity pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

8. On or about December 26, 2019, Plaintiff suffered serious and substantial burn injuries as the direct and proximate result of the pressure cooker's lid being able to be rotated and opened while the pressure cooker was still under pressure, during the normal, directed use of the pressure cooker, allowing its scalding hot contents to be forcefully ejected from the pressure cooker and onto Plaintiff. The incident occurred as a result of the failure of the pressure cooker's supposed "safety mechanisms,"² which purport to keep the consumer safe while using the pressure cooker. In addition, the incident occurred as the result of Defendant's failure to redesign the pressure cooker, despite the existence of economical, safer alternative designs.

9. As a result of the incident, Plaintiff injured medical expenses in excess of \$5,700.00, as painful bodily injuries, physical pain, mental anguish, and permanent, life-long scarring to her breasts, neck and arms.

DEFENDANT INSTANT BRANDS INC.

10. Defendant designs, manufactures, markets, imports, distributes, and sells a variety of consumer kitchen products including pressure cookers, air fryers, and blenders, amongst others.

11. Defendants boast that "[t]he Instant Pot line of products are truly tools for a new lifestyle and especially cater to the needs of health-minded individuals"³ with its "main goal" to provide

² *Id.* at 4 and 5.

³ See <https://instantpot.com/about-instant-brands-inc-instant-pot/> (last accessed November 17, 2021)

“best kitchen experience by offering unsurpassed user interface design and connected technologies.”⁴

12. Defendant Instant Brands is a Canadian corporation with its principal place of business at 495 March Road, Suite 200, Kanata, ON, Canada K2K 3G1, and as such is deemed to be a citizen of the Country of Canada for purposes of diversity pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

13. Upon information and belief, Defendant Instant Brands is parent and subsidiary, or successor and predecessor, or the same corporate entity, as both Instant Brands, Inc. and Double Insight, Inc., which have each held themselves out as the designer, manufacturer, and/or distributor of the Instant Pot, and have done and/or do business as Instant Pot Company.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

14. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this case pursuant to diversity jurisdiction prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and there is complete diversity between the parties.

15. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 as all or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this claim occurred in this district.

16. Venue is also proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with the State of Pennsylvania and intentionally availed itself of the markets within Pennsylvania through the promotion, sale, marketing, and distribution of its products.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

17. Defendant is engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, warranting, marketing, importing, distributing, and selling the pressure cookers at issue in this litigation.

⁴ *Id.*

18. Defendant aggressively warrants, markets, advertises, and sells its pressure cookers as “Convenient, Dependable and Safe,”⁵ allowing consumers to cook “healthy, tasty dishes.”⁶

19. For instance, the Defendant claims that its pressure cookers include a “safety feature to disable the cooker” and display light that “flashes ‘Lid’ if the lid is not positioned correctly.”⁷

20. To further propagate its message, Defendant has, and continues to utilize numerous media outlets including, but not limited to, infomercials, social media websites such as YouTube, and third-party retailers. For example, the following can be found on Defendant’s YouTube webpage entitled “Getting to Know Your New Instant Pot IP-DUO”:

- a. “The first thing you need to know about your IP-DUO is that ***you don’t need to be afraid of it***, as many people are afraid of stovetop pressure cookers.”⁸
- b. “With 10 safety features built in, you can use your Instant Pot with confidence, ***knowing that it is not going to explode.***”⁹
- c. “In addition, keep in mind that your Instant Pot operates at relatively low pressures of 11 to 12 psi or lower, depending on the pressure setting that you use.”¹⁰

21. In a similar video entitled “Introducing Instant Pot IP-DUO series electric pressure cooker,” spokesperson Laura Pazzaglia, founder of the website “Hip Pressure Cooking”¹¹ boasts of the pressure cookers “10 safety features,” stating that this “new model detects the position of

⁵ See <https://instantpot.com/portfolio-item/lux-6-quart/#tab-id-1> (last accessed November 17, 2021 2019).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Instant Pot DUO Owner’s Manual, pg. 22

⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1RKj9E8TY0> (video with a runtime of 11:26) at 0:42 – 0:46 (last accessed October 18, 2021)

⁹ *Id.* at 0:47 – 0:55.

¹⁰ *Id.* 0:56 – 1:08. This apparently suggests that even if the lid is opened while the unit is still pressurized, it will not harm you.

¹¹ See <https://www.hippressurecooking.com/> (last accessed November 17, 2021)

the lid” and “once the lid is locked, and the contents are under pressure, *there’s no way to open the pressure cooker.*”¹²

22. According to the Owner’s Manual accompanying each individual unit sold, the pressure cookers purport to be designed with “Safety Features,”¹³ misleading the consumer into believing that the pressure cookers are reasonably safe for their normal, intended use.

23. By reason of the forgoing acts or omissions, Plaintiff used the pressure cooker with the reasonable expectation that it was properly designed and manufactured, free from defects of any kind, and that it was safe for its intended, foreseeable use of cooking.

24. Plaintiff used the pressure cooker for its intended purpose of preparing meals and did so in a manner that was reasonable and foreseeable by the Defendant.

25. However, the aforementioned pressure cooker was defectively and negligently designed and manufactured by the Defendant in that it failed to properly function as to prevent the lid from being removed with normal force while the unit remained pressurized, despite the appearance that all the pressure had been released, during the ordinary, foreseeable and proper use of cooking food with the product; placing Plaintiff, her family, and similar consumers in danger while using the pressure cookers.

26. Defendant’s pressure cookers possess defects that make them unreasonably dangerous for their intended use by consumers because the lid can be rotated and opened while the unit remains pressurized.

27. Further, Defendant’s representations about “safety” are not just misleading, they are flatly wrong, and put innocent consumers like Plaintiff directly in harm’s way.

¹² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1RKj9E8TY0> (video with a runtime of 11:26) (last accessed October 18, 2021)

¹³ See Instant Pot IP-DUO Owner’s Manual, pg. 22.

28. Economic, safer alternative designs were available that could have prevented the Pressure Cooker's lid from being rotated and opened while pressurized.

29. Defendant knew or should have known that its pressure cookers possessed defects that pose a serious safety risk to Plaintiff and the public. Nevertheless, Defendant continues to ignore and/or conceal its knowledge of the pressure cookers' defects from the general public and continues to generate a substantial profit from the sale of their pressure cookers, demonstrating a callous, reckless, willful, depraved indifference to the health, safety and welfare of Plaintiff and others like her.

30. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's intentional concealment of such defects, its failure to warn consumers of such defects, its negligent misrepresentations, its failure to remove a product with such defects from the stream of commerce, and its negligent design of such products, Plaintiff used an unreasonably dangerous pressure cooker, which resulted in significant and painful bodily injuries upon the simple removal of the lid of the pressure cooker.

31. Consequently, Plaintiff seeks damages resulting from the use of Defendant's pressure cooker as described above, which has caused Plaintiff to suffer from serious bodily injuries, medical expenses, physical pain, mental anguish, diminished enjoyment of life, and other damages.

COUNT I
STRICT LIABILITY
Plaintiff v. Defendant

32. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

33. At the time of Plaintiff's injuries, Defendant's pressure cookers were defective and unreasonably dangerous for use by foreseeable consumers, including Plaintiff.

34. Defendant's pressure cookers were in the same or substantially similar condition as when they left the possession of the Defendant when Plaintiff used her pressure cooker on December 26, 2019.

35. Plaintiff did not ever misuse or materially alter the pressure cooker, including through her use on December 26, 2019.

36. The pressure cooker did not perform as safely as an ordinary consumer would have expected them to perform when used in a reasonably foreseeable way.

37. Further, a reasonable person would conclude that the possibility and seriousness of harm outweighs the burden or cost of making the pressure cookers safe.

38. The pressure cooker was defective, subjecting Defendant to strict liability, in one or more of the following respects:

- a. The pressure cookers designed, manufactured, sold, and supplied by Defendant were defectively designed and placed into the stream of commerce in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition for consumers;
- b. The seriousness of the potential burn injuries resulting from the product drastically outweighs any benefit that could be derived from its normal, intended use;
- c. Defendant failed to properly market, design, manufacture, distribute, supply, and sell the pressure cookers, despite having extensive knowledge that the aforementioned injuries could and did occur;
- d. Defendant failed to warn and place adequate warnings and instructions on the pressure cookers;
- e. Defendant failed to adequately test the pressure cookers; and
- f. Defendant failed to market an economically feasible alternative design, despite the existence of economical, safer alternatives, that could have prevented Plaintiff's injuries and damages.

39. Defendant's actions and omissions were the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries and damages.

40. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendant risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of their pressure cookers, including Plaintiff to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendant made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment in her favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, in a sum in excess of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest and costs.

COUNT II
NEGLIGENCE
Plaintiff v. Defendant

41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

42. Defendant had a duty of reasonable care to design, manufacture, market, and sell non-defective pressure cookers that are reasonably safe for their intended uses by consumers, such as Plaintiff and her family.

43. Defendant failed to exercise ordinary care in the manufacture, sale, warnings, quality assurance, quality control, distribution, advertising, promotion, sale and marketing of its pressure cookers in that Defendant knew or should have known that said pressure cookers created a high risk of unreasonable harm to Plaintiff and consumers alike.

44. Defendant was negligent in the design, manufacture, advertising, warning, marketing, and sale of its pressure cookers in that, among other things, it:

- a. Failed to use due care in designing and manufacturing the pressure cookers to avoid the aforementioned risks to individuals;

- b. Placed an unsafe product into the stream of commerce;
- c. Aggressively over-promoted and marketed its pressure cookers through television, social media, and other advertising outlets; and
- d. Was otherwise careless or negligent.

45. Despite the fact that Defendant knew or should have known that consumers were able to remove the lid while the pressure cookers were still pressurized, Defendant continued to market (and continues to do so) its pressure cookers to the general public.

46. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendant risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of their pressure cookers, including Plaintiff to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendant made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment in her favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, in a sum in excess of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest and costs.

COUNT III
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY
Plaintiff v. Defendant

47. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

48. Defendant expressly warranted that its pressure cookers were safe and effective to members of the consuming public, including Plaintiff and her family. Moreover, Defendant

expressly warranted that the lid of the Pressure Cooker could not be removed while the unit remained pressurized. Specifically, and among other things, Defendant expressly warranted:

- a. “Do not attempt to open the lid until pressure inside the cooker is completely released. As a safety feature, until the float valve drops down the lid is locked and cannot be opened.”¹⁴
- b. “Once the lid is locked, and the contents are under pressure, there’s no way to open the pressure cooker.”¹⁵

49. Members of the consuming public, including consumers such as Plaintiff, were the intended third-party beneficiaries of the warranty.

50. Defendant marketed, promoted and sold its pressure cookers as a safe product, complete with “safety measures.”

51. Defendant’s pressure cookers do not conform to these express representations because the lid can be removed using normal force while the units remain pressurized, despite the appearance that the pressure has been released, making the pressure cookers not safe for use by consumers.

52. Defendant breached its express warranties in one or more of the following ways:

- a. The pressure cookers as designed, manufactured, sold and/or supplied by the Defendant, were defectively designed, and placed into the stream of commerce by Defendant in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition;
- b. Defendant failed to warn and/or place adequate warnings and instructions on their pressure cookers;
- c. Defendant failed to adequately test its pressure cookers; and
- d. Defendant failed to provide timely and adequate post-marketing warnings and instructions after they knew the risk of injury from their pressure cookers.

¹⁴ *Id.* at pg. 22.

¹⁵ See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bVA2EqPf0s0> at 1:22 – 143.

53. Plaintiff used the pressure cooker with the reasonable expectation that it was properly designed and manufactured, free from defects of any kind, and that it was safe for its intended, foreseeable use of cooking.

54. Plaintiff's injuries were the direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of its express warranties.

55. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendants risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of its pressure cookers, including Plaintiff to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendants made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment in her favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, in a sum in excess of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest and costs.

COUNT IV
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
Plaintiff v. Defendant

56. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

57. Defendant manufactured, supplied, and sold their pressure cookers with an implied warranty that they were fit for the particular purpose of cooking quickly, efficiently and safely.

58. Members of the consuming public, including consumers such as Plaintiff, were the intended third-party beneficiaries of the warranty.

59. Defendant's pressure cookers were not fit for the particular purpose as a safe means of cooking, due to the unreasonable risks of bodily injury associated with their use.

60. Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendant's representations that its pressure cookers were a quick, effective and safe means of cooking.

61. Defendant's breach of the implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose was the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries and damages.

62. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendant risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of their pressure cookers, including Plaintiff to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendant made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment in her favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, in a sum in excess of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest and costs.

COUNT V
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY
Plaintiff v. Defendant

63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

64. At the time Defendant marketed, distributed, and sold their pressure cookers to Plaintiff in this case, Defendant warranted that its pressure cookers were merchantable and fit for the ordinary purposes for which they were intended.

65. Members of the consuming public, including consumers such as Plaintiff, were intended third-party beneficiaries of the warranty.

66. Defendant's pressure cookers were not merchantable because they had the propensity to lead to the serious personal injuries as described herein in this Complaint.

67. Plaintiff used the pressure cooker with the reasonable expectation that it was properly designed and manufactured, free from defects of any kind, and that it was safe for its intended, foreseeable use of cooking.

68. Defendant's breach of implied warranty of merchantability was the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries and damages

69. Defendant's conduct, as described above, was extreme and outrageous. Defendant risked the safety and well-being of the consumers and users of their pressure cookers, including Plaintiff to this action, with the knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the public. Defendant made conscious decisions not to redesign, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendant's outrageous conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment in her favor and against Defendant for compensatory and punitive damages, in a sum in excess of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest and costs.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendant for damages, including punitive damages, to which she is entitled by law, as well as all costs of this action to the full extent of the law, whether arising under the common law and/or statutory law, including:

- a. judgment for Plaintiff and against Defendant;

- b. damages in excess of \$75,000 to compensate Plaintiff for her injuries, economic losses and pain and suffering sustained as a result of the use of the Defendant's pressure cookers;
- c. pre and post judgment interest at the lawful rate;
- d. punitive damages on all applicable Counts as permitted by the law;
- e. a trial by jury on all issues of the case; and
- f. for any other relief as this Court may deem equitable and just, or that may be available under the law of another forum to the extent the law of another forum is applied, including but not limited to all reliefs prayed for in this Complaint and in the foregoing Prayer for Relief.

KLINE & SPECTER, P.C

Dated: December 10, 2021

/s/ Benjamin Present, Esq.
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