1 Daniel J. Herling (SBN: 103711) djherling@mintz.com Arameh Zargham O'Boyle (SBN: 239495) azoboyle@mintz.com 3 Adam B. Korn (SBN: 331133) abkorn@mintz.com 4 MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY AND POPEO, P.C. 2029 Century Park East, Suite 3100 Los Angeles, CA 90067 Telephone: 310-586-3200 5 Facsimile: 310-586-3202 6 7 Attorneys for Defendant FLORA CLASSIQUE, INC. 8 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 10 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, EASTERN DIVISION 11 WESLEY GIBSON; and ALEXIS Case No. 5:22-cv-00238 GIBSON, individually and as surviving NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF 12 parents and as successors-in-interest to Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson; ACTION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. 13 §§ 1332, 1441(B) AND 1446 BY Plaintiffs, DEFENDANT FLORA CLASSIQUE, 14 VS. INC. 15 WALMART INC.: FLORA JURY TRIAL DEMANDED CLASSIQUE, INC.; MEREDITH 16 CORPORATION; DOES 1 through 20; Complaint Filed: January 7, 2022 ROE Corporations 1 through 20; and 17 DOE Employees 1 through 20, inclusive, 18 Defendants. 19 TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT: 20 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441(b) and 21 1446, Defendant Flora Classique, Inc. ("Defendant") hereby removes this action 22 entitled Wesley Gibson et al. v. Walmart Inc., et al., currently pending in the Superior 23 Court of California, County of Riverside, Case Number CVSW2200259 to the United 24 State District Court for the Central District of California, Eastern Division. This 25 Court has original subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441 et 26 seq. Complete diversity of citizenship exists between the parties, and it is facially 27 evident from Plaintiffs' Complaint that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. 28 exclusive of interest and costs. In support of this removal, Defendant further states:

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §§§ 1332, 1441 AND 1446

- 1. This is a civil action filed on or about January 7, 2022 by Wesley Gibson and Alexis Gibson, individually and as surviving parents and as successors-in-interest to Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson ("Plaintiffs") in the Superior Court of California, County of Riverside, Case Number CVSW2200259, captioned Wesley Gibson; and Alexis Gibson, individually and as surviving parents and as successors-in-interest to Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson v. Walmart Inc.; Flora Classique, Inc.; Meredith Corporation; Does 1 through 20; Roe Corporations 1 through 20; and Doe Employees 1 through 20, inclusive.
- 2. This is a wrongful death product liability action. Plaintiffs' Complaint asserts causes of action for (1) Strict Products Liability Design Defect, (2) Strict Products Liability Manufacturing Defect, (3) Strict Products Liability Failure to Warn, and (4) Negligence Products Liability. Plaintiffs seek to recover damages, including punitive damages, from the defendants for alleged injuries.

# I. THE PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REMOVAL HAVE BEEN SATISFIED

- 3. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), Defendant attaches to this Notice of Removal a copy of all process, pleadings, and orders entered in this case. (*See* Exhibit "A," attached hereto.)
- 4. Plaintiffs commenced this action in the aforementioned state court on or about January 7, 2022. No defendants have been served. Therefore, this removal is timely filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) and (c). *See Jacob v. Mentor Worldwide*, LLC, 393 F. Supp. 3d 912, 921 (C.D. Cal. 2019); *Zirkin v. Shandy Media, Inc.*, No. 2:18-cv-09207-ODW (SSx), 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24540, at \*10 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 14, 2019).
- 5. Venue for this action is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a) because the Central District of California, Eastern Division, is the "district and division embracing the place where such action is pending." *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 84(c)(1).

6. Promptly following the filing of this Notice of Removal, written notice of the removal of this action will be served on Plaintiffs' counsel, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

7. A true and correct copy of this Notice of Removal will also be promptly filed with the Superior Court of California, County of Riverside, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

# II. REMOVAL IS PROPER BECAUSE THIS COURT HAS ORIGINAL JURISDICTION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1332(A)

# A. COMPLETE DIVERSITY OF CITIZENSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN THE PARTIES

- 8. There is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiffs and all named defendants. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(3).
- 9. Defendant Flora Classique, Inc. is now, and was at the time of the filing of this action, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in the State of California, and is therefore a citizen of the State of California for purposes of determining diversity. (Plaintiffs' Complaint ¶ 6.) *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).
- 10. Defendant Walmart Inc. is now, and was at the time of the filing of this action, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal office in the State of Arkansas, and is therefore a citizen of the State of Delaware and Arkansas for purposes of determining diversity. (Plaintiffs' Complaint ¶ 5.) *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).
- 11. Defendant Meredith Corporation is now, and was at the time of the filing of this action, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, with its principal place of business in the State of Iowa, and is therefore a citizen of the State of Iowa for purposes of determining diversity. (Plaintiffs' Complaint ¶ 7.) See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).
  - 12. The citizenship of the Doe and Roe defendants shall not be considered

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for purposes of determining diversity jurisdiction, as these are fictitious defendants. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) ("In determining whether a civil action is removable on the basis of the jurisdiction under section 1332(a) of this title, the citizenship of defendants sued under fictitious names shall be disregarded.").

- 13. At all times relevant to this action, the defendants have been citizens of the State of California, the State of Delaware, the State of Arkansas or the State of Iowa. At all times relevant to this action, Plaintiffs have <u>not</u> been citizens of the State of California, the State of Delaware, the State of Arkansas or the State of Iowa; instead, Plaintiffs are and have been citizens of the State of Georgia. *See Strotek Corp* v. Air Transport Ass'n of Am., 300 F.3d 1129 (9th Cir. 2002) (in actions removed based on diversity jurisdiction, diversity of citizenship must exist when the complaint is filed and when removal is effected). Therefore, complete diversity of citizenship exists between the parties.
- 14. At all times relevant to this action, Plaintiffs are and have been citizens of the State of Georgia. Plaintiffs' Complaint alleges that Wesley Gibson and Alexis Gibson are residents of the State of Georgia. (See Complaint ¶¶ 1 and 2.) Residence is prima facie evidence of one's domicile. Sadeh v. Safeco Ins. Co., 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 81454, at \*4 (C.D. Cal. 2012), citing State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Dyer, 19 F.3d 514, 520 (10th Cir. 1994). In addition to current residence, courts will consider other factors in determining citizenship. Lew v. Moss, 797 F.2d 747, 750 (9th Cir. 1986) ("The courts have held that the determination of an individual's domicile involves a number of factors (no single factor controlling), including: current residence, voting registration and voting practices, location of personal and real property, location of brokerage and bank accounts, location of spouse and family, membership in unions and other organizations, place of employment or business, driver's license and automobile registration, and payment of taxes. Wright & Miller, supra § 3612, at 529-31 (citing authorities). See also Bruton v. Shank, 349 F.2d 630, 631 n.2 (8th Cir. 1965); S.S. Dadzie v. Leslie, 550 F. Supp. 77, 79 n.3 (E.D. Pa. 1982);

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Mizell v. Eli Lilly & Co., 526 F. Supp. 589, 592-93 (D. S.C. 1981); Griffin v. Matthews, 310 F. Supp. 341, 342-43 (M.D. N.C. 1969), aff'd, 423 F.2d 272 (4th Cir. According to publicly available records, Plaintiffs currently reside in 1970).) Calhoun, Georgia in the County of Gordon. Plaintiffs have resided at the same address in Georgia since at least 2015 and the only reported residences for Plaintiffs are in the State of Georgia. There are 14 Georgia addresses associated with Plaintiffs from 1989 to January 19, 2022. Since January 2015 through the present, Plaintiffs have had utilities in Calhoun, Georgia. There are two telephone numbers associated with Plaintiffs, both 706 area codes, which is associated with northern and west Georgia. (See Declaration of Arameh Zargham O'Boyle ("O'Boyle Declaration") attached here as Exhibit "B"). Such an extensive and continuous period of residence and meaningful contacts is sufficient to establish that Plaintiffs have been citizens of the State of Georgia at all times relevant to this action. See Dejong v. Prod. Assocs., 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 35286, at \*14-15 (C.D. Cal. 2012) (relying on attorney declaration setting forth the results of a public records background search as sufficient evidence to establish plaintiff's citizenship).

Most importantly for purposes of diversity, Plaintiffs are <u>not</u> citizens of 15. the State of California, the State of Delaware, the State of Arkansas or the State of Iowa – where the defendants in this action are citizens – nor has there been any allegation that Plaintiffs were ever citizens of the State of California, the State of Delaware, the State of Arkansas or the State of Iowa. Thus, complete diversity of citizenship exists between the parties because the defendants are citizens of the State of California, the State of Delaware, the State of Arkansas or the State of Iowa and Plaintiffs are citizens of the State of Georgia.

#### B. **AMOUNT** IN CONTROVERSY REQUIREMENT IS THE **SATISFIED**

16. It is apparent from the allegations of the Complaint that Plaintiffs seek an amount in controversy in excess of \$75,000, exclusive of costs and interest. "A notice

of removal 'need not contain evidentiary submissions' but only plausible allegations of the jurisdictional elements." *Acad. of Country Music v. Cont'l Cas. Co.*, 991 F.3d 1059 (9th Cir. 2021) (citations omitted); *Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co.*, 102 F.3d 398, 404 (9th Cir. 1996) (a removing defendant need only show that the amount in controversy "more likely than not" exceeds the jurisdictional minimum of \$75,000). When the amount in controversy is not clearly specified in the complaint, the court may consider facts in the complaint as well as in the removal petition. *See Simmons v. PCR Tech.*, 209 F.Supp.2d 1029, 1031 (N.D. Cal. 2002); *Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 116 F.3d 373, 377 (9th Cir. 1997); accord *Roe v. Michelin N. Am., Inc.*, 613 F.3d 1058, 1063 (11th Cir. 2010) (stating that the Court "found no case in any other circuit that purports to prohibit a district court from employing its judicial experience or common sense in discerning whether the allegations in a complaint facially establish the jurisdictionally required amount in controversy.").

- 17. Although Defendant denies any liability to Plaintiffs, the Complaint's allegations of wrongful death of a minor child plainly place more than \$75,000 in controversy. *See Campbell v. Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc.*, 2006 WL 707291, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2006) (apparent from the complaint that amount in controversy met where plaintiffs asserted strict products liability, negligence, and breach of warranty claims against multiple defendants and complaint sought compensatory damages for wage loss, hospital and medical expenses, general damages, and loss of earning capacity). Plaintiffs' Complaint also seeks punitive damages. (Compl. ¶¶ 3, 37), *See Amador v. John Crane, Inc.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49999, at \*18 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 7, 2014) (noting that "punitive damages are part of the amount in controversy in a civil action.").
- 18. Based on the foregoing, the state court action may be removed to this Court in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441 *et. seq.* because 1) this is a civil action pending within the jurisdiction of this Court; 2) this action is between citizens of different states; and 3) the amount in controversy exceeds

\$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

WHEREFORE, Defendant Flora Classique, Inc. hereby respectfully removes this action entitled *Wesley Gibson v. Walmart Inc.*, *et al.*, currently pending in the Superior Court of California, County of Riverside, Case Number CVSW2200259, to the United State District Court for the Central District of California, Eastern Division.

Dated: February 7, 2022

MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY AND POPEO, P.C.

Daniel J. Herling Arameh Zargham O'Boyle Adam B. Korn

Attorneys for Defendant FLORA CLASSIQUE, INC.

Plaintiffs, **WESLEY GIBSON** and **ALEXIS GIBSON**, individually and as surviving parents and as successors-in-interest to Decedent, Wyatt G. Gibson, by and through their undersigned counsel, **TURNBULL**, **HOLCOMB & LEMOINE**, **P.C.**, hereby file this Complaint for Wrongful Death and Survival Damages against Defendants alleging as follows:

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TURNBULL, HOLCOMB & LEMOINE, P.C. 945 East Paces Ferry Road, NE, Suite 2275

Atlanta, GA 30326

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### I. PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

- 1. At all relevant times, Plaintiff **WESLEY GIBSON** was and is a resident of the State of Georgia. Wesley Gibson is the surviving father and a successor-in-interest of Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased.
- 2. At all relevant times, Plaintiff **ALEXIS GIBSON** was and is a resident of the State of Georgia. Alexis Gibson is the surviving mother and successor-in-interest of Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased.
- 3. Plaintiffs **WESLEY GIBSON** and **ALEXIS GIBSON** bring this action as successors-in-interest to the claims for damages resulting from the personal injuries suffered by Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, as a survival action, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 377.30 *et seq*. In addition, because of their relationship to Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, Plaintiffs join in this action their wrongful death claims and action, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure sections 377.60, *et seq*.
  - 4. The Declaration of Successors-in-Interest is attached as Exhibit A.
- 5. At all relevant times, Defendant **WALMART INC.** ("Walmart") was and is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal office in the State of Arkansas. Defendant Walmart is registered to do business in the State of California. Walmart can be served with process via its agent for service of process, C T Corporation System, 330 North Brand Blvd, Suite 700, Glendale, California 91203.
- 6. At all relevant times, Defendant **FLORA CLASSIQUE, INC.** ("Flora") was and is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal office in the State of California and doing business as a manufacturer, importer, and distributor of home fragrances in Riverside County, California. Flora can be served with process via its agent for service of process, Monica Bumgarner, 36595 Kevin Road, Suite 139, Wildomar, California 92595.
- 7. At all relevant times, Defendant **MEREDITH CORPORATION** ("Meredith") was and is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, with its principal office in the State of Iowa and doing business as a manufacturer, retailer, seller, and distributor of home fragrances in the State of California. Meredith is registered to do business in the State of California. Meredith can be served with process via its agent for service of process, C T Corporation System, 330 North Brand Blvd, Suite 700, Glendale, California 91203.
- 8. Plaintiffs are ignorant of the true names or capacities of Defendants sued herein under the fictitious name of DOES 1 to 20.

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- 9. The true names and/or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, governmental or otherwise of Defendants DOES 1 to 20, inclusive and each of them are unknown to Plaintiffs, who therefore sue those Defendants by such fictitious names. When the true names and/or capacities of the DOE Defendants are ascertained, Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint accordingly.
- 10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that each Defendant designated herein as a DOE was responsible, negligently or in some other actionable manner, for the events and happenings herein referred to which proximately caused the damages to Plaintiffs as hereinafter alleged, either through said Defendants' own negligence or through the conduct of their agents, servants, employees, or representatives in some other manner.
- 11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that at all relevant times Defendants and each of them were the agents, servants, employees, representatives and/or joint-venturers of their co-Defendants and were, as such acting within the course, scope, and authority of said agency, services, employment, representation, and/or joint venture in that each and every Defendant, as aforesaid when acting as principal, was negligent in the selection and hiring of each and every other Defendant as an agent, servant, employee, representative, and/or joint-venturer.
- 12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege that at all times mentioned herein each of Defendants, including Defendant DOES 1 to 20, inclusive, and each of them were the agents, servants, employees, and representatives of each of the remaining Defendants and were at all times material hereto acting within the authorized course and scope of said agency, service, employment and/or representation, and/or that all of said acts, conduct, and omissions were subsequently ratified by their respective principals and the benefits thereof accepted by such principals.

#### II. **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 13. In early 2021, Plaintiffs purchased the Better Homes and Gardens Essential Oil Infused Aromatherapy Room Spray with Gemstones, Lavender & Chamomile ("Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product"), from a Walmart located in and around Calhoun, Georgia.
- 14. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was meant to impart a pleasant smell to the consumer and to be inhaled or otherwise absorbed by the human body.
- 15. Aromatherapy sprays are marketed to the public as to be effective in relieving stress, promoting restful sleep, and promoting overall health and well-being.
  - 16. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was manufactured in India.

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- 17. At all times relevant, Defendants were responsible for the design, manufacture, inspection, testing, quality control, distribution, and retail sale of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product.
- 18. At all times relevant, Defendants were required to develop proper design, manufacturing, inspection, testing, quality control, and distribution practices that would prevent contamination of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product with bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei.
- 19. Upon information and belief, the design, manufacturing, inspection, testing, quality control, and distribution practices conducted by Defendants was done without consideration for the presence of bacteria.
- 20. At all times relevant, Defendants were required to follow Good Manufacturing Practices ("GMP") with respect to the manufacture and distribution of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product.
- Upon information and belief, Defendants failed to follow GMP with respect to the 21. manufacture and distribution of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product.
- 22. In March 2021, an adult in Kansas was identified as infected with Burkholderia pseudomallei, a deadly bacterium rarely found in North America. The adult later died from the infection.
- 23. In June 2021, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") identified two non-travel-related Burkholderia pseudomallei infections, an adult located 16 in Minnesota and a four-year-old located in Texas.
  - 24. On or about October 21, 2021, recalls of BHG-branded Aromatherapy Room Spray with Gemstones in six scents were initiated: Lavender & Chamomile (84140411420); Lemon & Mandarin (84140411421); Lavender (84140411422); Peppermint (84140411423); Lime & Eucalyptus (84140411424); and Sandalwood & Vanilla (84140411425).
  - These spray bottles were sold at Walmart stores in Calhoun, Georgia, and in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin.

## A. Burkholderia pseudomallei and Melioidosis

- 26. Burkholderia pseudomallei is a rare and deadly bacterium found predominately in Southeast Asia. The bacterium is extremely rare in North America.
- 27. Burkholderia pseudomallei only occurs naturally in the United States in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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- 28. Infection with Burkholderia pseudomallei is a serious health risk for death. Eradication of the organism following infection is difficult. The organism is intrinsically resistant to many antibiotics.
- 29. The mortality rate for children infected with Burkholderia pseudomallei has been reported to be as high as 35 percent.
  - 30. Infection with Burkholderia pseudomallei is the causative agent of melioidosis.
- 31. Melioidosis is found only in individuals who have been exposed to environments containing Burkholderia pseudomallei. Infection is acquired through cutaneous inoculation, inhalation, and aspiration. It is very rare for people to get the disease from another person.
- 32. Only approximately a dozen cases of melioidosis are identified each year in the United States and have primarily occurred among travelers and immigrants coming from places where the disease is widespread, such as Southeast Asia.
- 33. Melioidosis can present with an array of clinical signs and symptoms, including, but not limited to, localized pain or swelling; high fever; ulceration; cough; chest pain; headache; respiratory distress; abdominal discomfort; joint pain; disorientation; weight loss; central nervous system/brain infection; seizures, and death. More than 50 percent of cases present with pneumonia.
- Due to its nonspecific symptoms, melioidosis can initially be mistaken for other 34. diseases, which can delay proper treatment.

### B. Wyatt G. Gibson's Infection and Death

- 35. Plaintiffs' five-year-old son, Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, was exposed to the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product in the normal course of use in the household, as intended by the designers, manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of the product.
- In early July 2021, Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, became ill with fatigue, nausea, 36. vomiting, weakness, shallow breathing, and moderate dehydration.
- 37. Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, died from a confirmed case of Burkholderia pseudomallei (melioidosis) on or about July 16, 2021.
- The initial death certificate for Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, incorrectly showed 38. COVID-19 as the cause of his demise; however, post-mortem testing has identified melioidosis as the cause of Wyatt G. Gibson's death.
- 39. Samples taken by the CDC from a bottle of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product confirmed the presence of Burkholderia pseudomallei.
- 40. Based on genomic analysis, the CDC concluded that the four cases of melioidosis in Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, and Texas in 2021 closely match, indicating they all most likely

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share a common source of exposure, more specifically BHG-branded Aromatherapy Room Spray with Gemstones.

41. Genomic analysis of the four patient isolates grouped closely with strains from Southeast Asia.

#### III. **CAUSES OF ACTION**

### A. Count One: Strict Product Liability against Defendants – Design Defect

- 42. Plaintiffs incorporate and re-allege by reference all preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully stated herein.
- 43. At all times relevant, Defendants were engaged in the design, development, testing, manufacture, assembly, promotion, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product.
- 44. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective at the time it was designed, manufactured, assembled, distributed, and sold. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective in that its design allowed it to become contaminated with the rare and deadly Burkholderia pseudomallei which causes melioidosis, a condition that is difficult to diagnose and can be fatal.
- 45. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product purchased and used by Plaintiffs was expected to reach, and did reach, Plaintiffs, the intended consumers, and ultimate consumers, without substantial change to the condition in which it was distributed and sold by Defendants.
- 46. At the time the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product left Defendants' possession, the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective, and its condition made it unreasonably dangerous for Plaintiffs, including Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective in that its design allowed bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei, to collect and multiply in the product. Said bacteria could subsequently, and did, come into contact with consumers, like Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, through aerosolization, fluid leakage, or other means.
- 47. Defendants intended for the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product to be used as a household product, as it was by Plaintiffs.
- 48. Defendants knew or should have known that the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product would be used as a household product, as it was by Plaintiffs.
- 49. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was used by Plaintiffs in the manner in which it was intended to be used, and thus, it was reasonably foreseeable that the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product would be used as a household product.

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- 50. At all times relevant, neither Plaintiffs nor Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, could have discovered the design defects associated with the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product through the exercise of due diligence, nor could they have been expected to perceive the danger posed by the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product. Thus, the dangerous condition of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was unknowable to Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased.
- 51. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product, as designed by Defendants, transmitted bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei, directly to consumers during routine household use, including Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, through aerosolization, fluid leakage, or other means.
- 52. The foreseeable risks of transmitting bacteria to consumers during household use, including Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, far outweigh any utility of using the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product. The foreseeable risks also far outweigh any cost of designing, manufacturing, and producing an alternative design of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product that is not defective.
- 53. The foreseeable risks of harm posed by the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product could have been reduced or avoided by the adoption of a reasonable alternative design by Defendants, and the omission of an alternative design renders the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product not reasonably safe for its intended use.
- Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, had a reasonable expectation that the 54. Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product would not be unreasonably dangerous and defective, and that the device would not cause Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, to develop an infection.
- The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product used by Plaintiffs as a household product did not perform as safely as an ordinary consumer would have expected it to perform when used in an intended or reasonably foreseeable way.
- The use of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product as a household product was a 56. substantial factor and the cause in fact of Wyatt G. Gibson's injuries, specifically, his contraction of an infection, his development of melioidosis, his subsequent pain and suffering, and eventual death.
- 57. As a direct and proximate result of the use of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product as a household product and its defective design, Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, suffered catastrophic injury, pain and suffering, disability, and death.
- The conduct of Defendants was a substantial factor and proximate cause of the 58. serious personal injuries and death sustained by Plaintiffs' decedent, Wyatt G. Gibson. After the initial injury, Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson survived for an appreciable period of time. Plaintiffs

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Wesley Gibson and Alexis Gibson, as surviving parents and successors-in-interest to Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson, seek all damages otherwise accruing to Decedent in a survival action brought pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.34 (including pain, suffering, and disfigurement under subdivision b).

- 59. Plaintiffs have lost a son due to injuries he sustained as a result of the conduct of Defendants. By virtue of his preventable and untimely death, Plaintiffs have suffered loss of future financial support, loss of future household services, and loss of love, companionship, comfort, care, assistance, protection, affection, society, moral support, expectations of future support, as well as other benefits and assistance that Decedent would have provided to them and which will be stated according to proof, in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.61.
- 60. As further direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants and each of them, Plaintiffs have incurred economic damages in an amount to be determined according to proof in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.61.
- 61. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants and each of them, Plaintiffs seek to recover all damages to which they are entitled and which will be stated according to proof, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.10.

## B. Count Two: Strict Liability against Defendants - Manufacturing Defect

- 62. Plaintiffs incorporate and re-allege by reference all preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully stated herein.
- 63. At all times relevant, Defendants were engaged in the design, development, testing, manufacture, assembly, promotion, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product.
- 64. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective in its manufacture in that the device was exposed to *Burkholderia pseudomallei* at the time that the device was manufactured and/or shipped.
- 65. Upon information and belief, Defendants did not intend for the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product to be contaminated with deadly bacteria at the time of manufacture and/or assembly.
- 66. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product purchased and used by Plaintiffs was expected to reach, and did reach, Plaintiffs, the intended consumers, and ultimate consumers, without substantial change to the condition in which it was distributed and sold by Defendants.
- 67. At the time the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product left Defendants' possession, the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective, and its condition made it unreasonably

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dangerous for Plaintiffs, including Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective in that its design and manufacture allowed bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei, to collect and multiply in the device. Said bacteria could subsequently, and did, come into contact with consumers, like Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, through aerosolization, fluid leakage, or other means.

- 68. Defendants intended for the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product to be used as a household product, as it was by Plaintiffs.
- 69. Defendants knew or should have known that the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product would be used as a household product, as it was by Plaintiffs.
- 70. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was used by Plaintiffs in the manner in which it was intended to be used, and thus, it was reasonably foreseeable that the BHG Aromatherapy Product would be used as a household product.
- At all times relevant, neither Plaintiffs nor Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, could have discovered the design and manufacturing defects associated with the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product through the exercise of due diligence, nor could they have been expected to perceive the danger posed by the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product. Thus, the dangerous condition of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was unknowable to Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased.
- The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product, as designed by Defendants, transmitted 72. bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei, directly to consumers during household use, including Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, through aerosolization, fluid leakage, or other means.
- The foreseeable risks of transmitting bacteria to consumers during household use, including Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, far outweigh any utility of using the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product. The foreseeable risks also far outweigh any cost of designing, manufacturing, and producing an alternative design of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product that is not defective.
- 74. Defendants manufactured, assembled, distributed, and/or sold the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product with bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei, present in and/or on the product. The contamination occurred on the production line or elsewhere while in Defendants' possession or control.
- 75. Defendants' failure to ensure proper sanitation, failure to ensure proper workmanship, failure to ensure adequate testing of component parts, and/or failure to ensure adequate labeling for the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product caused the unit to be manufactured in a manner that made the device defective and unreasonably dangerous.

- 76. Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, had a reasonable expectation that the BHG Aromatherapy Product would not be unreasonably dangerous and defective, and that the device would not cause Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, to develop a bacterial infection.
- 77. The use of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product as a household product was a substantial factor and the cause in fact of Wyatt G. Gibson's injuries, specifically, his contraction of an infection, his development of melioidosis, his subsequent pain and suffering, and eventual death.
- 78. As a direct and proximate result of the use of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product as a household product and its defective design and manufacture, Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, suffered catastrophic injury, pain and suffering, disability, and death.
- 79. The conduct of Defendants was a substantial factor and proximate cause of the serious personal injuries and death sustained by Plaintiffs' Decedent, Wyatt G. Gibson. After the initial injury, Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson survived for an appreciable period of time. Plaintiffs Wesley Gibson and Alexis Gibson, as surviving parents and successors-in-interest to Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson, seek all damages otherwise accruing to Decedent in a survival action brought pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.34 (including pain, suffering, and disfigurement under subdivision b).
- 80. Plaintiffs have lost a son due to injuries he sustained as a result of the conduct of Defendants. By virtue of his preventable and untimely death, Plaintiffs have suffered loss of future financial support, loss of future household services, and loss of love, companionship, comfort, care, assistance, protection, affection, society, moral support, expectations of future support, as well as other benefits and assistance that the decedent would have provided to them and which will be stated according to proof, in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.61.
- 81. As further direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants and each of them, Plaintiffs have incurred economic damages in an amount to be determined according to proof in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.61.
- 82. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants and each of them, Plaintiffs seek to recover all damages to which they are entitled and which will be stated according to proof, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.10.

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## C. Count Three: Strict Products Liability against Defendants - Failure to Warn

- 83. Plaintiffs incorporate and re-allege by reference all preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully stated herein.
- 84. At all times relevant, Defendants were engaged in the design, development, testing, manufacture, assembly, promotion, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of the BHG Aromatherapy Product.
- 85. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective at the time it was designed, manufactured, assembled, distributed, and sold.
- 86. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective in that its design and manufacture allowed it to become contaminated with deadly bacteria.
- The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective and unreasonably dangerous in that the warnings, instructions, labels, and materials failed to adequately warn distributors, retailers, and/or consumers about the product's serious risk of causing infection from aerosolization and/or fluid leakage from the device.
- 88. Defendants failed to timely and adequately warn distributors, retailers, and consumers of the serious risks of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product, including: (i) that the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was contaminated with bacteria, specifically, Burkholderia pseudomallei, at the time the unit was manufactured; (ii) that the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product could harbor and grow bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei; and (iii) that the bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei, can reach the consumer during an operation through aerosolization, fluid leakage, or other means.
- The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product purchased and used by Plaintiffs was expected to reach, and did reach, Plaintiffs, the intended consumers, and ultimate consumers, without substantial change to the condition in which it was distributed and sold by Defendants.
- 90. At the time the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product left Defendants' possession, the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective, and its condition made it unreasonably dangerous for Plaintiffs, including Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was defective in that its design and manufacture allowed bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei, to collect and multiply in the device. Said bacteria could subsequently, and did, come into contact with consumers, like Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, through aerosolization, fluid leakage, or other means.

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- 91. Defendants intended for the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product to be used as a household product, as it was by Plaintiffs.
- 92. Defendants knew or should have known that the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product would be used as a household product, as it was by Plaintiffs.
- 93. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was used by Plaintiffs in the manner in which it was intended to be used, and thus, it was reasonably foreseeable that the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product would be used as a household product.
- 94. At all times relevant, neither Plaintiffs nor Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, could have discovered the design defects associated with the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product through the exercise of due diligence, nor could they have been expected to perceive the danger posed by the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product. Thus, the dangerous condition of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was unknowable to Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased.
- 95. The Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product, as designed by Defendants, transmitted bacteria, including Burkholderia pseudomallei, directly to consumers during household use, including Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, through aerosolization, fluid leakage, or other means.
- The foreseeable risks of transmitting bacteria to consumers during household use, 96. including Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, far outweigh any utility of using the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product. The foreseeable risks also far outweigh any cost of designing, manufacturing, and producing an alternative design of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product that is not defective.
- 97. The foreseeable risks of harm posed by the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product could have been reduced or avoided by the adoption of a reasonable alternative design by Defendants, and the omission of an alternative design renders the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product not reasonably safe for its intended use.
- 98. Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, had a reasonable expectation that the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product would not be unreasonably dangerous and defective, that Defendants provided all proper warnings, instructions, and labels regarding the product, and that the product would not cause Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, to contract a bacterial infection.
- 99. If Plaintiffs and/or Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, had been made aware of the significant risks of Burkholderia pseudomallei infection associated with the use of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product, Plaintiffs would not have purchased and used the product in their household.

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- 100. As a direct and proximate result of the use of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product as a household product and its defective design, manufacture, and Defendants' failure to warn, Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, suffered catastrophic injury, pain and suffering, disability, and death.
- 101. The conduct of Defendants was a substantial factor and proximate cause of the serious personal injuries and death sustained by Plaintiffs' Decedent, Wyatt G. Gibson. After the initial injury, Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson survived for an appreciable period of time. Plaintiffs Wesley Gibson and Alexis Gibson, as surviving parents and successors-in-interest to Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson, seek all damages otherwise accruing to Decedent in a survival action brought pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.34 (including pain, suffering, and disfigurement under subdivision b).
- 102. Plaintiffs have lost a son due to injuries he sustained as a result of the conduct of Defendants. By virtue of his preventable and untimely death, Plaintiffs have suffered loss of future financial support, loss of future household services, and loss of love, companionship, comfort, care, assistance, protection, affection, society, moral support, expectations of future support, as well as other benefits and assistance that Decedent would have provided to them and which will be stated according to proof, in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.61.
- As further direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants and each of 103. them, Plaintiffs have incurred economic damages in an amount to be determined according to proof in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.61.
- As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants and each of them, Plaintiffs seek to recover all damages to which they are entitled and which will be stated according to proof, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.10.

## D. Count Four: Negligence against Defendants

- 105. Plaintiffs incorporate and re-allege by reference all preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully stated herein.
- Defendants owed a duty of reasonable care to Plaintiffs, Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, and all reasonably foreseeable users of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product, when they designed, tested, assembled, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and sold the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product. This duty of reasonable care required Defendants to ensure that the unit was in full compliance with industry regulations and standards and was not defective or unreasonably dangerous for its intended purpose and other foreseeable uses.

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- 107. Defendants breached this duty of care by designing, testing, assembling, manufacturing, distributing, and selling the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product in a manner that made the unit defective and unreasonably dangerous for its intended and foreseeable use. This defect stems from the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product's propensity to permit the colonization and growth of bacteria and the ability of said bacteria to reach the ordinary consumer through aerosolization, fluid leakage, or other means.
- 108. Defendants further breached their duty of care by allowing the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product units, including the unit used by Plaintiffs, to become contaminated with Burkholderia pseudomallei while still in Defendants' possession and control, and then sold to the end-user without being properly disinfected.
- Defendants knew or reasonably should have known that the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product was dangerous or was likely to be dangerous when used in a reasonably foreseeable manner.
- 110. Defendants knew or reasonably should have known that users of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product would not realize the danger of potential transmission of bacteria, to the consumer.
- 111. Defendants failed to adequately warn of the danger of potential bacterial transmission and failed to adequately instruct on the safe use of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product.
- 112. A reasonable manufacturer under the same or similar circumstances would have warned of the danger and instructed on the safe use of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product.
- Defendants owed Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, a duty of reasonable care to discover these defects and properly, adequately, and timely warn consumers, including Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, about these defects.
- Defendants failed to properly and timely warn Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, about these defects, thereby breaching their duty of care.
- Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, and all foreseeable users to issue a timely recall of all BHG Aromatherapy Product in use throughout the United States when Defendants became aware that the BHG Aromatherapy Product had become contaminated.
- 116. Defendants breached their duty by failing to timely recall all BHG Aromatherapy Product units, despite their knowledge that the units had been exposed to deadly bacteria and were possibly contaminated.

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- 117. A reasonable manufacturer under the same or similar circumstances would have recalled the BHG Aromatherapy Product, given the potential risks to consumers.
- Defendants owed Plaintiffs and Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, a duty of reasonable care to follow good manufacturing, assembling, and distributing processes so as to prevent their consumer products from becoming contaminated with deadly bacteria.
- 119. Defendants breached their duty by failing to follow good manufacturing, assembling, and distributing processes so as to prevent their consumer products from becoming contaminated with deadly bacteria.
- 120. As a direct and proximate result of the use of the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product as a household product and Defendants' negligence, Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, suffered catastrophic injury, pain and suffering, disability, and death.
- 121. The conduct of Defendants was a substantial factor and proximate cause of the serious personal injuries and death sustained by Plaintiffs' Decedent, Wyatt G. Gibson. After the initial injury, Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson survived for an appreciable period of time. Plaintiffs Wesley Gibson and Alexis Gibson, as surviving parents and successors-in-interest to Decedent Wyatt G. Gibson, seek all damages otherwise accruing to Decedent in a survival action brought pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.34 (including pain, suffering, and disfigurement under subdivision b).
- Plaintiffs have lost a son due to injuries he sustained as a result of the conduct of Defendants. By virtue of his preventable and untimely death, Plaintiffs have suffered loss of future financial support, loss of future household services, and loss of love, companionship, comfort, care, assistance, protection, affection, society, moral support, expectations of future support, as well as other benefits and assistance that Decedent would have provided to them and which will be stated according to proof, in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.61.
- As further direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants and each of them, Plaintiffs have incurred economic damages in an amount to be determined according to proof in accordance with California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.61.
- 124. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants and each of them, Plaintiffs seek to recover all damages which they are entitled and which will be stated according to proof, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.10.

#### IV. **PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

125. Plaintiffs incorporate and re-allege by reference all preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully stated herein.

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- 126. Defendants' conduct, as set forth more fully above, demonstrates, oppression, fraud, malice, willful and wanton conduct or, in the alternative, despicable conduct in conscious disregard of the rights and safety of Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, and other consumers exposed to the Subject BHG Aromatherapy Product.
- 127. Defendants' acts of malice in this case warrants an award of punitive damages in favor of Plaintiffs under California Civil Code section 3294.

#### V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, as follows:

- 1. For the wrongful death claimants, the non-economic damages caused by the wrongful death of Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, in an amount in excess of the minimum jurisdictional amount of this Court, according to proof, at trial, including but not limited to damages for Plaintiffs' loss of Decedent's love, companionship, comfort, care, assistance, protection, affection, society, and moral support;
- 2. For the wrongful death claimants, the economic damages caused by the wrongful death of Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, being the loss of the financial support that Decedent would have contributed to Plaintiffs, the loss of gifts or benefits that he would have given to his parents, funeral and burial expenses and the reasonable value of household services that Decedent would have provided, in an amount according to proof at trial;
- Under California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.34, as amended by Senate Bill No. 447, for the successors in interests of Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, the non-economic damages for Wyatt G. Gibson's pain, suffering, and disfigurement.
- For the successors to the interests of Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, the economic damages, including past hospital, medical, and other health care and other expenses incurred prior to his death, according to proof at trial;
- As to the survival action on behalf of Wyatt G. Gibson, deceased, punitive damages;

Page 16 of 17

- 6. All damages recoverable under California law;
- 7. For costs of suit incurred herein; and,
- 8. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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**EXHIBIT A** 

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3379 Peachtree Road, NE, Suite 740, Atlanta, GA 30326 Telephone: (404) 793-2566 | Facsimile: (404) 348-4260

TURNBULL, HOLCOMB & LEMOINE, P.C.

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**DECLARATION** 

We, WESLEY GIBSON and ALEXIS GIBSON, in accordance with the provisions of Section 377.32 of the California Code of Civil Procedure, declare and state that:

- 1. The Decedent's name is Wyatt Gary Gibson ("Wyatt Gibson").
- 2. The Decedent died on or about July 16, 2021, in or around Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- 3. No proceeding is now pending in California or any other State for the administration of Wyatt Gibson's estate.
- 4. These declarants, as the surviving parents of Decedent Wyatt Gibson, are the Decedent's Successors in Interest as defined in California Code of Civil Procedure § 377.11 and succeeds to the Decedent's interest in the action of proceeding.
- 5. We were living at the time of Decedent's death. No other person has a superior right to commence this action.
- 6. Attached to this declaration as Exhibit 1 is a certified copy of the death certificate of Decedent.

We declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed, this <u>09</u> day of November, 2021, in <u>Calhoun</u>, Georgia.

Wesley Gibson

Alax Gibson

## Case 5:22-cv-00238 Document 42HIBited 02/07/22 Page 19 of 19 Page ID #:27

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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I hereby certify the above to be a true and correct representation of the record or document on file in this department. This certified copy is valid only when printed on security paper showing the red embossed seal of the Tennessee Department of Health. Alteration or erasure voids this certification. Reproduction of this document is prohibited.

Tennessee Code Annotated 68-3-101 et seq., Vital Records Act of 1977

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## **ClassAction.org**

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Parents Allege Their Child Died After Exposure to Contaminated Better Homes and Gardens Room Spray</u>