

Sheehan & Associates, P.C.  
Spencer Sheehan  
60 Cuttermill Rd Ste 409  
Great Neck, NY 11021-3104  
Telephone: (516) 268-7080  
spencer@spencersheehan.com

United States District Court  
Southern District of New York

7:20-cv-08676

Louis Brienza, individually and on behalf of  
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

- against -

The Coca-Cola Company,

Defendant

Class Action Complaint

Plaintiff by attorneys alleges upon information and belief, except for allegations pertaining to plaintiff, which are based on personal knowledge:

1. The Coca-Cola Company (“defendant”) manufactures, distributes, markets, labels and sells carbonated beverages under the Coca-Cola brand purporting to be flavored with orange and vanilla (“Orange Vanilla Coke” or “Product”).

2. The Product is available to consumers from retail and online stores of third-parties and is sold in in sizes including 16 OZ.

3. The relevant front label representations include “Orange Vanilla” and “Orange Vanilla Flavored & (and) Other Natural Flavors,” which designate the main flavors of the Product – orange and vanilla.



ORANGE VANILLA FLAVORED  
& OTHER NATURAL FLAVORS

4. The representations as “Orange Vanilla” and “Orange Vanilla Flavored” are false, deceptive and misleading because the Product contains fake vanilla, not disclosed to consumers where they are expecting to see it on the front label.

5. Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia Andrews* and *Vanilla tahitensis Moore*) comes from an orchid plant that originated in Mexico where it was first cultivated.

6. The vanilla orchid produces a fruit pod, the vanilla bean, which is the raw material

for true vanilla flavorings.

7. The vanilla bean is not consumed by itself – it is heated in the sun for weeks until it is placed in alcohol, where its flavor constituents are extracted in the solution (vanilla extract).

8. Vanilla's unique flavor cannot be duplicated by science because it contains over 200 compounds, including volatile constituents such as acids, ethers, alcohols, acetals, heterocyclics, phenolics, hydrocarbons, esters and carbonyls.

9. These compounds are shown in the table below, from a sample of vanilla extract.

MS Scan #	Area Integration	Peak Assignment	Peak Area %
67	16132	hexanal	0.0206
71	16235	butanediol isomer	0.0207
81	57370	butanediol isomer	0.0732
103	36387	3-methylbutyric acid	0.0464
115	33053	furfural	0.0422
141	27408	butanal, diethyl acetal	0.0350
262	18390	3-methylbutanal, diethyl acetal	0.0235
281	25224	hexanoic acid	0.0322
289	2729	methyl furfural	0.0035
299	52183	phenol + trace of benzaldehyde	0.0665
349	2385	1H-pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde	0.0030
379	47287	limonene + benzyl alcohol	0.0603
397	13835	heptanoic acid	0.0176
409	31102	gamma-hexalactone	0.0397
415	19338	p-cresol	0.0247
425	4470	hexanal, diethyl acetal	0.0057
443	287479	guaiacol	0.3666
453	5947	nonanal	0.0076
477	10000	phenylethyl alcohol	0.0128
496	112067	?	0.1429
505	44668	benzoic acid + octanoic acid	0.0570
522	4551	diethyl succinate	0.0058
536	2461	ethyl benzoate	0.0031
544	11769	1,2-benzenediol	0.0150
555	145356	2-methoxy-4-methylphenol	0.1854
567	2537	methyl salicylate	0.0032
587	8552	hydroxy methyl furfural (HMF)	0.0109
594	5555	benzeneacetic acid	0.0071
605	101562	nonanoic acid	0.1295
624	6802	hydroquinone	0.0087
631	3864	4-methoxybenzaldehyde (p-anisaldehyde)	0.0049
642	6356	ethyl nonanoate	0.0081
653	53264	4-methoxybenzyl alcohol (p-anisyl alcohol)	0.0679
676	14481	cinnamyl alcohol	0.0185
685	16094	3-hydroxybenzyl alcohol	0.0205
718	12188570	3-hydroxybenzaldehyde + 4-ethoxymethylphenol	15.5440
751	122634	methyl cinnamate	0.1564
759	60715743	vanillin	77.4301
796	90669	methyl-p-methoxybenzoate (methyl paraben)	0.1156
809	2228588	vanillyl ethyl ether + trace of 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl alcohol	2.8421
832	224829	p-hydroxybenzoic acid	0.2867
839	37335	acetovanillone	0.0476
892	950342	vanillic acid	1.2120
908	405589	3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde	0.5172
935	82429	3,4-dihydroxy-5-methoxybenzaldehyde	0.1051
954	6212	ethyl homovanillate	0.0079
975	78148	syringaldehyde	0.0997
1266	14130	ethyl palmitate	0.0180
1518	21477	ethyl linoleate	0.0274
<b>78413588 Total</b>			<b>100.0000</b>

10. While vanillin is the most abundant (MS Scan # 759, 77.4301 Peak Area %), numerous other compounds contribute to vanilla's taste in small amounts.

11. Methyl cinnamate (MS Scan # 751) and p-cresol (MS Scan # 415) provide cinnamon and creamy flavor notes to vanilla.

12. Other compounds present in relatively significant amounts include acetovanillone, cinnamyl alcohol, guaiacol, p-cresol, p-hydroxybenzoic acid (MS Scan # 832, 0.2867), vanillic acid (MS Scan # 892, 1.2120) and vanillyl ethyl ether.

13. Consumers want the vanilla in vanilla flavored products to come from a real source, i.e., from vanilla beans from the vanilla plant, instead of artificial vanilla flavorings.

14. From the time vanillin in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was first isolated, companies have adulterated their vanilla products with cheap synthetics and substitutes such as vanillin – a substance manufactured in factories from synthetic and non-vanilla bean sources.

15. The first efforts to prevent fraud in vanilla products were in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by the U.S. Pharmacopeia which required a specific weight of vanilla beans as the source for vanilla extract.

16. The focus was on the weight of actual vanilla beans, because the main compound of vanillin was easily used to boost the flavor of a small amount of real vanilla.

17. During this time, government entities would often seize products which were labeled as “vanilla” but were comprised of “coumarin, vanillin, and caramel.”<sup>1</sup>

18. Consumers are entitled to know “whether the product [they are buying] is flavored with a vanilla flavoring derived from vanilla beans, in whole or in part, or whether the food's

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<sup>1</sup> Notice of Judgment, Feb. 10, 1914, 2794. Adulteration of vanilla extract. U. S. v. One Barrel Vanilla. Decree of condemnation by default. Product ordered sold.

vanilla flavor is provided by flavorings not derived from vanilla beans.”<sup>2</sup>

19. Congress directed the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) to establish standards and rules to combat the marketing of foods from which traditional constituents were removed and new or different (often cheaper and artificial) ingredients were substituted.

20. Vanilla products with minimal flavoring from vanilla beans, boosted by synthetic vanillin, are a prime example.

21.

22. Regulations for vanilla apply to individual vanilla flavorings sold for use in baking and cooking and to products which designate their main or characterizing flavor as vanilla.

23. These regulations established custom and practice so that consumers could know if a vanilla flavored food is flavored from vanilla beans or vanillin because it would say “Artificially Flavored.”

24. In response to a vanilla shortage and spike in fake vanilla usage, the flavor industry urged companies to truthfully disclose the presence of synthetic vanilla to consumers. *See* John B. Hallagan and Joanna Drake, The Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association of the United States (“FEMA”), [“Labeling Vanilla Flavorings and Vanilla-Flavored Foods in the U.S.”](#), *Perfumer & Flavorist*, Vol. 43 at p. 46, Apr. 25, 2018 (“Hallagan & Drake”).<sup>3</sup>

25. The article’s conclusions were consistent with consumer surveys indicating consumers understand “[orange] vanilla” and “[orange] vanilla flavored” to refer to only vanilla flavor from vanilla beans and not from vanillin.

26. The Product’s representations as “Orange Vanilla” and “Orange Vanilla Flavored &

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<sup>2</sup> Id.

<sup>3</sup> Hallagan and Drake, “There are many current examples of food products that are labeled as ‘vanilla’ that are clearly mislabeled and therefore in violation of FDA regulations.”

Other Natural Flavors” are misleading because it contains added vanillin, which provides almost all of its vanilla taste.

27. Reasonable consumers will not discover this deception through the Product’s ingredient list, which only lists “Natural Flavors.” does not disclose the presence of added vanillin which provides almost all of the vanilla taste.



CARBONATED WATER, HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP, CARAMEL COLOR, **NATURAL FLAVORS**, PHOSPHORIC ACID, CAFFEINE.

28. The Product’s “Natural Flavors” contains added vanillin, based on a completed or projected analysis of the flavoring revealing an abnormal excess of vanillin relative to the profile of minor components in a vanilla preparation, such as p-hydroxybenzoic acid and vanillic acid.

29. The representations of “orange vanilla coke” and “orange vanilla flavored & other natural flavors” are misleading because these statements fail to disclose the presence of vanillin. FDA Letter to Richard Brownell, August 5, 2008; *see* Labeling Vanilla at 46 (“vanilla flavorings do[es] not provide for the designation of any vanilla flavorings as ‘vanilla with other natural flavors’ or ‘vanilla WONF.’”).

30. Because the Product is characterized as “[orange] vanilla [coke] and “contain[s] vanillin derived from a non vanilla bean source,” it should be labeled as “artificially flavored.” FDA Letter, Margaret-Hanna Emerick, FDA, to Richard Brownell, February 25, 2016; *see* 21 C.F.R.101.22(i)(2).

31. The Product’s front label uses the misleading flavor designation “& Other Natural

Flavors,” which is used to denote flavors that simulate the characterizing flavor but are from other natural sources.

32. According to the flavor industry however, the regulations relied on by defendant “at 21 CFR Section 101.22, apply to all foods except” vanilla.<sup>4</sup>

33. By omitting “artificial flavor” or “artificially flavored” from the front label, consumers are not told that the Product’s vanilla taste is from artificial vanilla flavors.

34. Consumers who read the ingredient list will expect that the “Natural Flavors” are other natural vanilla flavors instead of artificial vanilla flavors and are misled to believe that the Product contains more vanilla than it does.

35. Plaintiff reasonably believed that the “orange vanilla flavored” and “orange vanilla” representations on the front label of the Product meant that the Product did not contain added vanillin, because this information is required to be disclosed, *viz*, by stating “artificially flavored.”

36. Defendant knows consumers will pay more for the Product because the front label only states “orange vanilla” and “orange vanilla flavored” and not “artificially flavored.”

37. Defendant’s omission and failure to disclose the artificial vanilla flavor on the front label is deceptive and misleading to consumers.

38. Defendant’s branding and packaging of the Product is designed to – and does – deceive, mislead, and defraud plaintiff and consumers.

39. Defendant sold more of the Product and at higher prices than it would have in the absence of this misconduct, resulting in additional profits at the expense of consumers.

40. The value of the Product that plaintiff purchased and consumed was materially less than its value as represented by defendant.

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<sup>4</sup> Labeling Vanilla Flavorings and Vanilla at 40.

41. Had plaintiff and class members known the truth, they would not have bought the Product or would have paid less for them.

42. As a result of the false and misleading labeling, the Product is sold at a premium price, approximately no less than \$2.99 per 64 OZ, excluding tax, compared to other similar products represented in a non-misleading way, and higher than the price of the Product if it were represented in a non-misleading way.

#### Jurisdiction and Venue

43. Jurisdiction is proper pursuant to Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”). 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)

44. Under CAFA, district courts have “original federal jurisdiction over class actions involving (1) an aggregate amount in controversy of at least \$5,000,000; and (2) minimal diversity[.]” *Gold v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 730 F.3d 137, 141 (2d Cir. 2013).

45. Plaintiff Louis Brienza is a citizen of New York.

46. Defendant The Coca-Cola Company, is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia and is a citizen of Georgia.

47. “Minimal diversity” exists because plaintiff Louis Brienza and defendant are citizens of different states.

48. Upon information and belief, sales of the Product in New York exceed \$5 million per year, exclusive of interest and costs, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million per year.

49. Venue is proper in this judicial district because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District, *viz*, the decision of plaintiff to purchase the Product and the misleading representations and/or their recognition as such.

50. This court has personal jurisdiction over defendant because it conducts and transacts business, contracts to supply and supplies goods within New York.

Parties

51. Plaintiff Louis Brienza is a citizen of New York, Chester, Orange County.

52. Defendant The Coca-Cola Company is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Atlanta, Georgia, Fulton County and is a citizen of Georgia.

53. Defendant sells carbonated beverages under the Coca-Cola brand.

54. During the relevant statutes of limitations for each cause of action alleged, plaintiff purchased the Product within his district and/or State for personal and household consumption and/or use in reliance on the representations of the Product.

55. Plaintiff Louis Brienza purchased the Product on at least one occasion during 2020, including on or around June 7, 2020, at stores including ShopRite, 78 Brookside Ave Ste 122 Chester NY 10918-1060.

56. Plaintiff bought the Product at or exceeding the above-referenced price because he liked the product for its intended use and relied upon the front label claims and did not expect its (orange) vanilla taste to be provided by artificial vanilla flavors.

57. Plaintiff was deceived by and relied upon the Product's deceptive labeling.

58. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Product in the absence of Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions.

59. The Product was worth less than what Plaintiff paid for it and he would not have paid as much absent Defendant's false and misleading statements and omissions.

60. Plaintiff intends to, seeks to, and will purchase the Product again when he can do so with the assurance that Product's labels are consistent with the Product's components.

Class Allegations

61. The class will consist of all purchasers of the Product who reside in New York during the applicable statutes of limitations.

62. Plaintiff seek class-wide injunctive relief based on Rule 23(b) in addition to a monetary relief class.

63. Common questions of law or fact predominate and include whether defendant's representations were and are misleading and if plaintiff and class members are entitled to damages.

64. Plaintiff's claims and basis for relief are typical to other members because all were subjected to the same unfair and deceptive representations and actions.

65. Plaintiff is an adequate representatives because his interests do not conflict with other members.

66. No individual inquiry is necessary since the focus is only on defendant's practices and the class is definable and ascertainable.

67. Individual actions would risk inconsistent results, be repetitive and are impractical to justify, as the claims are modest relative to the scope of the harm.

68. Plaintiff's counsel is competent and experienced in complex class action litigation and intends to protect class members' interests adequately and fairly.

69. Plaintiff seeks class-wide injunctive relief because the practices continue.

New York General Business Law ("GBL") §§ 349 & 350  
(Consumer Protection Statute)

70. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

71. Plaintiff and class members desired to purchase and consume products which were as described and marketed by defendant and expected by reasonable consumers, given the product type.

72. Defendant's acts and omissions are not unique to the parties and have a broader impact on the public.

73. Defendant misrepresented the substantive, quantitative, qualitative, compositional and/or organoleptic attributes of the Product.

74. The amount and proportion of the characterizing component, vanilla, has a material bearing on price and consumer acceptance of the Product and consumers do not expect artificial vanilla because it was not stated on the front label or ingredient list, where consumers are accustomed to looking and seeing this information.

75. Plaintiff relied on the statements, omissions and representations of defendant, and defendant knew or should have known the falsity of same.

76. Plaintiff and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

#### Negligent Misrepresentation

77. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

78. Defendant misrepresented the substantive, quantitative, qualitative, compositional and/or organoleptic attributes of the Product.

79. The amount and proportion of a characterizing component, vanilla, has a material bearing on price and consumer acceptance of the Product and consumers do not expect artificial vanilla because it was not stated on the front label or ingredient list, where consumers are accustomed to looking and seeing this information.

80. Defendant had a duty to disclose the non-vanilla, artificial flavors and/or provide non-deceptive marketing of the Product and knew or should have known same were false or misleading.

81. This duty is based on defendant's position as an entity which has held itself out as having special knowledge and experience in the production, service and/or sale of the product type.

82. The representations took advantage of consumers' cognitive shortcuts made at the point-of-sale and their trust in defendant, a well-known and respected brand or entity in this sector.

83. Plaintiff and class members reasonably and justifiably relied on these negligent misrepresentations and omissions, which served to induce and did induce, the purchase of the Product.

84. Plaintiff and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

Breaches of Express Warranty, Implied Warranty of Merchantability and Magnuson Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301, et seq.

85. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

86. The Product was manufactured, labeled and sold by defendant or at its express directions and instructions, and warranted to plaintiff and class members that they possessed substantive, quality, organoleptic, and/or compositional attributes it did not.

87. Defendant had a duty to disclose and/or provide non-deceptive descriptions and marketing of the Product.

88. The amount and proportion of a characterizing component, vanilla, has a material bearing on price and consumer acceptance of the Product and consumers do not expect artificial vanilla because it was not stated on the front label or ingredient list, where consumers are accustomed to looking and seeing this information.

89. This duty is based, in part, on defendant's position as one of the most recognized companies in the nation in this sector.

90. Plaintiff provided or will provide notice to defendant, its agents, representatives,

retailers and their employees.

91. Defendant received notice and should have been aware of these misrepresentations due to numerous complaints by consumers to its main office over the past several years regarding the Product, of the type described here.

92. The Product did not conform to its affirmations of fact and promises due to defendant's actions and were not merchantable.

93. Plaintiff and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

#### Fraud

94. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

95. Defendant misrepresented the substantive, quality, compositional and/or organoleptic attributes of the Product.

96. The amount and proportion of a characterizing component, vanilla, has a material bearing on price and consumer acceptance of the Product and consumers do not expect artificial vanilla because it was not stated on the front label or ingredient list, where consumers are accustomed to looking and seeing this information.

97. Defendant's fraudulent intent is evinced by its failure to accurately identify the Product on the front label and ingredient list, when it knew its statements were neither true nor accurate and misled consumers.

98. Plaintiff and class members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much if the true facts had been known, suffering damages.

Unjust Enrichment

99. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

100. Defendant obtained benefits and monies because the Product was not as represented and expected, to the detriment and impoverishment of plaintiff and class members, who seek restitution and disgorgement of inequitably obtained profits.

Jury Demand and Prayer for Relief

Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all issues.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays for judgment:

1. Declaring this a proper class action, certifying plaintiff as representative and the undersigned as counsel for the class;
2. Entering preliminary and permanent injunctive relief by directing defendant to correct the challenged practices to comply with the law;
3. Injunctive relief to remove, correct and/or refrain from the challenged practices and representations, and restitution and disgorgement for members of the class pursuant to the applicable laws;
4. Awarding monetary damages and interest pursuant to the common law and other statutory claims;
5. Awarding costs and expenses, including reasonable fees for plaintiff's attorneys and experts; and
6. Other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: October 18, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

Sheehan & Associates, P.C.

/s/Spencer Sheehan

Spencer Sheehan

60 Cuttermill Rd Ste 409

Great Neck NY 11021-3104  
Tel: (516) 268-7080  
Fax: (516) 234-7800  
*spencer@spencersheehan.com*  
E.D.N.Y. # SS-8533  
S.D.N.Y. # SS-2056

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Pursuant to 22 NYCRR 130-1.1, the undersigned, an attorney admitted to practice in the courts of New York State, certifies that, upon information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, the contentions contained in the annexed documents are not frivolous.

Dated: October 18, 2020

/s/ Spencer Sheehan  
Spencer Sheehan