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IN THE UNITED ST.	ATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT	T OF ARIZONA
STEPHANIE BRIGHAM,	NO.
Plaintiff, v. HEATMAX, INC., a Georgia corporation; WALMART STORES, INC., a Delaware corporation,	COMPLAINT (Personal Injury - Product Liability)
Defendants.	
Plaintiff respectfully files her Compla PARTIES	int against Defendants, as follows.
1. Stephanie Brigham, an adult woma	n of sound mind, was at all times material hereto
a resident of Maricopa County, Arizona.	
	Wal-Mart") is a Delaware corporation with a reet, Bentonville, Arkansas 72716-8611. At all
("Hothands").	noudet known as Troundhus Hand warmers
3. Defendant Heatmax, Inc. is a Georg	gia corporation with its primary place of business to, it designed, tested, manufactured, marketed,
packaged and sold the Hothands product.	
JURISDICTION	

4. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1). Plaintiff is a resident of Arizona and the events at issue occurred in Arizona. Defendants are corporations incorporated in other states, with their primary place of business in other states. The amount in

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controversy exceeds the jurisdictional minimum.

5. The minimum contacts required by *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310 (U.S. 1945) and its progeny are easily satisfied here. Both Defendants do substantial amounts of business in Arizona and have for many years. Defendant Wal-Mart has numerous stores located in Arizona. Defendant Heatmax employs a 1-800 number accessible in Arizona and actively generates hits, calls, sales, income and consummates numerous transactions with Arizonans, marketing through at least nine different web sites. See,

http://heatmax.com/where_to_buy.html.

VENUE

6. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) and/or (b)(3).

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

7. Heatmax manufactures Hothands and Wal-Mart sells the product. Hothands is a hand warmer product that advertises itself on the front of its package as a "safe, natural heat."In fact, it can reach 158 degrees fahrenheit or higher and has a history of causing severe burns.

8. Unlike, for instance, a space heater, a stove or a barbecue grill, the product is not supposed to reach temperatures which cause contact burns; it is only advertised as providing comforting warmth to extremities.

9. In 2000, Heatmax became aware of Hothands' propensity to cause burns when they were sued in Chattanooga, Tennessee by Pamela Goodman. A year later, Jesse Gilbert brought suit for burns in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Five years later, Harold Huff sued for burns in Andover, Massachussetts. Three years later, Earlene Goins brought suit for burns in Indianapolis. Mark Cross brought a similar suit in Wichita and Gerald Tolve brought suit in Nutley, New Jersey, both in 2010. Two years later, Rose Marie Coppolla brought suit in Frederick, Maryland. In addition, there were numerous customer complaints and additional state court suits. Heatmax took no steps to make the product safer.

10. Stephanie Brigham (DOB 1/2/67) is a nurse and a non smoker, non drinker with no drug issues whose husband died on April 5, 2013, leaving her a widow. On April 18, 2013, she underwent a previously scheduled implant exchange and mastopexy on her breasts. On the

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way back to Arizona the following day, she stopped at the Wal Mart in El Cajon, California and purchased three sets of Hothands (she still has the receipt and original products). The product prominently states that it provides "safe, natural heat."

11. At a later time, she read the instructions, activated the product as instructed and placed them on her thighs to see if they became warm, which they did. She then placed them between her bra and outer garments. They provided relief from pain and she moved them around over time.

12. Because of the death of her husband, her son Ryan Fahey, a certified burn technician, moved in to help her with her care. After a short time, she noticed that her pain was increasing, not decreasing and the skin on her breasts was coming off. She realized that the Hothands had burned two large holes in each of her breasts and presented to the emergency department on May 3, 2013.

13. She was then admitted to the Grossman Burn Unit for intravenous antibiotics and wound care under Dr. Bonillas. She was inpatient for three days and underwent wound debridement on day three. She was given discharge instructions, including home debridement, which she followed with Ryan's assistance.

14. Stephanie again presented to the emergency department due to uncontrolled pain, onMay 14, 2013. She was given pain medication and an appointment was set with Dr. Bonillas.

15. Still in disbelief that a warming product had burned large holes in both her breasts and wondering if perhaps the problems had arisen secondary to her earlier surgery somehow, Stephanie consulted plastic and reconstructive surgeon Dr. Mehdi Mazaheri, M.D.

16. Dr. Mazaheri provided her with a signed letter which states, in relevant part, "these breast scars are consistent with a contact burn. There appeared to be no infection based on the pictures I saw. There did not appear to be delayed healing secondary to surgery. The wounds were in locations that were not consistent with wound complications secondary to surgery."

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT ONE - NEGLIGENT DESIGN (Heatmax and Wal Mart)

17. Plaintiff repeats the allegations as if set forth herein.

18. Defendant Heatmax manufactured and Defendant Wal-Mart sold a product which fell below the standard of care for product design.

19. This failure to meet the standard of care includes but is not limited to, designing a product whose sole purpose is to provide comforting warmth to extremities in such a way that on many occasions, it has inflicted severe burns on users' extremities when used in a foreseeable manner. It would have been easy to design the product so that it became warm, without becoming hot enough to inflict second degree burns.

20. Said breach of the standard of care proximately caused damages to Plaintiff. COUNT TWO - NEGLIGENT WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS (Heatmax and Wal-Mart)

21. Plaintiff repeats the allegations as if set forth herein.

22. Defendant Heatmax manufactured and Defendant Wal-Mart sold a product whose warnings fell below the standard of care. While an internal page of the Heatmax web site states that the product should not be in direct contact with the skin, nothing on the product, including the instructions and warnings, states this. The front of the package prominently states that the product provides safe heat and even the more specific warnings in small type on the back do not describe or warn of the injuries that can and did occur here and had been occurring at regular intervals previously.

23. The failure to meet the standard of care proximately caused severe damages to Plaintiff.

COUNT THREE - STRICT LIABILITY: DESIGN DEFECT (Heatmax and Wal Mart)

24. Plaintiff repeats the allegations as if set forth herein.

25. Defendant Heatmax and Defendant Wal-Mart designed, manufactured and sold a defective and unreasonably dangerous product into the stream of commerce, specifically the Hothands at issue. Said product's harmful characteristics and consequences outweigh the benefits of its design, specifically its regularly heating to temperatures sufficient to cause second and third degree burns, when it is only sold as a product providing comforting warmth. It would have been technologically and financially feasible to have designed an acceptably safe,

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1	non defective product and this was known at the time of design.
2	26. Said defects proximately caused Plaintiff's severe damages.
3	COUNT FOUR - STRICT LIABILITY: INFORMATION DEFECT (Heatmax and Wal-
4	Mart)
5	27. Plaintiff repeats the allegations as if set forth herein.
6	28. Defendants had actual knowledge that foreseeable uses of the product it was
7	designing, manufacturing, marketing and/or selling into the stream of commerce were
8	unreasonably dangerous and failed to provide adequate warnings and instructions for safe use.
9	29. Said failure proximately caused severe damages to Plaintiff.
10	PRAYER FOR RELIEF
11	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court grant her judgment
12	against Defendants for:
13	A. Compensatory damages;
14	B. Costs;
15	C. Post judgment interest on all sums and any other relief that the Court sees fit to grant.
16	DATED this 3 rd day of June, 2014.
17	THE ENTREKIN LAW FIRM
18	By: <u>s/Lance Entrekin</u> B. Lance Entrekin, Esq. The Entrekin Law Firm
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20	Suite 710 Phoenix, Arizona 85012
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