

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

EXCEL DRYER, INC., a Massachusetts corporation,

UL SOLUTIONS INC., a Delaware limited liability company,

SMART EPD LLC, a Virginia limited liability company,

ANNA LASSO, individually,

SGS NORTH AMERICA INC., a Delaware corporation,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. _____

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Test

1. The claims made in this case can be verified effortlessly by anyone in a few minutes. They can be experienced directly, without scientific equipment, without expert testimony, without specialized knowledge. Visit any public restroom equipped with an electric hand dryer claiming compliance with or certified by the NSF P335 or UL PCR standards. Wash your hands. Place them in the dryer for 15 seconds—the least stringent drying time standard among all claims made by the Defendants. We begin by giving Defendant the benefit of the doubt. Observe three things: (1) Watch where the water goes as it leaves your hands. (2) Remove your hands at 15 seconds. They will be visibly and obviously wet. (3) Look at the walls and floor near the dryer's air outlet. Note the growing mold, dirt and water staining originating from that point.

B. The Hypothetical

2. All aspects of hand dryer performance can be understood if you remove it from the room. Does a dryer improve or degrade the room by being there?



C. The Stakes

3. The United States of America, through the Department of Justice, brings this action against Excel Dryer, Inc. and the certification bodies that enabled its false claims—UL Solutions Inc., Smart EPD LLC, Anna Lasso, and SGS North America Inc.—for presenting false claims and false statements to the Federal Government in

connection with sales of XLERATOR hand dryers to federal agencies including the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Transportation, the United States Department of Defense, the United States Department of Energy, and United States Embassies worldwide.

4. Defendant Excel manufactures and sells commercial hand dryers under the XLERATOR brand. Defendant Excel holds a General Services Administration Schedule Contract, making Defendant Excel's products available for purchase by all federal agencies. To obtain and maintain this contract, Defendant Excel submitted product specifications to the Federal Government representing that XLERATOR hand dryers achieve complete hand drying in 8 seconds with energy consumption of 1.7 watt-hours per use, while providing a "hygienic hand drying solution" that delivers "95% cost savings versus paper towels."
5. Every one of these specifications is false.
6. Independent scientific testing conducted between 2023 and 2025—comprising eleven peer-reviewed studies, 1,500 individual measurements, 409 drying trials, and 136 consecutive microbial tests—establishes that Defendant Excel's hand dryers do not dry hands at claimed times, do not consume energy at claimed rates, do not provide hygienic outcomes, and do not deliver claimed cost savings. The products fail every performance dimension by factors of 6 to 50.
7. The Federal Government relied on Defendant Excel's false specifications to make procurement decisions. The United States Department of Agriculture installed approximately 24 XLERATOR hand dryers throughout its Washington, D.C. complex based on Defendant Excel's representations regarding drying time, hygiene, and cost savings. USDA officials publicly endorsed Defendant Excel's products, stating the dryers would "improve bathroom hygiene" and eliminate waste—statements that were not independent validation but the recitation of Defendant Excel's representations by a federal agency that did not know they were false.

8. Defendant Excel then published USDA's induced endorsement as a marketing case study on Defendant Excel's website, using the credibility of a Cabinet-level federal agency to induce further purchases by state governments, municipalities, universities, hospitals, and private institutions. The case study remains live and accessible. The false representations continue.

D. The Enablers

9. Defendant Excel's false claims did not achieve credibility in isolation. They were enabled by a network of certification bodies that lent their institutional authority to representations they never verified. The certifications that induced federal procurement decisions were the product of an ecosystem designed to validate rather than verify.
10. Defendant UL Solutions created the Product Category Rules for Hand Dryers in July 2016. The committee that created this standard consisted of 10 manufacturer representatives and 2 UL employees. Zero public health officials. Zero consumer representatives. Zero independent researchers. Defendant Excel held four of ten manufacturer seats. William Gagnon of Defendant Excel chaired the committee. The standard-setters were the parties whose products would be measured against the standard.
11. The UL PCR established a 0.25 gram residual moisture threshold—2.5 times weaker than NSF P335's 0.1 gram threshold. This weaker standard was adopted after NSF rejected Defendant Excel's proposal to change NSF P335 from 0.1 grams to 0.2 grams. When Defendant Excel could not weaken one standard, it helped create a weaker one.
12. From 2017 to 2022, UL Environment certified Defendant Excel's XLERATOR at 8-second drying time and 3.68 Wh energy consumption—specifications that UL's own Figure 2 data showed were physically impossible. UL certified claims its own published data contradicted.

13. Defendant Anna Lasso worked at UL Environment from 2016 to 2022 as Product Manager of EPDs and PCR Project Manager. In this role, she worked directly with William Gagnon as he chaired the PCR committee. Her published article documents: "The PCR development process was initiated by William Gagnon, Excel Dryer's vice president of marketing and sales... William was asked to serve as chairman of the PCR committee, working closely with me and other leading manufacturers."
14. In April 2022—the same month Hokwang received a UL EPD at 30-35 seconds drying time—Defendant Anna Lasso formed EPD USA LLC, later renamed Smart EPD LLC. In July 2022, Defendant Excel's UL certification expired and was not renewed. UL would not certify 8 seconds. In June 2023, Defendant Anna Lasso's company certified Defendant Excel at the identical specifications UL had allowed to lapse: 8-second drying time, 3.68 Wh energy consumption.
15. On the SmartEPD certificate, Defendant Anna Lasso appears in three roles: Program Operator, Independent Critical Reviewer, and Independent External Verifier. ISO 14025 requires these functions to be independent. One person occupies all three roles on certificates she issues for products manufactured by companies she worked with while developing the underlying standard.
16. Defendant SGS tested Defendant Excel's products in 2012 using "a revised version of NSF Protocol P335"—a standard NSF had rejected. Defendant SGS tested at 12 and 15 seconds, not the 8 seconds Defendant Excel markets. Defendant SGS reported 0.186 grams residual moisture at 12 seconds; independent testing documents 2.5 to 3.0 grams at the same interval—a discrepancy of 1,350 to 1,600 percent.
17. The certification network functioned as designed: manufacturers controlled the standards, certifiers validated the claims, and federal contracting officers relied on the apparent independence of the process. The independence was illusory. The certifications were worthless. The reliance was betrayed.

18. The United States seeks treble damages, civil penalties, and injunctive relief under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733, together with damages for breach of contract, unjust enrichment, and negligent misrepresentation against all Defendants.

II. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

19. Plaintiff UNITED STATES OF AMERICA brings this action on behalf of itself and all federal agencies that purchased Defendant Excel's products based on false specifications, including but not limited to the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Transportation, the United States Department of Defense, the United States Department of Energy, and the General Services Administration.

B. Defendant Excel Dryer, Inc.

20. Defendant EXCEL DRYER, INC. is a corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with its principal place of business at 357 Chestnut Street, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts 01028. Defendant Excel manufactures, markets, and sells commercial hand dryers under the brand names XLERATOR, XLERATOReco, and ThinAir. Defendant Excel is the holder of GSA Schedule Contract No. [to be identified in discovery], through which Defendant Excel sells products directly to federal agencies. Defendant Excel does business in all fifty states and the District of Columbia.

C. Defendant UL Solutions Inc.

21. Defendant UL SOLUTIONS INC. is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062. Defendant UL created the Product Category Rules for Hand Dryers on July 13, 2016. The PCR establishes a 0.25 gram residual moisture threshold—2.5 times weaker than NSF P335. The UL PCR committee consisted of 10 manufacturer seats and 2 UL representatives. Defendant Excel held 4 of 10 manufacturer seats: William

Gagnon, Denis Gagnon, Tom Koetsch, and Peter Panaratos. William Gagnon, Defendant Excel's VP and COO, chaired the committee. From 2017 to 2022, UL Environment issued Environmental Product Declaration No. 4787137936.102.1 certifying Defendant Excel's XLERATOR Hand Dryer with specifications—8-second drying time and 3.68 Wh energy consumption—that UL's own PCR Figure 2 data proved were physically impossible.

D. Defendant Smart EPD LLC

22. Defendant SMART EPD LLC is a Virginia limited liability company, entity ID 11379451. Defendant Smart EPD LLC was formed on April 26, 2022, under the name "EPD USA LLC." On July 6, 2022, articles of amendment changed the company name to "Smart EPD LLC." On June 23, 2023—eleven months after UL Environment's EPD for Defendant Excel expired without renewal—Defendant Smart EPD issued Environmental Product Declaration No. SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01 for Defendant Excel's XLERATOR hand dryer with specifications identical to the expired UL certificate: 8-second drying time and 3.68 Wh energy consumption.

E. Defendant Anna Lasso

23. Defendant ANNA LASSO is an individual residing in Virginia. From 2016 to 2022, Defendant Anna Lasso was employed by UL Environment as Product Manager of EPDs and PCR Project Manager. In this role, she worked directly with William Gagnon as he chaired the UL PCR committee. On SmartEPD certificates, Defendant Anna Lasso appears in three roles: Program Operator, Independent Critical Reviewer, and Independent External Verifier. ISO 14025 requires these functions to be independent of one another. Defendant Anna Lasso occupies all three roles on certificates she issues for products manufactured by companies she worked with while developing the underlying standard.

F. Defendant SGS North America Inc.

24. Defendant SGS NORTH AMERICA INC. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 201 Route 17 North, Rutherford, New Jersey 07070. SGS Performance Test Report No. 2774929EFF-001, dated September 7, 2012, documented hand dryer testing at drying times of 12 and 15 seconds—not the 8 seconds manufacturers claim in marketing.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

25. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), 28 U.S.C. § 1345 (United States as plaintiff), and 31 U.S.C. § 3730(a) (False Claims Act civil actions brought by the Attorney General).
26. This Court has personal jurisdiction over all Defendants. Defendant Excel conducts substantial business throughout the United States, including sales to federal agencies headquartered in this District. Defendant UL Solutions conducts certification activities affecting commerce throughout the United States. Defendants SmartEPD, Anna Lasso, and SGS have purposefully directed their certification and testing activities toward the national market, including federal agencies in this District.
27. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 31 U.S.C. § 3732(a) because a substantial part of the acts giving rise to this action occurred in the District of Columbia, including Defendant Excel's marketing to and sales to federal agencies headquartered in this District, including the United States Department of Agriculture located at 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Excel's Products and Marketing Claims

28. Defendant Excel manufactures and sells the XLERATOR line of commercial hand dryers. Defendant Excel markets these products to commercial and institutional purchasers, including federal agencies, with specific claims regarding drying time, hygiene, energy efficiency, cost savings, and environmental impact.
29. Defendant Excel claims its XLERATOR hand dryers dry hands "completely in 8 seconds" or "10 seconds." This claim is false. Independent scientific testing of 409 drying cycles across multiple time intervals established that zero percent of hand dryer uses achieve the claimed dryness at the claimed times. At Defendant Excel's claimed 8-second drying time, hands retain approximately 3.5 to 4.0 grams of residual moisture—35 to 40 times the 0.1 gram specification established by NSF Protocol P335 for "dry hands."
30. Defendant Excel's own data confirms the impossibility of its drying time claims. The UL Product Category Rules for Hand Dryers, published in July 2016, contains Figure 2 on page 35, which shows that at 8 seconds of drying time, residual moisture is 0.456 grams. This data was approved by a committee on which Defendant Excel held four of ten manufacturer seats. Defendant Excel's own committee-approved data proves that 8-second drying is impossible even under Defendant Excel's preferred testing methodology.
31. The UL PCR Figure 2 data cannot be the product of the testing methodology the UL PCR prescribes. Independent testing using the identical UL PCR methodology produces residual moisture of 2.83 to 4.0 grams at 8 seconds—not 0.456 grams. The discrepancy is 6 to 9 times. Same protocol, same time interval, results that differ by an order of magnitude. The Figure 2 data published in the UL PCR does not

reflect the physical performance of production hand dryers tested under the UL PCR methodology.

32. Defendant Excel claims its XLERATOR hand dryers provide "a hygienic hand drying solution" and are "the most hygienic hand drying solution for healthcare facilities." These claims are false. Independent scientific testing established that 100% of tested hand dryers—136 of 136 units across two studies—amplify bacterial and fungal contamination compared to ambient air. The median amplification factor is 49.6 to 110.5 times ambient contamination levels. The probability that this result occurred by chance is less than one in ten to the forty-first power ($p < 10^{-41}$).
33. Defendant Excel claims its XLERATOR hand dryers use "80% less energy than conventional hand dryers" and provide "95% cost savings when compared to paper towels." These claims are false because they are predicated on the false 8-second drying time.
34. Defendant Excel markets optional HEPA filtration with claims that they "remove 99.999% of viruses" and "99.97% of potentially present bacteria." These claims are misleading. HEPA-filtered hand dryers and non-HEPA hand dryers produced statistically indistinguishable contamination output ($p = 0.803$). The HEPA filter addresses intake air, but contamination originates downstream.

B. Excel's Relationship with the Federal Government

35. Defendant Excel holds a General Services Administration Schedule Contract that makes its products available for purchase by all federal agencies. GSA Schedule Contracts are indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contracts that establish pre-negotiated prices for products and services.
36. To obtain and maintain a GSA Schedule Contract, contractors must submit accurate product specifications and pricing information. Contractors must certify that the information submitted is current, accurate, and complete. False

statements in connection with GSA Schedule Contracts violate the False Claims Act.

37. Defendant Excel submitted product specifications to the General Services Administration representing that XLERATOR hand dryers achieve the following performance characteristics: drying time of 8 seconds, energy consumption of 1.7 watt-hours per use, "hygienic" operation, and cost savings of 95% compared to paper towels.
38. These specifications were false when submitted and remain false today.
39. The United States Department of Agriculture purchased and installed approximately 24 XLERATOR hand dryers at USDA facilities in Washington, D.C. USDA made this procurement decision based on Defendant Excel's representations regarding drying time, hygiene, energy efficiency, and cost savings.
40. Defendant Excel featured USDA in a marketing case study published on Defendant Excel's website. The case study, titled "USDA Goes Green with XLERATOR Hand Dryers," quotes USDA officials praising the products and states that the dryers will "improve bathroom hygiene" and eliminate paper towel waste.
41. USDA's statements in the case study were not independent validation of Defendant Excel's claims. USDA officials relied on Defendant Excel's representations when making procurement decisions and when providing statements for Defendant Excel's marketing materials. USDA did not independently verify that the products achieved claimed specifications.
42. Defendant Excel used USDA's induced endorsement to market its products to other government agencies, state and local governments, and private institutions. The case study remains accessible on Defendant Excel's website. The false representations continue to induce purchases.

C. The Scientific Evidence

43. Independent scientific research has definitively established that Defendant Excel's claims are false. This research comprises eleven peer-reviewed preprint studies conducted between September 2023 and December 2025, with data archived at Zenodo and Harvard Dataverse. These are not "studies that suggest" or "evidence that indicates." These are physical facts established to scientific certainty.
44. **Drying Time Failure:** Independent testing of 409 drying cycles established that zero percent of hand dryer uses achieve the NSF P335 specification of 0.1 grams residual moisture at manufacturer-claimed drying times. At Defendant Excel's claimed 8-second drying time, hands retain approximately 3.5 to 4.0 grams of moisture—2,675% above specification. First compliance with the 0.1 gram specification occurs at 70 to 90 seconds. Blouch, R.A. Jr. (2025), Testing the Validity of Hand Dryer Drying Time Specifications, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15503698; Blouch, R.A. Jr. (2025), Systematic Performance Failure in Commercial Hand Dryers, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17858443.
45. **Microbial Amplification:** Independent testing of 136 hand dryers across two studies established that 100% of units amplify bacterial and fungal contamination compared to ambient air. The median amplification factor is 49.6 to 110.5 times ambient levels. The probability that this result occurred by chance is $p < 10^{-41}$. By contrast, white paper towels tested as statistically indistinguishable from ambient air ($p = 0.192$). Blouch, R.A. Jr. (2025), Transmission of Bacteria and Fungus via Dyson and Xlerator Hand Dryers, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15504115; Blouch, R.A. Jr. (2025), Validation of Hand Dryer Microbial Amplification, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17859894.
46. **Water Dispersal:** High-speed video documentation established that dispersal-type hand dryers spray water at high velocity in all directions during every use. Each use disperses 7.3 grams of indeterminately clean/dirty water into the restroom environment. Patrick et al. established that wet hands transfer up to 500 times

more bacteria than dry hands. Defendant Excel's products leave hands wet at claimed drying times, creating the precise condition the research warns against—then amplify the contamination and disperse it throughout the room. Blouch, R.A. Jr. (2025), Visual Analysis of Water Dispersion Patterns, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15503304; Blouch, R.A. Jr. (2025), Baseline Water Mass on Freshly Washed Hands, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17858834.

47. Mold Colonization: Evaluation of 126 restrooms established that 100% of dispersal-type hand dryer installations (50 of 50) exhibited visible mold colonization on adjacent walls and floors, compared to 0% of paper towel dispenser installations (0 of 50). Independent EPA-certified laboratory analysis confirmed fungal presence: *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*, and *Chaetomium*. Blouch, R.A. Jr. (2025), The Wandering Plume of Filth, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17860971.
48. Energy and Environmental Claims: Because Defendant Excel's energy and carbon calculations are predicated on the false 8-second drying time, they are mathematically invalid. If actual drying time is 70 to 90 seconds, actual energy consumption is approximately 17 watt-hours per use, not the 1.7 watt-hours Defendant Excel claims. Blouch, R.A. Jr. (2025), An Empirical Refutation of Green Energy Claims, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17859198.
49. The Bimodal Mechanism: Water on hands exists in two forms: "loose water" (surface water) and "bound water" (water held by capillary action). Loose water disperses rapidly in 5 to 12 seconds. Bound water resists removal regardless of air velocity. No amount of air velocity changes this physical constraint. Physics does not negotiate. Blouch, R.A. Jr. (2025), Catastrophic Time-To-Dry Failures, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17869567.

D. Unbinding Mixed Law

50. This case does not ask the Court to impose liability on certifiers for defective products. That question is settled. Certifiers do not manufacture products. When a

certified product fails due to manufacturing defect, the manufacturer is liable. That is not being contested.

51. Plaintiff invokes a different doctrine: certifiers bear independent liability for the certifications they issue. This is not derivative of manufacturer conduct. It is primary liability for the certifier's own representations. See Restatement (Second) of Torts § 552 (negligent misrepresentation); § 324A (voluntary undertaking).
52. Defendants authored the standards. Defendants designed the test methods. Defendants controlled the protocols. Defendants issued the certifications. Every element was within Defendants' exclusive control. There is no intervening party to whom fault can be allocated. Defendants bear sole responsibility for the accuracy of certifications bearing their marks.
53. Defendants certified specifications. Independent research tested those specifications. 460 residual moisture trials. Zero compliance at certified times. Residual moisture of 2.5 to 3.0 grams when defendants certified 0.1 to 0.25 grams. Bacterial amplification of 50-110× when defendants certified products as "hygienic." Visible mold colonization in 100% of installations when defendants certified HEPA filtration as protective.
54. Every certified specification is proven false. The independent research data is fully public. The methodology is fully documented. Defendants' underlying test data is not.
55. Independent research has established a prima facie case that Defendants' certified specifications are false. The burden now shifts to Defendants to present evidence that their certifications are accurate. Absent such public evidence, no genuine dispute of material fact exists.

E. The Science Is The Product

56. 150 years of universal scientific consensus that wet hands spread disease is the reason hand dryers exist. Washing hands exists to reduce microorganism count. Drying hands exists to reduce microorganism transfer.
57. This is foundational to the products. Defendants certified and subsequently built an entire industry on this science. Every marketing claim assumes it. Every certification standard incorporates it. Every sale depends on it.
58. Semmelweis established the importance of hand hygiene in 1847. Patrick et al. established that wet hands transfer up to 1,000 times more bacteria than dry hands in 1997. Defendants cite this research in their own marketing. They use the science to sell the products. They are bound by the science when the products fail. They cannot claim ignorance of the science. That is the reason these products exist.

F. The Mark Is A Contract

59. Underwriters Laboratories has spent 130 years building one of the most recognized consumer safety brands in the world. The UL mark appears on 22 billion products annually. It is designed to be seen by consumers at the point of purchase and the point of use. It communicates a single message: this product has been tested and found safe.
60. UL did not build this brand by accident. UL built it through deliberate consumer-facing marketing. The UL mark functions identically to the Nike swoosh or the Good Housekeeping Seal—it is brand advertisement directed at the purchasing public designed to generate a buying impulse. Consumers do not read UL's testing protocols. Consumers see the mark and trust it. That trust is the product UL sells.
61. The UL mark is not merely a representation—it is a contract. Every element of formation is present. Offer: The mark communicates a specific promise—this product has been tested and meets published standards. Acceptance: Consumer

purchase of a product bearing the mark constitutes acceptance. Consideration: Certification fees are embedded in product pricing. Consumers pay those fees with every purchase. Mutual Assent: 130 years of deliberate, consumer-facing brand development admits of no other interpretation.

62. UL has been given a special relationship with Federal Regulatory Agencies under 29 CFR § 1910.7—Definition and requirements for a nationally recognized testing laboratory. UL remains an OSHA-recognized NRTL. OSHA permits employers to rely on UL certification to satisfy federal workplace safety requirements. The UL mark carries regulatory weight. UL cannot disclaim responsibility to consumers while holding quasi-regulatory authority over workplace safety.
63. *Hanberry v. Hearst Corp.*, 276 Cal. App. 2d 680, 685 (1969), held that one who endorses products for economic gain owes a duty of care to consumers who rely on that endorsement: "Having voluntarily involved itself into the marketing process, having in effect loaned its reputation to promote and induce the sale of a given product... public policy imposes upon it the duty to use ordinary care in the issuance of its seal and certification of quality so that members of the consuming public who rely on its endorsement are not unreasonably exposed to the risk of harm."
64. Defendants did not build consumer-facing marks by accident. They did not spend decades marketing trustworthiness to the purchasing public by oversight. Every element of the certifier business model—the visible mark, the consumer-directed marketing, the promise of "protection," the cultivation of trust—was engineered to create consumer reliance. Defendants built the relationship. Defendants profited from the relationship. Defendants are bound by the relationship.
65. The mark is the contract. The certification is the breach.

G. The Standard Is Indivisible

66. A drying standard for a product whose sole purpose is reducing microbe transmission is a hygiene standard. These two things cannot be separated. Hands must leave the device as clean or cleaner than when they entered. This is not controversial.
67. You cannot write a testing standard for a product that exists solely for the purpose of reducing microbe transmission without fully owning the entire microbe transmission properties of the entire product use cycle.
68. Defendants certified drying time. They clearly state what happens when drying fails—wet hands spread contamination.
69. Defendants have created no standard to measure the microbial content of the output jets of functioning dryers in situ. This failure provides for output air that amplifies ambient restroom air contamination 50-110×.
70. Defendants certified "hygienic" hand dryers. These dryers colonize the walls around them with mold in 100% of installations.
71. Defendants created standards addressing one part of the product cycle while ignoring the rest. NSF P335 Section 6.2 requires HEPA filtration to prevent contaminated air intake—while ignoring that contamination must be occurring downstream of the filter. The UL PCR mentions hygiene once in 35 pages. Water dispersal—the primary mechanism by which these products affect public health—is not mentioned at all.
72. It is not reasonable to believe these omissions are oversights. They fit the model of liability engineering. Defendants wrote standards that address what manufacturers wanted addressed and ignore what manufacturers wanted ignored rather than testing the claims manufacturers make for the entire device use cycle.

73. That is not safety certification. That is regulatory capture. Defendants wrote the standards. Defendants certified the products. Defendants own the outcomes.

H. Scientific Consensus Compels Judicial Action

74. Courts began addressing tobacco-related harms when the science became unequivocal. Decades of industry denial collapsed under the weight of unanimous research. Judicial intervention followed scientific consensus.
75. Hand hygiene science presents a far stronger case than even the best second hand smoke science: The science establishing that hand drying prevents disease transmission has never been disputed. Researchers, Public Health authorities and the Defendants themselves cite this science in their standards creation and in marketing. These products would not exist except for this science as their sole purpose is to reduce microbial transfer after hands are washed.
76. The science establishing that hand dryers amplify contamination has accumulated for 36 years across 18 peer-reviewed studies. Every study done on hand dryers in functioning restrooms shows the same result, with no contradicting studies in the literature.
77. The weight of prior science combined with independent empirical research establishes a prima facie case that Defendants' certified specifications are false. The burden shifts to Defendants to produce evidence—using the publicly documented methodology—demonstrating their certifications are accurate.
78. The science justified the product's invention. The science now condemns its failure.

I. The Liability Position

79. Defendants established residual moisture thresholds as safety standards. NSF set 0.1 grams. UL set 0.25 grams. These thresholds exist because Defendants

determined that exceeding them was harmful. Leaving water on hands after drying was not permitted by their own self-selected standards.

80. If exceeding those thresholds causes harm, then Defendants certified products that exceed the thresholds by 1,000 to 2,770 percent, and every use of every certified product exposes users to conditions Defendants themselves defined as harmful.
81. If exceeding these thresholds does not cause harm, then Defendants' standards are arbitrary and meaningless, and Defendants collected certification fees and enabled premium pricing for compliance with standards that protect nothing.
82. Both positions establish liability.
83. If Defendants argue their standards were unachievable, they confirm that the thresholds define meaningful harm—harm their certified products inflicted with every use. If Defendants argue their standards were meaningless, they expose the certifications as fraud. Either position renders the certification fees unjustified and the resulting exposures compensable.
84. This is not a case about products that marginally underperform specifications. This is a case about a certification ecosystem that was systematically restructured—through committee capture, standard weakening, and revolving-door self-dealing—to certify products that could not be certified under legitimate standards. The physics never changed. The standards did.

J. Defendants' Cited Claims Analysis

85. Purpose
86. Defendant Anna Lasso as committee chair and verifier of the TrueNorth Collective Comparative Life Cycle Assessment of Hand Drying Systems: Excel Hand Dryers and Paper Towel Systems (May 2023) states on page 16, "The purpose of [Excel hand dryers] is to dry hands after washing in a public restroom."

87. Defendant Underwriters Laboratories states on page 9 of its UL Product Category Rules for Hand Dryers (2016), "The function of a hand dryer is to dry hands after washing in a public restroom."
88. NSF International in its Protocol P335: Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers (April 2007), section 1.2 states, "Commercial hand dryers are commonly used in public or commercial hand washing stations to dry hands after hand washing."
89. Defendant SGS International states in Annex A of its Performance Test Report No. 2774929EFF-001 (Sept. 7, 2012), "The purpose of this test is to ensure that the hand dryer is able to thoroughly dry hands during one 15-sec operating cycle."
90. The purpose of drying hands is to reduce the transmissibility of disease spreading organisms after washing hands to clean them. Hand washing and drying are supported by 150 years of unequivocal science proving that both together reduce disease individually and in populations.
91. Drying Time
92. Defendant Anna Lasso states in the SmartEPD Environmental Product Declaration: XLERATOR Hand Dryer, Registration No. SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01 (2023), "The XLERATOR dries hands completely in 8 seconds." Also, "Tests were performed by SGS International on standard XLERATOR Hand Dryer with 0.8" nozzle to 0.25g or less of residual moisture, pursuant to the UL Environment Global Product Category Rules (PCR) for Hand Dryers."
93. Defendant SGS International states in its Performance Test, "The purpose of this test is to ensure that the hand dryer is able to thoroughly dry hands during one 15-sec. (± 1 sec.) operating cycle. 'thoroughly dry' means that less than 0.1 grams of residual moisture per hand for a total of 0.2 grams or less is recovered when a user dries his or her hands on a paper towel after using the hand dryer."

94. NSF International in its P335, Section 4.3.3 states, "The unit must dry the user's hands to a satisfactory level (0.1 gram of residual moisture) within a period of one normal operating cycle or 15 seconds, whichever is lower."
95. Defendant UL Solutions provides a standardized method for establishing drying time and residual moisture levels in Appendix II of its PCR, stating elsewhere, "Dry Time: After washing the hands, the length of time required to dry one's hands to a dryness threshold equaling 0.25 grams residual moisture or less using a hand dryer."
96. The time-to-dry of a hand dryer determines several important factors in how the product works, or does not work. Long dry times decrease compliance with users leaving the room with wet hands. Long dry times increase unit energy use per dry. Long dry times increase the carbon footprint of the product. Long dry times expose the user to increased bacterial and fungal loads.
97. Hygiene
98. Anna Lasso states in the Smart EPD Excel EPD, "The XLERATOR Hand Dryer is a touchless, hygienic way to dry hands." She states in the TrueNorth LCA that "hygiene is part of the protocol for commercial hand dryers" and then, oddly, in the same document, states, "Although hygiene is another purpose for hand dryers that is of interest to the scientific community (Materials Systems Laboratory, 2011), hygiene is not considered in this study."
99. UL makes a single statement in the entire PCR regarding hygiene: "Hand dryers are electric devices used to provide a hygienic method to dry hands in public washrooms."
100. NSF states in the P335, "Additionally, if a hand dryer insufficiently dries the user's hands, the residual moisture remaining on the user's hands could facilitate transmission of transient microorganisms to and from other objects and people after leaving the machine" and "Commercial hand dryers can promote distribution

of potentially pathogenic bacteria and allergenic mold spores or recontaminate hands with bacteria and molds during drying."

101. SGS entirely fails to mention hygiene anywhere in its test report.
102. Hand dryers are the direct result of a lineage of continuous science extending for 150 years that, without exception, proves that washed and dried hands decrease death and disease. The scientific consensus on this subject far exceeds the science on second hand cigarette smoke, already well established in the courts as causal for disease even without proof of downstream harm.
103. Water Dispersal
104. Defendant Anna Lasso fails to mention in the 51 pages of the Smart EPD Xlerator Certificate and the TrueNorth Collective LCA a single word about the dispersal of water into the room after the dryer air jets strike it.
105. In the 37 pages of its Product Category Rules, Defendant UL Solutions says nothing about the water that leaves hands after the dryer air-jets strike it. In Appendix 2, instructions for testing residual water, Defendant states, "Move hands slowly and evenly through the air stream in order to blow off large water droplets," acknowledging that there are water droplets involved in the process.
106. NSF International created specifications for water in capture-type hand dryers but does not mention anywhere in the 11 pages of its Protocol P335 what occurs, or should occur, to the water after the air-jets strike it in a dispersal-type dryer.
107. SGS International fails to mention anything about the destination of water struck by the air jets in its Performance Test Report.
108. In a product whose single purpose, its literal reason for existing, is to remove water from wet hands it is impossible to believe that the several certifying bodies writing the design, build, and testing standards for the products—and the manufacturers who make and sell them—completely fail to mention the destination and

management of the water on hands after the dryer air strikes it. Water dispersal is the final stage of the product operational cycle and it has been entirely ignored.

109. Plume of Filth
110. Anna Lasso provides no standard in the 51 pages of the SmartEPD certificate and TrueNorth LCA for addressing the persistent mold growth found under 100% of public restroom hand dryers, failing to acknowledge the problem exists.
111. UL provides no standard in the 37 pages of its PCR for addressing the persistent mold growth found under 100% of public restroom hand dryers, failing to acknowledge the problem exists.
112. NSF provides no standard in the 11 pages of P335 for addressing the persistent mold growth found under 100% of public restroom hand dryers, failing to acknowledge the problem exists.
113. SGS provides no testing protocol for addressing the persistent mold growth found under 100% of public restroom hand dryers, failing to acknowledge the problem exists.
114. Independent research documented visible mold colonization in 100% of approximately 200 tested installations. No defendant mentions the problem, much less providing any standard for preventing, measuring, or remediating it.
115. Energy and Environmental Claims
116. Anna Lasso claims in the TrueNorth LCA, "The comparative results indicate that the Excel dryers have between 80% to 97% fewer impacts than the paper towel baseline" and "The cradle-to-grave global warming potential of dryers can be 83% less than the cradle-to-grave global warming potential of paper towel baseline."

117. UL Solutions provides in its PCR the methodology for calculating environmental impacts, stating the purpose is to "support comparable, informed, and objective sustainable purchasing of hand dryers."
118. NSF Protocol P335 makes no direct environmental or energy claims. NSF P335 Section 2 incorporates "Dyson Test Method DTM 553, Evaluation of Hand Dryer Drying Times" as a normative reference. Those false certified values form the basis for all subsequent life cycle assessments.
119. SGS makes no energy claims but it is upon their false test results that all subsequent life cycle assessments are based.
120. The energy savings and environmental claims made by hand dryer manufacturers are a primary reason they are purchased and the most heavily marketed aspect of their performance. Energy savings are based on false dry times certified by the Defendants.

K. The Empirical Proofs

121. Independent testing and analysis are fully documented, transparent, and open to independent verification. All underlying data, images, sampling records, and chain-of-custody materials have been preserved at multiple locations and will be made publicly available in their entirety at the time of filing. The conclusions are not asserted as matters of authority, but as matters of record: they are testable, falsifiable, and reproducible by any qualified party using the same methods and materials.
122. The research methodology, data, and analysis are published in ten studies with Digital Object Identifiers on Zenodo and at the Harvard Dataverse. All raw data, 1.3TB, is hosted at Cloudflare and Backblaze. The studies are publicly available, peer-accessible, and independently verifiable on 12 websites. All of this material is preserved on 50 hard drives distributed to 50 trusted individuals.

123. The standards at issue were not imposed on Defendants by regulators. Defendants created them. Defendants promoted them. Defendants certified products under them. Defendants' own data proves compliance is impossible.
124. Drying Time Performance Testing Results
125. Performance curves from three manufacturers across 451 drying time trials demonstrated convergent correlation coefficients exceeding $r = 0.99$ across all pairwise comparisons ($p < 0.001$). In 31 trials conducted at manufacturers' exact claimed dry times—8 seconds for XLERATOR, 10-12 seconds for Dyson Airblade, 12 seconds for World Dryer—zero trials achieved any certification threshold. The most favorable result from all trials was 1.67 grams. Defendants certified 0.1 to 0.25 grams. Independent testing documented 1.67 grams at best, 2.5 to 3.0 grams typically—1000% to 2500% over specification.
126. In real-world use, giving all the parties involved full benefit of the doubt with a 15 second drying time, hands remain visibly wet in 100% of observed trials. Water can be seen visibly dispersing from the hands onto the walls, floors, and the user with every drying cycle. No instrumentation or special skill is required to see it. Any person can verify this for themselves.
127. NSF P335 Section 6.3 establishes clear, quantified requirements: residual moisture of 0.1 grams or less at manufacturer-specified times, with 95% compliance across 20 trials.
128. Independent testing conducted 460 trials—more than twenty times the sample size required for NSF certification. Zero trials achieved 0.1 grams or less at manufacturer-specified times. The average residual moisture was 2.77 grams—nearly 28 times the allowed threshold. The NSF standard requires 95% compliance. Actual compliance was zero percent. The deviation is not marginal. It is 2,770 percent.

129. The probability that products achieving zero percent compliance in 460 trials would achieve 95% compliance in a 20-trial certification test approaches zero ($p < .001$, $r = .99$). This is not sampling variation, it is systematic failure. Defendants established these thresholds as the boundary between acceptable and unacceptable. Certified products exceed that boundary by 2,770 percent.
130. The Physical Impossibility of Certified Drying Times
131. The claimed drying times are not merely difficult to achieve. They are physically impossible to achieve.
132. Independent data demonstrates that water removal follows a bi-modal decay pattern. The first phase removes loose surface water quickly. The second phase removes bound water slowly. All dryers—regardless of manufacturer, technology, air velocity, or price—converge on 80 to 90 seconds of drying time to approach the 0.1 gram NSF drying threshold, with each brand and model having a slightly different profile but with all drying curves fitting together in a consistent pattern. R-squared across all trials of 0.9998—near-perfect fit.
133. Defendant Excel's own researchers had identified bi-modal drying. In an undated preprint filed as Exhibit H in Case 3:12-cv-30211-MAP on February 22, 2013, "An Ultrafast, Comfortable Hand Dryer," Defendant Excel's consultants Sol Aisenberg and G. Freedman documented the same bi-modal physics that independent research later confirmed. They wrote: "Two sequential phases of drying are used. Phase 1 is the blowing off of loose water droplets, accounting for about 75 percent of total water removal in the first 3 seconds, and Phase 2, the evaporation phase." Their Figure 4 shows residual moisture of 1.25 grams at 4 seconds, declining to 0.2 grams at 13.5 seconds—still using Defendant Excel's self-invented 0.2 gram threshold, not NSF's 0.1 gram standard. Defendant Excel now markets 8 seconds to UL's 0.25g. Independent research found 80-90 seconds to approach 0.1g at $p < .001$.

134. Independent research tested this bi-modal framework across three manufacturers: Dyson, Excel (XLERATOR), and World Dryer. All three demonstrated effectively identical performance curves. Cross-manufacturer correlations exceeded $r = 0.999$ ($p < 0.001$). These are not similar curves. They are functionally identical curves produced by three different companies using three different engineering approaches.
135. On December 4, 2025, prior to testing a third manufacturer for the first time, a formal prediction was documented: World Dryer products would fail identically to Dyson and Excel because this is a physics issue, not an engineering problem. On December 5, 2025, independent research tested World Dryer VerdeDri units at three locations. The prediction was confirmed. World Dryer achieved first compliance with its claimed standard of 0.25 gram UL threshold at 40 seconds—233% longer than the manufacturer's 12-second claim.
136. The joint probability of three independent manufacturers producing correlation coefficients all exceeding $r = 0.99$ under the null hypothesis (that performance varies by manufacturer) is less than one in one billion.
137. Contamination Results: Microbe Load in Output Dryer Air
138. The Microbial Contamination Study (Study 1, $n=87$) and Ambient Air Comparison Study (Study 9, $n=49$) documented bacterial amplification across all tested units. The methodology was consistent: measure ambient air at a realistic drying time, then measure dryer output air at a realistic drying time, then calculate amplification factor.
139. One hundred thirty-six consecutive tests showed amplification, validating the hypothesis generated before the first sample was ever taken. No dryers reduced bacterial load. The probability of this occurring by chance is approximately 10 to the negative 41st power.

140. Products certified as "hygienic" amplify bacterial contamination by 50 to 110 times compared to ambient room air, literally the opposite of hygienic. Defendants certified an industry built on hand washing science, providing the conceptual base for the products to sell. They cannot now escape it.
141. The test remains simple: remove the dryer from the room. Is it more or less sanitary?
142. Water Spray, the Absent Standard
143. Independent research has created a novel but accurate distinction that brings clarity to the current state of the hand dryer market. There are Dispersal-type dryers and Capture-type dryers.
144. Capture dryers collect water in receptacles for disposal. Very few remain in use, although they were common in the past.
145. Dispersal dryers have no mechanism for processing the water after the output dryer air jets hit it. They spray it everywhere in a truly bizarre design parameter that everyone sees and nobody seems to think about. Does spraying water all over a restroom make any sense at any level of thinking?
146. NSF P335 Section 6.5 imposes detailed, strict disinfection requirements on capture dryers—and zero requirements on dispersal dryers.
147. The UL PCR and the NSF P335, along with all other known certifications, have no standards for the water coming off of hands, the necessary last phase of the product operational system cycle. It is never mentioned anywhere.
148. Dispersal dryers operate at air velocities of 400 to 690 kilometers per hour—hurricane force. At these speeds, water is mechanically stripped from hands and thrown into the room with very little evaporation occurring as part of the removal process. The physics is not subtle. It is violent.

149. The baseline water study documented 7.30 grams of water on hands after washing. Approximately 90% of this water is removed by mechanical shear during the first phase of drying, not by evaporation. That water must go somewhere.
150. The Visual Dispersal Study documented where the water goes. High-speed video captured water destinations including: Adjacent walls and floor surfaces. User clothing: torso, forearms, thighs, shoes. User face and hair from upward dispersion. Airborne mist remaining visible for three or more seconds after drying. Concentrated accumulation patterns on all surrounding surfaces.
151. Paper towels showed a single destination with occasional large drops falling off as the towels are grasped: absorption into the towel material, followed by disposal. Minimal environmental dispersal.
152. Remove the dryers from the room and replace them with white paper towels. What is the impact on the restroom and the users?
153. The dispersed water cannot be sterile. The microbial studies documented 50-110× bacterial amplification in dryer output air. The contamination measured on petri dishes arrived via the air stream. The air stream contains water droplets. Those droplets originated from users' hands.
154. Further, the contamination problem compounds with user behavior. CDC and WHO guidelines require soap and twenty seconds of washing for effective hand hygiene. Compliance studies estimate proper handwashing rates at 5-30% in public restrooms. The dryer does not verify compliance. The dryer disperses whatever is on the user's hands—properly washed or not—throughout the room.
155. Consider three users: Compliant user (soap, 20 seconds, proper technique): Disperses water contaminated by dryer amplification of 50-110×. Average user (quick rinse, minimal soap): Disperses significantly more contaminated water from inadequately washed hands plus dryer amplification. Non-compliant user (10 second wet, no soap): Disperses fecal bacteria, pathogens, and whatever was

touched directly into the room—amplified by the dryer—for the next person to encounter.

156. Every user's output becomes every other user's input.
157. The least hygienic user contaminates the air for everyone who follows. Certifiers and manufacturers provide no guidance or design standards for containment or elimination. It is never mentioned in any of the Defendants' documents. The dryer broadcasts the consequences of improper washing to everyone in the space.
158. Poor washing plus a paper towel equals contamination contained in the towel and disposed in trash. Poor washing plus dispersal dryer equals contamination broadcast to surfaces and people in the space.
159. At 150 million daily dispersal-type dryer uses in the United States, water dispersal occurs at population scale: Daily: 2.8 to 4.6 million cups of water sprayed onto users, walls, floors, and fixtures. Annually: 1 to 1.7 billion cups of water dispersed into public restroom environments. Per dryer: Approximately 3 cups of water dispersed daily.
160. That is not incidental moisture. It is systematic environmental contamination at industrial scale.
161. Neither NSF P335 nor the UL PCR contains any standard, test, measurement, or specification for water dispersal. The primary output of the device—where the water goes—is completely unaddressed.
162. Defendants certified drying time. Defendants certified energy consumption. Defendants certified HEPA filtration of intake air. Defendants ignore water that sprays onto walls, floors, clothing, faces, and into the lungs of everyone in the room. The most consequential sanitation related output of the device is invisible to the certification standards.
163. Remove the dryers from the room. Is it more or less hygienic?

164. Physical Environmental Mold Contamination: The Plume of Filth
165. The Wandering Plume of Filth Study documented visible contamination patterns beneath hand drying equipment. Researchers randomly entered 127 public restrooms and visually examined the areas under the dryers and towel dispensers using NIOSH and FDA standard mold assessment protocols.
166. Statistical comparison: $\chi^2 = 72.0$, $p < 0.001$; Ratio: Dispersal dryers show 8× higher mold rates than white paper towel installations (100% vs. 13%).
167. Every dispersal-type hand dryer installation exhibited visible wall mold. One hundred percent. The contamination pattern radiates outward from the device, originating narrow at the unit and fanning toward the floor like a plume—which is exactly what it is.
168. Independent laboratory analysis by Hayes Microbial Consulting (EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419) confirmed fungal presence in wall contamination samples. Species identified include *Aspergillus*/*Penicillium*, *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*, and *Chaetomium*—organisms documented by CDC and the Institute of Medicine as respiratory hazards and allergens.
169. The plume is a persistent physical presentation that correlates perfectly with the microbial and fungal findings in the dryer output air. The fact that mold is found at 100% of dryer installations is causal for dryers when in public use, making laboratory claims meaningless. The visible contamination is evidence of the invisible contamination.
170. Critical finding: The contamination affects everyone who enters the restroom, not just dryer users. A person who uses paper towels if they are provided, a person who uses the sink but not the dryer, a person who simply walks through—all are exposed to amplified microbial loads and environmental contamination created by dryers.
171. The Paper Towel Alternative

172. The paper towel contamination studies produced a novel finding: prior paper towel research never sorted by towel type.
173. White paper towels are statistically equivalent to ambient room air in microbial content. In Study 4 (n=29), 55.6% of white towels were completely sterile. The remainder contained 1-2 CFU. Mean contamination: 0.56 CFU. Wilcoxon signed-rank test against ambient air: $p = 0.23$ —no significant difference.
174. Brown paper towels are contaminated from the factory. 100% of samples contained microbial colonies, ranging from 6-186 CFU across both studies. The contamination is intrinsic to the product.
175. The distributions do not overlap. The 75th percentile of white towels (1 CFU) falls below the 25th percentile of brown towels (11 CFU). This complete distributional separation is exceptionally rare in biological data. Cohen's $h = 1.671$. $p < 0.003$.
176. Study 9 conducted dual-intervention tests: dryer and paper towels tested in the same restroom on the same day under identical ambient conditions. Hand dryers produced 138-407× more contamination than white paper towels. The difference is the device, not the environment.
177. Paper towels dry hands in 20-30 seconds to 0.1g residual moisture—faster than dryers at actual performance. Water is absorbed into the towel and disposed in trash. No dispersal. No aerosol. No plume.
178. The Wandering Plume study documented the environmental consequence. White paper towel dispensers showed 13% mold rates (5/39 installations). Brown paper towel dispensers showed 40% (12/30). Dispersal-type hand dryers showed 100% (50/50). The 8-fold difference between white paper towels and dispersal dryers is definitive.

179. Remove the dryer. Install a white paper towel dispenser. Every problem documented in this complaint disappears. The infrastructure exists. The cost is equivalent. The dispenser fits the space. The hypothetical answers itself.
180. The Green Energy Catastrophe
181. False drying time claims corrupt every environmental calculation built upon them. Energy consumption is power multiplied by time. When manufacturers claim 8 seconds but products require 70-90 seconds, energy consumption increases tenfold. The entire environmental marketing narrative collapses.
182. Manufacturers claim hand dryers use 3 Wh per dry and produce 85-90% less CO₂ than paper towels. These claims assume 8-12 second drying times. At actual drying times of 70-90 seconds, energy consumption rises to 25-28 Wh per dry—7.5 to 8.75 times higher than claimed.
183. Using Defendants' own commissioned lifecycle data, the claimed 85-90% environmental advantage disappears entirely. At actual drying times, hand dryers produce CO₂ emissions equivalent to paper towels. When independent academic studies are included, hand dryers produce 2-3 times more CO₂ than paper towels.
184. False times create false energy and CO₂ emissions values, leading to false marketing claims made by manufacturers with explicit attribution to certification by Defendants.
185. The false data propagates into building certification. Defendant Excel's LEED v4.1 guidance instructs building professionals to "input 3.68 Wh per 8 second cycle use... for energy modelling purposes." Thousands of LEED-certified buildings contain false energy data in their certification calculations.
186. Products marketed as environmentally superior consume 7-10 times more energy than claimed and provide no CO₂ advantage over paper towels.

187. Three independent AI systems (Claude, ChatGPT, Grok) verified these calculations using manufacturer-published lifecycle assessment data, working from primary sources without access to each other's outputs. All three converged on the same conclusion.
188. The Causal Chain
189. The false drying time claim is the root cause of environmental contamination and energy/environmental failure. Each step follows inevitably from the one before:
190. Manufacturers claim 8 to 14 second drying times. Actual drying requires 80 to 90 seconds. The claim is false by 500 to 1,000 percent.
191. If a use stops drying at claimed times, 2.5 to 3.5 grams of water remain on hands. That water has been infested with the microorganisms in the dryer output air stream.
192. Carrying that water after dryer use increases microorganism transfer by 1000×.
193. If a user dries until hands are dry—80-90 seconds—microorganism amplifications on the hands increase over room air by 50-110×.
194. Energy and CO₂ production become equal to or greater than that of paper towels.
195. At 400 to 690 km/h air velocity in a Dispersal-type dryer water is violently blown onto walls, floors, users, and into the air as aerosol.
196. Dispersed water carries microorganisms from users' hands and the output air jets, contaminating the room for the users who come after.
197. Continuous deposition grows visible mold in 100% of installations, volume controlled by the cleaning practices of the restroom owners.
198. The restroom becomes a permanent contamination zone. Everyone who enters is exposed, regardless of whether they use the dryer.

199. The user faces several impossible choices with every restroom use: don't enter to avoid dryer contamination, wash and don't dry, dry for specified time and leave wet or dry for the actual time-to-dry and carry increased microbial exposure and use more energy.
200. The hypothetical answers itself. Remove the dryer and every step in this chain disappears. The water stays on hands or is absorbed by a towel. The mold doesn't grow. The contamination zone doesn't form. The impossible choices don't exist. The dryer is not incidental to the harm. The dryer is the harm.
201. The Users' Dilemma
202. Users of certified hand dryers face two options, both creating harm.
203. Option one: Use the dryer for the specified 8 to 14 seconds. Leave with wet hands, freshly sprayed with bacteria and fungus. Transfer bacteria to every surface touched thereafter—doorknobs, phones, keyboards, other people, food.
204. Option two: Use the dryer for 70 to 90 seconds to actually achieve dry hands. During this extended exposure, breathe air contaminated by liquid aerosols with 50 to 110 times room air microorganism load and be sprayed with liquid water carrying the same.
205. A user cannot achieve dry hands without extended exposure to contaminated output or pull out prematurely and leave with wet hands transmitting organisms at a rate 500 times higher than dry hands. A user cannot limit exposure without leaving with wet hands. The product design creates an inescapable dilemma.
206. Once the problem is understood, the user faces a third harm: the knowledge that entering a restroom with a hand dryer means accepting one of the two options above, or not entering at all.
207. Following the rules makes you sick. Every option the certification system provides leads to the same place: elevated contamination exposure. The user who trusts the

certification and uses the dryer for the claimed time is worse off than the user who ignores it.

L. How These Certifications Came to Exist

208. In April 2007, NSF International established NSF P335, titled "Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers." Section 3.4 defined dry hands as "less than 0.1 g residual moisture." Section 6.3 required 95% compliance across 20 trials. This was the original standard, created by the original certifier, with a threshold of 0.1 grams.
209. In 2012, Defendant Excel proposed amending NSF P335 to change the dryness threshold from 0.1 grams to 0.2 grams. NSF rejected this proposal. Dyson's attorneys stated in federal court filings: "Excel proposed an amendment to NSF Protocol P335 to amend the definition of 'dry hands' from 0.1 grams to 0.2 grams."
210. Defendant Excel used the rejected standard anyway, advertising compliance under a "modified NSF protocol." Defendant SGS testing commissioned by Defendant Excel in 2012 applied "a revised version of NSF Protocol P335 Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers currently being developed and reviewed by NSF and its new technical panel for the 5 year protocol update." The proposal was rejected. Defendant Excel cited it anyway.
211. In July 2016, Defendant UL Solutions published the Product Category Rules for Hand Dryers with a 0.25 gram threshold—weaker than the proposal NSF had rejected four years earlier. The committee that created this standard was 80% manufacturer representatives. Defendant Excel held 40% of manufacturer seats. William Gagnon chaired it.
212. On July 25, 2017, UL Environment issued Environmental Product Declaration No. 4787137936.102.1 for Defendant Excel's XLERATOR hand dryer. The certificate stated: Drying time: 8 seconds. Energy consumption: 3.68 Wh per use. Residual moisture threshold: 0.25 grams. Wade Stout, UL Environment EPD Project Manager,

- signed as external verifier. Thomas P. Gloria of Industrial Ecology Consultants verified the lifecycle assessment. The certificate had a five-year validity period.
213. The UL certificate expired in July 2022. Defendant Excel did not renew with UL. UL continues to certify hand dryers for other manufacturers.
214. Virginia State Corporation Commission records show the following timeline: April 26, 2022: Articles of organization filed for "EPD USA LLC" with Defendant Anna Lasso as registered agent. July 6, 2022: Articles of amendment filed changing company name to "Smart EPD LLC." July 2022: UL EPD No. 4787137936.102.1 expires.
215. At the time of the April 2022 LLC formation, Defendant Anna Lasso was either employed by UL Environment as Product Manager of EPDs and PCR Project Manager, or had recently terminated employment there.
216. The timing is significant. Defendant Anna Lasso formed EPD USA LLC in April 2022 while UL continued to certify hand dryers for other manufacturers. Hokwang's UL EPD was issued April 1, 2022—the same month Defendant Anna Lasso incorporated her company. When Defendant Excel's UL EPD expired three months later, Defendant Excel chose SmartEPD certification rather than UL renewal.
217. On June 23, 2023, Defendant Smart EPD issued Environmental Product Declaration No. SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01 for Defendant Excel's XLERATOR hand dryer. The certificate stated: Drying time: 8 seconds. Energy consumption: 3.68 Wh per use. Residual moisture threshold: 0.25 grams. These specifications are identical to the expired UL certificate.
218. Thomas P. Gloria of Industrial Ecology Consultants verified the lifecycle assessment for the 2023 SmartEPD certificate. Thomas P. Gloria had verified the lifecycle assessment for the 2017 UL certificate. The same LCA verifier signed both documents.

219. The trajectory is documented. NSF established 0.1 grams in 2007. Defendant Excel proposed 0.2 grams. NSF rejected it. Defendant UL created 0.25 grams in 2016. Defendant Anna Lasso certified Defendant Excel to that standard. All these thresholds—0.1, 0.2, and 0.25 grams—are proven false by independent data showing 2.5 to 3.0 grams at claimed times.

M. The 2012 SGS Report

220. Defendant SGS Performance Test Report No. 2774929EFF-001, dated September 7, 2012, was filed as Exhibit B to Defendant Excel's motion for preliminary injunction in Case 3:12-cv-30211-MAP, Document 6-2. The report is signed by Martin Dodd, Project Engineer, and reviewed by Jody Leber. The client is Defendant Excel.
221. The report tested five hand dryer models: Excel Dryer HO-IW, World Dryer XA5-974AU, Excel Dryer XL-BW, World Dryer K972A, Dyson AB04, and Dyson A01. Samples were received between June 29 and August 13, 2012. Testing occurred August 15-24, 2012.
222. Page 4 of the report states: "Each product was tested in accordance with a revised version of NSF Protocol P335 Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers currently being developed and reviewed by NSF and its new technical panel for the 5 year protocol update."
223. Page 9 of Annex A states: "For the purposes of NSF Protocol P335, 'thoroughly dry' means that less than 0.1 grams of residual moisture per hand for a total of 0.2 grams or less is recovered when a user dries his or her hands on a paper towel after using the hand dryer." Defendant SGS certified results using the 0.2 gram threshold Defendant Excel proposed—that NSF rejected.
224. This is linguistic sleight of hand. NSF P335 Section 3.4 defines dry hands as "less than 0.1 g residual moisture"—total, not per hand. By redefining the threshold as

"0.1 grams per hand for a total of 0.2 grams," Defendant Excel doubled the acceptable moisture while preserving the appearance of NSF compliance.

225. Table 1 of the Defendant SGS report reveals the test results at 120V, 60Hz: Excel Dryer XL-BW at 12 seconds: 0.186 grams average residual moisture. Excel Dryer XL-BW at 15 seconds: 0.108 grams average residual moisture. Dyson AB04 at 12 seconds: 0.183 grams average residual moisture.
226. Defendant SGS certified these results: XLERATOR at 0.186 grams at 12 seconds. Independent 460 trials, following stated methodology, document 2.5 to 3.0 grams at the same intervals—1,350 to 1,600 percent higher than Defendant SGS findings.
227. Defendant Excel's current marketing claims 8 seconds. Denis Gagnon testified under oath to 12 seconds. The Defendant SGS report tested at 12 and 15 seconds. The 8-second claim, while attributed to current models, has no foundation in any testing document anywhere in the evidentiary record.

N. ISO 14025 Independence Violation

228. ISO 14025:2006, Section 8.1.3 requires that EPD verification be performed by an independent verifier "independent of the organization, the EPD, and any parties that have a commercial interest in the product." Section 8.1.4 specifies that the program operator "shall not act as verifier for EPDs it registers."
229. The SmartEPD certificate for XLERATOR Hand Dryer, Certificate No. SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01, lists Defendant Anna Lasso in three capacities on Page 2: as contact for Smart EPD, the EPD Program Operator; as "Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071"; and as "Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR."
230. Defendant Smart EPD LLC was incorporated in Virginia in April 2022. Four months later, Defendant Smart EPD issued its first major certification: the Defendant Excel XLERATOR EPD. Defendant Excel was not a new client relationship. Defendant Anna

Lasso had worked "closely" with William Gagnon for seven years while he chaired the UL PCR committee.

231. The TrueNorth Collective LCA underlying the SmartEPD certificate was also reviewed by Defendant Anna Lasso as panel chair. The Critical Review Statement in Appendix I, dated June 19, 2023, bears her signature as "Chair of the External Independent Third-Party Review Panel." She chaired the LCA review panel and verified the EPD based on that LCA.
232. ISO 14025 requires three layers of independence: Program Operator, LCA Reviewer, External Verifier. One person occupies all three roles. That is not compliance with ISO 14025. That is the opposite of compliance.

O. The Excel v Dyson Litigation

233. In December 2012, Defendant Excel sued Dyson in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, Case 3:12-cv-30211-MAP, documenting, under oath, previously proprietary or trade secret information displaying an entire trail of conflicting claims about drying time, testing protocols, marketing representations, and expert data.
234. The litigation produced sworn testimony and documentary evidence of both companies and the certifying agencies arguing about standards and test results that powerfully foreshadow the claims made in this complaint. Each manufacturer publicly accused the other of fraud. Both were right. They appear to have seen the data in 2012 and settled to hide it.
235. Defendant Excel represented to the court that its Defendant SGS testing used "a revised version of NSF Protocol P335 Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers currently being developed and reviewed by NSF." Dyson's attorneys responded: "The phrase 'revised NSF Protocol P335' unambiguously communicates that at some point, NSF

revised its protocol P335 and that Excel's test was based on this revised protocol. That is absolutely untrue."

236. Dyson revealed that Defendant Excel had proposed amending NSF P335 to change the dryness threshold from 0.1 grams to 0.2 grams. NSF rejected this proposal. Defendant Excel used the rejected standard anyway and represented to the federal court that it was "the revised NSF Protocol P335" without disclosing that NSF had rejected it.
237. Dyson's memorandum stated explicitly: "The Xlerator is not NSF Certified, meaning NSF has not independently verified that it passes NSF P335 and dries hands within 15 seconds." This remains true today. Defendant Excel has never achieved NSF P335 certification.
238. On February 22, 2013, Dyson filed its Answer, Statement of Defenses, and Counterclaims. In sworn counterclaims, Dyson alleged: "The claim that the Xlerator dries hands completely in 10-15 seconds is literally false. According to testing performed by Dyson in its laboratory facilities in the United Kingdom, the Xlerator requires 20 seconds or longer to dry hands to a level that meets NSF Protocol P335."
239. Both companies' sworn claims are now proven false. Independent 460 residual moisture trials demonstrate that neither product achieves threshold dryness until 70-90 seconds. Dyson was right about Defendant Excel. Defendant Excel was right about Dyson. Both are responsible for making false claims about themselves.
240. The case settled before discovery. Neither company wanted its testing methodology examined under oath. Neither company wanted to explain how products claiming 8-12 second drying times were tested at 12-20 seconds. Neither company wanted to reconcile marketing claims with physical impossibility. The settlement silenced the dispute but preserved the underlying false claims.

P. The Document That Proves It

241. Certificate SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01, issued June 23, 2023, certifies the XLERATOR Hand Dryer, 120V. The certificate expires June 23, 2028. The EPD Holder is Defendant Excel, 357 Chestnut St, East Longmeadow, MA. Page 2 of the certificate lists the verification parties. Three entries appear:
242. EPD Program Operator: Smart EPD, with Defendant Anna Lasso as contact at anna.lasso@smartepd.com. Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071: Defendant Anna Lasso, Smart EPD. Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR: Defendant Anna Lasso, Smart EPD.
243. ISO 14025 requires independence between the program operator, the LCA reviewer, and the external verifier. These are meant to be separate parties providing independent oversight. On this certificate, one person occupies all three roles. Defendant Anna Lasso operates the program, reviews the underlying data, and verifies the final product.
244. Page 3 of the certificate states: "The XLERATOR dries hands completely in 8 seconds." Page 4 lists product specifications including: "Dry time: 8 seconds."
245. Page 13, under Additional Environmental Information, states: "Dry Time and Energy Use: Tests were performed by SGS International on standard XLERATOR Hand Dryer with 0.8 inch nozzle to 0.25g or less of residual moisture, pursuant to the UL Environment Global Product Category Rules (PCR) for Hand Dryers."
246. This certificate is not limited to environmental claims. It embeds the 8-second drying time as a product specification and uses that specification as the basis for all energy and lifecycle calculations. The functional unit is 100,000 instances of hand drying. Energy consumption is calculated as 3.68 Wh per use—a figure derived from 8 seconds at 1,650 watts.

247. The certificate explicitly documents testing to 0.25 grams—the UL PCR threshold that is 2.5 times weaker than NSF P335. The certificate does not claim NSF compliance. It does not claim UL certification. It claims testing to the UL PCR standard, verified by the person who helped create that standard.
248. The TrueNorth Collective Life Cycle Assessment underlying this certificate states on page 1: "Dry time, power and energy consumption are based on the average test results provided by Excel." No independent verification. Manufacturer-provided data, certified by the manufacturer's former colleague.
249. The same TrueNorth LCA states: "Although hygiene is another purpose for hand dryers that is of interest to the scientific community (Materials Systems Laboratory, 2011), hygiene is not considered in this study." A Life Cycle Assessment for products marketed as "hygienic" explicitly excludes hygiene from consideration.
250. Defendant Excel's current marketing claims XLERATOR dries hands in 8 seconds. This claim appears on Defendant Excel's website, on Smart EPD certificates, and in LEED credit documentation. No test data in the evidentiary record supports this claim.
251. The 2012 Defendant SGS report tested at 12 seconds and 15 seconds. No 8-second data exists. Denis Gagnon testified under oath in 2012 that 12 seconds was accurate.
252. Independent 500+ trials show actual drying time to 0.1 grams is 70-90 seconds across all manufacturers. No Defendant Excel unit achieved below 0.15 grams at any tested interval.
253. The claim has propagated through the certification ecosystem without ever being validated. Defendant Excel claims 8 seconds. Defendant Smart EPD certifies a document stating 8 seconds. LEED credits reference documentation claiming 8 seconds. Building Green databases list 8 seconds. At no point in this chain has anyone independently verified that 8 seconds is achievable.

254. The actual, historical performance of all production hand dryers has never not been 70-90 seconds to 0.1g of residual water. Claims otherwise must be publicly validated. If they cannot be validated, the certifications must be publicly revoked.
255. Defendants can replicate their certified results for the Court in minutes. Or not.

Q. Defendant Excel's Knowledge

256. Defendant Excel knew or should have known that its product specifications were false. Defendant Excel held four of ten manufacturer seats on the UL PCR committee that published Figure 2 showing 0.456 grams residual moisture at 8 seconds—82% above the 0.25 gram threshold the same committee established. Defendant Excel's own committee-approved data contradicted its marketing claims.
257. Defendant Excel's President, Denis Gagnon, testified under oath in 2012 that XLERATOR drying time was 12 seconds. Defendant Excel now markets 8 seconds. Defendant Excel's own executive contradicted the company's current marketing claims under penalty of perjury.
258. Defendant Excel's own consultants documented bi-modal drying physics showing residual moisture of 1.25 grams at 4 seconds and 0.2 grams at 13.5 seconds—using Defendant Excel's weakened threshold, not NSF's. Defendant Excel's own researchers could not achieve the times Defendant Excel now markets.
259. Defendant Excel proposed weakening NSF P335 from 0.1 grams to 0.2 grams. NSF rejected the proposal. Defendant Excel then helped create UL PCR with a 0.25 gram threshold—weaker than the proposal NSF rejected. When Defendant Excel could not pass existing standards, Defendant Excel created weaker standards and claimed compliance with those.
260. Defendant Excel featured USDA in marketing materials, inducing federal agency endorsement through false representations, then using that induced endorsement

to sell products to additional purchasers. This is not innocent error. This is a business model built on false specifications.

R. Defendant UL Solutions' Knowledge

261. Defendant UL Solutions knew or should have known that the certifications it issued were false. Defendant UL published Figure 2 in its own PCR showing 0.456 grams residual moisture at 8 seconds. Defendant UL then certified Defendant Excel's products at 8 seconds to 0.25 grams. Defendant UL certified specifications that its own published data proved were impossible.
262. Defendant UL allowed Defendant Excel to hold four of ten manufacturer seats on the PCR committee—40% control by a single manufacturer. Defendant UL allowed William Gagnon of Defendant Excel to chair the committee. Defendant UL published a standard created by the parties whose products would be measured against it.
263. Defendant UL established a 0.25 gram threshold without scientific justification. No documentation in the 35-page PCR explains why 0.25 grams is the appropriate threshold for "dry hands." NSF had established 0.1 grams. Defendant Excel proposed 0.2 grams. NSF rejected that proposal. Defendant UL adopted 0.25 grams—weaker than the proposal NSF rejected.
264. Defendant UL continues to certify hand dryers for other manufacturers. Defendant UL certified Hokwang at 30-35 seconds drying time in April 2022. In July 2022, Defendant Excel's UL certification expired and was not renewed. Defendant UL would certify 30-35 seconds. Defendant UL would not certify 8 seconds.

S. Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso's Knowledge

265. Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso knew or should have known that the certifications issued were false. Defendant Anna Lasso worked at UL Environment for six years. Defendant Anna Lasso worked directly with William Gagnon as he

chaired the PCR committee. Defendant Anna Lasso knew the standard. Defendant Anna Lasso knew the data. Defendant Anna Lasso knew what UL would and would not certify.

266. Defendant UL certified Hokwang at 30-35 seconds. Defendant UL allowed Defendant Excel's certification to expire without renewal. Defendant Anna Lasso then certified Defendant Excel at 8 seconds—specifications UL had declined to renew.
267. Defendant Anna Lasso occupies three roles—Program Operator, LCA Reviewer, External Verifier—that ISO 14025 requires to be independent. Defendant Anna Lasso cannot claim ignorance of ISO 14025 requirements. Defendant Anna Lasso was employed as UL Environment's Product Manager of EPDs and PCR Project Manager. The independence requirement is the core of the system Defendant Anna Lasso administered.
268. Defendant SmartEPD certified Defendant Excel using identical specifications to the expired UL certificate—8 seconds, 3.68 Wh—without updated testing. The same numbers from the same sources certified by the person who helped create the standard those numbers claim to satisfy.

T. Defendant SGS's Knowledge

269. Defendant SGS knew or should have known that its test results would be used to support false marketing claims. Defendant SGS tested at 12 and 15 seconds. Manufacturers claim 8 seconds. Defendant SGS knew its testing did not validate the times manufacturers market.
270. Defendant SGS used "a revised version of NSF Protocol P335" that NSF had rejected. Defendant SGS knew NSF rejected the proposed revision. Defendant SGS tested to a rejected standard and allowed its reports to be cited as third-party validation.

271. Defendant SGS reported 0.186 grams residual moisture at 12 seconds. Independent testing using identical methodology documents 2.5 to 3.0 grams at 12 seconds—a discrepancy of 1,350 to 1,600 percent. Defendant SGS's results cannot be independently replicated.

U. The Continuing Harm to the United States

272. The false certifications remain active. SmartEPD Certificate No. SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01 is valid through June 23, 2028. Defendant Excel continues to market false drying time and hygiene claims to federal agencies. Defendant Excel continues to use USDA's induced endorsement in marketing materials.
273. Federal agencies continue to rely on Defendant Excel's GSA Schedule Contract to purchase products that do not perform as specified. Every federal purchase made in reliance on false specifications constitutes a false claim.
274. The defect is the design itself. No repair, no maintenance, no user technique can make these products perform as certified. The physics does not negotiate. The only remedy is removal and replacement with equipment that actually dries hands hygienically.

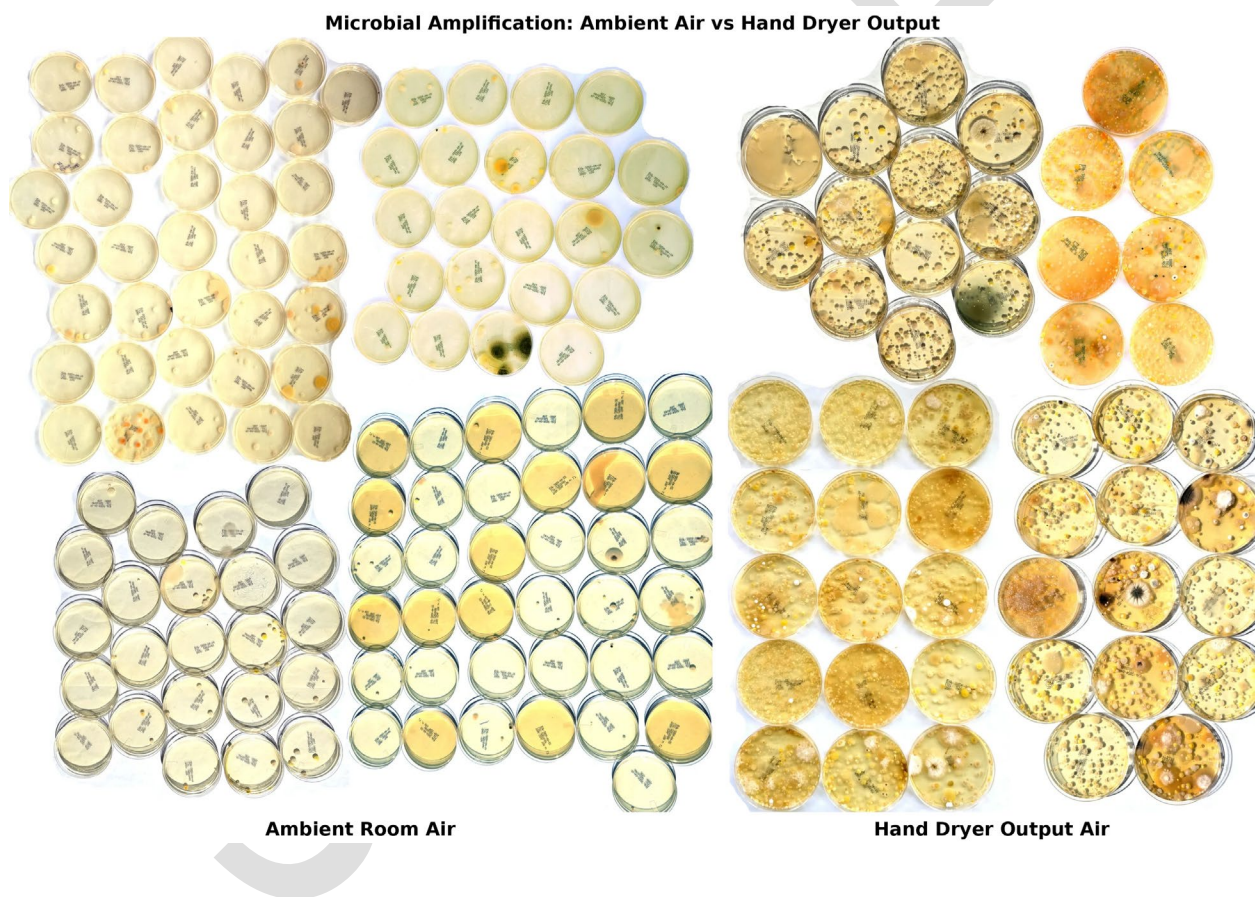
V. Timeliness

275. The United States' claims are timely. The independent scientific research establishing Defendants' misrepresentations was published between September 2023 and December 2025. The United States could not have discovered the falsity of Defendants' representations before this research was available.
276. Defendants' false certifications remain active. SmartEPD Certificate No. SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01 is valid through June 23, 2028. Defendants continue to issue and maintain false certifications. The United States' injuries continue to accrue.

277. Defendants' misconduct constitutes a continuing course of wrongful action. Each day that Defendants maintain false certifications, each day that Defendant Excel markets false drying time claims, each day that federal agencies rely on false specifications—constitutes a new violation of the False Claims Act.

W. The Hypothetical

278. All aspects of hand dryer performance can be understood if you remove it from the room. Does a dryer improve or degrade the room by being there?



V. COUNTS

COUNT I — VIOLATION OF THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT: PRESENTING FALSE CLAIMS

31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(A)

(Against Defendant Excel Dryer, Inc.)

279. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
280. Defendant Excel knowingly presented, or caused to be presented, false or fraudulent claims for payment or approval to the United States Government.
281. Defendant Excel submitted product specifications to the General Services Administration representing that XLERATOR hand dryers achieve drying time of 8 seconds, energy consumption of 1.7 watt-hours per use, "hygienic" operation, and cost savings of 95% compared to paper towels.
282. These specifications were false when submitted and remain false today.
283. Defendant Excel knew these specifications were false, or acted with reckless disregard for their truth or falsity, or acted with deliberate ignorance of their truth or falsity.
284. The Federal Government relied on these false specifications to make procurement decisions, including purchases by the United States Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies.
285. Each invoice submitted by Defendant Excel for payment under its GSA Schedule Contract constitutes a separate false claim.
286. By reason of Defendant Excel's violations of 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(A), the United States has suffered damages and is entitled to recover treble damages plus civil

penalties of not less than \$13,946 and not more than \$27,894 for each false claim, as adjusted for inflation pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 85.5.

COUNT II — VIOLATION OF THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT: MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS

31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(B)

(Against Defendant Excel Dryer, Inc.)

287. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
288. Defendant Excel knowingly made, used, or caused to be made or used, false records or statements material to false or fraudulent claims.
289. Defendant Excel submitted product specifications to the General Services Administration and federal contracting officers that falsely represented product performance characteristics.
290. Defendant Excel published marketing materials, including the USDA case study, that falsely represented product performance and federal agency endorsement.
291. These false statements were material to the Government's payment decisions.
292. Defendant Excel knew these statements were false, or acted with reckless disregard for their truth or falsity, or acted with deliberate ignorance of their truth or falsity.
293. By reason of Defendant Excel's violations of 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(B), the United States has suffered damages and is entitled to recover treble damages plus civil penalties for each false statement.

COUNT III — BREACH OF CONTRACT

(Against Defendant Excel Dryer, Inc.)

294. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
295. Defendant Excel entered into a GSA Schedule Contract with the United States, agreeing to provide products that conform to specified performance characteristics.
296. Defendant Excel breached this contract by supplying products that do not conform to the performance specifications submitted to obtain the contract.
297. The United States performed all conditions precedent to Defendant Excel's performance obligations.
298. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Excel's breach, the United States has suffered damages including the difference between the value of products as represented and the value of products as delivered, excess energy costs, and costs to remediate contamination caused by products that do not perform as specified.

COUNT IV — UNJUST ENRICHMENT

(Against All Defendants)

299. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
300. Defendants have been unjustly enriched by receiving payment for products and services that do not perform as represented.
301. Defendant Excel received payment for products that do not achieve claimed drying times, energy efficiency, or hygiene standards.

302. Defendant UL Solutions received certification fees for certifications that do not reflect actual product performance.
303. Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso received certification fees for certifications issued in violation of ISO 14025 independence requirements.
304. Defendant SGS received testing fees for test reports that cannot be independently replicated.
305. It would be unjust for Defendants to retain these benefits. The United States is entitled to restitution in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT V — NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

(Against Defendant UL Solutions Inc.)

306. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
307. Defendant UL made false representations of material fact by creating and publishing the Product Category Rules for Hand Dryers; by certifying Defendant Excel's XLERATOR hand dryer under EPD No. 4787137936.102.1 with specifications that Defendant UL's own data proved were impossible; and by allowing its certification marks to be used in marketing materials containing false performance claims.
308. Defendant UL made these representations in the course of its business and in transactions in which it had a pecuniary interest.
309. Defendant UL failed to exercise reasonable care in creating standards, conducting testing, and issuing certifications.
310. The United States justifiably relied on Defendant UL's certifications in accepting Defendant Excel's products for purchase by federal agencies.

311. Defendant UL's negligent misrepresentations were the direct and proximate cause of the United States' damages.

COUNT VI — NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

(Against Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso)

312. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

313. Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso made false representations of material fact by issuing Environmental Product Declaration No. SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01 certifying that XLERATOR dries hands in 8 seconds; by certifying energy consumption of 3.68 Wh per use based on the false 8-second drying time; by claiming independent verification while Defendant Anna Lasso occupied all three verification roles; and by allowing SmartEPD certifications to be used in marketing materials containing false performance claims.

314. Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso made these representations in the course of their business and in transactions in which they had a pecuniary interest.

315. Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso failed to exercise reasonable care in issuing certifications.

316. The United States justifiably relied on SmartEPD certifications in evaluating XLERATOR hand dryers for federal procurement.

317. Defendants SmartEPD's and Anna Lasso's negligent misrepresentations were the direct and proximate cause of the United States' damages.

COUNT VII — NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

(Against Defendant SGS North America Inc.)

318. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
319. Defendant SGS made false representations of material fact by issuing Performance Test Report No. 2774929EFF-001 purporting to validate hand dryer performance; by testing at 12 and 15 seconds while manufacturers claimed 8 seconds; by using a "revised version of NSF Protocol P335" that NSF had rejected; and by allowing its test reports to be cited as third-party validation of claims the reports do not support.
320. Defendant SGS made these representations in the course of its business and in transactions in which it had a pecuniary interest.
321. Defendant SGS failed to exercise reasonable care in conducting testing and issuing reports.
322. The United States justifiably relied on Defendant SGS testing data in evaluating XLERATOR hand dryers for federal procurement.
323. Defendant SGS's negligent misrepresentations were the direct and proximate cause of the United States' damages.

COUNT VIII — NEGLIGENT UNDERTAKING

(Against Defendants UL Solutions, SmartEPD, Anna Lasso, and SGS)

324. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

325. Defendants UL Solutions, SmartEPD, Anna Lasso, and SGS voluntarily undertook to perform certification and testing services for the benefit of commercial purchasers including the United States.
326. Defendants knew or should have known that the United States and other commercial purchasers would rely on their certifications and test reports in making purchasing decisions.
327. Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care in performing their undertaking.
328. The United States relied on Defendants' undertaking to its detriment.
329. Defendants' negligent undertaking was the direct and proximate cause of the United States' damages.

COUNT IX — NEGLIGENT STANDARD CREATION

(Against Defendant UL Solutions Inc.)

330. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
331. Defendant UL voluntarily undertook to create standards for hand dryer performance and environmental claims through the Product Category Rules for Hand Dryers.
332. Defendant UL knew or should have known that commercial purchasers including the United States would rely on products certified under these standards.
333. Defendant UL failed to exercise reasonable care in creating standards by allowing manufacturers to dominate the standards committee (80% manufacturer representation); by giving Defendant Excel 40% plurality control; by setting thresholds (0.25 grams) that Defendant UL's own data proved were not achievable at claimed times; by ignoring water dispersal, contamination amplification, and mold colonization; and by creating functional unit calculations based on drying times that are physically impossible.

334. Defendant UL's negligent standard creation was the direct and proximate cause of the United States' damages.

COUNT X — EPD VERIFICATION NEGLIGENCE

(Against Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso)

335. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

336. Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso voluntarily undertook to verify Environmental Product Declarations for hand dryers.

337. Defendants SmartEPD and Anna Lasso failed to exercise reasonable care in performing verification by certifying 8-second drying times without independent testing; by occupying all three verification roles in violation of ISO 14025; by certifying specifications identical to an expired UL certificate without updated testing; and by allowing certifications to be used to market products to federal agencies despite excluding hygiene from consideration.

338. Defendants SmartEPD's and Anna Lasso's negligent verification was the direct and proximate cause of the United States' damages.

COUNT XI — DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

(Against All Defendants)

339. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

340. An actual controversy exists between Plaintiff and Defendants regarding the accuracy of Defendants' certifications and representations.

341. Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment that: Defendants' certified drying time specifications are false; Defendants' certified energy consumption specifications

are false; Defendants' hygiene claims are false; Defendants' environmental claims are false; SmartEPD Certificate No. SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01 violates ISO 14025 independence requirements; and Defendants' certifications were negligently issued.

342. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief requiring Defendants to: withdraw, correct, or revoke false certifications; cease marketing products with false performance claims to federal agencies; cease certifying products without independent verification of claimed specifications; remove the USDA case study from marketing materials; and disclose to federal agencies that certified specifications are not achievable.
343. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Defendants' false certifications remain active and continue to cause harm. Without injunctive relief, Defendants will continue to issue false certifications that mislead federal procurement officers.

VI. DAMAGES

344. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the United States has suffered damages including but not limited to: the purchase price of XLERATOR hand dryers purchased by federal agencies in reliance on false specifications; excess energy costs from dryers operating 7-10 times longer than represented; costs to remediate contamination caused by products that do not perform as specified; loss of the benefit of the bargain; statutory treble damages under the False Claims Act; and civil penalties for each false claim presented.

VII. JURY DEMAND

345. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff United States of America respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants and award Plaintiff:

346. Treble damages under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a), in an amount to be determined at trial;
347. Civil penalties under the False Claims Act for each false claim and false statement, as adjusted for inflation;
348. Compensatory damages for breach of contract in an amount to be determined at trial;
349. Restitution for unjust enrichment in an amount to be determined at trial;
350. Damages for negligent misrepresentation in an amount to be determined at trial;
351. Declaratory relief as specified in Count XI;
352. Injunctive relief as specified in Count XI, including an order requiring Defendants to withdraw false certifications and remove USDA marketing materials;
353. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum legal rate;
354. Costs of suit; and
355. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By: _____

United States Attorney

District of Columbia

Dated: _____

SAMPLE

EXHIBITS

Journal Preprints

[EXHIBIT-A] Transmission of Bacteria and Fungus via Dyson and Xlerator Hand Dryers, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15504115; Journal Preprint 1 of 11

[EXHIBIT-B] Testing the Validity of Hand Dryer Drying Time Specifications, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15503698; Journal Preprint 2 of 11

[EXHIBIT-C] Visual Analysis of Water Dispersion Patterns, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15503304; Journal Preprint 3 of 11

[EXHIBIT-D] Bacterial and Fungal Contamination Assessment of Paper Towel Types, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15504144; Journal Preprint 4 of 11

[EXHIBIT-E] Systematic Performance Failure in Commercial Hand Dryers, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17858443; Journal Preprint 5 of 11

[EXHIBIT-F] Baseline Water Mass on Freshly Washed Hands, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17858834; Journal Preprint 6 of 11

[EXHIBIT-G] An Empirical Refutation of Green Energy Claims, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17859198; Journal Preprint 7 of 11

[EXHIBIT-H] Catastrophic Time-To-Dry Failures via Bi-Modal Mechanism, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17869567; Journal Preprint 8 of 11

[EXHIBIT-I] Validation of Hand Dryer Microbial Amplification, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17859894; Journal Preprint 9 of 11

[EXHIBIT-J] The Wandering Plume of Filth, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025); DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17860971; Journal Preprint 10 of 11

[EXHIBIT-K] Complete Data File Index, Blouch 2025

[EXHIBIT-L] Comprehensive All-Trials Time-To-Dry Hand Dryer Data Graph

[EXHIBIT-M] 136 Ambient Room Air Petri Dish Images Sampled In Front of Machines,
Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025)

[EXHIBIT-N] 60 Hand Dryer Output Air Jet Petri Dish Sample Images, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025)

[EXHIBIT-O] 28 Brown Paper Towel Petri Dish Sample Images, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025)

[EXHIBIT-P] 47 White Paper Towel Petri Dish Sample Images, Blouch, R. A. Jr. (2025)

[EXHIBIT-Q] Hand Dryer Plume of Filth Images

[EXHIBIT-R] Hand Dryer Mold Images with Corroborating Petri Dish Test Images

[EXHIBIT-S] Comprehensive Hand Washing and Hand Drying Efficacy Studies, 59, AI,
(December 2025)

[EXHIBIT-T] Comprehensive Functioning Hand Dryer Output Air Studies, 18, AI, (December
2025)

[EXHIBIT-U] Hayes Microbial Consulting Report (EPA Laboratory ID: VA01419)

[EXHIBIT-V] Evidence of Federal Agency Exposure — USDA Installation Documentation

[EXHIBIT-W] UL PCR for Hand Dryers (July 13, 2016)

[EXHIBIT-X] NSF Protocol P335: Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers (April 2007)

[EXHIBIT-Y] ISO 14025 Environmental Standards Principles and Procedures

[EXHIBIT-Z] ISO 14044 Life Cycle Assessment Requirements and Guidelines

[EXHIBIT-AA] Smart EPD Certificate SmartEPD-2023-002-0006-01 (XLERATOR)

[EXHIBIT-BB] SGS Performance Test Report No. 2774929EFF-001 (Sept. 7, 2012)

[EXHIBIT-CC] UL Environment EPD No. 4787137936.102.1 — XLERATOR Hand Dryer certification; July 25, 2017

[EXHIBIT-DD] UL Environment EPD No. 4787616201.106.1 — Hokwang 2200 Hand Dryer certification; April 1 2022

[EXHIBIT-EE] TrueNorth Collective LCA (May 2023): Comparative Life Cycle Assessment of Hand Drying Systems

[EXHIBIT-FF] MIT Materials Systems Laboratory Lifecycle Assessment — Document 6-1, September 2011

[EXHIBIT-GG] NSF P335 Dyson Certified Live Listing

[EXHIBIT-HH] XLERATOR LEED v4.1 Document

[EXHIBIT-II] Personnel and Committee Connections Master Reference Document

[EXHIBIT-JJ] Standards and Certification Chronology UL to Smart EPD

[EXHIBIT-KK] Anna Lasso, The First Sustainable Hand Dryer, Excel UK Website December 2025

[EXHIBIT-LL] Excel V Dyson Original Complaint, PACER

[EXHIBIT-MM] Denis Gagnon Affidavit Excel V Dyson, PACER

[EXHIBIT-NN] Toby Saville Affidavit Excel V Dyson, PACER

[EXHIBIT-OO] Dyson's Answer, Statement of Defenses, and Counterclaims — Document filed February 22, 2013

[EXHIBIT-PP] Defendant Dyson, Inc.'s Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Plaintiff Excel Dryer, Inc.'s Motion for Preliminary Injunction

[EXHIBIT-QQ] MIT-QUANTIS Letter in response to dry time testing conflicts, 17 October 2012

[EXHIBIT-RR] Excel White Paper: "An Ultrafast, Comfortable Hand Dryer"

[EXHIBIT-SS] ITC COMPLAINT; Excel Dryer V Multiple Respondents, China; DN 3159; June 24, 2016

[EXHIBIT-TT] USDA Case Study — Excel Dryer Marketing Material

[EXHIBIT-UU] GSA Schedule Contract Documentation

[EXHIBIT-VV] Unified Certifiers Civil Complaint, Blouch 2026

SAMPLE