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11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
12 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14 PHILLIP WHITE,
15 individually and on behalf of all others
16 similarly situated,

17 Plaintiff,

18 v.

19 GLAXOSMITHKLINE CONSUMER
20 HEALTHCARE HOLDINGS (US) LLC,

21 Defendant.

Case No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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25 Plaintiff Phillip White (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others
26 similarly situated, as more fully described herein (the “Class” and “Class Members”),
27 brings this class action against Defendant GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare
28 Holdings (US) LLC (“Defendant”), and alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1
2 1. In recent years, consumers have poured billions of dollars into the
3 “natural” products market. In fact, “[s]ales growth in natural products is outpacing
4 the total food and beverage retail market,” with “natural products reach[ing] \$47.2
5 billion in dollar volume for the year ending May 2019.”¹ In addition, “[d]ollar sales
6 for natural products grew as much as 78% over last year.”²

7 2. As a result, companies have scrambled to manufacture and sell “natural”
8 products in an effort to gain market share. Unfortunately, rather than creating the
9 products consumers desire, Defendant has chosen instead to “greenwash” its products
10 through deceptive labeling in order to convince consumers the products are “natural”
11 when, in reality, they are not.

12 3. The purported “natural” products at issue are Benefiber Original 100%
13 Natural Fiber Supplement and Benefiber Healthy Shape 100% Natural Fiber
14 Supplement (collectively, “Products”).



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25 ¹ *Report: Natural Products Growth Outpaces Total Food and Beverage*, GROCERY
26 DIVE, Sept. 19, 2019, <https://www.grocerydive.com/news/report-natural-products-growth-outpaces-total-food-and-beverage/562353/> (last visited June 17, 2020).

27 ² *Natural Product Sales Up Significantly Compared to Last Year*, NEW HOPE, June 4,
28 2020, <https://www.newhope.com/market-data-and-analysis/natural-product-sales-significantly-compared-last-year> (last visited June 17, 2020).

1 exclusive of costs and interest; and minimal diversity exists. This Court also has
2 supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

3 **VENUE**

4 10. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a
5 substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred
6 in this District. In addition, Plaintiff purchased the unlawful Product in this District,
7 and Defendant has marketed, advertised, and sold the Products within this District.

8 **PARTIES**

9 **A. Plaintiff**

10 11. Plaintiff Phillip White, who is currently a resident of Santa Clara,
11 California, purchased the Benefiber Prebiotic Fiber Supplement at a Target store in
12 or near Santa Clara, California for approximately \$12 in January 2020. The labeling
13 of the Product purchased by Plaintiff is typical of the labeling of the Products
14 purchased by members of the Class. In making his purchase, Plaintiff relied upon the
15 claims made on the Product's advertising and label. The claims were prepared and
16 approved by Defendant and its agents and disseminated statewide and nationwide, as
17 well as designed to encourage consumers to purchase the Product. If Plaintiff had
18 known that the Product was not "100% Natural" he would not have purchased the
19 Product or would have purchased it on different terms.

20 **B. Defendant**

21 12. Defendant GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings (US) LLC
22 is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Warren, New Jersey.

23 13. Defendant and its agents promoted, marketed and sold the Products at
24 issue in this jurisdiction and in this judicial district. The unfair, unlawful, deceptive,
25 and misleading advertising and labeling of the Products were prepared and/or
26 approved by Defendant and its agents, and were disseminated by Defendant and its
27 agents through labeling and advertising containing the misrepresentations alleged
28 herein.

1 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

2 14. Defendant manufactures, markets, promotes, advertises, and sells a
3 variety of dietary fiber products under the “Benefiber” brand name. Defendant claims
4 its dietary fiber products “support good digestive health” by “[s]trengthen[ing] your
5 existing healthy gut bacteria to help optimize gut health.”³

6 15. In an effort to convince consumers that certain of its products are
7 “natural,” Defendant prominently and uniformly labels the Products as “100%
8 Natural.” In fact, Defendant places the “100% Natural” claim on the top center portion
9 of the Products’ label.⁴ In addition, Defendant reinforces a consumer’s understanding
10 that the Products are “natural” using various nature-themed imagery. For example,
11 the “100% Natural” claim is framed by a plant stem and leaves. Further, the Products’
12 labeling uses various shades of green as its coloring scheme.

13 16. The following are images of the Products:

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22 ³ Claims are taken from Defendant’s official website: <https://www.benefiber.com/>
(last visited June 17, 2020).

23 ⁴ Defendant also claims on its website that “Benefiber® contains a 100%
24 natural prebiotic fiber that fits into any lifestyle.” *See*
25 <https://www.benefiber.com/about/> (last visited June 17, 2020). And “Benefiber is a
26 100 percent natural prebiotic fiber[.]”. *See* <https://www.benefiber.com/amp/what-are-probiotics-benefits.html#disclaimer1> (last visited June 17, 2020). Similarly,
27 Defendant states on its website: “Think all fiber supplements are equal? Think
28 again. Benefiber products are . . . “100% natural.” *See*
<https://www.benefiber.com/fiber-in-your-life/daily-fiber-intake/the-benefiber-difference/> (last visited June 17, 2020).

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1 17. Despite labeling the Products as “100% Natural,” the Products’ only
2 listed ingredient is “wheat dextrin,” which is a non-natural, synthetic ingredient.

3 18. Wheat dextrin is created from wheat starch, which is the processed
4 endosperm of the wheat grain.

5 19. The processing of wheat starch to yield wheat dextrin involves a multi-
6 step process that utilizes hydrochloric acid, added enzymes and a tailored, highly
7 controlled method, which selects for biological properties that resist digestion,
8 increases fiber content, enhances solubility, lowers viscosity and adds sweetness to
9 the product marketed to consumers.⁵

10 20. This process transforms the digestible, 0% fiber wheat starch ingredient
11 into the non-digestible, 85% fiber wheat dextrin ingredient touted to consumers.⁶ In
12 short, the “natural” source ingredient—wheat grain—is substantially chemically
13 processed and altered to become the non-natural, synthetic ingredient wheat dextrin.
14 Therefore, the Products are not “100% Natural.”

15 21. The National Advertising Division (“NAD”) agrees.⁷ The NAD is an
16 investigative unit of the advertising industry system of self-regulation and is
17 administered by the Council of Better Business Bureau.⁸ The NAD “was founded in
18 1971 as a unique industry-created forum to examine the truth and accuracy of
19 advertising claims made in national advertising.”⁹

20 22. The Proctor & Gamble Company, which makes a competing product,

21
22 ⁵ *NAD Recommends GlaxoSmithKline Discontinue Benefiber Claims of “100%
23 Natural,” Satiety, and Curbing Cravings; Advertiser to Appeal*, BETTER BUSINESS
24 BUREAU, May 16, 2020, [https://bbbprograms.org/media-center/decisions-
27 details/nad-recommends-glaxosmithkline-discontinue-benefiber-claims-of-100-
28 natural-satiety-and-curbing-cravings-advertiser-to-appeal](https://bbbprograms.org/media-center/decisions-
25 details/nad-recommends-glaxosmithkline-discontinue-benefiber-claims-of-100-
26 natural-satiety-and-curbing-cravings-advertiser-to-appeal) (last visited June 17,
2020).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ [https://www.aaaa.org/new-leader-join-national-advertising-division-critical-ad-
industry-self-regulation-program/](https://www.aaaa.org/new-leader-join-national-advertising-division-critical-ad-
industry-self-regulation-program/) (last visited June 17, 2020).

1 challenged the veracity of the Products’ “100% Natural” claims in a proceeding
2 before the NAD.¹⁰

3 23. In response, the NAD, “carefully reviewed the evidence and arguments
4 . . . and determined that the processing of wheat starch to yield the wheat dextrin
5 found in Benefiber represents a *significant alteration of the source ingredient that*
6 *is inconsistent with a consumer’s reasonable understanding of a product that*
7 *claims to be “100% natural,”* and recommended that the claim be discontinued.”¹¹

8 24. 7 U.S.C. § 6502 defines the term “synthetic” as “a substance that is
9 formulated or manufactured by a chemical process or by a process that chemically
10 changes a substance extracted from naturally occurring plant, animal, or mineral
11 sources, except that such term shall not apply to substances created by naturally
12 occurring biological processes.”

13 25. Furthermore, Merriam-Webster defines “natural” as “existing in or
14 produced by nature: not artificial,” and “not having any extra substances or chemicals
15 added: not containing anything artificial.”

16 26. In addition, the FTC has cautioned that “[m]arketers that are using terms
17 such as natural must ensure that they can substantiate whatever claims they are
18 conveying to reasonable consumers. If reasonable consumers could interpret a
19 natural claim as representing that a product contains no artificial ingredients, then the
20 marketer must be able to substantiate that fact.” Guides for the Use of Environmental
21 Marketing Claims, 75 FR 63552-01, 63586 (Oct. 15, 2010).

22 27. No reasonable definition of “natural” includes ingredients that, even if
23 sourced from “nature,” are subject to extensive, transformative processing before
24 their inclusion in a product.

25 28. The Products’ “100% Natural” representations cause reasonable
26 consumers, including Plaintiff, to believe the Products do not contain non-natural,

27 _____
¹⁰ *Id.*

28 ¹¹ *Id.* (emphasis added)

1 synthetic, artificial, and/or highly processed ingredients.

2 29. Consumers have become increasingly concerned about the effects of
3 synthetic ingredients in products. Indeed, consumers, including Plaintiff, are willing
4 to pay, and have paid, a premium for products advertised, marketed, and labeled
5 as being “natural” over products containing non-natural, synthetic ingredients.

6 30. Defendant materially misled and failed to adequately inform consumers,
7 including Plaintiff, that the Products contain non-natural, synthetic, artificial, and/or
8 highly processed ingredients.

9 31. Based on Defendant’s uniform material misrepresentations and
10 omissions, consumers have purchased the Products to their detriment.

11 **C. Plaintiff Purchased the Misleading and Deceptive Products**

12 32. As described *supra*, Plaintiff purchased the Benefiber Prebiotic Fiber
13 Supplement Product.

14 33. The “100% Natural” representations were and are material to reasonable
15 consumers, including Plaintiff, in making purchasing decisions.

16 34. Plaintiff relied on Defendant’s misrepresentations, described herein, in
17 making the decision to purchase the Product.

18 35. At the time Plaintiff purchased the Product, Plaintiff did not know, and
19 had no reason to know, that the Product’s labeling and advertising were false,
20 misleading, deceptive, and unlawful as set forth herein.

21 36. Defendant materially misled and failed to adequately inform reasonable
22 consumers, including Plaintiff, that the Products contained non-natural, synthetic,
23 artificial, and/or highly processed ingredients.

24 37. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Product, or would have purchased
25 it on different terms, if he had known the truth. Accordingly, based on Defendant’s
26 material misrepresentations and omissions, reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff,
27 purchased the Products to their detriment.

28 38. It is possible, however, that Plaintiff would purchase the Products in the

1 future if they were properly labeled, and/or the ingredients complied with the
2 labeling and advertising statements. Specifically, Plaintiff would consider
3 purchasing the Products again if the Products did not contain non-natural,
4 synthetic, artificial, and/or highly processed ingredients.

5 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

6 39. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules
7 of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of himself and all others
8 similarly situated, and as members of the Classes defined as follows:

9 All residents of the United States who, within the relevant statute of
10 limitations periods, purchased the Products (“Nationwide Class”); and

11 All residents of California who, within four years prior to the filing of
12 this Complaint, purchased the Products (“California Subclass”).

13 (“Nationwide Class” and “California Subclass,” collectively, “Class”).

14 40. Excluded from the Class are: (i) Defendant, its assigns, successors,
15 and legal representatives; (ii) any entities in which Defendant has controlling
16 interests; (iii) federal, state, and/or local governments, including, but not limited
17 to, their departments, agencies, divisions, bureaus, boards, sections, groups,
18 counsels, and/or subdivisions; (iv) all persons presently in bankruptcy proceedings
19 or who obtained a bankruptcy discharge in the last three years; and (v) any judicial
20 officer presiding over this matter and person within the third degree of
21 consanguinity to such judicial officer.

22 41. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or otherwise alter the class
23 definitions presented to the Court at the appropriate time in response to facts
24 learned through discovery, legal arguments advanced by Defendant, or otherwise.

25 42. This action is properly maintainable as a class action pursuant to
26 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 for the reasons set forth below.

27 43. **Numerosity:** Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all
28 members is impracticable. Upon information and belief, the Nationwide Class

1 consists of tens of thousands of purchasers (if not more) dispersed throughout the
2 United States, and the California Subclass likewise consists of thousands of
3 purchasers (if not more) dispersed throughout the State of California. Accordingly, it
4 would be impracticable to join all members of the Class before the Court.

5 44. **Common Questions Predominate:** There are numerous and substantial
6 questions of law or fact common to all members of the Class that predominate over
7 any individual issues. Included within the common questions of law or fact are:

- 8 a. Whether Defendant engaged in unlawful, unfair or deceptive business
9 practices by advertising and selling the Products;
- 10 b. Whether Defendant's conduct constitutes an unfair method of
11 competition, or unfair or deceptive act or practice, in violation of Civil
12 Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- 13 c. Whether Defendant used deceptive representations in connection with the
14 sale of the Products in violation of Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- 15 d. Whether Defendant represented that the Products have characteristics or
16 quantities that they do not have in violation of Civil Code section 1750,
17 *et seq.*;
- 18 e. Whether Defendant advertised the Products with intent not to sell them as
19 advertised in violation of Civil Code section 1750, *et seq.*;
- 20 f. Whether Defendant's labeling and advertising of the Products are untrue
21 or misleading in violation of Business and Professions Code section
22 17500, *et seq.*;
- 23 g. Whether Defendant knew or by the exercise of reasonable care should
24 have known its labeling and advertising was and is untrue or misleading
25 in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17500, *et seq.*;
- 26 h. Whether Defendant's conduct is an unfair business practice within the
27 meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*;
- 28

- 1 i. Whether Defendant’s conduct is a fraudulent business practice within the
- 2 meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*;
- 3 j. Whether Defendant’s conduct is an unlawful business practice within the
- 4 meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*;
- 5 k. Whether Defendant’s conduct constitutes breach of express warranty;
- 6 l. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to equitable and/or injunctive
- 7 relief;
- 8 m. Whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages as a result of
- 9 Defendant’s unlawful conduct;
- 10 n. The proper measure of damages sustained by Plaintiff and Class
- 11 Members; and
- 12 o. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched by its unlawful conduct.

13 45. **Typicality:** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the Class
14 Members he seeks to represent because Plaintiff, like the Class Members, purchased
15 Defendant’s misleading and deceptive Product. Defendant’s unlawful, unfair and/or
16 fraudulent actions concern the same business practices described herein irrespective
17 of where they occurred or were experienced. Plaintiff and the Class sustained similar
18 injuries arising out of Defendant’s conduct. Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ claims
19 arise from the same practices and course of conduct and are based on the same legal
20 theories.

21 46. **Adequacy:** Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class he seeks to
22 represent because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class Members
23 Plaintiff seeks to represent. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect Class
24 Members’ interests and has retained counsel experienced and competent in the
25 prosecution of complex class actions, including complex questions that arise in
26 consumer protection litigation.

27 47. **Superiority and Substantial Benefit:** A class action is superior to other
28 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual

1 joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable and no other group method of
2 adjudication of all claims asserted herein is more efficient and manageable for at least
3 the following reasons:

- 4 a. The claims presented in this case predominate over any questions of law
5 or fact, if any exist at all, affecting any individual member of the Class;
- 6 b. Absent a Class, the members of the Class will continue to suffer damage
7 and Defendant's unlawful conduct will continue without remedy while
8 Defendant profits from and enjoys its ill-gotten gains;
- 9 c. Given the size of individual Class Members' claims, few, if any, Class
10 Members could afford to or would seek legal redress individually for the
11 wrongs Defendant committed against them, and absent Class Members
12 have no substantial interest in individually controlling the prosecution of
13 individual actions;
- 14 d. When the liability of Defendant has been adjudicated, claims of all
15 members of the Class can be administered efficiently and/or determined
16 uniformly by the Court; and
- 17 e. This action presents no difficulty that would impede its management by
18 the Court as a class action, which is the best available means by which
19 Plaintiff and Class Members can seek redress for the harm caused to them
20 by Defendant.

21 48. Because Plaintiff seeks relief for all members of the Class, the prosecution
22 of separate actions by individual members would create a risk of inconsistent or
23 varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class, which would
24 establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.

25 49. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for injunctive or equitable
26 relief pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) are met as Defendant has acted or refused
27 to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final
28 injunctive or equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

1 57. Defendant had an improper motive—to derive financial gain at the
2 expense of accuracy or truthfulness—in its practices related to the labeling and
3 advertising of the Products.

4 58. There were reasonable alternatives available to Defendant to further
5 Defendant’s legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

6 59. Defendant’s misrepresentations of material facts, as set forth herein, also
7 constitute an “unlawful” practice because they violate California Civil Code §§ 1572,
8 1573, 1709, 1710, 1711, and 1770, as well as the common law.

9 60. Defendant’s conduct in making the representations described herein
10 constitutes a knowing failure to adopt policies in accordance with and/or adherence
11 to applicable laws, as set forth herein, all of which are binding upon and burdensome
12 to its competitors. This conduct engenders an unfair competitive advantage for
13 Defendant, thereby constituting an unfair business practice under California Business
14 & Professions Code §§ 17200-17208.

15 61. In addition, Defendant’s conduct was, and continues to be, unfair, in that
16 its injury to countless purchasers of the Products is substantial, and is not outweighed
17 by any countervailing benefits to consumers or to competitors.

18 62. Moreover, Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass could not
19 have reasonably avoided such injury. Defendant’s uniform, material representations
20 and omissions regarding the Products was likely to deceive, and Defendant knew or
21 should have known that its representations and omissions were untrue and misleading.
22 Plaintiff purchased the Products in reliance on the representations made by
23 Defendant, as alleged herein.

24 63. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass have been directly and
25 proximately injured by Defendant’s conduct in ways including, but not limited to, the
26 monies paid to Defendant for the Products that lacked the characteristics advertised,
27 interest lost on those monies, and consumers’ unwitting support of a business
28 enterprise that promotes deception and undue greed to the detriment of consumers,

1 such as Plaintiff and Subclass members.

2 64. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, Plaintiff
3 and members of the California Subclass, pursuant to § 17203, are entitled to an order
4 enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant and such other orders
5 and judgments that may be necessary to disgorge Defendant’s ill-gotten gains and to
6 restore to any person in interest any money paid for the Products as a result of the
7 wrongful conduct of Defendant.

8 65. Pursuant to Civil Code § 3287(a), Plaintiff and the California Subclass
9 are further entitled to pre-judgment interest as a direct and proximate result of
10 Defendant’s unfair and fraudulent business conduct. The amount on which interest is
11 to be calculated is a sum certain and capable of calculation, and Plaintiff and the
12 California Subclass are entitled to interest in an amount according to proof.

13 **COUNT II**

14 **Deceptive Advertising Practices**

15 **(California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*)**

16 ***(On Behalf of the California Subclass)***

17 66. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations contained
18 in the complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

19 67. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the California
20 Subclass.

21 68. California Business & Professions Code § 17500 prohibits “unfair,
22 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising[.]”

23 69. Defendant violated § 17500 when it represented, through its false and
24 misleading advertising and other express representations, that Defendant’s Products
25 possessed characteristics and value that they did not actually have.

26 70. Defendant’s deceptive practices were specifically designed to induce
27 reasonable consumers like Plaintiff to purchase the Products. Defendant’s uniform,
28 material representations and omissions regarding the Products were likely to deceive,

1 and Defendant knew or should have known that its uniform representations and
2 omissions were untrue and misleading. Plaintiff purchased the Products in reliance on
3 the representations made by Defendant, as alleged herein.

4 71. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass have been directly and
5 proximately injured by Defendant's conduct in ways including, but not limited to, the
6 monies paid to Defendant for the Products that lacked the characteristics advertised,
7 interest lost on those monies, and consumers' unwitting support of a business
8 enterprise that promotes deception and undue greed to the detriment of consumers,
9 such as Plaintiff and the California Subclass members.

10 72. The above acts of Defendant, in disseminating materially misleading and
11 deceptive representations and statements throughout California to consumers,
12 including Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass, were and are likely to
13 deceive reasonable consumers in violation of § 17500.

14 73. In making and disseminating the statements alleged herein, Defendant
15 knew or should have known that the statements were untrue or misleading, and acted
16 in violation of § 17500.

17 74. Defendant continues to engage in unlawful, unfair and deceptive practices
18 in violation of §17500.

19 75. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct in
20 violation of § 17500, Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass, pursuant to §
21 17535, are entitled to an order of this Court enjoining such future wrongful conduct
22 on the part of Defendant, and requiring Defendant to disclose the true nature of their
23 misrepresentations.

24 76. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass also request an order
25 requiring Defendant to disgorge its ill-gotten gains and/or award full restitution of all
26 monies wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of such acts of false advertising,
27 plus interests and attorneys' fees.

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COUNT III

Consumers Legal Remedies Act

(Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*)

(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

77. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained in the complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

78. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the California Subclass.

79. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*

80. The CLRA provides that “unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer are unlawful.”

81. The Products are “goods,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(a).

82. Defendant is a “person,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(c).

83. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass are “consumers,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(d).

84. Purchase of the Products by Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass are “transactions,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(e).

85. Defendant violated Section 1770(a)(5) by representing that the Products have “characteristics, . . . uses [or] benefits . . . which [they] do not have” in that the Products are falsely labeled and advertised as being, among other things, natural. Defendant knew that consumers will often pay more for products with this attribute and have unfairly profited from its false and misleading claims.

1 86. Similarly, Defendant violated section 1770(a)(7) by representing that the
2 Products “are of a particular standard, quality, or grade . . . if they are of another” by
3 falsely and deceptively labeling and advertising the Products as, among other things,
4 being natural.

5 87. In addition, Defendant violated section 1770(a)(9) by advertising the
6 Products “with intent not to sell them as advertised” in that the Products are falsely
7 labeled and advertised as, among other things, being “100% Natural.”

8 88. Defendant’s uniform and material representations and omissions
9 regarding the Products were likely to deceive, and Defendant knew or should have
10 known that its representations and omissions were untrue and misleading.

11 89. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass could not have
12 reasonably avoided such injury. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass
13 were unaware of the existence of the facts that Defendant suppressed and failed to
14 disclose; and, Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass would not have
15 purchased the Products and/or would have purchased them on different terms had
16 they known the truth.

17 90. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass have been directly and
18 proximately injured by Defendant’s conduct. Such injury includes, but is not limited
19 to, the purchase price of the Products and/or the price of the Products at the prices at
20 which they were offered.

21 91. Given that Defendant’s conduct violated § 1770(a), Plaintiff and
22 members of the California Subclass are entitled to seek and seek injunctive relief to
23 put an end to Defendant’s violations of the CLRA.

24 92. Moreover, Defendant’s conduct is malicious, fraudulent, and wanton in
25 that Defendant intentionally misled and withheld material information from
26 consumers to increase the sale of the Products.

27 93. Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enjoin Defendant from
28 continuing to employ the unlawful methods, acts, and practices alleged herein

1 pursuant to § 1780(a)(2). In addition, Defendant should be compelled to provide
2 restitution and damages to consumers who paid for Products that are not what they
3 expected to receive due to Defendant’s misrepresentations.

4 **COUNT IV**

5 **Breach of Express Warranty**

6 ***(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class and California Subclass)***

7 94. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations
8 contained in the complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

9 95. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Nationwide
10 Class and California Subclass.

11 96. By advertising and selling the Products at issue, Defendant made
12 promises and affirmations of fact on the Products’ packaging and labeling, and
13 through its marketing and advertising, as described herein. This labeling and
14 advertising constitute express warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain
15 between Plaintiff and members of the Class, and Defendant.

16 97. Defendant purports, through the Products’ labeling and advertising, to
17 create express warranties that the Products are, among other things, “100% Natural.”

18 98. Despite Defendant’s express warranties about the nature of the Products,
19 the Products are not “100% Natural,” and the Products are, therefore, not what
20 Defendant represented them to be.

21 99. Accordingly, Defendant breached express warranties about the Products
22 and their qualities because the Products do not conform to Defendant’s affirmations
23 and promises.

24 100. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s breach of express
25 warranty, Plaintiff and members of the Class were harmed in the amount of the
26 purchase price they paid for the Products. Further, Plaintiff and members of the Class
27 have suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other damages including,
28 but not limited to, the amounts paid for the Products, and any interest that would have

1 accrued on those monies, in an amount to be proven at trial.

2 **COUNT V**

3 **Unjust Enrichment**

4 *(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class and California Subclass)*

5 101. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations of the preceding paragraphs
6 as if fully set forth herein.

7 102. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Nationwide
8 Class and California Subclass.

9 103. By purchasing the Products, Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred
10 a benefit on Defendant in the form of the purchase price of the Products.

11 104. Defendant had knowledge of such benefit.

12 105. Defendant appreciated the benefit because, were consumers not to
13 purchase the Products, Defendant would not generate revenue from the sales of the
14 Products.

15 106. Defendant's acceptance and retention of the benefit is inequitable and
16 unjust because the benefit was obtained by Defendant's fraudulent and misleading
17 representations and omissions.

18 107. Equity cannot in good conscience permit Defendant to be economically
19 enriched for such actions at the expense of Plaintiff and members of the Class, and
20 therefore restitution and/or disgorgement of such economic enrichment is required.

21 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

22 108. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others
23 similarly situated, pray for judgment against Defendant as follows:

- 24
- 25 a. For an order declaring that Defendant's conduct violates the statutes and
26 laws referenced herein;
- 27 b. For an order requiring Defendant to immediately cease and desist from
28 selling the unlawful Products in violation of law; enjoining Defendant
from continuing to market, advertise, distribute, and sell the Products in

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the unlawful manner described herein; and ordering Defendant to engage in corrective action;

- c. For an order awarding, as appropriate, compensatory and monetary damages, restitution or disgorgement to Plaintiff and the Class for all causes of action;
- d. For an order awarding attorneys' fees and costs;
- e. For an order awarding punitive damages;
- f. For an order awarding pre-and post-judgment interest; and
- g. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

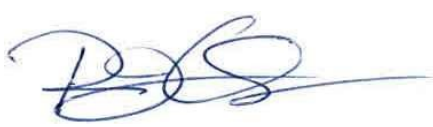
Plaintiff hereby demands trial by jury on all causes of action.

Dated: June 17, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

CLARKSON LAW FIRM

By:

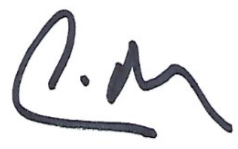


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