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and the Putative Class

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CASE NO.

JADE BURNETT, individually, and
on behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

KIND LLC and KIND FOODS LLC,
Defendants.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

1. UNFAIR AND UNLAWFUL
BUSINESS ACTS AND PRACTICES
(CAL. BUS & PROF. CODE §17200 ET
SEQ.);
2. DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING
PRACTICES (CAL. BUS & PROF. CODE
§§ 17500, ET SEQ.);
3. CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES
ACT (CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750, ET SEQ.);
4. BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY;
AND
5. UNJUST ENRICHMENT

“DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL”

Plaintiff Jade Burnett on behalf of herself and others similarly situated in
California, by and through her undersigned counsel, hereby files this Class Action
Complaint and states as follows based on investigation and information and belief.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is a longstanding principle of California consumer protection law that product labeling should be truthful and not misleading in order to facilitate informed purchasing decisions.

2. Defendants Kind LLC and Kind Foods LLC (collectively referred to as “Kind” and/or “Defendants”) violate California consumer protection law in the labeling of their KIND HEALTHY GRAINS® Dark Chocolate Clusters (the “Products”) by representing that the Products are made with healthy, premium ingredients, but failing to disclose that they contain a substantial amount of lead.

3. On the front label of the Products, Defendants prominently state:

- “INGREDIENTS YOU CAN SEE AND PRONOUNCE”;
- “KIND HEALTHY GRAINS”;
- “MADE WITH 5 SUPER GRAINS”;
- “NO GENETICALLY ENGINEERED INGREDIENTS”;
- “100% WHOLE GRAINS 34g PER SERVING; and
- “GLUTEN FREE”.

(collectively, the “Front Label Representations”).

4. On the back label of the Products, Defendants state:

- “MADE WITH 5 SUPER GRAINS KIND Healthy Grains® Clusters pack a nutritious punch of protein and a delightful crunch! Made with a blend of whole super grains—oats, millet, buckwheat, amaranth, and quinoa”;
- “34g WHOLE GRAINS/ LOW SODIUM/ GOOD SOURCE OF PROTEIN/ GOOD SOURCE OF FIBER”;
- **“do the kind thing for your body, your taste buds & your world®”**
Welcome to the KIND community! Here at KIND, we think a little differently. Instead of “*or*” we say “*and*.” We choose healthy *and* tasty, convenient *and* wholesome, economically sustainable *and* socially impactful. From the snacks and foods we make, to the way we work, live,

1 and give back, our goal is to make KIND® not just a brand, but also a state
 2 of mind and community to make the world a little kinder ...”
 3 (collectively, with the Front Label Representations, the “Representations”).

4 5. The Representations are likely to lead reasonable consumers to believe that
 5 the Products provide “HEALTHY GRAINS” and “SUPER GRAINS” that are “kind . . .
 6 for your body”.

7 6. The Representations are misleading based on the lead contained in the
 8 Products, which is not disclosed anywhere on the labels.

9 7. According to independent scientific testing commissioned by Plaintiff’s
 10 counsel, a single 65 gram serving of the Products contains 2.34 mcg of lead, which is
 11 more than four times the California Proposition 65 Maximum Allowable Dose Level
 12 (“MADL”) for reproductive toxicity of 0.5 micrograms of lead per day.¹

13 8. Separate and apart from Proposition 65, as acknowledged by the World
 14 Health Organization, “[t]here is no level of exposure to lead that is known to be without
 15 harmful effects.”²

16 9. Consumers, including Plaintiff, pay a price premium to purchase
 17 Defendants’ Products because they believe the Products offer a “healthy” source of
 18 grains.

19 10. Consumers, including Plaintiff, do not want to purchase and/or do not want
 20 to pay a premium to purchase Defendants’ Products if they contain lead, particularly at

21
 22 ¹ This action is not brought pursuant to Proposition 65 but is brought pursuant to
 23 California’s consumer protection laws based on consumer deception due to the
 24 mislabeling of the Products. Proposition 65, however, establishes the specific levels of
 25 exposure set forth by the California legislature at which “businesses [are required] to
 26 provide warnings to Californians about significant exposures to chemicals that cause
 27 cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.” <https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/about-proposition-65#:~:text=What%20is%20Proposition%2065?,into%20sources%20of%20drinking%20water>.

28 ² <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health>

1 the amounts set forth herein.

2 11. There are other granola cereals available to consumers that do not contain
3 lead.

4 12. By making the Representations and failing to disclose that the Products
5 contain lead, Defendants deprive consumers of the opportunity to make an informed
6 purchasing decision.

7 13. Defendants make the label Representations in order to drive their own
8 profits and to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class members who would not have
9 purchased the Products, or would not have purchased them on the same terms, if they
10 knew the truth.

11 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12 14. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
13 1332(d) because this is a class action in which: (1) there are over 100 members in the
14 proposed class; (2) members of the proposed class have a different citizenship from
15 Defendants; and (3) the claims of the proposed class members exceed \$5,000,000 in the
16 aggregate.

17 15. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants'
18 contacts with the forum are continuous and substantial, and Defendants intentionally
19 availed themselves of the markets within California through the sale and distribution of
20 the Products in California and through the privilege of conducting business in California.

21 16. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because
22 Defendants engage in continuous and systematic business activities within the State of
23 California. Moreover, a substantial part of the events and conduct giving rise to the
24 claims alleged herein occurred in this district. *See also* Declaration of Jade Barnett
25 Regarding Venue Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(d), attached as Exh. A.

26 **III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

27 **A. The Lead in the Products is Material to Consumers**

28 17. “[The] Granola market is expanding and expanding with shifting consumer

1 attitudes towards healthy and convenience breakfast food and snack. Increased
2 awareness of the nutritional profile of granola, i.e., protein-rich, fiber-rich, and packed
3 with vital vitamins, has created demand exponentially. Shift of consumers from
4 traditional breakfast cereals towards consumption of granola products as a healthy option
5 is on a full swing basis with clean-label, organic, and non-GMO.”³

6 18. Consumers of Defendants’ Products, like Plaintiff, believe they are
7 purchasing a premium, healthy grain product.

8 19. Consumers of Defendants’ Products, like Plaintiff, do not want to purchase
9 grain products or granola containing lead and/or do not want to pay a price premium for
10 “HEALTHY GRAINS” that contain lead.

11 20. Lead is not “healthy” and is dangerous to human health.

12 21. Lead affects almost every organ and system in the body and accumulates in
13 the body over time, leading to severe health risks and toxicity, including inhibiting
14 neurological function, anemia, kidney damage, seizures, and in extreme cases, coma and
15 death.⁴

16 22. According to the World Health Organization, “[t]here is no level of
17 exposure to lead that is known to be without harmful effects.”⁵

18 23. Lead poisoning “occurs mainly by ingestion of food or water contaminated
19 with lead.”⁶

20 24. “Lead is thought to be quickly absorbed in the blood stream and is believed
21 to have adverse effects on certain organ systems like the central nervous system, the
22 cardiovascular system, kidneys, and the immune system (Bergeson, 2008).”⁷

23
24 ³ <https://www.futuremarketinsights.com/reports/granola-market>

25 ⁴ Wani AL, et al., Lead toxicity: a review, INTERDISCIPLINARY TOXICOLOGY. (June 2015),
26 available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4961898>.

27 ⁵ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health>

28 ⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

B. Scientific Testing Demonstrates that Defendants' Products Contain a Substantial Amount of Lead

25. Plaintiff's counsel commissioned scientific testing of Defendants' Products by an independent laboratory, which holds numerous accreditations, including ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and the FDA Laboratory Accreditation for Analysis of Foods (LAAF).

26. In May and June of 2025, the laboratory conducted testing of Defendants' Products.

27. The testing was conducted using Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry ("ICP-MS").

28. ICP-MS is used to test for the presence of heavy metals, and quantify the amount.

29. ICP-MS is recognized for its high precision and sensitivity in measuring heavy metals, including lead.

30. ICP-MS is the approved methodology used by the FDA to test for the presence of heavy metals in food.⁸

31. The results of the scientific testing demonstrate that the Products contain 2.34 mcg of lead per 65 gram serving of the Products.

32. The amount of lead in a single serving of the Products exposes consumers to more than four times the MADL for lead.

33. On information and belief, the ingredients in the Products are and were the same during the Class Period, thus, the amount of lead contained in the Products during the Class Period was substantially the same.

⁸ See e.g. [https://www.fda.gov/food/environmental-contaminants-food/lead-food-and-foodwares#:~:text=In%20addition%2C%20the%20FDA%20has,parts%20per%20billi on%20\(ppb\)](https://www.fda.gov/food/environmental-contaminants-food/lead-food-and-foodwares#:~:text=In%20addition%2C%20the%20FDA%20has,parts%20per%20billi on%20(ppb) (linking to an Elemental Analysis Manual for Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometric Determination).) (linking to an Elemental Analysis Manual for Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometric Determination).

C. Reasonable Consumers Are Likely to Be Misled by Defendants' Label Representations

34. The following are examples of the labels of the Products:



35. As depicted above, and set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 herein, the Products contain numerous prominent, uniform Representations on the front and back labels.

36. The Representations are likely to lead reasonable consumers to believe that the Products contain "HEALTHY GRAINS" and "SUPER GRAINS" that are "kind . . . for your body".

37. The Representations are false and misleading based on the lead contained in the Products, which Defendants fail to disclose.

38. The Representations are voluntary advertising statements.

39. The Representations are not governed or required by any government or

1 FDA regulation or requirement.

2 40. Defendants voluntarily make the Representations on the labels of the
3 Products to appeal to consumers and to increase sales of the Products.

4 41. Defendants intentionally make the label Representations but fail to disclose
5 the lead in the Products.

6 42. The disclosure of lead in the Products would negatively impact Defendants'
7 sales of the Products and their bottom line.

8 43. If consumers knew that the Products contain lead, particularly in the
9 amounts set forth herein, they would not purchase the Products or would purchase them
10 on different terms.

11 44. There are other grain and granola products available in the marketplace,
12 which do not contain lead.

13 45. Consumers, however, are deprived of making the informed choice between
14 the Products, which contain lead, and other similar products, which do not.

15 46. Plaintiff and reasonable consumers suffered economic injury based on the
16 purchase price of the Products.

17 47. If Plaintiff had known the truth about Defendants' Products, she would not
18 have purchased the Products or would have purchased them on different terms.

19 48. Plaintiff and Class members were harmed based on money spent to
20 purchase the Products, which they would not have purchased—or would have paid less
21 for—if they had known that the Products contain lead.

22 **IV. PARTIES**

23 49. Plaintiff Jade Burnett is a citizen of California who purchased the Products
24 in this judicial district during the class period. Plaintiff's claim is typical of all Class
25 members in this regard.

26 50. The advertising and labeling on the package of the Products purchased by
27 Plaintiff, including the Representations, is typical of the advertising, labeling and
28 representation of the Products purchased by members of the Class.

1 51. The price paid by Plaintiff for the Products is typical of the price paid by
2 members of the Class.

3 52. Plaintiff relied on Defendants' Representations, as described below.

4 53. Defendant Kind LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its
5 principal place of business in New York, New York.

6 54. Defendant Kind Foods LLC is a Delaware Limited Liability Company with
7 its principal place of business in New York, New York.

8 55. Defendants and their agents manufacture, market, distribute, label,
9 promote, advertise and sell the Products.

10 56. At all times material hereto, Defendants were conducting business in the
11 United States, including in California, through their services as a manufacturer and
12 supplier to various stores in California and by, among other things, maintaining agents
13 for the customary transaction of business in California.

14 57. Defendants and their agents promoted, marketed and sold the Products at
15 issue in this jurisdiction and in this judicial district.

16 58. The deceptive acts giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this
17 jurisdiction and in this judicial district.

18 59. The unfair, unlawful, deceptive, and misleading advertising and labeling of
19 the Products was prepared and/or approved by Defendants and/or their agents, and was
20 disseminated by Defendants and their agents through labeling and advertising containing
21 the misrepresentations alleged herein.

22 **A. Plaintiff Was Misled and Injured by Defendants' Misconduct**

23 60. Plaintiff purchased the Product, Net Weight 11 OZ, on numerous occasions
24 during the Class Period (as defined below).

25 61. Plaintiff purchased the Products from various stores located in this judicial
26 district, including one or more of the following: Walmart in San Leandro; Pak 'n Save
27 Foods in Emeryville; Target in Emeryville; and/or Safeway in Alameda.

62. To the best of her recollection, Plaintiff paid approximately \$5.50 to \$6.00 per unit for the Products.

63. Plaintiff purchased the Products for personal use.

64. At the time of purchase, Plaintiff viewed the label images on the Products, including the Representations.

65. At the time of purchase, Plaintiff did not know, and had no reason to know, that the Products contain lead.

66. Acting reasonably under the circumstances, Plaintiff relied on the label Representations.

67. Unbeknownst to Plaintiff at the time of purchase, the Products contain lead.

68. Defendants failed to disclose that the Products contain lead.

69. Had Plaintiff known at the time of purchase that the Products contain lead, Plaintiff would not have purchased the Products or would have purchased them on different terms.

70. Defendants continue to sell the misbranded Products.

71. Plaintiff would like to purchase the Products in the future if the Products did not contain lead.

72. Plaintiff continues to suffer harm because she is not able to rely on the labeling and advertising of the Products for their truth, and thus is unable to determine whether she can purchase the Products in the future.

73. Unless Defendants are enjoined from misrepresenting the Products in the future, Plaintiff and consumers will not be able to reasonably determine whether the mislabeling of the Products has been addressed and remedied.

74. Accordingly, Plaintiff's legal remedies are inadequate to prevent future injuries.

V. CLASS DEFINITION AND CLASS ALLEGATIONS

75. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of herself, on behalf of all others

1 similarly situated, and as a member of the Class defined as follows:

2 All citizens of California who, within four years prior to the filing
3 of the initial Complaint, purchased Defendants' Products in the
4 State of California and who do not claim any personal injury from
using the Products (the "Class").

5 76. Excluded from the Class are: (i) Defendants, their assigns, successors, and
6 legal representatives; (ii) any entities in which Defendants have a controlling interest;
7 (iii) federal, state, and/or local governments, including, but not limited to, their
8 departments, agencies, divisions, bureaus, boards, sections, groups, counsels, and/or
9 subdivisions; (iv) all persons presently in bankruptcy proceedings or who obtained a
10 bankruptcy discharge in the last three years; and (v) any judicial officer presiding over
11 this matter and their staff, and persons within the third degree of consanguinity to such
12 judicial officer.

13 77. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or otherwise alter the class definition
14 presented to the Court at the appropriate time, or to propose or eliminate sub-classes, in
15 response to facts learned through discovery, legal arguments advanced by Defendants,
16 or otherwise.

17 78. This action is properly maintainable as a class action pursuant to Federal
18 Rule of Civil Procedure 23 for the reasons set forth below.

19 79. **Numerosity**: Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all
20 members is impracticable. Upon information and belief, the Class consists of hundreds
21 of thousands of purchasers throughout the State of California. Accordingly, it would be
22 impracticable to join all members of the Class before the Court.

23 80. **Common Questions Predominate**: There are numerous and substantial
24 questions of law or fact common to all members of the Class that predominate over any
25 individual issues. Included within the common questions of law or fact are:

- 26 • Whether Defendants' Representations are likely to mislead reasonable
- 27 consumers;
- 28 • Whether Defendants engaged in unlawful, unfair or deceptive business

practices by advertising, labeling and selling the Products;

- Whether Defendants violated (i) California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*; (ii) Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*; and/or (iii) the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*;
- Whether Defendants committed a breach of express warranty;
- Whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damage as a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct;
- Whether Defendants were unjustly enriched; and
- The proper measure of damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class.

81. **Typicality**: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class she seeks to represent because Plaintiff, like the Class members, purchased Defendants' Products. Defendants' unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent actions concern the same business practices described herein irrespective of where they occurred or were experienced. Plaintiff and the Class sustained similar injuries arising out of Defendants' conduct. Plaintiff's and Class member's claims arise from the same practices and course of conduct and are based on the same legal theories.

82. **Adequacy**: Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class she seeks to represent because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the Class Plaintiff seeks to represent. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and has retained counsel experienced and competent in the prosecution of complex class actions, including complex questions that arise in consumer protection litigation.

83. **Superiority and Substantial Benefit**: A class action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable and no other group method of adjudication of all claims asserted herein is more efficient and manageable for at least the following reasons:

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

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

85. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) are met as questions of law or fact common to Class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.

86. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel are unaware of any difficulties that are

likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Unfair and Unlawful Business Acts and Practices (Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*) (for Plaintiff and the Class)

87. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

88. Defendants' conduct constitutes an unfair business act and practice pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the "UCL"). The UCL provides, in pertinent part: "Unfair competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising"

89. Plaintiff brings this claim seeking restitution and/or disgorgement of the amounts Defendants acquired through the unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business practices, as described herein; and injunctive relief to stop Defendants' misconduct, as described herein.

90. Defendants' knowing conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes a "fraudulent" and/or "unfair" business practice, as set forth in California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17208.

Defendants' Conduct Constitutes a Fraudulent Business Practice

91. Defendants' conduct constitutes a fraudulent business practice because consumers are likely to be deceived by Defendants' Representations.

92. Defendants were and are aware that their Representations are material to consumers.

93. Defendants were and are aware that their Representations are misleading, as described herein.

94. Defendants had an improper motive—to derive financial gain at the

1 expense of accuracy or truthfulness—in their practices related to the labeling and
2 advertising of the Products.

3 95. There were reasonable alternatives available to Defendants to further
4 Defendants’ legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

5 ***Defendants’ Conduct Constitutes an Unfair Business Practice***

6 96. Defendants’ conduct violates both the “Immoral Test” and the “Balancing
7 Test” under California law, which are used to analyze whether conduct is “unfair”.

8 97. Defendants’ conduct violates the Immoral Test because Defendants
9 intentionally make the Representations to increase sales of the Products.

10 98. Defendants were and are aware that their Representations are misleading.

11 99. Defendants’ conduct is substantially injurious because consumers purchase
12 the misrepresented Products in reliance on Defendants’ Representations.

13 100. Defendants’ conduct is also substantially injurious because, by making the
14 misleading Representations, Defendants prevent consumers from making accurate value
15 comparisons between Defendants’ Products and competitor products.

16 101. Defendants’ conduct also violates the “Balancing Test” because the utility
17 of Defendants’ conduct in labeling the Products with the Representations is outweighed
18 by the harm to consumers.

19 102. As set forth herein, the Representations are optional, voluntary advertising
20 statements.

21 103. Defendants make the Representations to increase sales of the Products and
22 to the detriment of consumers, who are misled and deceived.

23 104. Consumers are directly harmed by Defendants’ conduct in that they would
24 not have purchased the Products, or would have paid less for the Products, if they had
25 known the truth.

26 105. Defendants’ conduct is also substantially injurious because it prevents
27 consumers from making informed purchasing decisions.

28 106. In addition, Defendants’ conduct is injurious to competition because

Defendants' misrepresentation of their Products prevents consumers from making an informed choice between the Products and other similar products, which are not misrepresented.

107. Defendants had an improper motive—to derive financial gain at the expense of accuracy or truthfulness—in their practices related to the labeling and advertising of the Products.

108. There were reasonable alternatives available to Defendants to further Defendants' legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

109. Plaintiff and members of the Class could not have reasonably avoided injury. Defendants' uniform Representations regarding the Products were likely to deceive, and Defendants knew or should have known that their Representations were misleading.

110. Plaintiff purchased the Products with the reasonable belief that the Representations were true, and without knowledge that the Products contain lead.

Defendants' Conduct Constitutes an Unlawful Business Act

111. Defendants' misrepresentation of material facts, as set forth herein, also constitutes an "unlawful" practice because they violate California Civil Code §§ 1572, 1573, 1709, 1710, 1711, and 1770 and the laws and regulations cited herein, as well as the common law.⁹

112. Defendants' conduct in making the Representations, in the absence of any

⁹ The California Civil Code Sections prohibit the following conduct: (i) § 1572: actual fraud, including by suggestion of an untrue fact or suppression of that which is true; (ii) § 1573: constructive fraud, including by breach of duty "by misleading another to his prejudice" and in any act or omission that the law declares to be fraudulent; (iii) §§ 1709-1711: willfully deceiving another or a particular class of persons "with intent to induce him to alter his position to his injury or risk", including by suggestion of a fact that is not true or suppression of a fact by one who is bound to disclose it, or by giving information "of other facts which are likely to mislead for want of communication of that fact"; (iv) § 1770: listing proscribed practices, including unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices, as described herein.

1 lead disclosure, constitutes a knowing failure to adopt policies in accordance with and/or
2 adherence to applicable laws, all of which are binding upon and burdensome to their
3 competitors.

4 113. This conduct engenders an unfair competitive advantage for Defendants,
5 thereby constituting an unfair business practice under California Business & Professions
6 Code §§ 17200-17208.

7 114. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately
8 injured by Defendants' conduct in ways including, but not limited to, the monies paid to
9 Defendants for the Products, interest lost, and consumers' unwitting support of a
10 business enterprise that promotes deception and undue greed to the detriment of
11 consumers, such as Plaintiff and Class members.

12 115. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, Plaintiff and
13 members of the Class are entitled to such Orders and judgments that may be necessary
14 to disgorge Defendants' ill-gotten gains and to restore to any person in interest any
15 money paid for the Products as a result of the wrongful conduct of Defendants.

16 116. Pursuant to Civil Code § 3287(a), Plaintiff and the Class are further entitled
17 to pre-judgment interest as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unfair and
18 fraudulent business conduct. The amount on which interest is to be calculated is a sum
19 certain and capable of calculation, and Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to interest in
20 an amount according to proof.

21 ***No Adequate Remedy at Law***

22 117. Plaintiff's legal remedy is inadequate.

23 118. Disgorgement serves to make illegal conduct unprofitable. Thus,
24 disgorgement uniquely serves as a deterrent for future, unlawful conduct by Defendants.

25 119. In addition, Plaintiff's request for equitable relief goes beyond Plaintiff's
26 request for legal damages.

27 120. Disgorgement is based on Defendants' gain, rather than Plaintiff's loss.

28 121. Accordingly, as a measure of Defendants' unjust enrichment or ill-gotten

1 gains, disgorgement permits recovery of interest.

2 122. In addition, disgorgement can be readily measured as a sum certain
3 according to Defendants' financial records while legal damages are generally subject to
4 complex and costly expert valuation.

5 123. In addition, the reach of equitable relief may extend beyond that of legal
6 damages. While legal damages under the CLRA are limited by statute (*e.g.*, to persons
7 who purchase for personal, family or household purposes) equitable relief under the
8 UCL is not statutorily limited.

9 124. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, pursuant to
10 § 17203, Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to an order enjoining such future
11 wrongful conduct on the part of Defendants.

12 125. As set forth herein, Plaintiff's remedy at law is inadequate to allow Plaintiff
13 to determine whether the labeling and advertising of the Products has been remediated
14 and thus whether she can purchase the Products in the future.

15 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
16 **Deceptive Advertising Practices**
17 **(California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*)**
(for Plaintiff and the Class)

18 126. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained
19 in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

20 127. California Business & Professions Code § 17500 prohibits "unfair,
21 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising . . ." (the "FAL").

22 128. Defendants violated § 17500 by making the Representations; and by
23 representing that the Products possess characteristics and value that they do not have.

24 129. Defendants' deceptive practices were designed to induce reasonable
25 consumers like Plaintiff to purchase the Products.

26 130. Defendants' uniform Representations were likely to deceive, and
27 Defendants knew or should have known that they were misleading.

28 131. Plaintiff purchased the Products in reliance on the Product labeling,

1 including that the Product labeling was accurate as alleged herein, and without
2 knowledge of Defendants' misrepresentations.

3 132. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately
4 injured by Defendants' conduct in ways including, but not limited to, the price paid to
5 Defendants for the Products, interest lost, and consumers' unwitting support of a
6 business enterprise that promotes deception and undue greed to the detriment of
7 consumers, such as Plaintiff and Class members.

8 133. The above acts of Defendants were and are likely to deceive reasonable
9 consumers in violation of § 17500.

10 134. In making the Representations alleged herein, Defendants knew or should
11 have known that the Representations were deceptive and/or misleading, and acted in
12 violation of § 17500.

13 135. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct in
14 violation of § 17500 Plaintiff and members of the Class request an Order requiring
15 Defendants to disgorge their ill-gotten gains and/or award full restitution of all monies
16 wrongfully acquired by Defendants by means of such acts of false advertising, as well
17 as interests and attorneys' fees.

18 ***No Adequate Remedy at Law***

19 136. Plaintiff's legal remedy is inadequate.

20 137. Disgorgement serves to make illegal conduct unprofitable. Thus,
21 disgorgement uniquely serves as a deterrent for future, unlawful conduct by Defendants.

22 138. In addition, Plaintiff's request for equitable relief goes beyond Plaintiff's
23 request for legal damages.

24 139. Disgorgement is based on Defendants' gain, rather than Plaintiff's loss.

25 140. Accordingly, as a measure of Defendants' unjust enrichment or ill-gotten
26 gains, disgorgement permits recovery of interest.

27 141. In addition, disgorgement can be readily measured as a sum certain
28 according to Defendants' financial records while legal damages are generally subject to

1 complex and costly expert valuation.

2 142. In addition, the reach of equitable relief may extend beyond that of legal
3 damages. While legal damages under the CLRA are limited by statute (*e.g.*, to persons
4 who purchase for personal, family or household purposes) equitable relief under the FAL
5 is not statutorily limited.

6 143. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct in
7 violation of § 17500, Plaintiff and members of the Class request an Order pursuant to §
8 17535 enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendants.

9 144. As set forth herein, Plaintiff's remedy at law is inadequate to allow Plaintiff
10 to determine whether the labeling and advertising of the Products has been remediated
11 and thus whether she can purchase the Products in the future.

12 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
13 **Consumer Legal Remedies Act**
14 **(Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*)**
15 **(*for Plaintiff and the Class*)**

16 145. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained
17 in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

18 146. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to California's Consumer Legal
19 Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.* ("CLRA").

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

23 148. The Products are "goods," as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code
24 §1761(a).

25 149. Defendants are a "person," as defined by the CLRA in California Civil
26 Code §1761(c).

27 150. Plaintiff and members of the Class are "consumers," as defined by the
28 CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(d).

151. Purchase of the Products by Plaintiff and members of the Class are

1 “transactions,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code §1761(e).

2 152. Defendants violated Section 1770(a)(5) by representing that the Products
3 have “characteristics, . . . uses [or] benefits . . . which [they] do not have” by making the
4 Representations but failing to disclose that the Products contain lead, as described herein.

5 153. Defendants also violated section 1770(a)(7) by representing that the
6 Products “are of a particular standard, quality, or grade . . . if they are of another” by
7 making the Representations.

8 154. In addition, Defendants violated section 1770(a)(9) by advertising the
9 Products “with intent not to sell them as advertised” in that the Products are
10 misrepresented and misbranded.

11 155. Defendants’ uniform Representations regarding the Products were likely to
12 deceive, and Defendants knew or should have known that their Representations were
13 deceptive and/or misleading.

14 156. Plaintiff and members of the Class relied on Defendants’ unlawful conduct
15 and could not have reasonably avoided injury.

16 157. Plaintiff and members of the Class were unaware of the existence of facts
17 that Defendants suppressed and failed to disclose, including that the Products contain
18 lead.

19 158. Plaintiff and members of the Class would not have purchased the Products,
20 or would have purchased them on different terms, had they known the truth about the
21 lead in the Products.

22 159. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately
23 injured by Defendants’ conduct.

24 160. Such injury includes, but is not limited to, the purchase price of the Products
25 and/or the improper premium price of the Products at which they were offered.

26 161. Moreover, Defendants’ conduct is malicious, fraudulent, and/or wanton in
27 that Defendants intentionally misled and withheld material information from consumers,
28 including to increase the sale of the Products.

1 162. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1782(a), on June 25, 2025, Plaintiff on
2 her own behalf, and on behalf of members of the Class, provided notice to Defendants
3 of the alleged violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act by notice letter setting
4 forth Plaintiff's claims.

5 163. Despite giving Defendants more than 30-days from the date of the
6 notification letter to provide appropriate relief for violations of the CLRA, Defendants
7 have failed to provide any such relief. As such, Plaintiff seeks compensatory, monetary
8 and punitive damages, and requests that this Court enter such Orders or judgments as
9 may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money which may have been
10 acquired by means of such unfair business practices, and for such other relief as is
11 provided in California Civil Code § 1780 and in the Prayer for Relief.

12 164. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct in
13 violation of the CLRA, Plaintiff and members of the Class request an Order pursuant to
14 § 1780 enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant.

15 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
16 **Breach of Express Warranty**
17 ***(for Plaintiff and the Class)***

18 165. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained
19 in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein.

20 166. By advertising and selling the Products at issue, Defendants made promises
21 and affirmations of fact on the Products' packaging and labeling, as described herein.

22 167. This labeling and advertising constitute express warranties and became part
23 of the basis of the bargain between Plaintiff and members of the Class, and Defendants.

24 168. Defendant, through their advertising and labeling, created express
25 warranties that the Products are 'HEALTHY GRAINS' and "SUPER GRAINS" that are
26 "kind . . . for your body".

27 169. The express warranties appear on all labels of the Products and specifically
28 relate to the goods being sold.

1 170. Despite Defendants’ express warranties about the nature of the Products,
2 the Products do not comport with the Representations. Thus, the Products were and are
3 not what Defendants represented them to be.

4 171. The Products are not “HEALTHY” or “SUPER” GRAINS that are “kind .
5 . . for your body” because they contain a substantial amount of lead: a single serving of
6 the Products contains more than four times the California Proposition 65 maximum
7 allowable dose level for lead per day.

8 172. Accordingly, Defendants breached the express warranties about the
9 Products and their qualities because the Products do not conform to Defendants’
10 affirmations and promises.

11 173. Plaintiff’s counsel provided Defendants with pre-suit notice of the breach
12 of warranty, including by the June 25, 2025 notice letter.

13 174. Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased the Products.

14 175. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ breach of express warranty,
15 Plaintiff and members of the Class were harmed in the amount of the purchase price they
16 paid for the Products, or the premium price paid for the Products.

17 176. Further, Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered and continue to
18 suffer economic losses and other general and specific damages including, but not limited
19 to, the amounts paid for the Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those
20 monies, in an amount to be proven at trial.

21 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
22 **QUASI-CONTRACT**
23 **(for Plaintiff and the Class)**

24 177. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations of the preceding paragraphs
25 as if fully set forth herein.

26 178. By purchasing the Products, Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred
27 a benefit on Defendants in the form of the purchase price of the Products.

28 179. Defendants had knowledge of such benefits.

1 180. Defendants appreciated the benefit because, were consumers not to
2 purchase the Products, Defendants would not generate revenue from the sales of the
3 Products.

4 181. Defendants' acceptance and retention of the benefits is inequitable and
5 unjust because the benefits were obtained by Defendants' misleading Representations
6 and unlawful conduct.

7 182. Equity cannot in good conscience permit Defendants to be economically
8 enriched for such actions at the expense of Plaintiff and members of the Class, and
9 therefore restitution and/or disgorgement of such economic enrichment is required.

10 **PRAYER**

11 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly
12 situated, prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

13 A. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil
14 Procedure; naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class; and naming Plaintiff's
15 attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class;

16 B. For an order declaring that Defendants' conduct violates the statutes and
17 laws referenced herein;

18 C. For an order awarding, as appropriate, compensatory and monetary
19 damages to Plaintiff and the Class;

20 D. For an order awarding injunctive relief;

21 E. For an order awarding restitution/disgorgement, as appropriate;

22 F. For an order awarding attorneys' fees and costs;

23 G. For an order awarding pre-and post-judgment interest; and

24 H. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
25
26
27
28

JURY DEMAND

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

Dated: January 15, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

KAMBERLAW, LLP

By: /s/ Naomi B. Spector

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ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [KIND Class Action Alleges Dark Chocolate Clusters Contain Dangerous Amount of Lead](#)
