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21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
22 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

23 Kelly Effinger and Keefe Stevernu,
24 individually, and on behalf of those
25 similarly situated,

26 Plaintiffs,

27 v.

28 Ancient Organics LLC,

Defendant.

CASE NO.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Demand for Jury Trial

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Plaintiffs Kelly Effinger and Keefe Stevernu bring this action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated against Defendant Ancient Organics LLC (“Ancient Organics” or “Defendant”). Plaintiffs make the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to themselves, which are based on personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

"Beware of what storytellers do not tell you. For they must of necessity leave something out . . ."

Peter Malakoff, Co-Founder¹

1. This case arises from Defendant’s deceptive and misleading practices with respect to its marketing and sale of its food products (the “Products” or “Product”).

2. Defendant manufactures, sells, and distributes the Products using a marketing and advertising campaign focused on claims that appeal to health-conscious consumers.

3. Defendant engages in a deceptive marketing campaign to convince consumers that the Products are nutritious and healthful to consume, and are more healthful than similar products.

4. For example, Defendant prominently features “EAT GOOD FAT” on its Product:

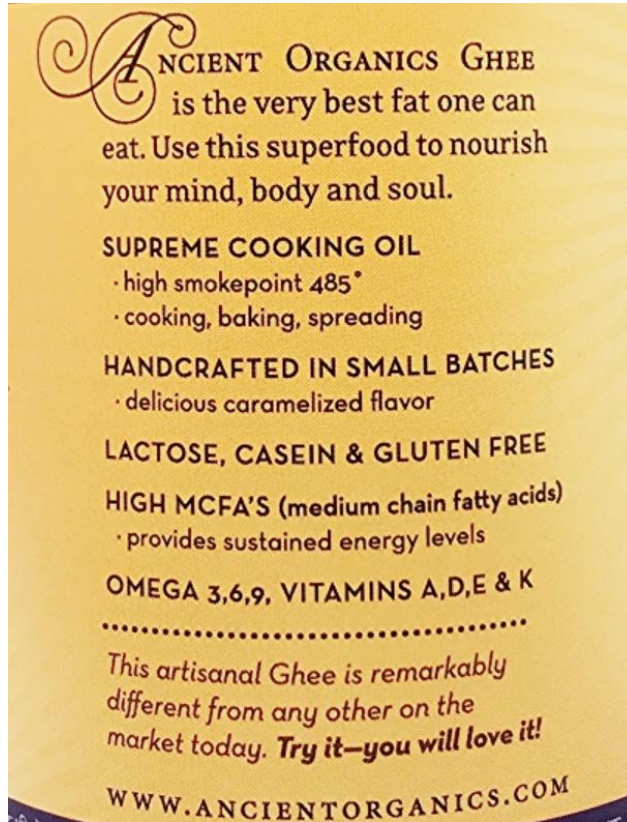
¹ Peter Malakoff, <https://www.petermalakoff.com/>.

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5. Further, the Products have the following description printed on the label:



1 6. However, this is false, misleading, and deceptive because Defendant's
2 Products contain high amounts of unsafe fats which increase the risk of severe health
3 issues, including coronary heart disease – the number one killer of Americans every
4 year.

5 7. Moreover, in violation of federal and state regulations, Defendant
6 attempts to perpetuate this deception by prominently making health focused nutrient
7 content claims on the labeling of its Products, without making mandatory disclosures,
8 in an effort to mislead and deceive consumers that its Products are healthy.

9 8. Reasonable consumers purchased the Products believing, among other
10 things, that they were accurately represented. Specifically, reasonable consumers
11 believed that the Products contained accurate label information and representations.
12 Reasonable consumers would not have purchased the Products if they had known
13 about the misrepresentations and omissions, or would have purchased them on
14 different terms.

15 9. In stark contrast to the healthy representations, Defendant's Products
16 contain unhealthy levels of saturated fat. In its discussion of saturated fat, the
17 American Heart Association states, "Decades of sound science has proven it can raise
18 your "bad" cholesterol and put you at higher risk for heart disease."²

19 10. Cardiovascular Disease is the leading cause of death for men and women
20 in the United States, taking one life every 37 seconds.³

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26 ² American Heart Association, *Saturated Fat*, <http://www.heart.org/en/healthy-living/healthy-eating/eat-smart/fats/saturated-fats>.

27 ³ Heron M., *Deaths: Leading causes for 2017*, NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS REPORTS;
28 vol. 68 no. 6, National Center for Health Statistics. 2019 available at
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr68/nvsr68_06-508.pdf.

1 14. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a). Plaintiffs'
2 purchases of Defendant's Products, substantial acts in furtherance of the alleged
3 improper conduct, including the dissemination of false and misleading information
4 regarding the nature, quality, and/or ingredients of the Products, occurred within this
5 District and the Defendant conducts business through its headquarters located in
6 this District.

7 **DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT**

8 15. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-2(c-d), a substantial part of the events
9 giving rise to the claims arose in Alameda County, and this action should be assigned
10 to the Oakland Division.

11 **PARTIES**

12 16. Plaintiff Kelly Effinger is a citizen of California.

13 a. Prior to purchase, Plaintiff Effinger saw and relied on Defendant's
14 marketing and labeling representing that the Products were healthy,
15 healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the
16 competition.

17 b. Plaintiff Effinger has purchased the Product on multiple occasions.
18 Plaintiff Effinger's most recent purchase of the Product occurred in
19 August 2021 from a Grocery Outlet store located in Stockton, CA.

20 17. Plaintiff Keefe Stevernu is a citizen of California.

21 a. Prior to purchase, Plaintiff Stevernu saw and relied on Defendant's
22 marketing and labeling representing that the Products were healthy,
23 healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the
24 competition.
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1 b. Plaintiff Stevernu has purchased the Products on multiple occasions.

2 Plaintiff Stevernu's most recent purchase of the Products occurred in
3 November 2020 from a Whole Foods store located in Berkeley, CA.

4 18. Plaintiffs purchased the Products for personal consumption. When
5 Plaintiffs saw Defendant's misrepresentations prior to and at the time of purchase,
6 they relied on Defendant's prominent representations and claims about the Products.
7 Specifically, that it was healthy, healthful, better for them, and a healthier
8 alternative to the competition. Defendant emphasizes these representations in the
9 marketing and on the labeling of the Product.
10

11 19. Plaintiffs relied on the Defendant's representations, including but not
12 limited to, the "EAT GOOD FAT" representations made on the Product as well as the
13 reference that it was a "superfood," could "nourish the mind, body, and soul," that it
14 was the "very best fat one could eat," and the reference to the vitamins contained in
15 it.
16

17 20. Plaintiffs understood these representations to mean that the Product
18 was healthy, healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the
19 competition. Had Plaintiffs known the truth – that it failed to conform to those
20 representations, and rather, it contained dangerously high levels of saturated fats –
21 Plaintiffs would not have purchased the Product at a premium price.
22

23 21. Plaintiffs have enjoyed the Products in the past. If they could be assured
24 through prospective injunctive relief that the Products are properly labeled, they
25 would consider purchasing the Products in the future.
26

27 22. Plaintiffs bring the claims below seeking damages, actual and statutory,
28 as well as injunctive relief.

27. The Product:



28. Additionally, the side panel states:

*A*NCIENT ORGANICS GHEE is the very best fat one can eat. Use this superfood to nourish your mind, body and soul.

SUPREME COOKING OIL
 · high smokepoint 485°
 · cooking, baking, spreading

HANDCRAFTED IN SMALL BATCHES
 · delicious caramelized flavor

LACTOSE, CASEIN & GLUTEN FREE

HIGH MCFA'S (medium chain fatty acids)
 · provides sustained energy levels

OMEGA 3,6,9, VITAMINS A,D,E & K

.....
This artisanal Ghee is remarkably different from any other on the market today. Try it—you will love it!

WWW.ANCIENTORGANICS.COM

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2 29. In the above example, “EAT GOOD FAT” is presented in all capital
3 letters and in a larger font than the Defendant’s name and the Product’s name.

4 30. This nutrient content claim represents to consumers that the fat
5 contained in the Product is good for them, and thus the Product is healthy and
6 healthful.
7

8 31. This representation is consistent with co-founder Matteo Girard Maxon’s
9 goal, “One of the core elements of this food foundation is healthy fat.”⁴

10 32. The Defendant notably omits the disclosure statement concerning the
11 high levels of saturated fat as required for products that make nutrient content
12 claims and also have high levels of saturated fat.
13

14 **B. The Products Contain High Levels of Saturated Fat.**

15 33. Defendant’s Product contains high levels of saturated fat.

16 34. The majority - 64% - of the fats contained within the Product are
17 saturated fat.
18

19 35. As demonstrated by the studies cited below, consuming the Product is
20 unhealthy as it increases risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.
21

22 36. These high levels of saturated fat are present even when consumed in
23 small amounts.

24 37. One serving of the Product contains 9 grams of saturated fat in just a
25 single tablespoon.
26

27 ⁴ *Healthy foods made in Berkeley build immunity — and community*, Discovered in
28 Berkeley Blog (Oct. 2, 2020),
<https://www.discoveredinberkeley.com/2020/10/02/healthy-foods-made-in-berkeley-build-immunity-and-community/>.

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1 38. For example, one tablespoon of the Product equals the amount of
2 saturated fat in three large orders of McDonald’s fries.⁵

3 39. Additionally, one tablespoon of the Product has more saturated fat than
4 one KFC Fried Chicken breast and three KFC Fried Chicken drumsticks combined.⁶

5 40. The Product contains saturated fat levels that exceed thresholds of
6 concern as dictated by the FDA.
7

8
9 **C. Saturated Fat Consumption Increases the Risk of Cardiovascular
10 Disease and Other Morbidity**

11 41. Cholesterol is a waxy, fat-like substance found in the body’s cell walls.
12 The body uses cholesterol to make hormones, bile acids, vitamin D, and other
13 substances. The body synthesizes all the cholesterol it needs, which circulates in the
14 bloodstream in packages called lipoproteins, of which there are two main kinds—low
15 density lipoproteins, or LDL cholesterol, and high-density lipoproteins, or HDL
16 cholesterol.
17

18 42. LDL cholesterol is sometimes called “bad” cholesterol because it carries
19 cholesterol to tissues, including the arteries. Most cholesterol in the blood is LDL
20 cholesterol.
21

22 43. HDL cholesterol is sometimes called “good” cholesterol because it takes
23 excess cholesterol away from tissues to the liver, where it is removed from the body.
24
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26 _____
27 ⁵ An entire large order of McDonald’s fries contains 3 grams of saturated fat.
28 McDonald’s French Fries Nutritional Information, <https://www.mcdonalds.com/us/en-us/product/large-french-fries.html>.

⁶ KFC Nutrition Guide, <https://www.kfc.com/full-nutrition-guide>.

1 44. Total and LDL cholesterol blood levels are two of the most important
2 risk factors in predicting coronary heart disease (CHD), with higher total and LDL
3 cholesterol levels associated with increased risk of CHD.⁷

4 45. High LDL cholesterol levels are dangerous because “[e]levated blood
5 LDL cholesterol increases atherosclerotic lipid accumulation in blood vessels.”⁸ That
6 is, if there is too much cholesterol in the blood, some of the excess may become
7 trapped along artery walls. Built up formations of cholesterol on arteries and blood
8 vessels are called plaque. Plaque narrows vessels and makes them less flexible, a
9 condition called atherosclerosis.

10 46. Thus, “[f]or the health of your heart, lowering your LDL cholesterol is
11 the single most important thing to do.”⁹

12 47. The consumption of saturated fat negatively affects blood cholesterol
13 levels because the body reacts to saturated fat by producing cholesterol. More
14 specifically, saturated fat consumption causes coronary heart disease by, among other
15 things, “increas[ing] total cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol.”¹⁰
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21 ⁷ See, e.g., Dr. Dustin Randolph, *Coconut Oil Increases Cardiovascular Disease Risk*
22 *and Possible Death Due to Heart Attacks and Stroke* (Sept. 19, 2015) (“Heart attack
23 and stroke risk can be largely predicted based on total and LDL cholesterol levels in
people” because “as cholesterol levels increase so does one’s risk of symptomatic and
deadly heart disease.”), available at
<http://www.pursueahealthyyou.com/2015/04/coconut-oil-increasescardiovascular.html>.

24 ⁸ USDA Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, *Dietary Saturated Fat and*
25 *Cardiovascular Health: A Review of the Evidence*, Nutrition Insight 44 (July 2011)
[hereinafter, “USDA Review of the Evidence”].

26 ⁹ Pritikin Longevity Center, *Is Coconut Oil Bad for You?*, available at
27 <https://www.pritikin.com/your-health/healthy-living/eating-right/1790-is-coconut-oil-badfor-you.html>.

28 ¹⁰ USDA Review of the Evidence, *supra* note 8.

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1 48. Moreover, “[t]here is a positive linear trend between total saturated
2 fatty acid intake and total and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol
3 concentration and increased risk of coronary heart disease (CHD).”¹¹

4 49. This linear relationship between saturated fat intake and risk of
5 coronary heart disease is well established and accepted in the scientific community.
6

7 50. For example, the Institute of Medicine’s Dietary Guidelines Advisory
8 Committee “concluded there is strong evidence that dietary [saturated fatty acids]
9 SFA increase serum total and LDL cholesterol and are associated with increased risk
10 of [cardiovascular disease] CVD.”¹²

11 51. In addition, “[s]everal hundred studies have been conducted to assess
12 the effect of saturated fatty acids on serum cholesterol concentration. In general, the
13 higher the intake of saturated fatty acids, the higher the serum total and low density
14 lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol concentrations.”¹³

15 52. Importantly, there is “no safe level” of saturated fat intake because “any
16 incremental increase in saturated fatty acid intake increases CHD risk.”¹⁴
17

18 53. For this reason, while the Institute of Medicine sets tolerable upper
19 intake levels (UL) for the highest level of daily nutrient intake that is likely to pose
20

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¹¹ Institute of Medicine, *Dietary Reference Intakes for Energy, Carbohydrate, Fiber,
24 Fat, Fatty Acids, Cholesterol, Protein, and Amino Acids*, at 422 (2005) [hereinafter
25 “IOM Dietary Reference Intakes”], available at
http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=10490.

26 ¹² USDA Review of the Evidence, *supra* note 8.

27 ¹³ IOM Dietary Reference Intakes, *supra* note 11.

28 ¹⁴ *Id.* at 422.

1 no risk of adverse health effects to almost all individuals in the general population,
2 “[a] UL is not set for saturated fatty acids.”¹⁵

3 54. In addition, “[t]here is no evidence to indicate that saturated fatty acids
4 are essential in the diet or have a beneficial role in the prevention of chronic
5 diseases.”¹⁶

6 55. Further, “[i]t is generally accepted that a reduction in the intake of SFA
7 [saturated fatty acids] will lower TC [total cholesterol] and LDL-cholesterol.”¹⁷

8 56. For these reasons, “reduction in SFA intake has been a key component of
9 dietary recommendations to reduce risk of CVD.”¹⁸

10 57. The Institute of Medicine’s Dietary Guidelines for Americans, for
11 example, “recommend reducing SFA intake to less than 10 percent of calories.” And
12 “lowering the percentage of calories from dietary SFA to 7 percent can further reduce
13 the risk of CVD.”¹⁹

14 58. Professor Frank Sacks from Harvard’s T.H. Chan School of Public
15 Health believes that “[t]he evidence that saturated fat causes atherosclerosis and
16 heart disease is compelling.”²⁰

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21 ¹⁵ *Id.*

22 ¹⁶ *Id.* at 460.

23 ¹⁷ Shanthi Mendis et al., *Coconut fat and serum lipoproteins: effects of partial*
24 *replacement with unsaturated fats*, 85 *Brit. J. Nutr.* 583, 583 (2001).

25 ¹⁸ USDA Review of the Evidence, *supra* note 8.

26 ¹⁹ *Id.*

27
28 ²⁰ Liebman, Bonnie, *Saturated fats: the big picture*, CENTER FOR SCIENCE IN THE
PUBLIC INTEREST (Oct. 30, 2021), <https://www.cspinet.org/article/saturated-fats-big-picture>.

1 59. In short, consuming saturated fat increases the risk of CHD and
2 stroke.²¹

3 60. In other words, they are not “good fats.”

4
5 **D. Defendant Violates Identical Federal and State Regulations**

6 **a. Federal and State Regulations Are Identical**

7
8 61. The FDA oversees the regulation and labeling of food pursuant to the
9 Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”).

10 62. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act expressly authorizes state
11 regulations, such as the Sherman Law, that are “identical to the requirement[s]” of
12 the FDCA and federal regulations. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 343-1.

13
14 63. California’s Sherman Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Heath & Saf.
15 Code § 110765 et seq. (the “Sherman Law”), incorporates all food labeling regulations
16 promulgated by the FDA under the FDCA. *See e.g.*, Cal. Heath & Saf. Code §
17 110100(a) (“All food labeling regulations and any amendments to those regulations
18 adopted pursuant to the federal act, in effect on January 1, 1993, or adopted on or
19 after that date shall be the food labeling regulations of this state.”), § 110380 and §
20 110505.

21
22 64. Because the Sherman Law’s requirements are identical to the
23 requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and FDA regulations the
24 Sherman law is explicitly authorized by the FDCA.

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²¹ Mendis, *supra* note 17.

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b. Regulations Governing the Labeling of Food Products

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2 65. Defendant’s deceptive statements described herein violate Cal. Health &
3 Safety Code § 110660 and 21 U.S.C. § 343(a), which both deem a food misbranded if
4 its labeling is “false or misleading in any particular.”

5 66. As described above, the Products’ labeling contains numerous
6 statements that are false or misleading because they state, suggest, or imply that it is
7 healthful, conducive to health, and won’t detriment health, which render it
8 misbranded.

9
10 67. In addition, the Product’s labeling is misleading, and thus misbranded,
11 because “it fails to reveal facts that are material in light of other representations.” 21
12 C.F.R § 1.21.

13
14 68. Defendant’s voluntary and affirmative misrepresentations challenged
15 herein “fail[ed] to reveal facts that are material in light of other representations made
16 or suggested by the statement[s], word[s], design[s], device[s], or any combination
17 thereof,” in violation of 21 C.F.R. § 1.21(a)(1). Such omitted facts include the
18 detrimental health consequences of consuming the Products.

19
20 69. Defendant fails to include mandatory disclosure statements that must
21 alert consumers to examine the Nutrition Information because the Product contains
22 high levels of fat and saturated fat. These disclosures are mandatory because the
23 Product contains numerous nutrient content claims, and because the Product
24 contains these high, dangerous levels, they are required so consumers can put these
25 claims in their proper context.

26
27 70. Numerous competitors follow this regulation and provides proper
28 disclosure statements when required. For example:



71. Defendant similarly failed to reveal facts that were “[m]aterial with respect to the consequences which may result from use of the article under” both “[t]he conditions prescribed in such labeling,” and “such conditions of use as are customary or usual,” in violation of § 1.21(a)(2). Namely, Defendant failed to disclose the presence of high levels of saturated fat, and Defendant failed to disclose the increased risk of serious chronic disease likely to result from the usual consumption of its Products.

c. The Products are Misbranded Because the Labeling Makes Unauthorized Nutrient Content Claims

72. The Products are misbranded because the labeling contains unauthorized nutrient content claims.

73. Under 21 U.S.C. § 343(r)(1)(A), a claim that characterizes the level of a nutrient which is of the type required to be in the labeling of the food must be made in accordance with a regulation promulgated by the Secretary (or, by delegation, FDA) authorizing the use of such a claim. *See also* Cal. Health & Safety Code §

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1 110670 (“Any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the
2 requirements for nutrient content or health claims” set by federal law.).

3 74. Characterizing the level of a nutrient on food labels and the labeling of a
4 product without complying with the specific requirements pertaining to nutrient
5 content claims for that nutrient renders a product misbranded under 21 U.S.C. §
6 343(r)(1)(A).
7

8 75. The Products are misbranded and misleading because the labeling bears
9 nutrient content claims that the Products contain healthy “good” fats, but the Product
10 fails to meet the requirements for making such implied nutrient content claims as set
11 forth in 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d).
12

13 76. For example, on each product, the Defendant represents that the
14 Products contain healthy “good” fats which are beneficial and help “nourish your
15 mind, body, and soul.”
16

17 77. Reasonable consumers interpret these representations to mean that the
18 Product consists of healthy fats.

19 78. This is consistent with the California Dept. of Food & Agriculture’s
20 interpretation²² for the terms:

- 21 a. “Good fat (may be used for unsaturated fats (monounsaturated and
22 polyunsaturated));
23 b. “Bad fat (may be used to indicate saturated and trans fats).”
24
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26

27 ²² See, e.g., California Dept. of Food & Agriculture, GUIDELINES ON
28 ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND COMMUNICATIONS FOR COMMODITY
MARKETING PROGRAMS, pg. 19,
<https://www.cdffa.ca.gov/mkt/mkt/pdf/ApprovedAdvertisingGuidelines-2015.pdf>.

1 79. To “use the term ‘healthy’ or related terms (e.g., ‘health,’ ‘healthful,’
2 ‘healthfully,’ ‘healthfulness,’ ‘healthier,’ ‘healthiest,’ ‘healthily,’ and ‘healthiness’) as
3 an implied nutrient content claim on the label or in labeling of a food that is useful in
4 creating a diet that is consistent with dietary recommendations,” a food must satisfy
5 specific “conditions for fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, and other nutrients.” 21 C.F.R. §
6 101.65(d)(2).
7

8 80. The Products are “not specifically listed” in the table contained in 21
9 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(i), and therefore are governed by section (F) of the table. *See*
10 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F).
11

12 81. Under 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F), to use a “healthy” term, a food must
13 (1) be “Low fat as defined in § 101.62(b)(2),” (2) be “Low saturated fat as defined in §
14 101.62(c)(2),” (3) be consistent with “The disclosure level for cholesterol specified in §
15 101.13(h),” and (4) contain “At least 10 percent of the RDI [recommended daily
16 intake] or the DRV [dietary reference values] per RACC [reference amount
17 customarily consumed] of one or more of vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, iron, protein
18 or fiber.” *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F) (incorporating by reference total fat
19 requirement, 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(b)(2), and saturated fat requirement, 21 C.F.R. §
20 101.62(c)(2)). In addition, the food must comply “with the definition and declaration
21 requirements in this part 101 for any specific nutrient content claim on the label or in
22 labeling.” 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(iii).
23
24

25 82. Section 101.62(b)(2)(i)(A) provides the applicable definition of “low fat”
26 for the Products because they have a RACC (reference amounts customarily
27 consumed) “greater than 30 g or greater than 2 tablespoons.”
28

1 83. Under section 101.62(b)(2)(i)(A), a food is low fat only if it “contains 3 g
2 or less of fat per reference amount customarily consumed.”

3 84. The Products all contain more than 3 grams of fat per RACC. Thus the
4 Products do not meet the total fat requirement in section 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F), and as a
5 result, the use of a “healthy” term renders the Products misbranded.

6 85. Under section 101.62(c)(2), a food is “low saturated fat” only if it
7 “contains 1 g or less of saturated fatty acids per reference amount customarily
8 consumed and not more than 15 percent of calories from saturated fatty acids.”

9 86. The Products contain more than 1 gram of saturated fat per RACC. The
10 Products therefore do not meet the saturated fat requirement in section
11 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F), and as a result, the use of a “healthy” term renders the Product
12 misbranded.

13 87. Further, under section 101.13(h), if a food product makes a nutrient
14 content claim, and it exceeds 13.0g of fat, 4.0g of saturated fat, or 60mg of cholesterol,
15 “then that food must bear a statement disclosing that the nutrient exceeding the
16 specified level is present in the food as follows: “See nutrition information for __
17 content” with the blank filled in with the identity of the nutrient exceeding the
18 specified level, e.g., ‘See nutrition information for fat content.’”

19 88. The Products far exceed the saturated fat and total fat amounts per
20 serving. Moreover, the Products do not have any disclosure statements. There
21 Products therefore do not meet the disclosure requirements under section 101.13(h),
22 and as a result, the Products are misbranded.

23 89. Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have purchased the Products if
24 they knew the Products were misbranded pursuant to California and federal
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1 regulations because its labeling made unauthorized and misleading nutrient content
2 claims and omitted material information and disclosures.

3 90. To be clear, Plaintiffs does not allege any claims pursuant to the FDCA
4 and Sherman Law and relies on these regulations only to the extent they provide a
5 predicate basis for liability under state and common law, as set forth herein.
6

7 **d. The Products are Misbranded Because the Defendant**
8 **Omits Material Information**

9 91. Despite making prominent nutrient content claims on the Products,
10 Defendant fails to make required statements that protect consumers.

11 92. Defendant fails to include mandatory disclosure statements that must
12 alert consumers to examine the Nutrition Information because the Product contains
13 high levels of saturated fat.

14 93. These disclosures are mandatory because the Product contains
15 numerous nutrient content claims, and because the Product contains these high,
16 dangerous levels, they are required so consumers can put these claims in their proper
17 context.
18

19 94. Under section 101.13(h), if a food product makes a nutrient content
20 claim, and it exceeds 13.0g of fat, 4.0g of saturated fat, or 60mg of cholesterol, “then
21 that food must bear a statement disclosing that the nutrient exceeding the specified
22 level is present in the food as follows: “See nutrition information for __ content” with
23 the blank filled in with the identity of the nutrient exceeding the specified level, e.g.,
24 ‘See nutrition information for fat content.’”
25

26 95. As described herein, the Products contain high levels of saturated fat in
27 excess of the threshold amounts.
28

1 96. This language fails to appear on all the Products.

2
3 **E. The Products are misbranded.**

4 97. Under FDCA section 403, a food is “misbranded” if “its labeling is false
5 or misleading in any particular.” *See* 21 U.S.C. §§ 343(a).

6
7 98. The perceived healthiness of the Products has a material bearing on
8 price and consumer acceptance.

9 99. Defendant’s Products are high in saturated fat at dangerous levels.

10 100. Thus, Defendant is not permitted to make claims that the Product
11 contains healthy “good” fats.

12
13 101. Because the Defendant fails to reveal the basic nature and
14 characterizing properties of the Products, Defendant’s Products are not only sold with
15 misleading labeling but also misbranded under Sections 403(a) of the Food Drug &
16 Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”), 21 U.S.C. §§ 343(a), and cannot be legally manufactured,
17 advertised, distributed, or sold in the U.S. as it is currently labeled. *See* 21 U.S.C. §
18 331.

19
20 102. Moreover, California law forbids the misbranding of food in language
21 largely identical to that found in the FDCA.

22 103. The Products are misbranded under California’s Sherman Law, Cal.
23 Health & Safety Code §§ 109875-111915. The Sherman Law expressly incorporates
24 the food labeling requirements set forth in the FDCA, *see* Cal. Health & Safety Code §
25 110100(a), and provides that any food is misbranded if its nutritional labeling does
26 not conform to FDCA requirements. *See id.* § 110665; *see also id.* § 110670.
27
28

1 104. The Sherman Law further provides that a product is misbranded if its
2 labeling is “false or misleading.” *Id.* § 110660. It is a violation of the Sherman Law to
3 advertise any misbranded food, *id.* § 110398; to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or
4 offer for sale any food that is misbranded, *id.* § 110760; to misbrand any food, *id.* §
5 110765; or to receive in commerce any food that is misbranded or deliver or proffer it
6 for delivery, *id.* § 110770.
7

8 105. By misrepresenting the basic nature and characterizing properties of the
9 Products, Defendant violates these federal and state regulations and misleads
10 Plaintiffs and other reasonable consumers.
11

12
13 **F. Reasonable consumers relied on Defendant’s misrepresentations to
14 their detriment.**

15 106. Defendant’s deceptive representations and omissions are material in
16 that a reasonable person would attach importance to such information and would be
17 induced to act upon such information in making purchase decisions.

18 107. Plaintiffs and the Class Members reasonably relied to their detriment on
19 Defendant’s misleading representations and omissions.
20

21 108. Defendant’s illegal, deceptive conduct leads reasonable consumers to
22 believe that the Products contain “healthy fat,”²³ and are better, healthier, and more
23 nutritious than competing products.

24 109. Defendant’s false, misleading, and deceptive misrepresentations and
25 omissions are likely to continue to deceive and mislead reasonable consumers and the
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27
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²³ Discovered in Berkeley Blog, *supra* note 4.

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1 general public, as they have already deceived and misled the Plaintiffs and the Class
2 Members.

3 **G. Defendant's wrongful conduct caused Plaintiffs' and the Class**
4 **Members' injuries.**

5 110. Defendant knows that consumers are willing to pay more for food
6 products that are represented as healthy, healthful, better for them, and a healthier
7 alternative to the competition.

8 111. As a result of these unfair and deceptive practices, Defendant has likely
9 collected millions of dollars from the sale of the Products that they would not have
10 otherwise earned. Plaintiffs and Class Members paid money for food items that are
11 not what they purported to be or what they bargained for. They paid a premium for
12 the Products when they could have instead bought other, less expensive products that
13 do not purport to contain the health benefits of Defendant's Products or include the
14 mandatory disclosure language which puts the nutrient content claims in the proper
15 context for consumers.
16

17 112. In making the false and misleading representations described herein,
18 Defendant knew and intended that consumers would pay for, and/or pay a premium
19 for, a product labeled and advertised as healthy, healthful, better for them, and a
20 healthier alternative to the competition.
21

22 113. As an immediate, direct, and proximate result of Defendant's false and
23 misleading representations, Defendant injured the Plaintiffs and the Class Members
24 in that they:
25

- 26 a. Paid a sum of money for Products that were not what Defendant
27 represented;
28

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- 1 b. Paid a premium price for Products that were not what Defendant
- 2 represented;
- 3 c. Were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Products they
- 4 purchased were different from what Defendant warranted;
- 5 d. Were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Products they
- 6 purchased had less value than what Defendant represented;
- 7 e. Could not be used for the purpose for which they were purchased; and
- 8 f. Were of a different quality than what Defendant promised.

9
10 114. Had Defendant not made the false, misleading, and deceptive
11 representations, Plaintiffs and the Class Members would not have been willing to pay
12 the same amount for the Products they purchased, and, consequently, Plaintiffs and
13 the Class Members would not have been willing to purchase the Products.

14
15 115. Plaintiffs and the Class Members paid for Products that were purported
16 to consist of healthy “good” fats but received Products that consisted of dangerously
17 high levels of saturated fat. The products Plaintiffs and the Class Members received
18 were worth less than the products for which they paid.

19
20 116. Based on Defendant's misleading and deceptive representations,
21 Defendant was able to, and did, charge a premium price for the Products over the cost
22 of competitive products not bearing the representations.

23
24 117. Plaintiffs and the Class Members all paid money for the Products.
25 However, Plaintiffs and the Class Members did not obtain the full value of the
26 advertised Products due to Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions. Plaintiffs
27 and the Class Members purchased, purchased more of, and/or paid more for, the
28 Products than they would have had they known the truth about the Products.

1 Consequently, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered injury in fact and lost
2 money as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct.

3 **H. Defendant Has Knowledge of These Regulations and Acts with**
4 **Reckless Disregard**

5 118. Defendant is aware of these regulations and established guidelines yet
6 refuses to comply.
7

8 119. Throughout its website, it makes numerous statements, references, and
9 representations concerning “healthy” fats and its interpretations and research.

- 10 a. In an article entitled “7 Reasons to Eat More Saturated Fat,” Defendant
11 includes the following:²⁴

12
13 It seems that no matter how the story spins from the denizens of
14 the anti-fat camp, one piece of their advice remains staunchly
15 constant: “You should sharply limit your intake of saturated fats.”
16 The next admonition will invariably be, “which have been proven
to raise cholesterol and cause heart disease.” Their over-arching
belief is that saturated fat is bad, bad, bad.

17 You see with just a glance at [our suggested meal plans] that we’ve
18 included fatty cuts of meat, chicken with the skin, bacon, eggs,
19 butter, coconut oil, organic lard, and heavy cream in the plan.
20 **Aren’t we worried that these foods will increase your risk of**
21 **heart disease and raise your cholesterol? In a word, nope.**
In fact, we encourage you to make these important fats a regular
part of your healthy diet. Why? Because humans need them and
here are just a few reasons why.

- 22 b. In an article entitled “Pass the Ghee, Please,” Defendant includes
23 the following:²⁵

24 It is difficult for most Americans to believe that a little fat in their
25

26 ²⁴ *7 Reasons To Eat More Saturated Fat*, Ancient Organics Official Website (Sep. 6,
27 2009), <https://www.ancientorganics.com/7-reasons-to-eat-more-saturated-fat/>
(emphasis added).

28 ²⁵ *Pass the Ghee, Please*, Ancient Organics Official Website (Nov. 1, 2003),
<https://www.ancientorganics.com/pass-the-ghee-please/>.

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1 diets can be healthy, let alone be considered good medicine. In
2 Ayurveda, however, pure clarified butter, known as ghee, is one of
3 the most powerful tonics. It is used to heal wounds, improve
4 digestion, fight free radicals, and boost the immune system.

5 c. In an article entitled “Rethinking Saturated Fat,” Defendant
6 includes the following:²⁶

7 Looking back at the dietary information collected from these
8 thousands of participants, the investigators found no difference in
9 the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, or coronary vascular
10 disease between those individuals with the lowest and highest
11 intakes of saturated fat. This goes completely against the
12 conventional medical wisdom of the past 40 years.

13 120. Defendant knows the rules, the regulations, and the reasonable
14 consumers’ interpretation of the Products’ representations yet continues to mislead
15 and deceive.

16 **CLASS DEFINITIONS AND ALLEGATIONS**

17 121. Plaintiffs, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, bring this
18 action on behalf of the following classes:

19 a. California Class: All persons who purchased Defendant’s Products
20 within the State of California and within the applicable statute of
21 limitations;

22 b. Multi-State Consumer Class: All persons in the States of California,
23 Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New
24

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²⁶ *Rethinking Saturated Fat*, Ancient Organics Official Website (May 6, 2011),
<https://www.ancientorganics.com/rethinking-saturated-fat/>.

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York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and Washington who purchased the Products.²⁷

c. Nationwide Class: All persons who purchased Defendant’s Products within the United States and within the applicable statute of limitations period (collectively, the “Class,” “Classes,” and “Class Members”).

122. Excluded from the Classes are Defendant, its parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, and directors, those who purchased the Products for resale, all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the Classes, the judge to whom the case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof, and those who assert claims for personal injury.

123. The members of the Classes are so numerous that joinder of all Class Members is impracticable. Defendant has sold, at a minimum, hundreds of thousands of units of the Products to Class Members.

124. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved in this case. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the putative classes that predominate over questions that may affect individual Class Members include, but are not limited to the following:

²⁷ The States in the Multi-State Consumer Class are limited to those States with similar consumer protection laws under the facts of this case: California (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, et seq.); Florida (Fla. Stat. § 501.201, et seq.); Illinois (815 ILCS 505/1, et seq.); Massachusetts (Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A, et seq.); Michigan (Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.901, et seq.); Minnesota (Minn. Stat. § 325F.67, et seq.); Missouri (Mo. Rev. Stat. 407.010, et seq.); New Jersey (N.J. Stat. § 56:8-1, et seq.); New York (N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, et seq.); Pennsylvania (73 Pa. Stat. Ann. §§ 201-1 et seq.); Oregon (Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.605, et seq.); and Washington (Wash Rev. Code § 19.86.010, et seq.).

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- 1 a. whether Defendant misrepresented material facts concerning the
- 2 Products on the packaging of every product;
- 3 b. whether Defendant misrepresented material facts concerning the
- 4 Products in print and digital marketing of every product;
- 5 c. whether Defendant’s conduct was unfair and/or deceptive;
- 6
- 7 d. whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched as a result of the
- 8 unlawful, fraudulent, and unfair conduct alleged in this Complaint such
- 9 that it would be inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefits
- 10 conferred upon it by Plaintiffs and the Class;
- 11 e. whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to equitable and/or
- 12 injunctive relief;
- 13
- 14 f. whether Defendant breached implied and express warranties to
- 15 Plaintiffs and the Class; and
- 16
- 17 g. whether Plaintiffs and the Class have sustained damages with respect to
- 18 the claims asserted, and if so, the proper measure of their damages.

19 125. Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of those of other Class Members because
20 Plaintiff, like all members of the classes, purchased Defendant’s Products bearing the
21 healthy “good” fat representations and Plaintiffs sustained damages from Defendant’s
22 wrongful conduct.

23 126. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes
24 and has retained counsel that is experienced in litigating complex class actions.

25 127. Plaintiffs have no interests which conflict with those of the Classes.

26 128. A class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and
27 efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be
28

1 encountered in the management of this class action. The damages or other financial
2 detriment suffered by Plaintiffs and the other Class Members are relatively small
3 compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually litigate
4 their claims against Defendant, making it impracticable for Class Members to
5 individually seek redress for Defendant's wrongful conduct. Even if Class Members
6 could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation
7 creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and increases the
8 delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action
9 device presents far fewer management difficulties, and provides the benefits of single
10 adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

11
12
13 129. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for equitable relief are
14 met as Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the
15 classes, thereby making appropriate equitable relief with respect to the classes as a
16 whole.

17
18 130. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Classes would
19 create a risk of establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of
20 conduct for Defendant. For example, one court might enjoin Defendant from
21 performing the challenged acts, whereas another might not. Additionally, individual
22 actions could be dispositive of the interests of the classes even where certain Class
23 Members are not parties to such actions.
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CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

**Violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”)
Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq.
(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

131. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

132. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action pursuant to the UCL on their own behalf and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated.

133. The UCL prohibits “any unlawful, unfair... or fraudulent business act or practice.” Cal. Bus & Prof. Code § 17200.

A. Unlawful Prong

134. The UCL identifies violations of other laws as “unlawful practices that the unfair competition law makes independently actionable.” *Velazquez v. GMAC Mortg. Corp.*, 605 F. Supp. 2d 1049, 1068 (C.D. Cal. 2008).

135. Defendant’s labeling and advertising of the Products, as alleged in the preceding paragraphs, violates California Civil Code Section 1750, et seq. (Consumer Legal Remedies Act), California Business and Professions Code Section 17500, et seq. (False Advertising Law), Cal. Heath & Saf. Code § 110765 et seq. (the “Sherman Law”), and the common law as described herein.

136. Defendant’s packaging, labeling, and advertising of the Products, as alleged in the preceding paragraphs, is false, deceptive, misleading, and unreasonable, and constitutes unlawful conduct.

137. Defendant knew or should have known of their unlawful conduct.

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1 138. As alleged in the preceding paragraphs, the misrepresentations by
2 Defendant detailed above constitute an unlawful business practice within the
3 meaning of the UCL.

4 139. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's
5 legitimate business interests other than the conduct described herein. Defendant
6 could have refrained from misrepresenting the true characteristics of the Products.
7

8 140. All of the conduct alleged herein occurred and continues to occur in
9 Defendant's business. Defendant's wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or
10 generalized course of conduct repeated on thousands of occasions daily.

11 141. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code Section 17203,
12 Plaintiffs and the Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from
13 continuing to engage, use, or employ its practice of false and deceptive advertising of
14 the Products. Likewise, Plaintiffs and the Class seek an order requiring Defendant to
15 disclose such misrepresentations, and additionally request an order awarding
16 Plaintiffs restitution of the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of
17 responsibility attached to Defendant's failure to disclose the existence and
18 significance of said misrepresentations in an amount to be determined at trial.
19
20

21 142. Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money
22 as a result of Defendant's unlawful conduct. Plaintiffs paid an unwarranted premium
23 for the Product. Plaintiffs would not have purchased the Products if they had known
24 that Defendant purposely deceived consumers into believing that the Products were
25 healthy, healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the competition.
26

27 143. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, Plaintiffs
28 and members of the Class, pursuant to § 17203, are entitled to an order enjoining

1 such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant and such other orders and
 2 judgments that may be necessary to disgorge Defendant's ill-gotten gains and to
 3 restore to any person in interest any money paid for the Products as a result of the
 4 wrongful conduct of Defendant.

5 144. Pursuant to Civil Code § 3287(a), Plaintiffs and the Class are further
 6 entitled to prejudgment interest as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's
 7 unfair and fraudulent business conduct. The amount on which interest is to be
 8 calculated is a sum certain and capable of calculation, and Plaintiffs and the
 9 California Class are entitled to interest in an amount according to proof.

10
 11 **B. Unfair Prong**

12 145. Under the UCL a challenged activity is "unfair" when "any injury it
 13 causes outweighs any benefits provided to consumers and the injury is one that the
 14 consumers themselves could not reasonably avoid." *Camacho v. Auto Club of*
 15 *Southern California*, 142 Cal. App. 4th 1394, 1403 (2006).

16 146. Defendant's advertising and labeling of the Products as being healthy,
 17 healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the competition, when the
 18 Products contain dangerously high levels of saturated fat, is false, misleading, and
 19 deceptive.

20 147. Defendant's false advertising of the Products causes injuries to
 21 consumers, who do not receive the promised benefits from the Products in proportion
 22 to their reasonable expectations.

23 148. Through false, misleading, and deceptive labeling of the Products,
 24 Defendant seeks to take advantage of consumers' desire for healthy food products,
 25
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1 while reaping the financial benefits of manufacturing Products that are not as
2 healthy as represented.

3 149. When Defendant labels and markets the Products as being healthy,
4 healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the competition, it provides
5 false promises to consumers and stifles competition in the marketplace.

6 150. Consumers cannot avoid any of the injuries caused by Defendant's false
7 and misleading advertising of the Products.

8 151. Some courts conduct a balancing test to decide if a challenged activity
9 amounts to unfair conduct under the UCL. The courts "weigh the utility of the
10 defendant's conduct against the gravity of the harm alleged to the victim." *Davis v.*
11 *HSBC Bank Nevada, N.A.*, 691 F. 3d 1152, 1169 (9th Cir. 2012).

12 152. Defendant's material misrepresentations and omissions result in
13 financial harm to consumers. Thus, the utility of Defendant's conduct is vastly
14 outweighed by the gravity of its harm.

15 153. Some courts require the "unfairness must be tethered to some legislative
16 declared policy or proof of some actual or threatened impact on competition." *Lozano*
17 *v. AT&T Wireless Servs. Inc.*, 504 F. 3d 718, 735 (9th Cir. 2007).

18 154. As described herein, Defendant's conduct impacts the public health of
19 Americans and the competitive landscape for Defendant's competitors that act as
20 good faith market participants.

21 155. Defendant's advertising and labeling of the Products, as alleged in the
22 preceding paragraphs, is false, deceptive, misleading, and unreasonable, and
23 constitutes unfair conduct.

24 156. Defendant knew or should have known of its unfair conduct.
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1 157. As alleged in the preceding paragraphs, the material misrepresentations
2 by Defendant detailed above constitute an unfair business practice within the
3 meaning of the UCL.

4 158. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's
5 legitimate business interests other than the conduct described herein. Defendant
6 could have marketed the Products without making any false and deceptive
7 statements about the Products' ingredients.
8

9 159. All of the conduct alleged herein occurs and continues to occur in
10 Defendant's business. Defendant's wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or
11 generalized course of conduct repeated on hundreds of occasions daily.
12

13 160. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiffs and
14 the Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage,
15 use, or employ its practice of false and deceptive advertising and labeling of the
16 Products. Plaintiffs and Class Members additionally request an order awarding
17 Plaintiffs and Class Members restitution of the money wrongfully acquired by
18 Defendant by means of responsibility attached to Defendant's failure to disclose the
19 existence and significance of said misrepresentations in an amount to be determined
20 at trial.
21

22 161. Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money
23 as a result of Defendant's unfair conduct. Plaintiffs paid an unwarranted premium
24 for the Products.
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1 **C. Fraudulent Prong**

2 162. The UCL considers conduct fraudulent and prohibits said conduct if it is
3 likely to deceive members of the public. *Bank of the West v. Superior Court*, 2 Cal. 4th
4 1254, 1267 (1992).

5 163. Defendant’s labeling and advertising of the Products as being healthy,
6 healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the competition is likely to
7 deceive members of the public into believing that the Products are healthier and
8 better for consumers than they are in reality.

9 164. Defendant’s advertising of the Products, as alleged in the preceding
10 paragraphs, is false, deceptive, misleading, and unreasonable and constitutes
11 fraudulent conduct.

12 165. Defendant knew or should have known of its fraudulent conduct.

13 166. As alleged in the preceding paragraphs, the material misrepresentations
14 and omissions by Defendant detailed above constitute a fraudulent business practice
15 in violation of the UCL.

16 167. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant’s
17 legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein. Defendant
18 could have refrained from marketing and labeling the Products as being healthy,
19 healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the competition.

20 168. All of the conduct alleged herein occurs and continues to occur in
21 Defendant’s business. Defendant’s wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or
22 generalized course of conduct repeated on hundreds of occasions daily.

23 169. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiffs and
24 the Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage,
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1 use, or employ its practice of false and deceptive advertising of the Products.
2 Likewise, Plaintiffs and the Class seek an order requiring Defendant to disclose such
3 misrepresentations, and additionally request an order awarding Plaintiffs restitution
4 of the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of responsibility attached
5 to Defendant’s failure to disclose the existence and significance of said
6 misrepresentations in an amount to be determined at trial.
7

8 170. Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money
9 as a result of Defendant’s fraudulent conduct. Plaintiffs and the Class paid an
10 unwarranted premium for the Products. Plaintiffs and the Class would not have
11 purchased the Products if they had known that the Products were not healthy,
12 healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the competition as
13 represented by Defendant.
14

15 **COUNT II**
16 **Violation of California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”)**
17 **Business and Professions Code § 17500 et seq.**
18 **(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

19 171. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
20 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

21 172. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action pursuant to the FAL on their own
22 behalf and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated.

23 173. The FAL makes it “unlawful for any person to make or disseminate or
24 cause to be made or disseminated before the public in this state, in any advertising
25 device or in any other manner or means whatever, including over the Internet, any
26 statement, concerning personal property or services, professional or otherwise, or
27 performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or misleading and which is
28

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1 known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or
2 misleading.”

3 174. Defendant knowingly disseminated misleading claims regarding the
4 Products in order to mislead the public about the health benefits of the Products.

5 175. Defendant controlled the labeling, packaging, production and
6 advertising of the Products. Defendant knew or should have known, through the
7 exercise of reasonable care, that its representations and omissions about the
8 characteristics and ingredients of the Products were untrue, deceptive, and
9 misleading.
10

11 176. Defendant understands that the public values “healthy” representations,
12 and this is shown by the numerous statements that are prominently featured
13 throughout the Products’ packaging.
14

15 177. Defendant’s actions in violation of the FAL were false and misleading
16 such that the general public is and was likely to be deceived.
17

18 178. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s conduct alleged herein
19 in violation of the FAL, Plaintiffs and members of the Class, pursuant to § 17535, are
20 entitled to an order of this Court enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part
21 of Defendant, and requiring Defendant to disclose the true nature of its
22 misrepresentations.
23

24 179. Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money
25 as a result of Defendant’s false representations. Plaintiffs purchased the Products in
26 reliance upon the claims and omissions by Defendant that the Products are healthy,
27 healthful, better for them, and a healthier alternative to the competition, as
28 represented by Defendant’s labeling and advertising. Plaintiffs would not have

1 purchased the Products if she had known that the claims and advertising as
2 described herein were false and misleading.

3 180. Plaintiffs and members of the Class also request an order requiring
4 Defendant to disgorge its ill-gotten gains and/or award full restitution of all monies
5 wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of such acts of false advertising, plus
6 interests and attorneys' fees.
7

8
9 **COUNT III**
10 **Violation of California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA")**
11 **Business and Professions Code § 1750 et seq.**
12 **(Injunctive Relief Only)**
13 **(On Behalf of the California Class)**

14 181. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
15 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

16 182. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
17 the proposed California Class against the Defendant.

18 183. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiffs and members of the California
19 Class were "consumer[s]," as defined in Civil Code section 1761(d).

20 184. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant is a "person," as defined in Civil
21 Code section 1761(c).

22 185. At all times relevant hereto, the Products manufactured, marketed,
23 advertised, and sold by Defendant constituted "goods," as defined in Civil Code
24 section 1761(a).

25 186. The purchases of the Products by Plaintiffs and members of the
26 California Class were and are "transactions" within the meaning of Civil Code section
27 1761(e).
28

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1 187. Defendant disseminated, or caused to be disseminated, through its
2 packaging, labeling, marketing and advertising misrepresentations that the Products
3 were healthy and healthful by the large representations that the fats contained
4 therein are good for the public's health.

5 188. Defendant's representations violate the CLRA in at least the following
6 respects:
7

- 8 a. In violation of Civil Code § 1770(a)(5), Defendant represented that the
9 Products have characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, and quantities
10 which they do not have;
11 b. In violation of Civil Code § 1770(a)(7), Defendant represented that the
12 Products are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, which they are
13 not; and
14 c. In violation of Civil Code § 1770(a)(9), Defendant advertised the
15 Products with an intent not to sell the products as advertised.

16 189. Pursuant to the provisions of Cal. Civ. Code § 1782(a), Plaintiffs
17 provided notice to Defendant of the alleged violations of the CLRA, demanding that
18 Defendant correct such violations, and providing it with the opportunity to correct its
19 business practices. Notice was sent via certified mail, return receipt requested on
20 May 12, 2022. As of the date of filing this complaint, Defendant has not responded.
21 Accordingly, if after 30 days no satisfactory response to resolve this litigation on a
22 class-wide basis has been received, Plaintiffs will seek leave to amend this request to
23 seek restitution and actual damages as provided by the CLRA.

24 190. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780, Plaintiffs seeks injunctive
25 relief, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and any other relief that the Court deems
26 proper.

27 191. Defendant knew or should have known that the Products did not contain
28 the claimed characteristics because Defendant manufactured, marketed and sold the

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1 Products without those characteristics that they claimed. Defendant knew or should
2 have known that the representations about The Products as described herein violated
3 consumer protection laws, and that these statements would be relied upon by
4 Plaintiffs and members of the California Class.

5 192. Defendant's actions as described herein were done with conscious
6 disregard of Plaintiff's and California Class Members' rights and was wanton and
7 malicious.

8 193. Defendant's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a
9 continuing course of conduct in violation of the CLRA since Defendant is still
10 representing that their Products have characteristics which they do not have.

11
12 **COUNT IV**
13 **Unjust Enrichment**
14 **(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

15 194. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in the
16 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

17 195. By means of Defendant's wrongful conduct alleged herein, Defendant
18 knowingly sold the Products to Plaintiffs and Class Members in a manner that was
19 unfair, unconscionable, and oppressive.

20 196. Defendant knowingly received and retained wrongful benefits and funds
21 from Plaintiffs and the Class Members. In so doing, Defendant acted with conscious
22 disregard for the rights of Plaintiffs and members of the Class.

23 197. As a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct as alleged herein, Defendant
24 has been unjustly enriched at the expense of, and to the detriment of, Plaintiffs and
25 members of the Class.

26 198. Defendant's unjust enrichment is traceable to, and resulted directly and
27 proximately from, the conduct alleged herein.
28

RELIEF DEMANDED

1
2 205. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf the Class
3 Members, seeks judgment and relief against Defendant, as follows:

- 4 a) For an order declaring: (i) this is a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of
5 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of the proposed Classes
6 described herein; and (ii) appointing Plaintiffs to serve as
7 representatives for the Classes and Plaintiffs' counsel to serve as Class
8 Counsel;
9
10 b) For an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in the
11 unlawful conduct set forth herein;
12
13 c) For an order awarding restitution of the monies Defendant wrongfully
14 acquired by its illegal and deceptive conduct;
15
16 d) For an order requiring disgorgement of the monies Defendant
17 wrongfully acquired by its illegal and deceptive conduct;
18
19 e) For compensatory and punitive damages, including actual and statutory
20 damages, arising from Defendant's wrongful conduct and illegal conduct;
21
22 f) For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and expenses
23 incurred in the course of prosecuting this action; and
24
25 g) For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
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///

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a jury trial on all causes of action so triable.

Dated: June 6, 2022

Good Gustafson Aumais LLP

/s/ J. Ryan Gustafson
J. Ryan Gustafson (Cal. Bar No.220802)
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ClassAction.org

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