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11
 12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 13 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14
 15
 16 CRYSTAL RODRIGUEZ, on behalf of
 17 herself, all others similarly situated, and the
 18 general public,

19 Plaintiff,

20 v.

21 MONDELÉZ GLOBAL LLC,
 22 Defendant.

Case No: '23CV0057 DMS AHG

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF:

CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§17200 *et seq.*;

CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§17500 *et seq.*;

CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1750 *et seq.*;

**BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES ; and
 UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Crystal Rodriguez, on behalf of herself, all others similarly situated, and the
2 general public, by and through her undersigned counsel, hereby sues Mondelēz Global LLC
3 (“Mondelēz”), and alleges the following upon her own knowledge, or where she lacks
4 personal knowledge, upon information and belief, including the investigation of her counsel.

5 INTRODUCTION

6 1. Defendant Mondelēz is a subsidiary of Mondelez International, Inc., a can
7 multinational confectionery, food, holding and beverage and snack food company based in
8 Chicago with revenues of nearly \$30 billion in 2021. Mondelēz markets and sells a variety
9 of confectionaries, including dark chocolate products, under different brand names,
10 specifically including Hu Organic Simple Dark Chocolate 70% Cacao and Green & Black’s
11 Organic Dark Chocolate 70% Cacao [hereafter the “Products”]. Mondelēz sells the Products
12 throughout the United States, including in California.

13 2. A December 2022 report by Consumer Reports states that “[r]esearch has found
14 that some dark chocolate bars contain cadmium and lead—two heavy metals linked to a host
15 of health problems in children and adults,” in amounts such that “eating just an ounce a day
16 would put an adult over a level that public health authorities and [Consumer Report’s]
17 experts say may be harmful for at least one of those heavy metals.” Among those containing
18 substantial levels of lead and cadmium are the Products, as pictured below.



1 8. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Mondelēz as a result of Mondelēz’s
2 substantial, continuous and systematic contacts with the State, and because Mondelēz has
3 purposely availed itself of the benefits and privileges of conducting business activities within
4 the State, including by marketing, distributing, and selling the Products in California.

5 9. Venue is proper in this Southern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
6 1391(b) and (c), because Mondelēz resides (*i.e.*, is subject to personal jurisdiction) in this
7 district, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims
8 occurred in this district.

9 **PARTIES**

10 10. Plaintiff Crystal Rodriguez is a resident of San Diego County, California.

11 11. Defendant Mondelēz Global LLC is a Delaware corporation with its principal
12 place of business in Chicago, Illinois.

13 **FACTS**

14 **I. Lead and Cadmium are Toxic and are Present in the Mondelēz Products at**
15 **Unsafe Levels**

16 12. California recognizes that certain chemicals and elements are “known to the
17 state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity . . . if in the opinion of the state's qualified
18 experts it has been clearly shown through scientifically valid testing according to generally
19 accepted principles to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.” *See* Cal. Health & Safety Code
20 § 25249.8(b). Lead and cadmium, in the amounts found in the Products, are on the list of
21 chemicals known to cause cancer and/or reproductive harm.

22 13. The harmful effects of lead are well-documented, particularly on children.
23 Exposure puts children at risk for lowered IQ, behavioral problems (such as attention deficit
24 hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)), type 2 diabetes, and cancer, among other health issues.
25 Heavy metals also pose risks to adults. Even modest amounts of heavy metals can increase
26 the risk of cancer, cognitive and reproductive problems, and other adverse conditions. As
27 such, it is important to limit exposure.

1 14. “No amount of lead is known to be safe.”¹ Exposure to lead may cause anemia,
2 weakness, and kidney and brain damage.² Lead affects almost every organ and system in the
3 body and accumulates over time, leading to severe health risks and toxicity, including
4 inhibiting neurological function, anemia, kidney damage, seizures, and in extreme cases,
5 coma and death.³ Lead can also cross the fetal barrier during pregnancy, exposing the mother
6 and developing fetus to serious risks, including reduced growth and premature birth.⁴ Lead
7 exposure is also harmful to adults as more than 90 percent of the total body burden of lead
8 is accumulated in the bones, where it is stored.⁵ Lead in bones may be released into the
9 blood, re-exposing organ systems long after the original exposure.⁶

10 15. Cadmium, also a heavy metal, likewise poses a serious safety risk to consumers
11 because it can cause cancer and is a known teratogen, an agent which causes malformation
12 of an embryo. Exposure to cadmium can affect the kidneys, lungs and bones.⁷ There may be
13 no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest
14 possible level.⁸ It is considered a class 1 carcinogen by the World Health Organization.⁹
15 Even at low exposure, cadmium can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain.

16
17 ¹ See <https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2016/08/13/489825051/lead-levels-below-epalimits-can-still-impact-your-health>

18 ² <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/health.html>

19 ³ *Id.*

20 ⁴ See <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/pregnant.htm>

21 ⁵ See State of New York Department of Health, “Lead Exposure in Adults: A Guide for
22 Health Care Providers,” available online at
23 <https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/2584.pdf>.

24 ⁶ *Id.*

25 ⁷ <https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/healthyliving/cadmium>

26 ⁸ New Jersey Department of Health Fact Sheet (available online at
<https://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb/documents/fs/0305.pdf>)

27 ⁹ [https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/emerging-issues/lead-
28 and-cadmium](https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/emerging-issues/lead-and-cadmium)

1 And, because cadmium builds up in the body, even at low dosage, repeated exposure can
2 cause liver and kidney damage, anemia and loss of smell. According to the Centers for
3 Disease Control, “exposure to low levels of cadmium in . . . food . . . over time may build up
4 cadmium in the kidneys and cause kidney disease and fragile bones” and is indisputably
5 “considered a cancer-causing agent.”¹⁰

6 16. It is undisputed that the Products contain lead and cadmium, and that Mondelēz
7 has known as much for at least the last eight years. In 2014, Mondelēz (and several other
8 manufacturers and distributors of dark chocolate products) received notice that at least some
9 of its dark chocolate products, including specifically at least one of the Mondelēz bars that
10 are the subject of this lawsuit, contained excessive cadmium and/or lead, or both, including
11 by being provided with certificates of merit that independent experts confirmed the presence
12 of heavy metals in the Mondelēz Products. However, Mondelēz failed to warn consumers
13 that consuming the Products exposes consumers to those chemicals.

14 17. Moreover, in December 2022, Consumer Reports [“CR”], a consumer
15 protection and advocacy organization dedicated to independent product testing, consumer-
16 oriented research, and investigative journalism, tested 28 different dark chocolate bars for
17 lead and cadmium. The results showed that the Mondelēz Hu 70% Cacao dark chocolate bar
18 had about 2.1 times the Maximum Allowable Dose Level [“MADL”] for lead, and the Green
19 & Black’s 70% Cacao dark chocolate bar contained more than 1.4 times the MADL for lead
20 and more than 1.8 times the MADL for cadmium. These MADL standards are set by the
21 California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment [“OEHHA”].

22 18. Notably, the lead is getting into the Mondelēz Products *after* harvesting. As
23 Consumer Reports notes, “lead seems to get into cacao after beans are harvested. The
24 researchers found that the metal was typically on the outer shell of the cocoa bean, not in the
25 bean itself. Moreover, lead levels were low soon after beans were picked and removed from
26 pods but increased as beans dried in the sun for days. During that time, lead-filled dust and
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28 ¹⁰ <https://tinyurl.com/y4f2kku7>

1 dirt accumulated on the beans.” Thus, on information and belief, Mondelēz itself is
2 responsible for lead being present in the Products, at least in the levels at which they are
3 found in the Products.

4 **II. Reasonable Consumers Do Not Expect Heavy Metals in the Mondelēz Products;**
5 **Mondelēz Nevertheless Failed to Disclose the Presence of Lead or Cadmium in**
6 **the Products**

7 19. The global dark chocolate market has witnessed significant growth in recent
8 years and is expected to continue growing into 2023.¹¹

9 20. The growth of dark chocolate sales is premised, in part, on reasonable
10 consumers’ belief that dark chocolate is actually *healthier* than other food choices, and
11 especially healthier than other confectionaries, specifically milk chocolates. “The pervasive
12 health and wellness trend continues to influence dark chocolate market, with manufacturers
13 incorporating organic ingredients and natural sweeteners. The preference for dark chocolate
14 over milk chocolates on accounts its health benefits continues to remain intact,” especially
15 as demand for healthy products, generally, increases.¹² Thus, the safety and health effects of
16 the Products are material facts to reasonable consumers.

17 21. Given the negative effects of toxic lead and cadmium on human development,
18 especially in embryos and children, and on adult health, the presence of toxic heavy metals
19 in the Products is a material fact to reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff and members
20 of the Class.

21 22. A global company as ubiquitous as Mondelēz has earned significant public trust
22 that its foods are safe and fit for regular consumption. Reasonable consumers believe that
23 Mondelēz would not sell products that are unsafe.

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25
26
27 ¹¹ <https://www.persistencemarketresearch.com/market-research/dark-chocolate-market.asp>

28 ¹² *Id.*

1 23. Mondelēz knew that if the presence of toxic heavy metals in its Products were
2 disclosed to Plaintiff and the Class members, they would be unwilling to purchase the
3 Products or would pay less for them.

4 24. In light of Mondelēz's knowledge that Plaintiff and the Class members would
5 be unwilling to purchase the Products or would pay less for the Products if they knew that
6 the Products contained toxic heavy metals, Mondelēz intentionally and knowingly concealed
7 this fact from Plaintiff and the Class Members and did not disclose the presence of lead or
8 cadmium on the label of the Products.

9 25. Mondelēz knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the Class members
10 would rely upon the packaging of the Products and intended for them to do so but failed to
11 disclose the presence of lead or cadmium.

12 26. Mondelēz knew or should have known that it owed consumers a duty of care to
13 adequately test for lead, cadmium, and other heavy metals, particularly considering that it
14 was provided notice of independent expert testing of the Products. Had Mondelēz done so,
15 it would have known that its Products contained significant levels of lead or cadmium.
16 Alternatively, Mondelēz *did* know that its Products contained significant levels of heavy
17 metals and purposely hid that fact from consumers.

18 27. Additionally, Mondelēz knew or should have been aware that a reasonable
19 consumer would consume the Products regularly, and possibly multiple Products daily,
20 leading to repeated exposure to both lead and cadmium, which each independently
21 accumulate in the body and its systems over time.

22 28. Mondelēz knew or should have known it could control the levels of lead and
23 cadmium in the Products by properly monitoring for heavy metal presence, sourcing
24 ingredients with less heavy metals, or none at all, adjusting its formulation to reduce or
25 eliminate heavy metals, or improve its manufacturing process to eliminate introduction of
26 lead caused by Mondelēz itself.

1 29. Prior to purchasing the Products, Plaintiff and the Class members were exposed
2 to, saw, read, and understood the labels of the Products, and relied upon the same in
3 purchasing the Products, but Mondelēz failed to disclose the presence of heavy metals.

4 30. As a result of Mondelēz’s concealment of the fact that the Products contained
5 toxic heavy metals, including lead and cadmium, Plaintiff and the Class members reasonably
6 believed the Products were free from substances that would negatively affect children’s
7 development as well as their own health.

8 31. Plaintiff and the Class members purchased the Mondelēz Products in reliance
9 upon Mondelēz labels that contained omissions.

10 32. Had Plaintiff and the Class members known that the Products contained toxic
11 heavy metals, rendering them unsafe for consumption, they would not have been willing to
12 purchase the Products or would have paid less for them.

13 33. Therefore, as a direct and proximate result of Mondelēz’s omissions concerning
14 the Products, Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased the Products and paid more than
15 they were worth.

16 34. Plaintiff and the Class members were harmed in the form of the monies they
17 paid for the Products which they would not otherwise have paid had they known the truth
18 about the Products. Since the presence of toxic heavy metals, including lead and cadmium,
19 in the Products renders them unsafe for human consumption, the Products that Plaintiff and
20 the Class members purchased are worthless, or at a minimum are worth less than Plaintiff
21 and the Class paid for them.

22 **III. The Products’ Labeling Violates California and Federal Food Labeling Law**

23 35. The Products’ labeling violates California Health and Safety Code §§ 109875,
24 *et. seq.* (the “Sherman Law”), which has expressly adopted the federal food labeling
25 requirements as its own. *See, e.g., id.* § 110100; *id.* § 110670 (“Any food is misbranded if
26 its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrition labeling as set forth in
27 Section 403(r) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(r)) of the federal act and the regulation adopted pursuant
28

1 thereto.”). Specifically, Mondelēz “fail[ed] to reveal facts that are material in light of other
2 representations made or suggested by the statement[s], word[s], design[s], device[s], or any
3 combination thereof,” in violation of 21 C.F.R. § 1.21(a)(1). Such facts include the
4 detrimental health consequences of consuming the Products given that they contain lead and
5 cadmium, which is unsafe in any amount. In addition, such facts include the detrimental
6 health consequences of consuming the Products, including inhibiting neurological function,
7 anemia, kidney damage, seizures, and in extreme cases, coma and death, which are all
8 material to a consumer choosing a food product.

9 **IV. Plaintiff’s Purchase, Reliance, And Injury**

10 36. Ms. Rodriguez regularly purchased the Mondelēz Excellence Dark Chocolate
11 85% Cocoa Product during the Class Period, often making her purchases from Whole Foods
12 and Sprouts in San Diego, including at least the Whole Foods at 8825 Villa La Jolla San
13 Diego, California and Sprouts locations at 3015 Clairemont Dr. and 3358 Governor Dr., in
14 San Diego, California.

15 37. When purchasing the Products, Plaintiff was seeking chocolate bars she
16 believed to be healthier than other confectionaries, by virtue of their higher cocoa (and thus
17 lesser sugar) content. Moreover, Plaintiff would have avoided any food she knew contained
18 toxic ingredients, especially heavy metals like lead and cadmium. She would also have
19 avoided purchasing any food she knew could increase her risk of inhibited neurological
20 function, anemia, kidney damage, seizures, coma, or death.

21 38. Plaintiff acted reasonably in purchasing the Products, whose labels did not
22 disclose the presence of lead or cadmium, or the attendant health risks in consuming the
23 Products.

24 39. By omitting that its Products contains lead or cadmium, Mondelēz was able to
25 gain a greater share of the snack market, specifically the confectionary and dark chocolate
26 market, than it would have otherwise and to increase the size of the market.

1 to the time a class is notified (the “Class Period”), purchased, for personal or household use,
2 and not for resale or distribution, the Mondelēz Products (the “Class”).

3 48. The members in the proposed Class are so numerous that individual joinder of
4 all members is impracticable, and the disposition of the claims of all Class Members in a
5 single action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and Court.

6 49. Questions of law and fact common to Plaintiff and the Class include:

- 7 a. whether the omissions on the Products’ labels with respect to lead content
8 is material, or likely to be material, to a reasonable consumer;
- 9 b. whether the omissions on the Products’ labels with respect to cadmium
10 content is material, or likely to be material, to a reasonable consumer;
- 11 c. whether the omissions regarding lead content was reasonably likely to
12 deceive a reasonable consumer;
- 13 d. whether the omissions regarding cadmium content was reasonably likely
14 to deceive a reasonable consumer;
- 15 e. whether Mondelēz conduct violates public policy;
- 16 f. whether Mondelēz conduct violates state or federal food statutes or
17 regulations;
- 18 g. whether Mondelēz made and breached warranties;
- 19 h. the proper amount of damages, including punitive damages;
- 20 i. the proper amount of restitution;
- 21 j. the proper scope of injunctive relief; and
- 22 k. the proper amount of attorneys’ fees.

23 50. These common questions of law and fact predominate over questions that affect
24 only individual Class Members.

25 51. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of Class Members’ claims because they are based
26 on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances relating to Mondelēz’s conduct.
27 Specifically, all Class Members, including Plaintiff, were subjected to the same misleading
28

1 and deceptive conduct when they purchased the Products and suffered economic injury
2 because the Products are misrepresented. Absent Mondelēz’s business practice of
3 deceptively and unlawfully labeling the Products by omitting material information regarding
4 their toxic lead and cadmium content, Plaintiff and Class Members would not have
5 purchased the Products or would have paid less for them.

6 52. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the
7 Class, has no interests incompatible with the interests of the Class, and has retained counsel
8 competent and experienced in class action litigation, and specifically in litigation involving
9 the false and misleading advertising of foods and beverages.

10 53. Class treatment is superior to other options for resolution of the controversy
11 because the relief sought for each Class Member is small, such that, absent representative
12 litigation, it would be infeasible for Class Members to redress the wrongs done to them.

13 54. Mondelēz has acted on grounds applicable to the Class, thereby making
14 appropriate final injunctive and declaratory relief concerning the Class as a whole.

15 55. As a result of the foregoing, class treatment is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P.
16 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3).

17 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

18 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **Violations of the Unfair Competition Law**

20 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.***

21 56. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
22 as if set forth fully herein.

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

25 58. Under California Business & Professions Code §17200, any business act or
26 practice that is likely to deceive members of the public constitutes a fraudulent business act
27 or practice.

1 59. The acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non-disclosures of as
2 alleged herein constitute business acts and practices.

3 **Fraudulent**

4 60. A statement or practice is fraudulent under the UCL if it is likely to deceive a
5 significant portion of the public, applying an objective reasonable consumer test.

6 61. As set forth herein, Mondelēz’s omissions regarding the toxic lead and
7 cadmium content of the Products are likely to deceive reasonable consumers and the public.

8 **Unlawful**

9 62. As set forth herein, Mondelēz omissions are “unlawful” under the UCL in that
10 they violate at least the following laws:

- 11 • The False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.*;
- 12 • The Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.*;
- 13 • The Song-Beverly Act, Cal. Civ. Code, §§ 1790 *et seq.*;
- 14 • The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 *et seq.*; and
- 15 • The California Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Health & Safety
16 Code §§ 110100 *et seq.*

17 63. By violating these laws, Defendant has engaged in unlawful business acts and
18 practices, which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business & Professions
19 Code § 17200.

20 **Unfair**

21 64. Mondelēz’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the
22 Products was unfair because Mondelēz’s conduct was immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, or
23 substantially injurious to consumers, and the utility of its conduct, if any, does not outweigh
24 the gravity of the harm to its victims.

25 65. Mondelēz’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the
26 Products was also unfair because it violates public policy as declared by specific
27 constitutional, statutory or regulatory provisions, including but not necessarily limited to the
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1 False Advertising Law, portions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Song
2 Beverly Act, and portions of the California Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law.

3 66. Mondelēz’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the
4 Products was and is also unfair because the consumer injury was substantial, not outweighed
5 by benefits to consumers or competition, and not one consumers themselves could
6 reasonably have avoided. Specifically, the increase in profits obtained by Mondelēz through
7 the misleading labeling does not outweigh the harm to Class Members who were deceived
8 into purchasing the Products unaware that they contain toxic lead or cadmium and are of the
9 type that can increase the risk of poor health. Consumers could not have reasonably avoided
10 the harm because this would have required that they conduct their own research into the lead
11 and/or cadmium content of the Products, which could only feasibly be revealed by laboratory
12 testing, which is not a reasonable expectation. Further, the harm could have easily been
13 avoided by Mondelēz as it would have cost them only minimally to place a warning on the
14 label that the Products contain toxic lead and/or cadmium. Alternatively, Mondelēz could
15 have done more to ensure heavy metals, including lead and cadmium, were not in the
16 Products.

17 67. Mondelēz profited from the sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully
18 advertised the Mondelēz Products to unwary consumers.

19 68. Plaintiff and Class Members are likely to continue to be damaged by
20 Mondelēz’s deceptive trade practices, because Mondelēz continues to disseminate
21 misleading information. Thus, injunctive relief enjoining Mondelēz’s deceptive practices is
22 proper.

23 69. Mondelēz’s conduct caused and continues to cause substantial injury to Plaintiff
24 and other Class Members. Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact as a result of Mondelēz
25 unlawful conduct.

1 70. In accordance with Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiff seeks an order
2 enjoining Mondelēz from continuing to conduct business through unlawful, unfair, and/or
3 fraudulent acts and practices.

4 71. Plaintiff and the Class also seek an order for the restitution of all monies from
5 the sale of the Products, which were unjustly acquired through acts of unlawful competition.

6 72. Because Plaintiff's claims under the "unfair" prong of the UCL sweep more
7 broadly than their claims under the FAL, CLRA, or UCL's "fraudulent" prong, Plaintiff's
8 legal remedies are inadequate to fully compensate Plaintiff for all of Mondelēz's challenged
9 behavior.

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **Violations of the False Advertising Law**

12 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.***

13 73. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
14 as if set forth fully herein.

15 74. California's False Advertising Law prohibits any statement in connection with
16 the sale of goods "which is untrue or misleading." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

17 75. As set forth herein, the Plaintiff purchased Products based on the labels, which
18 constituted advertising and which omitted the presence of toxic lead and cadmium in the
19 Products.

20 76. Plaintiff and the Class Members paid money for the Mondelēz Products.
21 However, they did not obtain the full value or any value of the Products due to Mondelēz's
22 omissions regarding the nature of the Products. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class
23 Members suffered an injury in fact and lost money or property as a direct result of
24 Mondelēz's omissions.

25 77. Mondelēz's conduct is ongoing and continuing, such that prospective injunctive
26 relief is necessary, especially given Plaintiff's desire to purchase the Products in the future
27 and hopes to rely in the future on Mondelēz's marketing and packaging.

1 78. Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to injunctive and equitable relief,
2 and restitution in the amount they spent on the Products.

3 79. Here, equitable relief is appropriate because Plaintiff may lack an adequate
4 remedy at law if, for instance, damages resulting from her purchase of the Products is
5 determined to be an amount less than the premium price of the Products. Without
6 compensation for the full premium price of the Products, Plaintiff would be left without the
7 parity in purchasing power to which they are entitled.

8 80. Injunctive relief is also appropriate, and indeed necessary, to require Mondelēz
9 to provide full and accurate disclosures regarding the Products so that Plaintiff and Class
10 members can reasonably rely on the Products' packaging as well as those of Mondelēz's
11 competitors who may then have an incentive to follow Mondelēz's deceptive practices,
12 further misleading consumers.

13 81. Restitution and/or injunctive relief may also be more certain, prompt, and
14 efficient than other legal remedies requested herein. The return of the full price or full
15 premium price, and an injunction requiring either (1) adequate disclosures of the existence
16 of toxic lead and cadmium in the Products or (2) the removal of lead and cadmium from the
17 Products, will ensure that Plaintiff and other Class Members are in the same place they would
18 have been in had Mondelēz's wrongful conduct not occurred, *i.e.*, in the position to make an
19 informed decision about the purchase of the Products absent omissions.

20 82. Because the Court has broad discretion to award restitution under the FAL and
21 could, when assessing restitution under the FAL, apply a standard different than that applied
22 to assessing damages under the CLRA or commercial code (for Plaintiff's breach of warranty
23 claims), and restitution is not limited to returning to Plaintiff and class members monies in
24 which they have an interest, but more broadly serves to deter the offender and others from
25 future violations, the legal remedies available under the CLRA and commercial code are
26 more limited than the equitable remedies available under the FAL, and are therefore
27 inadequate.

1 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **Violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act**

3 **Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.***

4 83. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
5 as if set forth fully herein.

6 84. The CLRA prohibits deceptive practices in connection with the conduct of a
7 business that provides goods, property, or services primarily for personal, family, or
8 household purposes.

9 85. Mondelēz’s false and misleading labeling and other policies, acts, and practices
10 were designed to, and did, induce the purchase and use of the Mondelēz Products for
11 personal, family, or household purposes by Plaintiff and Class Members, and violated and
12 continue to violate the following sections of the CLRA:

- 13 a. § 1770(a)(5): representing that goods have characteristics, uses, or
14 benefits which they do not have;
- 15 b. § 1770(a)(7): representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality,
16 or grade if they are of another;
- 17 c. § 1770(a)(9): advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised;
18 and

19 86. Mondelēz profited from the sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully
20 advertised Products to unwary consumers.

21 87. Mondelēz’s wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a
22 continuing course of conduct in violation of the CLRA.

23 88. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered harm and seek only injunctive relief and
24 restitution, at this time.

25 89. In compliance with Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(d), an affidavit of venue is filed
26 concurrently herewith.

1 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **Breach of Implied Warranty Under the Song-Beverly Act**

3 **Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1790 *et seq.***

4 90. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
5 as if set forth in full herein.

6 91. Under the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1790, *et*
7 *seq.*, every sale of consumer goods in this State is accompanied by both a manufacturer’s
8 and retail seller’s implied warranty that the goods are merchantable, as defined in that Act.
9 In addition, every sale of consumer goods in this State is accompanied by both a
10 manufacturer’s and retail seller’s implied warranty of fitness when the manufacturer or
11 retailer has reason to know that the goods as represented have a particular purpose and that
12 the buyer is relying on the manufacturer’s or retailer’s skill or judgment to furnish suitable
13 goods consistent with that represented purpose.

14 92. The Products are a “consumer good” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code §
15 1791(a).

16 93. Plaintiff and the Class Members who purchased one or more of the Mondelēz
17 Products are “retail buyers” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.

18 94. Mondelēz is in the business of manufacturing, assembling, producing and/or
19 selling the Products to retail buyers, and therefore is a “manufacturer” and “seller” within
20 the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.

21 95. Mondelēz impliedly warranted to retail buyers that the Products were
22 merchantable in that they (a) would pass without objection in the trade or industry under the
23 contract description, and (b) were fit for the ordinary purposes for which the Products is
24 used. For a consumer good to be “merchantable” under the Act, it must satisfy both of these
25 elements. Mondelēz breached these implied warranties because the Products were unsafe in
26 that they contained toxic lead and cadmium. Therefore, the Products would not pass without
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1 objection in the trade or industry and were not fit for the ordinary purpose for which they are
2 used, which is consumption by consumers, including children.

3 96. Plaintiff and the Class purchased the Products in reliance upon Mondelēz’s skill
4 and judgment in properly packaging and labeling the Products.

5 97. The Products were not altered by Plaintiff or other Class Members.

6 98. Mondelēz knew that the Products would be purchased and used without
7 additional testing by Plaintiff and the Class.

8 99. As a direct and proximate cause of Mondelēz’s breach of the implied warranty,
9 Plaintiff and the Class have been injured and harmed because they would not have purchased
10 the Products or would have paid less for the Products if they knew the truth about the
11 Products, namely, that they contained toxic lead and cadmium.

12 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability, Cal. Com. Code § 2314**

14 100. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
15 as if set forth in full herein.

16 101. As set forth herein, Mondelēz manufactured and sold the Products, and prior to
17 the time the Products were purchased by Plaintiff and other Class Members, impliedly
18 warranted that the Products were of merchantable quality and fit for their ordinary use,
19 consumption by consumers, including children.

20 102. Mondelēz is a merchant with respect to the goods of this kind which were sold
21 to Plaintiff and the Class, and there were, in the sale to Plaintiff and the Class, implied
22 warranties that those goods were merchantable.

23 103. Mondelēz impliedly warranted to retail buyers that the Products were
24 merchantable in that they (a) would pass without objection in the trade or industry under the
25 contract description, and (b) were fit for the ordinary purposes for which the Products are
26 used. Defendant breached this implied warranty because the Products were unsafe in that it
27 contained toxic lead and cadmium. Therefore, the Products would not pass without objection
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1 in the trade or industry and were not fit for the ordinary purpose for which they are used,
2 which is consumption by consumers, including children.

3 104. Mondelēz was on notice of this breach as it was aware of the lead and cadmium
4 in the Products, including based on receiving notice in at least 2014.

5 105. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant’s breach of the implied warranty,
6 Plaintiff and the Class members have been injured and harmed because they would not have
7 purchased the Products or would have paid less for it if they knew the truth about the
8 Products, namely, that they contained lead and cadmium.

9 106. As a result, Plaintiff seeks actual damages, including, without limitation,
10 expectation damages.

11 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **Unjust Enrichment**

13 107. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
14 as if set forth in full herein.

15 108. Mondelēz financial benefits resulting from its unlawful and inequitable conduct
16 are economically traceable to Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ purchases of the Products, and
17 the economic benefits conferred on Mondelēz are a direct and proximate result of its
18 unlawful and inequitable conduct.

19 109. It would be inequitable, unconscionable, and unjust for Mondelēz to be
20 permitted to retain these economic benefits because the benefits were procured as a direct
21 and proximate result of its wrongful conduct.

22 110. As a result, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to equitable relief including
23 restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation and benefits
24 which may have been obtained by Mondelēz as a result of such business practices.

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 111. Wherefore, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself, all others similarly situated, and the
3 general public, prays for judgment against Mondelēz as to each and every cause of action,
4 and the following remedies:

5 a. An Order declaring this action to be a proper class action, appointing
6 Plaintiff as Class Representative, and appointing Plaintiff’s undersigned counsel as
7 Class Counsel;

8 b. An Order requiring Mondelēz to bear the cost of Class Notice;

9 c. An Order compelling Mondelēz to destroy all misleading and deceptive
10 advertising materials and product labels, and to recall all offending Products;

11 d. An Order requiring Mondelēz to disgorge all monies, revenues, and
12 profits obtained by means of any wrongful act or practice;

13 e. An Order requiring Mondelēz to pay restitution to restore all funds
14 acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be an unlawful,
15 unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice, or untrue or misleading advertising, plus
16 pre-and post-judgment interest thereon;

17 f. An Order requiring Mondelēz to pay compensatory damages and
18 punitive damages as permitted by law;

19 g. An award of attorneys’ fees and costs; and

20 h. Any other and further relief that Court deems necessary, just, or proper.

21 **JURY DEMAND**

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

23
24 Dated: January 11, 2023

/s/ Trevor Flynn

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Counsel for Plaintiff

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