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9 Counsel for Plaintiff Miguel Rodriguez,  
10 and the putative Class

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12  
13 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
14 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

15 CASE NO. '26CV2034 RBM SBC

16 MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ, individually,  
17 and on behalf of others similarly  
18 situated,

19 Plaintiff,

20 vs.

21 OLLY PUBLIC BENEFIT  
22 CORPORATION,

23 Defendant.

24 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

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

“DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL”

29 Plaintiff Miguel Rodriguez on behalf of himself and others similarly situated in  
30 California, by and through his undersigned counsel, hereby files this Class Action  
31 Complaint and states as follows based on investigation and information and belief:  
32

1 **I. INTRODUCTION AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

2 1. This putative class action seeks to hold Defendant Olly Public Benefit  
3 Corporation (“Defendant”) responsible for material misstatements on the labels of its  
4 OLLY “**METABOLISM GUMMY RINGS**” (the “Products”).

5 2. Seeking to capitalize on the popularity of apple cider vinegar (“ACV”)  
6 supplements, which are touted for managing blood sugar, promoting weight loss and  
7 benefiting digestive health, Defendant makes numerous, prominent Representations on  
8 the front label of the Products, including:

- 9 • “**METABOLISM GUMMY RINGS**”;
- 10 • “Supports Metabolism & Lean Body Mass”;
- 11 • “Apple Cider Vinegar + Vitamin B12 & Chromium”; and
- 12 • “MADE WITH ACV WITH THE MOTHER”.

13 3. In addition, Defendant includes several, prominent images of apples on the  
14 front label, and states that the Products are “SNAPPY APPLE Flavored with other  
15 Natural Flavors” (collectively, the “Front Label Representations”).

16 4. Defendant makes additional representations on the side label of the  
17 Products, including:

- 18 • “IN’CIDER SCOOP”, “These tasty gummy rings are formulated with  
19 goodness to promote cellular energy and a happy, healthy metabolism.”; and
- 20 • “The GOODS INSIDE”, “APPLE CIDER VINEGAR ACV made with the  
21 ‘mother’ has been used for centuries.” (the “Side Label Representations” and  
22 collectively with the Front Label Representations, the “Representations”).

23 5. Defendant’s label Representations are likely to lead reasonable consumers  
24 to believe that the Products provide the benefits of ACV and, specifically, of ACV  
25 containing the “mother”, including by providing metabolism support.

26 6. Defendant’s Representations are false and misleading in two material ways.

27 7. First, according to independent scientific testing commissioned by  
28 Plaintiff’s counsel, the Products contain such an insignificant amount of acetic acid—

1 the active ingredient in ACV—that they cannot be labeled as an ACV product and do  
2 not provide the benefits of ACV.

3 8. Second, the process by which the gummies are made, which involves  
4 various stages of heating, cooling and dehydrating a liquid syrup or slurry, denatures the  
5 beneficial enzymes and bacteria that are otherwise found in the “mother”.

6 9. Accordingly, Defendant’s express label Representations are false and  
7 misleading because the Products do not provide the benefits of ACV or the mother, and  
8 do not support lean body mass or a “happy, healthy metabolism.”

9 10. Instead, in direct contravention of Defendant’s label Representations, the  
10 Products are principally comprised of sugar, which is responsible for weight gain and  
11 metabolic disease—the exact opposite effects of the purported benefits touted on the  
12 Product labels.

13 11. Plaintiff and reasonable consumers suffered economic injury based on the  
14 purchase price of the Products.

15 12. If Plaintiff and reasonable consumers had known the truth about  
16 Defendant’s false and misleading Representations, they would not have purchased the  
17 Products or would have purchased them on different terms.

18 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

19 13. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
20 1332(d) because this is a class action in which: (1) there are over 100 members in the  
21 proposed class; (2) members of the proposed class have a different citizenship from  
22 Defendant; and (3) the claims of the proposed class members exceed \$5,000,000 in the  
23 aggregate.

24 14. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant’s  
25 contacts with the forum are continuous and substantial, and Defendant intentionally  
26 availed itself of the markets within California through the sale and distribution of the  
27 Products in California and through the privilege of conducting business in California.

28 15. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because

1 Defendant engages in continuous and systematic business activities within the State of  
2 California. Moreover, a substantial part of the events and conduct giving rise to the  
3 claims alleged herein occurred in this district. *See also* Declaration of Miguel Rodriguez  
4 Regarding Venue Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(d), attached as Exhibit A.

5 **III. PARTIES**

6 16. Plaintiff Miguel Rodriguez is a citizen of California who purchased the  
7 Products in this judicial district during the class period, as described herein. Plaintiff's  
8 claim is typical of all Class members in this regard.

9 17. The advertising and labeling on the package of the Products purchased by  
10 Plaintiff, including the Representations, is typical of the advertising, labeling and  
11 representation of the Products purchased by members of the Class.

12 18. The price paid by Plaintiff for the Products is typical of the price paid by  
13 members of the Class.

14 19. Plaintiff relied on Defendant's Representations, as described herein.

15 20. Defendant Olly Public Benefit Corporation is a Delaware corporation with  
16 its principal place of business in Hoboken, New Jersey.

17 21. Defendant and its agents manufacture, market, distribute, label, promote,  
18 advertise and sell the Products.

19 22. At all times material hereto, Defendant was conducting business in the  
20 United States, including in California, through its services as a manufacturer and supplier  
21 to various stores in California and by, among other things, maintaining agents for the  
22 customary transaction of business in California.

23 23. Defendant and its agents promoted, marketed, and sold the Products at issue  
24 in this jurisdiction and in this judicial district.

25 24. The deceptive acts giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this  
26 jurisdiction and in this judicial district.

27 25. The unfair, unlawful, deceptive, and misleading advertising and labeling of  
28 the Products was prepared and/or approved by Defendant and its agents, and was

1 disseminated by Defendant and its agents through labeling and advertising containing  
2 the misrepresentations alleged herein.

#### 3 **IV. GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

##### 4 **A. Apple Cider Vinegar, Acetic Acid, and the Mother**

5 26. ACV has become a popular over-the-counter dietary supplement choice  
6 among consumers. The ACV market was valued at \$723.5 million in 2025 and is  
7 projected to attain \$1,259.5 million by 2035.<sup>1</sup>

8 27. Apple cider vinegar is made by fermenting the sugars from juiced apples in  
9 a two-step process. The first step involves fermentation by yeast, which turns the juice  
10 into ethanol (alcohol). In the second step, *acetobacter* bacteria convert the ethanol into  
11 acetic acid—the primary compound cited for health properties and the active ingredient  
12 in ACV—along with an essential biofilm, the “mother.”

13 28. The “mother” refers to the living structure that consists, most importantly,  
14 of enzymes and “good” bacteria that is formed in raw, unfiltered, and unpasteurized  
15 ACV, and that is generally advertised as providing various health benefits, such as aiding  
16 the digestive system.<sup>2</sup>

17 29. Pasteurizing, dehydrating, or sustained heating of ACV to temperatures  
18 above approximately 40 degrees Celsius or 104 degrees Fahrenheit denatures or kills the  
19 good enzymes and bacteria found in the mother.<sup>3</sup>

20 30. ACV, and particularly ACV with the mother, are promoted as having  
21 potential health benefits, including helping reduce weight and improving glucose and  
22 insulin levels.

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23 <sup>1</sup> <https://www.futuremarketinsights.com/reports/apple-cider-vinegar-market>. Last  
24 visited January 5, 2026.

25 <sup>2</sup> [https://extension.wvu.edu/food-health/cooking/apple-cider-vinegar-myths-  
26 facts#:~:text=Unrefined%20and%20Unfiltered%20Apple%20Cider,t%20carry%20the  
27 %20same%20benefits.](https://extension.wvu.edu/food-health/cooking/apple-cider-vinegar-myths-facts#:~:text=Unrefined%20and%20Unfiltered%20Apple%20Cider,t%20carry%20the%20same%20benefits.)

28 <sup>3</sup> <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11607832/#:~:text=Most%20AAB%20thrive%20at%20an,require%20further%20in%2Ddepth%20study.>

**B. FDA and California Requirements for Labeling of Vinegar Products**

1  
2 31. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) has issued a Compliance  
3 Policy Guide (“CPG”) on the labeling of vinegars. *See* CPG § 525.825 (Vinegar,  
4 Definitions – Adulteration with Vinegar Eels).

5 32. The FDA states as follows for the labeling of vinegar products:

6 Natural vinegars as they come from the generators normally contain in  
7 excess of 4 grams of acetic acid per 100 mL. When vinegar is diluted with  
8 water, the label must bear a statement such as “diluted with water to \_\_\_  
9 percent acid strength”, with the blank filled with the actual percent of acetic  
10 acid – in no case should it be less than 4 percent. Each of the varieties of  
vinegar listed below should contain 4 grams of acetic acid per 100 mL.  
(20oC).

11 VINEGAR, CIDER VINEGAR, APPLE VINEGAR. The product made by  
12 the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of the juice of apples.<sup>4</sup>

13 33. Accordingly, in order to be labeled as an apple cider vinegar product, a  
14 product must contain at least 4% acetic acid. Representing that a product contains apple  
15 cider vinegar where it is comprised of less than 4% acetic acid is false, misleading and  
16 deceptive in violation of the law.

17 34. A dietary supplement is also considered adulterated, pursuant to 21 U.S.C.  
18 § 342(g)(1), when “...it has been prepared, packed, or held under conditions that do not  
19 meet current good manufacturing practice regulations [(“cGMPs”)]. Here, among other  
20 things, cGMPs require that: a dietary supplement consistently meet the established  
21 specifications for its identity, purity, strength, and composition, 21 C.F.R. §111.3, and  
22 that each batch is tested to verify specifications for identity, purity, strength, and  
23 composition. 21 C.F.R. §111.75(c).

24 35. A dietary supplement must accurately reflect the identity of its ingredients  
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28 <sup>4</sup> <https://www.fda.gov/media/71937/download>.

1 and their respective amounts – the FDA’s Dietary Supplement Labeling Guide<sup>5</sup> makes  
2 this abundantly clear:

3 **Must dietary ingredients that I have added to my products be present**  
4 **at 100% of the amount that I declare?**

5 For dietary ingredients that are specifically added, your product must  
6 contain 100% of the volume or weight that you have declared on the label,  
7 with the exception of a deviation that is attributable to the analytical  
8 method. Products that contain less than this amount of such a dietary  
ingredient would be misbranded and in violation of the law. . . .

9 Citing 21 CFR §101.9(g)(3), in relevant part.

10 36. While the FDCA serves to highlight the deceptive and misleading nature of  
11 Defendant’s conduct, Plaintiff does not seek to prosecute or enforce any aspect of the  
12 FDCA.

13 37. California has expressly and identically adopted the federal labeling  
14 requirements pursuant to the Sherman Food Drug, and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Health &  
15 Safety Code § 109875 *et seq.* (the “Sherman Law”). In addition, Plaintiff’s allegations  
16 independently give rise to the causes of action under California’s consumer protection  
17 laws, as set forth herein.

18 **V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

19 **A. Reasonable Consumers Are Likely to Be Misled by Defendant’s Label**  
20 **Representations**

21 38. “The marketing industry is based on the premise that labels matter—that  
22 consumers will choose one product over another similar product based on its label and  
23 various tangible and intangible qualities that may come to associate with a particular  
24 source....[C]onsumers rely on the accuracy of those representations in making their  
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26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>5</sup> FDA, Dietary Supplement Labeling Guide Chapter IV. Nutrition Labeling, Available  
28 at [https://www.fda.gov/food/dietary-supplements-guidance-documents-regulatory-  
information/dietary-supplement-labeling-guide-chapter-iv-nutrition-labeling#4-43](https://www.fda.gov/food/dietary-supplements-guidance-documents-regulatory-information/dietary-supplement-labeling-guide-chapter-iv-nutrition-labeling#4-43)

1 buying decisions.”<sup>6</sup>

2 39. Although this proposition applies to all consumer goods, it is particularly  
3 relevant to health-related products such as dietary supplements. Its significance is even  
4 greater when consumers lack scientific knowledge and the ability to verify the contents  
5 of supplements before purchasing, relying solely on the labeling provided by  
6 manufacturers and sellers.

7 40. The following are images of the labels of the Products at issue, which  
8 prominently state and depict on the front label:

- 9 • “**METABOLISM GUMMY RINGS**”, adjacent to an image of an apple;
- 10 • “Supports Metabolism & Lean Body Mass”;
- 11 • “Apple Cider Vinegar + Vitamin B12 & Chromium”;
- 12 • “MADE WITH ACV WITH THE **MOTHER**” below a large image of an  
13 apple;
- 14 • “Snappy Apple Flavored with other Natural Flavors.”

15 41. In addition, the side label of the Products prominently states: “IN’CIDER  
16 SCOOP These tasty gummy rings are formulated with goodness to promote cellular  
17 energy and a happy, healthy metabolism.\* A delicious addition to your daily routine.”

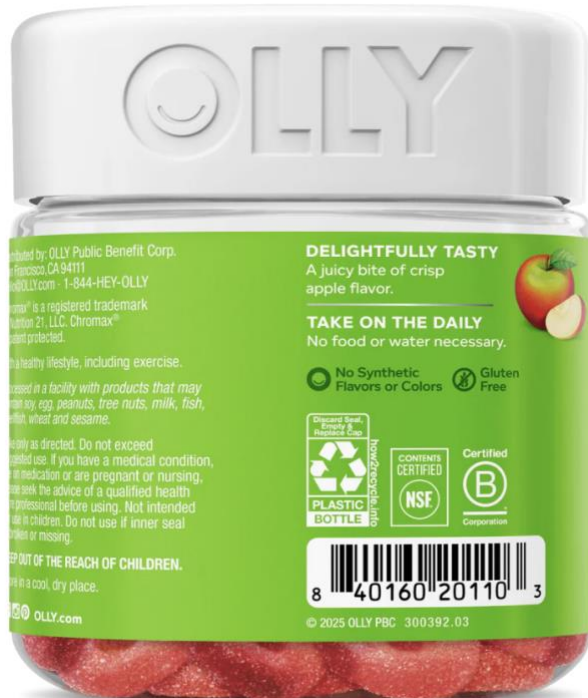
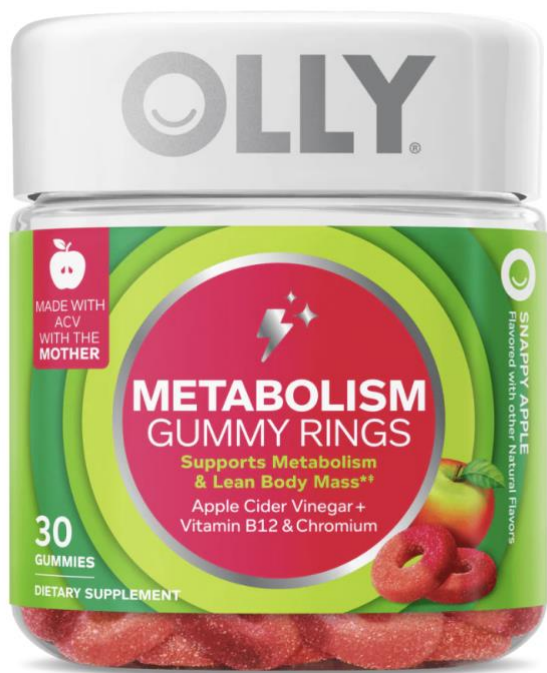
18 42. The side label of the Products also states, next to an image of an apple,  
19 “APPLE CIDER VINEGAR”, “ACV made with the ‘mother’ has been used for  
20 centuries”.

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28 <sup>6</sup> *Kwikset Corp v. Superior Court*, 51 Cal. 4th 310, 328 (2011).

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43. The Representations are voluntary advertising statements.

44. The Representations are not governed or required by any government or FDA regulation or requirement.

1 45. Defendant voluntarily makes the Representations on the labels of the  
2 Products to appeal to consumers and to increase sales of the Products.

3 46. These Representations lead reasonable consumers to believe that the  
4 Products are an ACV product, which provides the benefits of ACV, including by  
5 supporting metabolism and lean body mass.<sup>7</sup>

6 47. These Representations also lead reasonable consumers to believe that the  
7 Products provide the benefits of an ACV product made with the mother.

8 48. These Representations are false and misleading because (1) the Products do  
9 not contain sufficient acetic acid to be labeled as an ACV product or to provide the  
10 benefits of ACV, and (2) the products do not provide the benefits of the mother.

11 **1. *The Products Do Not Provide the Benefits of ACV***

12 49. Defendant’s label Representations that the Products are an ACV gummy  
13 that provides the benefits of ACV are false and misleading.

14 50. The Products contain such an insignificant amount of acetic acid that they  
15 cannot be lawfully labeled as an ACV product and do not provide the purported benefits  
16 of ACV.

17 51. Plaintiff’s counsel commissioned scientific testing of Defendant’s Products  
18 by an independent laboratory, which holds numerous accreditations, including ISO/IEC  
19 17025:2017 and the FDA Laboratory Accreditation for Analysis of Foods (LAAF).  
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21 \_\_\_\_\_  
22 <sup>7</sup>The Products contain two other active ingredients, vitamin B12 and chromium. Vitamin  
23 B12 is not known to support metabolism of lean body mass. Vitamin B12 is “required  
24 for the development, myelination, and function of the nervous system; healthy red blood  
25 cell formation; and DNA synthesis.” [https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/VitaminB12-  
26 HealthProfessional/#:~:text=Vitamin%20B12%20is%20required%20for,1%2D3%2C5%5D](https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/VitaminB12-HealthProfessional/#:~:text=Vitamin%20B12%20is%20required%20for,1%2D3%2C5%5D). While some preliminary research supports the notion that chromium could reduce  
27 food intakes, hunger levels and fat cravings, “the overall effect of chromium  
28 supplementation on body weight is of ‘debatable clinical relevance’ and the overall  
quality of the evidence is low.” [https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/Chromium-  
HealthProfessional/#:~:text=Therefore%2C%20chromium%20supplementation%20ha  
s%20been,12%2C66%2D69%5D](https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/Chromium-HealthProfessional/#:~:text=Therefore%2C%20chromium%20supplementation%20has%20been,12%2C66%2D69%5D).

1 52. The testing was conducted by liquid chromatography, in accordance with  
2 the Journal of AOAC International, Vol. 86, No. 5, 2003, with slight modifications to  
3 facilitate dissolution of the sample based on the gummy format of the Products.

4 53. Liquid chromatography is used to separate, identify and quantitate various  
5 components based on their distinct chemical properties.<sup>8</sup>

6 54. The testing demonstrates that the Products contain 7.80 mg of acetic acid  
7 per gummy, with an average gummy weight of 6.280 grams.

8 55. Accordingly, the Products contain only 2.6% acetic acid per gummy, well  
9 below the required 4% acetic acid that is required for a product to be labeled as an ACV  
10 product.

11 56. On information and belief, the ingredients and product composition is and  
12 was substantially the same for all of Defendant's Products during the Class Period  
13 (defined below), thus all of Defendant's Products contain an insignificant amount of  
14 acetic acid.

15 57. Because the Products do not contain the required minimum of acetic acid,  
16 Defendant's label statements that they are an apple cider vinegar product and are  
17 "MADE WITH ACV" are false and misleading.

18 58. In addition, because the Products do not contain the required minimum of  
19 acetic acid, they do not provide the purported benefits of ACV.

20 59. For comparison, one tablespoon of ACV contains approximately 750 mg of  
21 acetic acid.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/materials-science/liquid-chromatography>.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.bragg.com/blogs/wellness/apple-cider-vinegar-liquid-vs-pills-which-one-is-right#:~:text=The%20Convenient%20Apple%20Cider%20Vinegar%20Supplements&text=Each%20capsule%20delivers%20750%20mg,your%20daily%20dose%20of%20wellness>.

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1 60. Scientific testing demonstrates that a daily intake of 750 mg of acetic acid  
2 may provide health benefits.<sup>10</sup>

3 61. The Product serving size is “1 gummy per day”.

4 62. According to scientific testing, 1 gummy contains only 7.80 mg of acetic  
5 acid, or approximately 1% of the amount of acetic acid found in a tablespoon of ACV.

6 63. The miniscule amount of acetic acid in the Products does not provide any  
7 purported health benefit of ACV.

8 **2. The Products Do Not Provide the Benefits of the Mother**

9 64. The Representations are additionally misleading because they lead  
10 reasonable consumers to believe that the Products contain the mother of ACV, a  
11 premium component responsible for purported health benefits when consumed.

12 65. The Representations are false and misleading because the health benefits of  
13 consuming the mother are only available when the mother, including its beneficial  
14 enzymes and bacteria, is alive.

15 66. The process by which the Products are made, however, involves multiple  
16 stages of heating and cooling a liquid syrup to form the gummies.<sup>11</sup>

17 67. The syrup base or slurry is routinely heated to temperatures at which the  
18 beneficial enzymes and bacteria cannot survive.<sup>12</sup>

19 68. Furthermore, the “drying” or dehydration process associated with  
20 manufacturing gummies is also likely to denature the beneficial bacteria found in the  
21 mother.

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24 <sup>10</sup>  
25 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2214799316300479#:~:text=Several%20studies%20have%20showed%20vinegar,hypertension%2C%20hyperlipidemia%2C%20and%20obesity.>

27 <sup>11</sup> <https://www.suppliesidesj.com/specialty-nutrients/generating-yummy-gummies.>

28 <sup>12</sup> <https://peakfinitylabs.com/blog/gummy-vitamin-manufacturing-guide.>

1 69. Accordingly, even if the gummies are initially made with ACV containing  
2 the mother, any beneficial enzymes and bacteria in the mother do not survive the  
3 manufacturing stage, rendering Defendant’s label Representations false and misleading.

4 **B. Reasonable Consumers are Misled and Injured by Defendant’s Conduct**

5 70. Defendant intentionally makes the label Representations but fails to include  
6 sufficient acetic acid in the Products.

7 71. If consumers knew that the Products do not contain sufficient acetic acid  
8 and do not provide the benefits of ACV or ACV with the mother, they would not  
9 purchase the Products or would purchase them on different terms.

10 72. There are other ACV products, including gummy products, available in the  
11 marketplace, which contain sufficient acetic acid to be labeled as ACV products.

12 73. According to independent, scientific testing conducted by Defendant’s  
13 counsel (by the same methodology and the same laboratory described herein), numerous  
14 other ACV gummies contain more than 4% acetic acid.

15 74. Consumers, however, are deprived of making the informed choice between  
16 the Products, which do not contain sufficient acetic acid for an ACV product, and other  
17 gummies, which do contain sufficient acetic acid.

18 75. Furthermore, based on the average weight per gummy and the fact that each  
19 gummy includes 3 grams of added sugar, the Products are comprised of approximately  
20 50% sugar.

21 76. Plaintiff’s scientific testing demonstrates that the Products are not in fact  
22 ACV gummies that “Support Metabolism and Lean Body Mass”, but instead are  
23 essentially candy, which are primarily comprised of sugar.

24 77. The substantial amount of sugar in the Products further renders Defendant’s  
25 label statements about the purported benefits of the Products false and misleading.

26 78. Rather than supporting metabolism or lean body mass, the sugar in the  
27  
28

1 Products contributes to weight gain and disease.<sup>13</sup>

2 79. Plaintiff and reasonable consumers suffered economic injury based on the  
3 purchase price of the Products.

4 **C. Plaintiff Was Misled and Injured by Defendant's Representations**

5 80. Plaintiff purchased the Olly Metabolism Gummy Rings numerous times  
6 during the Class Period.

7 81. Most recently, Plaintiff purchased the Products from a Target store located  
8 in San Diego, California in late 2024 or early 2025.

9 82. Plaintiff paid approximately \$15.00 to \$20.00 for each bottle of the  
10 Products.

11 83. Plaintiff purchased the Products for personal use.

12 84. At the time of purchase, Plaintiff viewed the Product label images,  
13 including the Representations.

14 85. Based on the Representations, Plaintiff purchased the Products, or at a  
15 minimum, paid a price premium for the Products.

16 86. At the time of purchase, Plaintiff reasonably believed that the purchased  
17 Products were ACV gummies, which provided the benefits of ACV, including ACV  
18 containing the mother.

19 87. As described herein, the Representations are false and misleading.

20 88. Defendant knew or should have known the Representations were false and  
21 misleading when it made them.

22 89. Had Plaintiff known at the time of purchase that the Representations were  
23 false, Plaintiff would not have purchased the Products or would have paid less for them.

24 90. Defendant continues to sell the misrepresented and misbranded Products.

25 91. Plaintiff would like to purchase the Products in the future if the Products  
26 were labeled correctly and provided the benefits of an ACV product.

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>13</sup> <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/wellness-and-prevention/obesity-sugar-and-heart-health>.

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

4 93. Unless Defendant is enjoined from misrepresenting the Products in the  
5 future, Plaintiff and consumers will not be able to reasonably determine whether the  
6 mislabeling of the Products has been addressed and remedied.

7 94. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s legal remedies are inadequate to prevent future  
8 injuries.

9 **VI. CLASS DEFINITION AND CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

10 95. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of  
11 Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of himself, on behalf of all others  
12 similarly situated, and as a member of the Class defined as follows:

13 All citizens of California who, within four years prior to the filing  
14 of the initial Complaint, purchased Defendant’s Products in the  
15 State of California and who do not claim any personal injury from  
using the Products (the “Class”).

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

24 97. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or otherwise alter the class definition  
25 presented to the Court at the appropriate time, or to propose or eliminate sub-classes, in  
26 response to facts learned through discovery, legal arguments advanced by Defendant, or  
27 otherwise.  
28

1 98. This action is properly maintainable as a class action pursuant to Federal  
2 Rule of Civil Procedure 23 for the reasons set forth below.

3 99. **Numerosity**: Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all  
4 members is impracticable. Upon information and belief, the Class consists of hundreds  
5 of thousands of purchasers throughout the State of California. Accordingly, it would be  
6 impracticable to join all members of the Class before the Court.

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

- 10 • Whether Defendant’s Representations are likely to mislead reasonable  
11 consumers;
- 12 • Whether Defendant engaged in unlawful, unfair or deceptive business  
13 practices by advertising, labeling and selling the Products;
- 14 • Whether Defendant violated (i) California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200,  
15 *et seq.*; (ii) Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*; and/or (iii) the  
16 Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*;
- 17 • Whether Defendant committed a breach of express warranty;
- 18 • Whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damage as a result of  
19 Defendant’s unlawful conduct;
- 20 • Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched; and
- 21 • The proper measure of damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class.

22 101. **Typicality**: Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the members of  
23 the Class he seeks to represent because Plaintiff, like the Class members, purchased  
24 Defendant’s Products. Defendant’s unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent actions concern  
25 the same business practices described herein irrespective of where they occurred or were  
26 experienced. Plaintiff and the Class sustained similar injuries arising out of Defendant’s  
27 conduct. Plaintiff’s and Class member’s claims arise from the same practices and course  
28 of conduct and are based on the same legal theories.

1           102. **Adequacy**: Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class he seeks to  
2 represent because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the  
3 Class Plaintiff seeks to represent. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests  
4 of the members of the Class and has retained counsel experienced and competent in the  
5 prosecution of complex class actions, including complex questions that arise in  
6 consumer protection litigation.

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

- 12           a. The claims presented in this case predominate over any questions of  
13 law or fact, if any exists at all, affecting any individual member of  
14 the Class;
- 15           b. Absent a Class, the members of the Class will continue to suffer  
16 damage and Defendant's unlawful conduct will continue without  
17 remedy while Defendant profits from and enjoys its ill-gotten gains;
- 18           c. Given the size of individual Class members' claims, few, if any,  
19 members could afford to or would seek legal redress individually for  
20 the wrongs Defendant committed against them, and absent members  
21 have no substantial interest in individually controlling the  
22 prosecution of individual actions;
- 23           d. When the liability of Defendant has been adjudicated, claims of all  
24 members of the Class can be administered efficiently and/or  
25 determined uniformly by the Court; and
- 26           e. This action presents no difficulty that would impede its  
27 management by the Court as a class action, which is the best  
28

1 available means by which Plaintiff and members of the Class can  
2 seek redress for the harm caused to them by Defendant.

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

7 105. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P.  
8 23(b)(3) are met as questions of law or fact common to Class members predominate over  
9 any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other  
10 available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.

11 106. Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s counsel are unaware of any difficulties that are  
12 likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its  
13 maintenance as a class action.

14 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

15 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

20 108. Defendant’s conduct constitutes an unfair business act and practice  
21 pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* (the “UCL”). The  
22 UCL provides, in pertinent part: “Unfair competition shall mean and include unlawful,  
23 unfair or fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading  
24 advertising . . . .”

25 109. Plaintiff brings this claim seeking restitution or disgorgement of the  
26 amounts Defendant acquired through the unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business  
27 practices, as described herein; and injunctive relief to stop Defendant’s misconduct, as  
28 described herein.

1 110. Defendant’s knowing conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes a “fraudulent”  
2 and/or “unfair” business practice, as set forth in California Business & Professions Code  
3 §§ 17200-17208.

4 ***Defendant’s Conduct Constitutes a Fraudulent Business Practice***

5 111. Defendant’s conduct constitutes a fraudulent business practice because  
6 consumers are likely to be deceived by Defendant’s Representations.

7 112. Defendant was and is aware that its Representations are material to  
8 consumers.

9 113. Defendant was and is aware that its Representations are misleading, as  
10 described herein.

11 114. Defendant had an improper motive—to derive financial gain at the expense  
12 of accuracy or truthfulness—in its practices related to the labeling and advertising of the  
13 Products.

14 115. There were reasonable alternatives available to Defendant to further  
15 Defendant’s legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

16 ***Defendant’s Conduct Constitutes an Unfair Business Practice***

17 116. Defendant’s conduct violates both the “Immoral Test” and the “Balancing  
18 Test” under California law, which are used to analyze whether conduct is “unfair”.

19 117. Defendant’s conduct violates the Immoral Test because Defendant  
20 intentionally makes the Representations to increase sales of the Products.

21 118. Defendant was and is aware that its Representations are misleading.

22 119. Defendant’s conduct is substantially injurious because consumers purchase  
23 the misrepresented Products in reliance on Defendant’s Representations.

24 120. Defendant’s conduct is also substantially injurious because, by making the  
25 misleading Representations, Defendant prevents consumers from making accurate value  
26 comparisons between Defendant’s Products and competitor products.

27 121. Defendant’s conduct also violates the “Balancing Test” because the utility  
28 of Defendant’s conduct in labeling the Products with the Representations is outweighed

1 by the harm to consumers.

2 122. As set forth herein, the Representations are optional, voluntary advertising  
3 statements.

4 123. Defendant makes the Representations to increase sales of the Products and  
5 to the detriment of consumers, who are misled and deceived.

6 124. Consumers are directly harmed by Defendant’s conduct in that they would  
7 not have purchased the Products, or would have paid less for the Products, if they had  
8 known the truth.

9 125. Defendant’s conduct is also substantially injurious because it prevents  
10 consumers from making informed purchasing decisions.

11 126. In addition, Defendant’s conduct is injurious to competition because  
12 Defendant’s misrepresentation of its Products prevents consumers from making an  
13 informed choice between its Products and other similar products, which are not  
14 misrepresented.

15 127. Defendant had an improper motive—to derive financial gain at the expense  
16 of accuracy or truthfulness—in its practices related to the labeling and advertising of the  
17 Products.

18 128. There were reasonable alternatives available to Defendant to further  
19 Defendant’s legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

20 129. Plaintiff and members of the Class could not have reasonably avoided  
21 injury. Defendant’s uniform Representations regarding the Products were likely to  
22 deceive, and Defendant knew or should have known that its Representations were  
23 misleading.

24 130. Plaintiff purchased the Products with the reasonable belief that the  
25 Representations were true, and without knowledge that the Products in fact contain  
26 contain an insignificant amount of acetic acid.

27 ***Defendant’s Conduct Constitutes an Unlawful Business Act***

28 131. Defendant’s misrepresentation of material facts, as set forth herein, also

1 constitute an “unlawful” practice because they violate California Civil Code §§ 1572,  
2 1573, 1709, 1710, 1711, and 1770 and the laws and regulations cited herein, as well as  
3 the common law.<sup>14</sup>

4 132. Defendant’s conduct also violates the FDCA, and the identical labeling  
5 requirements adopted by California pursuant to the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic  
6 Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code § 109875 *et seq.* (the “Sherman Law”). *See* Cal. Health  
7 & Safety Code § 110100 (“[a]ll food labeling regulations and any amendments to those  
8 regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act, in effect on January 1, 1993, or adopted  
9 on or after that date shall be the food regulations of this state.”).

10 133. Defendant’s conduct violates the Sherman Law. *See e.g.* Sherman Law §  
11 110390 (“It is unlawful for any person to disseminate any false advertisement of any  
12 food . . . An advertisement is false if it is false or misleading in any particular.”); §  
13 110395 (“It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver or hold, or offer for  
14 sale any food . . . that is falsely advertised.”); § 110398 (“It is unlawful for any person  
15 to advertise any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.”).

16 134. Defendant’s conduct in making the Representations constitutes a knowing  
17 failure to adopt policies in accordance with and/or adherence to applicable laws, all of  
18 which are binding upon and burdensome to its competitors.

19 135. This conduct engenders an unfair competitive advantage for Defendant,  
20 thereby constituting an unfair business practice under California Business & Professions  
21

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22 <sup>14</sup> The California Civil Code Sections prohibit the following conduct: (i) § 1572: actual  
23 fraud, including by suggestion of an untrue fact or suppression of that which is true; (ii)  
24 § 1573: constructive fraud, including by breach of duty “by misleading another to his  
25 prejudice” and in any act or omission that the law declares to be fraudulent; (iii) §§ 1709-  
26 1711: willfully deceiving another or a particular class of persons “with intent to induce  
27 him to alter his position to his injury or risk”, including by suggestion of a fact that is  
28 not true or suppression of a fact by one who is bound to disclose it, or by giving  
information “of other facts which are likely to mislead for want of communication of  
that fact”; (iv) § 1770: listing proscribed practices, including unfair methods of  
competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices, as described herein.

1 Code §§ 17200-17208.

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

7 137. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, Plaintiff and  
8 members of the Class are entitled to such Orders and judgments that may be necessary  
9 to disgorge Defendant’s ill-gotten gains and to restore to any person in interest any  
10 money paid for the Products as a result of the wrongful conduct of Defendant.

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

16 ***No Adequate Remedy at Law***

17 139. Plaintiff’s legal remedy is inadequate.

18 140. Disgorgement serves to make illegal conduct unprofitable. Thus,  
19 disgorgement uniquely serves as a deterrent for future, unlawful conduct by Defendant.

20 141. In addition, Plaintiff’s request for equitable relief goes beyond Plaintiff’s  
21 request for legal damages.

22 142. Disgorgement is based on Defendant’s gain, rather than Plaintiff’s loss.

23 143. Accordingly, as a measure of Defendant’s unjust enrichment or ill-gotten  
24 gains, disgorgement permits recovery of interest.

25 144. In addition, disgorgement can be readily measured as a sum certain  
26 according to Defendant’s financial records while legal damages are generally subject to  
27 complex and costly expert valuation.

28 145. In addition, the reach of equitable relief may extend beyond that of legal

1 damages. While legal damages under the CLRA are limited by statute (*e.g.*, to persons  
2 who purchase for personal, family or household purposes) equitable relief under the  
3 UCL is not statutorily limited.

4 146. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, pursuant to  
5 § 17203, Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to an order enjoining such future  
6 wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant.

7 147. As set forth herein, Plaintiff’s remedy at law is inadequate to allow Plaintiff  
8 to determine whether the labeling and advertising of the Products has been remediated  
9 and thus whether he can purchase the Products in the future.

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
11 **Deceptive Advertising Practices**  
12 **(California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*)**  
13 **(for Plaintiff and the Class)**

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

16 149. California Business & Professions Code § 17500 prohibits “unfair,  
17 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising . . .” (the “FAL”).

18 150. Defendant violated § 17500 by making the Representations; and by  
19 representing that the Products possess characteristics and value that they do not have.

20 151. Defendant’s deceptive practices were designed to induce reasonable  
21 consumers like Plaintiff to purchase the Products.

22 152. Defendant’s Representations were likely to deceive, and Defendant knew  
23 or should have known that they were misleading.

24 153. Plaintiff purchased the Products in reliance on the Product labeling,  
25 including that the Product labeling was accurate as alleged herein, and without  
26 knowledge of Defendant’s misrepresentations.

27 154. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately  
28 injured by Defendant’s conduct in ways including, but not limited to, the price paid to  
Defendant for the Products, interest lost, and consumers’ unwitting support of a business

1 enterprise that promotes deception and undue greed to the detriment of consumers, such  
2 as Plaintiff and Class members.

3 155. The above acts of Defendant were and are likely to deceive reasonable  
4 consumers in violation of § 17500.

5 156. In making the Representations alleged herein, Defendant knew or should  
6 have known that the Representations were deceptive and/or misleading, and acted in  
7 violation of § 17500.

8 157. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct in  
9 violation of § 17500 Plaintiff and members of the Class request an Order requiring  
10 Defendant to disgorge its ill-gotten gains and/or award full restitution of all monies  
11 wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of such acts of false advertising, as well as  
12 interests and attorneys' fees.

13 ***No Adequate Remedy at Law***

14 158. Plaintiff's legal remedy is inadequate.

15 159. Disgorgement serves to make illegal conduct unprofitable. Thus,  
16 disgorgement uniquely serves as a deterrent for future, unlawful conduct by Defendant.

17 160. In addition, Plaintiff's request for equitable relief goes beyond Plaintiff's  
18 request for legal damages.

19 161. Disgorgement is based on Defendant's gain, rather than Plaintiff's loss.

20 162. Accordingly, as a measure of Defendant's unjust enrichment or ill-gotten  
21 gains, disgorgement permits recovery of interest.

22 163. In addition, disgorgement can be readily measured as a sum certain  
23 according to Defendant's financial records while legal damages are generally subject to  
24 complex and costly expert valuation.

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

1 165. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct in  
2 violation of § 17500, Plaintiff and members of the Class request an Order pursuant to §  
3 17535 enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant.

4 166. As set forth herein, Plaintiff’s remedy at law is inadequate to allow Plaintiff  
5 to determine whether the labeling and advertising of the Products has been remediated  
6 and thus whether he can purchase the Products in the future.

7 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
8 **Consumer Legal Remedies Act**  
9 **(Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*)**  
10 **(for Plaintiff and the Class)**

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

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

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

18 170. The Products are “goods,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code  
19 §1761(a).

20 171. Defendant is a “person,” as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code  
21 §1761(c).

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

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

26 174. Defendant violated Section 1770(a)(5) by representing that the Products  
27 have “characteristics, . . . uses [or] benefits . . . which [they] do not have” by making the  
28 Representations, as described herein.

1 175. Defendant also violated section 1770(a)(7) by representing that the  
2 Products “are of a particular standard, quality, or grade . . . if they are of another” by  
3 making the Representations.

4 176. In addition, Defendant violated section 1770(a)(9) by advertising the  
5 Products “with intent not to sell them as advertised” in that the Products are  
6 misrepresented and misbranded.

7 177. Defendant’s uniform Representations regarding the Products were likely to  
8 deceive, and Defendant knew or should have known that its Representations were  
9 deceptive and/or misleading.

10 178. Plaintiff and members of the Class relied on Defendant’s unlawful conduct  
11 and could not have reasonably avoided injury.

12 179. Plaintiff and members of the Class were unaware of the existence of facts  
13 that Defendant suppressed and failed to disclose, including the insignificant amount of  
14 acetic acid contained in the Products.

15 180. Plaintiff and members of the Class would not have purchased the Products,  
16 or would have purchased them on different terms, had they known the truth.

17 181. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately  
18 injured by Defendant’s conduct.

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

21 183. Moreover, Defendant’s conduct is malicious, fraudulent, and/or wanton in  
22 that Defendant intentionally misled and withheld material information from consumers,  
23 including to increase the sale of the Products.

24 184. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1782(a), on October 29, 2025, Plaintiff  
25 on his own behalf, and on behalf of members of the Class, provided notice to Defendant  
26 of the alleged violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act by notice letter setting  
27 forth Plaintiff’s claims (the “Notice Letter”).

28 185. Despite giving Defendant far more than 30-days from the date of the Notice

1 Letter to provide appropriate relief for violations of the CLRA, Defendant has failed to  
2 provide any such relief. As such, Plaintiff seeks compensatory, monetary and punitive  
3 damages, and requests that this Court enter such Orders or judgments as may be  
4 necessary to restore to any person in interest any money which may have been acquired  
5 by means of such unfair business practices, and for such other relief as is provided in  
6 California Civil Code § 1780 and in the Prayer for Relief.

7 186. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct in  
8 violation of the CLRA, Plaintiff and members of the Class request an Order pursuant to  
9 § 1780 enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant.

10 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
11 **Breach of Express Warranty**  
12 ***(for Plaintiff and the Class)***

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

15 188. By advertising and selling the Products at issue, Defendant made promises  
16 and affirmations of fact on the Products’ packaging and labeling, as described herein.

17 189. This labeling and advertising constitute express warranties and became part  
18 of the basis of the bargain between Plaintiff and members of the Class, and Defendant.

19 190. Defendant, through its advertising and labeling, created express warranties  
20 that the Products comport with the label Representations that the Products are an ACV  
21 gummy that provides the benefits of ACV, including ACV with the mother.

22 191. The express warranties appear on all labels of the Products and specifically  
23 relate to the goods being sold.

24 192. Despite Defendant’s express warranties about the nature of the Products,  
25 the Products do not comport with the Representations because the Products contain a  
26 miniscule amount of acetic acid and do not contain the beneficial bacteria of the mother.  
27 Thus, the Products were and are not what Defendant represented them to be.  
28

1 193. Accordingly, Defendant breached the express warranties about the Products  
2 and their qualities because the Products do not conform to Defendant’s affirmations and  
3 promises.

4 194. Plaintiff’s counsel provided Defendant with pre-suit notice of the breach of  
5 warranty, including by the October 29, 2025 notice letter.

6 195. Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased the Products.

7 196. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s breach of express warranty,  
8 Plaintiff and members of the Class were harmed in the amount of the purchase price they  
9 paid for the Products, or the premium price paid for the Products.

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

14 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
15 **QUASI-CONTRACT**  
16 **(for Plaintiff and the Class)**

17 198. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations of the preceding paragraphs  
18 as if fully set forth herein.

19 199. By purchasing the Products, Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred  
20 a benefit on Defendant in the form of the purchase price of the Products.

21 200. Defendant had knowledge of such benefits.

22 201. Defendant appreciated the benefit because, were consumers not to purchase  
23 the Products, Defendant would not generate revenue from the sales of the Products.

24 202. Defendant’s acceptance and retention of the benefits is inequitable and  
25 unjust because the benefits were obtained by Defendant’s misleading Representations  
26 and unlawful conduct.

27  
28

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

4 **PRAYER**

5 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly  
6 situated, prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

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

10 B. For an order declaring that Defendant's conduct violates the statutes and  
11 laws referenced herein;

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

14 D. For an order awarding injunctive relief;

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

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

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

18 H. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

19 **JURY DEMAND**

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

21 Dated: March 31, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

KAMBERLAW, LLP

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