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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EVERETT SCOTT, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

RIVIANA FOODS, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. Plaintiff Everett Scott (“Plaintiff”) individually and on behalf of all others similarly
3 situated brings this Consolidated Class Action Complaint against Defendant Riviana Foods, Inc.
4 (“Riviana Foods” or “Defendant”) for Defendant’s reckless, and/or intentional practice of failing
5 to disclose the presence of arsenic and cadmium (collectively “Heavy Metals”) in its Mahatma
6 Brown Whole Grain Rice (the “Product”).

7 2. This action seeks both injunctive and monetary relief on behalf of the proposed
8 Class (as defined herein), restoring monies to the members of the proposed Class, who would not
9 have purchased the Product had they known that it contained (or was at risk of containing) the
10 Heavy Metals and/or would not have paid a premium price for the Product had they known the
11 Product contained Heavy Metals.

12 3. Plaintiff alleges the following based upon personal knowledge, as well as
13 investigation by his counsel as to himself, and as to all other matters, upon information and belief.
14 Plaintiff believes substantial evidentiary support exists for the allegations set forth herein, which
15 will become available after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

16 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

17 4. Reasonable consumers expect the rice products they purchase for their individual
18 and family consumption will be safe for human consumption and not be contaminated (or has a
19 material risk of being contaminated) with Heavy Metals, substances that are known to accumulate
20 in the body and pose significant and dangerous health consequences.

21 5. Consumers lack the scientific knowledge necessary to determine whether
22 Defendant’s Product does in fact contain Heavy Metals, or to ascertain the true nature of the
23 ingredients and quality of the Product. Accordingly, reasonable consumers must and do rely on
24 Defendant to: (1) know what its Product contains; (2) regularly test the Product to confirm its
25 composition; and (3) properly and fully disclose those contents to consumers prior to purchase.
26 Product contents, particularly contents like Heavy Metals, are material to a reasonable consumer’s
27 purchasing decisions.

1 6. Defendant is involved in the manufacture, design, testing, packaging, labeling,
2 marketing, advertising, promotion, distribution, and sales of the Product throughout the United
3 States, including in this District.

4 7. Defendant fails to disclose on its packaging that the Product contains (or has a
5 material risk of containing) Heavy Metals.

6 8. No reasonable consumer would expect, suspect, or understand that the Product
7 contains or has a material risk of containing Heavy Metals.

8 9. Defendant fails to disclose to consumers that the Product contains (or has a material
9 risk of containing) Heavy Metals. Nowhere on the Product's packaging is it disclosed that it
10 contains (or has a material risk of containing) Heavy Metals (hereinafter collectively referred to as
11 "Omissions").

12 10. Indeed the Product's packaging affirmatively states that the Product is "America's
13 Favorite Rice" and is "100% Whole Grain" "Non-GMO" "Certified Gluten Free" and "Kosher."
14 These affirmative statements are meant to convey to consumers that the Product is of the highest
15 quality. In reality, these statements (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Misrepresentations")
16 convey a false message because of the Heavy Metal content of the Product.

17 11. It was only through testing conducted that the general public became aware of the
18 Heavy Metal content in Defendant's Product.

19 12. Independent testing has detected the presence of cadmium and arsenic in the
20 Product.

21 13. Lab testing found that the Product contained 317 parts per billion of arsenic and
22 11.6 parts per billion of cadmium.¹

23 14. Based on the Omissions and Misrepresentations, no reasonable consumer had any
24 reason to know, suspect, or expect that the Product contained Heavy Metals. Furthermore,
25

26 ¹ What's in your family's rice?: Arsenic, Cadmium, and Lead in Popular Rice Brands— Plus 9
27 Safer Grains to Try (*available at* https://hbbf.org/sites/default/files/2025-05/Arsenic-in-Rice-Report_May2025_R5_SECURED.pdf).

1 reasonable consumers like Plaintiff, who were purchasing the Product for consumption by
2 themselves and their families, would consider the presence (or risk) of Heavy Metals to be a
3 material fact when considering whether to purchase the Product. Accordingly, Plaintiff and other
4 reasonable consumers would not have purchased the Product or would have paid substantially less
5 for it but for the Omissions and Misrepresentations.

6 15. Defendant knows its customers trust the quality of its Product and would not expect
7 the Product to contain or have a material risk of containing Heavy Metals. Defendant also knows
8 that reasonable consumers seek out and wish to purchase products with ingredients free of toxins
9 or contaminants, and that these consumers will pay more for products they believe meet these
10 standards. Defendant further knows that reasonable consumers would not knowingly consume, or
11 feed to their families, products that contain Heavy Metals.

12 16. Defendant knew the consumers to whom it markets the Product would find its
13 Omissions and Misrepresentations material and that it was in a special position of public trust to
14 those consumers.

15 17. The Omissions and Misrepresentations are deceptive, misleading, unfair, and/or
16 false because the Product contains undisclosed Heavy Metals.

17 18. The Omissions and Misrepresentations allowed Defendant to capitalize on, and
18 reap enormous profits from, reasonable consumers like Plaintiff who paid a premium price for the
19 Product that omitted material information as to the Product's true quality and value. Reasonable
20 consumers, including Plaintiff, paid more for the Product than they would have had they known
21 the truth about the Product, and Defendant continues to wrongfully induce consumers to purchase
22 the Product.

23 19. Plaintiff brings this proposed consumer class action individually and on behalf of
24 all other members of the Class (as defined herein), who, during the Class Period, purchased for
25 use and not resale any of Defendant's Product.

1 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2 20. This Court has original jurisdiction over all causes of action herein under the Class
3 Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2)(A), because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum
4 or value of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, and more than two-thirds of the Class
5 reside in states other than the state in which Defendant is a citizen and in which this case is filed,
6 and therefore any exemptions to jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2) do not apply.

7 21. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant conducts
8 and transacts business in the state of California and contracts to supply goods within the state of
9 California, such that it has had continuous and systematic contacts with the state of California,
10 Defendant places its Product in the stream of commerce targeted at California, and the injury
11 alleged herein occurred when Plaintiff purchased the Product in California.

12 22. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391, because Plaintiff
13 suffered injury as a result of Defendant’s acts in this District, many of the acts and transactions
14 giving rise to this action occurred in this District, and because Defendant conducts substantial
15 business in this District.

16 **PARTIES**

17 **Plaintiff Scott**

18 23. Plaintiff Everett Scott (“Scott”) is, and at all times relevant hereto has been, a
19 citizen of the state of California. He purchased the Product, from Walmart and Bargain Market
20 stores in Ridgecrest, California.

21 24. Scott purchased this Product beginning in approximately July, 2022. Scott last
22 purchased the Product shortly before he learned of the issues with Heavy Metals in the Product in
23 March 2025.

24 25. Scott believed that he was purchasing a high-quality rice product from Defendant.
25 Prior to purchasing the Product, Scott saw and relied upon the packaging of the Product. During
26 the time he purchased and ate the Product, and due to the Omissions and Misrepresentations by
27 Defendant, he was unaware the Product contained (or had a material risk of containing) any level
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1 of Heavy Metals and/or other undesirable toxins or contaminants and would not have purchased
2 the Product if that information had been fully disclosed. Scott would be willing to purchase the
3 Product in the future if he could be certain that it did not contain (or have a material risk of
4 containing) Heavy Metals.

5 **Defendant**

6 26. Defendant Riviana Foods has a principal address in Houston, Texas. Defendant is
7 involved in the production, marketing, distribution, and sale of the rice product and places the
8 Product in the stream of commerce directed at California and the United States.

9 27. During the relevant time, Defendant controlled the manufacture, design, testing,
10 packaging, labeling, marketing, advertising, promotion, distribution, and sales of its Product.
11 Defendant therefore had control over how to label its Product as to its contents.

12 28. Defendant has been involved in the manufacture, design, testing, packaging,
13 labeling, marketing, advertising, promotion, distribution, and sales of the Product throughout the
14 United States, including in this District. It has done so continuously throughout the Class Period.
15 Defendant knowingly created, allowed, oversaw, and/or authorized the unlawful, fraudulent,
16 unfair, misleading, and/or deceptive packaging and related marketing for the Product that did not
17 disclose the presence of Heavy Metals. Defendant is also involved in the sourcing of ingredients,
18 manufacturing of products, and conducting of all relevant quality assurance protocols, including
19 testing of both the ingredients and finished product.

20 29. Plaintiff relied upon the material Omissions missing from the Product's packaging,
21 which was prepared, reviewed, and/or approved by Defendant and its agents and disseminated by
22 Defendant and its agents through packaging that contained the Omissions. The Omissions were
23 nondisclosed material content that a reasonable consumer would consider important in purchasing
24 the Product.

25 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

26 30. Consumers have become increasingly concerned about the effects of dangerous
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1 contaminants in food products that they and their family members consume. Companies, such as
2 Defendant, have capitalized on consumers' desire for safe products, and indeed consumers are
3 willing to pay, and have paid, a premium for such food products.

4 31. Consumers lack the meaningful ability to test or independently ascertain or verify
5 whether a product contains Cadmium and Arsenic, or other unsafe and unhealthy substances,
6 especially at the point of sale. Therefore, consumers must and do rely on Defendant to truthfully
7 and honestly report what their Product contains on its packaging or label. Indeed, testing for toxic
8 heavy metals requires expensive and destructive scientific testing. Given the relatively low price
9 of the Product, no reasonable consumer would engage in such testing before purchasing the
10 Product.

11 32. However, public reports and articles recently revealed that Defendant's Product
12 contains unsafe levels of Cadmium and Arsenic.² Indeed, these levels of Cadmium and Arsenic
13 exceed the maximum allowable dose levels ("MADLs") for this toxic heavy metal, posing serious
14 health risks. Despite these risks, Defendant failed to include any disclosures regarding Cadmium
15 and Arsenic levels on its Product.

16 33. Defendant knew and could not have been unaware of the Cadmium and Arsenic in
17 the Product. By law, Defendant has a responsibility to implement controls to significantly
18 minimize or prevent exposure to toxic heavy metals in the Product. Defendant manufactures and
19 sources the ingredients contained within the Product. Defendant tests the Product for quality
20 control purposes, including the levels of toxic heavy metal such as Cadmium and Arsenic
21 contained therein. Additionally, Defendant receives Certificates of Analysis, and other
22 certifications, from the suppliers of the ingredients used to create the Product. These documents
23 will also disclose the levels of chemicals and toxic heavy metals, such as Cadmium and Arsenic,
24 contained in each constituent ingredient. These documents and their own testing alert Defendant
25 to the presence of any toxic heavy metals, such as Cadmium and Arsenic, in the Product.

26 _____
27 ² <https://www.cnn.com/2025/05/15/health/arsenic-cadmium-rice-wellness>

1 Accordingly, Defendant has exclusive knowledge of the Cadmium and Arsenic levels in the
2 Product, and Plaintiff and the Class could not have known about this risk.

3 34. Consumers reasonably rely on the marketing and information on Defendant's labels
4 in making purchasing decisions. By marketing the Product as containing Rice, and not disclosing
5 the presence of Cadmium and Arsenic, Defendant mislead reasonable consumers.

6 35. Despite Defendant's knowledge of Cadmium and Arsenic in the Product,
7 Defendant failed to provide any warning on the place that every consumer looks when purchasing
8 a product—the packaging or labels—that the Product contains Cadmium and Arsenic.

9 36. Defendant's concealment was material because people are concerned with what is
10 in the food that they are putting into their bodies, as well as parents and caregivers being concerned
11 with what they are feeding to the children in their care. Consumers such as Plaintiff and the Class
12 Members are influenced by the ingredients listed, as well as any warnings (or lack thereof) on the
13 food packaging they buy. Defendant knows that if they had not omitted that the Product contained
14 unsafe levels of Cadmium and Arsenic and that the Product was not safe or healthy for
15 consumption then Plaintiff and the Class would not have paid a premium for the Product (or
16 purchased it at all).

17 37. Plaintiff and the Class Members reasonably relied to their detriment on Defendant's
18 misleading representations and omissions.

19 38. Defendant's false, misleading, and deceptive misrepresentations and omissions are
20 likely to continue to deceive and mislead reasonable consumers and the general public, as they
21 have already deceived and misled Plaintiff and the Class Members.

22 39. In making the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions
23 described herein, Defendant knew and intended that consumers would pay a premium for the
24 Product. Had Defendant not made the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and
25 omissions, Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have been willing to pay the same amount
26 for the Product they purchased and, consequently, Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have
27 been willing to purchase the Product.
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40. Plaintiff and the Class Members all paid money for the Product; however, Plaintiff and the Class Members did not obtain the full value of the advertised Product due to Defendant’s misrepresentations and omissions. Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased, purchased more of, and/or paid more for the Product than they would have had they known the truth about the Product. Consequently, Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered injury in fact and lost money because of Defendant’s wrongful conduct.

I. Defendant Misrepresents the Product and Omits Any Mention of Heavy Metals on Its Packaging

41. Defendant manufactures, designs, tests, packages, labels, markets, advertises, promotes, distributes, and sells its Product throughout the United States, including in California.



1 42. Defendant labels the Product as “America’s Favorite Rice” and is “100% Whole
2 Grain” “Non-GMO” “Certified Gluten Free” and “Kosher.” Defendant’s Product is available at
3 numerous retail and online outlets throughout the United States, including California.

4 43. Defendant intentionally misrepresented the quality of its Product and omitted the
5 presence or material risk of Heavy Metals in the Product in order to induce and mislead reasonable
6 consumers to purchase the Product and pay a price premium for it. The Omissions and
7 Misrepresentation are material because they involve the safety of the product and Defendant made
8 partial representations regarding quality of the Product.

9 44. As a result of the material Omissions and Misrepresentations, a reasonable
10 consumer would have no reason to suspect the presence of or material risk of Heavy Metals in the
11 Product without conducting his or his own scientific tests (which are time consuming and
12 expensive) or reviewing third-party scientific testing of the Product.

13 45. Information regarding the true nature and/or presence of Heavy Metals in the
14 Product was and is in the exclusive possession of Defendant and not available to consumers.
15 Defendant chose to not disclose such information to consumers and thus concealed the presence
16 and risk of Heavy Metals in the Product from Plaintiff and Class members.

17 **II. Due to the Presence and/or Material Risk of the Presence of Heavy Metals in the**
18 **Product, the Omissions and Misrepresentations are Misleading**

19 **A. Heavy Metals**

20 46. Arsenic and cadmium are heavy metals whose harmful effects are well-
21 documented, particularly in children. Exposure to heavy metals puts children at risk for lowered
22 IQ, behavioral problems (such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), type 2 diabetes, and
23 cancer, among other health issues. Heavy metals also pose health risks to adults. Even modest
24 amounts of heavy metals can increase the risk of cancer, cognitive and reproductive problems, and
25 other adverse conditions. These facts underscore the importance of limiting heavy metal exposure
26 and consumption.
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1 47. Given the negative effects of heavy metals (such as arsenic and cadmium) on child
2 development and adult health, the presence of these substances in food is material to reasonable
3 consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Class, as it relates to their purchasing decisions.

4 48. Defendant knows that the presence (or material risk) of Heavy Metals in its Product
5 is material to reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff and the Class members.

6 49. At all times during the relevant period, Defendant knew or should have known the
7 Product included undisclosed levels of Heavy Metals and was not sufficiently tested for the
8 presence and material risk of Heavy Metals.

9 50. Defendant's Product included undisclosed levels of Heavy Metals due to
10 Defendant's failure to sufficiently monitor for their presence in the ingredients and finished
11 product. Defendant was or should have been aware of this risk.

12 51. Defendant knew or should have known that Heavy Metals pose health risks to
13 consumers.

14 52. Defendant knew or should have known that it owed consumers a duty of care to
15 prevent, or at the very least, minimize the presence of Heavy Metals in the Product to the extent
16 reasonably possible.

17 53. Defendant knew or should have known that it owed consumers a duty of care to
18 adequately test for Heavy Metals in the Product and the contributing ingredients.

19 54. Based, in part, on Defendant's own representation that it manufactured the Product
20 using the highest standards, Defendant knew or should have known consumers reasonably expect
21 that the Product does not contain (or have a material risk of containing) Heavy Metals.

22 55. The Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") and the World Health Organization
23 ("WHO") have declared arsenic, cadmium, and lead "dangerous to human health."³

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25 ³ *Staff Report: Baby Foods are Tainted with Dangerous Levels of Arsenic, Lead,*
26 *Cadmium, and Mercury*, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Oversight
27 and Reform, Subcommittee on Economic and Consumer Policy, Feb. 4, 2021
28 ("House Report") at 2, available at
<https://oversightdemocrats.house.gov/sites/democrats.oversight.house.gov/files/202>

1 56. The FDA has acknowledged that “exposure to these [heavy metals] are likely to
2 have the most significant impact on public health” and has prioritized them in connection with its
3 Toxic Elements Working Group to look at reducing the risks associated with human consumption
4 of heavy metals.⁴

5 57. Heavy Metals bioaccumulate in the body, meaning the body cannot excrete the
6 toxins as quickly as they are absorbed and the risk they pose increases over time and can remain
7 in one’s body for years.⁵

8 58. Concerns over exposure to Heavy Metals, and the knowledge of such risks
9 associated with exposure, are not a new phenomenon, and Defendant knew or should have known
10 of the risks associated with the presence of Heavy Metals in foods it sells to consumers.⁶

11 59. Despite the known risks of exposure to Heavy Metals, Defendant has recklessly
12 and/or knowingly sold the Product without disclosing to consumers like Plaintiff and members of
13 the Class that the Product contains (or has a material risk of containing) Heavy Metals.

14 **B. Arsenic**

15 60. The Product contains (or has a material risk of containing) arsenic, which can cause
16 respiratory, gastrointestinal, hematological, hepatic, renal, skin, and neurological and
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19 1-02-04%20ECP%20Baby%20Food%20Staff%20Report.pdf (last accessed May 11, 2023).

20 ⁴ *Environmental Contaminants in Food*, U.S. Food & Drug Administration, available at
21 <https://www.fda.gov/Food/FoodborneIllnessContaminants/Metals/default.htm> (last accessed May
11, 2023).

22 ⁵ *Heavy Metals in Baby Food: What You Need to Know*, Consumer Reports, Aug. 16, 2018
23 (updated Sept. 29, 2021), available at [https://www.consumerreports.org/food-safety/heavy-](https://www.consumerreports.org/food-safety/heavy-metals-in-baby-food/)
metals-in-baby-food/ (last accessed May 11, 2023).

24 ⁶ See e.g., *FDA Compliance Program Guidance Manual: Toxic Elements in Food and Foodware,*
25 *and Radionuclides in Food – Import and Domestic*, available at [http://wayback.archive-](http://wayback.archive-it.org/7993/20170404233343/https://www.fda.gov/downloads/Food/ComplianceEnforcement/UCM073204.pdf)
it.org/7993/20170404233343/https://www.fda.gov/downloads/Food/ComplianceEnforcement/UC
26 M073204.pdf (last accessed May 11, 2023); see also 21 CFR 172, available at
27 [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFR](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFRSearch.cfm?CFRPart=172&showFR=1)
Search.cfm?CFRPart=172&showFR=1 (last accessed May 11, 2023).

1 immunological effects.⁷ Exposure to arsenic can also cause diabetes, atherosclerosis, and
2 cardiovascular disease.⁸

3 61. Inorganic arsenic is highly toxic and a known cause of human cancers.

4 62. “Studies have shown that consuming products with arsenic over time can lead to
5 impaired brain development, growth problems, breathing problems, and a compromised immune
6 system.”⁹

7 63. Based on the risks associated with exposure to higher levels of arsenic, both the
8 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and FDA have set limits concerning the allowable
9 limit of arsenic at 10 parts per billion (“ppb”) for human consumption in apple juice (regulated by
10 the FDA) and drinking water (regulated by the EPA) as a maximum contaminant level.

11 64. Moreover, the FDA has set the maximum allowable arsenic levels in bottled water
12 at 10 ppb of inorganic arsenic.¹⁰ The FDA has issued an action level guidance for inorganic arsenic
13 in infant rice cereals of 100 ppb.¹¹

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16 ⁷ House Report at 10.

17 ⁸ J. Christopher States et al., *Prenatal Arsenic Exposure Alters Gene Expression in the Adult Liver*
18 *to a Proinflammatory State Contributing to Accelerated Atherosclerosis*, PLOS ONE, June 15,
2012, available at <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0038713> (last accessed May 11, 2023).

19 ⁹ Letter to FDA Acting Commissioner Janet Woodcock, signed by Senators Klobuchar,
20 Blumenthal, Leahy, Duckworth, and Booker, June 22, 2021, available at
21 [https://www.klobuchar.senate.gov/public/_cache/files/9/9/996f2cad-5295-432b-a543-
f69312988a78/37D015A1AC9DDF0E31B341F629469169.6.22.2021-formatted-letter-to-fda-on-
baby-food-recall.pdf](https://www.klobuchar.senate.gov/public/_cache/files/9/9/996f2cad-5295-432b-a543-f69312988a78/37D015A1AC9DDF0E31B341F629469169.6.22.2021-formatted-letter-to-fda-on-baby-food-recall.pdf) (last accessed May 11, 2023) (citing *Arsenic and Children*, Dartmouth Toxic
22 Metals Superfund Research Program, 2021, available at
<https://sites.dartmouth.edu/arsenicandyou/arsenic-and-children/> (last accessed May 11, 2023)).

23 ¹⁰ Laura Reiley, *New Report Finds Toxic Heavy Metals in Popular Baby Foods. FDA Failed to*
24 *Warn Consumers of Risk*, The Washington Post, Feb. 4, 2021, available at
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2021/02/04/toxic-metals-baby-food/> (last accessed
25 May 11, 2023).

26 ¹¹ *Inorganic Arsenic in Rice Cereals for Infants: Action Level Guidance for Industry*, FDA, Aug.
27 2020, available at
[https://www.fda.gov/media/97234/download#:~:text=The%20action%20level%20for%20inorga
nic,on%20sampling%20and%20testing%20results](https://www.fda.gov/media/97234/download#:~:text=The%20action%20level%20for%20inorga,nic,on%20sampling%20and%20testing%20results) (last accessed May 11, 2023).

1 **C. Cadmium**

2 65. The Product contains (or have a material risk of containing) cadmium, which is
3 considered a cancer-causing agent.¹²

4 66. “[A]ny cadmium exposure should be avoided.”¹³ Exposure to even low levels of
5 cadmium over time may build up cadmium in the kidneys and cause kidney disease and bone
6 loss.¹⁴

7 67. Cadmium exposure can affect the gastrointestinal system, as well as lead to
8 hemorrhagic gastroenteritis, liver and kidney necrosis, cardiomyopathy, and metabolic acidosis.¹⁵

9 68. Exposure to cadmium is also linked to cardiovascular disease and cancer.¹⁶

10 69. Scientists have reported a “tripling of risk for learning disabilities and special
11 education among children with higher cadmium exposures, at exposure levels common among
12 U.S. children.”¹⁷

13 70. Cadmium, “displays a troubling ability to cause harm at low levels of exposure.”¹⁸
14 The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has determined that cadmium and cadmium

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16 ¹² *Cadmium Factsheet*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, available at
https://www.cdc.gov/biomonitoring/cadmium_factsheet.html (last accessed May 11, 2023).

17 ¹³ M. Nathaniel Mead, *Cadmium Confusion: Do Consumers Need Protection?* Environmental
18 Health Perspectives, Dec. 2010, available at
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3002210/> (last accessed May 11, 2023).

19 ¹⁴ *Id.*

20 ¹⁵ *Cadmium Toxicity: What Health Effects are Associated with Acute High-Dose Cadmium*
21 *Exposure?* Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, available at
<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/csem/cadmium/Acute-Effects.html> (last accessed May 11, 2023).

22 ¹⁶ M. Nathaniel Mead, *Cadmium Confusion: Do Consumers Need Protection?* Environmental
23 Health Perspectives, Dec. 2010, available at
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3002210/> (last accessed May 11, 2023).

24 ¹⁷ *Is Homemade Baby Food Better? A New Investigation: Tests Compare Toxic Heavy Metal*
25 *Contamination in Homemade Versus Store-Bought Foods for Babies*, Healthy Babies Bright
26 Futures, Aug. 2022, at 69 (“Healthy Babies Bright Futures Report”), available at
[https://www.healthybabyfood.org/sites/healthybabyfoods.org/files/](https://www.healthybabyfood.org/sites/healthybabyfoods.org/files/2022-08/StoreVsHomemade_2022.pdf)
2022-08/StoreVsHomemade_2022.pdf (last accessed May 11, 2023).

27 ¹⁸ *Id.*

1 compounds are known human carcinogens and the EPA has likewise determined that cadmium is
2 a probable human carcinogen.¹⁹

3 71. Compounding such concerns is the fact that cadmium has a prolonged half-life as
4 it “sequester[s] in [human] tissue.”²⁰

5 **III. The Material Omissions and Misrepresentations Mised and Deceived Reasonable**
6 **Consumers**

7 72. The Omissions and Misrepresentations wrongfully convey to consumers that
8 Defendant’s Product is of a superior quality and has certain characteristics that it does not actually
9 possess.

10 73. Defendant misleadingly causes consumers to believe its Product does not contain
11 Heavy Metals due to the material Omissions and Misrepresentations, when in fact the Product
12 contains or has a material risk of containing undisclosed levels of Heavy Metals, which is material
13 information to reasonable consumers and Plaintiff.

14 74. Defendant wrongfully failed to disclose to reasonable consumers material
15 information regarding the presence of (or material risk of) Heavy Metals in the Product.

16 75. Due to the Omissions and Misrepresentations, reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff,
17 would not suspect the presence of Heavy Metals in the Product. Unlike Defendant, reasonable
18 consumers are not able to independently detect the presence of Heavy Metals in the Product and
19 are generally without the means to conduct their own scientific tests or to review scientific testing
20 conducted on the Product. Moreover, information regarding the presence of Heavy Metals in the
21 Product is in the exclusive possession of Defendant and not available to consumers. Defendant
22

23 _____
24 ¹⁹ *Public Health Statement for Cadmium*, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry,
25 available at <https://wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/PHS/PHS.aspx?phsid=46&toxoid=15> (last accessed May
26 11, 2023).

27 ²⁰ Stephen J. Genius et al., *Toxic Element Contamination of Natural Health Products and*
28 *Pharmaceutical Preparations*, PLOS ONE, Nov. 21, 2012, available at
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0049676> (last accessed May 11, 2023).

1 chose to not disclose such information to consumers and thus actively concealed the presence and
2 risk of Heavy Metals in the Product.

3 76. Reasonable consumers must and do rely on Defendant to honestly report what its
4 Product contains.

5 77. Based on the impression created by the failure to disclose the Heavy Metals on the
6 packaging, no reasonable consumer would expect, suspect, or understand that the Product
7 contained or had a material risk of containing Heavy Metals.

8 78. Defendant knew or should have known the Product contained or had a material risk
9 of containing Heavy Metals.

10 79. Defendant had a duty to ensure the Product was not deceptively, misleadingly,
11 unfairly, and falsely marketed and that all material information was properly and fully disclosed.

12 80. Defendant acted negligently, recklessly, unfairly, and/or intentionally with its
13 deceptive packaging based on the material Omissions and Misrepresentations.

14 81. Defendant knew that properly and sufficiently monitoring the Product for Heavy
15 Metals in the ingredients and finished products was critical.

16 82. In addition, Defendant knew or should have known that a reasonable consumer
17 would consume the Product, leading to repeated exposure to and accumulation of Heavy Metals.

18 83. Defendant knew or should have known it could control the levels of Heavy Metals
19 in the Product by properly monitoring and testing for Heavy Metals at ingredient sourcing,
20 manufacturing, and packaging stages, and effecting changes when needed.

21 84. The Omissions and Misrepresentations are material and reasonably likely to
22 deceive reasonable consumers in their purchasing decisions, such as Plaintiff.

23 85. The Omissions and Misrepresentations make the Product's packaging deceptive
24 based on the presence or risk of Heavy Metals in the Product. Reasonable consumers, like
25 Plaintiff, would consider the presence or risk of Heavy Metals in the Product a material fact when
26 considering which rice products to purchase.

1 86. Defendant knew, yet failed to disclose, that it was not sufficiently or adequately
2 monitoring or testing the Product or ingredients used in the Product for Heavy Metals.

3 87. The Omissions and Misrepresentations were misleading due to Defendant's failure
4 to sufficiently or adequately monitor or test for and disclose the presence (or material risk) of
5 Heavy Metals in the Product.

6 88. Defendant knew or should have known that the Product contained or may have
7 contained undisclosed levels of Heavy Metals that were not disclosed on the packaging.

8 89. Defendant knew or should have known that reasonable consumers expected
9 Defendant to sufficiently monitor and test the Product and ingredients for Heavy Metals to ensure
10 the quality of the Product.

11 90. Defendant knew or should have known that reasonable consumers paid higher
12 prices for the Product and expected Defendant to sufficiently test and monitor the Product and
13 ingredients for the presence of Heavy Metals.

14 91. The Omissions and Misrepresentations were intended to and did, in fact, cause
15 consumers like Plaintiff and the members of the Class to purchase a product they would not have
16 if the true quality and ingredients were disclosed or for which they would not have paid a premium
17 price.

18 92. As a result of Defendant's Omissions and Misrepresentations, Defendant was able
19 to generate substantial sales, which allowed Defendant to capitalize on, and reap enormous profits
20 from, Plaintiff and similarly situated consumers who paid the purchase price or premium for the
21 Product.

22 93. Plaintiff and other reasonable consumers would not have purchased the Product or
23 would have paid less for it but for Defendant's Omissions and Misrepresentations concerning the
24 presence (or material risk of the presence) of Heavy Metals in the Product.

1 **IV. Defendant’s Omissions and Misrepresentations Violate California and Other**
2 **Similar State Laws**

3 94. California law is designed to ensure that a company’s claims about its products are
4 truthful and accurate.

5 95. Defendant has engaged in this long-term advertising campaign omitting the fact
6 that the Product contains (or has a material risk of containing) Heavy Metals.

7 **V. Plaintiff’s Reliance Was Reasonable and Foreseeable by Defendant**

8 96. Plaintiff read and relied upon the packaging of the Product when making his
9 purchasing decision. Had he known Defendant omitted and failed to disclose the presence of
10 Heavy Metals on the Product’s packaging, he would not have purchased the Product.

11 97. Reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff, would consider the packaging of a product
12 when deciding whether to purchase it.

13 **VI. Defendant’s Knowledge and Notice of Its Breach of Implied Warranties**

14 98. Defendant had sufficient notice of its breach of implied warranties. Defendant has,
15 and had, exclusive knowledge of the physical and chemical make-up of the Product. Defendant
16 also had exclusive knowledge of its suppliers, and whether any suppliers provided ingredients that
17 contained Heavy Metals.

18 99. Defendant has not changed its packaging to include any disclaimer that the Product
19 contains (or are at the risk of containing) Heavy Metals.

20 **VII. Privity Exists with Plaintiff and the Proposed Class**

21 100. Defendant knew that reasonable consumers such as Plaintiff and the proposed
22 members of the Class would be the end purchasers of the Product and the targets of its advertising.

23 101. Defendant intended that the packaging and implied warranties would be considered
24 by the end purchasers of the Product, including Plaintiff and the proposed members of the Class.

25 102. Defendant directly marketed to Plaintiff and the proposed Class through the
26 Product’s packaging.

1 103. Plaintiff and the proposed members of the Class are the intended beneficiaries of
2 the implied warranties.

3 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

4 104. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil
5 Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3), on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, as
6 members of the following class against Defendant:

7 All persons who, during the fullest period allowed by law, purchased the Product
8 for household use, and not for resale (the “Class”).

9 All persons who, during the fullest period allowed by law, purchased the Product
10 for household use, and not for resale in the State of California (the “California
Subclass”).

11 105. Excluded from the Class and Subclass (collectively, “Class”) are Defendant, any of
12 Defendant’s parent companies, subsidiaries and/or affiliates, officers, directors, legal
13 representatives, employees, or co-conspirators, all governmental entities, and any judge, justice,
14 or judicial officer presiding over this matter.

15 106. This action is brought and may be properly maintained as a class action. There is
16 a well-defined community of interests in this litigation and the members of the Class are easily
17 ascertainable.

18 107. The members of the proposed Class are so numerous that individual joinder of all
19 members is impracticable, and the disposition of the claims of the members of all Class in a single
20 action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and Court.

21 108. Questions of law and fact common to Plaintiff and the Class include, but are not
22 limited to, the following:

- 23 a. Whether Defendant owed a duty of care;
24 b. Whether Defendant owed a duty to disclose;
25 c. Whether Defendant knew or should have known that the Product contained or
26 may contain Heavy Metals;

- 1 d. Whether Defendant failed to disclose that the Product contained or may contain
- 2 Heavy Metals;
- 3 e. Whether the claims of Plaintiff and the Class serve a public benefit;
- 4 f. Whether Defendant's packaging is false, deceptive, and misleading based on
- 5 the Omissions and Misrepresentations;
- 6 g. Whether the Omissions and Misrepresentations are material to a reasonable
- 7 consumer;
- 8 h. Whether the inclusion of Heavy Metals in the Product is material to a reasonable
- 9 consumer;
- 10 i. Whether the Omissions and Misrepresentations are likely to deceive a
- 11 reasonable consumer;
- 12 j. Whether Defendant had knowledge that the Omissions and Misrepresentations
- 13 were material and false, deceptive, and misleading;
- 14 k. Whether Defendant breached its duty of care;
- 15 l. Whether Defendant breached its duty to disclose;
- 16 m. Whether Defendant violated the laws of the State of California;
- 17 n. Whether Defendant breached its implied warranties;
- 18 o. Whether Defendant engaged in unfair trade practices;
- 19 p. Whether Defendant engaged in false advertising;
- 20 q. Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to actual, statutory,
- 21 treble, and punitive damages; and
- 22 r. Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to declaratory and
- 23 injunctive relief.

24 109. Defendant engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to the legal rights
25 sought to be enforced by Plaintiff individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class.
26 Identical statutory violations and business practices and harms are involved. Individual questions,
27
28

1 if any, are not prevalent in comparison to the numerous common questions that dominate this
2 action.

3 110. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the members of the Class in that they are
4 based on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances relating to Defendant's conduct.

5 111. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class,
6 have no interests incompatible with the interests of the Class, and have retained counsel competent
7 and experienced in class action, consumer protection, and false advertising litigation.

8 112. Class treatment is superior to other options for resolution of the controversy
9 because the relief sought for each member of the Class is small such that, absent representative
10 litigation, it would not be feasible for members of the Class to redress the wrongs done to them.

11 113. Questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any questions
12 affecting only individual members of the Class.

13 114. As a result of the foregoing, class treatment is appropriate.

14 **COUNT I**

15 **Violations of The California Unfair Competition Law, California Business & Professions**
16 **Code §§17200, *et seq.*, Against Defendant on Behalf of the Class, or Alternatively, the**
17 **California Subclass**

18 115. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the paragraphs
19 above as if set forth fully herein.

20 116. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class members against
21 Defendant.

22 117. The Unfair Competition Law prohibits any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business
23 act or practice." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200.

24 118. Plaintiff, the Class members, and Defendant are each a "person" under California
25 Business & Professions Code §17201.

26 **Fraudulent**

27 119. Defendant's failure to disclose the presence (or material risk of presence) of Heavy
28 Metals in the Product is likely to deceive the public.

1 **Unlawful**

2 120. As alleged herein, Defendant's failure to disclose the presence (or material risk of
3 presence) of Heavy Metals in the Product violates at least the following laws:

- 4 • The CLRA, California Business & Professions Code §§1750, *et seq.*;
- 5 • The False Advertising Law, California Business & Professions Code §§17500, *et*
6 *seq.*, and
- 7 • The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, California Health & Safety Code
8 §§109875, *et seq.*

9 **Unfair**

10 121. Defendant committed unfair practices by selling the Product without adequate
11 testing or screening for the Heavy Metals, which rendered the Product adulterated and misbranded.

12 122. Defendant's conduct with respect to the packaging and sale of the Product is unfair
13 because Defendant's conduct was immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to
14 consumers, and the utility of Defendant's conduct, if any, does not outweigh the gravity of the
15 harm to its victims.

16 123. Defendant's conduct with respect to the packaging and sale of the Product is also
17 unfair because it violates public policy as declared by specific constitutional, statutory, or
18 regulatory provisions, including, but not limited to, the False Advertising Law.

19 124. Defendant's conduct with respect to the packaging and sale of the Product is also
20 unfair because the consumer injury is substantial, not outweighed by benefits to consumers or
21 competition, and not one that consumers, themselves, can reasonably avoid.

22 125. Defendant was obligated to disclose the presence of Heavy Metals in the Product
23 because:

- 24 a. Defendant had exclusive knowledge of the presence of Heavy Metals in the Product
25 that was not known or reasonably accessible to Plaintiff and the Class; and
- 26 b. Defendant actively concealed the presence of Heavy Metals from Plaintiff and the
27 Class.

1 126. Plaintiff and the Class members relied upon the Product's packaging provided to
2 them by Defendant when making their purchasing decisions. Had Plaintiff and the Class members
3 known Defendant failed to disclose the presence of Heavy Metals on the Product's packaging, they
4 would not have purchased the Product.

5 127. In accordance with California Business & Professions Code §17203, Plaintiff seeks
6 an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to conduct business through fraudulent or unlawful
7 acts and practices and to commence a corrective advertising campaign.

8 128. Defendant's conduct is ongoing and continuing, such that prospective injunctive
9 relief is necessary, especially given Plaintiff's desire to purchase the Product in the future if he can
10 be assured that the Product is safe for consumption and does not contain Heavy Metals.

11 129. On behalf of himself and the Class, Plaintiff also seeks an order for the restitution
12 of all monies from the sale of the Product, which was unjustly acquired through acts of fraudulent,
13 unfair, or unlawful competition.

14 130. Plaintiff and California Subclass Members seek restitution if monetary damages are
15 not available. Indeed, restitution under the Unfair Competition Law can be awarded in situations
16 where the entitlement to damages may prove difficult. But even if damages were available, such
17 relief would not be adequate to address the injury suffered by Plaintiff and California Subclass
18 Members. Unlike damages, the Court's discretion in fashioning equitable relief is very broad.
19 Thus, restitution would allow recovery even when normal consideration associated with damages
20 would not.

21 131. Plaintiff and California Subclass Members seek restitution if monetary damages are
22 not available. Indeed, restitution under the Unfair Competition Law can be awarded in situations
23 where the entitlement to damages may prove difficult. But even if damages were available, such
24 relief would not be adequate to address the injury suffered by Plaintiff and California Subclass
25 Members. Unlike damages, the Court's discretion in fashioning equitable relief is very broad.
26 Thus, restitution would allow recovery even when normal consideration associated with damages
27 would not.

COUNT II

Violation of California’s False Advertising Law, California Business & Professions Code §§17500, *et seq.*, Against Defendant on Behalf of the Class, or Alternatively, the California Subclass

132. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the paragraphs above as if set forth fully herein.

133. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class members against Defendant.

134. California’s False Advertising Law prohibits any statement or omission in connection with the sale of goods “which is untrue or misleading.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17500.

135. As set forth herein, Defendant’s failure to disclose the presence (or risk of presence) of Heavy Metals in the Product is likely to deceive the public.

136. Defendant knew the Product contained undisclosed levels of Heavy Metals. Defendant had a duty to disclose the presence of Heavy Metals, and by omitting their presence, misled consumers.

137. Defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that these Omissions and Misrepresentations were misleading to reasonable consumers.

138. Had Defendant disclosed the presence (or risk of presence) of Heavy Metals in the Product or made consumers aware of its failure to disclose, Plaintiff and members of the Class would not have purchased the Product.

139. Defendant’s conduct is ongoing and continuing, such that prospective injunctive relief is necessary, especially given Plaintiff’s desire to purchase the Product in the future if they can be assured that the Product does not contain Heavy Metals.

140. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to injunctive and equitable relief, and restitution in the amount they spent on the Product.

141. Plaintiff and California Subclass Members seek restitution if monetary damages are not available. Indeed, restitution under the False Advertising Law can be awarded in situations where the entitlement to damages may prove difficult. But even if damages were available, such relief would not be adequate to address the injury suffered by Plaintiff and California Subclass

1 Members. Unlike damages, the Court’s discretion in fashioning equitable relief is very broad.
2 Thus, restitution would allow recovery even when normal consideration associated with damages
3 would not.

4 **COUNT III**

5 **Violations of California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code §§1750, *et***
6 ***seq.*, Against Defendant on Behalf of the Class, or Alternatively, the California Subclass**

7 142. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the paragraphs
8 above as if set forth fully herein.

9 143. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class members against
10 Defendant.

11 144. Plaintiff and each proposed Class member are “consumers,” as that term is defined
12 in California Civil Code §1761(d).

13 145. The Product is a “good,” as that term is defined in California Civil Code §1761(a).

14 146. Plaintiff, the Class members, and Defendant are each a “person” as that term is
15 defined in California Civil Code §1761(c).

16 147. Plaintiff and each of the Class member’s purchases of the Product constitute
17 “transactions” as that term is defined in California Civil Code §1761(c).

18 148. Defendant’s conduct alleged herein violates at least the following provisions of
19 California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act (the “CLRA”):

- 20 a. California Civil Code §1770(a)(5), by failing to make any mention of Heavy Metals
21 in the Product;
 - 22 b. California Civil Code §1770(a)(7), by knowingly, recklessly, and/or intentionally
23 representing that the Product was of a particular standard, quality, or grade, when
24 they were of another; and
 - 25 c. California Civil Code §1770(a)(9), by knowingly, recklessly, and/or intentionally
26 advertising the Product with intent not to sell it as advertised.
- 27
28

1 149. The Omissions and Misrepresentations were material as reasonable consumers such
2 as Plaintiff and the members of the Class would deem the presence of Heavy Metals important in
3 determining whether to purchase the Product.

4 150. Defendant was obligated to disclose the presence of Heavy Metals in the Product
5 because:

6 a. Defendant had exclusive knowledge of the presence of Heavy Metals in the
7 Product, which was not known or reasonably accessible to Plaintiff and the
8 members of the Class; and

9 b. Defendant actively concealed the presence of Heavy Metals from Plaintiff and the
10 members of the Class.

11 151. As a direct and proximate result of these violations, Plaintiff and the Class members
12 have been harmed, and such harm will continue unless and until Defendant is enjoined from using
13 the misleading marketing described herein in any manner in connection with the advertising and
14 sale of the Product.

15 152. Contemporaneously with this complaint, counsel for Plaintiff and the Class
16 members sent written notice (via U.S. certified mail, return receipt requested) that its conduct is in
17 violation of the CLRA. If Defendant fails to provide appropriate relief for its violations of the
18 CLRA §§1770(a)(5), (7), and (9) within thirty days of receipt of Plaintiff's notification, Plaintiff
19 will amend this Complaint to seek all available damages under CLRA §1780.

20 **COUNT IV**

21 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability Against Defendant on Behalf of the Class
22 or, Alternatively, the State Subclass**

23 153. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the paragraphs
24 above as if set forth fully herein.

25 154. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class members against
26 Defendant.

27 155. Defendant is a merchant engaging in the sale of goods to Plaintiff and the members
28 of the Class.

1 156. There was a sale of goods from Defendant to Plaintiff and the members of the Class.

2 157. As set forth herein, Defendant manufactured and sold the Product, and prior to the
3 time the Product was purchased by Plaintiff and the members of the Class, impliedly warranted
4 that the Product were of merchantable quality and fit for their ordinary use (consumption by
5 consumers).

6 158. Plaintiff relied on these implied warranties when he purchased the Product.

7 159. The Product was not fit for its ordinary use (consumption by consumers) as they
8 include undisclosed levels of Heavy Metals that do not conform to the packaging.

9 160. These promises became part of the basis of the bargain between Defendant and
10 Plaintiff and the members of the Class, and thus constituted implied warranties.

11 161. Defendant breached its implied warranties by selling Product that contain Heavy
12 Metals.

13 162. Privity exists because Defendant manufactured and sold the Product directly to
14 Plaintiff and the members of the Class.

15 163. Defendant impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and the members of the Class that the
16 Product did not contain contaminants such as Heavy Metals by failing to mention or disclose the
17 presence of Heavy Metals.

18 164. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of its implied warranties,
19 Plaintiff and the members of the Class suffered actual damages as they purchased the Product that
20 was worth less than the price paid and that they would not have purchased at all had they known
21 of the presence of Heavy Metals.

22 165. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the members of the Class, seek actual damages
23 for Defendant's failure to deliver goods that conform to its implied warranties and resulting breach.

24 **COUNT V**
25 **Unjust Enrichment Against Defendant on Behalf of the Class or,**
26 **Alternatively, the State Subclass**

27 166. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the paragraphs
28 above as if set forth fully herein.

1 167. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class members against
2 Defendant.

3 168. Substantial benefits have been conferred on Defendant by Plaintiff and the
4 members of the Class through the purchase of the Product. Defendant knowingly and willingly
5 accepted and enjoyed these benefits.

6 169. Defendant either knew or should have known that the payments rendered by
7 Plaintiff were given and received with the expectation that the Product would not contain Heavy
8 Metals. As such, it would be inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefit of the payments under
9 these circumstances.

10 170. Defendant was obligated to disclose the presence of Heavy Metals in the Product
11 because:

- 12 a. Defendant had exclusive knowledge of the presence of Heavy Metals in the Product
13 that were not known or reasonably accessible to Plaintiff and the members of the
14 Class; and
15 b. Defendant actively concealed the presence of Heavy Metals from Plaintiff and the
16 members of the Class.

17 171. Defendant's acceptance and retention of the benefits of the payments from Plaintiff
18 and the members of the Class under the circumstances alleged herein make it inequitable for
19 Defendant to retain the benefits without payment of the value to Plaintiff and the members of the
20 Class.

21 172. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to recover from Defendant all
22 amounts wrongfully collected and improperly retained by Defendant, plus interest thereon.

23 173. Plaintiff and the members of the Class seek actual damages, injunctive and
24 declaratory relief, attorneys' fees, costs, and any other just and proper relief available under the
25 laws.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, pray for judgment against Defendant as to each and every count, including:

- (a) An order declaring this action to be a proper class action, appointing Plaintiff and his counsel to represent the Class, and requiring Defendant to bear the costs of class notice;
- (b) An order enjoining Defendant from selling the Product until the Heavy Metals are removed or full disclosure of the presence of same appears on all packaging;
- (c) An order requiring Defendant to engage in a corrective advertising campaign and engage in any further necessary affirmative injunctive relief, such as recalling existing Product;
- (d) An order awarding declaratory relief, and any further retrospective or prospective injunctive relief permitted by law or equity, including enjoining Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices alleged herein, and injunctive relief to remedy Defendant's past conduct;
- (e) An order requiring Defendant to pay restitution to restore all funds acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be an unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice, untrue or misleading advertising, or a violation of law, plus pre- and post-judgment interest thereon;
- (f) An order requiring Defendant to disgorge or return all moneys, revenues, and profits obtained by means of any wrongful or unlawful act or practice;
- (g) An order requiring Defendant to pay all actual and statutory damages permitted under the counts alleged herein, in an amount to be determined by this Court, but at least \$5,000,000;
- (h) An order requiring Defendant to pay punitive damages on any count so allowable;
- (i) An order awarding attorneys' fees and costs to Plaintiff and the Class; and
- (j) An order providing for all other such equitable relief as may be just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff requests a trial by jury of all claims so triable.

Dated: June 17, 2025

**MILBERG COLEMAN BRYSON
PHILLIPS GROSSMAN, PLLC**

/s/ Trenton R. Kashima

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**Pro hac vice forthcoming*

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

EVERETT SCOTT, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Kern (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, 402 W. Broadway St. Ste 1760 San Diego, CA 92101 (619) 810-7047

DEFENDANTS

RIVIANA FOODS, INC.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, 1 1, 2 2, 3 3, 4 4, 5 5, 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Insurance, Personal Injury, Real Estate, etc.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. §1332(d) Brief description of cause: fraudulent, misleading business practices; unjust enrichment; breach of warranty

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00 CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE Jun 17, 2025 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Trenton R. Kashima

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

Case 1:25-cv-00735-JL T-CDB Document 1-1 Filed 06/17/25 Page 2 of 2
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ClassAction.org

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