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Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MICHAEL TESTONE, COLLIN SHANKS,
and LAMARTINE PIERRE, on behalf of
themselves, all others similarly situated, and
the general public,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BARLEAN'S ORGANIC OILS, LLC

Defendant.

Case No: '19CV0169 JLS BGS

CLASS ACTION

**COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS
OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE
§§17200 *et seq.*; CAL. BUS. & PROF.
CODE §§17500 *et seq.*; CAL. CIV.
CODE §§ 1750 *et seq.*; N.Y. GEN.
BUS. L. § 349; N.Y. GEN. BUS. L. §
350; and BREACH OF EXPRESS &
IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiffs Michael Testone, Collin Shanks, and Lamartine Pierre, on behalf of
2 themselves, all others similarly situated, and the general public, by and through their
3 undersigned counsel, hereby sue defendant Barlean's Organic Oils, LLC ("Barlean's"), and
4 allege the following upon their own knowledge, or where they lack personal knowledge, upon
5 information and belief, including the investigation of their counsel.

6 INTRODUCTION

7 1. Barlean's misleadingly markets its coconut oil Products as inherently healthy,
8 and a healthy alternative to butter and various cooking oils, despite that coconut oil is actually
9 inherently *unhealthy*, and a *less healthy* option to these alternatives. Barlean's coconut oil
10 Products' labeling also violates federal, California, and New York state food labeling
11 regulations, rendering the Products misbranded.

12 2. Plaintiffs relied upon Barlean's misleading and unlawful claims when
13 purchasing the Barlean's coconut oil Products, and were damaged as a result. They bring this
14 action on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated consumers in California and
15 New York alleging violations of California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act (Cal. Civ. Code
16 §§ 1750, *et seq.*, "CLRA"), Unfair Competition Law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et*
17 *seq.*, "UCL"), False Advertising Law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*, "FAL"),
18 New York's Unfair and Deceptive Business Practices Law, N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349
19 ("UDBP"), and False Advertising Law, N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 350 ("NY FAL"). Plaintiffs also
20 allege breaches of express and implied warranties under California and New York state law.

21 3. Plaintiffs primarily seek an order compelling Barlean's to cease marketing its
22 coconut oil Products using the misleading and unlawful tactics complained of herein, destroy
23 all misleading, deceptive, and unlawful materials, and conduct a corrective advertising
24 campaign.

25 4. In addition, Plaintiffs seek an order compelling Barlean's to restore the amounts
26 by which it has been unjustly enriched and pay damages, restitution, and attorneys' fees as
27 allowed by law.
28

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Michael Testone is a resident of San Diego, California and a citizen of California.

6. Plaintiff Collin Shanks is a resident of West Covina, California and a citizen of California.

7. Plaintiff Lamartine Pierre is a resident of Valley Stream, New York and a citizen of New York.

8. Defendant Barlean's Organic Oils, LLC is a Washington Limited Liability Company. According to Barlean's Organic Oils, LLC's publicly filed articles of incorporation, its sole managing member is Bruce Barlean, whose listed address is in Ferndale, Washington. Upon information and belief, Bruce Barlean is a resident and citizen of Washington.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

9. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) (The Class Action Fairness Act) because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and because more than two-thirds of the members of the Class reside in states other than the state of which Barlean's is a citizen.

10. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Barlean's because it has purposely availed itself of the benefits and privileges of conducting business within California.

11. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Plaintiff Michael Testone resides in and suffered injuries as a result of Barlean's acts in this District, many of the acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this District, and Barlean's (1) has intentionally availed itself of the laws and markets of this District through the promotion, marketing, distribution, and sale of its Products in this District, and (2) is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.

FACTS

I. Saturated Fat Consumption Increases the Risk of Cardiovascular Heart Disease and Other Morbidity

A. The Role of Cholesterol in the Human Body

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

13. LDL cholesterol is sometimes called “bad” cholesterol because it carries cholesterol to tissues, including the arteries. Most cholesterol in the blood is LDL cholesterol.

14. HDL cholesterol is sometimes called “good” cholesterol because it takes excess cholesterol away from tissues to the liver, where it is removed from the body.

B. High Total and LDL Blood Cholesterol Levels are Associated with Increased Risk of Morbidity, Including Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke

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

16. High LDL cholesterol levels are dangerous because “[e]levated blood LDL cholesterol increases atherosclerotic lipid accumulation in blood vessels.”² That is, if there is

¹ See, e.g., Dr. Dustin Randolph, *Coconut Oil Increases Cardiovascular Disease Risk and Possible Death Due to Heart Attacks and Stroke* (Sept. 19, 2015) (“Heart attack and stroke risk can be largely predicted based on total and LDL cholesterol levels in people” because “as cholesterol levels increase so does one’s risk of symptomatic and deadly heart disease.”), available at <http://www.pursueahealthyyou.com/2015/04/coconut-oil-increases-cardiovascular.html>.

² USDA Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, *Dietary Saturated Fat and Cardiovascular Health: A Review of the Evidence*, Nutrition Insight 44 (July 2011)

1 too much cholesterol in the blood, some of the excess may become trapped along artery walls.
 2 Built up formations of cholesterol on arteries and blood vessels are called plaque. Plaque
 3 narrows vessels and makes them less flexible, a condition called atherosclerosis.

4 17. This process can happen to the coronary arteries in the heart and restricts the
 5 provision of oxygen and nutrients to the heart, causing chest pain or angina.

6 18. When atherosclerosis affects the coronary arteries, the condition is called
 7 coronary heart disease, or CHD.

8 19. Cholesterol-rich plaques can also burst, causing a blood clot to form over the
 9 plaque, blocking blood flow through arteries, which in turn can cause an often-deadly or
 10 debilitating heart attack or stroke.

11 20. Thus, “[f]or the health of your heart, lowering your LDL cholesterol is the single
 12 most important thing to do.”³

13 **C. Saturated Fat Consumption Causes Increased Total and LDL Blood**
 14 **Cholesterol Levels, Increasing the Risk of CHD and Stroke**

15 21. The consumption of saturated fat negatively affects blood cholesterol levels
 16 because the body reacts to saturated fat by producing cholesterol. More specifically, saturated
 17 fat consumption causes coronary heart disease by, among other things, “increas[ing] total
 18 cholesterol and low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol.”⁴

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 22 [hereinafter, “USDA, Review of the Evidence”], available at
 23 http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/sites/default/files/nutrition_insights_uploads/Insight44.pdf.

24 ³ Pritikin Longevity Center, *Is Coconut Oil Bad for You?*, available at
 25 <https://www.pritikin.com/your-health/healthy-living/eating-right/1790-is-coconut-oil-bad-for-you.html>.
 26

27 ⁴ USDA Review of the Evidence, *supra* n.2.
 28

1 22. Moreover, “[t]here is a positive linear trend between total saturated fatty acid
2 intake and total and low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol concentration and increased
3 risk of coronary heart disease (CHD).”⁵

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

6 24. For example, the Institute of Medicine’s Dietary Guidelines Advisory
7 Committee “concluded there is strong evidence that dietary [saturated fatty acids] SFA
8 increase serum total and LDL cholesterol and are associated with increased risk of
9 [cardiovascular disease] CVD.”⁶

10 25. In addition, “[s]everal hundred studies have been conducted to assess the effect
11 of saturated fatty acids on serum cholesterol concentration. In general, the higher the intake
12 of saturated fatty acids, the higher the serum total and low density lipoprotein (LDL)
13 cholesterol concentrations.”⁷

14 26. Importantly, there is “no safe level” of saturated fat intake because “any
15 incremental increase in saturated fatty acid intake increases CHD risk.”⁸

16 27. For this reason, while the Institute of Medicine sets tolerable upper intake levels
17 (UL) for the highest level of daily nutrient intake that is likely to pose no risk of adverse
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22 ⁵ Institute of Medicine, *Dietary Reference Intakes for Energy, Carbohydrate, Fiber, Fat,*
23 *Fatty Acids, Cholesterol, Protein, and Amino Acids*, at 422 (2005) [hereinafter “IOM, Dietary
Reference Intakes”], available at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=10490.

24 ⁶ USDA Review of the Evidence, *supra* n.2.

25 ⁷ IOM, Dietary Reference Intakes, *supra* n.5, at 481.

26 ⁸ *Id.* at 422.
27
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1 health effects to almost all individuals in the general population, “[a] UL is not set for
2 saturated fatty acids.”⁹

3 28. In addition, “[t]here is no evidence to indicate that saturated fatty acids are
4 essential in the diet or have a beneficial role in the prevention of chronic diseases.”¹⁰

5 29. Further, “[i]t is generally accepted that a reduction in the intake of SFA
6 [saturated fatty acids] will lower TC [total cholesterol] and LDL-cholesterol.”¹¹

7 30. For these reasons, “reduction in SFA intake has been a key component of dietary
8 recommendations to reduce risk of CVD.”¹²

9 31. The Institute of Medicine’s Dietary Guidelines for Americans, for example,
10 “recommend reducing SFA intake to less than 10 percent of calories.”¹³ And “lowering the
11 percentage of calories from dietary SFA to 7 percent can further reduce the risk of CVD.”¹⁴

12 32. In short, consuming saturated fat increases the risk of CHD and stroke.¹⁵

13 **D. In Contrast to Saturated Fat, the Consumption of Dietary Cholesterol has**
14 **Almost No Impact on Blood Cholesterol Levels**

15 33. For many years, there has been a common misperception that dietary cholesterol
16 significantly affects blood cholesterol levels. According to the USDA and Department of
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19 ⁹ *Id.*

20 ¹⁰ *Id.* at 460.

21 ¹¹ Shanthi Mendis et al., *Coconut fat and serum lipoproteins: effects of partial replacement*
22 *with unsaturated fats*, 85 Brit. J. Nutr. 583, 583 (2001) [hereinafter “Mendis, Coconut fat”].

23 ¹² USDA Review of the Evidence, *supra* n.2.

24 ¹³ *Id.*

25 ¹⁴ *Id.*

26 ¹⁵ *See* Mendis, Coconut fat, *supra* n.11, at 583.
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Health and Human Services (DHHS), however, “available evidence shows no appreciable relationship between consumption of dietary cholesterol and [blood] serum cholesterol.”¹⁶

34. In fact, the USDA and DHHS have concluded that “Cholesterol is not a nutrient of concern for overconsumption.”¹⁷

35. In contrast, the USDA and DHHS state that “[s]trong and consistent evidence from [randomized control trials] shows that replacing [saturated fats] with unsaturated fats, especially [polyunsaturated fats], significantly reduces total and LDL cholesterol.”¹⁸

36. Therefore, the USDA and DHHS specifically recommend replacing “tropical oils (e.g., palm, palm kernel, *and coconut oils*)” with “vegetable oils that are high in unsaturated fats and relatively low in SFA (e.g., soybean, corn, olive, and canola oils).”¹⁹

II. Because of its High Saturated Fat Content, the Consumption of Coconut Oil Increases the Risk of Cardiovascular Heart Disease and Other Morbidity

37. Although it is well established that diets generally high in saturated fatty acids increase the risk of CHD,²⁰ several studies have specifically shown that consuming coconut oil—which is approximately 90 percent saturated fat—increases the risk of CHD and stroke.

38. For example, in 2001 the British Journal of Nutrition published a 62-week intervention study that examined the “effect of reducing saturated fat in the diet . . . on the

¹⁶ USDA & DHHS, *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, Part D., Chapter 1, at 17 (2015) [hereinafter “USDA & DHHS, Dietary Guidelines”], *available at* <http://health.gov/dietaryguidelines/2015-scientific-report/pdfs/scientific-report-of-the-2015-dietary-guidelines-advisory-committee.pdf>.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.* Part D, Chapter 6, at 12.

¹⁹ *Id.* (emphasis added).

²⁰ *See* Mendis, Coconut fat, *supra* n.11, at 583.

1 serum lipoprotein profile of human subjects.”²¹ The study had two intervention phases. In
 2 Phase 1 (8 weeks), “the total fat subjects consumed was reduced from 31 to 25 % energy . . .
 3 by reducing the quantity of coconut fat (CF) in the diet from 17.8 to 9.3 % energy intake.”²²
 4 “At the end of Phase 1, there was a 7.7 % reduction in cholesterol and 10.8 % reduction in
 5 LDL and no significant change in HDL and triacylglycerol.”²³

6 39. In Phase 2 (52 weeks), the total fat consumed by subjects was reduced from 25
 7 to 20 % energy by reducing the coconut fat consumption from 9.3 to 4.7 % energy intake.²⁴
 8 At the end of phase 2, these subjects exhibited a 4.2% mean reduction of total cholesterol and
 9 an 11% mean reduction in LDL cholesterol.²⁵

10 40. The authors of the study noted that “[a] sustained reduction in blood cholesterol
 11 concentration of 1 % is associated with a 2-3 % reduction of the incidence of CHD (Law et
 12 al. 1994).” Further, “[i]n primary prevention, a reduction of cholesterol by 20% has produced
 13 a 31% reduction in recurrent coronary morbidity, a 33% reduction in coronary mortality, and
 14 22% less total mortality (Grundy, 1997).”²⁶

15 41. Based on these relationships, the researchers estimated that “the reduction in
 16 coronary morbidity and mortality brought about by the current dietary intervention would be
 17 of the order of about 6-8 %.”²⁷

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 19
 20 ²¹ *Id.*

21 ²² *Id.*

22 ²³ *Id.*

23 ²⁴ *Id.*

24 ²⁵ *Id.* at 586.

25 ²⁶ *Id.* at 588.

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 27 ²⁷ *Id.*

1 42. Simply put, the results of the yearlong study showed that reducing coconut oil
2 consumption “results in a lipid profile that is associated with a low cardiovascular risk.”²⁸

3 43. The detrimental health effects of consuming coconut oil are not limited to long-
4 term consumption. To the contrary, a 2006 study published in the Journal of the American
5 College of Cardiology found that consuming a single high-fat meal containing fat from
6 coconut oil “reduces the anti-inflammatory potential of HDL and impairs arterial endothelial
7 function.”²⁹ In the study, researchers examined the effect of consuming a single isocaloric
8 meal that contained “1 g of fat/kg of body weight,” with “coconut oil (fatty acid composition:
9 89.6% saturated fat, 5.8% monounsaturated, and 1.9% polyunsaturated fat)” as the source of
10 fat.³⁰ They found that consuming the coconut oil meal significantly “reduces the anti-
11 inflammatory potential of HDL and impairs arterial endothelial function.”³¹ In contrast, when
12 the fat from the same isocaloric meal came from “safflower oil (fatty acid composition: 75%
13 polyunsaturated, 13.6% monounsaturated, and 8.8% saturated fat),” “the anti-inflammatory
14 activity of HDL improve[d].”³²

15 44. Other studies have similarly demonstrated that coconut oil consumption
16 negatively affects blood plasma markers when compared to other fats.

17 45. A 2011 study published in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition found that
18 consuming coconut oil, unlike consuming palm olein and virgin olive oil, decreased
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20 ²⁸ *Id.* at 587.

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22 ²⁹ Stephen J. Nicholls et al., *Consumption of Saturated Fat Impairs the Anti-Inflammatory*
23 *Properties of High-Density Lipoproteins and Endothelial Function*, 48 J. Am. Coll. Cardio.
715 (2006).

24 ³⁰ *Id.*

25 ³¹ *Id.*

26 ³² *Id.* at 715.
27
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1 postprandial lipoprotein(a), which is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular
2 disease.³³

3 46. Similarly, a study comparing the effects of consuming coconut oil, beef fat, and
4 safflower oil found that coconut oil consumption had the worst effect on subjects' blood lipid
5 profiles.³⁴ The authors noted that "[o]f these fats, only CO [coconut oil] appears to
6 consistently elevate plasma cholesterol when compared with other fats."³⁵

7 47. Finally, in another study, researchers found that subjects who consumed 30
8 percent of energy from fat, with 66.7% coming from coconut oil, had "increased serum
9 cholesterol, LDL, and apo B."³⁶ Apo B is a protein involved in the metabolism of lipids and
10 is the main protein constituent of VLDL (very low-density lipoproteins) and LDL.
11 Concentrations of apo B tend to mirror those of LDL, so the higher the level of apo B, the
12 greater the risk of heart disease. In sum, the study found that consuming coconut oil increased
13 all three cholesterol markers, signifying an increased risk of cardiovascular disease.³⁷

14 **III. Barlean's Manufacture, Marketing, and Sale of Barlean's Coconut Oil**

15 **A. Barlean's History and Sale of Coconut Oil**

16 48. Defendant has manufactured, distributed, marketed, and sold various Barlean's
17 brand coconut oil Products beginning in or around May 2008.

19 ³³ P.T. Voon et al., *Diets high in palmitic acid (16:0), lauric and myristic acids (12:0 + 14:0),*
20 *or oleic acid (18:1) do not alter postprandial or fasting plasma homocysteine and*
21 *inflammatory markers in healthy Malaysian adults*, 94 Am. J. Clin. Nutr. 1451 (2011).

22 ³⁴ Raymond Reiser et al., *Plasma lipid and lipoprotein response of humans to beef fat,*
23 *coconut oil and safflower oil*, 42 Am. J Clin. Nutr. 190, 190 (1985).

24 ³⁵ *Id.*

25 ³⁶ V. Ganji & C.V. Kies, *Psyllium husk fiber supplementation to the diets rich in soybean or*
26 *coconut oil: hypercholesterolemic effect in healthy humans*, 47 Int. J. Food Sci. Nutr. 103
(Mar. 1996).

27 ³⁷ *Id.*

49. According to Barlean's website, its Products are sold nationally at major retailers such as Whole Foods Market, Sprouts Farmers Market, VitaSprings Health Products, Health Food City, International Health Foods, and My Nutritional Depot.

50. Barlean's brand coconut oil Products challenged in this lawsuit include at least the following: (a) Organic Virgin Coconut Oil, (b) Organic Culinary Coconut Oil, and (c) Organic Butter Flavored Coconut Oil, (collectively the "Coconut Oil Products" or "Products").

51. Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil is available in at least 16-fluid-ounce, 32 fluid-ounce, and 60-fluid-ounce containers. Barlean's Organic Culinary Coconut Oil is available in at least 32-fluid-ounce and 60-fluid-ounce containers. Barlean's Organic Butter Flavored Coconut Oil is available in at least 16-fluid-ounce and 32-fluid-ounce containers.

52. Exemplars of the Organic Virgin Coconut Oil labeling are depicted below:

32-Fluid-Ounce Organic Virgin Coconut Oil Label:



16-Fluid-Ounce Organic Virgin Coconut Oil Labels:

53. Exemplars of the Organic Culinary Coconut Oil are depicted below:

32-Fluid-Ounce Organic Culinary Coconut Oil Label:

54. Exemplars of the Butter Flavored Coconut Oil are depicted below:

16-Fluid-Ounce Butter Flavored Coconut Oil Labels:



B. The Composition of the Barlean's Coconut Oil Products

55. The Supplement Facts box for Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil states that it contains 130 calories, all of which come from fat: in each 1 tablespoon serving there are 14 grams of fat, 12 grams of which is saturated fat.

56. The Nutrition Facts box for Barlean's Organic Culinary Coconut Oil states that it contains 120 calories, all of which come from fat: in each 1 tablespoon serving there are 14 grams of fat, 12 grams of which is saturated fat.

57. The Nutrition Facts box for Barlean's Butter Flavored Coconut Oil states that it contains 120 calories, all of which come from fat: in each 1 tablespoon serving there are 14 grams of fat, 12 grams of which is saturated fat.

IV. Barlean's Markets its Coconut Oil Products with Misleading Health and Wellness Claims

58. Consumers are generally willing to pay more for foods they perceive as being healthy, or healthier than other alternatives. Nielsen's 2015 Global Health & Wellness Survey, for instance, found that "88% of those polled are willing to pay more for healthier foods."³⁸

59. Barlean's is well aware of consumer preference for healthful foods, and therefore employs, and has employed, a strategic marketing campaign intended to convince consumers that the Barlean's Coconut Oil Products are healthy.

60. On its website, for instance, it has described its coconut oil Products as being the "most nutritious coconut oil" and "cold pressed fresh for your vibrant health"

61. In addition, through statements placed directly on the labels of the Barlean's Coconut Oil Products, Barlean's markets and advertises the Products as both inherently healthy, and healthy alternatives to butter and other oils, even though the Products' total and saturated fat content render them inherently unhealthy, and less healthy alternatives. Moreover, Barlean's labeling claims are designed to convince consumers that even though the Products are almost entirely saturated fat, that they are nevertheless uniquely healthy saturated fats, which is false and misleading.

1. Barlean's Places Misleading Health and Wellness Claims Directly on the Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil Labeling

62. Directly on the Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil label, Barlean's prominently places the phrase "Nature's Most Versatile Superfood." "Superfood" is a term

³⁸ Nancy Gagliardi, Forbes, Consumers Want Healthy Foods--And Will Pay More For Them (Feb. 18, 2015) (citing Neilson, 2015 Global Health & Wellness Survey, at 11 (Jan. 2015)).

for “food considered to be especially beneficial for health and well-being.”³⁹ This claim taken individually and in context of the label as a whole is false and misleading because it conveys that Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil is healthy when it is actually unhealthy.

63. The Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil labeling also bears the claim “RAW WHOLE FOOD.” This claim is false and misleading because coconut oil is not a whole food at all. Instead, coconut oil is pure fat that is extracted from coconut flesh or coconut copra and is entirely devoid of, among other things, the protein and fiber present in the whole food form of coconut. The claim is further false and misleading because calling a product a “whole food” conveys that the product is healthy because consumers widely perceive whole foods as being healthy. This message is false and misleading because coconut oil is not healthy, but is unhealthy and contains dangerous amounts of saturated fat, the consumption of which causes morbidity including heart disease and stroke.

64. The labeling also bears the claims “Harvested at the Peak of Flavor and Nutrition” or “Harvested at the peak of flavor and nutritional value.” These claims taken individually and in context of the labeling as a whole are false and misleading because they suggest the Product is healthy due to its nutritional properties when in fact it is unhealthy and contains dangerous amounts of saturated fat, the consumption of which causes morbidity including heart disease and stroke.

65. The Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil labeling also states “COCONUT OIL: A SMART FAT[:] A natural source of medium chain triglycerides (MCTs), coconut oil boosts the metabolism, supports the heart and immune system and provides quick energy.” This claim taken individually and in context of the label as a whole is false and misleading because it conveys that the Product is healthful, specifically for the heart, when it is actually

³⁹ Oxford Dictionary Online, available at http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american_english/superfood.

1 unhealthy and contains dangerous amounts of saturated fat, the consumption of which causes
2 morbidity including heart disease and stroke.

3 66. The Organic Virgin Coconut Oil labeling bears the claims “COCONUT OIL: A
4 SMART FAT[:] A natural source of medium chain triglycerides (MCTs)”;
5 “COCONUT OIL NUTRITION[:] Contains Lauric Acid, Caprylic Acid & Capric Acid[.] Natural Source of
6 Medium Chain Triglycerides.”; and/or “Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Rich in Lauric Acid &
7 Caprylic Acid -Great Source of Medium Chain Triglycerides.” These claims taken
8 individually and in context of the label as a whole, even if literally true, are misleading
9 because they suggest that the Product is healthy due to the presence of supposedly healthy
10 medium chain fatty acids and MCTs. More specifically, by highlighting the presence of
11 supposedly “healthy” MCTs, Barlean’s purposefully and misleadingly creates what is called
12 a “‘health halo[.]’ in which a claim about single healthy quality gives rise to more positive
13 impression of other, nonclaimed qualities.”⁴⁰ As explained by Natalie Allen, clinical faculty
14 member of the Biomedical Sciences Department at Missouri State University, “[t]he health
15 halo effect is an phenomenon in which a food or food company is perceived as healthy based
16 on one claim.”⁴¹ “Research has consistently found that claims on food Product labels have
17 halo effects (Andrews et al., 2011); they have a positive effect on consumers’ perceptions
18 about Product characteristics not mentioned in the claim (Andrews et al., 2011; Schuldt,
19 2013).”⁴² Specifically, surveys have shown that “[c]onsumers who viewed a favorable
20

21 ⁴⁰ Catherine Fernan *et al.*, *Health Halo Effects from Product Titles and Nutrient Content*
22 *Claims in the Context of “Protein” Bars*, Health Communication, at 2 (August 30, 2017),
available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10410236.2017.1358240>.

23 ⁴¹ Melissa Kravitz, “Brands use this psychological trick to make you think you’re buying
24 ‘healthy’ foods”, (April 18, 2017), available at: [https://mic.com/articles/173866/brands-use-](https://mic.com/articles/173866/brands-use-this-psychological-trick-to-make-you-think-you-re-buying-healthy-foods#.GIe05Cjk2)
25 [this-psychological-trick-to-make-you-think-you-re-buying-healthy-foods#.GIe05Cjk2](https://mic.com/articles/173866/brands-use-this-psychological-trick-to-make-you-think-you-re-buying-healthy-foods#.GIe05Cjk2)

26 ⁴² Irina A. Iles *et al.*, *Nutrient Content Claims: How They Impact Perceived Healthfulness of*
27 *Fortified Snack Foods and the Moderating Effects of Nutrition Facts Labels*, Health
28 *Communication*, Health Communication, at 1 (August 20, 2017) (“Results indicated that the

1 nutrient content claim had significantly more favorable evaluations of fat content and
 2 healthiness. (internal examples omitted).”⁴³ Thus, by highlighting the presence of MCTs and
 3 characterizing them as healthy, Barlean’s creates the misleading impression that the coconut
 4 oil as a whole is healthy.

5 67. Barlean’s claims “Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Contains Lauric Acid, Caprylic
 6 Acid & Capic Acid -Natural Source of Medium Chain Triglycerides” and “Coconut Oil
 7 Nutrition[:] -Rich in Lauric Acid & Caprylic Acid -Great Source of Medium Chain
 8 Triglycerides” are further misleading because lauric acid is not properly characterized as a
 9 medium chain triglyceride or fatty acid. To the contrary, lauric acid “behaves more as a long-
 10 chain fatty acid [in terms of digestion and metabolism] because the majority of it (70%–75%)
 11 is absorbed with chylomicrons.” “It is therefore inaccurate to consider coconut oil to contain
 12 either predominantly medium-chain fatty acids or predominantly medium-chain
 13 triglycerides.”⁴⁴ “A common misconception is that the SAFA [saturated fatty acids] in
 14 coconut oil are mainly medium chain fatty acids [MCTs], which are metabolized differently
 15 from long-chain SAFA. Actually, coconut oil is mainly C12:0 lauric acid and C14:0 myristic
 16 acid, which have potent LDL-C-raising effects.”⁴⁵ By both highlighting the presence of

17
 18
 19 presence of an [Nutrient Content Claim] on a fortified snack food product increased perceived
 20 healthfulness of that product, perceptions of the presence of healthful nutrients, and intentions
 21 to consume the product. The presence of NCCs also decreased perceptions of the presence of
 22 certain less healthful nutrients”), available at
 23 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10410236.2017.1351277>.

24 ⁴³ J. Craig Andrews *et al.*, *Consumer Generalization of Nutrient Content Claims in*
 25 *Advertising*, 62 J. Marketing 62, 67 (Oct. 1998).

26 ⁴⁴ Eyres L. *et al.*, *Coconut oil consumption and cardiovascular risk factors in humans*, 74
 27 *Nutr. Rev.* 267 (2016).

28 ⁴⁵ Zock PL., *et al.*, *Progressing Insights into the Role of Dietary Fats in the Prevention of*
Cardiovascular Disease, *Curr. Cardiol. Rep.* 2016;18(11):111.

1 MCTs and characterizing lauric acid as an MCT, Barlean's further misleads consumers by
 2 conveying that the coconut oil is healthy.

3 68. In short, by highlighting the presence of supposedly "healthy" MCTs and
 4 claiming the product is a "SMART FAT," Barlean's creates a health halo regarding the
 5 Products as a whole, which is misleading because, in the words of the American Heart
 6 Association, "coconut oil increases LDL cholesterol, a cause of [cardiovascular disease], and
 7 has no known offsetting favorable effects" ⁴⁶

8 69. The Organic Virgin Coconut Oil labeling also states that it is "NON-
 9 HYDROGENATED." This claim taken individually and in context of the label as a whole,
 10 even if literally true, is misleading because it suggests by the absence of hydrogenation (and
 11 thus the absence of unhealthy trans fat) the Product is not unhealthy, when it is in fact
 12 unhealthy and contains dangerous amounts of saturated fat, the consumption of which causes
 13 morbidity including heart disease and stroke.

14 70. The Organic Virgin Coconut Oil labeling also states that it is "CHOLESTEROL
 15 FREE." This claim taken individually and in context of the label as a whole, even if literally
 16 true, is misleading because it suggests by the absence of cholesterol that it is healthy and will
 17 not detrimentally affect blood cholesterol levels. This is false and misleading because it is
 18 unhealthy and contains dangerous amounts of saturated fat, the consumption of which
 19 detrimentally affects blood cholesterol levels and causes morbidity, including heart disease
 20 and stroke.

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 26 ⁴⁶ American Heart Association, Dietary Fats and Cardiovascular Disease: A Presidential
 27 Advisory From the American Heart Association, *Circulation* (June 15, 2017), available at
 28 <http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/early/2017/06/15/CIR.0000000000000510>.

2. Barlean's Places Misleading Health and Wellness Claims Directly on the Barlean's Organic Culinary Coconut Oil Labeling

71. As with the Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil, Barlean's deceptively markets its Barlean's Organic Culinary Coconut Oil with a variety of labeling claims intended to convince consumers that the Product is healthy.

72. The Culinary Coconut Oil is labeled as "The ultimate cooking oil for health-conscious gourmets. As versatile as it is delicious, Barlean's Organic Culinary Coconut Oil is ideal for sautéing, stir-frying and baking, or as a dairy-free butter substitute" and "SUGGESTED USE: Substitute 1:1 for butter or other oils in cooking" This misleadingly suggests that the Product is healthy, which is false and misleading because it is actually unhealthy and contains dangerous amounts of saturated fat, the consumption of which detrimentally affects blood cholesterol levels and causes morbidity, including heart disease and stroke. These claims are further false and misleading because they suggest that replacing butter or other oils with the Product is a healthy choice. In reality, because coconut oil contains more saturated fat than butter and any other common cooking oil, doing so would increase consumption of saturated fat and decrease consumption unsaturated fat.⁴⁷ This would

⁴⁷ The USDA's National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference lists a 14 gram serving of butter as being composed of 12 grams of fat, 7 of which are saturated, 3 of which are monounsaturated, and .5 of which is polyunsaturated; lists a 14 gram serving of canola oil as being composed of 14 grams of fat, 1 of which is saturated, 9 of which are monounsaturated, and 4 of which are polyunsaturated; lists a 13.6 gram serving of soybean oil as being composed of 13.6 grams of fat, 2 of which are saturated, 3 of which are monounsaturated, and 8 of which are polyunsaturated; lists a 13.6 gram serving of vegetable oil as being composed of 13.6 grams of fat, 1 of which is saturated, 3 of which are monounsaturated, and 9 of which are polyunsaturated; and lists a 13.5 gram serving of olive oil as being composed of 13.5 grams of fat, 2 of which are saturated, 10 of which are monounsaturated, and 1.5 of which are polyunsaturated. See USDA Agricultural Research Service, *National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference Release 28*, NDB No. 01001, Butter, salted; NDB No. 04582, Canola Oil, NDB No. 04044, Soybean Oil; NDB No. 04670, Vegetable Oil; NDB No. 04053, Olive Oil, available at <http://ndb.nal.usda.gov/ndb/foods>.

1 be unhealthy because “Strong and consistent evidence from RCTs [(Randomized Clinical
2 Trials)] and statistical modeling in prospective cohort studies shows that replacing SFA
3 [(Saturated Fatty Acids)] with PUFA [(Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids)] reduces the risk of
4 CVD [(cardiovascular disease)] events and coronary mortality.”⁴⁸

5 73. To reinforce these misleading health claims, Barlean’s represents that Barlean’s
6 Organic Culinary Coconut Oil has “NO TRANS FAT,” and has “NO TRANS FAT OR
7 CHOLESTEROL.” These claims, taken individually and in context of the label as a whole,
8 are false and misleading because they suggest by the absence of unhealthy trans fat and
9 cholesterol that the Product is healthy and will not detrimentally affect health or blood
10 cholesterol levels. This is false and misleading because it is unhealthy and contains dangerous
11 amounts of saturated fat, the consumption of which detrimentally affects blood cholesterol
12 levels and causes morbidity, including heart disease and stroke.

13 **3. Barlean’s Places Misleading Health and Wellness Claims Directly on** 14 **the Barlean’s Organic Butter Flavored Coconut Oil Labeling**

15 74. The Barlean’s Organic Butter Flavored Coconut Oil labeling bears the claims
16 “THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF COCONUT OIL, THE RICH TASTE OF BUTTER”; “SUB
17 1:1 FOR BUTTER”; “Now we’re bringing a whole new flavor to healthy eating. Our butter
18 flavored coconut oil has all the healthy MCTs of our regular organic coconut oil, with a rich,
19 buttery taste”; “HEALTHY ALTERNATIVE TO BUTTER”; and “All the health benefits of
20 coconut oil, now with the rich flavor of butter.” These claims, taken individually and in
21 context of the label as a whole, are false and misleading because they suggest the Product is
22 healthy when in fact coconut oil is unhealthy. Further, these statements falsely and
23 misleadingly suggest that replacing butter or other fats with this Product is a healthy choice
24 despite that doing so would increase consumption of saturated fat and decrease consumption
25 of unsaturated fat, and despite that “Strong and consistent evidence from RCTs [randomized
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27 ⁴⁸ USDA & HHS, Dietary Guidelines, supra n.16, Part D, Chapter 6 at 12.

controlled trails] and statistical modeling in prospective cohort studies shows that replacing SFA [saturated fatty acids] with PUFA [polyunsaturated fatty acids] reduces the risk of CVD [cardiovascular disease] events and coronary mortality.”⁴⁹

75. The labeling also states “No Trans or Hydrogenated Fats”, “Cholesterol Free”, and “No cholesterol, trans fats or hydrogenated fats”. These claims, taken individually and in context of the label as a whole, are false and misleading because they suggest by the absence of unhealthy trans fat and cholesterol that the Product is healthy and will not detrimentally affect health or blood cholesterol levels. This is false and misleading because it is unhealthy and contains dangerous amounts of saturated fat, the consumption of which detrimentally affects blood cholesterol levels and causes morbidity, including heart disease and stroke.

V. Barlean’s Deceptively Omits, Intentionally Distracts From, and Otherwise Downplays the Products’ Negative Physiological Effects

76. In marketing its Products with health and wellness claims, Barlean’s regularly and intentionally omits material information regarding the dangers of consuming the Products. Barlean’s is under a duty to disclose this information to consumers because (a) Barlean’s is revealing some information about its Products—enough to suggest they are healthy or conducive to good physical health—without revealing additional material information—that the consumption of the Products has detrimental health effects, (b) Barlean’s deceptive omissions concern human health, and specifically the detrimental health consequences of consuming its Products, (c) Barlean’s was in a superior position to know of the dangers presented by the Products as a manufacturer of foods and nutritional supplements whose business depends upon food science and that holds itself out to be a leader in health Products, and (d) Barlean’s actively concealed material facts not known to Plaintiffs and the Class.

⁴⁹ USDA & HHS, Dietary Guidelines, *supra* n.16, Part D, Chapter 6 at 12.

77. As described above, in marketing the Products, Barlean's regularly affirmatively uses certain words and phrases to suggest its Products are healthy or conducive to good health and physical well-being, which is misleading given the negative health consequences of consuming coconut oil. In light of these voluntary statements, Barlean's therefore has a duty to disclose information regarding the harmful effects of consuming its Products.

VI. The Labeling of the Barlean's Coconut Oil Products Violates California, New York, and Federal Food Labeling Laws

A. A Violation of Federal Food Labeling Statutes or Regulations is a Violation of California and New York Law

78. "California, [and] New York . . . broadly prohibit the misbranding of food in language largely identical to that found in the FDCA." *Ackerman v. Coca-Cola Co.*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 73156, at *12 (E.D.N.Y. July 21, 2010).

79. The Products and their labeling violate California Health and Safety Code §§ 109875, *et. seq.* (the "Sherman Law"), which has expressly adopted the federal food labeling requirements as its own. *See* Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110670.

80. Under the Sherman Law, any violation the Federal Food Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and/or federal regulations is also a violation of the Sherman Law. *See* Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110670 ("Any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrition labeling as set forth in Section 403(r) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(q)) of the federal act and the regulation adopted pursuant thereto.").

81. Similarly, "New York's Agriculture and Marketing law similarly . . . incorporates the FDCA's labeling provisions found in 21 C.F.R. part 101." *Ackerman*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 73156, *12 (citing N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 259.1).

82. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act expressly authorizes state regulations, such as the Sherman Law and New York's Agriculture and Marketing Law, that

are “identical to the requirement[s]” of the FDCA and federal regulations. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 343-1.

83. Because the Sherman Law’s and Agriculture and Marketing Law’s requirements are identical to the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and FDA regulations they are explicitly authorized by the FDCA.

B. The Barlean’s Coconut Oil Products’ False and Misleading Labeling Claims Render the Products Misbranded Under California, New York, and Federal Law

84. Barlean’s deceptive statements described herein violate N.Y. Agric. & Mkts. Law § 201, Cal. Health & Safety Code § 1010660, and 21 U.S.C. § 343(a), which deem a food product misbranded when its label contains any statement that is “false or misleading in any particular.”

85. As described above, the Products’ labeling contains numerous statements that are false or misleading because they state, suggest, or imply that the Products are healthy, which render them misbranded.

86. In addition, the Coconut Oil Products’ labeling is misleading, and thus misbranded, because “it fails to reveal facts that are material in light of other representations.” 21 C.F.R § 1.21.

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

88. Barlean’s similarly failed to reveal facts that were “[m]aterial with respect to the consequences which may result from use of the article under” both “[t]he conditions prescribed in such labeling,” and “such conditions of use as are customary or usual,” in

violation of § 1.21(a)(2). Namely, Barlean's failed to disclose the increased risk of serious chronic disease likely to result from the usual consumption of its Products.

C. The Barlean's Coconut Oil Products are Misbranded Because They Make Unauthorized Nutrient Content Claims

89. The Barlean's Coconut Oil Products are misbranded because their labels bear nutrient content claims even though the Products do not meet the requirements to make such claims.

90. Under 21 U.S.C. § 343(r)(1)(A), a claim that characterizes the level of a nutrient which is of the type required to be in the labeling of the food must be made in accordance with a regulation promulgated by the Secretary (or, by delegation, FDA) authorizing the use of such a claim. *See also* Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110670 ("Any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrient content or health claims" set by federal law.).

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

92. The Products bear the labeling claims "CHOLESTEROL FREE" and "NO . . . CHOLESTEROL."

93. These phrases meet the definition of nutrient content claims because they characterize the level of cholesterol in the Products, *see* 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(b), but they fail to meet the requirements for making claims that a product is free from cholesterol.

94. Under 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(1), to bear the nutrient content claim "No cholesterol," "cholesterol free" and similar claims that cholesterol is absent, a food must, among other things, contain less than 2 grams of saturated fat per Reference Amount Customarily Consumed (RACC), *id.* § 101.62(d)(1)(ii)(C), and must disclose the level of total fat in a serving in immediate proximity to the claim, *id.* § 101.62(d)(1)(ii)(D).

1 95. The RACC for oils, including the Products, is 1 tablespoon, or 15 millimeters.
 2 *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.12(b) (Reference Amount Customarily Consumed for specific foods,
 3 “Fats and Oils: Butter, margarine, oil, shortening).

4 96. According to the Products’ labels, they contain 14 grams of total fat and 12
 5 grams of saturated fat per 1 tablespoon serving.

6 97. Further, the required disclosure statement regarding total fat is not present
 7 anywhere on the Products’ labels.

8 98. Accordingly, the Products do not meet the saturated fat requirement, instead
 9 containing a disqualifying amount of saturated fat, and do not make the mandatory total fat
 10 disclosure, making the Products ineligible for “no cholesterol” and “cholesterol free” claims
 11 under 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(1)(ii), and rendering them misbranded. *See* 21 U.S.C. §
 12 343(r)(1)(A). *See also* 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(f) (“Any label or labeling containing any statement
 13 concerning fat, fatty acids, or cholesterol that is not in conformity with this section shall be
 14 deemed to be misbranded.”).

15 99. In addition, the Products bear claims such as “NO TRANS FAT,” “NON-
 16 HYDROGENATED,” “No . . . trans fats or hydrogenated fats,” and “No Trans or
 17 Hydrogenated Fats.”

18 100. These phrases meet the definition of nutrient content claims because they
 19 characterize the level of trans fat in the Coconut Oil Products, which are nutrients of the type
 20 required to be in nutrition labeling. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(b)(1).

21 101. Under 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(h), a food that bears an express or implied nutrient
 22 content claim, and that contains more than 13 grams of total fat or 4 grams of saturated fat
 23 per serving, must also bear a disclosure statement on the label, immediately adjacent to the
 24 claim, referring the consumer to nutrition information for that nutrient, e.g., “See nutrition
 25 information for total fat and saturated fat content.” 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(h)(1).

26 102. Despite that all Barlean’s Coconut Oil Products contain 14 grams of total fat and
 27 12 grams of saturated fat per serving, their labels fail to bear these mandatory disclosure
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1 statements, which provide consumers with material nutrition information. Therefore,
2 Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil, Barlean's Culinary Coconut Oil and Barlean's
3 Organic Butter Flavored Coconut Oil are misbranded.

4 103. Further, even if the Barlean's Organic Culinary Oil and both Organic Butter
5 Flavored Coconut Oil Products had contained the required disclosures, they would still be
6 misbranded because "no trans fat" is an unauthorized nutrient content claim that may not be
7 used in the labeling of any foods. *See Reid v. Johnson & Johnson*, 780 F.3d 952, 962-63 (9th
8 Cir. 2015). The FDA similarly has no defined nutrient content claims for "non-
9 hydrogenated," or any statements about MCTs, but all such claims must, in any event, be not
10 misleading. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(i)(iii).

11 104. The Products also bear nutrient content claims regarding the medium chain
12 triglyceride (MCT) and fatty acid content, through claims such as, "A natural source of
13 medium chain triglycerides (MCTs)," "Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Contains Lauric Acid,
14 Caprylic Acid & Capric Acid -Natural Source of Medium Chain Triglycerides," and
15 "Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Rich in Lauric Acid & Caprylic Acid -Great Source of Medium
16 Chain Triglycerides."

17 105. These phrases meet the definition of nutrient content claims because they
18 characterize the level of saturated fat in the Coconut Oil Products, which are nutrients of the
19 type required to be in nutrition labeling. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(b)(1).

20 106. These claims, however, fail to meet the requirements of 21 C.F.R. 101.54,
21 rendering the Products misbranded.

22 107. Further, as with the "no trans fat" claims, none of these claims are accompanied
23 by the disclosure statement, which is mandatory given the Products' total fat and saturated
24 fat content.
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D. The Barlean's Organic Butter Flavored Coconut Oil and Organic Culinary Oil are Misbranded Because They Make Unauthorized "Healthy" Nutrient Content Claims

108. In addition, Barlean's Organic Butter Flavored Coconut Oil and Organic Culinary Oil labels are misbranded (and also misleading), because the labels claim that the Products are healthy based on their nutrient content, but the Products do not meet the requirements for making such implied nutrient content claims as set forth in 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d).

109. Barlean's labeled its Butter Flavored Coconut Oil with the claims "THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF COCONUT OIL, THE RICH TASTE OF BUTTER," ". . . we're bringing a whole new flavor to healthy eating," "Our butter flavored coconut oil has all the healthy MCTs of our regular organic coconut oil, with a rich, buttery taste," "HEALTHY ALTERNATIVE TO BUTTER," "All the health benefits of coconut oil, now with the rich flavor of butter."

110. Barlean's labeled its Culinary Coconut Oil with the claims, "The ultimate cooking oil for health-conscious gourmets"

111. These statements are made in association with the express cholesterol, trans fat, and MCT nutrient content claims.

112. To "use the term 'healthy' or related terms (e.g., 'health,' 'healthful,' 'healthfully,' 'healthfulness,' 'healthier,' 'healthiest,' 'healthily,' and 'healthiness')" as an implied nutrient content claim, a food must satisfy specific "conditions for fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, and other nutrients." 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2).

113. Barlean's Butter Flavored Coconut Oil and Organic Culinary Coconut Oil are "not specifically listed" in the table contained in 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(i), and therefore are governed by section (F) of the table. *See* 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F).

114. Under 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F), to use a "healthy" term, a food must (1) be "Low fat as defined in § 101.62(b)(2)," (2) be "Low saturated fat as defined in §

1 101.62(c)(2),” and (3) contain “At least 10 percent of the RDI [recommended daily intake]
 2 or the DRV [dietary reference values] per RACC [reference amount customarily consumed]
 3 of one or more of vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, iron, protein or fiber.” See 21 C.F.R. §
 4 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F) (incorporating by reference total fat requirement, 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(b)(2),
 5 and saturated fat requirement, 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(c)(2)). In addition, the food must comply
 6 “with the definition and declaration requirements in this part 101 for any specific nutrient
 7 content claim on the label or in labeling.” 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(iii).

8 115. Section 101.62(b)(2)(i)(B) provides the applicable definition of “low fat” for the
 9 Products because they have RACCs (reference amounts customarily consumed) and labeled
 10 servings of less than 30 grams.

11 116. Under section 101.62(b)(2)(i)(B), a food is low fat only if it “contains 3 g or less
 12 of fat per reference amount customarily consumed and per 50 g of food.”

13 117. The Barlean’s Buttered Flavored Coconut Oil and the Organic Culinary Coconut
 14 Oil contain 14 grams of total fat per RACC or labeled serving, and 50 grams of total fat per
 15 50 grams. Thus Barlean’s Buttered Flavored Coconut Oil and Organic Culinary Coconut Oil
 16 Products do not meet the total fat requirement in section 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F), and as a result,
 17 their use of a “healthy” term renders the Products misbranded.

18 118. Under section 101.62(c)(2), a food is “low saturated fat” only if it “contains 1 g
 19 or less of saturated fatty acids per reference amount customarily consumed and not more than
 20 15 percent of calories from saturated fatty acids.”

21 119. The Organic Culinary Coconut Oil and the Butter Flavored Coconut Oil both
 22 contain 12 grams of saturated fat per RACC or labeled serving, and approximately 86 percent
 23 of calories come from saturated fat. The Products therefore do not meet the saturated fat
 24 requirement in section 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F), and as a result, their use of a “healthy” term renders
 25 the Products misbranded.

26 120. Further, the Barlean’s Buttered Flavored Coconut Oil and the Organic Culinary
 27 Coconut Oil do not contain “at least 10 percent of the RDI or the DRV per RACC of one or
 28

1 more of vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, iron, protein or fiber,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F),
 2 and as a result, their use of a “healthy” term renders the Products misbranded.

3 121. Finally, the Barlean’s Buttered Flavored Coconut Oil and the Organic Culinary
 4 Coconut Oil, as explained above, fail to comply “with the definition and declaration
 5 requirements in this part 101 for any specific nutrient content claim on the label or in
 6 labeling,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(iii), further rendering them misbranded.

7 122. In sum, the Barlean’s Buttered Flavored Coconut Oil and the Organic Culinary
 8 Coconut Oil bear unauthorized claims that the Products are healthy. The Products do not meet
 9 the clear and specific criteria the FDA (and by extension, California and New York) requires
 10 for using the term healthy (and variations) to describe a food.

11 123. Barlean’s use of the term healthy (and variations) to describe the Barlean’s
 12 Buttered Flavored Coconut Oil and the Organic Culinary Coconut Oil not only violates 21
 13 C.F.R. § 101.65 and renders the Products misbranded, but also misleads consumers regarding
 14 the nature of the oils, in the specific manner the regulations are intended to prevent.

15 **IV. Plaintiffs’ Purchase, Reliance, and Injury**

16 124. Plaintiff Michael Testone purchased Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil on a
 17 regular basis, during the Class Period. His most recent purchase occurred in or around May
 18 or June of 2018. He would normally purchase jars approximately once per month from local
 19 health food stores such as the Sprouts Farmers Market located at 4175 Park Boulevard in San
 20 Diego, California. Mr. Testone consumed the Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil after
 21 purchasing it.

22 125. To the best of his recollection, when deciding to purchase Barlean’s Organic
 23 Virgin Coconut Oil, Plaintiff Testone read and relied on, *inter alia*, the following claims on
 24 the Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil label:

25 a) “Harvested at the Peak of Flavor & Nutritional Value”;

26 b) “Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Rich in Lauric Acid & Caprylic Acid -Great Source
 27 of Medium Chain Triglycerides”;

- c) “Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Contains in Lauric Acid, Caprylic Acid , & Capric Acid -Natural Source of Medium Chain Triglycerides”;
- d) “NON-HYDROGENATED”;
- e) “COCONUT OIL: A SMART FAT”;
- f) “A natural source of medium chain triglycerides (MCTs), coconut oil boosts the metabolism, supports the heart and immune system and provides quick energy”;
- and
- g) “CHOLESTEROL FREE”.

126. Based on these representations, Plaintiff Testone believed the Barlean’s Organic Virgin was a healthy oil or fat that was beneficial to health, and that it would not raise or otherwise detriment his blood cholesterol levels.

127. When purchasing Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil Mr. Testone was seeking a product to consume which had the qualities described on the Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil labeling, namely, one that was a healthy, nutritious oil or fat, that was healthier than other fats, cooking oils and butter, and whose consumption would not increase his risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

128. Plaintiff Collin Shanks has purchased both Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil and Barlean’s Butter Flavored Coconut Oil between six to eight times during the Class Period. He believes his first purchase occurred in or around 2016, when he purchased a 16-fluid-ounce jar of Barlean’s Butter Flavored Coconut Oil. After that time, he also purchased 16-fluid-ounce jars of Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil. His purchases took place at his local Sprouts Farmers Markets, such as the one located at 1431 Imperial Highway in La Habra, California and other local vitamin or health stores. Mr. Shanks consumed the Barlean’s Organic Virgin and Butter Flavored Coconut Oil after purchasing them.

129. To the best of his recollection, when deciding to purchase Barlean’s Butter Flavored Coconut Oil, Plaintiff Shanks read and relied on, *inter alia*, the following claims on the Butter Flavored Coconut Oil labeling:

- a) “THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF COCONUT OIL, THE RICH TASTE OF BUTTER”;
- b) “SUB 1:1 FOR BUTTER”;
- c) “we’re bringing a whole new flavor to healthy eating”;
- d) “Our butter flavored coconut oil has all the healthy MCTs of our regular organic coconut oil, with a rich, buttery taste.”;
- e) “No cholesterol, trans fats or hydrogenated fats”;
- f) “Substitute 1:1 for butter”;
- g) “HEALTHY ALTERNATIVE TO BUTTER”;
- h) “No Trans Fat”;
- i) “All the health benefits of coconut oil, now with the rich flavor of butter”;
- j) “No Trans or Hydrogenated Fats”;
- k) “Cholesterol Free”; and
- l) “Suggested Use: Substitute 1:1 for butter in backing, cooking, and frying”

130. To the best of his recollection, when deciding to purchase Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil, Plaintiff Shanks read and relied on, *inter alia*, the following claims on the Barlean’s Organic Virgin Coconut Oil label:

- a) “Harvested at the Peak of Flavor & Nutritional Value”;
- b) “Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Rich in Lauric Acid & Caprylic Acid -Great Source of Medium Chain Triglycerides”;
- c) “Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Contains in Lauric Acid, Caprylic Acid , & Capric Acid -Natural Source of Medium Chain Triglycerides”; and
- d) “NON-HYDROGENATED”.

131. Based on these representations, Plaintiff Shanks believed the Barlean’s Organic Virgin and Butter Flavored Coconut Oil were healthy oils or fats that were healthier than butter and other fats or cooking oils, and would not raise or otherwise detriment his blood cholesterol levels.

1 132. When purchasing Products, Mr. Shanks was seeking products that had the
 2 qualities described on the Products' labels, namely, products that were healthy, nutritious oils
 3 or fats, that were healthier than butter, fats, and other cooking oils, and whose consumption
 4 would not increase his risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

5 133. To the best of his recollection, Plaintiff Lamartine Pierre purchased the 32oz
 6 size of Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil approximately 3-5 times beginning in 2014,
 7 with his last purchase in late 2016, which to the best of his recollection was purchased at
 8 Walmart, both of which are located in the Green Acres Mall in Valley Stream, New York.
 9 Mr. Pierre consumed the Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil after purchasing it.

10 134. At the time of purchase, when deciding to purchase Barlean's Organic Virgin
 11 Coconut Oil, Plaintiff Pierre read and relied on, inter alia, the following claims on the
 12 Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil label:

- 13 a) "Nature's Most Versatile Superfood";
- 14 b) "Harvested at the Peak of Flavor and Nutritional Value";
- 15 c) "Coconut Oil Nutrition - Rich in Lauric Acid & Caprylic Acid - Great Source
 16 of Medium Chain Triglycerides"; and
- 17 d) "NON-HYDROGENATED".

18 135. Based on these representations, Plaintiff Pierre believed the Barlean's Organic
 19 Virgin Coconut Oil was a healthy oil or fat that was healthier than butter and other fats or
 20 cooking oils, and would not raise or otherwise detriment his blood cholesterol levels.

21 136. When purchasing Barlean's Organic Virgin Coconut Oil, Mr. Pierre was seeking
 22 a product to consume which had the qualities described on the Barlean's Organic Virgin
 23 Coconut Oil labeling, namely, one that was a healthy, nutritious oil or fat that was healthier
 24 than butter, fats, and other cooking oils, and whose consumption would not increase his risk
 25 of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

26 137. The representations on the Barlean's Organic Virgin and Butter Flavored
 27 Coconut Oil labels, however, were false and misleading, and had the capacity, tendency, and
 28

1 likelihood to confuse or confound Plaintiffs and other consumers acting reasonably (including
2 the putative Class) because, as described in detail herein, the Products are not healthy but
3 instead their consumption increases the risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

4 138. Plaintiffs are not nutritionists, food experts, or food scientists, but rather lay
5 consumers who did not have the specialized knowledge that Barlean's had regarding the
6 nutrients present in its coconut oils. At the time of purchase, and notwithstanding its saturated
7 fat content, Plaintiffs were unaware that consuming coconut oil, such as Barlean's, adversely
8 affects blood cholesterol levels and increases risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

9 139. Plaintiffs acted reasonably in relying on the health and wellness claims that
10 Barlean's intentionally placed on the Products' labels with the intent to induce average
11 consumers into purchasing the Products.

12 140. Plaintiffs would not have purchased the Products if they knew that they were
13 misbranded pursuant to California, New York, and FDA regulations in that many of the
14 labeling claims were prohibited, and that the labeling claims were false and misleading.

15 141. The Products cost more than similar products without misleading labeling, and
16 would have cost less absent the false and misleading statements.

17 142. Plaintiffs paid more for the Products and would only have been willing to pay
18 less, or unwilling to purchase them at all, absent the false and misleading labeling statements
19 complained of herein.

20 143. For these reasons, the Products were worth less than what Plaintiffs paid for
21 them.

22 144. Instead of receiving products that had actual healthful qualities, the Products that
23 Plaintiffs and the Class received were not healthy.

24 145. Plaintiffs lost money as a result of Barlean's deceptive claims and practices in
25 that they did not receive what they paid for when purchasing the Products.

26 146. Plaintiffs detrimentally altered their position and suffered damages in an amount
27 equal to the amount they paid for the Products.
28

1 147. Plaintiffs remain in the market for, and interested in purchasing healthy cooking
2 oils.

3 148. They continue to regularly shop at stores where the Products are sold.

4 149. If they encountered the Products containing the same or similar labeling claims
5 in the future, they might reasonably assume that the Products had been reformulated to make
6 them healthier, or that new scientific evidence supported the claims, and on that basis would
7 consider and likely be interested in purchasing the Products again. Without prospective
8 injunctive relief requiring Barlean's to label the Products in a truthful manner, they and other
9 consumers will be unable to determine whether a future label bearing similar claims is valid,
10 or whether Barlean's has simply resumed misleading behavior, and thus will be unable to
11 decide how best to spend their money.

12 150. The continued use of the challenged claims on the Products' labels threatens to
13 repeatedly infringe upon the substantive right California's and New York's consumer
14 protection statutes give Plaintiffs to be free from fraud in the marketplace.

15 151. If Barlean's was enjoined from making the false and misleading claims, the
16 market price for its Coconut Oil Products would drop. While Plaintiffs would not use the
17 Products on a regular basis due to the detrimental health effects, they would consider
18 purchasing the Products, for example, to use very occasionally and in sparing amounts, such
19 as for use in specific recipes calling for coconut oil or for non-ingestive cosmetic purposes.

20 152. Even aware of Barlean's misleading labeling, Plaintiffs' substantive rights
21 continue to be violated every time Plaintiffs are exposed to a misleading Barlean's Coconut
22 Oil Products labeling.

23 153. Barlean's senior officers and directors allowed the Barlean's coconut oil
24 Products to be sold with full knowledge or reckless disregard that the challenged claims are
25 fraudulent, unlawful, and misleading.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

154. While reserving the right to redefine or amend the Class definition prior to seeking Class certification, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and a Class of all persons in California and New York who purchased the Products for personal or household use rather than resale or distribution, at any time from four years preceding the date of this Complaint to the time a Class is notified (the “Class Period”).

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

156. Questions of law and fact common to Plaintiffs and the Class include:

- a. whether Barlean’s communicated a message regarding healthfulness of Barlean’s Coconut Oil Products through its packaging and advertising;
- b. whether that message was material, or likely to be material, to a reasonable consumer;
- c. whether the challenged claims are false, misleading, or reasonably likely to deceive a reasonable consumer;
- d. whether Barlean’s conduct violates public policy;
- e. whether Barlean’s conduct violates state or federal food statutes or regulations;
- f. the proper amount of damages, including punitive damages;
- g. the proper amount of restitution;
- h. the proper scope of injunctive relief; and
- i. the proper amount of attorneys’ fees.

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

158. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of Class Members' claims because they are based on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances relating to Barlean's conduct. Specifically, all Class Members, including Plaintiffs, were subjected to the same misleading and deceptive conduct when they purchased Barlean's Coconut Oil Products, and suffered economic injury because Barlean's Coconut Oil Products are misrepresented. Absent Barlean's business practice of deceptively and unlawfully labeling the Barlean's Coconut Oil Products, Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have purchased the Products.

159. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class, have no interests incompatible with the interests of the Class, and have retained counsel competent and experienced in Class action litigation, and specifically in litigation involving the false and misleading advertising of foods.

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

161. Barlean's has acted on grounds applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive and declaratory relief concerning the Class as a whole.

162. As a result of the foregoing, Class treatment is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3).

CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of the Unfair Competition Law,

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

(By the California Class)

163. Plaintiffs Testone and Shanks reallege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

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

165. The acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non-disclosures of Barlean's as alleged herein constitute business acts and practices.

Fraudulent

166. A statement or practice is fraudulent under the UCL if it is likely to deceive the public, applying an objective reasonable consumer test.

167. As set forth herein, Barlean's labeling of the Products is likely to deceive reasonable consumers and the public.

Unlawful

168. The acts alleged herein are "unlawful" under the UCL in that they violate at least the following laws:

- The False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.*;
- The Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.*;
- The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 *et seq.*;
- The California Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law Cal, Health & Safety Code §§ 110100 *et seq.*; and
- The New York Marketing and Agriculture Law, N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 259.1.

Unfair

169. Barlean's conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the Products was unfair because Barlean's conduct was immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers, and the utility of its conduct, if any, does not outweigh the gravity of the harm to its victims.

170. Barlean's conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the Barlean's Coconut Oil Products was and is also unfair because it violates public policy as declared by specific constitutional, statutory or regulatory provisions, including but not necessarily limited to the False Advertising Law, portions of the Federal Food, Drug, and

1 Cosmetic Act, and portions of the California Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law and
2 the New York Marketing and Agriculture Law.

3 171. Barlean's conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the
4 Barlean's Coconut Oil Products was and is also unfair because the consumer injury was
5 substantial, not outweighed by benefits to consumers or competition, and not one consumers
6 themselves could reasonably have avoided.

7 172. Barlean's profited from the sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully
8 advertised Barlean's Coconut Oil Products to unwary consumers.

9 173. Plaintiffs and Class Members are likely to continue to be damaged by Barlean's
10 deceptive trade practices, because Barlean's continues to disseminate misleading information.
11 Thus, injunctive relief enjoining Barlean's deceptive practices is proper.

12 174. Barlean's conduct caused and continues to cause substantial injury to Plaintiffs
13 and other Class Members. Plaintiffs have suffered injury in fact as a result of Barlean's
14 unlawful conduct.

15 175. In accordance with Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiffs seek an order enjoining
16 Barlean's from continuing to conduct business through unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent
17 acts and practices, and to commence a corrective advertising campaign.

18 176. Plaintiffs and the Class also seek an order for the restitution of all monies from
19 the sale of the Barlean's Coconut Oil Products, which were unjustly acquired through acts of
20 unlawful competition.

21 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **Violations of the False Advertising Law,**

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

24 **(By the California Class)**

25 177. Plaintiffs Testone and Shanks reallege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere
26 in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

1 178. The FAL provides that “[i]t is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or
2 association, or any employee thereof with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or
3 personal property or to perform services” to disseminate any statement “which is untrue or
4 misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be
5 known, to be untrue or misleading.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

6 179. It is also unlawful under the FAL to disseminate statements concerning property
7 or services that are “untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of
8 reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading.” *Id.*

9 180. As alleged herein, the advertisements, labeling, policies, acts, and practices of
10 Barlean’s relating to the Barlean’s Coconut Oil Products misled consumers acting reasonably
11 as to the healthfulness of the Products.

12 181. Plaintiffs suffered injury in fact as a result of Barlean’s actions as set forth herein
13 because Plaintiffs purchased Barlean’s Coconut Oil Products in reliance on Barlean’s false
14 and misleading marketing claims stating or suggesting that the Products, among other things,
15 are healthy, or healthier than butter and other fats or oils.

16 182. Barlean’s business practices as alleged herein constitute unfair, deceptive,
17 untrue, and misleading advertising pursuant to the FAL because Barlean’s has advertised the
18 Products in a manner that is untrue and misleading, which Barlean’s knew or reasonably
19 should have known, and omitted material information from the Products’ labeling.

20 183. Barlean’s profited from the sale of the falsely and deceptively advertised
21 Products to unwary consumers.

22 184. As a result, Plaintiffs, the Class, and the general public are entitled to injunctive
23 and equitable relief, restitution, and an order for the disgorgement of the funds by which
24 Barlean’s was unjustly enriched.

25 185. Pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17535, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves
26 and the Class, seek an order enjoining Barlean’s from continuing to engage in deceptive
27
28

1 business practices, false advertising, and any other act prohibited by law, including those set
2 forth in this Complaint.

3 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **Violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act,**

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

6 **(By the California Class)**

7 186. Plaintiffs Testone and Shanks reallege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere
8 in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

9 187. The CLRA prohibits deceptive practices in connection with the conduct of a
10 business that provides goods, property, or services primarily for personal, family, or
11 household purposes.

12 188. Barlean's false and misleading labeling and other policies, acts, and practices
13 were designed to, and did, induce the purchase and use of the Products for personal, family,
14 or household purposes by Plaintiffs and Class Members, and violated and continue to violate
15 the following sections of the CLRA:

16 a. § 1770(a)(5): representing that goods have characteristics, uses, or
17 benefits which they do not have;

18 b. § 1770(a)(7): representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality,
19 or grade if they are of another;

20 c. § 1770(a)(9): advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised;
21 and

22 d. § 1770(a)(16): representing the subject of a transaction has been supplied
23 in accordance with a previous representation when it has not.

24 189. Barlean's profited from the sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully
25 advertised Barlean's Coconut Oil Products to unwary consumers.

26 190. As a result, Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered harm.

191. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1782, in July 2018, Mr. Shanks sent written notice of his claims and Barlean's particular violations of the Act to Barlean's by certified mail, return receipt requested, directed to the registered agent, Joel Matteson at Barlean's headquarters.

192. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1782, in January 2019, Mr. Testone sent written notice of his claims and Barlean's particular violations of the Act to Barlean's by certified mail, return receipt requested, directed to the registered agent, Joel Matteson at Barlean's headquarters.

193. At this time Mr. Testone only seeks restitution and injunctive relief. As permitted by statute, after 30 days he will amend to seek actual and punitive damages.

194. Mr. Shanks and the California Class seek (a) actual damages, (b) punitive damages, (c) injunctive relief in the form of modified advertising and a corrective advertising plan, (d) restitution, and (e) attorneys' fees and costs.

195. Barlean's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a continuing course of conduct in violation of the CLRA.

196. In compliance with Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(d), Mr. Testone has filed an affidavit of venue concurrently with this complaint.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Breaches of Express Warranties,

Cal. Com. Code § 2313(1)

(By the California Class)

197. Plaintiffs Testone and Shanks reallege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

198. Through the Barlean's Coconut Oil Products' labeling claims listed below, Barlean's made affirmations of fact or promises, or description of goods, that, *inter alia*, the Products are healthful when consumed:

a) "Nature's Most Versatile Superfood";

- b) “COCONUT OIL: A SMART FAT”;
- c) “A natural source of medium chain triglycerides (MCTs) coconut oil boosts the metabolism, supports the heart and immune system and provides quick energy”
- d) “Harvested at the Peak of Flavor and Nutrition”;
- e) “Harvested at the peak of flavor and nutritional value”;
- f) “Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Contains Lauric Acid, Caprylic Acid, & Capric Acid -Natural Source of Medium Chain Triglycerides”;
- g) “Coconut Oil Nutrition[:] -Rich in Lauric Acid & Caprylic Acid -Great Source of Medium Chain Triglycerides”;
- h) “The ultimate cooking oil for health-conscious gourmets. As versatile as it is delicious, Barlean’s Organic Culinary Coconut Oil is ideal for sautéing, stir-frying and baking, or as a dairy-free butter substitute”;
- i) “NO TRANS FAT OR CHOLESTEROL”;
- j) “HEALTHY ALTERNATIVE TO BUTTER”;
- k) “All the health benefits of coconut oil, now with the rich flavor of butter”;
- l) “No Trans or Hydrogenated Fats”;
- m) “Cholesterol Free”;
- n) “THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF COCONUT OIL, THE RICH TASTE OF BUTTER”;
- o) “SUB 1:1 FOR BUTTER”;
- p) “we’re bringing a whole new flavor to healthy eating”;
- q) “Our butter flavored coconut oil has all the healthy MCTs of our regular organic coconut oil, with a rich, buttery taste”;
- r) “No cholesterol, trans fats or hydrogenated fats”; and
- s) “Substitute 1:1 for butter”.

199. These and other representations were “part of the basis of the bargain,” in that Plaintiffs and the Class purchased the Products in reasonable reliance on those statements. Cal. Com. Code § 2313(1).

200. Barlean’s breached its express warranties by selling Products that are not healthy, not healthier than butter or other oils, and that negatively affects blood cholesterol levels, increasing risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

201. That breach actually and proximately caused injury in the form of the lost purchase price that Plaintiffs and Class Members paid for Barlean’s Coconut Oil Products.

202. Plaintiffs seek, on behalf of themselves and other Class Members, their actual damages arising as a result of Barlean’s breaches of express warranty.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability,

Cal. Com. Code § 2314

(By the California Class)

203. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

204. Barlean’s, through its acts set forth herein, in the sale, marketing, and promotion of Barlean’s Coconut Oil Products, made representations to Plaintiffs and the Class that, among other things, the Products are healthful, specifically through the labeling promises listed in paragraph 198.

205. Barlean’s is a merchant with respect to the goods of this kind which were sold to Plaintiffs and the Class, and there was, in the sale to Plaintiffs and other consumers, an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable in that they conformed to the promises on the labeling.

206. However, Barlean’s breached that implied warranty in that Barlean’s Coconut Oil Products are not healthy, not healthier than butter or other oils, and negatively affect cholesterol levels, increasing risk of CHD and stroke, as set forth in detail herein.

1 207. As an actual and proximate result of Barlean's conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class
2 did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by Barlean's to be merchantable in that they did
3 not conform to promises and affirmations made on the container or label of the goods.

4 208. Plaintiffs and the Class have sustained damages as a proximate result of the
5 foregoing breach of implied warranty in the amount of Barlean's Coconut Oil Products'
6 purchase price.

7 209. Plaintiffs seek, on behalf of themselves and other Class Members, their actual
8 damages arising as a result of Barlean's breaches of implied warranty.

9 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **Unfair and Deceptive Business Practices,**

11 **N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349**

12 **(By the New York Class)**

13 210. New York Plaintiff, Lamartine Pierre, realleges and incorporates the allegations
14 elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

15 211. Barlean's conduct constitutes deceptive acts or practices or false advertising in
16 the conduct of business trade or commerce or in the furnishing of services in New York which
17 affects the public interest under N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349.

18 212. As alleged herein, Barlean's engaged in deceptive acts and practices by
19 advertising, marketing, distributing, and selling the Coconut Oil Products with false or
20 misleading claims and representations as well as by additional deceptive omissions in light
21 of the representations made.

22 213. As alleged herein, by misbranding the Products, Barlean's engaged in unlawful
23 and deceptive acts and practices.

24 214. Barlean's conduct was materially misleading to Plaintiffs and the Class. During
25 the Class Period, Barlean's carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was
26 consumer oriented.

1 215. As a direct and proximate result of Barlean's violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. §
2 349, Plaintiff and the New York Class were injured and suffered damages.

3 216. The injuries to Plaintiff and the New York Class were foreseeable to Defendant
4 and, thus Barlean's actions were unconscionable and unreasonable.

5 217. Barlean's is liable for damages sustained by Plaintiff and the New York Class
6 to the maximum extent allowable under N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349, including statutory and
7 actual damages.

8 218. On behalf of himself and other members of the New York Class, Plaintiff seeks
9 to enjoin the unlawful acts and practices described herein, to recover actual damages or fifty
10 dollars per violation, whichever is greater, three times actual damages for knowing and willful
11 violations, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

12 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **False Advertising,**

14 **N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 350**

15 **(By the New York Class)**

16 219. Plaintiff Lamartine Pierre realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere
17 in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

18 220. Barlean's has engaged and is engaging in consumer-oriented conduct which is
19 deceptive or misleading in a material way, constituting false advertising in the conduct of any
20 business, trade, or commerce, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 350.

21 221. As a result of Barlean's false advertising, Plaintiff and the New York Class have
22 suffered and continue to suffer substantial injury, including damages, which would not have
23 occurred but for the false and deceptive advertising, and which will continue to occur unless
24 Defendant is permanently enjoined by this Court.

25 222. On behalf of himself and other members of the New York Class, Plaintiff seeks
26 to enjoin the unlawful acts and practices described herein, to recover to the maximum extent
27 permitted by law actual, statutory, and punitive damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Express Warranty

N.Y. U.C.C. § 2-313

(By the New York Class)

223. Plaintiff Lamartine Pierre realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

224. In selling the Barlean's Coconut Oil Products to Plaintiff and Class Members, Barlean's made an affirmation of fact or promise that the Products were healthy, or at least would not detriment health, listed in paragraph 198, which formed part of the basis of the bargain. Barlean's thus expressly warranted the goods sold.

225. The Products do not live up to these affirmations of fact, promises, and descriptions, causing the breach of warranty when Plaintiff and other consumers purchased them.

226. That breach actually and proximately caused injury in the form of the lost purchase price that Plaintiff and the Class paid for the Products.

227. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the New York Class, seeks actual damages for Barlean's breach of warranty.

228. Barlean's was sent notice, via certified mail, of its breaches of warranties on October 18, 2018.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

229. Wherefore, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, all others similarly situated and the general public, pray for judgment against Barlean's as to each and every cause of action, and the following remedies:

A. An Order declaring this action to be a proper Class action, appointing Plaintiffs as Class representatives, and appointing undersigned counsel as Class counsel;

B. An Order requiring Barlean's to bear the cost of Class notice;

1 C. An Order compelling Barlean's to conduct a corrective advertising
2 campaign;

3 D. An Order compelling Barlean's to destroy all misleading and deceptive
4 advertising materials and product labels, and to recall all offending Products;

5 E. An Order requiring Barlean's to disgorge all monies, revenues, and profits
6 obtained by means of any wrongful act or practice;

7 F. An Order requiring Barlean's to pay restitution to restore all funds
8 acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be an unlawful,
9 unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice, or untrue or misleading advertising, plus
10 pre-and post-judgment interest thereon;

11 G. An Order requiring Barlean's to pay actual, compensatory, statutory, and
12 punitive damages to the maximum extent permitted by law;

13 H. An award of attorneys' fees and costs; and

14 I. Any other and further relief that Court deems necessary, just, or proper.

15 **JURY DEMAND**

16 230. Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

17
18 Dated: January 24, 2019

/s/ Paul K. Joseph

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Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class

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

Michael Testone, Collin Shanks, and Lamartine Pierre, on behalf of themselves, all others similarly situated, and the general public

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

The Law Office of Paul K. Joseph, PC, 4125 W. Pt. Loma Blvd., No. 309, San Diego, CA 92110 / (619) 767-0356

DEFENDANTS

Barlean's Organic Oils, LLC

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)

'19CV0169 JLS BGS

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)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

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

Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609

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 (specify)
- ☐ 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):

28 U.S.C. s. 1332(d)(2) (the Class Action Fairness Act)

Brief description of cause:

False Advertising (Violation of California UCL, FAL, CLRA & Breach of Warranty)

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 1/18/2019

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Paul K. Joseph

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

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. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
- 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.

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22 *Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class*

23 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
24 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

25 MICHAEL TESTONE, COLLIN SHANKS,
26 and LAMARTINE PIERRE, on behalf of
27 themselves, all others similarly situated, and
28 the general public,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BARLEAN'S ORGANIC OILS, LLC
Defendant.

'19CV0169 JLS BGS

**CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES
ACT VENUE AFFIDAVIT**

[Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(d)]

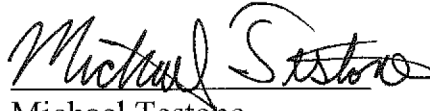
1 I, Michael Testone, declare as follows:

2 1. I am one of the named Plaintiffs in this action. I make this affidavit as required
3 by California Civil Code § 1780(d).

4 2. The Complaint in this action is filed in a proper place for the trial of this action
5 because my purchase of the Coconut Oil Product, which is the transaction that is the subject
6 of the action occurred in this district, in San Diego.

7
8 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing
9 is true and correct.

10 Executed this 4th day of January 2019, at San Diego, California.

11
12 
13 Michael Testone

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action Claims Barlean's Misrepresents Coconut Oil Products as Healthy](#)
