

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI**

MICHAEL TUCKER and ROBERT
RIDDELL, individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GENERAL MOTORS LLC,

Defendant.

Case No.:

JUDGE:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Michael Tucker and Robert Riddell (“Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of the other members of the below-defined Missouri class (the “Class”), hereby allege against Defendant General Motors LLC (“GM” or “Defendant”), upon personal knowledge as to themselves and their own acts, and as to all other matters upon information and belief, based upon the investigation made by the undersigned attorneys, as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE CASE

1. This class action lawsuit is brought by Plaintiffs seeking damages and equitable relief individually and on behalf of the other Class members, each of whom purchased or leased one or more model year 2010-2014 GM vehicles fitted with GM’s defective Generation IV 5.3 Liter V8 Vortec 5300 LC9 engines (the “Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines”).

2. GM made the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine available as an engine option in the following vehicles:

- Chevrolet Avalanche;
- Chevrolet Silverado;

- Chevrolet Suburban;
- Chevrolet Tahoe;
- GMC Sierra;
- GMC Yukon; and
- GMC Yukon XL.

Those vehicles listed above in which the defective engines were installed are defined herein as the “Class Vehicles.”¹

3. As more fully explained below, the Class Vehicles were engineered to fail. GM failed to disclose the truth about these vehicles and failed to remedy the well-established defects in the Class Vehicles that were on the road.

4. In 2006, for its model year 2007 vehicles, General Motors Corporation (“Old GM”) introduced its redesigned Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine and installed it in many of its most popular vehicles, as listed above.

5. Unfortunately, the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine consumes an abnormally and improperly high quantity of oil that far exceeds industry standards for reasonable oil consumption. This excessive oil consumption results in low oil levels, insufficient lubricity levels, and corresponding internal engine component damage.

6. On June 8, 2009, Old GM filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. Defendant GM acquired its assets and, for model years 2010-2014,

¹ “Class Vehicles” are only vehicles produced after GM emerged from bankruptcy on July 10, 2009.

continued manufacturing and selling Chevrolet and GMC vehicles equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines.²

7. Multiple factors contribute to the excessive oil consumption problem in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. The combination of these factors, and the resultant excessive oil consumption, is herein referred to as the “Oil Consumption Defect.” It is an inherent defect in each of the Class Vehicles.

8. The primary cause of the Oil Consumption Defect is that the piston rings that GM installed within the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines fail to keep oil in the crankcase.

9. The Active Fuel Management (“AFM”) system (which converts engines from eight cylinder to four cylinder operation during light duty operation) that GM included in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines further contributes to the Oil Consumption Defect. The AFM system comprises an oil pressure relieve valve that sprays oil directly at the piston skirts. This oil spray overloads and fouls the defective piston rings, triggering oil migration past the rings. The migrating oil either burns or accumulates as carbon buildup on the combustion chamber’s surfaces. Separately, when in four-cylinder mode, the lack of combustion in the four inactive cylinders invites excessive oil migration into the combustion chambers. Combustion controls upward oil migration by providing an opposing force and by assisting piston ring sealing, and when it’s absent the oil consumption accelerates.

10. In addition, the Generation IV Vortec 5300 include a flawed PCV system that vacuums atomized oil from the valvetrain into the intake system, where it is ultimately burned in the combustion chambers. This vacuuming process also contributes to excessive oil consumption.

² Plaintiffs do not assert any claims against Old GM, nor were any of the Class Vehicles manufactured by Old GM.

11. Exacerbating the excessive oil loss and concomitant engine damage problems caused by the Oil Consumption Defect in the Class Vehicles is GM's implementation of a defective Oil Life Monitoring System in each of those vehicles that fails to advise drivers of insufficient oil in their vehicles until those levels are critically low.

12. Despite its name, GM's Oil Life Monitoring System does not monitor oil level. Rather, it monitors engine conditions, such as revolutions and temperature, to calculate the expected deterioration in oil quality and thus the time for a recommended oil change. The Oil Life Monitoring System's adaptive change intervals do not take oil level into account. The result is a system that directs drivers to travel thousands of miles with inadequate engine lubricity levels, wearing out and damaging moving internal engine components – a particularly serious problem in light of the fact that the Oil Consumption Defect causes improper and excessive oil loss in each of the Class Vehicles.

13. In addition to the Oil Life Monitoring System (which does not monitor oil level), the Class Vehicles include an oil pressure gauge on the dash and an oil canister image that will ostensibly illuminate when a vehicle is low on oil. As discussed in more detail below, however, the oil pressure gauge does not provide any indication as to when the oil pressure in the Class Vehicles falls to levels low enough to damage internally lubricated parts or cause engine failure. Nor does the oil canister symbol illuminate until well past the time when the Class Vehicles are critically oil starved. Furthermore, even if the Class Vehicles did adequately warn drivers of critically low oil conditions (which they do not), any such warnings would do nothing to prevent the full scope of the harms caused by the Oil Consumption Defect.

14. Moreover, oil migration from the Oil Consumption Defect fouls spark plugs no matter how often drivers top off their oil levels. Importantly, oil fouled spark plugs produce an

anemic/weakened spark, an intermittent spark and/or no spark at all – causing engine misfires and shutdown events. Engine misfires and shutdown events put occupants at risk, as the Class Vehicles become stranded in hazardous traffic conditions, dangerous weather conditions and/or remote locations.

15. The Oil Consumption Defect can damage critical engine components and cause drivability problems, such as lack of power from misfire, spark plug fouling, excessive engine noise, abnormal vibration or shaking, piston cracking, head cracking, and, ultimately, engine seizure. These issues place Plaintiffs and other Class members at an increased risk of injury or death. As more fully explained below, documents produced by GM in *Siqueiros et al. v General Motors LLC*, 3:16-cv-07244-EMC (N.D. Cal.) (the “*Siqueiros Action*”) reveal that these are the realities Class members experienced due to the Oil Consumption Defect.

16. Over the years, GM has instructed its dealers to address the excessive oil loss problem in the Class Vehicles by performing stop-gap fixes of the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines’ PCV and AFM systems. Additionally, GM instructed dealers to decarbonize combustion chambers and rings with chemical abrasives. Such fixes, however, failed to provide a complete, and adequate, remedy for the Oil Consumption Defect that has plagued – and continues to plague – each of the Class Vehicles. Moreover, GM did not disclose the Oil Consumption Defect, or any of its causes, to consumers prior to their purchasing or leasing of their Class Vehicles.

17. Beginning with certain of its model year 2014 vehicles, GM scrapped the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine it installed and implemented in the Class Vehicles and replaced it with a materially redesigned Generation V Vortec 5300 engine, which was designed and intended to remedy the excessive oil consumption problem plaguing the Class Vehicles. As

part of that 2014 model year overhaul, GM installed an improved sealing ring package, an AFM shield that deflected oil spray away from the piston skirts, and a new valve cover with relocated and baffled PCV orifice, while, at the same time, reintroducing an oil level sensor.

18. While GM's redesign of its Generation V Vortec 5300 engines confirms the prior defects and may benefit subsequent purchasers and lessees of those vehicles, it did nothing for the owners and lessees of the Class Vehicles, namely, Plaintiffs and the other Class members. Those people remain saddled with their defective Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines with no relief from GM.

19. GM has long known of the Oil Consumption Defect and the resulting engine damage. As shown more fully below, excessive oil consumption resulted in an extraordinary number of complaints, dating back to model year 2007 vehicles with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. The complaints were so numerous that GM engineers started investigating the Oil Consumption Defect in at least 2008, and concluded the piston rings were prematurely failing and causing excessive oil consumption and internal engine wear.³ Further, GM issued Technical Service Bulletins to its dealers (not consumers), prior to the sale and lease of the Class Vehicles, which explicitly addressed the issue of excessive oil consumption in Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, and which recognized all causes of the Oil Consumption Defect: (a) the PCV flaw, (b) the AFM flaw, and (c) flaws in piston rings.

20. Despite this knowledge, GM continued selling and leasing Class Vehicles without ever disclosing the Oil Consumption Defect. Indeed, GM has never disclosed the Oil Consumption Defect to consumers. Rather, GM has allowed drivers of the Class Vehicles to continue driving those vehicles, despite knowing that they are consuming oil at an abnormally

³ The *Siqueiros* Action, ECF No. 192 at 12.

high rate, and has continued allowing drivers of the Class Vehicles to rely on the Oil Life Monitoring System, despite knowing that they were driving well past the point at which their vehicles have consumed the amount of oil necessary for proper engine lubrication and proper, safe operation. The result is Class Vehicles that suffer engine failure and engine damage, including spark plug fouling, ring wear, lifter collapse, bent pushrods, camshaft wear, valve wear, rod bearing wear, rod breakage, wristpin wear, wristpin breakage, crankshaft wear and main bearing wear or destruction and other forms of internal component wear/breakage due to unacceptable heat and friction levels and oil breakdown.

21. Each current or former purchaser or lessee of a Class Vehicle paid for a vehicle fitted with a defective engine that consumed an abnormally high volume of oil, subjecting their vehicles to the problems described herein. Each of these current and/or former owners and/or lessees were damaged in that they paid more for their Class Vehicles than they would have paid had they known about the defect that GM failed to disclose, or they would not have purchased or leased their Class Vehicles at all.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

22. This Court has diversity jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(a) and (d) because the amount in controversy for the Class exceeds \$5,000,000 and Plaintiffs and one or more of the other Class members are citizens of a different state than Defendant.

23. This Court has personal jurisdiction over GM because GM has purposefully availed itself of the privilege of conducting business in the State of Missouri by advertising and selling its manufactured vehicles (including the Class Vehicles) within the State of Missouri. Additionally, GM has maintained systematic and continuous business contacts with the State of Missouri and is registered to conduct business in this State.

24. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because GM is deemed to reside in any judicial district in which it is subject to personal jurisdiction. Additionally, Plaintiffs purchased their Class Vehicle in this District, and GM has marketed, advertised, sold, and leased Class Vehicles within this District.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

25. Michael Tucker is a resident of Bloomsdale, Missouri.

26. Mr. Tucker owns a 2013 GMC Sierra equipped with a Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine. Mr. Tucker purchased his Sierra in 2013 from Barley Automotive in Saint Genevieve, Missouri.

27. Mr. Tucker has noticed that his Sierra consumes an unusually high volume of oil. He first noticed excessive oil consumption when there was approximately 75,000 miles on his Sierra's odometer.

28. Mr. Tucker's vehicle continues to suffer from excessive oil consumption resulting from the Oil Consumption Defect.

29. Mr. Tucker did not receive any notification from GM regarding the Oil Consumption Defect.

30. Prior to purchasing his 2013 Sierra, Mr. Tucker spoke with a sales representative at Barley Automotive, saw commercials for the 2013 GMC Sierra that promoted the truck's reliability and durability, and saw a Monroney sticker on the vehicle at the time of purchase. GM did not disclose the Oil Consumption Defect through any of these avenues.

31. GM failed to disclose the Oil Consumption Defect to Mr. Tucker before he purchased his Sierra, despite GM's knowledge of the defect, and Mr. Tucker, therefore, purchased his Sierra with the incorrect understanding that it would be a reliable vehicle.

32. Had GM disclosed the Oil Consumption Defect, Mr. Tucker would not have purchased his Sierra, or certainly would have paid less for it

33. Robert Riddell is a resident of Honor, Michigan.

34. Mr. Riddell owns a 2012 Chevrolet Silverado equipped with a Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine. Mr. Riddell purchased his Silverado new in 2012 from ELCO Chevrolet in Ballwin, Missouri.

35. Mr. Riddell has noticed that his Silverado consumes an unusually high volume of oil.

36. Mr. Riddell first noticed excessive oil consumption while his vehicle was under warranty and had approximately 25,000 to 30,000 miles on its odometer.

37. Mr. Riddell's vehicle continues to suffer from excessive oil consumption resulting from the Oil Consumption Defect.

38. Mr. Riddell did not receive any notification from GM regarding the Oil Consumption Defect.

39. Prior to purchasing his 2012 Silverado, Mr. Riddell spoke with a sales representative at ELCO Chevrolet, saw commercials for the 2012 Chevrolet Silverado that promoted the truck's reliability and durability, and saw a Monroney sticker on the vehicle at the time of purchase. GM did not disclose the Oil Consumption Defect through any of these avenues.

40. GM failed to disclose the Oil Consumption Defect to Mr. Riddell before he purchased his Silverado, despite GM's knowledge of the defect, and Mr. Riddell, therefore, purchased his Silverado with the incorrect understanding that it would be a reliable vehicle.

41. Had GM disclosed the Oil Consumption Defect, Mr. Riddell would not have purchased his 2012 Silverado, or certainly would have paid less for it.

B. Defendant

42. General Motors LLC (“GM”) is a Delaware limited liability company, with its principal place of business located at 300 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan, and is a citizen of Delaware and Michigan. The sole member and owner of General Motors LLC is General Motors Holding LLC. General Motors Holdings LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business in the State of Michigan. The sole member and owner of General Motors Holdings LLC is General Motors Company, which is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business in the State of Michigan and is a citizen of Delaware and Michigan.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Introduction and Background

43. Beginning with certain model year 2000 vehicles, Old GM introduced its Vortec 5300 engines. The Vortec 5300 was met with anticipation and fanfare due to its close resemblance to the adored 327ci of the 1960s, which was best known as the powerplant in the Corvette Stingray.

44. Old GM faced regulatory pressure to increase its fuel economy standards. In December 2007, Congress passed the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, which increased fuel economy standards by 40% by 2020.⁴

45. For certain model year 2007 vehicles, Old GM introduced its Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines.

⁴ See “Fact Sheet: Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007” at <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2007/12/20071219-1.html>

46. The Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines suffer from excessive oil consumption and the resulting internal component damage caused by inadequate engine lubricity levels. This excessive oil consumption problem negates any minor increase in performance associated with those engines.

47. Old GM continued selling vehicles equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines through 2009.

48. On June 8, 2009, Old GM filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

49. Defendant General Motors LLC (“GM”) acquired the assets of Old GM and emerged from bankruptcy on July 10, 2009. Defendant GM continued manufacturing and selling vehicles under the GMC and Chevrolet brands.

50. For model years 2010-2014, GM manufactured and sold the Class Vehicles – each of which came equipped with the defective Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine.

B. The Class Vehicles Suffer from Excessive Oil Consumption.

1. The Piston Rings in the Class Vehicles Lead to Oil Consumption and Engine Damage.

51. The primary cause of the Oil Consumption Defect is GM’s installation of piston rings that do not prevent oil from being consumed in the combustion chamber, fouling spark plugs, and creating harmful carbon buildup in the pistons and cylinders.

52. In the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, as is normal in automobile engines, pistons move vigorously up and down inside of cylinders, as shown below.



Fig. 1: Sealing through the groove side



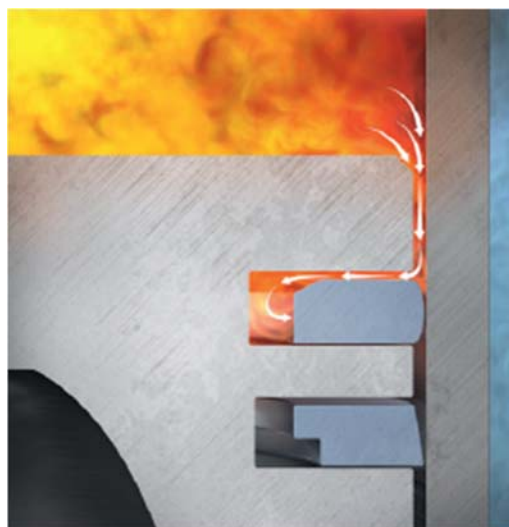
Fig. 2: Intake cycle



Fig. 3: Compression cycle

53. In order for the engine to run effectively and without causing engine damage, such as heat and friction wear, the pistons and cylinders require a thin film of oil between the opposing metal surfaces. The oil reduces friction and heat, prevents surface scarring, and helps the moving components slide freely past each other.

54. To keep oil in the crankcase, and to prevent oil from traveling around the pistons and into the combustion chamber, pistons are fitted with compression and oil control rings (collectively, "piston rings"). Rings must also withstand combustion pressures and hold combustion gases in the combustion chambers, keeping the gases out of the crankcase, as shown below.



Sealing against combustion gases

55. The piston rings that GM installed in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines fail to achieve their intended purpose of keeping oil in the crankcase and out of the combustion chamber. Further, the rings fail to achieve their intended purpose of trapping combustion gases in the combustion chamber and out of the crankcase.

56. Excessive oil consumption occurs when piston rings wear and lose sealing capacity.

57. As stated by GM engineer Tom Halka at deposition in the *Siqueiros* Action, GM intended for its piston rings to last “well over 100,000 miles.”⁵ Further, GM engineer Rich Ricchi testified that GM never expects a customer to change piston rings for oil consumption.⁶

58. Yet, in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, GM’s rings wore out in vehicles with only 30,000 miles.⁷

59. Piston ring wear causes oil consumption in two ways. First, oil is allowed to travel past the compromised piston rings from the crankcase below, burning in the combustion

⁵ *Siqueiros* Action, ECF No. 192 at 10.

⁶ *Id.* at 11.

⁷ *Id.*

chamber during the combustion stroke. Second, blowby that reaches the crankcase blends with oil in the crankcase, creating a mist of oil and exhaust gas. The oil mist is then vacuumed through the engine's PCV system into the intake manifold where it is recirculated into the combustion chamber and burned, causing additional oil consumption.⁸

60. The Oil Consumption Defect causes the following problems.

61. First, oil travelling around the piston rings and reaching the combustion chamber, where it is burned during the engines' power stroke, reduces the quantity of oil in the vehicle, reduces engine lubricity, and increases the risk of correspondent engine damage.

62. Second, the defective piston rings allow for oil to constantly foul the spark plugs in the Class Vehicles. Spark plug electrodes protrude into the combustion chamber and generate the ignition spark. Importantly, the electrodes must be dry and free of debris to fire properly. When oil migrates into the combustion chamber in the Class Vehicles, the oil coats the spark plugs' electrodes and either weakens or altogether disables their firing function.

63. Third, the oil that passes around the rings in the Class Vehicles, and that is not burned in the combustion chamber, gathers and hardens, creating carbon buildup. Due to the excessive carbon buildup in the combustion chamber and on top of the pistons, the Class Vehicles suffer from pre-ignition detonation, or "spark knock" as it is commonly called. Pre-ignition detonation disrupts the proper seating of the piston rings in their respective grooves, which causes them to wear out as they grind against the cylinder walls improperly. This results in the rings not sealing properly and thus allows for even more oil consumption. Pre-ignition detonation also vaporizes the cylinder wall oil film, pushing it past the rings and into the crankcase where it is vacuumed into the intake manifold via the PCV system.

⁸ *Id.*

64. The piston ring wear, and resultant oil consumption, is related to the ring coating.⁹

65. The piston rings in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines are coated with an anti-friction and anti-wear material.

66. Not all coatings are created equal, however, and the quality of the coating directly effects a ring's performance and longevity.

67. Improving the ring coating creates a more robust ring—improving durability and reducing ring wear.

68. When GM first introduced the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines in model year 2007, it featured UCR rings coated with a '251 material.¹⁰

69. GM soon realized that the '251 rings were subject to premature wear, and from August 2008 forward, GM installed '278 UCR rings as field fix replacement rings in 2007-2009 Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines presented for piston assembly replacement.¹¹

70. GM was thus aware of excessive ring wear in the Gen IV 5.3Ls as early as August 2008.

71. For model year 2010-2014 vehicles, GM used rings with the '278 material.

72. The switch to the '278 material, however, did not solve the problem of excessive ring wear and oil consumption, as admitted by GM engineer Halka when he wrote, “[w]e are still getting Gen IV LC9 engines returned due to poor oil consumption. They are very similar to the 2007 M.Y. issue – full face top ring at 30k to 50k miles...”¹²

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Siqueiros Action*, ECF No. 192 at 12.

73. Ultimately, GM began installing a more robust PVD coated ring during warranty replacements starting in late 2014. By switching to PVD coating, GM sought reduced ring wear. As stated by Mr. Halka in 2014: “[t]he current top ring coating is FM’s equivalent to ‘278 material. *We know this has issues in the field with top ring wear causing oil consumption.* We had decided some months ago to switch Gen IV over to better material once Gen V is in production with the ‘525 material (which is now in production). *Changing to PVD would eliminate the wear issue for the rest of the Gen IV production.*”¹³

2. The AFM System in the Class Vehicles Contributes to Oil Consumption and Engine Damage.

74. GM’s AFM system, installed in each of the Class Vehicles, contributes to oil consumption and engine damage by overwhelming the independently defective piston rings.

75. The AFM system’s intended function is to deactivate four of the eight engine cylinders for fuel-saving purposes in low-load operating conditions. The AFM system includes an oil pressure relief valve that GM installed in the crankcase beneath the crankshaft.

76. The AFM system’s oil pressure relief valve sprays oil directly into the engine’s crankcase, creating an “oil tornado” within the crankcase that the PCV system recirculates into the intake manifold and cylinders, which further contributes to premature ring wear.

77. The defective rings allow excessive quantities of oil in the combustion chambers where it is burned. This leads to excessive oil loss.

78. In addition, the excessive oil spray collects on the piston ring surfaces forming carbon buildup. Carbon buildup on the piston rings interferes with the rings’ seating in their grooves, and thus interferes with the rings’ ability to seal out oil. Once the rings lose proper groove seating, they become misaligned with the cylinder bores. Immediate and aggressive ring

¹³ *Id.*

deterioration occurs as the fragile rings scrape against the harder steel cylinder bores at unintended angles.

79. GM acknowledged that the AFM system's oil pressure relief valve contributed to oil consumption and carbon buildup on the piston rings in TSB# 10-06-001, dated August 24, 2010. In that TSB, GM instructs its dealers to install a deflector over the AFM oil pressure relief valve. This purported fix, however, fails to address the fundamental problem of the defective piston rings, and thus does not resolve the Oil Consumption Defect. Indeed, in this TSB, GM recognizes that piston and ring replacement is the ultimate fix.

3. The PCV System in the Class Vehicles Contributes to Oil Consumption and Engine Damage.

80. GM's PCV system, as installed in each of the Class Vehicles, also contributes to oil consumption and engine damage by vacuuming oil from the valvetrain.

81. The PCV system's intended purpose is to vent valvetrain gas pressures and recirculate that gas pressure into the intake manifold. The intake manifold distributes fresh air pulled through the intake filter, and recirculated air vented from the valvetrain, to the engines' combustion chambers. PCV systems are not intended to vacuum oil from the valvetrain.

82. In the Class Vehicles, however, the PCV system vacuums oil from the valvetrain and feeds it into the intake manifold runners and ultimately into the combustion chambers. By vacuuming oil from the valvetrain, the PCV system results in increased oil consumption, carbon buildup and the associated pre-ignition detonation, ring wear, ring failure, ring buildup, spark plug fouling, combustion chamber oil burn, low lubricity levels, internal component wear and component failure.

83. GM acknowledged that its PCV system contributed to oil consumption in TSB #10-06-008, dated March 7, 2011. In that TSB, GM instructs dealers to "replace the left rocker

arm cover with GM P/N 12642655. This rocker arm cover has relocated PCV drain holes that prevents PCV pullover into the intake manifold.” This purported fix does not address the fundamental problem of the defective piston rings, and thus does not resolve the Oil Consumption Defect. Indeed, in this TSB, GM recognizes that piston and ring replacement is the ultimate fix.

4. GM’s Oil Life Monitoring System Exacerbates the Oil Loss and Engine Damage Problems Caused by the Oil Consumption Defect.

84. GM’s Oil Life Monitoring System, installed in each of the Class Vehicles, exacerbates the oil loss and engine damage problems caused by the Oil Consumption Defect, because the Oil Life Monitoring System fails to advise drivers of a decreased oil level in their Class Vehicle, even at critically low levels.

85. The Oil Life Monitoring System alerts the driver to the estimated percentage of oil life left before an oil change is required. With respect to the Oil Life Monitoring System, “oil life” means the quality of the engine oil, not the oil level. The system uses varying factors to estimate oil health, such as heat cycles and engine running conditions. The Oil Life Monitoring System does not, however, alert drivers to low oil levels or oil loss, thereby exacerbating the Oil Consumption Defect by failing to alert owners or lessees of their Class Vehicles’ oil loss until it is much too late.

5. The Class Vehicles Do Not Include a Warning System that Protects Drivers from the Effects of the Oil Consumption Defect.

86. In addition to the Oil Life Monitoring System (which does not monitor oil level), the Class Vehicles include an oil pressure gauge on the dash and an oil canister image that will ostensibly illuminate when a vehicle is low on oil. But that’s not what it does in the Class Vehicles

87. Indeed, the oil pressure gauge in the Class Vehicles fails provide any indication as to when a vehicle is dangerously low on oil. The oil pressure gauges in the Class Vehicles either have no indicator that indicates when oil pressure is too low, or they contain a single red hash mark. To the extent that there is a red hash mark on the oil pressure gauge, it is at the zero PSI mark. Thus, the oil pressure gauges in the Class Vehicles do not indicate a dangerously low oil level until the vehicles have no oil pressure. This is well beyond the point at which a lack of oil, and oil pressure, will damage or destroy an engine.

88. Further, the oil canister symbol will not illuminate, and the Class Vehicles will not provide any low oil pressure warning, until well past the time when the Class Vehicles are critically low on oil. According to GM documentation, the minimum oil specification for the Class Vehicles is 24 PSI. Based on testing performed on a Class Vehicle, the oil canister symbol does not illuminate and a low oil pressure warning is not displayed until the oil pressure drops below six PSI. An engine generating six PSI of oil pressure will suffer immediate internal destruction if put under operating loads. This means that the Class Vehicles communicate no visible or audible warnings of destructive oil pressure levels until the engines internally seize or disintegrate. Because the Class Vehicles provide no warnings prior to engine seizure or disintegration, they put occupants' safety at risk.

89. Furthermore, even if the Class Vehicles did adequately warn drivers of dangerously low oil conditions (which they do not), any such warnings would do nothing to prevent the full scope of the harms caused by the Oil Consumption Defect. Because the Oil Consumption Defect results in oil migrating past the piston rings, it results in carbon buildup on the ring and cylinder surfaces and fouls spark plugs, even if drivers diligently, and constantly,

top-off their oil. Once the spark plugs foul, hazardous engine misfire and engine shutdown events are unavoidable.

C. The Oil Consumption Defect Within the Class Vehicles Has Caused Excessive Oil Loss, Which Can Lead to Engine Damage.

90. The Oil Consumption Defect in the Class Vehicles results in excessive oil consumption, pre-ignition detonation, ring wear, ring fouling, ring failure, and spark plug fouling. It also results in inadequate engine lubricity, which creates increased friction, heat, metal on metal contact, and resulting engine damage. That means that each Class Vehicle has suffered, and will continue to suffer, internally lubricated component wear and failure.

91. The internal engine components subject to wear and failure include: pistons, cylinder walls, rings, valves, valve guides, valve stem seals, lifters, push rods, camshafts, rockers, bearings, piston rods, wrist pins, crankshafts, and timing chain components.

92. Due to the Oil Consumption Defect, all of the Class Vehicles have suffered, and will continue to suffer, excessive oil consumption, creating metal-on-metal friction, heat levels that far exceed GM's specifications, and resulting engine damage and rapid destruction.

93. Excessive friction and heat expansion will wear the internal steel components, sending steel shavings into the crankcase. The steel shavings travel through the oil passages and inevitably become lodged in tight spaces, where they cut into component surfaces moving against them.

94. Once the internal components are scarred and/or worn, they cannot be repaired and must be replaced. The friction and heat expansion damage caused by the Oil Consumption Defect is irreversible.

D. The Oil Consumption Defect Within the Class Vehicles Presents an Unreasonable Safety Risk.

95. As GM acknowledges, low oil conditions, such as those that can result from the Oil Consumption Defect, present dangerous safety hazards to the driver, other passengers of the Class Vehicles, and the public.

96. With insufficient oil and lubricity, the engines in the Class Vehicles will overheat and potentially catch fire. For this reason, GM warns in the manuals for the Class Vehicles: “Do not keep driving if the oil pressure is low. The engine can become so hot that it catches fire. Someone could be burned.”

97. Low oil conditions are also unsafe because, if the engine experiences enough damage, the Class Vehicles’ engines will seize and the Class Vehicles will shut down unexpectedly, which could cause an accident or leave drivers and passengers stranded in an unsafe situation. GM also warns against this possibility in the manuals for the Class Vehicles when it states: “If you drive the vehicle while the engine oil pressure is low, severe engine damage may occur. If a low oil pressure warning appears on the Driver Information Center (DIC), stop the vehicle as soon as possible.”

98. By way of example, the family of William Davis, one of the plaintiffs in the *Siqueiros* Action, was stranded when his 2012 Silverado shut down on the highway. Moreover, documents produced by GM in the *Siqueiros* action reveal that other Class members were left stranded because of the Oil Consumption Defect.¹⁴ For example, one Class member submitted the following complaint directly to GM: “I have a 9 mo [sic.] old son and my confidence is down. It let me sit on a cold freezing night—happens sporadically.”¹⁵ Another Class member

¹⁴ *Siqueiros* Action, ECF No. 193-13 at 19-20.

¹⁵ *Id.*

told GM that “[t]his vehicle stranded his wife one night on her way home.”¹⁶ One Class member complained to GM that their Class Vehicle “left me stranded at least 4 times.”¹⁷

99. Further, in deposition in the *Siqueiros* action, GM engineer Yoon Lee acknowledged that low oil conditions can present safety hazards to the driver, other passengers, and the public.¹⁸

100. The Oil Consumption Defect also causes an unreasonable safety risk because excessive oil getting past the piston rings and fouling spark plugs causes engine misfires and engine shutdown that can leave drivers stranded and without the use of their vehicle.

101. The ignition failure caused by fouled spark plugs results in sluggish throttle response which places occupants in harm’s way as they interact with other traffic. A Class Vehicle suffering from weakened ignition function cannot accelerate as GM intended. A Class Vehicle suffering from total ignition failure will not even run. Both conditions place occupants in any number of hazardous conditions that would not exist but for the Oil Consumption Defect.

102. Moreover, documents produced by GM in the *Siqueiros* Action reveal that other Class members experienced similar issues. For example, one Class member complained directly to GM that “[t]wo nights ago I was headed home and the engine knocked. I had to pull over because it was shaking.”¹⁹ Another Class member told GM that “truck died this morning when driving downhill and had to pull over and restart truck.”²⁰

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Siqueiros* Action, ECF No. 192 at 17.

¹⁹ *Siqueiros* Action, ECF No. 193-13 at 19.

²⁰ *Id.*

103. As explained above, drivers are not protected from these safety risks by any timely warning from their Class Vehicles that their oil levels are too low. As confirmed in testing, the Class Vehicles do not provide any warning of low oil levels until the oil has already reached a level that is concurrent with engine misfire and shutdown and therefore unsafe.

E. GM's Knowledge of the Oil Consumption Defect

104. GM knew of the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine oil consumption problem in 2008, according to Grant Tappan who conducted a Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines oil consumption root cause analysis.²¹

105. In May 2009, GM engineer Alan Miller recognized that the excessive oil consumption likely followed from a defect in the piston rings.²²

106. On June 8, 2009, before it sold the first Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine powered Class Vehicle, GM launched a "Red X" investigation to determine the root cause of the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine oil consumption defect.

107. On January 8, 2010, the Red X team produced its "Executive Report" that documented the team's findings and conclusions related to Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine excessive oil consumption. Within the Executive Report, GM states, "[o]il consumption clearly follows the piston/ring assembly."²³

108. By tearing down Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines that failed in the field, the Red X team confirmed its piston rings exhibited 100% full face wear. GM's piston ring expert, Mr. Halka, observed the oil consumption was a result of top ring (UCR) wear.

²¹ *Siqueiros* Action, ECF No. 192 at 12.

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

109. Through in-warranty Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine teardowns, GM confirmed that Class Vehicle ‘278 piston rings wore prematurely in the field, some as early as 30,000 miles.

110. During August 2011 teardowns, GM noted piston ring wear allowed oil to migrate past the piston rings. The teardowns also revealed that oil consumption caused engine component failure.²⁴

111. In response to its Red X investigation, GM implemented minor production-level modifications (which GM refers to as “breakpoints”) aimed at remedying the Oil Consumption Defect in the Class Vehicles.

112. In October of 2010, GM shielded the AFM relief valve by directing oil spray downward into the sump, and in February 2011, GM designed a new PCV cover in an attempt to better separate the oil/air mixture passing through the valve train and into the intake via engine vacuum.²⁵

113. Despite the updates, the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines continued to exhibit the Oil Consumption Defect. GM engineers Toth and Halka both acknowledged, at deposition in the *Siqueiros* Action, that the engines continued to consume excessive amounts of oil post-breakpoints.²⁶

114. Further, Mr. Halka and Mr. Lee confirmed, at deposition in the *Siqueiros* Action, that installing the AFM shield and modified PCV cover did not cure the oil consumption defect.²⁷

²⁴ *Id.* at 13.

²⁵ *Id.* at 14.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

115. On October 10, 2012, GM engineer Pfromm wrote that GM continued to receive excessive oil consumption complaints “on vehicle[s] built after the improvements.”²⁸

116. In October 2012, GM engineers “confirm[ed] the new [PCV] valve cover baffle does not completely kill the PCV pullover on the Gen IV engines” and that Class Vehicles still exhibited the Oil Consumption Defect.

117. On October 11, 2013, Halka wrote Class Vehicle piston ring supplier MAHLE and stated:

*We are still getting Gen IV LC9 engines returned due to poor oil consumption. They are very similar to the 2007 M.Y. issue – full face top ring [wear] at 30k to 50k miles. . . . Even though this engine will be out of production soon, we will be getting many back for warranty fix. We are already getting word than [sic.] ones we fixed at 50k to 80k miles are consuming oil at 140k (no surprise.....) We want to give customers a better chance of it really being fixed after a warranty rebuild.*²⁹

118. On July 17, 2014, a GM engineer wrote to Halka, stating “We would love to see a move for service rings. We continue to see alum[inum] blocks up through 2013 with oil consumption.”³⁰

119. On March 10, 2015 (approximately five years after the breakpoint updates) in response to Karl Burnside’s question, “[d]o you still need the below kits service put together for oil consumption?” Halka responded “[y]es, we should. Gen IV still has problems.”³¹

120. GM’s knowledge of the Oil Consumption Defect is further evidenced by GM’s warranty data, which reveals high volumes of piston assembly replacement and oil consumption complaints in 2007-2014 Gen IV 5.3L equipped vehicles. Indeed, GM engineer Steve Pfromm

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.* at 14-15 (emphasis added).

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

admitted that he became aware of excessive oil consumption from the warranty data at least as early as the “2009, early 2010 time frame.”

121. GM’s piston replacement warranty data also contains records of Class Vehicles purportedly “fixed,” but later presented for Oil Consumption Defect repair.

122. Further, GM studied spark plug oil fouling in Class Vehicles in August 2011. GM noted that, since 2008, Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines created “significantly higher” warranty claims of vehicles presenting with spark plugs described as, “oil fouled, black-grey ash deposits which were caused by burning oil, cracked ceramic (typically caused by excessive oil in combustion chamber, but can be caused by other issues).”³²

123. GM generated a Problem Investigation report in December 2012 that documented 2012-2013 vehicles with Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines presented to dealerships along with complaints of the following: “a service engine soon light being on, rough running engine, and/or oil consumption.” The Problem Investigation report documented oil fouled spark plugs and misfire condition in the 2012-2013 Class Vehicles, all of which were post-breakpoint equipped machines. GM designated this report “[c]onfidential – not to be produced for distribution outside of General Motors,” and withheld the findings from the public.³³

124. GM’s awareness of the Oil Consumption Defect is also evident from the fact that GM abandoned the design flaws causing excessive oil consumption in the Class Vehicles in its redesigned Generation V Vortec 5300 Engines. GM’s redesign of the defective Generation IV Vortec 5300 engines began as early as May 2011.³⁴

³² *Id.* at 17.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ Mike Levine, *Inside GM’s State-of-the-Art Powertrain Engineering Center*, PICKUPTRUCKS.COM, May 17, 2011, <http://news.pickuptrucks.com/2011/05/inside-gms-state-of-the-art-powertrain-engineering-center-.html>.

125. Further, as shown below, excessive oil loss has been a common complaint among drivers of vehicles fitted with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, dating back to vehicles manufactured by Old GM. For example, at www.carcomplaints.com, there are posts from as early as June 2008 regarding excessive oil consumption problems with the 2007 Chevrolet Silverado with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 engine. Indeed, an online search reveals an extraordinary number of complaints regarding excessive oil consumption in Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, including many from prior to 2009.

126. Knowledge derived from complaints received by Old GM can be imputed to Defendant GM, at least insofar as that knowledge was in the possession of an Old GM employee who continued employment at New GM or contained in a file transferred from Old GM to New GM. *See In re Motors Liquidation Co.*, 541 B.R. 104, 108 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2015). As recognized by the Second Circuit, Defendant GM immediately took over the business of Old GM, without any “reorganization” as traditionally takes place in the case of a bankruptcy. *Elliot v. GM LLC*, 829 F.3d 135, 145-46 (2d Cir. 2016). Thus, upon information and belief, Defendant GM, at its inception, also had knowledge of the Oil Consumption Defect from complaints from drivers of vehicles with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 engines.

127. Moreover, as discussed further below, complaints regarding excessive oil consumption in vehicles with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 engines continued following the commencement of Defendant GM’s business in 2009.

128. Faced with the fact that vehicles with Generation IV Vortec 5300 engines were suffering excessive oil and engine damage due to the Oil Consumption Defect, and that consumers were complaining about this, GM issued multiple Technical Service Bulletins addressing the oil consumption issue (“TSBs”).

129. The TSBs stated that the oil loss in the vehicles with Generation IV Vortec 5300 engines could be caused by two conditions: (a) oil pulled through the PCV system; or (b) oil spray that is discharged from the AFM system's pressure relief valve within the crankcase. The TSBs suggested fixes for each of these issues, but recognized that neither fix may solve the oil loss problem. Indeed, these fixes do not solve the oil loss problem. Rather, as stated in the TSBs, the ultimate fix for the oil consumption problem was the replacement of the piston assemblies.³⁵

130. In August 2010, GM issued its first TSB (for 2007-2009 Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines powered vehicles and Class Vehicles) for the Oil Consumption Defect. In this first TSB addressing the Oil Consumption Defect, GM directed dealerships to, as an initial step, “[f]ree Up Piston Rings and install AFM shield.” According to GM, freeing up piston rings involved a piston cleaning procedure. Despite the instructions in its TSBs, GM knew before it issued its first TSB in August 2010 that the piston cleaning procedure was “ineffective.” GM engineer Cygan documented this fact in his February 2010 “5.3L LC9 Oil Consumption” report.

131. Moreover, piston assembly replacement warranty data that GM produced to plaintiffs in the *Siqueiros* Action shows no material reduction in claims following the October 2010 AFM shield and February 2011 PCV rocker cover breakpoint modifications.

132. On November 26, 2014 GM issued its final Oil Consumption Defect TSB (for 2007-2009 Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engine powered vehicles and Class Vehicles) for the Oil Consumption Defect. Between its initial TSB and the final TSB, GM released twelve iterations addressing the Oil Consumption Defect. But for the addition of a PCV baffle modification in

³⁵ See TSB No. 10-06-01-008G: Engine Oil Consumption on Aluminum Block/Iron Block Engines with Active Fuel Management.

February 2011, and the annual addition of newly produced affected models, GM never changed its diagnosis and repair regime.

F. Consumers Repeatedly Complained About Excessive Oil Consumption and Engine Damage in the Class Vehicles.

133. Numerous complaints have been filed with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (“NHTSA”) regarding excessive oil loss and resultant engine damage in the Class Vehicles. By way of example:

- On September 14, 2014, a consumer reported an excessive oil consumption problem with a 2010 Chevrolet Silverado 1500:

Excessive oil consumption caused spark plugs to prematurely fail causing the engine to misfire and run rough. . . . Initial repairs did not correct the oil consumption problem (1/2 quart burned in approximately 1,000 – 2,000 miles) I was told this was “normal” according to General Motors’ standards.

NHTSA ID number: 10633824.

- On March 31, 2015, a consumer reported an excessive oil consumption problem with a 2011 Chevrolet Avalanche:

At 40000 we noticed we were having issues with my Avalanche burning oil. When we asked the tech at Chevy he told me that was normal for the newer engines to burn oil, at 130,000 miles we started having problems with the sparkplug fouling out At 180,000 mile and only four years old we had to replace the engine after replacing the sparkplug and wire 3 times. . . .

NHTSA ID Number: 10852819.

- On January 12, 2016, a consumer reported an excessive oil consumption problem with a 2010 Chevrolet Suburban: “The vehicle is consuming excessive amounts of engine oil and fouling spark plugs.” NHTSA ID Number: 10819877.
- On February 4, 2016, a consumer reported an excessive oil consumption problem with a 2011 Chevrolet Suburban: “Excessive oil consumption that GM refuses to fix under warranty.” NHTSA ID Number: 10826046.

134. Consumer complaints about excessive oil consumption and resultant engine damage in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines long predated the Class Vehicles. Indeed, numerous consumer complaints were filed with NHTSA regarding excessive oil loss and resultant engine damage within pre-2010 vehicles manufactured by Old GM and equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. By way of example:

- A consumer reported an excessive oil consumption problem with a 2007 Chevrolet Silverado 1500: “The contact stated that the engine was consuming excessive oil. The vehicle was taken to the dealer, who stated that the vehicle was operating to standard and that it was normal for a vehicle to burn oil between maintenance. The manufacturer was made aware of the failure. The vehicle was not repaired. . . . The consumer stated the dealer stated this is a malfunction with the oil consumption. The manufacturer denies any malfunctions.” NHTSA ID Number: 10498188.
- A consumer reported an excessive oil consumption problem with a 2007 GMC Yukon: “The contact stated that the vehicle would continue to drive sluggish and consume excessive amounts of oil. The vehicle was not repaired. Manufacturer was made aware of the failure.” NHTSA ID Number: 10854334.

135. Owners of the Class Vehicles, and their Old GM-manufactured predecessors with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, have also posted an extraordinary number of online complaints about excessive oil consumption with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines.

136. For example, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are 68 complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2007 Chevrolet Silverados equipped with the

Generation IV Vortec 5300.³⁶ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed problem with the 2007 Silverado. These complaints include:

- “Must add ½ quart of oil 1800-200 miles after each oil change and then again each 700 miles until new oil change.” (June 15, 2009)
- “[A] quart of oil every 800 miles. Now the lifters clack every start up until they get oil. Now I am hearing a low knock, main bearing maybe.” (Jan. 1, 2010)
- “I started to have problems with my new 2007 Chevy Silverado in 2010 at 45,000 miles. I had multiple fixes attempted but it continued to burn oil. They performed a repair consisting of changing the valves, pistons, and rings which cost \$1800. . . . The truck is now at 164,000 miles and I am burning through a quart of oil a week.” (Mar. 1, 2016)
- “DO NOT purchase a 2007 Chevrolet Silverado unless you want to spend more time putting oil in the engine than you do driving the vehicle itself. I love Chevrolet Silverados but I am extremely disappointed with this issue because there isn’t a fix.” (June 1, 2014)
- “The 5.3 uses a quart of oil every 1000 miles since it was new.” (July 1, 2008)
- “From day one this truck has burned about a quart an oil change, and no, this isn’t normal. Traction control problems, engine reduced power, this problem cripples the vehicle.” (Jan. 1, 2007)
- “The 2007 Silverado 1500 5.3L I have has been using oil and like everyone else I got the run around from the dealership.” (Jan. 2, 2010)
- “They Chevy dealer had it in the shop for 3 days . . . yes it was under warranty still, however they did not fix the damn problem!!! . . . I complained once again. . . . I was told

³⁶ Consumer Reviews of 2007 Chevrolet Silverado, available at: http://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Silverado/2007/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

I had to take it to a Chevy dealer for oil change so it could be tracked, so I did their solution . . . straight from the shop manager was, ‘Chevy had sent emails to them regarding this problem and they were recommending you get your oil changed every 2000 miles!!! This is fraud boys.’ (June 15, 2010)

137. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are 33 complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2008 Chevrolet Silverados equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.³⁷ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed problem with the 2008 Silverado. Exemplary complaints include:

- “Purchased my truck brand new in 2008. Started using oil at 60,000 miles. Mentioned this several times & GM says this is normal. Now, it is requiring at least a quart of oil to be added at 2,000 miles between oil changes. I’ve also had to change plugs & wires due to this. I have always maintained my truck & looks better than most out there. Trying to make a decision on what I should do. I feel GM should take care of this because it has been a known problem from 2007. . . .” (June 2, 2017)
- “I started to notice the problem when there was oil missing at my first oil change in 2011. After that every 3000 miles I was adding two quarts of oil between changes. So from now on I’m adding a quart of oil approximately every 1000 miles, that’s a serious problem.” (Feb. 1, 2011)
- “Burning oil at 3 quarts between oil changes and starting to hear a rattle in the engine” (May 15, 2014)

³⁷ Consumer Reviews of 2008 Chevrolet Silverado, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Silverado/2008/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

- ‘My 2008 Silverado has been using oil at a rate of 2-3 quarts between oil changes. . . . The latest check today now puts it at about a quart every 1000 miles. . . . I bought this truck new to be my keep til I die truck. Now I am concerned that keeping it – even if GM repairs it – will be nothing but trouble later.’ (Oct. 2, 2012).
- “Been a Chevy buyer all my life (47 years . . . 10 vehicles). Bought my 2008 Silverado 1500 LT1 brand new and always got regular maintenance and oil changes. No issues at all until Check Engine Light comes on . . . LOW OIL PRESSURE. I pull over, check oil level and THERE IS LITERALLY NO OIL ON THE STICK...BONE DRY. I limp to the nearest gas station and it took 4.5 quarts to bring the oil level to normal. UNBELIEVABLE considering I had oil & filter change 2 weeks prior and had no leaks.” (Sept. 22, 2011).

138. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are 43 complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2009 Chevrolet Silverados equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.³⁸ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed problem with the 2009 Silverado. Exemplary complaints include:

- “’09 Silverado 5.3 burning 1 quart of oil in 1000 miles is ridiculous.” (Dec. 6, 2016)
- “Upset about 2009 Silverado oil consumption, no recalls from Chevy to take care of this problem, no solution when talked with Chevy dealer, they claimed a qt every 1000 miles was normal, very disappointed with GM.” (April 4, 2012)
- “Very high oil consumption on 2009 silverado. No signs of leaking.” (April 16, 2016)

³⁸ Consumer Reviews of 2009 Chevrolet Silverado, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Silverado/2009/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

- “I’ve always been a General Motors truck buyer. I’m totally crippled (handicapped) I have five back fractures that are inoperable. . . . I bought a new, 4 miles on it, 2009 Chevy Silverado 5.3L LTZ package. After my third oil & filter change, I was told by a service mechanic that my engine oil was very low. He was surprised because he knows how often he changes my oil, and that he saw no leaks. I had him check every 400 miles or so. He told me I might have a serious problem. I’m blowing out approximately 2 quarts of oil every 600 miles. Since that time, I no longer drive my truck. I can’t afford to break down, while using a wheelchair. . . . So I’m not the proud owner (paid for) of a 2009 Silverado LTZ that I won’t trust to drive. I’m now a recluse in my home.” (Nov. 3, 2015)
- “I had to stop on the side of the road due to the Low Oil Pressure light coming on. I found no oil on the dipstick and had to walk to the store to get 4 quarts of oil. This was within 3000 miles of an oil change. The dealership did an oil consumption analysis and stated that it was normal for this engine to use 1 quart of oil every thousand miles.” (Jan. 18, 2013)
- “Truck uses excessive oil, a quart every 1000 miles. . . . gone back to dealer 3 times to no avail, they tell me my oil is within operating range even tho I’m down a quart they tell me to come back every 1000 miles. . . .” (Aug. 1, 2009)
- “I own three 2009’s. all have the exact same oil consumption problem. They are located in three different cities and I have gotten three different stories from the dealers until recently. All are making us record oil consumption on a weekly basis. One tried the shield the recall refers to but it did not help.” (Feb. 4, 2010)

- “Just got oil changed after 3k miles and only 1.5 liters was left in the engine. There are no leaks and no smoke.” (Nov. 4, 2011).
- “I’ve always had a Chevy, and I usually have minimal problems but having to pour 4 quarts of oil in between oil changes is annoying to say the least. Especially since this is my first show room vehicle, the other 3 were used.” (Nov. 10, 2010)

139. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are 12 complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2010 Chevrolet Silverados, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.³⁹ Such complaints include:

- “I began noticing the issue with excessive loss of oil when the vehicle had around 25,000+/- miles on it. I had to add 2-3 quarts of oil approx. every 1000-1500 miles.” (April 2, 2015)
- “Bought my 2010 Silverado 4WD with the 5.2 (used) and had it for about 15 months. . . . I went to start it one morning and it was acting like maybe a bad fuel filter (rough running and not getting enough fuel). Took it to the dealership where I purchased it and the mechanic after an hour or so came out holding a couple of spark plugs. Claimed it was the #1 and #7 plugs and it appeared to be carbon up and fouled. Note: these plugs only had about 20k miles on them. Mechanic went on to say that they see this A LOT with the 5.3 and that the only true fix is to replace the rings and pistons which will cost somewhere nere \$4700. . . .Bottom line here is, Chevrolet has known about the 5.3 oil consumption issues for years and has done NOTHING to correct it and these so called service contracts that cover “EVERYTHING” except engine problems caused by carbon

³⁹ Consumer Reviews of 2010 Chevrolet Silverado, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Silverado/2010/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

buildup, sludge, stuck rings AND oil consumption - the average owner has no idea ANY of this is happening within their engine until it fails. . . .” (June 1, 2016)

- “[A]fter 100,000 miles an 2 coil packs and 5 spark plugs I still have miss fire an heavy oil consumption. The local GM says I need new pistons an rings that will cost between 4,000 and 5,000 dollars to fix it.” (May 5, 2016)
- “I had an oil change less than 3000 miles ago. I checked the oil level after the oil change and it was right where it should be. I was driving down the highway the other day and the check engine light came on. The oil pressure gauge dropped below normal, vertical position. Note: the ‘Check Oil’ light never came on! I pulled into a gas station and checked the oil. Nothing was on the dipstick. Added a quart. Nothing. I finally had oil appear on the dipstick after adding another ½ quart. . . . It took 3 full quarts to bring it up to normal oil level. On the ‘Oil Life Remaining’ information panel it says 12%. So, less than 3000 miles and the truck needed 3 quarts of oil. Something is definitely wrong!” (Jan. 31, 2015)
- “Truck has been in and out of the dealership 18 times regarding ticking in the motor, excessive oil consumption and blue smoke on start up.” (Feb. 9, 2015)

140. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are 180 complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2007 Chevrolet Suburbans, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.⁴⁰ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed problem with the 2007 Suburban. Exemplary complaints include:

⁴⁰ Consumer Reviews of 2007 Chevrolet Suburban, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Suburban/2007/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

- “I have had this vehicle into GM with this issue at least 3 times. Once at about 35,000 miles, again at about 50,000 miles, and again at about 70,000 miles. I have up as they told me they would not replace the engine. I have been a loyal GM owner for 34 years. I haven’t ever had an engine start using oil like this until it was leaking it or had over 100,000 miles. Something is wrong and GM should do something about it.” (July 28, 2008).
- “The engine burns through oil before it is time for another oil change and we only drive back and forth to work about 20 miles per day!!! We must have oil on hand at all times!!! This is ridiculous! Certainly not worth the money you pay for the SUV!” (Oct. 9, 2015)
- “Apparently we are having the same issue that most 2007 Suburban owners are having with excessive oil consumption. Currently 1 quart every 500-1000 miles. What a black eye for Chevy! I didn’t realize the extent of the issue until I started researching online and found volumes of complaints.” (Mar. 15, 2013)
- “All I can say about the 2007 Suburban is it is an oil sucking money pit!!! . . . It started sucking down a quart of oil every 2000 miles after we got to 85000 miles. We had to have two cylinders repaired and the cam lifter. Also, the rings and a bunch of other stuff I can’t even remember. . . . The dealership was less than helpful.” (Dec. 30, 2011)
- “The truck started using about 1.5 quarts of oil per month depending on the amount of driving. All of a sudden the engine light came on and lights on the dash. The vehicle was miss firing and running rough, so much so you could not drive it. . . . It turned out to be two plugs fowled with oil. (This has happened several more times.) . . . I was told the only way to cure this is engine replacement. . . . I think GM should step up and admit that they have a chronic problem with this model engine.” (Sept. 30, 2011)

- “Like many others, we are experiencing the same Excessive Oil Consumption with our LTZ. We can drive it for approx. 800 miles and yup, you guessed it, we need to put at least a quart of oil in it. I have had numerous situations where I will check the dip stick and it is BONE dry. This is clearly unacceptable and it is a shame that GM is not stepping up to the plate to create a fix.” (Mar. 18, 2011)
- “General Motors should stand behind there products. They have proved to just ignore the complaints and give you the run around.” (Sept. 2, 2010)
- “We were having excessive oil issues almost immediately. We took it in, and the local dealership said they were aware of the issue, and they had a fix coming and would let us know when it was available. We took it back in just before 100,000 and were told the same thing. Now 60,000 miles later, not only do we have a large oil spring on our drive way, and blue smoke when we start it, but the engine has a terrible knocking. We’ve been adding oil on a much too regular basis. I think we were sold a lemon, and they did not want to deal with [it].” (June 1, 2010).

141. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are 34 complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2008 Chevrolet Suburbans, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.⁴¹ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed problem with the 2008 Suburban. Exemplary complaints include:

- “From what I can gather, the 5.3 L V8 engines in a lot of Suburbans over many years all have this problem of 2-3 quarts of oil being consumed between oil changes. This is no

⁴¹ Consumer Reviews of 2008 Chevrolet Suburban, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Suburban/2008/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

not normal. I've never had any car do that before in 30 years of owning cars. GM need to address this issue.” (April 10, 2015)

- “At approximately 40,000 to 50,000 miles started to notice my oil consumption rising. . . . At about 80,000 miles it was up to a quart every 1,000 milesThat’s when I found many other owners with the same problem and discovered the two GM recommended fixes. . . . Both GM Service Bulletin fixes implemented, end of problem, right??? Wishful thinking. Still consumes a quart every 2,000 miles or less.” (Jan. 1, 2010)
- “As with many others with the 5.3L AFM engine, mine is burning 1 qt every 800 miles or so. Spark plugs gummed up with oil, running rough, and even a smell of burn oil.” (Jan. 27, 2014)
- “Oil consumption issues are all over the internet and market in 2008 Suburbans. We bought ours new and have taken it to Chevy dealers for all service and scheduled maintenance and continue to do so. Around 54,000 miles we started to see excessive oil consumption. Chevy has had service bulleting after service bulletin concerning this issue. Band-aid after band-aid by GM has not fixed the problem. Now we deal with Stabilitrak and Traction Control warning lights, engine lights, low oil pressure warnings, and fouled spark plugs all tied to this unidentified unresolved issue on a regular basis. As always, GM puts another band aid on the problem, tells me that its normal for this engine to burn a quart of oil every’2,000’ miles (event though its really 1,200). . . .” (Oct. 10, 2010).
- “2008 Suburban is going through excessive amounts of oil. Plan on a visit tomorrow to my local Chevy dealership about the problem.” (May 1, 2010)

- “I purchased my 2008 Chevy Suburban LT March 2008. I was taking my wife out on our anniversary when my engine light came on (90 miles from home). I pulled over checked the oil and there was none showing on the stick. I added 2 qts then and another 2 qts once I got home the next day. . . . Dealership is stating GM is not letting them know how to fix the problem. “ (Aug. 6, 2010)

142. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are seventeen complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2009 Chevrolet Suburbans, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.⁴² Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed problem with the 2009 Suburban. Exemplary complaints include:

- “excessive oil consumption, 3 QUART LOW WHEN OIL CHANGE OR SOMETIMES BONE DRY” (June, 21, 2012)
- “Engine uses more oil than gas.” (Jan. 18, 2016)
- “Chevrolet is highly aware of this problem. I have been dealing with this for over 50k miles. Never should a consumer be expected to pay for a known manufacturer problem but that is exactly what is being expected of me.” (Dec. 2, 2015)
- “My wife’s 2009 Suburban began to lose/use oil at an unbelievable rate at about 30,000 miles without evidence of oil loss or burn. 2 of the 3 times, no check oil or warning proceeded the more serious symptoms of loud engine tapping and black smoke. Dealer has no answer thus far.” (Nov. 28, 2012)

143. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are 68 complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2007 Chevrolet Avalanches, equipped with the Generation IV

⁴² Consumer Reviews of 2009 Chevrolet Suburban, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Suburban/2009/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

Vortec 5300.⁴³ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed problem with the 2007 Avalanche. Exemplary complaints include:

- “Our avalanche needs at least a quart of oil every 1000 miles. We obviously carry oil” (Jan. 6, 2014)
- “Definitely burning oil! I’m not sure exactly the issue but it seems like a lot of other owners are having the same problem! I would gladly endorse any legal action taken to correct the problem with this engine!” (Aug. 10, 2015)
- “Like others with the 2007 5.3L engine, my Avalanche starting going through oil at an average of one quart every 1,100 miles at about 30,000 miles. The dealer told me ‘normal’ oil consumption was up to one quart every 1,800 miles. After monitoring it for oil consumption, they added the oil deflector and it decreased oil consumption to a quart every 2,000 miles for about 6,000 miles. I am back to one quart every 1,100 miles. It rolled 103,000 miles today and there has been a noticeable engine tick for at least 50,000 miles.” (Oct. 1, 2008)
- “I have a 2007 Chevy Avalanche with 65,000 miles on it now. I took it in at 38,000 miles when I started noticing that it was burning oil and the oil light was coming on at anywhere between 1500 & 2500 miles after my oil change. The dealership took a look at it and said that I needed to do an oil consumption test. Well, I did that, they told me that the factory didn’t put on oil deflector, and that this would fix my problem. So I had them (under warranty) install the oil deflector. Sure enough, this didn’t fix it. So I took it back in, and I was told that I would have to do another oil consumption test. So I did that. . . .

⁴³ Consumer Reviews of 2007 Chevrolet Avalanche, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Avalanche/2007/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

Turns out that there is a problem with the installation of the piston rings.” (Nov. 21, 2011)

- “Our truck is using oil. We have been through the GM oil watch program and was told nothing is wrong. Last week were told the truck does have a problem, duh!” (Jan. 1, 2009)
- “This truck has been burning oil about 1 ½ years after I bought it and has continued to do so faster and faster had to add 2 quarts 500 miles before my last oil change was even due. Dealer stated that there was some oil coming from spark plug number 7 so he cleaned it and put it back in. Oil consumption test is now in progress.” (Oct. 8, 2009)
- “My 2007 Chev. Avalanche is using over 2 qts of oil every 2500 miles. I had the Dealership run there oil consumption test also.” (Jan. 2, 2010)
- “I am experiencing excessive oil consumption and the dealership installed a deflector in the oil pan. Along with the oil consumption, I also have what sounds like Piston Slap when it started for the first time everyday. . . .” (Mar. 9, 2010)
- “THIS OIL CONSUMPTION STUFF IS RIDICULOUS!!! I take my Avalanche in 5 times for them to do the oil consumption test only to find out it has the same problem everyone else seems to have.” (Sept. 8, 2010)

144. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are thirteen complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2008 Chevrolet Avalanches, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.⁴⁴ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed problem with the 2008 Avalanche. Exemplary complaints include:

⁴⁴ Consumer Reviews of 2009 Chevrolet Suburban, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Avalanche/2008/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

- “This is the second time this has happened to me in less than six months where the vehicle has warned me to shut the car off because of the oil pressure.” (Jan. 21, 2016)
- “Dealing with Chevy and the dealership is the worst part. Neither will accept the fact that several others have the same issue. Neither will budge at all on parts cost.” (May 1, 2015)
- “The fact that this seems to be a common issue and known by GM is extremely frustrating. I have noticed that my oil consumption has been getting worse over the last year, and then the engine light came on followed by the oil pressure dropping to 9 and getting a warning to shut off the engine. Had the oil changed and the lights went off and seemed to be okay, but then a few days later, while on the highway, the engine started making a loud banging noise, oil pressure dropped off again, and lights came back on. Had to have it towed to a repair shop on a Saturday, now awaiting the wonderful news on how much this is going to cost me.” (Mar. 21, 2015)
- “During one of my oil changes, at around 30,000 miles, I noticed that there was only approx. 3.5 quarts of oil remaining when the pan and filter were drained. I began checking the oil every 1,000 and 1,500 miles between the next two oil changes. At every check the oil level was at or over 1qt low and oil was added I took the truck to the dealer and showed them my records. After having the truck for a couple of day’s the service manager called and said that they would be installing some sort of baffle in the oil pan and would be cleaning carbon from the cylinders. When the work was complete and I picked up the truck I was told to keep checking for oil consumption and maintain a log. The 1st check I made was approx. 1300 miles after the work was performed and the

engine was over 1qt low. . . . Well they decided to install new rings and pistons.” (April 1, 2011)

145. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are 48 complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2007 Chevrolet Tahoes, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.⁴⁵ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed engine problem with the 2007 Tahoe. Such complaints include:

- “Another complaint about the 2007 Chevy Tahoe excessive oil consumption issue. I took it in to an auto shop who told me they could ‘fix’ it and charged me &800-\$1000. They said it was a ‘known issue’ but was not a recall. The issue continues and I’m out the cost! Plus I have to put 1-2 quarts in every 1500-2000 miles.” (Aug. 30, 2012)
- “A month after oil change this vehicle needs 2 quarts of oil! Dealer says it needs pistons and rings and that it’s a shame.” (Feb. 16, 2015)
- “2007 Tahoe . . . THERE NEEDS TO BE A LAWSUIT. Chevy knows about the problem of consumption of too much oil and they do NOTHING about it. . . . something needs to be done about this!!!! (Jan. 2, 2012)

146. Moreover, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are ten complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2008 Chevrolet Tahoes, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.⁴⁶ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed engine problem with the 2008 Tahoe. Such complaints include:

⁴⁵ Consumer Reviews of 2007 Chevrolet Tahoe, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Tahoe/2007/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

⁴⁶ Consumer Reviews of 2008 Chevrolet Tahoe, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Tahoe/2008/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

- “I have owned Chevys for 42 years, never has one of them burned as much oil as this one. I have been around cars most of my life, currently I own a service station where we see a lot of late model Chevys using oil. . . . I am told by my Chevy dealer they have replaced pistons to correct this problem. I feel Chevrolet should recall this problem” (Dec. 30, 2015)
- “I have had this Chevy Tahoe for 3 years now, I have had it serviced regularly without problem or so I thought. One morning my wife calls and says there was smoke coming out the exhaust I thought it might have been condensation. I drove it the next week and when I started it, it blew out a white smoke so I knew something was wrong. I checked the oil and it wouldn’t even show on the dip stick I took to chevy dealership and now I have to take it back every 1000 miles for them to check how much oil it is using. They have not told me anything to fix it no recalls or anything.” (Sept. 26, 2011)
- “We have 2 chevy Tahoe LTs with extras and both started to use oil, 2-4 qrts between oil changes. This is a bunch of bull and they better step up.” (Jan 2, 2012).

147. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are fifteen complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2009 Chevrolet Tahoes, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.⁴⁷ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed engine problem with the 2009 Tahoe. Such complaints include:

- “What a load of crap! This is most disturbing. I have a 2009 Tahoe. . . . I just received the news that the pistons and rings will need to be replaced, due to oil leaking by. The engine light came on for the first time, and the car was sluggish at stops. We took it to

⁴⁷ Consumer Reviews of 2008 Chevrolet Tahoe, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/Chevrolet/Tahoe/2008/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

the dealership right away. . . . What I got hung up on was the statement made by the service manager; ‘this is a known problem, and not specific to MY car.’” (May 23, 2017)

- “On going issue, 5.3l engine has excessive oil consumption $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 quart every 800-1000 miles, seems to be getting worse. There are NO signs of leakage, average $\frac{1}{2}$ a quart to a tank of fuel, also feels sluggish and seems to miss at times but no check engine light.” (Sept. 20, 2014)

148. Also, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are 22 complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of 2007 GMC Yukons and Yukon XLs, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.⁴⁸ Excessive oil consumption is the most commonly listed engine problem with the 2007 Yukon. These complaints include:

- “Engine is making rattle noises with full oil in sump. Also using oil at a high rate. Sounds like lifters or valves are shot. Heard this is a GM defect that has been known for these types engines in 2007 models. Any idea on fix would be great.” (Oct. 1, 2016)
- “I feel the same pain as everyone who has posted. It was using 2qts of oil between changes. Took it into local dealer in Little Rock and kept getting the song of, that is the way it was designed. . . . I guess that is the truth but it was a baaaad design. Eventually it keep losing oil pressure, changed out the 25 cent filter, changed out numerous oil sensors. The engine one day starts running extremely rough, so I took it to a local shop and they begin investigating. They find that GM has a suggested fix but not a recall. . . . On the top of the engine there needs to be a new valve cover installed to prevent oil leaking into the idle cylinders. . . . On the bottom a deflector to prevent excessive oil splatter needs to be installed. . . . Now the kicker is that GM does not say that all the work will fix your

⁴⁸ Consumer Reviews of 2007 GMC Yukon, available at: https://www.carcomplaints.com/GMC/Yukon/2007/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

engine but that it might improve it. . . . So I spent \$3000 got it running and am still adding about 1 qt of oil every 3k miles.” (May 2, 2011)

- “I just want to say this is my second 07 model with this problem. Silverado 1500 is just as bad. After many oil consumption test I found thru my local dealer that the rings are leaking allowing oil to be burned. Changing the baffle in the oil pan, seals, etc. did nothing. . . . Yet, silly me I bought an 07 Yukon. Needless to say it’s the same annoying cycle, except worse. It burns 4 quarts per 2000 miles!!!. . . . I want to warn that the more you add the more it burns. You may eventually get a check engine light and notice blue smoke out the exhaust pipes. The check engine light usually is a signal for the throttle body in this situation. If oil begins to puddle it’s going to cause slow to start, hesitate acceleration, RPM’s that idle high, less fuel efficiency, and eventually a blown motor.” (Aug. 2, 2013)
- “This car is the biggest POS I have ever owned!!!!. . . . This vehicle has spent more time in the service department than it has on the road. . . . Despite 100’s of attempts to contact GM about the excessive oil consumption issue I’ve been told by the dealer that there is nothing else that they can do, they have done everything that GM requires them to do to fix the issue. . . but it hasn’t fixed anything. . . . Now, I have 135k on my car . . . and my engine is toast!! It needs to be replace . . .no way around it. It ALWAYS stinks of burning oil” (Oct. 12, 2011)
- “GM is aware of the problem. Fix it. 2-4 qts of oil every 3000 miles or so is not acceptable.” (Feb. 1, 2011)

149. Further, on www.carcomplaints.com, there are nine complaints regarding excessive oil consumption from owners of the 2007 GMC Sierra 1500, equipped with the Generation IV Vortec 5300.⁴⁹ Such complaints include:

- “Oil consumption issue like many others, now my rings are bad and I have been told it is because oil consumption issue. (Oct. 15, 2008)
- “Infamous 5.3 burning oil . . . lots of it. 1 quart every 2-3000 miles. . . . Seems like a lot of 5.3 owners are having this issue and not help from a dealer . . . every dealer I talked to says its normal.” (May 20, 2015)
- “I reported the issues while the truck was still covered under my extended warranty. The dealership ignored it and told me it was normal. Now that the warranty has expired, the issue is much worse and neither the dealership nor the ESP wants to be held completely responsible.” (May 24, 2012).

150. There is a multitude of additional excessive oil consumption complaints on www.carcomplaints.com with respect to other Class Vehicles. These complaints include:

- “My pickup guzzles oil. When I took it to the Dealer they said they were aware of the problem. They said they had three band-aide solutions to try and if that did not work they replace the engine. . . . My complaint is that I purchased this pickup new and never received any recall or notice of any kind to let me know of this issue so I could deal with it before my warranty expired. I have used the prescribed oil and had the oil changed every 5,000 miles. On the current oil change alone I have used nearly 2 quarts in the first 1500 miles! I bought this truck based on the advertising that they were the best built and

⁴⁹ Consumer Reviews of 2007 GMC Sierra 1500, available at https://www.carcomplaints.com/GMC/Sierra_1500/2007/engine/excessive_oil_consumption.shtml

longest lasting trucks with the best gas mileage. . . .” (2013 Chevrolet Silverado 1500, Nov. 1, 2016)

- “Took in for oil change, discovered almost no oil in engine. Low oil light never came on at all. Watching closely since then and have to add a quart on oil between 750 and 1000 miles.” (2012 Chevrolet Silverado 1500, Aug. 25, 2014).
- “2011 Suburban. Oil consumption started 18-24 months ago. Twice #1 spark plug fouled. Went through all the fixes. Had rings replaced, 8000 miles ago.” (2011 Chevrolet Suburban, May 1, 2014)
- “Bought truck in Nov. 2016 have put 3 ½ quarts of oil so far. No leaks and is not smoking.” (2012 Chevrolet Suburban, Feb. 9, 2017)
- “Excessive oil usage that leads to spark plug issues. My vehicle is only 2 years old. At approximately 85000 miles on a car that is properly maintained it suddenly started to burn out spark plugs. After numerous spark plug burns out and service appointments I was told that the engine is damaged because the number 1 cylinder was cracked and opening the engine was the only way to confirm how significant the issue was. . . . Overview of the many issues: Excessive oil usage spark plugs burning out or failing sluggish engine clicking noise in engine.” (2013 Chevrolet Suburban, Oct. 1, 2014)
- “Purchased a new, 2011 Chevy Avalanche LTZ. Beautiful vehicle and expected the same longevity I had with my 1998 Burb. Since my past two oil changes, I’m not sure that is going to happen. Around 16-17K miles, I took in for a standard oil change. Dealer mentioned I was a quart and a half low!. New car burning this kind of oil is unheard of in my book. . . . Started up yesterday, all the dash lights/warning start flashing, engine light comes on, truck is running like crap. Headed to the dealer and

wasn't really sure I'd make it. Dropped it, expressed my concern around oil again but told them to focus on the bigger issue. They called back in a couple hours and told me the cylinder walls were scored and that they were ordering a new engine!" (2011 Chevrolet Avalanche, Dec. 1, 2013)

- "GM says the new pistons and rings will solve the oil consumption." (2012 Chevrolet Avalanche, July 1, 2016)
- "Just met with GM's District After Sales Manager and my GMC dealer's Service Manager regarding excessive oil consumption by my GMC Sierra 1500 4-WD Crew Cab with 37000 miles. As you might guess, nothing accomplished. . . . Early 2012, I noticed the dipstick was dry and took truck to dealer for oil change. Closely monitored oil use thereafter and discovered need to topoff with more than a quart every 200 miles during normal driving . . . This should not be considered normal!" (2011 GMC Sierra 1500, Jan. 1, 2014)
- "My 2009 Chevy Tahoe started consuming a lot of oil at about 68,000 miles. It uses up about 2 + quarts every 2000 miles. Chevy said that's normal . . . really? Well when you don't want to take responsibility for your design mistakes than we just call it normal and it goes away and we don't have to fix it." ((2009 Chevrolet Tahoe, Aug. 4, 2014)

151. Class Vehicle owners have also extensively complained of excessive oil consumption on other GM forums. For example, on the forum at www.GM-Trucks.com a thread was started on July 8, 2011 entitled "Anyone Still Having Oil Consumption Problems on the

Afm 5.3.”⁵⁰ The thread discusses oil consumption issues in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. That thread includes the following exemplary comments:

- “I had the deflector installed first . . . didn’t help. Then they replaced all the piston rings. They say that is the issue. It has only been 600 miles and I haven’t seen any oil lose, of course they over filled it by a good ½ quart.” (July 10, 2011)
- “Talked with a friend who is SM at GMC dealer just last week on this subject. New engine is far down the road right now. They will install new rings and pistons before that ever happens. He said they did one and so far things are looking better. He said the GM service advisors have their hands tied on what they can do, they have to follow what GM wants them to do and replacing the engine is not one of the options they have at the moment. That’s a decision the area service rep makes and as you can imagine, they are not going to make any snap decisions along those lines soon.” (July 11, 2011)

152. On the forum at www.gminsidenews.com, a thread was started on October 29, 2011 entitled “My truck has the infamous 5.3 oil consumption problem.”⁵¹ The thread discusses oil consumption problems with the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. That thread includes the following exemplary comments:

- “I actually brought my truck in for service to have the front end checked, as it makes a tremendous amount of racket on cold mornings.” (Oct. 29, 2011)
- “The AFM system is a joke on these engines. we see issues with them on a regular basis. Which would be daily. Anyways, 2 different fixes. Depending on what they do, you will

⁵⁰ GM-Trucks.com, available at <http://www.gm-trucks.com/forums/topic/134276-anyone-still-having-oil-consumption-problems-on-the-afm-53/>

⁵¹ <http://www.gminsidenews.com/forums/f53/my-truck-has-infamous-5-3l-oil-consumption-problem-106584/>

either have the pistons and rings replaced, and possible have AFM lifters replaced as well, and a new VLOM, and oil deflector installed, or, they will do the piston soaking with Top engine cleaner, and install the oil deflector. More than likely, probably remove engine, replaced rings and pistons. Depending on which cylinder is the issue, may need lifters as well. Im sure they will replace the VLOM. Oil doesn't have any affect on it, so conventional or synthetic doesn't matter. They burn oil wither way. One thing I would do, always change oil every 3000 miles. Regardless of oil life monitor. Do not follow the oil life monitor. It is inaccurate. Be glad yours doesnt knock, see a few in for that problem as well, or misfires. Camshaft failure, lifters, etc.” (Oct. 29, 2011)

- “Ok, I too have the oil consumption in an 08 5.3l aluminum block. I bought it used at 112k. I was told it had this issue and it had been ‘repaired’ at 100k by replacing the left valve cover. They said it fixed 90% of them, so I bought it. Dealership did a fresh oil change when I picked it up. 1600 miles later, I’m a qt & ½ lowWith all this being said, I called GMC and explained what had happened, so they sent me back to dealership to get another oil change and sart oil consumption test. So, that’s where we are. I decided to pull that #7 plug today, badly coated with carbon, not to the point of miss, but well on its way.” (Dec. 2, 2012)

153. On the forum at www.gmtruckclub.com, a thread was started on April 11, 2012, entitled “Oil Consumption Issue.”⁵² On information and belief, the thread discusses oil consumption issues in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. The thread includes the following exemplary comments:

⁵² <http://www.gmtruckclub.com/forum/threads/oil-consumption-issue.88684/>

- “So a couple months before I left in February, I noticed my truck was starting to get low on oil rather quickly. I didn’t find a leak anywhere, but my pressure kept getting really low and I’d have to add it in.” (April 11, 2012)
- “My story. Standard ‘low oil pressure, turn off engine.’ However, when I went to check the oil there was not a drop on the dipstick. I put in at least 3 qts of oil. No kidding. So I take it in and they are starting the ‘oil consumption test.’ This dealers service manager actually told me that it is normal for this engine to burn 1 qt of oil for the first 3000 miles. Thereafter 1 qt of oil for each additional 1000 miles. . . . I am at 65000 miles and have never experienced oil consumption like this.” (April 29, 2012)

154. On the forum at www.gmtruckclub.com, a thread was started on June 26, 2010, entitled “5.3L’s that eat oil.”⁵³ The thread discusses oil consumption issues in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. The thread includes the following exemplary comments:

- “Anyone else have one of the 5.3L’s that likes to eat oil? . . . I have a 2007 that has eaten 2 quarts in less than 2,000 miles. I took it back to the dealership as I have just bought the truck May 5th. The service rep told me that I was not the only one that was having the problem and that GM was working on a fix.” (June 26, 2010)
- “Yes, I am having this same problem with my 2009 Silverado Crew Cab 4X4 with 5.3L with 36,000 miles on it. Mine just started smoking really bad whenever I would start it after it would sit there for a couple hours. And we aren’t talking about a little bit of smoke . . . it was a lot. So much so that everybody would always stop and look to see what was on fire. And you could smell the oil burning if you were anywhere close to it.” (July 27, 2012)

⁵³ <http://www.gmtruckclub.com/forum/threads/5-3ls-that-eat-oil.46470/>

- “Mine uses 2 to 3 quarts between changes.” (July 30, 2012)

155. On the forum at www.gmtruckclub.com, a thread was started on December 4, 2012 entitled “Should i Trade my 2010 cc Z71 in re oil consumption.”⁵⁴ The thread discusses oil consumption issues in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. The thread includes the following exemplary comments:

- “started having the elusive oil burning issue with my 2010 Chevy Crew Cab [Silverado] z71 5.3 aluminum block with the 6 speed and AFM. A fouled no 1 cylinder spark plug left me on the side of the road at 42,000 miles. Did oil consumption test and was ‘within spec’ at 1.5 quarts low during allotted time. Raised hell and am currently getting valve cover, oil deflector – blah blah blah done today. I’ve read just about every post on every gm forum on this but nothing has been stated within the past 6 mos on actually fixing the issues. I know most ppl are having the rings/pistons changes.” (Dec. 4, 2012)
- “I have had the exact same problem on my 2010 with the 5.3 and 6 speed. Thanks to the poster who posted the service bulletin. I’m going to take it in next I’m at the dealership.” (Dec. 9, 2012)

156. On the forum at www.silveradosierra.com, a thread was started on January 12, 2012 entitled “5.3 engine issues with fouled plugs.”⁵⁵ The thread discusses oil consumption issues in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. The thread includes the following exemplary comment:

⁵⁴ <http://www.gmtruckclub.com/forum/threads/should-i-trade-my-2010-cc-z71-in-re-oil-consumption.107325/#post-524945>

⁵⁵ <http://www.silveradosierra.com/vortec-5-3l-v8/5-3-engine-issues-with-fouled-plugs-t8725.html>

- “2010 Silverado CrewCab 5.3/6 speed transmission. The problem started in May 2011, started running rough and then check engine, service stabilitrak lights came on. Dealer said had a number 7 cylinder misfire condition and fouled plug. Replaced plugs and back in business. Oct 2011 began running rough again and check engine light came on. Dealer said had misfire and replaced all the spark plugs. Nov 211, oil level low light comes on, Dealer says there is a tech bulletin to add oil splash due to the AFM relief valve misdirecting oil and allowing oil to bypass rings and burn up. Bulletin completed and now beginning to run rough yet again. From a start it surges and sometimes after turning feels like the throttle goes flat. Gas pedal in the same position, just feels like lost power.” (Jan. 12, 2012)

157. In contrast to the plethora of vociferous complaints regarding excessive oil consumption in the Class Vehicles, consumers have not had the same complaints regarding competitor vehicles. A search on www.carcomplaints.com reveals the following:

- Model year 2007-2013 Ford F-150 – zero complaints regarding excessive oil consumption.
- Model year 2007-2013 Dodge Ram – three complaints regarding excessive oil consumption
- Model year 2007-2013 Ford Expedition – zero complaints regarding excessive oil consumption.
- Model year 2007-2013 Toyota Sequoia – zero complaints regarding excessive oil consumption.
- Model year 2007-2013 Ford Explorer – zero complaints regarding excessive oil consumption.

- Model year 2007-2013 Nissan Titan – one complaint regarding excessive oil consumption.
- Model year 2007-2013 Honda Ridgeline – five complaints regarding excessive oil consumption.

158. The unusual number of complaints regarding excessive oil consumption in the Class Vehicles thus reveals that GM was aware of the Oil Consumption Defect. Indeed, GM has known about this defect in its Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines before, during, and after it sold and leased the Class Vehicles to Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

G. GM Trumpeted the Performance of the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines and Continuously Proclaimed That the Class Vehicles Were Dependable and of the Highest Quality, Concealing and Omitting the Oil Consumption Defect.

159. GM extensively advertised the performance benefits of the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines within the Class Vehicles. At all times relevant to this action, GM omitted and/or concealed the Oil Consumption Defect. Indeed, at no point during the time period relevant to this action did GM inform buyers and/or lessees of the Class Vehicles that the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines in the Class Vehicles suffered from the Oil Consumption Defect that led to significant oil consumption and resultant engine damage.

160. Likewise, GM repeatedly told consumers that the Class Vehicles were dependable, long-lasting, and of the highest quality. In so doing, GM led consumers to believe that the Class Vehicles would be free from defects that result in excessive oil loss and engine damage.

161. In its brochures and advertisements for the Class Vehicles, GM consistently touted the performance benefits of the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines.

162. For example, GM’s brochure for the 2013 Chevrolet Silverado advertises: “THE MOST POWERFUL V8 ENGINES IN SILVERADO HISTORY” and claims that the 5.3L engine “offers V8 fuel efficiency that’s unsurpassed in its class.”⁵⁶

163. Similarly, GM’s brochure for the 2013 Chevrolet Tahoe advertises: “Great Power Without Sacrifice,” and “fuel economy its competitors can’t beat.”⁵⁷

164. Likewise, GM’s brochure for the 2010 Chevrolet Colorado advertises that: “Chevy Colorado is up to the challenge with reliability and strength that delivers on a dollar. . . . The available 5.3L V8 engine pumps out 300 horsepower and has better fuel economy than Dodge Dakota. . . . Most important, every Colorado has the endurance and dependability you expect from a Chevy truck.”⁵⁸

165. GM’s brochure for the 2012 GMC Sierra advertises that: “[T]rue craftsmanship is timeless. . . . That’s the same attitude that’s built into every Sierra. It’s why Sierra offers you over 300 horsepower and 22 EPA-estimated highway miles per gallon in the same engine – V-8 fuel economy that no other competitor can beat. It’s why Sierra offers advanced technology like Active Fuel Management, maximizing your engine’s performance to give you power and efficiency as you need it. . . . When you need to rely on something to keep your life on course, there is no substitute for professional grade engineering. GMC Sierra.”⁵⁹

⁵⁶ 2013 Chevrolet Silverado brochure, available at https://www.chevrolet.com/content/dam/Chevrolet/northamerica/usa/nscwebsite/en/Home/Help%20Center/Download%20a%20Brochure/02_PDFs/MY13%20Silverado%201500%20eBrochure.pdf

⁵⁷ 2013 Chevrolet Tahoe brochure, available at https://www.chevrolet.com/content/dam/Chevrolet/northamerica/usa/nscwebsite/en/Home/Help%20Center/Download%20a%20Brochure/02_PDFs/MY13%20Tahoe-Suburban%20eBrochure.pdf

⁵⁸ 2010 Chevrolet Colorado brochure, available at http://www.auto-brochures.com/makes/Chevrolet/Colorado/Chevrolet_US%20Colorado_2010.pdf

⁵⁹ 2012 GMC Sierra brochure, available at http://www.auto-brochures.com/makes/GMC/Sierra/GMC_US%20Sierra_2012.pdf

166. GM's brochure for the 2011 Chevrolet Silverado states, "Silverado – the most dependable, long-lasting full size pickups on the road." It goes on to say, "There are three stages of safety. Silverado takes every one as seriously as you do."⁶⁰

167. On August 29, 2011, GM's website advertised: "Chevrolet provides consumers with fuel-efficient, safe and reliable vehicles that deliver high quality, expressive design, spirited performance and value."⁶¹

168. One online ad for "GM certified" used vehicles that ran through April 5, 2010 stated that "GM certified means no worries."

169. In April 2010, General Motors Company Chairman and CEO Ed Whitacre proclaimed in a commercial that GM was "designing, building, and selling the best cars in the world."

170. A radio ad that ran during the time period relevant to this action stated that "[a]t GM, building quality cars is the most important thing we can do."

171. On November 10, 2010, GM published a video that told consumers that GM actually prevents any defects from reaching consumers. The video, entitled "Andy Danko: The White Glove Quality Check," explains that there are "quality processes in the plant that prevent any defects from getting out." The video also promoted the ideal that, when a customer buys a GM vehicle, they "drive it down the road and they never go back to the dealer."⁶²

172. No GM brochure, advertisement, or other marketing materials for or relating to the Class vehicles alerted customers to the Oil Consumption Defect and the problems arising therefrom. Indeed, all such materials omitted the problem in all respects.

⁶⁰ https://www.auto-brochures.com/makes/Chevrolet/HHR/Chevrolet_US%20HHR_2010.pdf.

⁶¹ <https://media.gm.com/media/us/en/gm/news.detail/content/Pages/news/us/en/2014/Jul/0731-mpg>.

⁶² https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JRFO8UzoNho&list=UUxN-Csvy_9sveqI5HJviDjA.

173. Moreover, in its public statements, GM consistently proclaimed that the Class Vehicles were of the highest quality.

174. In its 2010 Annual Report, GM told consumers that it built the world's best vehicles:

We truly are building a new GM, from the inside out. Our vision is clear: to design, build, and sell the world's best vehicles Our plan is to steadily invest in creating world-class vehicles, which will continuously drive our cycle of great design, high quality and higher profitability.⁶³

175. Likewise, in its 2010 Annual Report, GM represented that it had a "world-class lineup" of vehicles.⁶⁴

176. In a "Letter to Stockholders" contained in its 2011 Annual Report, GM noted that its brand had grown in value and that it designed the "World's Best Vehicles":

Design, Build and Sell the World's Best Vehicles

This pillar is intended to keep the customer at the center of everything we do, and success is pretty easy to define. It means creating vehicles that people desire, value and are proud to own. When we get this right, it transforms our reputation and the company's bottom line.⁶⁵

177. In its 2012 Annual Report, GM boasted that:

What is immutable is our focus on the customer, which requires us to go from "good" today to "great" in everything we do, including product design, initial quality, durability, and service after the sale.⁶⁶

178. In its 2012 Annual Report, GM represented that product quality was a key focus:

Product quality and long-term durability are two other areas that demand our unrelenting attention, even though we are doing well on key measures.⁶⁷

⁶³ GM 2010 Annual Report at 2.

⁶⁴ GM 2010 Annual Report at 12-13.

⁶⁵ GM 2011 Annual Report at 2

⁶⁶ GM 2012 Annual Report at 12.

⁶⁷ GM 2012 Annual Report at 10.

179. GM consistently promoted all its vehicles as reliable, and presented itself as a responsible manufacturer that stands behind GM-branded vehicles after they are sold.

180. GM knowingly omitted and concealed information about material defects in the Class Vehicles from the driving public, including Plaintiffs and the other Class members, thereby allowing unsuspecting vehicle owners and lessees to continue unknowingly driving defective vehicles that were of diminished value and bound to cause costly problems.

H. GM Intentionally and Actively Concealed the Oil Consumption Defect.

181. Knowing of the Oil Consumption Defect, GM opted to put company profits above quality and safety.

182. Although GM knew that ring wear was causing excessive oil consumption, it did not act to remedy this issue or provide its customers with an effective warranty repair. Instead, GM's TSBs required dealers to perform the ineffective piston cleaning and breakpoint modifications before authorizing dealers to proceed with piston assembly replacement. Notably, piston assembly replacement is significantly more costly (\$2,700) than the cheaper "band-aid" fixes (\$574) that GM pushed on its dealers and customers.

183. In fact, as acknowledged by GM engineers in the *Siqueiros* Action, GM knew the TSB repairs were ineffective.⁶⁸

V. TOLLING OF THE STATUTES OF LIMITATION

I. Discovery Rule Tolling

184. Plaintiffs could not have discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence that their Class Vehicles were defective within the time period of any applicable statutes of limitation.

⁶⁸ *Siqueiros* Action, ECF No. 237 at 28.

185. Neither Plaintiffs nor the other Class members knew or could have known that the Class Vehicles are equipped with Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines with the Oil Consumption Defect, which causes those engines to consume oil at an abnormally high rate and to sustain engine damage resulting therefrom, until after Plaintiffs' counsel's investigation led to the filing of the *Siqueiros* Action on December 19, 2016.

J. Fraudulent Concealment Tolling

186. Throughout the time period relevant to this action, GM concealed from and failed to disclose to Plaintiffs and the other Class members vital information about the Oil Consumption Defect described herein.

187. Indeed, GM kept Plaintiffs and the other Class members ignorant of vital information essential to the pursuit of their claims. As a result, neither Plaintiffs nor the other Class members could have discovered the defect, even upon reasonable exercise of diligence.

188. Specifically, throughout the Class Period, GM has been aware that the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines it designed, manufactured, and installed in the Class Vehicles contained the Oil Consumption Defect, resulting in excessive oil loss and engine damage.

189. Despite its knowledge of the defect, GM failed to disclose and concealed, and continues to conceal, this critical information from Plaintiffs and the other Class members, even though, at any point in time, it could have done so through individual correspondence, media release, or by other means.

190. GM affirmatively and actively concealed the Oil Consumption Defect when it issued the TSBs, described above, that instructed dealers to offer purported repairs that it knew would not cure the Oil Consumption Defect.

191. Plaintiffs and the other Class members justifiably relied on GM to disclose the Oil Consumption Defect in the Class Vehicles that they purchased or leased, because that defect was

hidden and not discoverable through reasonable efforts by Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

192. Thus, the running of all applicable statutes of limitation have been suspended with respect to any claims that Plaintiffs and the other Class members have sustained as a result of the defect, by virtue of the fraudulent concealment doctrine.

K. Estoppel

193. GM was under a continuous duty to disclose to Plaintiffs and the other Class members the true character, quality, and nature of the defective Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines.

194. GM knowingly concealed the true nature, quality, and character of the defective Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines from consumers.

195. Based on the foregoing, GM is estopped from relying on any statutes of limitations in defense of this action.

L. Class Action Tolling

196. Plaintiffs' claims were tolled by the filing of the *Siqueiros* Action, in which plaintiffs asserted claims arising from the Oil Consumption Defect on behalf of putative classes that encompassed Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

197. Plaintiffs bring this action pursuant to Rules 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated.

198. Plaintiffs seek to represent the following class (“the Class”):

All current and former owners or lessees of a Class Vehicle (as defined herein) that was purchased or leased in the State of Missouri

199. Excluded from the Class are Defendant General Motors LLC and any of its members, affiliates, parents, subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, successors, or assigns; the judicial officers, and their immediate family members; and Court staff assigned to this case. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify or amend the Class definition, as appropriate, during the course of this litigation.

200. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained on behalf of the Class proposed herein under the criteria of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

201. **Numerosity – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1).** The members of the Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed that individual joinder of all class members is impracticable. While Plaintiffs are informed and believes that there are thousands of members of the Class, the precise number of Class Members is unknown to Plaintiffs, but may be ascertained from GM's books and records. Class Members may be notified of the pendency of this action by recognized, Court-approved notice dissemination methods, which may include U.S. Mail, electronic mail, Internet postings, and/or published notice.

202. **Commonality and Predominance – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3).** This action involves common questions of law and fact, which predominate over any questions affecting individual Class members, including, without limitation:

- a. whether GM engaged in the conduct alleged herein;
- b. whether GM's alleged conduct violates applicable law;
- c. whether GM designed, advertised, marketed, distributed, leased, sold, or otherwise placed the Class Vehicles into the stream of commerce in the United States;
- d. whether GM misled Class members about the quality of the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines in the Class Vehicles;

- e. whether the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines contain the Oil Consumption Defect alleged herein;
- f. whether GM had actual or imputed knowledge about the alleged defect but failed to disclose it to Plaintiffs and the other Class members;
- g. whether GM's omissions and concealment regarding the quality of the Class Vehicles were likely to deceive Class members in violation of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act;
- h. whether GM breached its express warranty to the Class members with respect to the Class Vehicles;
- i. whether Class members overpaid for their Class Vehicles as a result of the defect alleged herein;
- j. whether Class members are entitled to damages, restitution, restitutionary disgorgement, equitable relief, statutory damages, exemplary damages, and/or other relief; and
- k. the amount and nature of relief to be awarded to Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

203. **Typicality – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3).** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the other Class members' claims because Plaintiffs and the Class members purchased or leased Class Vehicles that contain defective Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. Neither Plaintiffs nor the other Class Members would have purchased the Class Vehicles, or would have paid less for the Class Vehicles, had they known of the Oil Consumption Defect in the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. Plaintiffs and the other Class members suffered damages as a direct proximate result of the same wrongful practices in which GM engaged. Plaintiffs'

claims arise from the same practices and course of conduct that give rise to the claims of the other Class members.

204. Adequacy of Representation – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4).

Plaintiffs are adequate Class representatives because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the other members of the Class that they seek to represent, Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation, and Plaintiffs intend to prosecute this action vigorously. The Class's interests will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs and their counsel.

205. Declaratory and Injunctive Relief – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2).

GM has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiffs and the other Class members, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief, as described below, with respect to the Class members as a whole.

206. Superiority – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3). A class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by Plaintiffs and the other Class members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually litigate their claims against GM, so it would be impracticable for the Class members to individually seek redress for GM's wrongful conduct. Even if the Class members could afford litigation the court system could not. Individualized litigation creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties, and

provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

VII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT 1

VIOLATIONS OF MISSOURI MERCHANDISING PRACTICES ACT Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et. seq.*

207. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1-206 as if fully set forth herein.

208. Plaintiffs bring this Count individually and on behalf of the other Class members.

209. GM, Plaintiffs and the other Class members are “persons” within the meaning of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010(5).

210. GM engaged in “trade” or “commerce” in the State of Missouri within the meaning of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010(7).

211. The Missouri Merchandising Practices Act (“Missouri MPA”) makes unlawful the “act, use or employment by any person of any deception, fraud, false pretense, misrepresentation, unfair practice, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.020. In the course of GM’s business, it willfully failed to disclose and actively concealed the Oil Consumption Defect, described above, that results in abnormally high oil consumption and resultant engine damage within the GM Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines. Accordingly, GM used or employed deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, unfair practice or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact in connection with the sale or advertisement of merchandise in trade or commerce, in violation of the Missouri MPA. GM’s conduct offends public policy; is unethical, oppressive, or unscrupulous; and presents a risk of, or causes, substantial injury to consumers.

212. GM's omissions regarding the Oil Consumption Defect, described above, that results in abnormally high oil consumption and resultant engine damage within the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, are material facts that a reasonable person would have considered in deciding whether or not to purchase (or to pay the same price for) the Class Vehicles.

213. GM intended for Plaintiff and the other Class members to rely on GM's omissions of fact regarding the Oil Consumption Defect.

214. Plaintiff and the other Class members justifiably acted or relied to their detriment upon GM's omissions of fact concerning the above-described Oil Consumption Defect that results in abnormally high oil consumption and resultant engine damage within the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, as evidenced by Plaintiff and the other Class members' purchases of Class Vehicles.

215. Had GM disclosed all material information regarding the Oil Consumption Defect to Plaintiff and the other Class members, Plaintiff and the other Class members would not have purchased or leased Class Vehicles or would have paid less to do so.

216. GM's omissions have deceived Plaintiff, and those same business practices have deceived or are likely to deceive members of the consuming public and the other Class members.

217. In addition to being deceptive, the business practices of GM were unfair because GM knowingly sold Plaintiff and the other Class members Class Vehicles with defective engines that are essentially unusable for the purposes for which they were sold. The injuries to Plaintiff and the other Class members are substantial and greatly outweigh any alleged countervailing benefit to Plaintiff and the other Class members or to competition under all of the circumstances. Moreover, in light of GM's exclusive knowledge of the Oil Consumption Defect, the injury is not one that Plaintiff or the other Class members could have reasonably avoided.

218. As a direct and proximate result of GM's unfair and deceptive trade practices, Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered ascertainable loss and actual damages. Plaintiff and the other Class members who purchased or leased the Class Vehicles would not have purchased or leased the Class Vehicles, or, alternatively, would have paid less for them had the truth about the Oil Consumption Defect been disclosed. Plaintiff and the other Class members also suffered diminished value of their vehicles. Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to recover actual damages, attorneys' fees and costs, and all other relief allowed under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.025.

COUNT 2
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY
Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 400.2-313 and 400.2a-210

219. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1-206 as if fully set forth herein.

220. Plaintiffs bring this Count individually and on behalf of the other Class members.

221. GM is and was at all relevant times a merchant with respect to the Class Vehicles.

222. In its Limited Warranty, GM expressly warranted that it would repair or replace defects in material or workmanship free of charge if they became apparent during the warranty period. GM provides the following relevant language in its Limited Warranty guides for the Class Vehicles:

This warranty is for GM vehicles registered in the United States and normally operated in the United States and Canada, and is provided to the original and any subsequent owners of the vehicle during the warranty period.

223. As further stated in the Limited Warranty guide, “[t]he warranty covers repairs to correct any vehicle defect, not slight noise, vibrations, or other normal characteristics of the vehicle related to materials or workmanship occurring during the warranty period.”

224. As further stated, warranty repairs, including towing, parts, and labor, will be made at no charge.

225. GM's Limited Warranty formed the basis of the bargain that was reached when Plaintiffs and the other Class members purchased or leased their Class Vehicles equipped with the defective Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines.

226. GM breached the express warranty to repair "any defect" by failing to repair the Oil Consumption Defect.

227. Further, to the extent that the Limited Warranty is construed to be limited to vehicle defects related to materials or workmanship, GM has breached the Limited Warranty.

228. The Oil Consumption Defect is a uniform design defect that is related to materials.

229. Specifically, the rings in the Class Vehicles are materials and they suffer from inordinate wear, as explained above, and the ring coatings, which is also a material, that GM used in the Class Vehicles fail to prevent that wear.

230. GM has not repaired, and has been unable to repair, the Oil Consumption Defect.

231. GM was provided notice of the Oil Consumption Defect through numerous complaints filed against it directly and through its dealers, as well as its own internal engineering knowledge. In particular, GM was provided notice of the Oil Consumption Defect, and its breach of its Limited Warranty, with respect to Plaintiffs and the other Class members, through the complaints filed in the *Siqueiros* Action.

232. Furthermore, the Limited Warranty fails in its essential purpose because the contractual remedy is insufficient to make Plaintiffs and the other Class members whole and

because GM has failed and/or has refused to adequately provide the promised remedies within a reasonable time.

233. Accordingly, recovery by Plaintiffs and the other Class members is not limited to the limited warranty of repair to parts defective in materials and workmanship, and Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the other Class members, seek all remedies as allowed by law.

234. Also, as alleged in more detail herein, at the time that GM warranted and sold the Class Vehicles it knew that the Class Vehicles did not conform to the warranty and were inherently defective, and GM improperly concealed material facts regarding its Class Vehicles. Plaintiff and the other Class members were, therefore, induced to purchase or lease the Class Vehicles under false pretenses.

235. Moreover, much of the damage flowing from the Class Vehicles cannot be resolved through the limited remedy of repairs, as those incidental and consequential damages have already been suffered due to GM's improper conduct as alleged herein, and due to its failure and/or continued failure to provide such limited remedy within a reasonable time, and any limitation on Plaintiffs' and the other Class members' remedies would be insufficient to make Plaintiffs and the other Class members whole.

236. As a direct and proximate result of GM's breach of express warranty, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT 3
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY
Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 400.2-314 and 400.2a-212

237. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1-206 as if fully set forth herein.

238. Plaintiffs bring this Count individually and on behalf of the other Class members.

239. GM is and was at all relevant times a merchant with respect to motor vehicles under Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 400.2-104 and 400.2a-103.

240. Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 400.2-314 and 400.2a-212, a warranty that the Class Vehicles were in merchantable condition was implied by law, and the Class Vehicles were bought and sold subject to an implied warranty of merchantability.

241. The Class Vehicles did not comply with the implied warranty of merchantability because, at the time of sale and at all times thereafter, they were defective and not in merchantable condition, would not pass without objection in the trade, and were not fit for the ordinary purpose for which vehicles were used. Specifically, the Class Vehicles suffer from the Oil Consumption Defect which causes excessive oil loss and leads to engine damage.

242. GM was provided notice of the Oil Consumption Defect through numerous complaints filed against it directly and through its dealers, as well as its own internal engineering knowledge. In particular, GM was provided notice of the Oil Consumption Defect, and its breach of its Limited Warranty, with respect to Plaintiffs and the other Class members, through the complaints filed in the *Siqueiros* Action.

243. Plaintiff and the other Class members suffered injuries due to the defective nature of the Class Vehicles and GM's breach of the warranty of merchantability.

244. As a direct and proximate result of GM's breach of the warranty of merchantability, Plaintiff and the other Class members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

**COUNT 4
FRAUDULENT OMISSION**

245. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1-206 as if fully set forth herein.

246. Plaintiffs bring this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Missouri Class (the “Class,” for purposes of this Count).

247. GM was aware of the Oil Consumption Defect within the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines when it marketed and sold the Class Vehicles to Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

248. Having been aware of the Oil Consumption Defect within the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, which Plaintiffs and the other Class members could not have discovered through the exercise of ordinary diligence, and having known that Plaintiffs and the other Class members could not have reasonably been expected to know of this defect, GM had a duty to disclose the Oil Consumption Defect to Plaintiffs and the other Class members in connection with the sale or lease of the Class Vehicles.

249. Further, GM had a duty to disclose the Oil Consumption Defect because disclosure of the Oil Consumption Defect was necessary to dispel misleading impressions about the Class Vehicles’ reliability and durable that were or might have been created by partial representation of the facts. Specifically, GM promoted, through its advertisements available to all Class members, that the vehicles were reliable and durable. GM also disclosed information concerning the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines in window stickers associated with the Class Vehicles, without disclosing that these engines contained an inherent defect that would be material to any purchaser or lessee.

250. GM did not disclose the Oil Consumption Defect within the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines to Plaintiffs and the other Class members in connection with the sale or lease of the Class Vehicles.

251. For the reasons set forth above, the Oil Consumption Defect within the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines comprises material information with respect to the sale or lease of the Class Vehicles.

252. In purchasing or leasing the Class Vehicles, Plaintiffs and the other Class members reasonably relied on GM to disclose known material defects with respect to the Class Vehicles. Had Plaintiffs and the other Class members known of the Oil Consumption Defect within the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, they would have not purchased the Class Vehicles or would have paid less for the Class Vehicles.

253. Through its omissions regarding the latent oil consumption defect within the Generation IV Vortec 5300 Engines, GM intended to induce, and did induce, Plaintiffs and the other Class members to purchase or lease a Class Vehicle that they otherwise would not have purchased, or to pay more for a Class Vehicle than they otherwise would have paid.

254. As a direct and proximate result of GM's omissions, Plaintiffs and the other Class members either paid too much for the Class Vehicles or would not have purchased the Class Vehicles if the Oil Consumption Defect had been disclosed to them, and, therefore, have incurred damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT 5
UNJUST ENRICHMENT

255. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1-206 as if fully set forth herein.

256. Plaintiffs bring this Count individually and on behalf of the other Class members.

257. GM has benefitted from selling and leasing at an unjust profit defective Class Vehicles that had artificially inflated prices due to GM's concealment of the Oil Consumption Defect, and Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class have overpaid for these vehicles.

258. GM has received and retained unjust benefits from Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class, and inequity has resulted.

259. It is inequitable and unconscionable for GM to retain these benefits.

260. Because GM concealed its fraud and deception, Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class were not aware of the true facts concerning the Class Vehicles and did not benefit from GM's misconduct.

261. GM knowingly accepted the unjust benefits of its wrongful conduct.

262. As a result of GM's misconduct, the amount of its unjust enrichment should be disgorged and returned to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class in an amount to be proven at trial.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the other Class members they seek to represent, respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendant, General Motors LLC, as follows:

1. Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the Missouri Class as requested herein, designating Plaintiffs as Class Representatives, an appointing Plaintiffs' attorneys as Class Counsel;
2. Ordering GM to pay actual and statutory damages (including punitive damages) and restitution to Plaintiffs and the other Class members, as allowable by law;
3. Ordering GM to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded;
4. Ordering GM to pay attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
5. Ordering such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

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

DATED: November 24, 2020

/s/ Greg G. Gutzler _____
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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 TUCKER and ROBERT RIDDELL, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

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

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

DiCELLO LEVITT GUTZLER LLC, 444 Madison Avenue, Fourth Floor, New York, New York 10022, 646-933-1000

DEFENDANTS

GENERAL MOTORS 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)

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 Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

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

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(a) and (d) Brief description of cause: Breach of Contract

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 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

11/24/2020 /s/ Greg G. Gutzler

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.
 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.

AO 440 (Rev. 12/09) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Eastern District of Missouri

MICHAEL TUCKER, ROBERT RIDDELL, individually
and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff

v.

GENERAL MOTORS LLC

Defendant

)
)
)
)
)
)
)

Civil Action No.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address)

GENERAL MOTORS LLC
c/o Corporation Service Company
251 Little Falls Drive
Wilmington, Delaware 19807

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you
are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ.
P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of
the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney,
whose name and address are:

Greg G. Gutzler
DiCELLO LEVITT GUTZLER LLC
444 Madison Avenue, Fourth Floor
New York, New York 10022

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.
You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

Other *(specify)*: _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 _____.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

MICHAEL TUCKER and ROBERT RIDDELL,
 individually and on behalf of all
 others similarly situated ,

Plaintiff,

v.

GENERAL MOTORS, LLC ,

Defendant,

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Case No. 4 : 20 - cv - 01658

ORIGINAL FILING FORM

**THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND VERIFIED BY THE FILING PARTY
 WHEN INITIATING A NEW CASE.**

THIS SAME CAUSE, OR A SUBSTANTIALLY EQUIVALENT COMPLAINT, WAS
 PREVIOUSLY FILED IN THIS COURT AS CASE NUMBER _____
 AND ASSIGNED TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE _____.

THIS CAUSE IS RELATED, BUT IS NOT SUBSTANTIALLY EQUIVALENT TO ANY
 PREVIOUSLY FILED COMPLAINT. THE RELATED CASE NUMBER IS _____ AND
 THAT CASE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE HONORABLE _____. THIS CASE MAY,
 THEREFORE, BE OPENED AS AN ORIGINAL PROCEEDING.

NEITHER THIS SAME CAUSE, NOR A SUBSTANTIALLY EQUIVALENT
 COMPLAINT, HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY FILED IN THIS COURT, AND THEREFORE
 MAY BE OPENED AS AN ORIGINAL PROCEEDING.

The undersigned affirms that the information provided above is true and correct.

Date: 11/25/2020

/s/ Greg G. Gutzler
 Signature of Filing Party

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable [class action lawsuit database](#)
