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8 Attorney for Plaintiff Jacob Scheibe

9  
10 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
11 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 JACOB SCHEIBE, *individually and on* )  
13 *behalf of all those similarly situated,* )  
14 )  
15 *Plaintiff,* )  
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No. **'23CV0220 JLS AHG**

v.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

FIT FOODS DISTRIBUTION INC. dba )  
Mutant, *a Canadian corporation,* )  
*Defendant.* )

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

\_\_\_\_\_

Jacob Scheibe (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby brings this action against Fit Foods Distribution Inc. dba Mutant (“Mutant”), alleging that its “GEAAR” essential amino acid powder (“the Products”), a dietary supplement manufactured, packaged, labeled, advertised, distributed, and sold by Defendant, is misbranded and falsely advertised, and upon information and belief and investigation of counsel alleges as follows:

**PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff Jacob Scheibe is and at all times relevant was a citizen of the state of California, domiciled in San Diego, California.



1 Products to commercial and individual consumers in this district, including Plaintiff; knowingly  
2 directing advertising and marketing materials concerning the Products into this district through  
3 wires and mails, both directly and through electronic and print publications that are directed to  
4 commercial and individual consumers in this district; and operating an e-commerce web site  
5 that offers the Products for sale to commercial and individual consumers in this district, as well  
6 as offering the Products for sale through third-party e-commerce websites, through both of  
7 which commercial and individual consumers residing in this district have purchased the  
8 Products.  
9

10 10. Defendant knowingly directs electronic activity and ships the Products into this  
11 district with the intent to engage in business interactions for profit, and it has in fact engaged in  
12 such interactions, including the sale of the Products to Plaintiff.  
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14 11. Defendant also sells the Products to retailers and wholesalers in this district for  
15 the purpose of making the Products available for purchase by individual consumers in this  
16 district.  
17

18 12. Plaintiff's losses and those of other Class members were sustained in this district.

19 13. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of  
20 the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred within this district.  
21

22 14. Venue is also proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) because this Court  
23 maintains personal jurisdiction over Defendant.

24 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

25 **A. Consumers Pay A Premium for "Clean Labels."**

26 15. Across the globe, consumers are increasingly attuned to claims that foods are "all-  
27 natural," minimally processed, or otherwise free of artificial flavors and preservatives.

28 16. For example, a 2018 survey by L.E.K. Consulting found that overwhelming  
numbers of consumers were committed or casual adherents to so-called "clean label" food

1 attributes: “No artificial ingredients” (69 percent); “No preservatives” (67 percent); or “All-  
2 natural” (66 percent). These were the three most attractive attributes in the consumer survey.  
3 Roughly 60 to 70 percent of consumers reported a willingness to pay a price premium for “clean  
4 label” foods. See <https://www.lek.com/insights/ei/next-generation-mindful-food-consumption>.

5  
6 17. This consumer preference has led to an explosion in the category of “clean label”  
7 foods and beverages. Leading analyst Allied Market Research estimated that the “natural foods  
8 and drinks” category would grow by an estimated compound annual growth rate of 13.7 percent  
9 from 2016 to 2023, reaching \$191 billion in annual sales by 2023. See  
10 <https://www.alliedmarketresearch.com/natural-food-and-drinks-market>.

11 18. On or about August 16, 2022, Mr. Scheibe purchased Mutant GEEAR powder,  
12 blue raspberry flavor, from Amazon.com (Order No. 113-8812061-2646630) for \$28.00  
13 inclusive of tax.

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15 19. Mr. Scheibe is a student who has recently sought to lose weight and gain muscle.  
16 He carefully reviews labels, including the Products’ labels, to ensure that he consumes only  
17 natural ingredients and avoids artificial flavors and ingredients.

18 **B. Defendant’s Use of Synthetic Flavorings and Deceptive Labels.**

19 20. Defendant Mutant formulates, manufactures, and sells a dietary supplement called  
20 “GEEAR.” These dietary supplement powders purport to make workouts more effective and  
21 efficient and to speed muscle recovery and growth.

22  
23 21. The front label (or “principal display panel”) of the Products prominently state  
24 they contain “No Synthetic Flavors” with attention drawn to the claim through graphic elements.  
25 This claim is repeated on the company’s Amazon.com storefront, which Scheibe reviewed:

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MUTANT GEAR | 9.4g of EAA Powder + Arginine, 7g BCAAs, 4g Leucine, Electrolytes, Coconut Water, No Artificial Colours or Flavours | 30 Servings | Tropical...



1           22. These natural flavoring claims are false. The Products are flavored using an  
2 artificial flavoring, DL malic acid, that is derived from petrochemicals.

3           23. All flavors of the Products state, on the back label, that they contain “malic acid”:  
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Potassium	40 mg	<1%
MUTANT® GEAAR™	40 mg	**
Instantized Vegan Fermented BCAAs	7000 mg	**
L-Leucine	4000 mg	**
L-Valine	1500 mg	**
L-Isoleucine	1500 mg	**
Instantized Vegan Fermented EAAs	2400 mg	**
L-Threonine	820 mg	**
L-Lysine HCl	820 mg	**
L-Arginine††	300 mg	**
L-Phenylalanine	300 mg	**
L-Histidine	75 mg	**
L-Methionine	64 mg	**
L-Tryptophan	21 mg	**
BioPerine® Black Pepper Extract (Piper nigrum)(Fruit)(95% Piperine)	5 mg	**

\* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.  
\*\* Daily Value (DV) not established.

Other Ingredients: Malic Acid, Mineral Electrolyte Blend 675 mg (Magnesium Bisglycinate, Coconut Water Powder, Potassium Citrate, Sea Salt, Seaweed-Derived Calcium Carbonate [Aquamin®], Calcium Phosphate, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium Citrate, Sodium Bicarbonate), MCT Oil (Fractionated Coconut Oil), Stevia Leaf Extract (Rebaudioside A), Sucralose, Silicon Dioxide, Sunflower Lecithin, Natural Flavors, Color (Spirulina).  
Contains: tree nut (coconut).

5           24. While there is a naturally occurring form of malic acid, it is extremely expensive  
6 to formulate in large quantities and is almost never used in mass-produced food products.  
7 Instead, testing by an independent third-party laboratory has confirmed that the malic acid that  
8 Defendant uses in these Products is DL malic acid, a synthetic substance derived from  
9 petrochemicals.<sup>1</sup>  
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17           25. This type of malic acid is manufactured in petrochemical plants from benzene or  
18 butane—components of gasoline and lighter fluid, respectively—through a series of chemical  
19 reactions, some of which involve highly toxic chemical precursors and byproducts.  
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<sup>1</sup> DL malic acid is also called d-hydroxybutanedioic acid or (R)-(+)-2-Hydroxysuccinic acid.

1           26. Fruit flavors in a food are imparted by the interactions between sugars, acids,  
2 lipids, and various volatile compounds. The sweetness or tartness of a fruit flavor is determined  
3 by the ratio between the sugars (mainly glucose and fructose) and acids, such as citric and malic  
4 acid.

5           27. The quality and consumer acceptability of fruit flavors is based on their perceived  
6 sweetness and tartness, which in turn is driven by the ratio between sugars and acids. Fruits such  
7 as raspberries have their own natural ratio of sugars and acids.

8           28. The DL malic acid used in the Products is used to create, simulate, and/or reinforce  
9 the sweet and tart taste that consumers associate with the fruit flavors stated on the labels.

10           29. Defendant uses the petrochemical-derived DL malic acid in its Products to create  
11 a sweet and tart flavor but pretends otherwise, conflating natural and artificial flavorings,  
12 misbranding the Products and deceiving consumers.

13           30. The ingredients on the Products' label are declared in a way that is misleading and  
14 contrary to law, because Defendant designates the ingredient by its generic name, "malic acid,"  
15 instead of by its specific name, "DL malic acid."

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18 **C. Requirements for Labelling**

19           31. Federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act  
20 ("FDCA") require that a food's label accurately describe the nature of the food product and its  
21 characterizing flavors. 21 C.F.R. § 102.5(a).

22           32. Artificial flavor is defined as "any substance, the function of which is to impart  
23 flavor, which is not derived from a spice, fruit or fruit juice, vegetable or vegetable juice, edible  
24 yeast, herb, bark, bud, root, leaf or similar plant material, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, dairy  
25 products, or fermentation products thereof." 21 C.F.R § 101.22(a)(1).

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1           33. Natural flavor is defined as “essential oil, oleoresin, essence or extractive, protein  
2 hydrolysate, distillate, or any product of roasting, heating or enzymolysis, which contains the  
3 flavoring constituents” from fruits or vegetables, “whose significant function in food is flavoring  
4 rather than nutritional.” 21 C.F.R § 101.22(a)(3).  
5

6           34. Any recognizable primary flavor identified directly or indirectly on the front label  
7 of a food product, whether by word, vignette, depiction of a fruit, or other means is referred to  
8 as a “characterizing flavor.” 21 C.F.R. § 101.22.

9           35. Here, the Products’ labels both state the characterizing flavors and reinforce the  
10 claim that this characterizing flavor is achieved by using only natural flavors through use of  
11 depictions of fruits.  
12

13           36. If a food product’s characterizing flavor is not created exclusively by the named  
14 flavor ingredient, the product’s front label must state that the product’s flavor was simulated or  
15 reinforced with either natural or artificial flavorings or both. If any artificial flavor is present  
16 which “simulates, resembles or reinforces” the characterizing flavor, the front label must  
17 prominently inform consumers that the product is “Artificially Flavored.” 21 C.F.R. §  
18 101.22(i)(2).  
19

20           37. A food product’s label also must include a statement of the “presence or absence  
21 of any characterizing ingredient(s) or component(s) . . . when the presence or absence of such  
22 ingredient(s) or component(s) in the food has a material bearing on price or consumer  
23 acceptance . . . and consumers may otherwise be misled about the presence or absence of the  
24 ingredient(s) or component(s) in the food.” 21 C.F.R. § 102.5.

25           38. Such statement must be in boldface print on the front display panel and of  
26 sufficient size for an average consumer to notice.  
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1           39. California’s Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Health & Saf. Code §  
2 109875, *et seq.*, incorporates all food flavoring and additive regulations of the FDCA.

3           40. By changing the ratio between sugars and acids that is naturally found in fruits  
4 such as raspberries, the DL malic acid used in the Products reinforces, simulates, or creates the  
5 characterizing flavors, regardless of any other effect it may have or purpose for which it was  
6 included.

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8           41. DL malic acid is not a “natural flavor” as this term is defined by federal and state  
9 regulations and is not derived from a fruit or vegetable or any other natural source. The Products  
10 therefore contain artificial flavorings.

11           42. Because the Products contain artificial flavoring, California law requires the  
12 Products to display both front- and back-label disclosures to inform consumers that the Products  
13 are artificially flavored.

14           43. The Products have none of the required disclosures regarding the use of artificial  
15 flavors.

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17           44. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint to add further products that  
18 contain similar label misrepresentations as testing continues.

19           49. Labels are the chief means by which food product manufacturers convey critical  
20 information to consumers, and consumers have been conditioned to rely on the accuracy of the  
21 claims made on these labels. As the California Supreme Court stated in a case involving alleged  
22 violations of the UCL and FAL, “Simply stated: labels matter. The marketing industry is based  
23 on the premise that labels matter, that consumers will choose one product over another similar  
24 product based on its label.” *Kwikset Corp. v. Superior Court*, 51 Cal.4th 310, 328 (2011).

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26           50. Plaintiff reviewed the label on the Products prior to his purchase, and reviewed  
27 the natural flavoring claims being made there and. Consumers such as Plaintiff who viewed the  
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1 Products' labels reasonably understood Defendant's "No Synthetic Flavors" statements, as well  
2 as its failure to disclose the use of artificially derived malic acid, to mean that the Products  
3 contain only natural flavorings. This representation was also false.

4  
5 51. Consumers including Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendant's statements such  
6 that they would not have purchased the Products from Defendant if the truth about the Products  
7 was known, or would have only been willing to pay a substantially reduced price for the Products  
8 had they known that Defendant's representations were false and misleading.

9 52. In the alternative, because of its deceptive and false labelling statements,  
10 Defendant was enabled to charge a premium for the Products relative to key competitors'  
11 products, or relative to the average price charged in the marketplace.

12 53. Consumers including Plaintiff especially rely on label claims made by food  
13 product manufacturers such as Mutant, as they cannot confirm or disprove those claims simply  
14 by viewing or even consuming the Products.

15 54. Plaintiff suffered economic injury by Defendant's fraudulent and deceptive  
16 conduct as stated herein, and there is a causal nexus between Defendant's deceptive conduct and  
17 Plaintiff's injury.  
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19 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

20 55. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as representative of all those similarly  
21 situated pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 on behalf of all consumers in the state  
22 of California who purchased the Products within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint.  
23

24 56. Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its affiliates, parents, subsidiaries,  
25 employees, officers, agents, and directors. Also excluded are any judicial officers presiding over  
26 this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.  
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1           57. Plaintiff reserves the right to alter the Class definition, and to amend this  
2 Complaint to add Subclasses, as necessary to the full extent permitted by applicable law.

3           58. Certification of Plaintiff’s claims for class-wide treatment is appropriate because  
4 Plaintiff can prove the elements of the claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as  
5 individual Class members would use to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the  
6 same claims.

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8           59. **Numerosity – Rule 23(a)(1):** The size of the Class is so large that joinder of all  
9 Class members is impracticable. Plaintiff believes and avers there are thousands of Class  
10 members geographically dispersed throughout the state.

11           60. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact – Rule**  
12 **23(a)(2), (b)(3):** There are questions of law and fact common to the Class. These questions  
13 predominate over any questions that affect only individual Class members. Common legal and  
14 factual questions and issues include but are not limited to:

- 15  
16           a. Whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other  
17 promotional materials for Defendant’s Products is misleading and deceptive;  
18           b. Whether a reasonable consumer would understand Defendant’s “No Synthetic  
19 Flavors” claims to indicate that the Products contained only natural flavorings,  
20 and reasonably relied upon those representations;  
21           c. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched at the expense of the Plaintiff and  
22 Class members;  
23           d. the proper amount of damages and disgorgement or restitution;  
24           e. the proper scope of injunctive relief; and  
25           f. the proper amount of attorneys’ fees.  
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1           61. Defendant engaged in a common course of conduct in contravention of the laws  
2 Plaintiff seeks to enforce individually and on behalf of the Class. Similar or identical violations  
3 of law, business practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions, if any, pale by  
4 comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that predominate  
5 this action. The common questions will yield common answers that will substantially advance  
6 the resolution of the case.  
7

8           62. In short, these common questions of fact and law predominate over questions that  
9 affect only individual Class members.

10           63. **Typicality – Rule 23(a)(3):** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the Class  
11 members because they are based on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances  
12 relating to Defendant’s conduct.  
13

14           64. Specifically, all Class members, including Plaintiff, were harmed in the same way  
15 due to Defendant’s uniform misconduct described herein; all Class members suffered similar  
16 economic injury due to Defendant’s misrepresentations; and Plaintiff seeks the same relief as  
17 the Class members.

18           65. There are no defenses available to Defendant that are unique to the named  
19 Plaintiff.  
20

21           66. **Adequacy of Representation – Rule 23(a)(4):** Plaintiff is a fair and adequate  
22 representative of the Class because Plaintiff’s interests do not conflict with the Class members’  
23 interests. Plaintiff will prosecute this action vigorously and is highly motivated to seek redress  
24 against Defendant.

25           67. Furthermore, Plaintiff has selected competent counsel who are experienced in  
26 class action and other complex litigation. Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s counsel are committed to  
27 prosecuting this action vigorously on behalf of the Class and have the resources to do so.  
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68. **Superiority – Rule 23(b)(3):** The class action mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the following reasons

- a. the damages individual Class members suffered are small compared to the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation needed to address Defendant’s conduct such that it would be virtually impossible for the Class members individually to redress the wrongs done to them. In fact, they would have little incentive to do so given the amount of damage each member has suffered when weighed against the costs and burdens of litigation;
- b. the class procedure presents fewer management difficulties than individual litigation and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale, and supervision by a single Court;
- c. the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant; and
- d. the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would be dispositive of the interests of other Class members or would substantively impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

69. Unless the Class is certified, Defendant will retain monies received as a result of its unlawful and deceptive conduct alleged herein.

70. Unless a class-wide injunction is issued, Defendant will likely continue to advertise, market, promote, and sell its Products in an unlawful and misleading manner, as

1 described throughout this Complaint, and members of the Class will continue to be misled,  
2 harmed, and denied their rights under the law.

3 71. **Ascertainability.** To the extent ascertainability is required, the Class members are  
4 readily ascertainable from Defendant’s records and/or its agents’ records of retail and online  
5 sales, as well as through public notice.

6 72. Defendant has acted on grounds applicable to the Class as a whole, thereby  
7 making appropriate final injunctive and declaratory relief concerning the Class as a whole.

8  
9 **COUNT 1**  
10 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE**  
11 **SECTION 17200 *et seq.* — “UNFAIR” CONDUCT**

12 73. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and, to the  
13 extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

14 74. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact as  
15 a result of Defendant’s actions as set forth herein.

16 75. Defendant’s actions as alleged in this Complaint constitute “unfair” conduct  
17 within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.*

18 76. Defendant’s business practices, as alleged herein, are “unfair” because it fails to  
19 disclose accurately the synthetic flavoring used in the Products.

20 77. As a result of this “unfair” conduct, Plaintiff expended money and engaged in  
21 activities it would not otherwise have spent or conducted.

22 78. Defendant’s wrongful business practices alleged herein constituted, and continue  
23 to constitute, a continuing course of unfair competition since it continues to market and sell its  
24 products in a manner that offends public policy and/or in a fashion that is immoral, unethical,  
25 oppressive, unscrupulous and/or substantially injurious to its customers.  
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**COUNT 5**  
**VIOLATION OF THE CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT,**  
**CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750 *ET SEQ.***

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3       45. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and, to the  
4 extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

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6       46. Plaintiff is a “consumer” within the meaning of the Consumer Legal Remedies  
7 Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d).

8       47. The sale of Defendant’s Products to Plaintiff and Class members was a  
9 “transaction” within the meaning of the CLRA, Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(e).

10       48. The Products purchased by Plaintiff and Class members are “goods” within the  
11 meaning of the CLRA, Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(a).

12       49. As alleged herein, Defendant’s business practices are a violation of the CLRA  
13 because Defendant deceptively failed to reveal facts that are material in light of the flavoring  
14 representations that were made by Defendant on the labels of its Products.

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16       50. Defendant’s ongoing failure to provide material facts about its Products on its  
17 labels violates the following subsections of Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a) in these respects:

- 18       a. Defendant’s acts and practices constitute misrepresentations that its Products have  
19 characteristics, benefits, or uses which they do not have;
- 20       b. Defendant misrepresented that its Products are of a particular standard, quality,  
21 and/or grade, when they are of another;
- 22       c. Defendant’s acts and practices constitute the advertisement of goods, without the  
23 intent to sell them as advertised;
- 24       d. Defendant’s acts and practices fail to represent that transactions involving its  
25 Products involve actions that are prohibited by law, particularly the use of  
26 misleading nutritional labelling; and  
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1 e. Defendant's acts and practices constitute representations that its Products have  
2 been supplied in accordance with previous representations when they were not.

3 51. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the Class have been irreparably harmed,  
4 entitling them to injunctive relief, disgorgement, and restitution.

5 52. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1782, Plaintiff notified Defendant in writing of the  
6 particular violations of the CLRA described herein and demanded Defendant rectify the actions  
7 described above by providing complete monetary relief, agreeing to be bound by their legal  
8 obligations and to give notice to all affected customers of their intent to do so. Plaintiff sent this  
9 notice by certified mail to Defendant, at least 30 days before the filing of this Complaint.

10 53. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1770 and 1780, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled  
11 to recover actual damages sustained as a result of Defendant's violations of the CLRA. Such  
12 damages include, without limitation, monetary losses and actual, punitive, and consequential  
13 damages, in an amount to be proven at trial.

14 54. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1770 and 1780, Plaintiff is entitled to enjoin  
15 publication of misleading and deceptive nutritional labels on Defendant's Products and to  
16 recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

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19 **COUNT 6**  
20 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

21 55. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and, to the  
22 extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

23 56. Defendant, through its marketing and labeling of the Products, misrepresented and  
24 deceived consumers regarding the flavoring in the Products.

25 57. Defendant did so for the purpose of enriching itself and it in fact enriched itself  
26 by doing so.  
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1 between Defendant and Plaintiff and the Class, which creates an express warranty that the  
2 Products would conform to those affirmations of fact, representations, promises, and  
3 descriptions.

4 67. The Products do not conform to the express warranty that the Products contain  
5 “No Synthetic Flavors” or “No Artificial Flavors,” because they are flavored by and contain  
6 ingredients that are unnatural and synthetic, *i.e.*, DL malic acid.

7  
8 68. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant’s breach of express warranty,  
9 Plaintiff and Class members have been injured and harmed because: (a) they would not have  
10 purchased the Products on the same terms if they knew the truth about the Products’ unnatural  
11 ingredients; (b) they paid a price premium based on Defendant’s express warranties; and (c) the  
12 Products do not have the characteristics, uses, or benefits that were promised.

13  
14 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

15 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully request the Court grant the following relief against  
16 Defendant:

- 17 a. Certifying the Class;
- 18 b. Declaring that Defendant violated the CLRA, UCL, and FAL;
- 19 c. Awarding actual and other damages as permitted by law, and/or ordering an  
20 accounting by Defendant for any and all profits derived by Defendant from the  
21 unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent conduct and/or business practices alleged herein;
- 22 d. Ordering an awarding of injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including  
23 enjoining Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein, and  
24 ordering Defendant to engage in a corrective advertising campaign;
- 25 e. Ordering Defendant to pay attorneys’ fees and litigation costs to Plaintiff;
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f. Ordering Defendant to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded; and

g. Such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

TRIAL BY JURY IS DEMANDED ON ANY COUNTS SO TRIABLE.

/s/ Charles C. Weller  
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February 6, 2023

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