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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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GUOLIANG MA, ELIZABETH PEGUERO, SHARON MANIER, and KIN FAI LAU, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,	:	Case No:
Plaintiffs,	:	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
v.	:	Demand for Jury Trial
HARMLESS HARVEST, INC.,	:	
Defendant.	:	
	x	

Plaintiffs GUOLIANG MA, ELIZABETH PEGUERO, SHARON MANIER, and KIN FAI LAU (“Plaintiffs”), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, and by and through their undersigned counsel, allege the following based upon their own personal knowledge and the investigation of their counsel:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Coconut water is the naturally occurring liquid from the inside of a coconut. In or about 2004, entrepreneurs introduced packaged coconut water drinks sourced from tropical countries such as Brazil and Thailand to the United States. Naturally hydrating with its rich

electrolyte contents such as potassium and low in calorie, packaged coconut water has since become a grocery store staple and a natural alternative to sports drinks. In a matter of a mere decade, the industry of packaged coconut water has exploded into one of the fastest growing beverage categories in the United States grossing hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

2. The coconut water industry faces challenges, however, most notably from the consistency of raw material, especially when the manufacturer sources its coconuts in Asia where the plantations are very fragmented and the supply of raw coconut fruits unreliable.¹

3. Concern with a steady supply of raw coconut is more urgent in the organic sector, especially in Asian countries such as Thailand where organic farmland is scarce. According to a Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) report from 2014, the overall percentage of organic agricultural land in Thailand is a mere 0.16%, as opposed to some of the developed world where the percentage of organic agricultural land makes up as much as 30% of all agricultural land in those countries, such as Falkland Islands and Liechtenstein.²

4. More importantly, organic coconut farmlands do not just appear overnight. Converting a coconut plantation from conventional to organic takes time – organic certification requires that crops do not receive any synthetic chemicals including fertilizers or pesticides for three (3) years prior to the harvest of the crops. *See* 7 C.F.R. § 205.202.

¹ See Nunes, Keith, *Success challenges coconut water sector*, Food Business News, January 1, 2014, available at http://www.foodbusinessnews.net/articles/news_home/Financial-Performance/2014/01/Success_challenges_coconut_wat.aspx?ID=%7B3E5C79CC-FAE7-41E3-AC87-FF07E9136219%7D&cck=1.

² See *The World of Organic Agriculture: Statistics and Emerging Trends 2014*, FiBL and IFOAM, p. 43-44, available at <https://www.fibl.org/fileadmin/documents/shop/1636-organic-world-2014.pdf>.

5. Closely related to the growing organic coconut water market is the trend that American consumers increasingly and consciously seek out organic foods. Consumers value the “organic” label for a myriad of reasons, including perceived benefits of avoiding disease, attaining health and wellness, helping the environment, assisting local farmers, assisting factory workers who would otherwise be exposed to synthetic and hazardous substances, and financially supporting the companies that share these values.

6. “Raw” juices are a specific category of fruit and vegetable juices that are extracted in a manner to retain as many nutrients and live enzymes as possible. Because raw juices are unpasteurized and untreated, they must be consumed within days of their production. This short lifespan, in conjunction with premium ingredients, makes raw juice quite expensive. Nonetheless, more and more consumers specifically seek out and pay the premium for raw juice because of the health benefits that live enzymes, probiotics, nutrients and vitamins offer over conventional, pasteurized products.

7. Hoping to capture this growing market, Defendant made a series of representations (detailed below) which are specifically targeted at such values held dear by consumers. Most importantly, through its widespread marketing campaign, Defendant labeled, packaged and advertised its Products as “100% ORGANIC” and “USDA ORGANIC” (the “100% organic claims”) and “100% RAW” (the “raw claims”) even though Defendant, upon information and belief, knew that its Products have not been solely made from organic coconuts and were not “raw.” Defendant deceived and misled consumers into paying a sizable pricing premium that they would not have paid had they known the truth about Defendant’s Products.

8. This is a proposed class action against Harmless Harvest, Inc. (“Harmless Harvest” or “Defendant”) for false and misleading “100% ORGANIC”, “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% RAW” representations on its Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water (later renamed “Harmless Coconut® Water”) product labels and in their advertising campaign, even though Defendant, upon information and belief, knew that at least a significant portion of the Defendant’s coconut supply had neither been in fact 100% organic nor USDA-certified organic.

9. Defendant’s Harmless Harvest® coconut water products are sold in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles and in the following flavors:

- A. Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water (later named as the Harmless Coconut® Water);
- B. Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water – Dark Cacao;
- C. Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water – Cinnamon & Clove;
- D. Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water – Fair Trade Coffee (together, the “Coconut Water Products” or “Products”).

10. Defendant deceptively and misleadingly misrepresented on their Product labeling and packaging and in their marketing and advertising campaign material that their Products are “100% ORGANIC,” “USDA ORGANIC,” and “100% RAW,” even though a significant portion of its coconuts were not organic. By deceiving consumers about the nature, quality, and/or ingredients of the Products as detailed herein, Defendant was able to command a premium price for such Products and take away market share from competing products, thereby increasing its own sales and profits.

11. Specifically, Defendant purposefully and knowingly (i) purchased coconuts from coconut plantations which have no organic certification; (ii) purchased coconuts from street vendors whose source of supply is unknown; (iii) purchased “green-washed” coconuts from “brokers” who would certify that the coconuts are organic even though they are not; (iv) caused farmers to sign a “Farmer’s Agreement” promising to use organic farming techniques without testing soil sample; and (v) conspired with the organic certifier Bioagricert in obtaining fraudulent organic certification.

12. Defendants’ representations that the Products are “100% Raw” were false and misleading, as the Products are not 100% raw and lack the traditional characteristics and qualities associated with raw products.

13. Consumers lack the ability to test or independently to ascertain the accuracy of a food or beverage label, especially at the point of sale. Reasonable consumers must and do rely on the food or beverage company to report honestly whether a product is organic.

14. Food and beverage companies intend for consumers to rely upon its representations, and reasonable consumers do in fact so rely. The food and beverage company’s representations are the only source of information consumers can use to make decisions concerning whether to buy and ingest packaged foods and beverages.

15. As a result of its false and misleading labeling, packaging and marketing campaign, Defendant was able to sell its Coconut Water Products deceptively and misleadingly labeled as “100% ORGANIC,” “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% RAW” to hundreds of thousands of consumers throughout the United States and to realize sizeable profits.

16. Defendant's false and misleading representations and omissions violate state laws as detailed more fully below, including New York General Business Law § 349, California's Organic Products Act, California's Unfair Competition Law, California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, and common law.

17. Defendant violated statutes enacted in each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia that are designed to protect consumers against unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and unconscionable trade and business practices and false advertising. These statutes are:

- a. Alabama Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ala. Statues Ann. §§ 8-19-1, *et seq.*;
- b. Alaska Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, Ak_ Code § 45.50.471, *et seq.*;
- c. Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, Arizona Revised Statutes, §§ 44-1521, *et seq.*;
- d. Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ark. Code § 4-88-101, *et seq.*;
- e. California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*, and California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof Code § 17200, *et seq.*;
- f. Colorado Consumer Protection Act, Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6 - 1-101, *et seq.*;
- g. Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, Conn. Gen. Stat § 42-110a, *et seq.*;
- h. Delaware Deceptive Trade Practices Act, 6 Del. Code § 2511, *et seq.*;
- i. District of Columbia Consumer Protection Procedures Act, D.C. Code § 28 3901, *et seq.*;
- j. Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. Ann. § 501.201, *et seq.*;
- k. Georgia Fair Business Practices Act, § 10-1-390 *et seq.*;
- l. Hawaii Unfair and Deceptive Practices Act, Hawaii Revised Statues § 480 1, *et seq.*, and Hawaii Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Hawaii Revised Statutes § 481A-1, *et seq.*;
- m. Idaho Consumer Protection Act, Idaho Code § 48-601, *et seq.*;
- n. Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 ILCS § 505/1, *et seq.*;
- o. Indiana Deceptive Consumer Sales Act, Indiana Code Ann. §§ 24-5-0.5-0.1, *et seq.*;
- p. Iowa Consumer Fraud Act, Iowa Code §§ 714.16, *et seq.*;
- q. Kansas Consumer Protection Act, Kan. Stat. Ann §§ 50 626, *et seq.*;
- r. Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 367.110, *et seq.*, and the Kentucky Unfair Trade Practices Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann §§ 365.020, *et seq.*;
- s. Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § § 51:1401, *et seq.*;

- t. Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act, 5 Me. Rev. Stat. § 205A, *et seq.*, and Maine Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, § 1211, *et seq.*,
- u. Maryland Consumer Protection Act, Md. Com. Law Code § 13-101, *et seq.*;
- v. Massachusetts Unfair and Deceptive Practices Act, Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 93A;
- w. Michigan Consumer Protection Act, § § 445.901, *et seq.*;
- x. Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, Minn. Stat §§ 325F.68, *et seq.*; and Minnesota Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Minn. Stat. § 325D.43, *et seq.*;
- y. Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-24-1, *et seq.*;
- z. Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*;
- aa. Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, Mont. Code §30-14-101, *et seq.*;
- bb. Nebraska Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59 1601, *et seq.*, and the Nebraska Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 87-301, *et seq.*;
- cc. Nevada Trade Regulation and Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 598.0903, *et seq.*;
- dd. New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act, N.H. Rev. Stat. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*;
- ee. New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 56:8 1, *et seq.*;
- ff. New Mexico Unfair Practices Act, N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57 12 1, *et seq.*;
- gg. New York Deceptive Acts and Practices Act, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 349, *et seq.*;
- hh. North Dakota Consumer Fraud Act, N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51 15 01, *et seq.*;
- ii. North Carolina Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act, North Carolina General Statutes §§ 75-1, *et seq.*;
- jj. Ohio Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ohio Rev. Code. Ann. §§ 4165.01. *et seq.*;
- kk. Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act, Okla. Stat. 15 § 751, *et seq.*;
- ll. Oregon Unfair Trade Practices Act, Rev. Stat § 646.605, *et seq.*;
- mm. Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 Penn. Stat. Ann. § § 201-1, *et seq.*;
- nn. Rhode Island Unfair Trade Practices And Consumer Protection Act, R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*;
- oo. South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act, S.C. Code Laws § 39-5-10, *et seq.*;
- pp. South Dakota's Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37 24 1, *et seq.*;
- qq. Tennessee Trade Practices Act, Tennessee Code Annotated §§ 47-25-101, *et seq.*;
- rr. Texas Stat. Ann. §§ 17.41, *et seq.*, Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act
- ss. Utah Unfair Practices Act, Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-5-1, *et seq.*;
- tt. Vermont Consumer Fraud Act, Vt. Stat. Ann. tit.9, § 2451, *et seq.*;
- uu. Virginia Consumer Protection Act, Virginia Code Ann. §§59.1-196, *et seq.*;

- vv. Washington Consumer Fraud Act, Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010, *et seq.*;
- ww. West Virginia Consumer Credit and Protection Act, West Virginia Code § 46A-6-101, *et seq.*;
- xx. Wisconsin Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Wis. Stat. §§ 100. 18, *et seq.*;
- yy. Wyoming Consumer Protection Act, Wyoming Stat. Ann. §§40-12-101, *et seq.*

18. Plaintiffs bring this action to stop Harmless Harvest's deceptive and misleading practices.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

19. The Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because this is a class action, as defined by 28 U.S.C § 1332(d)(1)(B), in which a member of the putative class is a citizen of a different state than Defendant, and the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, excluding interest and costs. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

20. The Court has jurisdiction over the federal claims alleged herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because it arises under the laws of the United States.

21. The Court has jurisdiction over the state law claims because they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

22. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because their Products are advertised, marketed, distributed, and sold throughout New York State; Defendant engaged in the wrongdoing alleged in this Complaint throughout the United States, including in New York State; Defendant are authorized to do business in New York State; and Defendant have sufficient minimum contacts with New York and/or otherwise have intentionally availed themselves of the markets in New York State, rendering the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court permissible under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Moreover, Defendant is engaged in substantial and not isolated activity within New York State.

23. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, this Court is the proper venue for this action because a substantial part of the events, omissions, and acts giving rise to the claims herein occurred in this District. Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU are citizens of New York. Plaintiff LAU resides in this District, and purchased the Products in Nassau County, in this District. Moreover, Defendant distributed, advertised, and sold the Products, which are the subject of the present Complaint, in this District.

PARTIES

24. Plaintiff ELIZABETH PEGUERO is, and at all times relevant hereto has been, a citizen of the State of New York and resides in New York County. Plaintiff PEGUERO purchased several units of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products over the last several years at retail prices at various grocery stores in New York County, including Whole Foods. In doing so, she saw and relied upon the representation on the Product labels and on Defendants' website at www.harmlessharvest.com that the Coconut Water Products was "USDA ORGANIC," "100% ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" in deciding to purchase them. She reasonably believed the Coconut Water Products were 100% organic and 100% raw, as labeled, and the "USDA ORGANIC," "100% ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" representations were a significant reason for her purchases. The purchase price ranged from \$5.49 to \$6.99 (or more) per 16 oz. container and \$2.99 (or more) per 8 oz. container. Plaintiff PEGUERO purchased the Products at a premium price and was financially injured as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct as alleged herein.

25. Plaintiff GUOLIANG MA is, and at all times relevant hereto has been, a citizen of the State of California and resides in San Francisco County. Plaintiff MA purchased several units of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products over the last several months at retail prices at

various grocery stores in San Francisco County, including Whole Foods. In doing so, he saw and relied upon the representation on the Product labels and on Defendants' website at www.harmlessharvest.com that the Coconut Water Products was "USDA ORGANIC," "100% ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" in deciding to purchase them. He reasonably believed the Coconut Water Products were 100% organic and raw, as labeled, and the "USDA ORGANIC," "100% ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" representations were a significant reason for his purchase. Plaintiff MA has purchased the Products in various flavors and sizes as they have become available. The purchase price ranged from \$4.99 to \$5.49 (or more) per 16 oz. container and \$2.69 (or more) per 8 oz. container. Plaintiff MA purchased the Products at a premium price and was financially injured as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct as alleged herein.

26. Plaintiff SHARON MANIER is, and at all times relevant hereto has been, a citizen of the State of California and resides in Riverside County. Plaintiff MANIER purchased Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products over the last several years at retail prices at various grocery stores in Riverside County. In doing so, she saw and relied upon the representation on the Product labels that the Coconut Water Products were "USDA ORGANIC," "100% ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" in deciding to purchase them. She reasonably believed the Coconut Water Products were 100% organic and raw, as labeled, and the "USDA ORGANIC," "100% ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" representations were a significant reason for her purchases. The purchase price ranged from \$5.49 to \$6.99 (or more) per 16 oz. container and \$2.99 (or more) per 8 oz. container. Plaintiff MANIER purchased the Products at a premium price and was financially injured as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct as alleged herein.

27. Plaintiff KIN FAI LAU is, and at all times relevant hereto has been, a citizen of the State of New York and resides in Kings County. Plaintiff LAU purchased several units of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products over the last several years at retail prices at various grocery stores in Nassau County. In doing so, he saw and relied upon the representation on the Product labels that the Coconut Water Products were "USDA ORGANIC," "100% ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" in deciding to purchase them. He reasonably believed the Coconut Water Products were 100% organic and raw, as labeled, and the "USDA ORGANIC," "100% ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" representations were a significant reason for her purchases. The purchase price ranged from \$5.49 to \$6.99 (or more) per 16 oz. container and \$2.99 (or more) per 8 oz. container. Plaintiff LAU purchased the Products at a premium price and was financially injured as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct as alleged herein.

28. Had Plaintiffs known at the time that the Coconut Water Products they purchased were not organic or raw as promised, they would not have purchased the Coconut Water Products.

29. Defendant Harmless Harvest, Inc. ("Defendant" or "Harmless Harvest") is a Delaware Corporation, with its principal place of business located at 200 Green Street, Suite 1, San Francisco, CA 94111 and an address for the service of process at The Corporation Service Company, 2711 Centerville Rd., Wilmington, DE 19808. Defendant, directly and through its agents, has substantial contacts with and receives benefits and income from and through the States of New York and California. Defendant is the owner of the "Harmless Harvest®" brand and it imports, advertises and sells the Coconut Water Products in the United States. Additionally, by and through its majority-owned subsidiary in Thailand, Harmless Harvest (Thailand), Co. Ltd.,

Defendant also manufactures the Coconut Water Products in Thailand and exports the same from Thailand to the United States.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendant Falsely Represented That Its Products Are “100% ORGANIC,” “100% RAW,” and “USDA ORGANIC”

30. As part of its extensive nationwide marketing campaign, Harmless Harvest actively promotes its Coconut Water Products as being “100% ORGANIC,” “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% RAW” and deceives and misleads consumers through the Product labeling and packaging, as well as an advertising campaign on www.harmlessharvest.com, and through social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Pinterest.

31. Harmless Harvest launched the Harmless Harvest® brand in 2011 selling and distributing packaged coconut water Products in the United States. Initially selling only the original flavor coconut water, the brand has since undergone product line changes and has sold at least 4 flavors, each in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles (some of which products have since been discontinued):

- A. Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water;
- B. Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water – Dark Cacao;
- C. Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water – Cinnamon & Clove;
- D. Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water – Fair Trade Coffee
(together, the “Coconut Water Products” or “Products”).

32. The Products have been distributed to almost all major cities in the United States and have been sold at supermarkets, convenience stores, delis, cafes, restaurants as well as gyms and yoga centers.

33. The front panel of the Product label formerly represented in large font “100% RAW COCONUT WATER.”³ Right beneath the “100% RAW COCONUT WATER” representation was an image of a hand-held, cut-open coconut which prominently represented a “USDA ORGANIC” sticker. In or about September 2015, Defendant changed the name of the original flavored Products to “Harmless Coconut Water.”



<http://www.themanual.com/food-and-drink/harmless-harvest-introduces-fair-trade-coffee-coconut-water/>

34. On the back panel of the Product label next to the barcode was prominently represented “100% ORGANIC.”

³ Defendants dropped the phrases “100% Raw” and “100% Organic” from the name of their Products in September 2015.



<http://www.steamednotfried.com/harmless-harvest-coconut-water>

35. The back panel of the Product label is plastered with Defendant’s brand narrative, which is made sure to repeatedly mention the word “organic”

“**PROPRIETARY HARVEST** Our young & green coconuts are hand-picked & bottled at the perfect moment for peak nutrient levels from old-growth, *organic* groves in the pristine regions of Southeast Asia.”

“**NO COMPROMISE** Unlike some other coconut waters, this is NOT a heated, ultra-processed blend, but the real, unadulterated water of fresh, young, *organic* coconuts.”

36. Harmless Harvest also actively promoted its Products as being “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% ORGANIC” through an extensive and wide-reaching online advertising campaign. On Harmless Harvest’s website, www.harmlessharvest.com, an entire webpage devoted to “sourcing” described how its purportedly organic coconuts were sourced:

“Harmless Harvest’s focus is our sourcing. From day one, we chose *organic* ingredients as a non-negotiable aspect of our products.”

“*Organic* certification is the only way to verify that specific practices are being implemented. These foods are never irradiated and are produced without the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO’s), relatively recent technologies without sufficient research proving their safety. The certification also confirms food is produced *without the use of persistent pesticides, synthetic fertilizers, or sewage sludge*. Not only do these substances use energy and resources in their production, they also contribute to soil degradation and ocean dead zones. Without *organic* certification, there is no way to prove that *organic* practices are used.”

“Forming partnerships with communities that value quality and *organic* farming practices is rooted in our attention to long-term growth. These partnerships offer a stable option for employment and income where there once was none.”

“Happily, our promise of a long-term presence is acting as an incentive to others. We are in a position to help certify farmers who convert to *organic* farming methods and are approved through audit. This creates healthier environments with less chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and communities with long-term steady incomes.”

Harmless Harvest also specifically claimed:

“We believe that *if you have nothing to hide*, you should tell it straight. Some people might be interested.

100% Organic: The ‘100% Organic’ label is applicable to any product in which all of the ingredients are organic...”

See **EXHIBIT 1**, Screenshot from Harmless Harvest’s website.

37. On its Facebook page, Harmless Harvest described its Products as the “First Ever RTD 100% Raw & Organic Coconut Water.” See **EXHIBIT 2**. Moreover, each and every posting on Defendant’s Facebook Timeline touted that all of its farms were “100% Organic.” *Id.*

Defendant Fraudulently Sourced Non-Organic Coconuts and Misrepresented Them as Organic

38. While a lie told often enough might become the truth, a non-organic coconut does *not* become an organic one just because it has been repeatedly labeled and extensively advertised as organic. Through a medley of conscious ignorance and outright fraud, Defendant deceived the public about the fact that their Coconut Water Products are neither 100% organic nor USDA-certified organic.

39. As of late 2015, Defendant still was bottling coconut water from non-organic sources and labeling them as “100% ORGANIC” and “USDA ORGANIC.” Defendant was sourcing 300,000 coconuts per day from Ratchaburi, Thailand, even though such area’s certified organic coconut plantations could only yield about half the amount. Based on live interviews in Bangkok with suppliers of Defendant, Defendant sourced large quantities of non-organic coconuts through various avenues, including buying non-organic coconuts from retailers, making on-the-spot purchase from non-organic farms, as well as “green washing” its coconuts from non-organic sources.

The Numbers Don’t Add Up

40. Soon after Defendant launched the Harmless Harvest brand in early 2011, it started to source from coconut plantations in Thailand in the Ratchaburi province where the coconut variety “Nam Hom” grew.

41. In or about June 2011, Defendant started sourcing coconut supplies sufficient to ship 2 ocean containers of Coconut Water Products, with one ocean container containing approximately 70,000 8-ounce bottles of coconut water. Because each coconut yields approximately 8 ounces of coconut water, less spillage and waste in the extracting and bottling process, the amount of coconut supply needed for a container's load of bottled coconut water roughly equals 72,000 coconuts. As such, 2 ocean containers of coconut waters would require approximately 144,000 coconuts. Originally, Defendants bottled their Coconut Water Products through a third party supplier.

42. In the following months, Defendant's demand for coconut soared and reached 7-8 containers per month. Supply of organic coconuts struggled to catch up, however, because at the time there was only a very limited amount of organic coconut farmland in the region and the organic certification process takes time.

43. In order to take advantage of the rapidly expanding coconut water market in the United States and gain an edge in the competition for market share, in February 2013, Defendant incorporated Harmless Harvest (Thailand), Co. Ltd. ("Harmless Harvest Thailand"), Harmless Harvest's majority-owned subsidiary in Thailand.

44. In June 2013, Defendant started operating its factory in Thailand through Harmless Harvest Thailand, where it extracted, collected and bottled coconut water. Harmless Harvest Thailand also handles the exporting of the Coconut Water Products from Thailand to the United States.

45. Neither Defendant nor Harmless Harvest Thailand has ever owned any farmland themselves due to Thailand's law against land ownership by foreigners or foreign corporations.

Instead, Harmless Harvest has to, and continues to, rely on contract farming for its coconut supply, or purchase coconuts from either suppliers or farmers who own coconut plantations.

46. Based on Plaintiffs' investigation and review of export shipping records, during the period between July and October 2013, Harmless Harvest's volume of Coconut Water Products averaged 30 containers per month, or about 7-8 ocean containers of coconut water per **week**. As Defendant's production picked up speed, in October 2013, Harmless Harvest was shipping 10 containers per week.

47. Such a volume exported by Defendant would normally require approximately **6,000 rais** (a unit of area commonly used in Thailand; 1 rai equals approximately 0.395 acre of area) of organic coconut farmland area. Based on interviews with local Thai farmers, coconuts are harvested approximately every 23 days and each rai of organic coconut plantation yields approximately 500 coconuts each harvest. Defendant somehow made do with a mere **800 - 1,000 rais** of certified organic coconut Nam Hom coconut plantation it had contracted at the time.

48. At the time Harmless Harvest started producing 8-10 containers a week of "certified organic" coconut water, there were, besides a handful of small farms, only two active large Nam Hom coconut farms with organic certification in Thailand. One is under the name Family Export Co., Ltd., which had 1,500 rais (600 acres) certified by one of the two organic certifiers in the area, Control Union. However, they did not supply coconut water shipped by Harmless Harvest Thailand.

49. The other large farm with organic certification is Dechathon Fruits Safety Control NOP Small and Micro Union Community Enterprise, referred to in the local industry as "DCT Fresh," with 800 rais (320 acres) organic farm also certified by Control Union. While such acreage

could not produce more than 17,000 (800 (rais) x 500 (coconuts/rai) / 23 days) coconuts daily during peak season, DCT Fresh was supplying Harmless Harvest with “organic” coconuts at a far greater speed: over 100,000 coconuts daily.

50. 3,825 acres equal approximately 9,674 rai of farmland. Such acreage of coconut plantation cannot possibly yield the amount of coconuts Defendant was sourcing: 300,000 coconuts per day, which, based on the current yield of coconut plantations in Ratchaburi, Thailand, would require approximately 18,000 rai of land area (300,000 coconuts per day x 30 days / 500 coconuts per month = 18,000 rai). Simply put, Defendant still does not have large enough certified organic coconut plantation area to support the rate at which it was shipping coconut water from Thailand – not even according to its *own* representations.

51. Upon information and belief, the following chart represents a rough chronology of Harmless Harvest’s sourcing demand vis-a-vis the expansion of its certified organic farmland.

	No. of Containers Shipped per month	No. of Coconuts Sourced per month	Organic Land Area Required (Rai)	Organic Land Area Certified (Rai)	% of Organic Coconuts Out of All Coconuts Sourced by Harmless Harvest	% of Non-Organic Coconuts Out of All Coconuts Sourced by Harmless Harvest
June 2011	2	144,000	288	20	7%	93%
July – Oct. 2013	30	2,160,000	4,320	800-1,000	19-23%	77-81%
Aug. – Oct. 2015		9,000,000	18,000	9,674	53.7%	46.3%

52. While the area of organic coconut farm land contracted by Harmless Harvest has gradually increased since its inception, it has never caught up with the expansion of Harmless

Harvest's sourcing need. As a result, as of October 2015, approximately half of Defendants' coconut farmland was still non-organic.

Coconuts from Street Vendors with Unknown Source or Non-Organic Farms

53. It is widely believed in the local community that Harmless Harvest, in its shopping spree for coconuts, would literally buy any coconut that comes its way with no regard whatsoever to whether such coconuts are organic or not and more often than not at inflated prices. To avoid damage liability, Harmless Harvest simply purchases coconuts from 3rd party suppliers and vendors, who are willing to represent that their coconuts supplied are organic, when they are not.

54. For example, a region near Bangkok named Baan Paew in the Samut Sakorn province is known for being a coconut retail center and has numerous small coconut vendors selling coconuts along its streets. These coconuts come from any number of non-organic coconut farms. It is widely believed in the region that Harmless Harvest's buyers would frequently purchase coconuts from these street vendors when it is short on coconut supply. Below is a picture of a street coconut vendor taken in Baan Paew, Samut Sakorn, Thailand.



Street vendor selling coconuts in Baan Pawe, Samut Sakorn, Thailand

55. Harmless Harvest would also make on-the-spot purchase from coconut farms that are conventional farms. When such purchase took place, the farmer is never required to sign any paperwork or produce any certification with respect to organic farming.



A coconut farm in Baan Paew, Samut Sakorn, Thailand

“Green Washed” Coconuts

56. However, upon information and belief, the majority of non-organic coconuts enter Harmless Harvest’s supply chain through a process called “green washing.” In Thailand, coconut farms are usually small and fragmented and owned by individuals or families who typically inherited the land from their ancestors. The farm owners would contract with a middleman referred

to as the “broker,” who is typically responsible for hiring workers to work on the farm as well as purchasing the coconuts from the farmers. Because there are crops per year and coconuts require little maintenance, most owners simply reap profits without significant “farming” efforts. The conversion of a conventional farm into an organic farm takes at least 3 years, many farms would have a small portion of converted farm land even though the majority of the land has not been converted. When a broker purchases coconuts from the farmers and resells to Harmless Harvest, they would vouch for the coconuts being organic by creating a purported “Certificate of Inspection,” commonly referred to by the locals as the “COI.” In this way, large amounts of non-organic coconuts enter the supply chain of Harmless Harvest camouflaged as organic coconuts.

Defendants’ Farmer Operators Failed to Fulfill the 3-Year Conversion Required by the USDA

57. Problems with Defendant’s organic sourcing practices run still deeper. Even with respect to the portion of Harmless Harvest’s coconut supply which are actually “certified” as organic, it is still questionable whether these coconuts are in fact organically grown in an organic farm which has complied with federal law.

58. Organic foods are regulated under the federal standards set by the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”) National Organic Program (“NOP”), 7 C.F.R. § Part 205. These standards were implemented in 2002 in the wake of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990. Organic standards address many factors: soil quality, animal raising, pest and weed control, and use of input materials.

59. There are four distinct labeling categories for certified organic food products: (1) 100% Organic, (2) Organic, (3) Made with organic (specific ingredients or food groups), and (4) Products with less than 70 percent organically produced ingredients. *See* 7 C.F.R. §205.301. Where

a product is labeled as “100% Organic,” needless to say, must contain “100 percent organically produced ingredients.” 7 C.F.R. §205.301(a).

60. Further, the USDA requires that “[a]ny field or farm parcel from which harvested crops are intended to be sold, labeled, or represented as ‘organic,’ **must have had no [synthetic chemicals including fertilizers or pesticides] applied to it for a period of 3 years immediately preceding harvest of the crop.**” *See* 7 C.F.R. § 205.202 (“Land Requirements”); *see also*, Organic Production and Handling Standards, National Organic Program, United States Department of Agriculture (“[t]he organic crop production standards require that [l]and must have had no prohibited substances applied to it for at least 3 years before the harvest of an organic crop”).⁴ Any agricultural product labeled as “100 percent organic,” “organic,” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” must comply with the 3-year land requirement pursuant to § 205.202. *See* §205.102 (“Use of the term, ‘organic’”).

61. However, Defendant’s factory in Thailand has only been in operation since June 2013, when it had merely 1000 rai (or 400 acre) of organic coconut plantation. Based on Defendant’s representations online, as of September 2015, it had 3,825 acres of organic coconut farm. *See supra*. In other words, Defendant would have had to convert $3,825 - 400 = 3,425$ acres of conventional farmland to organic farmland in as little as 2 years and 3 months, which would have been impossible because, under § 205.202, the conversion process would take at least 3 years.

62. In a desperate attempt to conceal the fact that Defendant’s operations in Thailand did not start until June 2013, Defendant repeatedly represented the year of 2009 as the year when

⁴ Available at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/Organic%20Production-Handling%20Standards.pdf/>.

Harmless Harvest started operating. In reality, Defendant did not start selling its Coconut Water Products until 2011 and its factory in Thailand did not start operating (and any effort to convert conventional farmland into organic coconut plantations) until 2013.

63. Since its inception in or about 2011 till the date of this Complaint, Harmless Harvest has labeled and advertised and continues to label and advertise its Products as “100% ORGANIC” and “USDA ORGANIC.”

The Certifying Agent Bioagricert Failed to Follow USDA Regulations

64. Although the USDA sets organic standards, it does not directly certify farmers and processors. Certifying agents accredited by the USDA are responsible for the certification process. A certifying agent can be a private, foreign or state entity.

65. Harmless Harvest’s Coconut Water Products are certified as “USDA Organic” and “100% Organic” by an Italian company by the name Bioagricert, s.r.l (“Bioagricert”). According to Bioagricert’s website at <http://www.bioagricert.org/>, “[t]hird-party agents around the world certify operations to USDA organic standards and Bioagricert is one of them.”⁵ The website continues to state, that

“Operators who want to export their products to the US can

- ask the NOP certification and label their products with NOP/USDA organic logo;
- export their products in equivalence with the import certificate.

⁵ See <http://www.bioagricert.org/en/certification/organic-production/nop-usa.html>.

Bioagricert is able to offer operators both possibilities because it has maintained the NOP/USDA accreditation.”⁶

66. However, having an NOP/USDA accreditation does not mean rubber-stamping a Product with the “USDA Organic” sticker by a certifying agent all of a sudden makes the product organic. Under the USDA regulation, a certifying agent is required to:

- a. Conduct initial on-site inspection (§ 205.403);
- b. Review applications for certification to ensure compliance with the regulations (§ 205.402), which includes the 3-year land requirement under § 205.202;
- c. Verify that information received “accurately reflects the practices used” (§ 205.403(c)(2));
- d. Verify that “prohibited substances have not been and are not being applied to the operation through means which ... may include the collection and testing of soil; water; waste; seeds; plant tissue; and plant, animal, and processed products samples.” (§ 205.403(c)(3)); and
- e. Conduct on-site inspections annually (§ 205.403(a)) to determine whether the operation should continue.

Moreover, “[w]hen the certifying agent has reason to believe ... that an applicant for certification is not able to comply or is not in compliance with the requirements of [the USDA regulations], the certifying agent must” –

- “Provide a written notification of noncompliance to the applicant” (§ 205.405(a)), and

⁶ *See id.*

- Deny the application to an applicant who fails to take appropriate corrective actions (§205.405(c)(1)(ii)) or fails to respond (§205.405(c)(2)).

67. Bioagricert, however, never took any soil samples from Defendant's plantation when conducting on-site inspections. Even though Defendant's organic farming operations had not started until June 2013 (and hence the great likelihood that none or very little of its contract farms had not been converted prior to the factory's inception), such did not give Bioagricert enough reasons to believe that taking soil samples to test the level of synthetic chemicals was necessary.

68. Moreover, as discussed previously, because neither Defendant nor Harmless Harvest Thailand owned farmland, it is not a traditional farming operation where typically the farm would hire workers and would have total control over the tools, fertilizers, insecticide and other supplies used on such plantation. Instead, Harmless Harvest created the so-called "Organic Agriculture and Social Accountability and Fair Trade Standard Project," which is purportedly a contract with the farmers under which the farmers would participate in organic farming training, promise not to use "chemical materials or synthetic fertilizers," etc., and in exchange, Harmless Harvest would buy coconuts from farmers at a "fair price" – which it advertised profusely on the internet and in their other campaign materials.

69. In reality, Defendant and Bioagricert seldom conducted any inspections to ensure that the farmers actually complied with the terms in the Farmer's Agreement in terms of employing organic farming techniques and refraining from using prohibited synthetic chemicals. As soon as a farmer signs the agreement, Defendant would slap a "USDA Organic" label on the farmer's coconuts and no one would bother to check whether they are organic or not.

70. Moreover, the fee structure of Bioagricert is highly suggestive of a conflict of interest. Contrary to other certifying agent in the region such as Control Union which charges fixed fees for certification services, Bioagricert charges a percentage of gross export on top of the fixed fees charged. See **EXHIBIT 3**, Bioagricert's fee schedule. As such, Bioagricert is incentivized to aid and abet the licensee (here, Harmless Harvest) in muddling through the organic certification process.

71. Upon information and belief, the Nam Hom coconut water industry perceived that something was wrong with Harmless Harvest's organic supply, and a complaint was filed with the USDA NOP in late 2013.

The Representations Are False, Deceptive, and Misleading

72. Defendant did not and still does not have sufficient organic farmland to produce organic coconut water at the volume they were producing.

73. Defendant's conduct deceived and/or was likely to deceive the public. Consumers were deceived into believing that the Products are "100% ORGANIC" and "USDA ORGANIC" when they are not.

74. Consumers would not know the truth about the Products. Discovery of the true nature of the Products requires investigation beyond the grocery store, and knowledge of organic farming and federal regulations beyond that of the average reasonable consumer.

75. Harmless Harvest deceptively and misleadingly concealed material facts about its Coconut Water Products that they are not "100% Organic." Harmless Harvest continues to conceal and suppress such material information till this day.

Location of the Misrepresentations

76. Harmless Harvest prominently makes the above false, deceptive, and misleading misrepresentations and omissions on the package of its Coconut Water Products and on their website at www.harmlessharvest.com.

77. The misrepresentations and omissions were uniform and were communicated to Plaintiffs and to each member of the Class at every point of purchase and consumption.

Harmless Harvest Knew the Representations Were False

78. Harmless Harvest knew that it had represented that its Products are “100% ORGANIC” and “USDA ORGANIC.”

79. Harmless Harvest is governed by and knows the federal regulations that control the labeling of its Products and knows that its Products are not 100% organic.

80. Harmless Harvest thus knew all the relevant facts and thus knew that its Coconut Water Products are falsely and deceptively labeled.

Harmless Harvest Intended for Consumers to Rely on Its Misrepresentations

81. Harmless Harvest made the false, deceptive, and misleading representations and omissions intending for Plaintiffs and the Class members to rely upon these representations and omissions in purchasing and ingesting the Products.

82. Harmless Harvest knew, and independent surveys confirm, that consumers want and will pay a premium for organic products.

83. In making the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Harmless Harvest intended that consumers would buy and pay a premium for organic products, furthering Harmless Harvest’s private interest of profiting from the pricing premium, increasing

sales of its Products and decreasing sales of the organic products that are truthfully marketed by Harmless Harvest's competitors.

Consumers Reasonably Relied on Harmless Harvest's Misrepresentations

84. Consumers frequently rely on food label representations and information in making purchase decisions.

85. When Plaintiffs and the Class members purchased Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products, Plaintiffs and the Class members saw the deceptive representations and did not receive disclosure of the facts concealed, as detailed above.

86. Plaintiffs and the Class members were among the intended recipients of Harmless Harvest's deceptive representations and omissions.

87. Plaintiffs and the Class members reasonably relied to their detriment on Harmless Harvest's misleading representations and omissions. Specifically, Plaintiff and Class members reviewed Defendant's misleading marketing and Product packaging, reasonably relied in substantial part on the labels and were thereby deceived in deciding to purchase the Products for a premium price.

88. Harmless Harvest's false, misleading, and deceptive misrepresentations and omissions deceived and misled, and are likely to continue to deceive and mislead, Plaintiffs, the Class members, reasonable consumers, and the general public.

89. Harmless Harvest made the deceptive representations and omissions with the intent to induce Plaintiffs and the Class members to purchase its Coconut Water Products. Plaintiffs' and the Class members' reliance upon such representations and omissions may be presumed.

90. Harmless Harvest's deceptive representations and omissions are material in that a reasonable person would attach importance to such information and would be induced to act upon such information in making purchase decisions. Thus, Plaintiffs' and the Class members' reliance upon such representations and omissions may be presumed as a matter of law. The materiality of those representations and omissions also establishes causation between Harmless Harvest's conduct and the injuries sustained by Plaintiffs and the Class members.

Harmless Harvest's Wrongful Conduct Caused Plaintiffs' Injury

91. As an immediate, direct, and proximate result of Harmless Harvest's false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Harmless Harvest injured Plaintiffs and the Class members in that they:

- a. paid a sum of money for a product that was not as represented;
- b. paid a premium price for a product that was not as represented;
- c. were deprived the benefit of the bargain because the product they purchased was different from what Harmless Harvest warranted;
- d. were deprived the benefit of the bargain because the product they purchased had less value than what was represented by Harmless Harvest;
- e. did not receive a product that measured up to their expectations as created by Harmless Harvest;
- f. were denied the benefit of the beneficial properties of the organic foods promised.

92. Had Harmless Harvest not made the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Plaintiffs and the Class members would not have been injured.

Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the Class members have suffered “injury in fact” as a result of Harmless Harvest’s wrongful conduct.

93. Plaintiffs and the Class members all paid money for Harmless Harvest’s Coconut Water Products. However, Plaintiffs and the Class members did not obtain the full value of the advertised Product due to Harmless Harvest’s misrepresentations and omissions. Plaintiffs and the Class members purchased the Coconut Water Products when they otherwise would not have, or purchased more of, or paid more for, the Coconut Water Products than they would have had they known the truth about the product. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the Class members have suffered “injury in fact” and lost money or property as a result of Harmless Harvest’s wrongful conduct.

Harmless Harvest Profited from Its Misleading and Deceptive Representations and Omissions

94. As the intended, direct, and proximate result of Harmless Harvest’s false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Harmless Harvest has profited from its deceptive and misleading representations by selling its Products at a premium price as follows⁷:

Brand	Quantity	Price	Unit Price
Nature Factor Organic Coconut Water	12x10 oz.	\$25.08	\$0.21 per oz.
ZICO	12x11.2 oz.	\$22.68	\$0.17 per oz.
Naked	12x11.2 oz.	\$24.00	\$0.18 per oz.
Taste Nirvana Real Coconut Water	12x9.5 oz.	\$24.39	\$0.21 per oz.
Vita Coco	12x11.1 oz.	\$21.99	\$0.17 per oz.
O.N.E. Coconut Water	12x16.9 oz.	\$30.7	\$0.15 per oz.
Amy & Brian Coconut Juice	12x17.5 oz.	\$27.99	\$0.13 per oz.
Harmless Harvest 100% Raw Dark Cacao Coconut Water	12x16 oz.	\$73.85	\$0.38 per oz.

⁷ All pricing information obtained from www.amazon.com as of October 7, 2015. All prices listed are within Amazon’s free shipping program.

Harmless Harvest Cinnamon & Clove 100% Raw Coconut Water	12x16 oz.	\$123.10	\$0.64 per oz.
Harmless Harvest Organic 100% Raw Coconut Water	12x16 oz.	\$127.53	\$0.66 per oz.

95. As the intended, direct, and proximate result of Harmless Harvest's false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Harmless Harvest has been unjustly enriched through more sales of its Coconut Water Products and higher profits at the expense of Plaintiffs and the Class members. As a direct and proximate result of its deception, Harmless Harvest also unfairly obtained other benefits, including the higher value associated with an organic foods brand and the resulting higher stock value.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

The Nationwide Class

96. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of the following nationwide class (the "Class"):

All persons or entities in the United States who made retail purchases of the Products during the applicable limitations period, and/or such subclasses as the Court may deem appropriate.

The New York Class

97. Plaintiffs ELIZABETH PEGUERO and KIN FAI LAU bring this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of the following New York class (the "New York Class"):

All persons or entities in New York State who made retail purchases of the Products during the applicable limitations period, and/or such subclasses as the Court may deem appropriate.

The California Class

98. Plaintiffs GUOLIANG MA and SHARON MANIER bring this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of the following California class (the “California Class”):

All persons or entities in California State who made retail purchases of the Products during the applicable limitations period, and/or such subclasses as the Court may deem appropriate.

99. Excluded from the Classes are current and former officers and directors of Defendant, members of the immediate families of the officers and directors of Defendant, Defendant’s legal representatives, heirs, successors, assigns, and any entity in which they have or have had a controlling interest. Also excluded from the Classes is the judicial officer to whom this lawsuit is assigned.

100. Plaintiffs bring the Class and the Classes pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(1), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3).

101. At this time, Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of members of the Class or the Classes. However, given the nature of the claims and the number of retail stores selling the Harmless Harvest’s Coconut Water Products, Plaintiffs believe that there are hundreds of thousands of members and that joinder of all of them is impracticable.

102. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved in this case. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class and the Classes that predominate over questions that may affect individual members include

- a. whether Harmless Harvest labeled, marketed, advertised, and/or sold its Coconut Water Products to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class and the Classes using false, misleading, and/or deceptive statements or

- representations, including statements or representations concerning the nature, quality, and/or ingredients of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products;
- b. whether Harmless Harvest omitted and/or misrepresented material facts in connection with the sales of its Coconut Water Products;
 - c. whether Harmless Harvest participated in and pursued the common course of conduct complained of herein; and
 - d. whether Harmless Harvest's labeling, marketing, advertising, and/or selling its Coconut Water Products constitutes an unfair or deceptive consumer sales practice;
 - e. whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and the other Class members by their misconduct;
 - f. whether Defendant must disgorge any and all profits they have made as a result of their misconduct; and
 - g. whether Defendant should be barred from marketing their Products as "100% ORGANIC," "USDA ORGANIC" and "100% RAW."

103. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the Class and the Classes because Plaintiffs, like all members of the Class and the Classes, purchased Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products, relying on Harmless Harvest's false and misleading representations in a typical consumer setting at Harmless Harvest's price and sustained damages from Harmless Harvest's wrongful conduct.

104. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and the Sub Classes because Plaintiffs are similarly situated with, and have suffered similar injuries as, the

members of the Class and the Classes they seek to represent. Plaintiffs feel that they have been deceived, wish to obtain redress of the wrong, and want Harmless Harvest stopped from perpetrating similar wrongs on others. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class and the Classes also because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members and Classes members they seek to represent, and they have retained counsel competent and experienced in conducting complex class action litigation, who led the investigation uncovering Harmless Harvest's wrongs, who were the first to publicly uncover Harmless Harvest's wrongs, who have no interests adverse to the members of the Class members or the Classes, and who can and will vigorously prosecute this litigation.

105. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Specifically, no member of the Class or the Classes has a substantial interest in individually controlling the prosecution of a separate action. The damages suffered by each individual Class member likely will be relatively small, especially given the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex litigation necessitated by Harmless Harvest's conduct. Thus, it would be virtually impossible for the Class members individually to effectively redress the wrongs done to them.

106. Upon information and belief, there are no pending lawsuits concerning this controversy. Concentration of the litigation concerning this matter in this Court is desirable; the Class is of a moderate size, and the difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action are not great. The resolution of the claims of all Class members and Classes members in a single forum, and in a single proceeding, would be a fair and efficient means of resolving the issues raised in this litigation.

107. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for injunctive or equitable relief pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) are met, as Harmless Harvest has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class and the Classes, thereby making appropriate final injunctive or equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole and the Classes as a whole.

108. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class or the Classes would create a risk of establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of conduct for Harmless Harvest.

109. Harmless Harvest's conduct is generally applicable to the Class as a whole and the Classes as a whole and Plaintiffs seek, inter alia, equitable remedies with respect to the Class as a whole and the Classes as a whole. As such, Harmless Harvest's systematic policies and practices make declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole and the Classes as a whole appropriate.

110. The Class and the Classes are specifically identifiable to facilitate provision of adequate notice and there will be no significant problems managing this case as a class action. Because Harmless Harvest is both the manufacturer of its private label products and its own retailer, notice to the Class and the Classes can be made through various means, such as in-store leaflets, website advertisements, notices on the labels of the packages, and/or direct notice to those consumers for which Harmless Harvest knows the e-mail or physical mailing address.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

INJUNCTION FOR VIOLATIONS OF NEW YORK GENERAL BUSINESS LAW § 349 (DECEPTIVE AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT)

On Behalf of the New York Class

111. Plaintiffs ELIZABETH PEGUERO and KIN FAI LAU reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs and further allege as follows:

112. Plaintiffs ELIZABETH PEGUERO and KIN FAI LAU bring this claim individually and on behalf of the other members of the New York Class for an injunction for Defendant's violations of New York's Deceptive Acts or Practices Law, Gen. Bus. Law § 349 ("NY GBL § 349").

113. NY GBL § 349 provides that deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state are unlawful.

114. Any person who has been injured by reason of any violation of the NY GBL § 349 may bring an action in his own name to enjoin such unlawful act or practice, an action to recover his actual damages or fifty dollars, whichever is greater, or both such actions. The court may, in its discretion, increase the award of damages to an amount not to exceed three times the actual damages up to one thousand dollars, if the court finds the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this section. The court may award reasonable attorney's fees to a prevailing plaintiff.

115. The practices employed by Defendant, whereby Defendant advertised, promoted, and marketed that their Products are "100% ORGANIC," "USDA ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" are unfair, deceptive, and misleading and are in violation of NY GBL § 349.

116. Defendant should be enjoined from marketing their Product as "100% ORGANIC" and "USDA ORGANIC," or in the alternative, Defendant should be enjoined from selling its Coconut Water Products made from non-organic coconuts; Defendant also should be enjoined from marketing their Product as "100% Raw."

117. Plaintiffs ELIZABETH PEGUERO and KIN FAI LAU, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, respectfully demand a judgment enjoining Defendant's conduct, awarding costs of this proceeding and attorneys' fees, as provided by NY GBL § 349, and such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

COUNT II

VIOLATIONS OF NEW YORK GENERAL BUSINESS LAW § 349 (DECEPTIVE AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT)

On Behalf of the New York Class

118. Plaintiffs ELIZABETH PEGUERO and KIN FAI LAU reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs and further allege as follows:

119. Plaintiffs ELIZABETH PEGUERO and KIN FAI LAU bring this claim individually and on behalf of the other members of the New York Class for Defendant's violations of NY GBL § 349.

120. Defendant's business acts and practices and/or omissions alleged herein constitute deceptive acts or practices under NY GBL § 349, which were enacted to protect the consuming public from those who engage in unconscionable, deceptive or unfair acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce.

121. The practices of Defendant described throughout this Complaint, were specifically directed to consumers and violate the NY GBL § 349 for, inter alia, one or more of the following reasons:

- a. Defendant engaged in deceptive, unfair and unconscionable commercial practices in failing to reveal material facts and information about the Products,

which did, or tended to, mislead Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and the New York Class about facts that could not reasonably be known by them;

- b. Defendant knowingly and falsely represented and advertised that the Products are “100% ORGANIC,” “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% RAW” with an intent to cause Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and members of the New York Class to believe that the Products are 100% organic and 100% raw coconut water, even though they are not;
- c. Defendant failed to reveal facts that were material to the transactions in light of representations of fact made in a positive manner;
- d. Defendant caused Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and the New York Class to suffer a probability of confusion and a misunderstanding of legal rights, obligations and/or remedies by and through its conduct;
- e. Defendant made material misrepresentations to Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and the New York Class with the intent that Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and the New York Class members rely upon such misrepresentations;
- f. Defendant made material representations and statements of fact to Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and the New York Class that resulted in Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and the New York Class reasonably believing the represented state of affairs to not be other than what they actually were; and
- g. Defendant intended that Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and the members of the New York Class rely on their misrepresentations, so that Plaintiffs

PEGUERO and LAU and the New York Class members would purchase the Products.

122. Under all of the circumstances, Defendant's conduct in employing these unfair and deceptive trade practices was malicious, willful, wanton and outrageous such as to shock the conscience of the community and warrant the imposition of punitive damages.

123. Defendant's actions impact the public interest because Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and members of the New York Class were injured in exactly the same way as thousands of others purchasing the Products as a result of and pursuant to Defendant's generalized course of deception.

124. By committing the acts alleged in this Complaint, Defendant has misled Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and the New York Class into purchasing the Products, in part or in whole, due to an erroneous belief that the Products are 100% organic and 100% raw coconut water. This is a deceptive business practice that violates NY GBL § 349.

125. Defendant's 100% organic and 100% raw claims misled Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU, and are likely in the future to mislead reasonable consumers. Had Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and members of the New York Class known of the true facts about the Products, they would not have purchased the Products and/or paid substantially less for another product.

126. The foregoing deceptive acts, omissions and practices were directed at consumers.

127. The foregoing deceptive acts, omissions and practices set forth in connection with Defendant's violations of NY GBL § 349 proximately caused Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other members of the New York Class to suffer actual damages in the form of, inter alia, monies spent to purchase the Products. Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other members of the

New York Class are entitled to recover such damages, together with equitable and declaratory relief, appropriate damages, including punitive damages, attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT III

INJUNCTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF NEW YORK GENERAL BUSINESS LAW § 350 (UNLAWFUL FALSE ADVERTISING ACT)

On Behalf of the New York Class

128. Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

129. Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU bring this claim individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class for violations of NY GBL § 350.

130. NY GBL § 350 provides that false advertising in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state are unlawful.

131. NY GBL § 350-a defines “false advertising” as “advertising, including labeling, of a commodity, or of the kind, character, terms or conditions of any employment opportunity if such advertising is misleading in a material respect.”

132. Any person who has been injured by reason of any violation of the NY GBL may bring an action in his own name to enjoin unlawful act or practice, an action to recover his actual damages or five hundred dollars, whichever is greater, or both such actions. The court may, in its discretion, increase the award of damages to an amount not to exceed three times the actual damages up to ten thousand dollars, if the court finds the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this section. The court may award reasonable attorney’s fees to a prevailing plaintiff.

133. As fully alleged above, by advertising, marketing, distributing, labeling and selling the Coconut Water Products to Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other members of the Class, Defendant engaged in, and continues to engage in, false advertising.

134. Defendant engaged in false advertising by advertising, marketing, distributing and selling Coconut Water Products as “100% ORGANIC,” “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% RAW” even though they are not.

135. Defendant intended that Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other members of the Class to rely on such misrepresentations in deciding to purchase the Coconut Water Products. Justifiable reliance is no longer an element to a § 350 claim, however, following the New York Court of Appeals case *Koch v. Acker, Merrall & Condit*, NY 3d, 2012 NY Slip Op 02254 (March 27, 2012).

136. Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other members of the Class further seek to enjoin such unlawful deceptive acts and practices as described above. Each of the members of the Class will be irreparably harmed unless the unlawful actions of Defendant are enjoined.

137. Defendant should be enjoined from labeling their Coconut Water Products and falsely advertising them as “100% ORGANIC,” “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% RAW” to the detriment of consumers.

138. In this regard, Defendant has violated, and continues to violate, NY GBL § 350, which makes false advertising unlawful. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violation of GBL § 350 above, Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other members of the Class have suffered damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT IV

**VIOLATIONS OF NEW YORK GENERAL BUSINESS LAW 350
(UNLAWFUL FALSE ADVERTISING ACT)**

On Behalf of the New York Class

139. Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

140. Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU bring this claim individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class for violations of NY GBL § 350.

141. As fully alleged above, by advertising, marketing, distributing, labeling and selling Coconut Water Products to Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other members of the Class, Defendant engaged in, and continues to engage in, false advertising.

142. Defendant engaged in false advertising by advertising, marketing, distributing and selling Coconut Water Products as “100% ORGANIC,” “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% RAW” even though they are not.

143. The foregoing false advertising acts were directed at consumers.

144. Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other members of the Class suffered a loss as a result of Defendant’s false advertising. Specifically, as a result of Defendant’s false advertising, Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other Class members suffered monetary losses associated with the purchase of Coconut Water Products. Had Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other Class members known the truth about the Products, they would not have been willing to pay the premium price Defendant charged for the products, or they would not have purchased the products at all.

145. In this regard, Defendant has violated, and continues to violate, GBL § 350, which makes false advertising unlawful. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violation of

GBL § 350 above, Plaintiffs PEGUERO and LAU and other members of the Class have suffered damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT V

**VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT
CAL. COV. CODE § 1750, et seq.**

On Behalf of the California Class

146. Plaintiffs GUOLIANG MA and SHARON MANIER reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs and further alleges as follows:

147. Plaintiffs MA and MANIER bring this action pursuant to California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq. and seek to enjoin the unfair, unlawful, and deceptive acts and conduct of the Defendant as more fully described above.

148. Defendant is a "person" under Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(c). Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the Class members of are aggrieved "consumers" under Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d), because they bought the Coconut Water Products for personal, family, or household purposes.

149. Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products are "goods" under Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(a). Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the Class members' purchases of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products are "transactions" under Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(e) and § 1770.

150. Defendant's false and fraudulent representations and omissions have violated, and continue to violate, the CLRA because they extend to transactions that are intended to result, or have resulted, in the sale of goods to consumers, including the Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the Class members.

151. Defendant's conduct violates Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5), which prohibits "[r]epresenting that goods . . . have . . . characteristics [or] ingredients . . . which they do not have," and Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(7), which prohibits: "[r]epresenting that goods . . . are of a particular standard, quality, or grade . . . if they are of another," causing injury to Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the Class.

152. As a result of engaging in such conduct, Defendant has violated California Civil Code § 1770(a)(5), (a)(7), and (a)(9).

153. Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the Class members seek punitive damages, preliminary injunctive relief, and permanent injunctive relief against Defendant's unfair and deceptive acts and conduct.

154. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(2) and (a)(5), Plaintiffs MA and MANIER seek an order of this Court that includes, but is not limited to, an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business practices or any other act prohibited by law.

155. Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the other members of the California Class may be irreparably harmed and/or denied an effective and complete remedy if such an order is not granted.

156. The unfair and deceptive acts and practices of the Defendant, as described above, present a serious threat to Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the other members of the California Class.

157. On or about November 17, 2015 prior to filing this action, a CLRA notice letter was served on Defendant which complies in all respects with California Civil Code § 1782(a). Plaintiff MA sent Harmless Harvest on behalf of himself and the proposed California Class, a letter

via certified mail, return receipt requested, advising Defendant that they are in violation of the CLRA and demanding that they cease and desist from such violations and make full restitution by refunding the monies received therefrom. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff MA's letter is attached hereto as **EXHIBIT 4**.

158. On February 26, 2016, Defendant's counsel sent a letter responding to the substance of the November 17, 2015 CLRA notice. A copy of the letter is attached hereto as **EXHIBIT 5**.

159. Wherefore, Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and members of the California Class seek damages, restitution, and injunctive relief for these violations of the CLRA.

COUNT VI

VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW, CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE §§ 17200, et seq.

On Behalf of the California Class

160. Plaintiffs GUOLIANG MA and SHARON MANIER reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs and further alleges as follows:

161. Plaintiffs MA and MANIER bring this action pursuant to California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. Defendant has engaged and continues to engage in unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business practices within the meaning of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, causing injury to Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the California Class.

162. By committing the acts and practices alleged herein, Defendant has engaged in deceptive, unfair, and unlawful business practices in violation of the UCL.

163. Plaintiffs MA and MANIER have standing to pursue this claim as they have suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of Defendant's actions as set forth above. Class members have also suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendant's actions as set forth above.

164. The violation of any law constitutes an "unlawful" business practice under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

165. Defendant's false representations alleged herein violate 21 U.S.C. § 343; 21 U.S.C. § 331; Cal. Civ. Code § 1709; Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq.; Cal. Com. Code § 2313; Cal. Com. Code § 2315; and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 et seq.

166. Defendant's false representations alleged herein also violate California's criminal laws. Cal. Penal Code § 383 (forbidding the offering for sale food that is adulterated, e.g., "by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is").

167. Defendant has violated the UCL's proscription against engaging in unlawful conduct as a result of its violations of (i) the CLRA, and (ii) the FAL.

168. Defendant's false representations also violate California's Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, which prohibits the advertising, manufacture, sale of adulterated and misbranded foods. Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 110390, 110395, 110398, 110400, 110550, 110585, 110620, 110625, 110660, 110705, 110740, 110760, 110770, 110765, and 110770.

169. In relevant part, the Sherman Law declares that food is misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular way and further provides that it is unlawful for any person to misbrand any food. California Health & Safety Code §§ 110660 and 110765.

170. The Sherman Law defines a “person” as “any individual, firm, partnership, trust, corporation, ... and any representative, agent, or agency of any of the foregoing.” Cal. Health & Safety Code § 109995. The named defendant is a “person” within the meaning of the Sherman Law.

171. As more fully described herein, Defendant’s misleading marketing, advertising, packaging, and labeling of the Coconut Water Products as “100% ORGANIC,” “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% RAW” even though they are not, is likely to deceive a reasonable consumer. Indeed, Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the other California Class members were unquestionably deceived regarding the characteristics of Defendant’s Products, as Defendant’s marketing, advertising, packaging, and labeling of the Coconut Water Products misrepresents and/or omits the true nature, quality, and/or ingredients of the Coconut Water Products.

172. There is no benefit to consumers or competition from deceptively marketing and labeling products. Indeed, the harm to consumers and competition is substantial. Plaintiffs MA, MANIER and the other members of the California Class who purchased the Coconut Water Products suffered a substantial injury as alleged herein.

173. Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the other members of the California Class who purchased the Coconut Water Products had no way of reasonably knowing that the Coconut Water Products they purchased was not as marketed, advertised, packaged, and labeled. Thus, they could not have reasonably avoided the injury each of them suffered.

174. Defendant’s acts and omissions alleged above constitute unfair business practices under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 because the gravity of the consequences of Defendant’s conduct as described above outweighs any justification, motive, or reason therefor, particularly

considering the available legal alternatives which exist in the marketplace, and such conduct is immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, offends established public policy, or is substantially injurious to Plaintiff MA and the other members of the California Class. Defendant's false and misleading representations and omissions also violate legislatively declared policy as they have violated numerous state and federal laws. Moreover, the gravity of the harm to Plaintiffs and Class members resulting from Defendant's conduct outweighs Defendant's legitimate reasons, justifications and/or motives for engaging in such deceptive acts and practices.

175. Each false and misleading representation and omission constitutes fraudulent business practices under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 because the representations and omissions were false. Defendant knowingly and falsely represented the Coconut Water Products as "100% ORGANIC," "USDA ORGANIC," and "100% RAW" even though they are not.

176. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 17203, Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the other members of the California Class seek an order of this Court that includes but is not limited to an order enjoining such future conduct on the part of Defendant and such other orders and judgments which may be necessary to disgorge Defendant's ill-gotten gains and to restore to any person in interest any money paid for Defendant's Coconut Water Products as a result of the wrongful conduct of Defendant.

COUNT VII

VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S FALSE ADVERTISING LAW, CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE §§ 17500, et seq.

On Behalf of the California Class

177. Plaintiffs GUOLIANG MA and SHARON MANIER reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs and further alleges as follows:

178. Plaintiffs MA and MANIER bring this cause of action pursuant to California's False Advertising Law (the "FAL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 et seq.

179. Such acts of Defendant, are described above, and each of them constitute unlawful, deceptive, and fraudulent business acts and practices.

180. At all material times, Defendant engaged in and disseminated advertising, including product package labels, television advertisements, magazine advertisements, internet advertisements, and other marketing in the State of California to the public and offered for sale Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products on a nationwide basis, including in California. Defendant knowingly and falsely represented the Coconut Water Products as "100% ORGANIC," "USDA ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" even though they are not.

181. The misrepresentations and non-disclosures by Defendant of the material facts detailed above constitute false and misleading advertising, and therefore constitute a violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, et seq.

182. Said advertisements and inducements were made within the State of California and come within the definition of advertising contained in the FAL in that such promotional materials were intended as inducements to purchase Defendant's Products and are statements disseminated by Defendant to Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the other California Class members. Defendant knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known, that these representations were misleading and deceptive.

183. Consumers, including Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the other California Class members, were among the intended targets of such representations. Consumers, including Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the other California Class members, necessarily and reasonably relied on these materials concerning Defendant's Coconut Water Products.

184. The above acts of Defendant did, and were likely to, deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs and the other members of the California Class, by obfuscating the nature, quality, and/or ingredients of the Coconut Water Products, in violation of the "misleading" prong of the FAL.

185. The business practices alleged above are unlawful under the CLRA, which forbids misleading and deceptive advertising.

186. Plaintiffs MA and MANIER and the other members of the California Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a result of Defendant's violations of the FAL.

187. As a result, Defendant has been unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and the other members of the California Class. Plaintiffs and the California Class, pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 17535, are entitled to an order of this Court enjoining such future conduct on the part of Defendant, and such other orders and judgments which may be necessary to disgorge Defendant's ill-gotten gains and restore to any person in interest any money paid for its Coconut Water Products as a result of the wrongful conduct of Defendant.

COUNT VIII

VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA ORGANIC PRODUCTS ACT CAL. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §§ 110810-110959

On Behalf of the California Class

188. Plaintiffs GUOLIANG MA and SHAON MANIER reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs and further alleges as follows:

189. This action is brought pursuant to the California Organic Products Act of 2003 (“COPA”), Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 110810-110959.

190. Plaintiffs MA and MANIER are each a “person” as that term is defined in COPA, Cal. Health & Safety Code § 111910(a).

191. Defendant has violated and continue to violate the provisions of COPA, Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110820, as described above.

192. COPA provides for injunctive relief for any violation of COPA and affords standing to “any person” to enforce such violations. See Cal. Health & Safety Code § 111910(a).

193. COPA further provides that actions for injunctive relief to remedy violations of COPA are not subject to the same restrictions as other actions for injunctive relief. Specifically, COPA provides that “the person shall not be required to allege facts necessary to show, or tending to show, lack of adequate remedy at law, or to show, or tending to show, irreparable damage or loss, or to show, or tending to show, unique or special individual injury or damages.” *Id.*

194. Thus, Plaintiffs MA and MANIER are entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to restrain Defendant’s violations of COPA. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 111910(a).

COUNT IX

(BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY)

On Behalf of the Nationwide Class

195. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs and further allege as follows:

196. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on Plaintiffs' behalf and on behalf of the nationwide Class and the New York and California Classes, pursuant to New York law for the New York Class, and pursuant to California law for the California Class.

197. Defendant expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and members of the Class on the package of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products those representations as listed above, including that the Products were "100% ORGANIC," "USDA ORGANIC" and "100% RAW" even though they were not.

198. These express warranties appeared on each and every package of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products. These affirmations of fact or promises by Defendant relate to the goods and became part of the basis of the bargain.

199. Plaintiffs and members of the Class purchased Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products, believing them to conform to the express warranties.

200. Defendant breached the express warranties contained on the package of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products. This breach resulted in damages to Plaintiffs and other members of the Class and the Classes, who bought the Coconut Water Products, but did not receive the goods warranted.

201. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of express warranties, Plaintiffs and the Class members did not receive goods as warranted. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class therefore have been injured and have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial and provided Defendant notice. Among other things, Plaintiffs and members of the Class did not receive the benefit of the bargain and have suffered other injuries as detailed above. Moreover, had Plaintiffs and the Class members known the true facts, would not have been willing to pay the premium price Defendant charged for the Products or would not have purchased the Products at all.

COUNT X

(NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION)

On Behalf of the Nationwide Class

202. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

203. Defendant, directly or through their agents and employees, made false representations, concealments, and nondisclosures to Plaintiffs and members of the Class.

204. In making the representations of fact to Plaintiffs and members of the Class described herein, Defendant has failed to fulfill their duties to disclose the material facts set forth above. The direct and proximate cause of this failure to disclose was Defendant's negligent misrepresentation.

205. Defendant, in making the misrepresentations and omissions, and in doing the acts alleged above, knew or reasonably should have known that the representations were not true. Specifically, Defendant knew or reasonably should have known that the representations that they

Products were “100% ORGANIC,” “USDA ORGANIC” and “100% RAW” were false. Defendant made and intended the misrepresentations to induce the reliance of Plaintiffs and members of the Class.

206. Plaintiffs and members of the Class relied upon these false representations and nondisclosures by Defendant when purchasing the Products, which reliance was justified and reasonably foreseeable.

207. As a result of Defendant’s wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other general and specific damages, including but not limited to the amounts paid for the Products, and any interest that would have been accrued on those monies, all in an amount to be determined according to proof at time of trial.

COUNT XI

(UNJUST ENRICHMENT)

On Behalf of the Nationwide Class

208. This cause of action is brought on Plaintiffs’ behalf and on behalf of the nationwide Class and the New York and California Classes, pursuant to New York law for the Class and New York Class, and pursuant to California law for the California Class.

209. As a result of Defendant’s deceptive, fraudulent, and misleading labeling, advertising, marketing, and sales of the Coconut Water Products, Defendant was enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class and Classes through the payment of the purchase price for Defendant’s Coconut Water Products.

210. Under the circumstances, it would be against equity and good conscience to permit Defendant to retain the ill-gotten benefits that it received from Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class and the Classes, in light of the fact that the falsely labeled Products purchased by Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class and the Classes were not what Defendant purported them to be. Thus, it would be unjust or inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefit without restitution to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class and the Classes for the monies paid Defendant for such Coconut Water Products.

PRAYER

211. As a result of the conduct described above, Defendant has been, and will continue to be, unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and Class members. Defendant has been unjustly enriched by the profits they have obtained from Plaintiffs and the Class from the purchases of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products made by them, and the higher value of an organic food brand.

212. As a result of the wrongful business practices described above, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class are entitled to an order awarding Plaintiffs and the Class full restitution and restoration of the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of its deceptive misrepresentations and omissions, in an amount to be proven at trial, plus interest and attorneys' fees, injunctive relief, and any other orders and judgments which may be necessary to disgorge Defendant's profits or ill-gotten gains obtained and to restore any person in interest any money paid for Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products as a result of the wrongful conduct of Defendant. If no such order is granted, the Class will continue to be harmed by Defendant's

deceptive acts and practices, and will be irreparably harmed and/or denied an effective and complete remedy.

213. The above-described deceptive practices of Defendant present a reasonable likelihood of deception to Plaintiffs and members of the Class in that Defendant has systematically perpetrated such acts or practices upon members of the Class by means of false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions on the packages of Harmless Harvest's Coconut Water Products and other advertising and marketing.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment on behalf of themselves and the proposed nationwide Class, New York Class, and California Class, providing such relief as follows:

- A. Certification of the nationwide Class, the New York Class, and the California Class proposed herein under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3); appointment of Plaintiffs as representatives of the nationwide Class, the New York Class, and the California Class; and appointment of their undersigned counsel as counsel for the nationwide Class, the New York Class, and the California Class.
- B. A declaration that Harmless Harvest is financially responsible for notifying members of the nationwide Class, New York Class, and California Class of the pendency of this suit;
- C. An order requiring an accounting for, and imposition of a constructive trust upon, all monies received by Defendant as a result of the unfair, misleading, fraudulent, and unlawful conduct alleged herein;

- D. Restitution, disgorgement, refund, and/or other monetary damages, together with costs, disbursements, including reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to the applicable statutes and prejudgment interest at the maximum rate allowable by law;
- E. Restitution to the California Class pursuant to California Business and Professions Code §§ 17203 and 17535;
- F. Disgorgement to the California Class pursuant to California Business and Professions Code §§ 17203 and 17535;
- G. Damages, together with costs and disbursements, including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to the applicable statutes;
- H. Injunctive relief on behalf of the nationwide Class and New York Class pursuant to New York General Business Code § 349, enjoining Harmless Harvest's unlawful and deceptive acts;
- I. Injunctive relief on behalf of the California Class pursuant to California Health and Safety Code § 111910(a), California Business and Professions Code §§ 17203 and 17535, and California Civil Code § 1780, enjoining Harmless Harvest's unlawful and deceptive acts;
- J. Monetary damages, including but not limited to any compensatory, incidental, or consequential damages in an amount to be determined at trial, together with prejudgment interest at the maximum rate allowable by law with respect to the claims alleged;
- K. Statutory damages in the maximum amount provided by law;

EXHIBIT 1



HARMLESS HARVEST®



PRODUCTS ▾

ABOUT ▾

PRESS ▾

FIND US

BLOG

CONNECT ▾

PURPOSE

[< return](#)

CONSTRUCTIVE CAPITALISM

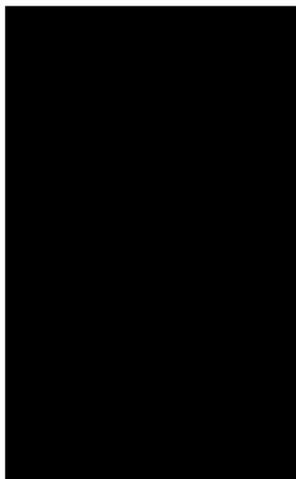
ROOTED IN ORGANIC FARMING

CAREERS

FAQ

TRANSPARENCY

Harmless Harvest's focus is our sourcing. From day one, we chose organic ingredients as a non-negotiable aspect of our products.



Keep up with us

One of the coconut farms we work with in Ratchaburi, Thailand.

Subscribe to Harmless Harvest Newsletter for inspiring recipes, product news,

Organic certification is the only way to verify that specific practices are being implemented. These foods are never irradiated and are produced without the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO's), relatively recent technologies without sufficient research proving their safety. The certification also confirms food is

KNOW YOUR FOOD

There is no way to be in the food industry today and be blind to its effect on people and our environment.

However, consumers are often misled or simply uninformed on how their food is made. We believe sharing that information is essential for everyone's benefit. When we know our food, we respect it. Read more about how ours is made.

CLAIMS

Experts have tried to convince us that no one really wants to know the specifics. We believe that if you have nothing to hide, you should tell it straight. Some people might be interested.

100% Organic: The "100% Organic" label is applicable to any product in which all of the ingredients are organic. The organic label designates foods produced within the guidelines set forth by the Organic Foods Production Act.

Organic: Products containing 95% or more organic ingredients, with the difference made up of ingredients from the approved National List, are labeled "Organic" and may display the USDA organic logo or other certifier's logo.

Made with Organic Ingredients: This label may be used if at least 70% of a product's ingredients are certified Organic, with the remaining ingredients from the approved National List. These products cannot display the USDA organic logo, but may display an alternative certifier's logo.

Non-GMO Verified: We are staunchly against genetically modified foods and applaud efforts to make it clear to customers when GMO ingredients are present. That said, it is important to know that this labeling does not verify an item is pesticide-free. Companies may

EXHIBIT 2

Sign Up

Email or Phone

Password

Log In

Keep me logged in

[Forgot your password?](#)

Harmless Harvest is on Facebook.

To connect with Harmless Harvest, sign up for Facebook today.

Sign Up

Log In



Harmless Harvest
Product/Service

- Timeline
- About**
- Photos
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About Harmless Harvest



Page Info

PAGE INFO

Milestones

Start Date Started in 2009

Short Description harmlessharvest.com
CREATING POSITIVE FEEDBACK LOOPS BETWEEN PEOPLE AND PLANTS

Long Description Started in 2009, Harmless Harvest is a progressive food & beverage initiative set to demonstrate that ecosystem-based business can outcompete the conventional model, by integrating the long term welfare of all stakeholders - from plant to customer.



Combining innovative scientific methods with local traditional knowledge such as agroforestry, Harmless Harvest develops and manufactures products that actually deliver the nutritional and ethical integrity that others only promise. By asserting tangible economic value to threatened ecosystems, Harmless Harvest protects these areas and their traditions.

With an advertising budget of \$0, we are elevating expectations for product quality by focusing the resources on the product not the promotion.

Mission NO COOKED UP STORIES / NO BOILED DOWN PRODUCTS / NO LESSONS TO GIVE / NO LIFESTYLE TO SELL / NO CONSUMER TARGET / NO DIRTY LITTLE SECRETS / NO WASTING \$ ON BELL(E)S & WHISTLES / NO PERFECT PRODUCT / NO LIES

Products FIRST EVER RTD 100% RAW & ORGANIC COCONUT WATER

We source our unique coconuts from small organic agroforestry farms, then use a cutting-edge, heatless, high-pressure process for food safety and extended shelf life in your fridge. The result is the outstanding flavor and nutrition of raw and organic without the need for unnatural and harmful additives.



Whole Foods Market

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118 shares



Luann Ruetten I order the regular I love it



3 · October 2 at 9:29pm

[View previous replies](#)



Harmless Harvest Hi Amanda - Most stores that carry us by the bottle are usually willing to sell us by the case. Try your local Whole Foods Market - they offer a 10% discount on all case purchases.

2 · October 5 at 12:03pm

[View more replies](#)



Paul Smith Is it DHMO free?

1 · October 5 at 10:03pm



Harmless Harvest Hi Paul - Yes. We're USDA Certified Organic and DHMO free.

1 · 23 hrs · Edited

[View more comments](#)

2 of 61

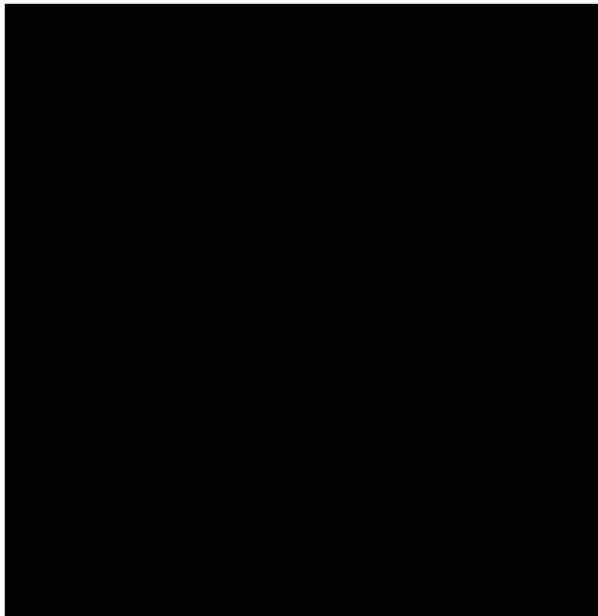


Harmless Harvest

September 25 at 9:01am ·

Since our founding, we've worked to prove that positive relationships between people and plants are possible. Six years, hundreds of happy workers, and dozens of awards later, the proof is here! When you purchase Harmless Coconut® water, you're exercising your power as a conscious consumer to change the world for good! All of our farms are 100% Fair for Life and 100% Organic. #FairforLife #LiveHarmless

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/1JA93hr>



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Kyle Clay Osborne, Ko Iiy, Joe Suwicha and 18 others like this.

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1 share



CryoBoost Lubbock - Whole Body Cryotherapy Always \$25
Today at 8:39am

THANKS DR. OZ! The good news about cryotherapy just keeps spreading!... See More

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CryoBoost Lubbock - Whole Body Cryotherapy Always \$25
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Mei-Tal Shabtay
Yesterday at 3:36am

Is it possible to find in Israel?

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Mother's Market & Kitchen



Harmless Harvest



Whole Foods Market

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Toxic fertilizers aren't just bad for plants and the earth; they're bad for the people who come in contact with them. Since day one we've been worked with our certified organic farmers in Thailand to ensure that fertilizers stay out of the land they live on and the water they drink. Doesn't it feel good to know when you drink certified organic Harmless Coconut® water you're doing the right thing for your body and for the earth? All of our farms are 100% Fair for Life and 100% Organic. #FairforLife #LiveHarmless

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/1JA93hr>



Like Comment Share

Kyle Clay Osborne, Monika Czerwinska, Tatyana Kroshka and 30 others like this.

1 share



Harmless Harvest

September 12 at 9:30am ·

Since the beginning, we've had a mission to do business in a way that makes a real and positive difference in people's lives. As we've grown, we've remained committed to our ideals and today we're proud that #FairforLife certifies we have more farms this year than last where workers are paid a stable, living wage, are treated fairly and equitably, and enjoy excellent working conditions. When you purchase Harmless Coconut® water, you're showing your support for the people who work so hard to bring it to you! All of our farms are 100% Fair for Life and 100% Organic. #LiveHarmless

Learn more: <http://bit.ly/1JA93hr>

EXHIBIT 3

BioAgricert Head office:
Via Macabaraccia 8-I 4003
Casalecchio di Redo (BO) Italy
Tel: + 39 051562158
Fax: + 39 051564294
Email : info@bioagricert.org
www.bioagricert.org



Bioagricert(Thailand) Co., Ltd.
31 Phayathai Building, Room no.716,
7th Floor, Phayathai Rd.,
Kwaeng Phayathai Road,
Ratchathewi Bangkok, 10400
Tel & Fax : + 66-26401568
Email :bioagricert_thailand@yahoo.com

The Fee of our Organic Certification Service

1. If you are the operator (licensee) and you have farmers as sub-licensee

Descriptions	EURO	BAHT
1. Basic Fee as operator (per year)		
1.1 Basic Fee as operator for the first scheme (per year)	1000.00	40000.00
1.2 Basic Fee as operator for the additional scheme(s) (per scheme per year)	647.50	25900.00
2. Fee for farmers Sub licensee of the company		
2.1 If small farm and /or produce low value crop (per year)		1,000.00
2.2 If medium farm and/or produce medium value crop (per year)		2,000.00
2.3 If big farm and/or produce high value crop (per year)		3,000.00
3. Additional Fee		
3.1 For low value crop (per rai/per year)		30.00
3.2 For medium value crop (per rai/per year)		50.00
3.3 For high value crop (per rai/per year)		100.00
4. Extra fee for mix farm (Organic and Conventional) (per year)		2,000.00
5. Product approval Fee for international Certification (per year)		5,000.00
5.1 Plus each product approval for international Certification (per year)		2,000.00
6. Fee for Certification of products (according to European Union Regulation) and use of Certification seal Bioagricert: 0.3 to 1 % of turnover of certified exported products.		0.3 -1 %
7. International inspection supervision and feasibility visits Fee (plus taxes) (per day) (to specify case by case: norm. minimum one).	600.00	
8. National inspection supervision and feasibility visits Fee (plus taxes) (per day) (to specify case by case). (In case no need International inspection supervision and feasibility visits)	300.00	
9. The firm pays all visit expenses (Travel, Boarding, Hotel etc.,)		NA
10. The firm pays analysis expenses (When requested)		NA

2. If you are the processor or exporter (licensee) only.

Descriptions	EURO	BAHT
1. Basic Fee as Processor or exporter (per year)	1000.00	
2. Product approval Fee for international Certification (per year)		5,000.00
2.1 Plus each product approval for international Certification (per year)		2,000.00
3. Fee for Certification of products (according to European Union Regulation) and use of Certification seal Bioagricert: 0.3 to 1 % of turnover of certified exported products.		0.3 -1 %

BioAgricert Head office:
Via Macabaraccia 8-I 4003
Casalecchio di Redo (BO) Italy
Tel: + 39 051562158
Fax: + 39 051564294
Email : info@bioagricert.org
www.bioagricert.org



Bioagricert(Thailand) Co., Ltd.
31 Phayathai Building, Room no.716,
7th Floor, Phayathai Rd.,
Kwaeng Phayathai Road,
Ratchathewi Bangkok, 10400
Tel & Fax : + 66-26401568
Email :bioagricert_thailand@yahoo.com

4. International inspection supervision and feasibility visits Fee (plus taxes) (per day) (to specify case by case: norm. minimum one)	600.00	
5. National inspection supervision and feasibility visits Fee (plus taxes) (per day) (to specify case by case). (In case no need International inspection supervision and feasibility visits)	300.00	
6. The firm pays all visit expenses (Travel, Boarding, Hotel etc.,)		NA
7. The firm pays analysis expenses (When requested)		NA

3. If you are the farmer (licensee) who doing organic farm and market your products only at national level.

Descriptions	EURO	BAHT
1. Fee for farmers licensee		
1.1 If small farm and /or produce low value crop (per year)		1,000.00
1.2 If medium farm and/or produce medium value crop (per year)		2,000.00
1.3 If big farm and/or produce high value crop (per year)		3,000.00
2. Additional Fee		
3.1 For low value crop (per rai/per year)		30.00
3.2 For medium value crop (per rai/per year)		50.00
3.3 For high value crop (per rai/per year)		100
3. Extra fee for mix farm (Organic and Conventional) (per year)		2,000.00
4. Product approval Fee for international Certification (per year)		5,000.00
4.1 Plus each product approval for international Certification (per year)		2,000.00
5. International inspection supervision and feasibility visits Fee (plus taxes) (per day) (to specify case by case: norm. minimum one).	600.00	
6. National inspection supervision and feasibility visits Fee (plus taxes) (per day) (to specify case by case). (In case no need International inspection supervision and feasibility visits)	300.00	
7. The firm pays all visit expenses (Travel, Boarding, Hotel etc.,)		NA
8. The firm pays analysis expenses (When requested)		NA

4. If you are the farmer who doing organic farm (licensee) and market your products both at national and international level.

Descriptions	EURO	BAHT
1. Fee for farmers licensee		
1.1 If small farm and /or produce low value crop (per year)		1,000.00
1.2 If medium farm and/or produce medium value crop (per year)		2,000.00

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Kwaeng Phyathai Road,
Ratchathewi Bangkok, 10400
Tel & Fax : + 66-26401568
Email :bioagricert_thailand@yahoo.com

1.3 If big farm and/or produce high value crop (per year)		3,000.00
2. Additional Fee		
2.1 For low value crop (per rai/per year)		30.00
2.2 For medium value crop (per rai/per year)		50.00
2.3 For high value crop (per rai/per year)		100.00
3. Extra fee for mix farm (Organic and Conventional) (per year)		2,000.00
4. Product approval Fee for international Certification (per year)		5,000.00
4.1 Plus each product approval for international Certification (per year)		2,000.00
5. Fee for Certification of products (according to European Union Regulation) and use of Certification seal Bioagricert: 0.3 to 1 % of turnover of certified exported products.		0.3 -1 %
6. International inspection supervision and feasibility visits Fee (plus taxes) (per day) (to specify case by case: norm. minimum one).	600.00	
7. National inspection supervision and feasibility visits Fee (plus taxes) (per day) (to specify case by case). (In case no need International inspection supervision and feasibility visits)	300.00	
8. The firm pays all visit expenses (Travel, Boarding, Hotel etc.,)		NA
9. The firm pays analysis expenses (When requested)		NA

Yours truly,

EXHIBIT 4

LEE LITIGATION GROUP, PLLC

30 EAST 39TH STREET, SECOND FLOOR

NEW YORK, NY 10016

TEL: 212-465-1180

FAX: 212-465-1181

INFO@LEELITIGATION.COM

WRITER'S DIRECT: 212-465-1188
cklee@leelitigation.com

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Legal Department
Harmless Harvest, Inc.
200 Green Street, Suite 1,
San Francisco, CA 94111

November 17, 2015

Re: Demand Letter re: Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water, 8 fl. oz and 16 fl. oz;
Harmless Coconut® Water, 8 fl. oz and 16 fl. oz;
Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water – Dark Cacao, 8 fl. oz and 16 fl. oz;
Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water – Cinnamon & Clove, 8 fl. oz and 16 fl. oz;
Harmless Harvest® 100% Raw Coconut Water – Fair Trade Coffee, 8 fl. oz and 16 fl. oz (together, the “Coconut Water Products” or “Products”).

To Whom It May Concern:

This demand letter serves as a notice and demand for corrective action on behalf of my client, Guoliang Ma and all other persons similarly situated, arising from violations of numerous provisions of California law including the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Civil Code § 1770, including but not limited to subsections (a)(2), (3), (5), (7) and (9) and violations of consumer protection laws of each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia. This demand letter serves as notice pursuant to state laws concerning your Coconut Water Products.

You have participated in the sourcing, manufacture, marketing and sale of the Coconut Water Products. You have falsely and misleadingly labelled and advertised such Products as “100% ORGANIC” and “USDA ORGANIC,” knowing that at least a significant portion of your coconut supply had neither been 100% organic nor USDA-certified organic. Such representations on the product label and marketing materials are false and misleading and violate consumer protection laws of each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia, as well as Section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 343. As a result, the Products are misbranded.

Mr. Guoliang Ma, a resident of California, purchased the Products and is acting on behalf of a class defined as all persons in each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia who purchased the Products (hereafter, the “Class”).

To cure the defects described above, we demand that you (i) cease and desist from continuing to advertise the Products as "100% ORGANIC" or "USDA ORGANIC;" (ii) issue an immediate recall on any Products with such misrepresentations or failure to disclose required information; and (iii) make full restitution to all purchasers throughout the United States of all purchase money obtained from sales thereof.

We further demand that you preserve all documents and other evidence which refer or relate to any of the above-described practices including, but not limited to the following:

- (i) All documents concerning the sourcing, certification, import and export, manufacture, labeling and packaging process for the Products;
- (ii) All communications with the United States Department of Agriculture concerning the organic certification process and any investigations thereof;
- (iii) All communications with the Consumer Product Safety Commission concerning the product development, labeling, packaging, marketing and sales of the Products;
- (iv) All documents concerning the advertisement, marketing, or sale of the Products; and
- (v) All communications with customers concerning complaints or comments concerning the Products.

We are willing to discuss the demands asserted in this letter. If you wish to enter into such discussions, please contact me immediately. If I do not hear from you promptly, I will conclude that you are not interested in resolving this dispute short of litigation. If you contend that any statement in this letter is inaccurate in any respect, please provide us with your contentions and supporting documents promptly.

Very truly yours,



C.K. Lee, Esq.

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

*Legal Department
Harmless Harvest, Inc.
200 Green Street, Suite 1
San Francisco, CA 94111*



9590 9403 0580 5183 8039 89

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)

7015 0920 0000 8701 6167

PS Form 3811, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

x Michael Cole

- Agent
- Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: No

3. Service Type

- Adult Signature
- Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- Certified Mail®
- Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- Collect on Delivery
- Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- Insured Mail
- Insured Mail Restricted Delivery (over \$500)
- Priority Mail Express®
- Registered Mail™
- Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
- Return Receipt for Merchandise
- Signature Confirmation™
- Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

Domestic Return Receipt

EXHIBIT 5

**Hogan
Lovells**

Hogan Lovells US LLP
Columbia Square
555 Thirteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20004
T +1 202 637 5672
F +1 202 637 5910
www.hoganlovells.com

February 26, 2016

**BY ELECTRONIC MAIL AND
CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

C.K. Lee, Esq.
Lee Litigation Group, PLLC
30 East 39th Street, Second Floor
New York, New York 10016
E-mail: ckleee@leelitigation.com

**Re: Harmless Harvest Coconut Water Products
CONFIDENTIAL/FOR COMPROMISE PURPOSES ONLY PURSUANT TO FRE 408
AND ANALAGOUS STATE LAW RULES**

Dear Mr. Lee:

This firm is regulatory and litigation counsel to Harmless Harvest, Inc. ("Harmless Harvest"). We are writing in response to your January 29, 2015 letter, which appears to copy verbatim the allegations asserted in your earlier letter to Harmless Harvest dated November 17, 2015, and in regard to the draft Complaint sent December 18, 2015, all asserting that Harmless Harvest's coconut water products are deceptively and misleadingly labeled as "100% ORGANIC" and "USDA ORGANIC."

We have carefully reviewed the allegations in your letters and draft Complaint, as well as the applicable U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA") National Organic Program ("NOP" or the "Program") rules and standards implicated by your allegations. Based on our review, we have determined that, contrary to your assertions, the coconut water products of Harmless Harvest are properly labeled and that any claim your clients or a putative class would seek to bring based on the allegations and assumptions contained in your correspondence and draft Complaint would suffer from serious deficiencies.

1. Claims Regarding The Truthfulness of "Organic" Statements Are Preempted By Federal Law And Subject To The Doctrine of Primary Jurisdiction.

Congress expressly adopted a single, national regulatory framework governing the use of "organic" on food labels and labeling. The Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (OFPA) (7 U.S.C. §§ 6501–6522) establishes a comprehensive framework administered by the Program governing the production and handling of organic foods. The statute provides that "a person may sell or label an agricultural product as organically produced only if such product is produced and handled in accordance with this chapter; and...no person may affix a label to, or provide other market information concerning, an agricultural product if such label or information implies, directly or indirectly, that such product is produced and handled using organic methods, except in accordance with this chapter." 7 U.S.C. § 6505(a)(1); see also Fed. Reg. 80548, 80682 (Dec. 21, 2000). The requirements are comprehensive, including prohibited substances, seeds and stock planting, crop

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rotation practices, commingling and contact with prohibited substances, and various land requirements. The statute also imposes labeling and marketing regulatory requirements. 7 CFR Part 205. The Program was intended to replace a patchwork of differing and often conflicting state “organic” programs.

A hallmark of the Program is the requirement that “organic” certification be granted by an accredited third-party, which may consist of a private or governmental entity. Certifying agents in turn certify the entity making the “organic” claim and upstream producers. Certified entities must comply with all requirements of the OFPA, establish an annual organic production or handling system plan that must be submitted to the certifier, permit on-site inspections (including noncertified production and handling areas) and maintain required records for at least 5 years. Harmless Harvest operates as a certified entity, with certification(s) from BioAgriCert, s.r.l. (“BioAgriCert”). Moreover, Harmless Harvest sources its raw material from entities that similarly have received certification by a NOP-authorized certifying agent. Finally, certifying agencies are themselves subject to regulatory oversight by USDA’s NOP by way of audits and other means. Following a rigorous qualification screening, certifying agents are subject to a 5-year renewal and an interim audit review by NOP, typically at the 2.5 year mark. An onsite review takes place at the 5 year mark.

The Program further ensures the integrity of “organic” claims through far-reaching compliance and enforcement actions. For example, NOP conducts audits of certifying agents to ensure appropriate monitoring of organic products. NOP also has the authority to suspend or revoke organic certification when warranted. The Program also conducts issue-based investigations that are commodity or country specific.

Even assuming *arguendo* that the claims asserted in the Complaint were not subject to federal preemption, they nonetheless turn on questions within the unique expertise of the USDA and the FDA and therefore are subject to the doctrine of primary jurisdiction. The issues you have presented involve the integrity of the certification program in Thailand which has been approved and audited by the USDA. These issues are particularly within the agency’s discretion. See *All One God Faith, Inc. v. Hain Celestial Grp., Inc.*, 2012 WL 3257660, at *8-11 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 8, 2012). Moreover, if these issues were left to the courts and not the USDA, they could impose on Harmless Harvest and other nationwide businesses extraordinary burdens arising from inconsistent decisions. This would place an undue hardship on Harmless Harvest to comply with requirements differing from one jurisdiction to the next and could impose obligations that are inconsistent with current regulatory requirements.

2. Harmless Harvest’s “Organic” Labeling Is Proper Under NOP Regulations.

As required by the OFPA, raw or processed agricultural products must meet expressed requirements to be labeled USDA “organic.” Such products must be certified organic, and the product labels must state the name of the certifying agent. Products labeled as “organic” must contain at least 95 percent organic ingredients. As part of this process, labels bearing USDA “organic” claims must be reviewed and approved by a certifying agency. Each new label must similarly undergo review and approval by a certifying agent. Labels must meet specified criteria (7 CFR Sections 205.303-205.307). The entity must, of course, also obtain certification. Organic certification essentially establishes a regulatory process under which an entity authorized to make “organic” claims complies with the Program’s extensive regulations.

Harmless Harvest meets or exceeds the regulatory requirements and lawfully makes use of the "organic" designation on its product. It does so in accordance with a plan that has been carefully reviewed and accepted by the company's organic certifier, BioAgriCert. As noted, Harmless Harvest's labeling is duly authorized by an independent, third-party certifying agency. The agency in turn reviews Harmless Harvest's plan and exercises due oversight that establishes legal compliance.

3. The Draft Complaint Is Premised on Faulty and Inaccurate Factual Predicates.

Even if the claims asserted in the draft Complaint on behalf of Guoliang Ma and an unidentified Jane Doe were not preempted by a comprehensive federal regulatory scheme and subject to the primary jurisdiction of FDA and USDA and not the courts, those claims still fundamentally would appear to be founded on erroneous and inaccurate factual predicates.

By way of example, we are aware of no basis for your allegations seeking to call into question the organic certification provided by the certifying agent, BioAgriCert, including, among other allegations, that (1) Harmless Harvest conspired with BioAgriCert or that (2) BioAgriCert has a financial incentive to certify Harmless Harvest's coconut water products. Your apparent assumption that the fee schedule for BioAgriCert attached as Exhibit 6 to the draft Complaint applies to the contractual arrangement between BioAgriCert and Harmless Harvest is incorrect. If you are aware of specific evidence regarding compensation paid by Harmless Harvest to BioAgriCert that you contend supports your allegations – other than the nonapplicable general fee schedule attached as Exhibit 6 to your draft Complaint – please promptly provide it for our consideration.

Similarly, the crux of your allegations regarding Harmless Harvest's labeling and advertising principally appears to be founded on a market size analysis premised on flawed assumptions about Harmless Harvest's sources of supply and coconut yields. Your assumptions in this regard likewise are wildly inaccurate, and Harmless Harvest knows them to be incorrect. Once again, if you are aware of specific evidence regarding the scope and/or purported limitations of Harmless Harvest's sources of supply in Thailand and/or the yields of organic coconuts it obtains from those sources, please promptly provide that evidence, including any supporting documents, for our consideration.

It appears to us that the accusations asserted in the draft Complaint that are based on nothing more than supposition or unidentified hearsay cannot be substantiated, and we urge you to give serious thought about proceeding with a lawsuit based on so flimsy a basis.

4. Suit Is Not Maintainable As A Class Action.

As Harmless Harvest previously has made clear to you through letter dated December 15, 2014 from Jaikaran Singh, Esq., your clients face significant difficulties in certifying a consumer class. Indeed, as previously explained, the requirements of ascertainability, commonality, and predominance cannot be met here for class certification. Should you nonetheless choose to proceed with claims on behalf of a putative class, you may be certain that Harmless Harvest will vigorously contest certification for all of the reasons set forth in the prior correspondence of its counsel, which is incorporated by reference here. Further, given the draft Complaint's reliance on an unidentified "Jane Doe" as individual plaintiff and putative class representative, it appears that a class cannot be maintained in New York at all.

5. There Are No Recoverable Damages.

Harmless Harvest rejects your proposition that consumers seeking organic coconut water have not received the benefit of their bargain when purchasing Harmless Harvest's organic coconut water products. Accordingly, we see no basis for your claim of monetary damages or for any disgorgement of profits remedy.

In any event, Harmless Harvest's coconut water products have not generated any profits in any years since the inception of the company, making it highly doubtful that your clients or the putative class of consumers could obtain a substantial judgment. And even if such a judgment were obtained, it is very unlikely that you and your client or putative clients would be successful in collecting.

* * *

For the foregoing reasons, we disagree with the meritless claims asserted in your letters and draft Complaint. If you nonetheless choose to pursue these claims, you should know that the nature of the factual allegations in the draft Complaint, including references to non-public information, suggest to us that your claims are motivated at least in part by competitors or others seeking to impose competitive harm on the Harmless Harvest business enterprise. We intend to pursue this issue in factual discovery in any legal proceeding that survives preliminary motions. If we determine that the demands purportedly asserted on behalf of a putative class of consumers in fact are motivated by an effort to impose competitive harm on Harmless Harvest, then you may be certain that we will explore these motivations in discovery and in pursuing Harmless Harvest's own potential claims and remedies, including claims for conspiracy, trade libel, disparagement, tortious interference with contract and prospective advantage, and unfair competition, among others.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, we recognize that litigation is likely to be expensive and time-consuming and that publicity surrounding the claims you plan to assert could be harmful to the company, however unfounded the allegations may be. Accordingly, we are willing to explore with you, before any lawsuit is initiated, a framework for a mediated resolution, provided of course that our discussions would be subject to the usual understandings regarding confidentiality and reservation of rights. Please contact me at your earliest convenience to discuss such a framework.

Naturally, Harmless Harvest expressly reserves all claims and defenses, and does not waive any arguments, including without limitation the deficiencies, technical or otherwise, identified in the letter to you dated December 15, 2015 and those set forth herein.

We request that you direct any future correspondence on this matter to the attention of the undersigned. We also demand that you preserve all documents and other evidence purportedly reflecting the investigation referred to in your draft Complaint, including without limitation any documents memorializing witness interviews conducted with Harmless Harvest suppliers and any documents reflecting any complaint to regulatory authorities, for possible use in future legal proceedings.

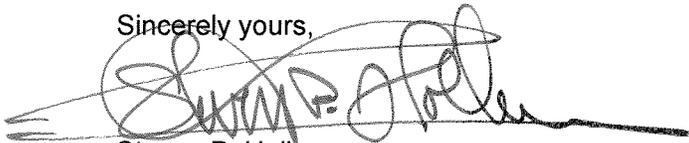
C.K. Lee, Esq.

- 5 -

February 26, 2016

This letter is intended for compromise negotiations only and shall not be admissible in any legal proceeding for any purpose. It is subject to Rule 408 and analogous state law rules.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steven P. Hollman", written over a horizontal line.

Steven P. Hollman

steven.hollman@hoganlovells.com

D 202.637.5672