

1 LOCKRIDGE GRINDAL NAUEN P.L.L.P.  
2 REBECCA A. PETERSON (241858)  
3 100 Washington Avenue South, Suite 2200  
4 Minneapolis, MN 55401  
5 Telephone: (612) 339-6900  
6 Facsimile: (612) 339-0981  
7 E-mail: rapeterson@locklaw.com

8 Attorneys for Plaintiff

9 [Additional Counsel on Signature Page]

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 MARTIN E. GROSSMAN, Individually and  
13 on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 SCHELL & KAMPETER, INC. d/b/a  
17 DIAMOND PET FOODS, and DIAMOND  
18 PET FOODS INC.,

19 Defendants.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

- (1) NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION;
- (2) VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT;
- (3) VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA FALSE ADVERTISING LAW;
- (4) VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW;
- (5) BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY;
- AND
- (6) BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL



1           6. Defendants' Contaminated Dog Foods do not have a disclaimer regarding the  
2 presence of Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA or that these toxins can accumulate  
3 over time in the dog's body to the point where poisoning, injury, and/or disease can occur.

4           7. Consumers lack the scientific knowledge necessary to determine whether the  
5 Products do in fact contain Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA and to know or to  
6 ascertain the true ingredients and quality of the Products.

7           8. No reasonable consumer seeing Defendants' Marketing would expect that the  
8 Products contain Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA.

9           9. Reasonable consumers must and do rely on Defendants to report honestly what the  
10 Products contain.

11           10. Further, reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff, would consider the mere inclusion of  
12 Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA in the Contaminated Dog Foods a material fact  
13 when considering what pet food to purchase.

14           11. Defendants knew or should have been aware that a consumer would be feeding the  
15 Contaminated Dog Foods to his or her dog multiple times each day, making it the main, if not  
16 only, source of food. This leads to repeated exposure of the Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide,  
17 and/or BPA to the dog.

18           12. Defendants intended for consumers to rely on their Marketing, and reasonable  
19 consumers did in fact so rely.

20           13. Consequently, Defendants continue to wrongfully induce consumers to purchase  
21 their Contaminated Dog Foods that are not as advertised.

22           14. Defendants' wrongful Marketing, which includes misleading, deceptive, unfair,  
23 and false Marketing and omissions, allowed it to capitalize on, and reap enormous profits from,  
24 consumers who paid the purchase price or a premium for the Products that were not sold as  
25 advertised.

26           15. Plaintiff brings this proposed consumer class action individually and on behalf of  
27 all other members of the Class (as defined herein), who, from the applicable limitations period up  
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1 to and including the present, purchased for use and not resale any of Defendants' Contaminated  
2 Dog Foods.

3 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

9 17. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391, because Plaintiff  
10 suffered injury as a result of Defendants' acts in this district, many of the acts and transactions  
11 giving rise to this action occurred in this district, Defendants conduct substantial business in this  
12 district by manufacturing the Contaminated Dog Foods here. Defendants have intentionally  
13 availed themselves of the laws and markets of this district, and Defendants are subject to personal  
14 jurisdiction in this district.

15 **THE PARTIES**

16 18. Plaintiff Grossman is, and at all times relevant hereto has been, a citizen of the state  
17 of Pennsylvania. Plaintiff Grossman purchased the Contaminated Dog Food line of Taste of the  
18 Wild® Grain Free Pacific Stream Canine Formula Smoked Salmon Dry Dog Food, and other  
19 Contaminated Foods, from Chewy.com and Braxton's Dog Works between 2012 and 2015 for his  
20 two golden retrievers, Lilly and Clara. He typically purchased 30-lb bags of food and paid  
21 approximately \$50 per bag. Prior to purchasing the Contaminated Dog Foods, Plaintiff Grossman  
22 saw the nutritional claims and labels on the packaging and on the Chewy.com website, which he  
23 relied on in deciding to purchase the Contaminated Dog Foods. During the time Grossman  
24 purchased and fed the Contaminated Dog Foods, due to the false and misleading claims,  
25 warranties, representations, advertisements and other marketing by Defendants, Plaintiff  
26 Grossman was unaware that the Contaminated Dog Foods contained any level of heavy metals,  
27 BPA, pesticides, or acrylamide, and would not have purchased the food if that was fully disclosed.

1           19. As a result of Defendants' negligent, reckless, and/or knowingly deceptive conduct  
2 as alleged herein, Plaintiff was injured when he paid the purchase price and/or a price premium  
3 for the Contaminated Dog Foods that did not deliver what Defendants promised. Plaintiff paid the  
4 above sum in reliance that the labeling of the Contaminated Dog Foods was accurate, that there  
5 were no material omissions, and that it was healthy, clean, and safe for dogs to ingest, as well as  
6 natural and pure. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Contaminated Dog Foods had he known  
7 it contained Heavy Metals, BPA, pesticides, or acrylamide. Damages can be calculated through  
8 expert testimony at trial. Further, should Plaintiff encounter the Contaminated Dog Foods in the  
9 future, he could not rely on the truthfulness of the packaging, absent corrective changes to the  
10 packaging and advertising of the Contaminated Dog Foods.

11           20. Defendant Schell & Kampeter, Inc. d/b/a Diamond Pet Foods is incorporated in  
12 Missouri with its headquarters located at 103 North Olive Street, Meta, Missouri.

13           21. Defendant Diamond Pet Foods Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant  
14 Schell & Kampeter, Inc. d/b/a Diamond Pet Foods and is also headquartered at 103 North Olive  
15 Street, Meta, Missouri.

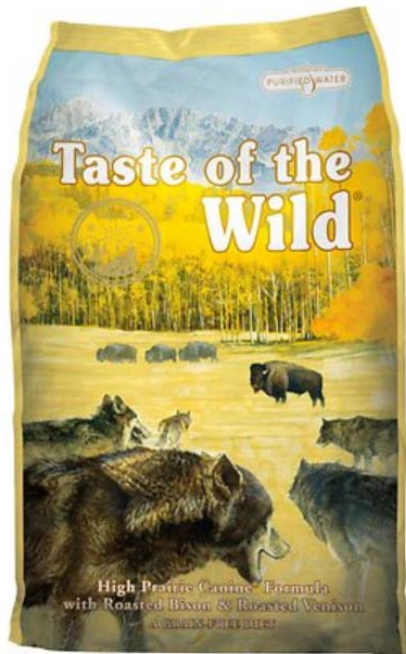
16           22. Defendants produce the Contaminated Dog Foods at four facilities across the  
17 United States: Meta, Missouri; Gaston, South Carolina; Lathrop, California; and Ripon, California.  
18 California is the only state where Defendants operate and own two manufacturing facilities.  
19 Defendants employ over one hundred employees in the state of California. These California plants  
20 produce significant amounts of pet food. The Ripon facility sits on 150 acres that includes a farm,  
21 mill tower, and pet food ingredient storage and Defendants are currently seeking approval for  
22 expansion of this manufacturing facility.

23           23. Defendants formulate, develop, manufacture, label, distribute, market, advertise,  
24 and sell the Contaminated Dog Foods under the Taste of the Wild® brand name throughout the  
25 United States. The advertising, labeling, and packaging for the Contaminated Dog Foods, relied  
26 upon by Plaintiff, was prepared, reviewed, and/or approved by Defendants and their agents, and  
27 was disseminated by Defendants and their agents through marketing, advertising, packaging, and  
28 labeling that contained the misrepresentations alleged herein. The marketing, advertising,

1 packaging and labeling for the Contaminated Dog Foods was designed to encourage consumers to  
2 purchase the Contaminated Dog Foods and reasonably misled the reasonable consumer, i.e.,  
3 Plaintiff and the Class, into purchasing the Contaminated Dog Foods. Defendants own,  
4 manufacture, and distribute the Contaminated Dog Foods, and created, allowed, negligently  
5 oversaw, and/or authorized the unlawful, fraudulent, unfair, misleading, and/or deceptive labeling  
6 and advertising for the Contaminated Dog Foods.

7 24. The Contaminated Dog Foods at a minimum, include:<sup>3</sup>

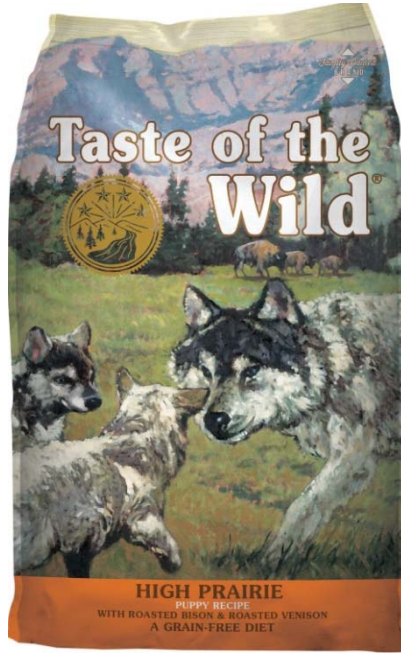
8 (a) Taste of the Wild® Grain Free High Prairie Canine Formula Roasted Bison  
9 and Roasted Venison Dry Dog Food:



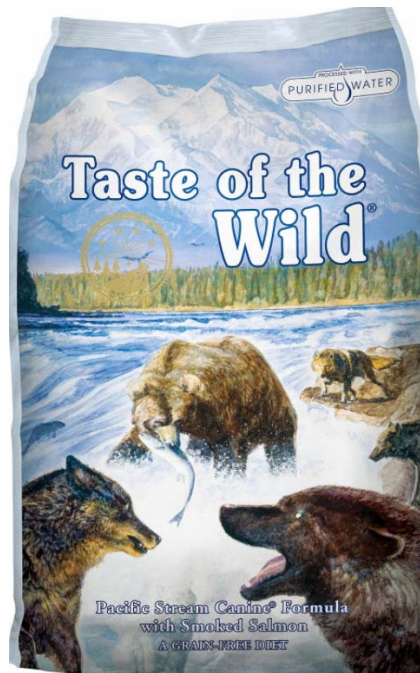
27 <sup>3</sup> Discovery may reveal additional Products that also contain unsafe levels of Heavy Metals,  
28 pesticides, acrylamide, or BPA and Plaintiff reserves his right to include any such Products in this  
action.

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(b) Taste of the Wild® Prairie Puppy Formula Grain-Free:



(c) Taste of the Wild® Grain Free Pacific Stream Canine Formula Smoked Salmon Dry Dog Food:





**FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

**I. Defendants' Marketing of Their Contaminated Dog Foods**

25. Defendants' package, label, market, advertise, formulate, manufacture, distribute, and sell their Contaminated Dog Foods throughout the United States, including California.

26. As stated by Defendants, they are "one of the fastest growing pet food manufacturers in the country." The Contaminated Dog Foods are available at numerous retail and online outlets and are widely advertised.

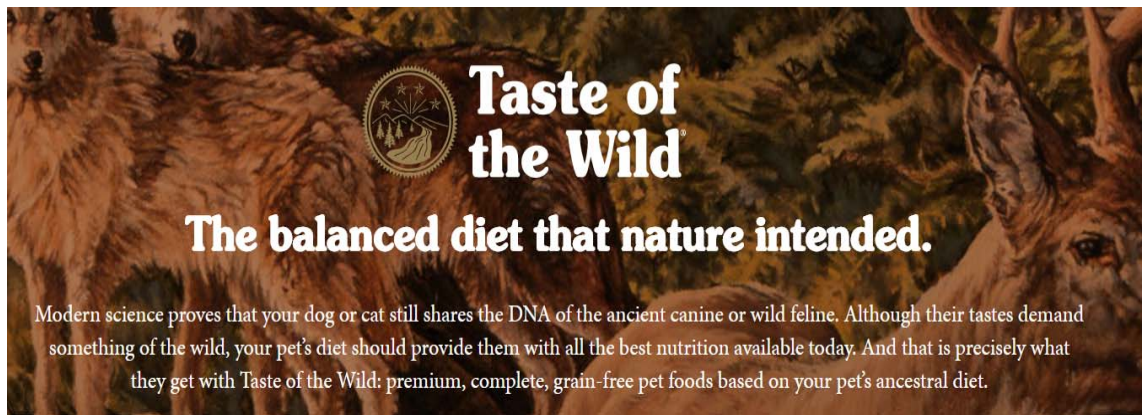
27. Defendants' Marketing represents that that their "premium" dog food is made of "the highest quality ingredients and products" for "nutrition-conscious pet owners."

28. Defendants' business model is premised upon the purported belief that "every pet, from purebred show animal to shelter puppy or kitten, is worthy of the best nutrition."

29. Defendants state that they "strive to provide honest and accurate information about the ingredients used in Taste of the Wild formulas."

30. Defendants also repeatedly tout that the Contaminated Dog Foods are natural in that they are as "nature intended."

31. As shown below, Defendants explain on their website (all while depicting animals in the wild), the brand name of the Contaminated Dog Foods (Taste of the Wild®) is meant to reflect and imply that the Products are natural, akin to what "nature intended" pets to eat in the "Wild," and are formulated "based on your pet's ancestral diet":





1 32. Moreover, the Contaminated Dog Foods packaging depicts the same  
2 misrepresentations, displays images of wild animals in natural settings, and emphasizes the  
3 Products' makeup as being akin to that found in nature and "the Wild":



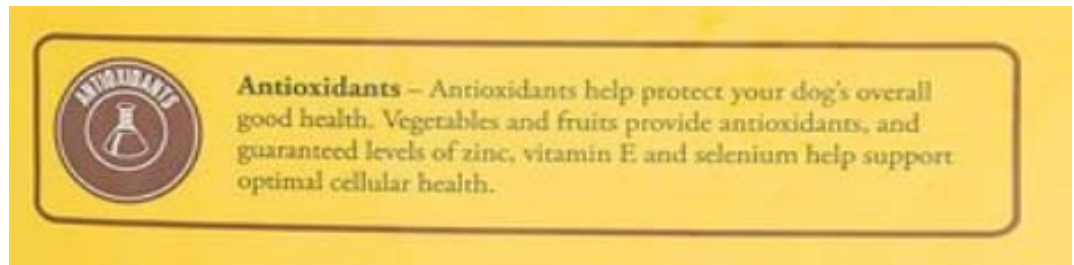
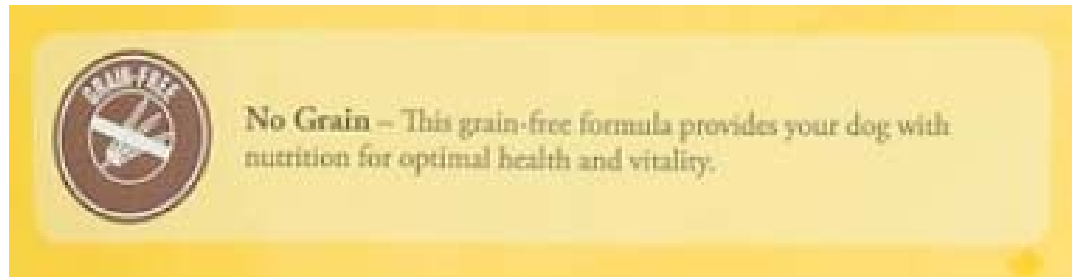
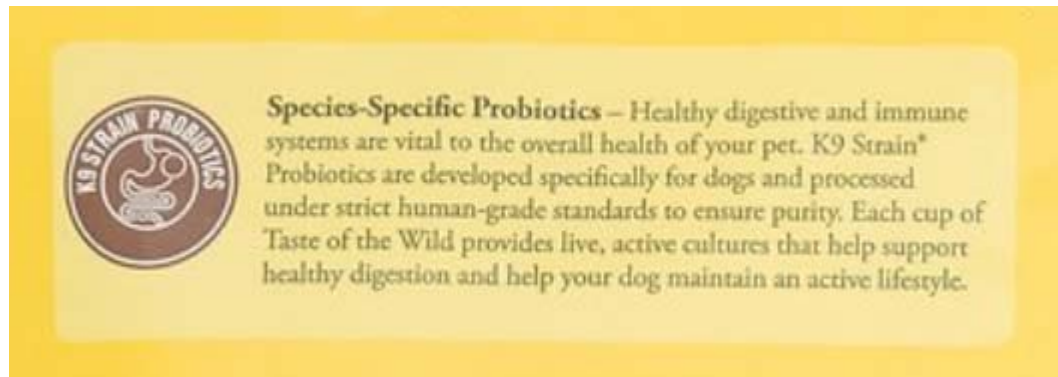
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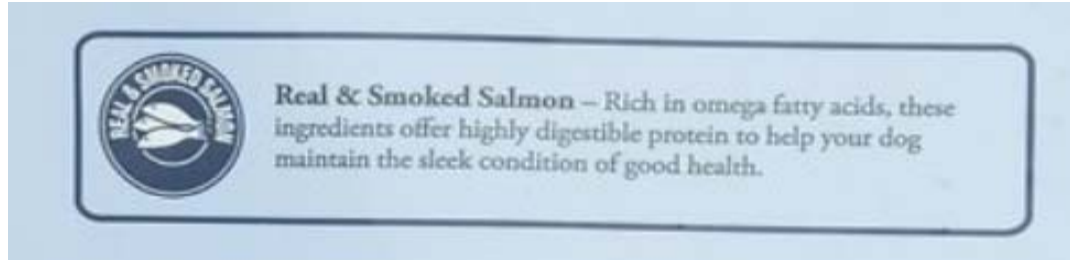
**High Prairie Canine® Formula**  
**with Roasted Bison & Roasted Venison**  
A GRAIN-FREE DIET  
**The balanced diet that nature intended®**

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Modern science proves that your dog shares the DNA of the wolf. Years of domestication and excellent care have turned your dog from a short-lived potential foe to a long-lived best friend. Although his DNA remains the same and his tastes demand something of the wild, his diet should provide him with all the best nutrition available today.

1 33. Additionally, the packaging describes the ingredients in the Contaminated Dog  
2 Foods as "processed under strict human-grade standards to ensure purity," providing "optimal  
3 health and vitality," supporting "optimal cellular health" and "overall good health," and helpful in  
4 maintaining "the sleek condition of good health":





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5 34. Defendants' packaging and advertising also touts its food as "natural" and as  
6 providing "the best nutrition available today":  
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19 35. Taste of the Wild's motto is "Taste of the Wild Pet Food: Based on your Pet's  
20 Ancestral Diet":  
21

22 **Taste of the Wild Pet Food: Based on your Pet's Ancestral Diet**

23 <https://www.tasteofthewildpetfood.com/> ▼

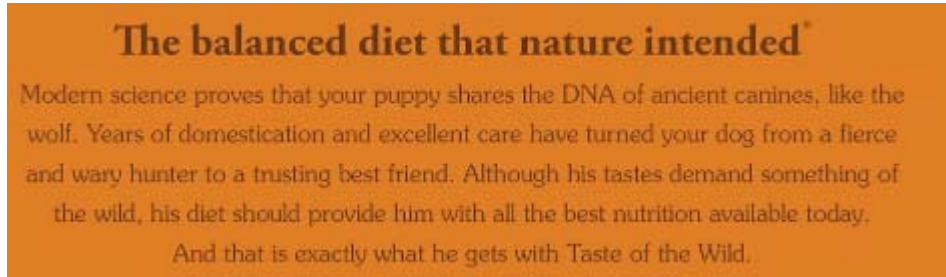
24 Modern science proves that your dog or cat still shares the DNA of the ancient canine or wild feline. Although their tastes demand something of the wild, your pet's diet should provide them with all the best nutrition available today. And that is precisely what they get with **Taste of the Wild**: premium, complete, grain-free pet ...

25 [Taste of the Wild - Taste of the ...](#) · [Our Company](#) · [Prey](#) · [Contact](#)



1 36. The foregoing Marketing reveals the great lengths Defendants have undertaken to  
2 portray their Contaminated Dog Foods as possessing certain qualities and characteristics  
3 concerning their composition and quality.

4 37. The packaging and advertising of the Contaminated Dog Foods does not disclose  
5 that they contain any level of Heavy Metals, BPA, pesticides, or acrylamide:



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11 **II. Defendants' Testing of Their Contaminated Dog Foods**

12 38. Defendants' Marketing also prominently emphasizes their rigorous testing of their  
13 Products.

14 39. For example, Defendants state:

15 We understand that it matters what you feed your pet, which is why  
16 we work to ensure that all of our formulas are produced to adhere to  
17 strict quality and safety standards. As such, we maintain close  
18 relationships with our suppliers to continually test our ingredients,  
19 production environment, production process and finished products  
20 to ensure quality and safety. By implementing the latest scientific  
and technological advancements, we have developed a  
comprehensive food safety system that ensures your pet's food is  
always safe and nutritious.

21 40. Defendants also provide:

22 **Stringent Purification**

23 Processed under strict quality and safety standards, our K9 Strain  
24 and Viables probiotics are guaranteed to be free of harmful  
pathogens or other contaminants.

25 41. Defendants further assure that food safety is a top priority and that they are  
26 dedicated to quality assurance:



SCIENTIFIC FORMULATIONS

Our pet food formulas are based on the latest animal nutrition research and are carefully designed to meet your pet's specific life stage. No matter which formula you choose, *you can rest assured you're getting the very best nutrition for a long and healthy life.*

**III. Defendants Misled Consumers Through Their Deceptive, Misleading, Unfair, and False Marketing and Omissions**

43. The Defendants' Marketing wrongfully conveys to consumers that Defendants' Contaminated Dog Foods have certain superior qualities and characteristics that they do not actually possess.

44. For instance, although Defendants misleadingly lead consumers to believe their Contaminated Dog Foods do not contain Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, or BPA through their Marketing and omissions, Defendants' Products do in fact contain undisclosed Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA, which are material to reasonable consumers.

45. For example, the specific product types purchased by Plaintiff were tested and found to contain undisclosed Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA (material to a reasonable consumer) at the following levels:



Product	arsenic ug per kg	bpa ug per kg	cadmium ug per kg	mercury ug per kg	lead ug per kg	total pesti- cide ug per kg	acryla- mide ug per kg
Taste of the Wild Grain Free Pacific Stream Canine Formula Smoked Salmon Dry Dog Food	255.40	258.00	54.20	30.90	399.20	38.92	172.90
Taste of the Wild Grain Free High Prairie Canine Formula Roasted Bison and Roasted Venison Dry Dog Food	155.80	276.00	59.70	16.70	394.50	460.00	86.50
Taste of the Wild® Prairie Puppy Formula Grain-Free	161 ppb		99.6 pb	< 9.8 ppb	476 pb		

46. Defendants' Marketing wrongfully fails to disclose to consumers the presence of Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA in Defendants' Contaminated Dog Foods.

47. Based on Defendants' Marketing, a reasonable consumer would not suspect the presence of Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA nor would a reasonable consumer be able to detect the presence of Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA in the Contaminated Dog Foods without conducting his or her own scientific tests, or reviewing scientific testing conducted on the Products.

48. Reasonable consumers must and do rely on Defendants to report honestly what the Products contain.

49. In light of Defendants' Marketing, including their supposed stringent quality controls and assurances, Defendants knew or should have known the Contaminated Dog Foods possessed Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA.

1 50. Defendants intended for consumers to rely on their representations, and reasonable  
2 consumers did in fact so rely.

3 51. Further, the Association of American Feed Control Officials ("AAFCO") provides  
4 guidelines concerning the proper labeling and packaging of pet food. In relevant part, AAFCO  
5 provides that all claims made for a product must be truthful and must not be misleading to the  
6 consumer.

7 52. For example, AAFCO states that individual ingredients must not be over-  
8 emphasized to the exclusion of other ingredients. AAFCO also provides that a vignette, graphic,  
9 or pictorial representation on a pet food or specialty pet food label shall not misrepresent the  
10 contents of the package.

11 53. Yet, Defendants' Contaminated Dog Foods displays images of wild animals in  
12 natural settings that emphasize the Products' makeup as being akin to that found in nature and "the  
13 Wild," and have text and symbols highlighting the protein and vegetables each product contains.  
14 On the other hand, Defendants' Contaminated Dog Foods do not disclose the presence of Heavy  
15 Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA.

16 54. Thus, the images and Claims utilized by Defendants, in the context of the whole  
17 label or packaging of the Contaminated Dog Foods, is misleading, deceptive, and false.

18 55. Defendants had a duty to ensure the Contaminated Dog Foods were as represented  
19 and not deceptively, misleadingly, unfairly, and falsely marketed.

20 56. Pursuant to the foregoing, Defendants' Marketing is deceptive, misleading, unfair,  
21 and false to Plaintiff and other consumers, including under the consumer protection laws of  
22 California.

23 57. Defendants acted negligently, recklessly, unfairly, and/or intentionally with their  
24 deceptive, misleading, unfair, and false Marketing and omissions.

25 **IV. The Pet Food Industry, Including Defendants, Knows that the Average**  
26 **Consumer Cares and Considers What He or She Is Feeding Their Pet**

27 58. Consumers are becoming increasingly concerned with what they feed their pets.  
28

1           59.     The Pet Food industry has been reporting on the humanization of both pets and pet  
2 food for years.

3           60.     A recent survey done by a pet food giant showed that "95 percent [of pet owners]  
4 agreed they saw their canine as part of the family." And 73% of them responded they would make  
5 sure their "pet gets food before they do."<sup>4</sup>

6           61.     But this is nothing new, as in 2017, a survey had reported the same results: "In the  
7 US, 95% of pet owners consider their pets to be part of the family—up 7 points from 2007,  
8 according to a survey by Harris Poll."<sup>5</sup>

9           62.     Indeed, based on this, it was reported that "there isn't much people won't do for  
10 their pets, and this sentiment has only strengthened over the past few years, especially for pet food.  
11 Pet food accounts for 76% of the pet care category, representing a significant opportunity for pet  
12 companies."<sup>6</sup>

13           63.     And, pet owners want "pet food options that address the same health concerns  
14 currently influencing human food production, such as unnatural preservatives and genetically  
15 modified ingredients—and they're serious about these preferences."<sup>7</sup>

16           64.     "Treating pets like one of the family continues to be a popular trend among pet  
17 owners; however, today, their purchases are more and more functionally driven as health becomes  
18 a top priority."<sup>8</sup>

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19  
20 <sup>4</sup> Kelli Bender, *Study Shows Half of Women Would Rather Spend Friday Night with Their Dog*  
21 *than Their Partner*, People (Jul 19, 2018) <https://people.com/pets/study-women-prefer-dogs-to-partner/>.

22 <sup>5</sup> *Report: 95% Say Pets Are Part of the Family*, PetfoodIndustry.com (Mar. 9, 2016)  
23 <https://www.petfoodindustry.com/articles/5695-report---say-pets-are-part-of-the-family>.

24 <sup>6</sup> *Id.*

25 <sup>7</sup> *The Humanization of Pet Food*, Nielsen.com (Mar. 2016),  
26 <http://www.nielsen.com/us/en/insights/reports/2016/the-humanization-of-pet-food.html>.

27 <sup>8</sup> *US Pet Food Market Report Reveals Pet Humanization Trend*, Petfoodindustry.com (Sept. 24,  
28 2017), <https://www.petfoodindustry.com/articles/6694-us-pet-food-market-report-reveals-pet-humanization-trend>

1 65. Thus, consumers are willing to pay a premium for their pet food if their pet food is  
2 of superior quality.

3 **V. The Inclusion of Heavy Metals, Pesticides, Acrylamide, and/or BPA Is**  
4 **Material to a Reasonable Consumer Based on the Inherent and Known Risks**  
5 **of Consumption and/or Exposure**

6 66. Whether a pet food contains Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, or BPA is  
7 material to a reasonable consumer when making purchasing decisions.

8 67. Consumption and/or exposure to Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and BPA  
9 carry known risks.

10 68. For instance, based on the risks associated with exposure to higher levels of arsenic,  
11 both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
12 ("FDA") have set limits concerning the allowable limit of arsenic at 10 parts per billion ("ppb")  
13 for human consumption in apple juice (regulated by the FDA) and drinking water (regulating by  
14 the EPA). Moreover, the FDA is considering limiting the action level for arsenic in rice cereal for  
15 infants to 100 ppb.

16 69. Additionally, drinking water with levels greater than 250 ppb is considered  
17 potentially toxic, especially to large animals.

18 70. Arsenic poisoning can be caused by acute and/or repeated exposure to the toxin  
19 over a long period of time. Arsenic toxicity can affect the gastrointestinal and cardiovascular  
20 systems, as well as lead to circulatory collapse.

21 71. Lead is another carcinogen and toxin known to cause health problems. Exposure  
22 to lead in food can build up over time and has been scientifically demonstrated to lead to the  
23 development of chronic poisoning, cancer, developmental disorders, and affect normal cell  
24 metabolism as well as cause serious injuries to the central nervous and gastrointestinal systems.

25 72. Mercury can cause damage to the kidneys and neurological, cardiovascular, and  
26 nervous systems in dogs. Exposure to mercury can also interfere with metabolic activity, leading  
27 to tissue necrosis and degeneration. Continued exposure to mercury can also injure the inner  
28 surfaces of the digestive tract and abdominal cavity.

1           73. Cadmium is extremely toxic and has toxic biological effects at concentrations  
2 smaller than almost any commonly found mineral. Exposure to cadmium has been observed to  
3 cause anemia, liver disease, and nerve or brain damage in animals eating or drinking it. The U.S.  
4 Department of Health and Human Services has determined that cadmium and cadmium  
5 compounds are known human carcinogens and the EPA has likewise determined that cadmium is  
6 a probable human carcinogen.

7           74. As used herein, the term "pesticides" refers to a class of chemical or organic  
8 substances used to control pests and weeds on cultivated plants. When pesticides are applied to  
9 crops, the residue can remain until it has been harvested for consumption or processing. The EPA  
10 regulates the amount of pesticides allowed in food, and the tolerance varies depending on the  
11 substance at issue. Pesticides have been linked to numerous health problems with animals, such  
12 as vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, and death. Moreover, long-term exposure to pesticides has been  
13 connected to birth defects, nerve damage, and various cancers.

14           75. Acrylamide is a colorless, odorless chemical substance with numerous industrial  
15 applications, including treating waste water discharge and the production of paper and other  
16 textiles. Acrylamide is found in tobacco smoke and can occur when food is cooked or processed  
17 at high temperatures, such as baking, frying, and roasting. The EPA has set limits on the acceptable  
18 amount of acrylamide in drinking water. Furthermore, several organizations, including the  
19 Department of Health and Human Services, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, and  
20 the EPA have concluded that acrylamide is likely to be carcinogenic to humans. Most importantly,  
21 acrylamide is known to be carcinogenic in animals.

22           76. Finally, BPA, an industrial chemical that is an endocrine disruptor, has been linked  
23 to various health issues, including reproductive disorders, heart disease, diabetes, cancer, and  
24 neurological problems. The dangers of BPA in human food are recognized by the FDA, as well  
25 as by the state of California. For instance, manufacturers and wholesalers are prohibited from  
26 selling any children's products that contain BPA and any infant formula, baby food, or toddler food  
27 stored in containers with intentionally-added BPA.

28

1 77. Based on the foregoing, reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff, would consider the  
2 inclusion of Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA in the Contaminated Dog Foods a  
3 material fact when considering what pet food to purchase.

4 78. Despite the known risks of exposure to Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and  
5 BPA, Defendants negligently, recklessly, and/or knowingly sold the Contaminated Dog Foods  
6 without disclosing they contain Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA.

7 79. In fact, Defendants expressly admit knowledge that Heavy Metals are "potentially  
8 dangerous chemicals" "that can cause vomiting, a painful abdomen, bloody diarrhea, even seizures  
9 and kidney or liver failure if eaten," and that these are substances "toxic to animals."<sup>9</sup>

10 80. Therefore, Defendants knew or should have known that the presence of Heavy  
11 Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA in their Contaminated Dog Foods was material to  
12 consumers of the Products.

13 81. Additionally, Defendants knew or should have been aware that a consumer would  
14 be feeding the Contaminated Dog Foods multiple times each day to his or her dog making it the  
15 main, if not only, source of food for the dog. This leads to repeated exposure of the Heavy Metals,  
16 pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA to the dog.

17 82. Defendants have wrongfully and misleadingly advertised and sold the  
18 Contaminated Dog Foods without any label or warning indicating to consumers that the Products  
19 contain Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA, or that these toxins can over time  
20 accumulate in the dog's body to the point where poisoning, injury, and/or disease can occur.

21 83. Defendants' omissions are material, deceptive, misleading, unfair, false, and  
22 reasonably likely to deceive the public.

23 84. This is true especially in light of Defendants' long-standing Marketing campaign  
24 representing the Contaminated Dog Foods as possessing certain qualities pertaining to their  
25 composition and quality in order to induce consumers, such as Plaintiff, to purchase the Products.

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>9</sup> TasteoftheWildPetFood.com (June 30, 2016) available at (  
28 <https://www.tasteofthewildpetfood.com/pop-pop-kaboom-managing-pets-fireworks-fear/>; (Aug.  
4, 2015) available at <https://www.tasteofthewildpetfood.com/what-you-need-to-know-to-get-puppies-through-their-first-summer/>).



1 85. The use of such representations, descriptions, and promises makes Defendants'  
2 Marketing campaign deceptive based on the presence of Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide,  
3 and/or BPA in the Contaminated Dog Foods.

4 86. Defendants' above-referenced statements, representations, partial disclosures, and  
5 omissions are false, misleading, and crafted to deceive the public as they create an image that the  
6 Contaminated Dog Foods are healthy, safe, high quality, undergo rigorous testing, and are free of  
7 Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA.

8 87. Moreover, a reasonable consumer, such as Plaintiff and other members of the Class,  
9 would have no reason to not believe Defendants' statements regarding the quality of the  
10 Contaminated Dog Foods. Defendants' nondisclosure and/or concealment of the toxins in the  
11 Contaminated Dog Foods coupled with the misrepresentations alleged herein that were intended  
12 to and do, in fact, cause consumers, like Plaintiff and the members of the Class, to purchase a  
13 product they would not have bought if the true quality and ingredients were disclosed or pay a  
14 premium for such dog food.

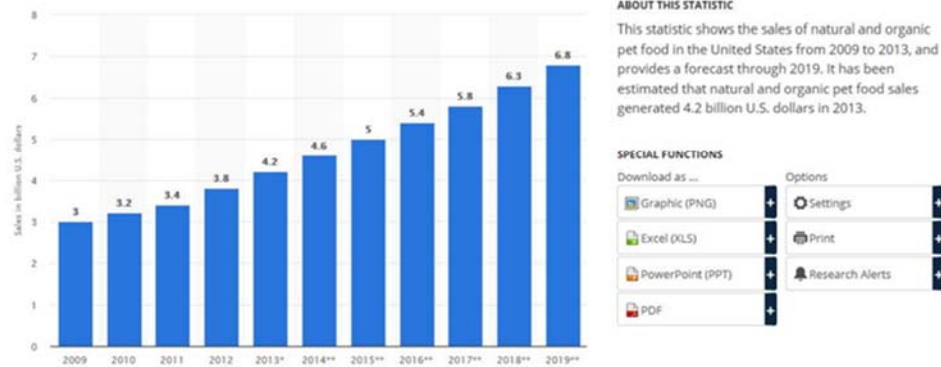
15 88. As a result of Defendants' wrongful Marketing, which includes misleading,  
16 deceptive, unfair, and false statements and omissions, Defendants have generated substantial sales  
17 of the Contaminated Dog Foods.

18 89. Defendants' wrongful Marketing, which includes misleading, deceptive, unfair, and  
19 false representations and omissions, allowed it to capitalize on, and reap enormous profits from,  
20 consumers who paid the purchase price or a premium for the Products that were not as advertised.

21 90. This is not surprising given that, for example, natural pet food sales represent over  
22 \$5.5 billion in the United States and have consistently risen over the years:

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Natural and organic pet food sales in the United States from 2009 to 2019 (in billion U.S. dollars)



**DEFENDANTS' STATEMENTS  
AND OMISSIONS VIOLATE CALIFORNIA LAWS**

91. California law is designed to ensure that a company's claims about its products are truthful and accurate.

92. Defendants violated California law by incorrectly claiming through their Marketing and omissions that the Contaminated Dog Foods possessed superior qualities when they did not, based on the presence of Heavy Metals, pesticide, acrylamide, and/or BPA.

93. Defendants' Marketing and advertising campaign has been sufficiently lengthy in duration, and widespread in dissemination, that it would be unrealistic to require Plaintiff to plead relying upon each advertised misrepresentation.

94. Defendants have engaged in this long-term advertising campaign to convince potential customers that the Contaminated Dog Foods were pure, healthy, safe for consumption, and did not contain harmful ingredients, such as arsenic and lead. Likewise, Defendants have engaged in this long-term advertising campaign to convince potential customers that the Contaminated Dog Foods were natural, pure, and safe despite the presence of BPA in the food.

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**PLAINTIFF'S RELIANCE WAS  
REASONABLE AND FORESEEN BY DEFENDANTS**

95. Defendants engaged in this long-term advertising campaign to convince potential customers that the Contaminated Dog Foods possessed certain qualities.

96. Defendants' Marketing and advertising campaign has been sufficiently lengthy in duration, and widespread in dissemination, that it would be unrealistic to require Plaintiff to plead relying upon each advertised misrepresentation.

97. When making purchasing decisions, Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendants' misleading, deceptive, unfair, and false Marketing.

98. A reasonable consumer would consider the Marketing of a product when deciding whether to purchase.

99. Plaintiff would not have paid the price premium, or would not have purchased at all, Defendants' Contaminated Dog Foods had he been aware of the true nature of Defendants' Products.

**DEFENDANTS' KNOWLEDGE AND NOTICE OF THEIR BREACHES  
OF THEIR EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

100. Defendants had sufficient notice of their breaches of express and implied warranties. Defendants have, and had, exclusive knowledge of the physical and chemical make-up of the Contaminated Dog Foods. Moreover, Defendants were put on notice by the Clean Label Project about the inclusion of Heavy Metals, BPA, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or other contaminants in the Products.

**PRIVITY EXISTS WITH PLAINTIFF AND THE PROPOSED CLASS**

101. Defendants knew that consumers such as Plaintiff and the proposed Class would be the end purchasers of the Contaminated Dog Foods and the target of their Marketing.

102. Defendants intended their Marketing to be considered by the end purchasers of the Contaminated Dog Foods, including Plaintiff and the proposed Class.

103. Defendants directly marketed to Plaintiff and the proposed Class through statements on their website, labeling, advertising, and packaging.

1 104. Plaintiff and the proposed Class are the intended beneficiaries of the expressed and  
2 implied warranties.

3 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

4 105. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of the following Class  
5 pursuant to Rules 23(a) and 23(b)(2) and (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure:

6 All persons who are citizens of the United States who, from May 1,  
7 2013 to the present, purchased the Contaminated Dog Foods for  
8 household or business use, and not for resale (the "Class").

9 106. Excluded from the Class are the Defendants, any parent companies, subsidiaries,  
10 and/or affiliates, officers, directors, legal representatives, employees, coconspirators, all  
11 governmental entities, and any judge, justice, or judicial officer presiding over this matter.

12 107. This action is brought and may be properly maintained as a class action. There is  
13 a well-defined community of interests in this litigation and the members of the Class are easily  
14 ascertainable.

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

18 109. Questions of law and fact common to Plaintiff and the Class include, but are not  
19 limited to, the following:

20 (a) whether Defendants owed a duty of care to Plaintiff and members of the  
21 Class;

22 (b) whether Defendants knew or should have known that the Contaminated Dog  
23 Foods contained Heavy Metals;

24 (c) whether Defendants knew or should have known that the Contaminated Dog  
25 Foods contained BPA;

26 (d) whether Defendants knew or should have known that the Contaminated Dog  
27 Foods contained pesticides;

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1 (e) whether Defendants knew or should have known that the Contaminated Dog  
2 Foods contained acrylamide;

3 (f) whether Defendants wrongfully failed to state that the Contaminated Dog  
4 Foods contained Heavy Metals;

5 (g) whether Defendants wrongfully failed to state that the Contaminated Dog  
6 Foods contained BPA;

7 (h) whether Defendants wrongfully failed to state that the Contaminated Dog  
8 Foods contained pesticides;

9 (i) whether Defendants wrongfully failed to state that the Contaminated Dog  
10 Foods contained acrylamide;

11 (j) whether any of Defendants' Marketing is deceptive, misleading, unfair,  
12 and/or false individually or as a whole;

13 (k) whether Defendants' Marketing is likely to deceive a reasonable consumer;

14 (l) whether a reasonable consumer would consider the presence of Heavy  
15 Metals as a material fact in purchasing pet food;

16 (m) whether a reasonable consumer would consider the presence of acrylamide  
17 as a material fact in purchasing pet food

18 (n) whether a reasonable consumer would consider the presence of pesticides  
19 as a material fact in purchasing pet food;

20 (o) whether a reasonable consumer would consider the presence of BPA as a  
21 material fact in purchasing pet food;

22 (p) whether Defendants knew or should have known their Marketing is  
23 deceptive, misleading, unfair, and/or false;

24 (q) whether Defendants continue to disseminate their Marketing despite their  
25 knowledge that their Marketing is deceptive, misleading, unfair, and/or false;

26 (r) whether Defendants' wrongful conduct alleged herein was negligent,  
27 reckless, and/or intentional;

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1 (s) whether a representation that a product does not contain Heavy Metals is  
2 material to a reasonable consumer;

3 (t) whether a representation that a product does not contain acrylamide is  
4 material to a reasonable consumer;

5 (u) whether a representation that a product does not contain pesticides is  
6 material to a reasonable consumer;

7 (v) whether a representations that a product does not contain BPA is material  
8 to a reasonable consumer;

9 (w) whether Defendants violated California law;

10 (x) whether Defendants breached their express warranties;

11 (y) whether Defendants breached their implied warranties;

12 (z) whether Defendants engaged in unfair trade practices;

13 (aa) whether Defendants engaged in false advertising;

14 (bb) whether Defendants made negligent, reckless, and false misrepresentations  
15 and omissions;

16 (cc) whether Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to actual,  
17 statutory, and punitive damages; and

18 (dd) whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to declaratory and  
19 injunctive relief.

20 110. Defendants engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to the legal rights  
21 sought to be enforced by Plaintiff individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class.  
22 Identical statutory violations and business practices and harms are involved. Individual questions,  
23 if any, are not prevalent in comparison to the numerous common questions that dominate this  
24 action.

25 111. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the members of the Class in that they are  
26 based on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances relating to Defendants' conduct.

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1 112. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class,  
2 have no interests incompatible with the interests of the Class, and have retained counsel competent  
3 and experienced in class action, consumer protection, and false advertising litigation.

4 113. Class treatment is superior to other options for resolution of the controversy  
5 because the relief sought for each member of the Class is small such that, absent representative  
6 litigation, it would be infeasible for members of the Class to redress the wrongs done to them.

7 114. Questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any questions  
8 affecting only individual members of the Class.

9 115. As a result of the foregoing, class treatment is appropriate.

10 **COUNT I**

11 **(Negligent Misrepresentation Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class)**

12 116. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation  
13 contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

14 117. Plaintiff reasonably placed his trust and reliance in Defendants' Marketing  
15 representations and that the Contaminated Dog Foods did not contain Heavy Metals, BPA,  
16 pesticide, or acrylamide.

17 118. Because of the relationship between the parties, the Defendants owed a duty to use  
18 reasonable care to impart correct and reliable disclosures concerning the presence of Heavy  
19 Metals, BPA, pesticides, or acrylamide in the Contaminated Dog Foods or, based upon their  
20 superior knowledge, having spoken, to say enough to not be misleading.

21 119. Defendants breached their duty to Plaintiff and the Class by providing false,  
22 misleading, and/or deceptive information regarding the nature of the Contaminated Dog Foods.

23 120. Plaintiff and the Class reasonably and justifiably relied upon the information  
24 supplied to them by the Defendants. A reasonable consumer would have relied on Defendants'  
25 own warranties, statements, representations, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other marketing  
26 as to the quality, make-up, and included ingredients of the Contaminated Dog Foods.

27 121. As a result of these misrepresentations, Plaintiff and the Class purchased the  
28 Contaminated Dog Foods at a premium.

1 122. Defendants failed to use reasonable care in their communications and  
2 representations to Plaintiff and the Class, especially in light of their knowledge of the risks and  
3 importance of considering ingredients to consumers when purchasing the Contaminated Dog  
4 Foods.

5 123. By virtue of Defendants' negligent misrepresentations, Plaintiff and the Class have  
6 been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial or alternatively, seek rescission and disgorgement  
7 under this Count.

8 **COUNT II**

9 **(Violations of the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code  
10 Sections 1750, *Et Seq.*, Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class)**

11 124. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation  
12 contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

13 125. Plaintiff and each proposed Class member is a "consumer," as that term is defined  
14 in California Civil Code section 1761(d).

15 126. The Contaminated Dog Foods are "goods," as that term is defined in California  
16 Civil Code section 1761(a).

17 127. Defendants are each a "person" as that term is defined in California Civil Code  
18 section 1761(c).

19 128. Plaintiff and each proposed Class member's purchase of Defendants' Products  
20 constituted a "transaction," as that term is defined in California Civil Code section 1761(e).

21 129. Defendants' conduct alleged herein violates the following provisions of California's  
22 Consumer Legal Remedies Act (the "CLRA"):

23 (a) California Civil Code section 1770(a)(5), by negligently, recklessly, and/or  
24 intentionally representing that the Contaminated Dog Foods are healthy and safe for consumption  
25 and by failing to make any mention of Heavy Metals, pesticides, or acrylamide in the  
26 Contaminated Dog Foods;

1 (b) California Civil Code section 1770(a)(5), by negligently, recklessly, and/or  
2 intentionally representing that the Contaminated Dog Foods are natural, pure, and safe and by  
3 failing to make any mention of BPA in the Contaminated Dog Foods;

4 (c) California Civil Code section 1770(a)(7), by negligently, recklessly, and/or  
5 intentionally representing that the Contaminated Dog Foods were of a particular standard, quality,  
6 or grade, when they were of another;

7 (d) California Civil Code section 1770(a)(9), by negligently, recklessly, and/or  
8 intentionally advertising the Contaminated Dog Foods with intent not to sell them as advertised;  
9 and

10 (e) California Civil Code section 1770(a)(16), by representing that the  
11 Contaminated Dog Foods have been supplied in accordance with previous representations when  
12 they have not.

13 130. As a direct and proximate result of these violations, Plaintiff and the Class have  
14 been harmed, and that harm will continue unless Defendants are enjoined from using the  
15 misleading Marketing described herein in any manner in connection with the advertising and sale  
16 of the Contaminated Dog Foods.

17 131. Plaintiff seeks an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to, inter alia, California Civil  
18 Code section 1780(e) and California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5.

19 **COUNT III**

20 **(Violations of the California False Advertising Law, California Business**  
21 **& Professions Code Sections 17500, *Et Seq.*, Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class)**

22 132. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation  
23 contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

24 133. California's False Advertising Law prohibits any statement in connection with the  
25 sale of goods "which is untrue or misleading." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17500.

26 134. As set forth herein, Defendants' Claims that, among other representations, the  
27 Contaminated Dog Foods are healthy and safe for consumption are literally false and likely to  
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1 deceive the public. Likewise, Defendants' statements and images that depict that the Contaminated  
2 Dog Foods are natural, pure, and safe are false and likely to deceive the public.

3 135. Defendants' Claims that, among other representations, the Contaminated Dog  
4 Foods are healthy and safe for consumption are untrue or misleading, as is failing to make any  
5 mention of Heavy Metals or acrylamide in the Contaminated Dog Foods. Likewise, Defendants'  
6 statements that, among other representations, the Contaminated Dog Foods are natural, pure, and  
7 safe are untrue or misleading, as failing to disclose the presence of BPA or pesticides in the dog  
8 food.

9 136. Defendants knew, or reasonably should have known, that all these Claims were  
10 untrue or misleading.

11 137. Defendants' conduct is ongoing and continuing, such that prospective injunctive  
12 relief is necessary, especially given Plaintiff's desire to purchase the Products in the future if they  
13 can be assured that, so long as the Contaminated Dog Foods are, as advertised, healthy and safe  
14 for consumption and do not contain Heavy Metals, BPA, pesticides, and/or acrylamide.

15 138. Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to injunctive and equitable relief,  
16 and restitution in the amount they spent on the Contaminated Dog Foods.

17 **COUNT IV**

18 **(Violations of the California Unfair Competition Law, California Business**  
19 **& Professions Code §§17200, *Et Seq.*, Against Defendants on**  
20 **Behalf of the Class)**

21 139. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation  
22 contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

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

25 **I. Fraudulent**

26 141. Defendants' statements that, among other representations, the Contaminated Dog  
27 Foods are pure, natural, and healthy, and safe for consumption are literally false and likely to  
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1 deceive the public, as is Defendants' failing to make any mention of Heavy Metals, pesticides,  
2 acrylamide, and/or BPA in the Contaminated Dog Foods.

3 **II. Unlawful**

4 142. As alleged herein, Defendants have advertised the Contaminated Dog Foods with  
5 false or misleading Claims, such that Defendants' actions as alleged herein violate at least the  
6 following laws:

- 7 • The CLRA, California Business & Professions Code sections 1750, *et seq.*; and  
8 • The False Advertising Law, California Business & Professions Code sections  
9 17500, *et seq.*

10 **III. Unfair**

11 143. Defendants' conduct with respect to the labeling, packaging, advertising,  
12 marketing, and sale of the Contaminated Dog Foods is unfair because Defendants' conduct was  
13 immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers and the utility of their  
14 conduct, if any, does not outweigh the gravity of the harm to their victims.

15 144. Defendants' conduct with respect to the labeling, packaging, advertising,  
16 marketing, and sale of the Contaminated Dog Foods is also unfair because it violates public policy  
17 as declared by specific constitutional, statutory, or regulatory provisions, including, but not limited  
18 to, the False Advertising Law and the CLRA.

19 145. Defendants' conduct with respect to the labeling, packaging, advertising,  
20 marketing, and sale of the Contaminated Dog Foods is also unfair because the consumer injury is  
21 substantial, not outweighed by benefits to consumers or competition, and not one consumers,  
22 themselves, can reasonably avoid.

23 146. In accordance with California Business & Professions Code section 17203, Plaintiff  
24 seeks an order enjoining Defendants from continuing to conduct business through fraudulent or  
25 unlawful acts and practices and to commence a corrective advertising campaign. Defendants'  
26 conduct is ongoing and continuing, such that prospective injunctive relief is necessary.

1 147. On behalf of himself and the Class, Plaintiff also seeks an order for the restitution  
2 of all monies from the sale the Contaminated Dog Foods, which were unjustly acquired through  
3 acts of fraudulent, unfair, or unlawful competition.

4 **COUNT V**

5 **(Breach of Express Warranty Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class)**

6 148. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation  
7 contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

8 149. As set forth herein, Defendants made express representations to Plaintiff and the  
9 Class that, among other representations, the Contaminated Dog Foods are as "nature intended" and  
10 formulated "based on your pet's ancestral diet."

11 150. Defendants also made express representations to Plaintiff and the Class that the  
12 Contaminated Dog Foods were pure, healthy, and safe for consumption.

13 151. Defendants likewise made express representations to Plaintiff and the Class that the  
14 Contaminated Dog Foods are natural, pure, and safe.

15 152. These promises became part of the basis of the bargain between the parties and thus  
16 constituted express warranties.

17 153. There was a sale of goods from Defendants to Plaintiff and the members of the  
18 Class.

19 154. On the basis of these express warranties, Defendants sold the Contaminated Dog  
20 Foods to Plaintiff and the Class.

21 155. Defendants knowingly breached the express warranties by including Heavy Metals,  
22 BPA, pesticides, and/or acrylamide in the Contaminated Dog Foods.

23 156. Defendants were on notice of this breach as they were aware of the included Heavy  
24 Metals, BPA, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or other contaminants in the Contaminated Dog Foods,  
25 and based on the public investigation by the Clean Label Project that showed the Products as  
26 unhealthy.

27 157. Privity exists because Defendants expressly warranted to Plaintiff and the Class  
28 that the Contaminated Dog Foods were healthy, safe, natural, and/or pure.

1 158. Plaintiff and the Class reasonably relied on the express warranties by Defendants.

2 159. As a result of Defendants' breaches of their express warranties, Plaintiff and the  
3 Class sustained damages as they paid money for the Contaminated Dog Foods that were not what  
4 Defendants represented.

5 160. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class, seeks actual damages for Defendants'  
6 breach of express warranty.

7 **COUNT VI**

8 **(Breach of Implied Warranty Against Defendants on Behalf of the Class)**

9 161. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation  
10 contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

11 162. As set forth herein, Defendants made affirmations of fact on the Contaminated Dog  
12 Foods' labels to the Class that, among other representations, the Contaminated Dog Foods are as  
13 "nature intended" and formulated "based on your pet's ancestral diet."

14 163. Defendants also made affirmations of fact on the Contaminated Dog Foods' labels  
15 to Plaintiff and the Class that, among other representations, the Contaminated Dog Foods were  
16 pure, healthy, and safe for consumption and did not contain Heavy Metals or acrylamide.

17 164. The Contaminated Dog Foods did not conform to these affirmations and promises  
18 as they contained Heavy Metals and/or acrylamide at alarming and unsafe levels.

19 165. Defendants also made affirmations of fact on the Contaminated Dog Foods' labels  
20 to Plaintiff and the Class that Contaminated Dog Foods were natural dog food and did not contain  
21 BPA or pesticides.

22 166. The Contaminated Dog Foods did not conform to these affirmations and promises  
23 as they contain BPA and/or pesticides.

24 167. These promises became part of the basis of the bargain between the parties and thus  
25 constituted implied warranties.

26 168. Defendants are merchants engaging in the sale of goods to Plaintiff and the  
27 members of the Class.

28



1 169. There was a sale of goods from Defendants to Plaintiff and the members of the  
2 Class.

3 170. Defendants breached the implied warranties by selling the Contaminated Dog  
4 Foods that failed to conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label  
5 as each product contained Heavy Metals, BPA, pesticides, and/or acrylamide.

6 171. Defendants were on notice of this breach as they were aware of the Heavy Metals,  
7 BPA, pesticides, and/or acrylamide included in the Contaminated Dog Foods, and based on the  
8 public investigation by the Clean Label Project that showed the Products as unhealthy.

9 172. Privity exists because Defendants impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and the Class  
10 through the warranting, packaging, advertising, marketing, and labeling that the Contaminated  
11 Dog Foods were pure, healthy, natural, and safe and by failing to make any mention of the Heavy  
12 Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA.

13 173. As a result of Defendants' breaches of their implied warranties of merchantability,  
14 Plaintiff and the Class sustained damages as they paid money for the Contaminated Dog Foods  
15 that were not what Defendants represented.

16 174. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class, seeks actual damages for Defendants'  
17 breach of implied warranty.

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, prays  
20 for judgment against the Defendants as to each and every Count, including:

21 A. An order declaring this action to be a proper class action, appointing Plaintiff and  
22 his counsel to represent the Class, and requiring Defendants to bear the costs of class notice;

23 B. An order enjoining Defendants from selling the Contaminated Dog Foods until the  
24 higher and/or unsafe Heavy Metals, pesticides, acrylamide, and/or BPA are removed;

25 C. An order enjoining Defendants from selling the Contaminated Dog Foods in any  
26 manner suggesting or implying that they are healthy, natural, and safe for consumption;

27 D. An order requiring Defendants to engage in a corrective advertising campaign and  
28 engage in any further necessary affirmative injunctive relief, such as recalling existing Products;

1 E. An order awarding declaratory relief, and any further retrospective or prospective  
2 injunctive relief permitted by law or equity, including enjoining Defendants from continuing the  
3 unlawful practices alleged herein, and injunctive relief to remedy Defendants' past conduct;

4 F. An order requiring Defendants to pay restitution to restore all funds acquired by  
5 means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be an unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business  
6 act or practice, untrue or misleading advertising, or a violation of the Unfair Competition Law,  
7 False Advertising Law, or CLRA, plus pre- and post-judgment interest thereon;

8 G. An order requiring Defendants to disgorge or return all monies, revenues, and  
9 profits obtained by means of any wrongful or unlawful act or practice;

10 H. An order requiring Defendants to pay all actual and statutory damages permitted  
11 under the Counts alleged herein;

12 I. An order requiring Defendants to pay punitive damages on any Count so allowable;

13 J. An order awarding attorneys' fees and costs to Plaintiff, and the Class; and

14 K. An order providing for all other such equitable relief as may be just and proper.

15 **JURY DEMAND**

16 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

17 Dated: August 28, 2018

LOCKRIDGE GRINDAL NAUEN P.L.L.P.  
Robert K. Shelquist  
Rebecca A. Peterson (241858)

18  
19 BY: s/ Rebecca A. Peterson  
20 Rebecca A. Peterson, #392663  
21 100 South Washington Ave., Suite 2200  
22 Minneapolis, MN 55401  
23 Telephone: 612-339-6900  
24 Facsimile: 612-339-0981  
25 E-mail: rkshelquist@locklaw.com  
26 rapeterson@locklaw.com  
27  
28

LITE DEPALMA GREENBERG, LLC

Joseph DePalma  
Steven J. Greenfogel  
Susana Cruz-Hodge  
570 Broad Street, Suite 1201  
Newark, NJ 07102  
Telephone: (973) 623-3000  
E-mail: jdepalma@litedepalma.com  
sgreenfogel@litedepalma.com  
scruzhodge@litedepalma.com

GUSTAFSON GLUEK PLLC

Daniel E. Gustafson,  
Karla M. Gluek  
Raina C. Borrelli  
Canadian Pacific Plaza  
120 South 6th Street, Suite 2600  
Minneapolis, MN 55402  
Telephone: (612) 333-8844  
Facsimile: (612) 339-6622  
E-mail: dgustafson@gustafsongluek.com  
kgluek@gustafsongluek.com  
rborrelli@gustafsongluek.com

ROBBINS ARROYO LLP

Kevin A. Seely  
Steven M. McKany  
600 B Street, Suite 1900  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Telephone: (619) 525-3990  
Facsimile: (619) 525-3991  
E-mail: kseely@robbinsarroyo.com  
smckany@robbinsarroyo.com

CUNEO GILBERT & LADUCA, LLP

Charles Laduca  
Katherine Van Dyck  
4725 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 200  
Washington, DC 20016  
Telephone: (202) 789-3960  
Facsimile: (202) 789-1813  
E-mail: charles@cuneolaw.com  
kvandyck@cuneolaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

CIVIL COVER SHEET

Case 2:18-at-01387 Document 1-1 Filed 08/28/18 Page 1 of 2

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

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

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

DEFENDANTS

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question, 4 Diversity

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

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

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

Case 2:18-at-01387 Document 1-1 Filed 08/28/18 Page 2 of 2  
**INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44**

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

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

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