

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

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JAMIE MOORE, individually and on	:	
behalf of all others similarly situated,	:	Case No.
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	Jury Trial Demanded
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
GERBER PRODUCTS COMPANY,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	
_____	:	

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Jamie Moore, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, by her undersigned attorneys, brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendant, Gerber Products Company (hereinafter “Gerber”), for its negligent, reckless, and/or intentional practice of misrepresenting and failing to fully disclose the presence of toxic metals in its baby food products sold throughout the United States. Plaintiff seeks both injunctive and monetary relief on behalf of the proposed Classes (defined below), including requiring full disclosure of all such substances in Defendant’s marketing and advertising, and restoring monies to the members of the proposed Classes. Plaintiff alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to herself and her own actions, and, as to all other matters, alleges, upon information and belief and investigation of her counsel. Plaintiff believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This is a consumer class action brought individually by Plaintiff and on behalf of all persons in the proposed Class and subclass defined below, all of whom purchased one or more baby food products manufactured by Gerber.¹

2. Gerber is an American manufacturer of Baby Food Products. Gerber claims to be one of the “world’s most trusted name[s] in baby food.” http://www.gerber.com/nestle_nutrition/default.aspx. Gerber sells nearly 200 different baby food products in 80 countries. Gerber was founded with the mission to “give babies the best start in life.” <http://www.gerber.com/about-us>. As of 2017, Gerber controlled 61 percent of the baby food market in the United States. See “*Growing Up Gerber: 5 Questions with CMO Aileen Stocks*.” <https://www.brandchannel.com/2017/04/15/5-questions-gerber-041517> (April 15, 2017).

3. Parents like Plaintiff trust manufacturers like Defendant Gerber to sell baby food that is safe, nutritious, and free from harmful toxins, contaminants and chemicals. Parents purchase Baby Food Products with the expectation that they are free from heavy metals, substances known to have significant, harmful health effects.

4. Because consumers do not have the scientific knowledge necessary to determine whether the Baby Food Products contain heavy metals or to know or ascertain the true nature of

¹ The term “Baby Food Products” refers to all the Gerber baby food products that contain heavy metals, including the Gerber products purchased by Plaintiff, specifically: Gerber Organic Sitter 2nd Foods Pear Blueberry Apple with Avocado; Gerber Organic Sitter 2nd Foods Banana Blueberry Blackberry Oatmeal; Gerber Organic Toddlers Apple Mango Raspberry Oatmeal with Avocado; and Gerber Natural Sitter 2nd Foods Apple Zucchini Peach with Vitamin C. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this definition upon completion of discovery.

the ingredients in the Baby Food Products, they must rely on Defendant to honestly represent the contents of its products.

5. On February 4, 2021, the U.S. House of Representatives' Subcommittee on Economic and Consumer Policy, Committee on Oversight and Reform, released the results of an investigation into leading baby food manufacturers in the United States relating to alleged high amounts of detrimental metals in baby food. The report entitled "Baby Foods Are Tainted with Dangerous Levels of Arsenic, Lead, Cadmium and Mercury," ("Subcommittee Report") revealed that "[i]nternal company standards permit dangerously high levels of toxic heavy metals, and documents revealed that the manufacturers have often sold foods that exceeded those levels." Subcommittee Report at 4.

6. Heavy metals are not listed as an ingredient on the product labels of the Baby Food Products. Nor does Defendant warn of the potential presence of heavy metals in the Baby Food Products. Unbeknownst to Plaintiff and other members of the proposed Class and subclass, and contrary to the representations on marketing and advertising, the Baby Food Products contain toxic heavy metals, including inorganic arsenic, lead, cadmium, and mercury, at levels above what is considered safe for babies. Had the presence of these heavy metals been disclosed to Plaintiff and the members of the proposed Class and subclass prior to their purchase of the Baby Food Products, they would not have purchased the Baby Food Products. Further, absent accurate marketing and advertising in the future, there is no way for Plaintiff or the members of the proposed Class and subclass to determine whether Defendant has reformulated or removed the heavy metals from its Baby Food Products and, thus, will be unable to rely on Defendant's representations.

7. Defendant knows that its customers trust the quality of its baby food products and that these customers expect Defendant's products to be free of harmful ingredients such as heavy

metals. Gerber is also aware that many consumers seek out and purchase premium baby foods that contain high quality ingredients, free of toxins, contaminants or chemicals and that these consumers will pay more for baby foods that they believe possess these qualities.

8. Defendant's promises, warranties, pricing, statements, claims, packaging, marketing and advertising center on representations that are intended to, and do, convey to consumers that its products, including its Baby Food Products, possess certain qualities and characteristics.

9. No reasonable consumer seeing Defendant's marketing and packaging would expect the Baby Food Products to contain heavy metals or other contaminants. Reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff, would consider the inclusion of heavy metals or other toxins or contaminants a material fact when considering what baby food products to purchase.

10. Defendant intended for consumers like Plaintiff to rely on its marketing, and reasonable consumers did rely on Gerber's marketing. As detailed herein, because the Baby Food Products contained undisclosed toxins, contaminants, and/or heavy metals, the Baby Food Products' packaging and marketing is deceptive, misleading, unfair and/or false.

11. Defendant's Baby Food Products and corresponding marketing do not have a disclaimer or warning that the items may contain heavy metals or other undesirable toxins or contaminants that can accumulate in a child's body over time and cause deleterious effects.

12. Defendant's wrongful marketing and advertising, which includes misleading, deceptive, unfair, and false marketing and omissions, allowed the company to capitalize on, and reap enormous profits from, consumers who paid the purchase price or a premium price for the Baby Food Products that were not sold as advertised. Defendant continues to wrongfully induce consumers to purchase its Baby Food Products that are not as advertised.

13. Plaintiff and the members of the proposed Class and subclass thus bring claims for consumer fraud and seek damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, interest, costs, and attorneys' fees.

THE PARTIES

14. Plaintiff Jamie Moore is, and at all relevant times hereto has been, a citizen of the State of Colorado and is a member of the proposed class and subclass defined herein. She purchased four of Defendant's products at issue in the Complaint: Gerber Organic Sitter 2nd Foods Pear Blueberry Apple with Avocado; Gerber Organic Sitter 2nd Foods Banana Blueberry Blackberry Oatmeal; Gerber Organic Toddlers Apple Mango Raspberry Oatmeal with Avocado; Gerber Natural Sitter 2nd Foods Apple Zucchini Peach with Vitamin C. Plaintiff last purchased these products for her child from stores in El Paso County, Colorado. Prior to purchasing the products, Plaintiff saw Defendant's advertising, marketing and nutritional claims, upon which she relied in deciding to purchase these products.

15. Plaintiff believed she was feeding her children healthy, nutritious foods during the time Plaintiff purchased and fed her children the Baby Food Products. Due to the false and misleading claims and omissions by Defendant as described herein, Plaintiff was unaware that the Baby Food Products contained any level of toxic heavy metals, and Plaintiff would not have purchased the food if that information had been fully disclosed.

16. As a result of Defendant's negligent, reckless, and/or knowingly deceptive conduct, Plaintiff was injured when she paid the purchase price or a price premium for the Baby Food Products that did not deliver what they promised. Plaintiff paid the purchase price with the assumption that the Baby Food Products' marketing and advertising was accurate and that the

Products were free of heavy metals and safe for children to ingest. Plaintiff would not have paid this money had she known that the Baby Food Products contained excessive levels of heavy metals.

17. Defendant Gerber Products Company is a Michigan corporation with its principal place of business located in Arlington, Virginia. Gerber began making pre-prepared baby food in 1928. Gerber was purchased by Nestlé in 2007. Gerber is now a subsidiary of Nestlé S.A., and its sister company, Nestlé USA is incorporated in Delaware and also headquartered in Arlington, Virginia. Gerber is currently the market leader for infant foods in the United States. <https://www.nestle.com/aboutus/history/nestle-company-history/gerber>. Defendant formulates, develops, manufactures, distributes, markets, advertises, and sells its Baby Food Products throughout the United States.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because the claims of the proposed members of the Classes exceed \$5,000,000 and because Defendant is a citizen of a different state than one or more members of the proposed Classes.

19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant maintains its corporate headquarters here. In addition, Defendant regularly sells and markets its Baby Food Products in this District, and because Defendant otherwise conducts business in this District and/or under the stream of commerce doctrine by allowing its products, including the Baby Food Products, to be sold in this District.

20. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial portion of the events complained of herein took place in this District, and this Court has jurisdiction

over Defendant. Defendant has intentionally availed itself of the laws and markets of this District, and Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

21. Defendant manufactures, distributes, markets, offers for sale and sells the Baby Food Products throughout the United States, including in this District. Defendant has advertised and continues to advertise these products via television, print advertisements, point-of-sale displays, product packaging, Internet advertisements including on social media, as well as other promotional materials.

22. The United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on Economic and Consumer Policy published the Subcommittee Report on February 4, 2021, revealing its findings that numerous commercial baby foods, including those manufactured by Defendant, are “tainted with significant levels of toxic heavy metals, including arsenic, lead, cadmium, and mercury.” *See* Subcommittee Report at 4. Congressional investigators examined a wide range of baby foods including rice cereals, purees, puffs and juices. The Subcommittee Report found that organic products were as likely as conventional products to contain heavy metals. Subcommittee Report at 9.

23. Though heavy metals are naturally found in the environment, most heavy metals in foods come from contaminated soil or water. The contamination comes from either farming or manufacturing practices, such as the use of pesticides, mining, and smelting or pollution.

24. Defendant was one of the seven largest baby food manufacturers in the United States from whom the Subcommittee requested internal documents and test results. Gerber responded to the requests and produced internal testing policies and results for ingredients and/or finished products. Subcommittee Report at 2.

25. The Subcommittee Report found that baby food companies such as Gerber regularly sell products that contain ingredients that exceed their own internal standards for heavy metals. Subcommittee Report at 33. According to the Subcommittee Report, most baby food companies do not regularly test the products before they go to market, and even when they do, products with high levels of heavy metals are still sold.

26. Representative Raja Krishnamoorthj, chairman of the Subcommittee, told Consumer Reports that there are “dangerous levels of toxic metals in baby foods, and the levels far exceed what experts and governing bodies say is permissible. Left to their own devices, baby food makers have set testing standards in excess of what recommended standards are, and even then, they often violate their standards.”

27. The Subcommittee Report provides evidence that baby food companies such as Defendant are not doing enough to reduce risk from exposure to these heavy metals, and that parts of the manufacturing process, including the addition of vitamins and mineral mixes, may be contributing to the high levels of these metals in the Baby Food Products. The Subcommittee Report concluded that “These toxic heavy metals [in baby foods] pose serious health risks to babies and toddlers. Manufacturers knowingly sell these products to unsuspecting parents, in spite of internal company standards and test results, and without any warning labeling whatsoever.” Subcommittee Report at 59.

28. Defendant only cursorily describes its standards and how it minimizes the levels of these heavy metals. The website merely states “Gerber foods must pass more than 100 individual quality checks before they can be sold. These checks occur at 5 different stages...On top of that Gerber follows an annual testing plan featuring regular safety tests of finished products,” leading

consumers to believe the products are rigorously tested for any and all impurities. *See* <https://www.gerber.com/learning-center/quality-safety-faqs>.

Defendant Falsely Marketed Its Baby Food Products

29. Defendant packages, markets, advertises, manufactures, distributes, and sells its Baby Food Products throughout the United States, including in this District. Defendant markets the Baby Food Products as healthy and omits any mention of heavy metals.

30. Defendant advertises that the “Gerber standard is a higher standard” and that the company is “committed to feeding generations of babies the highest quality food. We only select the best of what nature has to offer.” Defendant touts its commitment to safety, claiming it “meet[s] the standards of the FDA” and “go further. We have among the strictest standards in the world.”

31. Based on Defendant’s decision to advertise and market its Baby Food Products as healthy, safe and high quality, Defendant had a duty to ensure that these statements were true and not misleading. As such, Defendant knew or should have known that the Baby Food Products included undisclosed and excessive levels of toxic, heavy metals, and that these toxins accumulate in the body over time.

32. The marketing of the Baby Food Products also fails to disclose that the products contain or may contain any level of heavy metals or other undesirable toxins or contaminations. Defendant intentionally concealed and omitted this important information in order to induce and mislead reasonable consumers like Plaintiff to purchase the Baby Food Products.

33. As a result of Defendant’s omissions, a reasonable consumer would have no reason to suspect the presence of heavy metals in the Baby Food Products without conducting his or her own scientific tests or reviewing third party scientific testing of these products.

**Consumers Were Misled and Deceived by Defendant's Misrepresentations
and Material Omissions in its Marketing**

34. Defendant's marketing of its Baby Food Products wrongfully conveys to consumers like Plaintiff that these foods have certain superior quality and characteristics that they do not actually possess.

35. For example, Defendant misleadingly caused Plaintiff and other consumers to believe that its Baby Food Products do not contain heavy metals through its marketing and omissions, which is material information to a reasonable consumer.

36. Defendant's marketing wrongfully fails to disclose to Plaintiff and consumers the presence of heavy metals in its Baby Food Products.

37. Based on Defendant's marketing, a reasonable consumer would not suspect the presence of heavy metals, nor would a reasonable consumer be able to detect these metals in the Baby Food Products without conducting his or her own scientific testing or reviewing scientific testing conducted on these products.

38. Reasonable consumers must and do rely on Defendant to honestly report what is in the Baby Food Products.

39. In light of Defendant's marketing, including its commitment to "higher standards," Defendant knew or should have known that the Baby Food Products contained heavy metals.

40. Defendant intended for consumers to rely on its marketing, and reasonable consumers did in fact so rely.

41. Defendant had a duty to ensure that the Baby Food Products were as they were represented, and not deceptively, misleadingly, unfairly, or falsely marketed.

Defendant Knew or Should Have Known its Representations and Material Omissions in its Marketing Are Misleading

42. At all times herein, Defendant knew or should have known that its Baby Food Products contained heavy metals.

43. Defendant knew that heavy metals are a potentially dangerous contaminant that poses health risks to humans, and particularly to babies and children.

44. The Baby Food Products had a risk of and did contain heavy metals due to Defendant's failure to monitor for their presence in the ingredients and finished products and remove them. Defendant was aware of this risk and failed to disclose it to Plaintiff and the Class.

45. Defendant knew or should have known that it owed consumers a duty of care to prevent, or at the very least, to minimize the presence of heavy metals in the Baby Food Products to the extent reasonably possible.

46. Defendant knew consumers purchased the Baby Food Products based on the reasonable expectation that Defendant manufactured the Baby Food Products to the highest standards. Based on this expectation, Defendant knew or should have known consumers reasonably inferred that Defendant would hold the Baby Food Products to the highest standard.

47. As a result of the foregoing, Defendant's marketing is deceptive, misleading, unfair and false to Plaintiff and other consumers of baby food, including under the consumer protection laws of Colorado.

48. Defendant acted negligently, reckless, unfairly, and/or intentionally with its deceptive, misleading, unfair, and false marketing and omissions as described herein.

Heavy Metals Exceed Safe Limits

49. Arsenic, lead, cadmium, and mercury are toxic heavy metals. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") and the World Health Administration ("WHO") have declared these

heavy metals to be dangerous to human health, especially to babies and children. Subcommittee Report at 2.

50. Exposure to heavy metals in food can be harmful to babies' neurological development and long-term brain function. Even exposure to low levels of these metals can lead to serious and potentially irreversible damage to brain development. *Id.* Babies may be more susceptible to levels of toxins and substances as they are in the critical years of brain growth and development. According to James Dickerson, Ph.D., chief scientific officer for Consumer Reports "[e]xposure to heavy metals has a disproportionate adverse effect on developing minds and bodies." Dickerson said that exposure to these metals has "deleterious effects on the developing infant mind, brain, cardiovascular system, and immune system" and can lead to a lower IQ or behavioral problems like ADHD, as well as an increased risk of skin and bladder cancer.

a. **Arsenic**

51. Arsenic is an odorless and tasteless element that does not degrade or disappear. It occurs in the environment and can be found in rocks, soil, water, air, plants, and animals. Inorganic arsenic is highly toxic and a known cause of human cancers. Exposure to arsenic can also cause respiratory, gastrointestinal, hematological, hepatic, renal, skin, neurological and immunological effects, and damage to children's central nervous systems and cognitive development. Subcommittee Report at 10.

52. Because of the risks associated with exposure to arsenic, both the FDA and the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") have set limits for the allowable amount of arsenic in baby foods, including formula and juices, as well as for drinking water. The allowable limit of arsenic is 10 parts per billion ("ppb") for humans in consumption in apple juice (regulated by the FDA) and drinking water (regulated by the EPA). Subcommittee Report at 13.

53. In August 2020, the FDA set a limit for inorganic arsenic in infant rice cereal at 100 ppb. According to the Subcommittee Report, Gerber used at least 67 batches of rice flour testing more than 90 ppb inorganic arsenic, which is **900 percent** of the allowable limits for water and apple juice.

54. While Gerber did not provide inorganic arsenic results for all of its ingredients, test results for conventional rice flour revealed that Gerber routinely used flour (*i.e.*, at least 67 batches) with over 90 ppb inorganic arsenic. Also, Gerber used five batches of rice flour that had 98 ppb inorganic arsenic. Subcommittee Report at 19.

b. Cadmium

55. Exposure to cadmium is associated with decreases in IQ and the development of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (“ADHD”). The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has determined that cadmium and cadmium compounds are known human carcinogens and the EPA likewise determined that cadmium is a probable human carcinogen. It has been specifically noted that “[k]idney and bone effects have...been observed in laboratory animals ingesting cadmium.”

56. There has been some regulation on the use of cadmium outside of the baby food realm, with the EPA setting a limit of 5 ppb in drinking water and the FDA setting a limit of 5 ppb in bottled water. *See* Subcommittee Report at 29. The WHO has set a limit of 3 ppb for cadmium in drinking water. *Id.* Moreover, organizations like Healthy Babies Bright Futures have set a goal of no measurable cadmium in baby food and Consumer Reports has called for a 1 ppb cadmium limit in fruit juices. *Id.* The European Union has set a limit ranging from 5-20 ppb cadmium in baby formula. *Id.*

57. The Subcommittee Report found that baby food manufacturers, including Gerber, sold many baby food products that exceeded these limits on cadmium. *Id.*

58. Gerber does not test all of its product ingredients for cadmium. Of those it does test, it accepts ingredients with levels of this metal. Gerber used multiple batches of carrots containing as much as 87 ppb cadmium, and 75% of the carrots Gerber used had more than 5 ppb cadmium. Subcommittee Report at 32.

c. Lead

59. Lead is persistent, and it can bioaccumulate in the body over time.² It is a carcinogen and developmental toxin known to cause health and developmental problems in children including decreased cognitive performance, delayed puberty, and reduced postnatal growth. Because lead can build up in the body over time, even low levels of chronic exposure can be toxic and seriously dangerous to one's health.

60. The American Academy for Pediatrics, the Environmental Defense Fund, and Consumer Reports have all called for a 1 ppb level of lead in food and drinks that babies and children consume. Subcommittee Report at 21. While there is no lead standard for lead in baby foods, the FDA standard for lead in bottled water is 5 ppb lead. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 165.110(b)(4)(iii)A).

61. The Subcommittee Report found that Gerber used an ingredient, conventional sweet potatoes, with 48 ppb lead. Gerber also used twelve other batches of sweet potato that tested over 20 ppb for lead, the maximum lead level in infant formula allowed by the European Union.

² *See* <https://www.espa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

See Subcommittee Report at 27. The tables identify data excerpted from Gerber detail lead levels in baby foods and juices. Subcommittee Report at 28.

Ingredient	Lead Level (ppb)
Conventional	48
Organic	35
Organic	34
Organic	34
Conventional	34
Conventional	34
Conventional	34
Organic	25
Organic	25
Organic	22
Organic	22
Organic	21
Conventional	21

Ingredient	Lead (ppb)
Grape Juice White 68 Bx Asp Tote AR InfG	29
Grape Juice White 68 Bx Asp Tote AR InfG	26
Grape Juice White 68 Bx Asp Tote AR InfG	25

62. The average amount of lead in Gerber's tested juice concentrates was 11.2 ppb – more than 10 times the FDA's limit for lead in bottled water. Over 83% of the juice concentrates tested showed greater than 1 ppb, which is Consumer Reports' recommended limit for fruit juices.

See Subcommittee Report at 28. The results for the sweet potatoes and juices demonstrated Gerber's willingness to use ingredients containing dangerous levels of lead.

d. Mercury

63. Mercury is a known toxin, and pre-natal exposure has been associated with affected neuro-development, a decreased IQ, and autistic behaviors. The impact of mercury exposure to humans and animals has been studied for years; as early as 1997, the EPA issued a report to Congress that detailed the health risks to humans and animals. Because of these risks and mercury's toxicity, both state and federal regulators have enacted regulations to protect humans and animals.

64. There has been some regulation of mercury outside the baby food context. For example, the EPA has capped mercury in drinking water at 2 ppb. Consumer advocates have urged for even stricter standards for baby food. Health Babies Bright Futures has called for a goal of *no* measurable mercury in baby food. See Subcommittee Report at 32.

65. Gerber rarely tests for mercury in its baby foods. Of the test results it presented to the Subcommittee, Gerber only tested carrots, sweet potatoes, and lemon juice concentrate. Subcommittee Report at 33. Gerber's policy is to test only ingredients, and not its final products. According to the Subcommittee Report, this policy recklessly endangers babies and children and prevents the company from ever knowing the full extent of the danger presented by its products. Finished baby foods are more toxic than their ingredients alone. This means that testing only ingredients gives the false appearance of lower-than-actual toxic heavy metal levels.

66. Based on the foregoing, reasonable consumers like Plaintiff, would consider the inclusion of these toxic metals in the Baby Food Products to be a material fact when considering which baby food to purchase.

67. Defendant knew that properly and sufficiently monitoring and testing for heavy metals in its ingredients and Baby Food Products was critical.

68. Finally, Defendant knew or should have known that it could control the levels of heavy metals in the Baby Food Products by properly monitoring their ingredients for heavy metals and adjusting any formulation or diet to reduce ingredients that contained higher levels of heavy metals.

69. Defendant also knew it was not properly and sufficiently testing for the presence of heavy metals in the Baby Food Products.

70. Defendant knew or should have known that consumers reasonably expected it to test for and monitor the presence of heavy metals in the Baby Food Products and ingredients.

71. Defendant knew, yet failed to disclose, its lack of regular testing and knowledge of the risk or presence of heavy metals in the Baby Food Products.

72. The statements, representations, partial disclosures, and omissions made by Defendant are crafted to deceive the public as they create an image that the Baby Food Products are healthy, nutritious, and made from the best ingredients, are subject to strict quality control, and are free of heavy metals.

73. Reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff and the Class members, would have no reason to doubt Defendant's statements regarding the quality of the Baby Food Products. Defendant's failure to disclose and/or concealment of the toxins in the Baby Food Products together with the misrepresentations alleged herein that were intended to, and did, cause consumers like Plaintiff to purchase products they otherwise would not have if the true quality and ingredients were disclosed.

74. As a result of the wrongful marketing, including the misleading, deceptive, unfair and false representations and omissions, Defendant capitalized on and reaped enormous profits from consumers like Plaintiff who paid the purchase price or a premium for the Baby Food Products that were not as advertised.

PLAINTIFF'S RELIANCE IS REASONABLE AND FORESEEABLE

75. Plaintiff and members of the Classes reasonably relied on Defendant's claims, warranties, representations, advertisements, and other marketing concerning the qualities and benefits of the Baby Food Products in making their purchase decisions.

76. Had Plaintiff and members of the Classes known of Defendant's misrepresentations and material omissions regarding the presence of toxic heavy metals in its Baby Food Products, Plaintiff and members of the Classes would not have purchased the Baby Food Products.

DEFENDANT BREACHED ITS EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

77. Defendant had sufficient notice of its breaches of express and implied warranties. Defendant has, and had, exclusive knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of the Baby Food Products. Moreover, Defendant was put on notice by the Healthy Babies Bright Future Report released in October 2019, regarding the inclusion of heavy metals or other toxins in the Baby Food Products. *See*

https://www.healthybabyfood.org/sites/healthybabyfoods.org/files/2020-04/BabyFoodReport_ENGLISH_R6.pdf.

78. Defendant knew that consumers such as Plaintiff and the proposed members of the Classes would be the end purchasers or users of the Baby Food Products and the target of its advertising and statements.

79. Defendant intended the warranties, advertising, statements, and other representations would be considered by the end purchasers of the Baby Food Products, including Plaintiff and the proposed Class.

80. Defendant directly marketed the Baby Food Products to Plaintiff and the proposed Classes through statements on its website, advertising, and packaging on the Baby Food Products.

81. Plaintiff and the proposed Classes are the ultimate purchasers and intended beneficiaries of the express and implied warranties.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

82. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated pursuant to Rules 23(a) and 23(b)(2) and (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Notwithstanding, at this time, Plaintiff brings this action and seeks certification of the following proposed class:

All persons within the United States who purchased the Baby Food Products for household or business use, and not for resale, within the applicable statute of limitations period (the “Class”).

83. Plaintiff Moore also brings this action individually and on behalf of the following Colorado Subclass:

All persons who are citizens of the State of Colorado, who, purchased the Baby Food Products for household or business use and not for resale during any applicable statute of limitations period (the “Colorado Subclass”).

84. Excluded from the proposed Class and Subclass are the Defendant, and any entities in which the Defendant has a controlling interest, the Defendant’s agents, employees, and legal representatives, any judge to whom this action is assigned to this matter and any member of such judge’s staff and immediate family.

85. Certification of Plaintiff's claims for class-wide treatment is appropriate because Plaintiff can prove the elements of her claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.

86. **Numerosity – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1)** -- The members of the Classes are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Classes number in the thousands or more. The number of members in the Classes is presently unknown to Plaintiff but may be verified by Defendant's records. Members of the Classes may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, e-mail, Internet postings, and/or publication.

87. **Commonality and Predominance – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3)** – Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Classes and predominate over individual questions. Such common questions of law or fact include, but are not limited to:

- a. Whether Defendant owed a duty of care;
- b. Whether Defendant knew or should have known that the Baby Food Products contained heavy metals;
- c. Whether the Baby Food Products contain dangerous levels of toxic heavy metals;
- d. Whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, and other promotional materials for the Baby Food Products are deceptive;
- e. Whether Defendant's actions violate the state consumer fraud statutes identified below;
- f. Whether Defendant's actions constitute common law fraud;

- g. Whether Plaintiff and members of the Classes were damaged by Defendant's conduct as alleged herein;
- h. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff and the members of the Classes; and
- i. Whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes are entitled to injunctive relief.

88. **Typicality – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3)** – The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class and the subclass. All members of the Classes were similarly injured by Defendant's conduct as described herein, and there are no defenses available to Defendant that are unique to Plaintiff or any particular Class members.

89. **Adequacy of Representation – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4)** – Plaintiff is an adequate Class representative because her interests do not conflict with the interests of other Class members; she has retained class counsel competent to prosecute class actions and financially able to represent the Classes.

90. **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2)** – Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the other Class members, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief, as described below, with respect to Class members as a whole. In particular, Plaintiff seeks to certify a Classes to enjoin Defendant from selling or otherwise distributing Baby Food Products until such time that Defendant can demonstrate to the Court's satisfaction that its baby foods are accurately labeled.

91. **Superiority – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3)** – A class action is superior to any other means of adjudication for this controversy. It would be impracticable for members of the Classes to individually litigate their own claims against Defendant because the

damages suffered by Plaintiff and members of the Classes are relatively small compared to the cost of individually litigating their claims. A class action provides an efficient means for adjudication with fewer management difficulties and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

Breach of Express Warranty Against Defendant (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the National Class)

92. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation detailed above, as though fully set forth herein. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and the National Class.

93. Defendant marketed and sold the Baby Food Products into the stream of commerce with the intent that the Baby Food Products would be purchased by Plaintiff and the Class.

94. Defendant expressly warranted, advertised, and represented to Plaintiff and the Class that the Baby Food Products are made from the “highest quality ingredients.”

95. Defendant made these express warranties regarding the Baby Food Products’ quality, ingredients, and fitness for consumption in writing via its website, advertisements, and marketing materials. These express warranties became part of the basis of the bargain that Plaintiff and the Class entered into upon purchasing the Baby Food Products.

96. Defendant’s advertisements, warranties, and representations were made in connection with the sale of the Baby Food Products to Plaintiff and the Class. Plaintiff and the Class relied on Defendant’s advertisements, warranties, and representations regarding the Baby Food Products in deciding whether to purchase Defendant’s products.

97. Defendant’s Baby Food Products do not conform to its advertisements, warranties, and representations in that they:

- a. Are not natural or suitable for consumption by human infants; and
- b. Contain, or may contain, levels of certain heavy toxic metals.

98. Defendant was on notice of this breach as Gerber was aware of the included heavy metals in the Baby Food Products and based on the investigation in the Healthy Babies Bright Futures report that showed its Baby Food Products as unhealthy.

99. Because Defendant expressly warranted to Plaintiff and the Class, as the ultimate purchasers of its Baby Food Products, through warranting, packaging, advertising, and marketing that the Baby Food Products were healthy, natural, and safe for consumption and by failing to make any mention of heavy metals and/or other contaminants there is no requirement of direct privity between Gerber and Plaintiff and the Class.

100. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered actual damages in that they purchase Baby Food Products that were worth less than the price they paid and they would not have purchased had they known of the risk and/or presence of heavy metals and/or other contaminants that do not conform to the products' marketing and advertisements.

101. Plaintiff and the Class seek actual damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, attorneys' fees, costs, and any other just and proper relief available thereunder for Defendant's failure to deliver goods conforming to their express warranties and resulting breach.

COUNT II

Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability Against Defendant (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the National Class)

102. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation detailed above, as though fully set forth herein. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and the National Class.

103. Defendant is a merchant engaging in the manufacturing and supply of goods that were purchased by Plaintiff and the Class.

104. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant manufactured or supplied the Baby Food Products, and prior to the time they were purchased by Plaintiff and the Class, Defendant impliedly warranted to them that the Baby Food Products were of merchantable quality, fit for their ordinary use (consumption by babies), and conformed to the promises and affirmations of fact when they purchased the Baby Food Products.

105. The Baby Food Products were not fit for their ordinary use, consumption by babies, and did not conform to Defendant's affirmations of fact and promises as they contained, or were at risk of containing, heavy metals, and/or unnatural or other ingredients or contaminants that do not conform to the packaging.

106. Defendant breached its implied warranties by selling Baby Food Products that failed to conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label as each product contained heavy metals, and/or unnatural or other ingredients or contaminants that do not conform to the packaging.

107. As a result of its own testing and/or the public investigation by Healthy Babies Bright Futures that showed the frequent presence of heavy metals in the Baby Food Products, Defendant has been aware that its Baby Food Products are unhealthy and contaminated and thus on notice of this breach.

108. Defendant impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and the Class through the warranting, packaging, advertising, and marketing that the Baby Food Products were natural, and suitable for consumption by babies, and by failing to make any mention of heavy metals, and/or unnatural or other ingredients.

109. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered actual damages in that Plaintiff and the Class have purchased Baby Food Products that are worth less than the price they paid and that they would not have purchased at all had they known of the presence or risk of heavy metals, and/or unnatural or other ingredients.

110. Plaintiff and the Class seek actual damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, attorneys' fees, costs, and any other just and proper relief available thereunder for Defendant's failure to deliver goods conforming to their implied warranties and resulting breach.

COUNT III

Fraudulent Misrepresentation Against Defendant (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the National Class or Alternatively the Colorado Subclass)

111. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and the National Class or, alternatively, on behalf of the Colorado Subclass.

112. Defendant falsely represented to Plaintiff and the Class that their Baby Food Products are made from the "highest quality ingredients."

113. Defendant intentionally, knowingly, and recklessly made these misrepresentations to induce Plaintiff and the Class to purchase its Baby Food Products.

114. Defendant knew that their representations about the Baby Food Products were false or misleading due to the frequent presence of levels of heavy metals, and/or other ingredients that do not conform to the products' marketing, advertising, and statements. Defendant allowed its advertisements, promotional materials, and websites to intentionally mislead consumers, such as Plaintiff and the Class.

115. Plaintiff and the Class did in fact rely on these misrepresentations and purchased the Baby Food Products to their detriment. Given the deceptive manner in which Defendant

advertised, represented, and otherwise promoted these products, Plaintiff's and the Class's reliance on Defendant's misrepresentations was justifiable.

116. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered actual damages in that they purchased Baby Food Products that were worth less than the price they paid and that they would not have purchased at all had they known of the risk and/or presence of heavy metals, and/or other ingredients that do not conform to the products' marketing, advertising, and statements.

117. Plaintiff and the Class seek actual damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, attorneys' fees, costs, and any other just and proper relief available under the laws.

COUNT IV

Fraud by Omission Against Defendant (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the National Class or Alternatively the Colorado Subclass)

118. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and the National Class or, alternatively, on behalf of the Colorado Subclass.

119. Defendant concealed from and failed to disclose to Plaintiff and the Class that its Baby Food Products contained, or were at risk of containing, heavy metals, and/or other ingredients that do not conform to the products' packaging, advertising, and statements.

120. Defendant was under a duty to disclose to Plaintiff and the Class the true quality, characteristics, ingredients and suitability of the Baby Food Products because: (1) Defendant was in a superior position to know the true state of facts about its products; (2) Defendant was in a superior position to know the actual ingredients, characteristics, and suitability of the Baby Food Products for consumption by babies; and (3) Defendant knew that Plaintiff and the Class could not reasonably have been expected to learn or discover that the Baby Food Products

were misrepresented in the marketing, advertising, and websites prior to purchasing the Baby Food Products.

121. The facts concealed or not disclosed by Defendant to Plaintiff and the Class are material in that a reasonable consumer would have considered them important when deciding whether to purchase the Baby Food Products.

122. Plaintiff and the Class justifiably relied on the Defendant's omissions to their detriment. The detriment is evident from the true quality, characteristics, and ingredients of the Baby Food Products, which is inferior when compared to how the Baby Food Products are advertised and represented by Defendant.

123. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered actual damages in that they purchased Baby Food Products that were worth less than the price they paid and that they would not have purchased at all had they known of the risk and/or presence of heavy metals, or other ingredients that do not conform to the products' marketing, advertising, and statements.

124. Plaintiff and the Class seek actual damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, attorneys' fees, costs, and any other just and proper relief available under the laws.

COUNT V

Negligent Misrepresentation Against Defendant (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the National Class or Alternatively the Colorado Subclass)

125. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and repeats and realleges all previously alleged paragraphs, as if fully alleged herein. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and the National Class or, alternatively, the Colorado Subclass.

126. Plaintiff reasonably placed her trust and reliance in Defendant's representations that the Baby Food Products were marketed to her and the Class, and were healthy, nutritious, made from the best ingredients, and safe for consumption and did not contain heavy metals.

127. Because of the relationship between the parties, Defendant owed a duty to use reasonable care to impart correct and reliable disclosures concerning the presence of heavy metals in the Baby Food Products, or based upon its superior knowledge, having spoken, to say enough not to be misleading.

128. Defendant breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class by providing false, misleading, and/or deceptive information regarding the nature of the Baby Food Products.

129. Plaintiff and the Class reasonably relied upon the information provided by Defendant. A reasonable consumer would have relied on Defendant's own warranties, statements, representations, advertising, packaging, and other marketing as to the quality, make-up and ingredients of the Baby Food Products.

130. As a result of the misrepresentations, Plaintiff and the Class purchased the Baby Food Products, and purchased them at a premium.

131. Defendant failed to use reasonable care in its communications and representations to Plaintiff and the Class, especially in light of its knowledge of the risks and importance of considering ingredients to consumers when purchasing the Baby Food Products.

132. By virtue of Defendant's negligent misrepresentations, Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, or alternatively, seek rescission and disgorgement under this Count.

COUNT VI

Unjust Enrichment

(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the National Class or Alternatively the Colorado Subclass)

133. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above, as if fully set forth herein. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and the National Class or, alternatively, on behalf of the Colorado Subclass.

134. Plaintiff and putative Class Members conferred a benefit on Defendant when they purchased the Baby Food Products, of which Defendant had knowledge. By its wrongful acts and omissions described herein, including selling the Baby Food Products, which contain toxic heavy metals, including arsenic, cadmium, mercury and lead, at levels above what is considered safe for babies and did not otherwise perform as represented or for the particular purpose for which they were intended, Defendant was unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff and putative Class members. Plaintiff's detriment and Defendant's enrichment were related to and flowed from the wrongful conduct alleged in this Complaint.

135. Defendant has profited from its unlawful, unfair, misleading and deceptive practices at the expense of Plaintiff and putative Class members under circumstances in which it would be unjust for Defendant to be permitted to retain the benefit. It would be inequitable for Defendant to retain the profits, benefits and other compensation obtained from its wrongful conduct as described herein in connection with selling the Baby Food Products.

136. Defendant has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenue derived from the Class members' purchases of the Baby Food Products, because Defendant manufactured defective Baby Food Products, and misrepresented the nature of the Baby Food Products and/or their ingredients, and knowingly marketed and promoted dangerous and defective products that caused

injuries to Plaintiff and the Class, and because they would not have purchased the products if the true facts concerning the Baby Food Products had been known.

137. Plaintiff and putative Class members have been damaged as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unjust enrichment because they would not have purchased the Baby Food Products had the presence of heavy metals been adequately disclosed and certainly would not have purchased them had they known the true nature of the Baby Food Products and the misstatements regarding what the Baby Food Products were and what they contained.

138. Defendant either knew or should have known that payments rendered by Plaintiff or putative Class members were given or received with the expectation that the Baby Food Products were made from "the highest quality ingredients," as represented by Defendant in advertising, on Defendant's websites, and on the Baby Food Product's packaging. It is inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefit of payments under these circumstances.

139. Plaintiff and putative Class Members are entitled to recover from Defendant all amounts wrongfully collected and improperly retained by Defendant.

140. Under these circumstances, there is no requirement for Plaintiff and the Class to demonstrate privity with Defendant.

141. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct, and unjust enrichment, Plaintiff and putative Class Members are entitled to restitution of, disgorgement of, and/or imposition of a constructive trust upon profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by Defendant for its inequitable and unlawful conduct.

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COUNT VII

**Violation of Colorado Consumer Protection Act
Colo. Rev. Stat. §§6-6-101, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Colorado Subclass)**

142. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above, as if fully set forth herein. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and on behalf of the Colorado Subclass.

143. Defendant is a “person” as defined by Colo. Rev. Stat. §6-1-102(6).

144. Defendant engaged in “sales” as defined by Colo. Rev. Stat. §6-1-102(10).

145. Plaintiff Moore and Colorado Subclass members, as well as the general public, are actual or potential consumers of the products offered by Defendant or its successors in interest to actual consumers.

146. Defendant engaged in deceptive trade practices in the course of its business, in violation of Colo. Rev. Stat. §6-1-105(1)(g) by, among other things, representing that the products are of a particular standard, quality or grade, while they knew or should know that they are of another.

147. Defendant’s representations or omissions were material because they were likely to deceive reasonable consumers.

148. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s deceptive trade practices, Plaintiff Moore and the Colorado Subclass members suffered injuries in fact to their legally protected interests.

149. The challenged practices described above caused the injuries in fact to Plaintiff and the Colorado Subclass.

150. Defendant's deceptive trade practices significantly impact the public as actual or potential consumers of Defendant's Baby Food Products, because Defendant is one of, if not the, largest baby food manufacturers in the country.

151. Plaintiff Moore and the Colorado Subclass members seek all monetary and non-monetary relief allowed by law, including the greater of: (a) actual damages; (b) \$500; or (c) three times actual damages for Defendant's bad faith conduct, injunctive relief; and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

152. Plaintiff Moore and the Colorado Subclass repeats and realleges each and every allegation above, as though fully set forth herein.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

153. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other members of the Classes proposed in this Complaint, respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment as follows:

- A. Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the Classes as requested herein, designating Plaintiff and Class Representative, and appointing the undersigned counsel as Class Counsel for the Classes;
- B. An order enjoining Defendant from selling Baby Food Products until the higher and/or unsafe levels of heavy metals are removed;
- C. An order enjoining Defendant from selling Baby Food Products in any manner suggesting or implying that they are healthy, nutritious, and safe for consumption;
- D. An order requiring Defendant to engage in a corrective advertising campaign and engage in any further necessary affirmative injunctive relief, such as recalling existing products;
- E. Ordering Defendant to pay actual damages to Plaintiff and the other members of the Classes;

- F. Ordering Defendant to pay restitution to Plaintiff and the other members of the Classes;
- G. Ordering Defendant to pay punitive damages, as allowable by law, to Plaintiff and the other members of the Classes;
- H. Ordering Defendant to pay statutory damages, as provided by the applicable state consumer protection statutes invoked herein, to Plaintiff and the other members of the Classes;
- I. Ordering Defendant to pay reasonable attorneys' fees and litigation costs to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class as allowable by law;
- J. Ordering Defendant to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest as allowable by law, on any amounts awarded; and
- K. Ordering such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all claims in this Complaint so triable. Plaintiff also respectfully requests leave to amend this Complaint to conform to the evidence, if such amendment is needed for trial.

Dated: March 4, 2021

Bonnett Fairbourn Friedman & Balint PC

s/Francis J. Balint, Jr.

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
JAMIE MOORE, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff El Paso
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Bonnett Fairbourn Friedman & Balint PC, Joshua Gunnell House, Suite 4, 4023 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, VA 22030. (602) 776-5903

DEFENDANTS
GERBER PRODUCTS COMPANY,
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State 1 1
Citizen of Another State 2 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 5
Foreign Nation 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

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

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 USC § 1332
Brief description of cause:
To recover damages sustained as a result of Defendant's sale of Defendant's Gerber Baby Food Products

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions):
JUDGE Liam O'Grady DOCKET NUMBER 1:21-cv-00269-LO-TCB

DATE Mar 4, 2021 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD s/Francis J. Balint, Jr.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

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

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