- 1							
1 2 3 4 5 6	Todd D. Carpenter (CA 234464) 402 West Broadway, 29th Floor San Diego, California 92101 Telephone: 619.756.6994 Facsimile: 619.756.6991 todd@carpenterlawyers.com PATTERSON LAW GROUP James R. Patterson (CA 211102)	CARLSON LYNCH SWEET & KILPELA LLP Edwin J. Kilpela, Jr. (pro hac pending) Benjamin J. Sweet (pro hac pending) PNC Park 15 Federal St.; Suite 210 Pittsburgh, PA 15212 Telephone: 412.322.9243 Facsimile: 412. 231.0246 Ekilpela@carlsonlynch.com					
7 8 9	402 West Broadway, 29th Floor San Diego, California 92101 Telephone: 619.756.6690 Facsimile: 619.756.6991 jim@pattersonlawgroup.com	osweet@carlsonlynch.com					
10 11 12	Attorneys for Plaintiff						
13	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
15 16 17 18 19 20 22 22 223 224	RYAN VIGIL on Behalf of Himself and All Others Similarly Situated, Plaintiff, vs. GENERAL NUTRITION CORPORATION, a Pennsylvania Corporation, Defendant.	Case No. PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION COMPLAINTFOR: 1. VIOLATION OF THE UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW, Business and Professions Code §17200 et seq.; 2. VIOLATION OF THE CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES ACT, Civil Code §1750, et seq.; and 3. BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL					
25 26	Plaintiff RYAN VIGIL brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated against Defendant GENERAL NUTRITION CORPORATION ("Defendant"), and states:						
27	NATURE OF ACTION						
28	1. This is a class action regarding Defe	endant's false and misleading advertisement of its					

PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

health-supplement, Staminol, which it falsely represents will serve to increase male sexual performance and vitality and, additionally, will treat prostate and urinary flow issues. None of those claims regarding Staminol are true and none have been evaluated or tested by the FDA. To the contrary, each of Defendant's claims is flatly contradicted by scientific research and testing. Plaintiff, on behalf of the class of purchasers he represents, seeks redress on behalf of Staminol purchasers who were duped into purchasing Defendant's ineffective product.

- 2. Defendant distributes, markets, and sells Staminol, an over the counter dietary supplement for men which Defendant claims, on the product packaging and, additionally, via its nationwide marketing, will enhance the sexual performance of its users. The primary ingredients in Staminol include "Horny Goat Weed" (Epimedium Extract), "Maca Root Powder," "L-arginine," "Catuaba Bark," "Oat Straw Stems," "Damiana Leaf," "Saw Palmetto Berry," and "Muira Root." Specifically, Defendant represents, via an extensive and uniform nation-wide advertising campaign, that Staminol "supports male vitality" and "sexual health," "supports urinary flow and prostate health," and is "formulated with premium ingredients to provide maximum potency." Moreover, the packaging of Staminol states that the product is designed to "enhance male sexual performance." Defendant has also represented, on the packaging of Staminol, that the product is "scientifically formulated to provide maximum potency." *See generally* Exhibit, "A: Product Label.
- 3. The statements represented on the Staminol product packaging are "structure-function" claims which must be limited to a description of the role that a dietary ingredient is "intended to affect the structure or function in humans." 21 U.S.C. § 343 (r)(6). In order for a dietary supplement manufacturer to make a structure-function claim, the manufacturer must have substantiation that such statements are truthful and not misleading. *Id*.
- 4. Defendant does not have any credible, competent scientific evidence that substantiates its representations regarding the sexual health and performance benefits of consuming Staminol. In fact, even a cursory examination of reliable scientific evidence relating to Defendant's representations strongly indicates that Staminol has no efficacy at all, is ineffective in the treatment of prostate related health issues, and provides no benefit relating to enhancing the sexual performance and vitality of its users. Multiple valid scientific studies have been conducted on the aforementioned primary ingredients in

Staminol, and these studies have revealed that the ingredients in question are not reliable means of treating health issues related to prostate functioning, or enhancing the sexual performance, vitality, and potency of its users.

- 5. Additionally, federal regulations prohibit Defendant from making "disease claims" about its product. See 21 C.F.R. § 101.93. Disease claims are generally described as statements which claim to diagnose, mitigate, treat, cure or prevent disease where the statements claim "explicitly or implicitly, that the product...Has an effect on the characteristic signs or symptoms of a specific disease or class of diseases, using scientific or lay terminology." Id. Defendant clearly makes such representations on the product label for Staminol, which directly relate to the treatment of health issues related to urinary flow and prostate health. First, on the very front of the product packaging for Staminol, Defendant represents that Staminol "supports urinary flow and prostate health with saw palmetto." Additionally, on the left hand panel of the product packaging for Staminol, Defendant states that Staminol is "scientifically formulated to . . . support healthy urinary flow and prostate health." See product label, attached as Exhibit "A".
- 6. Defendant did not secure the requisite New Drug Application before marketing and selling Staminol. Accordingly, making these statements and representations without a New Drug Application ("NDA") approval from the FDA constitutes misbranding and false and misleading conduct in violation of 21 C.F.R. § 101.93.
- 7. Defendant conveys its deceptive representations to consumers through the use of various media platforms including its website and online promotional materials. More importantly, Defendant communicates its misleading representations about the efficacy of Staminol at the point of purchase by placing them on the product's label and packaging. Indeed, the misrepresentations about Staminol are prominently displayed on the front of the product's packaging/labeling where consumers cannot fail to notice them. The front of the Staminol product label states that the product, "Supports male vitality with proprietary blend including L-arginine and maca," "Supports urinary flow and prostate health with saw palmetto," and is "Formulated with premium ingredients to provide maximum potency." The only reason a consumer would purchase Staminol is to obtain the advertised sexual health and performance benefits, which Staminol does not provide.

8. As a result of Defendant's deceptive advertising and false representations regarding the efficacy of Staminol, Plaintiff and the proposed class have purchased a product which does not perform as represented and they have been harmed in the amount they paid for the product, which, in the Plaintiff's case is approximately \$19.99 bottle.

9. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and other similarly situated consumers who have purchased Defendant's Staminol product to halt the dissemination of this false, misleading, and deceptive advertising message, correct the false and misleading perception it has created in the minds of consumers, and obtain redress for those who have purchased this product. Based on violations of state unfair competition laws and Defendant's breach of express warranty, Plaintiff seeks injunctive and monetary relief for consumers who purchased Staminol.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 10. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2). The matter in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000 and is a class action in which there are in excess of 100 class members and many members of the Class are citizens of a state different from Defendant.
- 11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is authorized to conduct and do conduct business in California. Defendant has marketed, promoted, distributed, and sold Staminol in California and Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with this State and/or sufficiently avails itself of the markets in this State through its promotion, sales, distribution and marketing within this State to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court permissible.
- 12. Venue is proper under 18 U.S.C. §1965(a) because Defendant transacts substantial business in this District.

PARTIES

13. Plaintiff Ryan Vigil resides in San Diego County, California. In or around April of 2014, Plaintiff was exposed to and saw Defendant's representations regarding the sexual health and performance benefits of Staminol by reading the Staminol product label in the GNC retail store located at 4545 La Jolla Village Dr, La Jolla, CA 92122. In reliance on the claims listed on the product label described herein and above, Plaintiff purchased the Staminol product at the previously described GNC

retail store. He paid approximately \$19.99 for the product. At the time, Plaintiff desired to enhance his sexual experience and enjoyment. He purchased Staminol believing it would provide the advertised sexual health and performance benefits. As a result, Plaintiff suffered injury in fact and lost money. Had Plaintiff been aware of Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions, he would not have purchased Staminol.

14. Defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Pennsylvania. Defendant's headquarters and principle place of business is at 300 6th Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-2514. Defendant manufactures, advertises, markets, distributes, and/or sells Staminol to tens of thousands of consumers in California and throughout the United States.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 15. Defendant has distributed, marketed, and sold the Staminol product on a nation-wide basis, both online and at Defendant's retail locations. Staminol is available in packages of 60 capsules and retails for approximately \$19.99. The Staminol packaging prominently displays Defendant's representation that the Staminol ingredient "Saw Palmetto" is able to support "urinary flow and prostate health," and the representations that Staminol "[s]upports male vitality with proprietary blend including L-arginine and maca," is "[f]ormulated with premium ingredients to provide maximum potency," "enhance[s] performance," and is "scientifically formulated to provide maximum potency as well as support healthy urinary flow and prostate health." The Staminol product packaging also states that the Staminol ingredient, Saw Palmetto, "support[s] urinary health and normal prostate function." *See* product label, attached as Exhibit "A".
- 16. According to the label on the Staminol package, Staminol is comprised of certain primary ingredients including, Horny Goat Weed, Maca Root Powder, L-arginine, Catuaba Bark, Oat Straw Stems, Damiana Leaf, Saw Palmetto Berry, and Muira Root. *See* product label, attached as Exhibit "A."
- 17. As more fully set forth herein, the scientific evidence regarding the use of the vast majority of the ingredients comprising Staminol, taken alone or in combination with other ingredients, do not provide **any** of the health and sexual performance benefits represented by Defendant. Moreover, the minimal amount of remaining Staminol ingredients taken by themselves, or in combination with one another are not sufficient to achieve the results that Defendant represents.

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- 18. Research has shown that Horny Goat Weed is an ineffective means of addressing erectile dysfunction. Popular medications such as Viagra treat erectile dysfunction by inhibiting cGMPphosphodiestrase-5 (PDE5). 71(9) J. Nat. Prod. 1513-1517 (2008).See http://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/np800049y. In 2008, researchers found that the inhibitory potency of icariin, the active compound in Horny Goat Weed, is 80 times lower than that of Viagra. Id. In other words, Horny Goat Weed possesses .0125% of the potency of Viagra. Therefore consuming Horny Goat Weed is not an effective means of enhancing a man's sexual experience by alleviating the symptoms of erectile dysfunction. Scientific research clearly indicates that including Horny Goat Weed in Staminol's Proprietary Blend has no impact on the product's ability to achieve the health and sexual performance benefits that Defendant advertises.
- 19. Maca Root Powder, another component of Staminol's Proprietary Blend is equally ineffective. A 2010 review of the impact of Maca Root consumption on sexual health revealed that the ingredient has little effect on sexual function. 10(44) BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine (2010). *See* http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6882/10/44.
- 20. The presence of L-arginine in Staminol's Proprietary Blend does not allow the product to achieve the advertised result of enhancing the sexual performance of its users either. Medications such as Viagra and Cialis increase Nitric oxide (NO) levels in the body. Nitric oxide functions by relaxing the muscles that cause erections to occur. Although L-arginine can be enzymatically processed to increase NO levels in some circumstances, by itself L-arginine does not increase the activity of NO synthase activity, as Viagra and Cialis do. In a 2003 study, researchers found that subjects who were given L-arginine by itself did not demonstrate an improvement in erectile function. 29 J. Sex & Marital Therapy 207 (2003). Although Defendant includes L-arginine in its Proprietary Blend, there is no evidence that consuming L-arginine will enhance the sexual performance of men. Scientific evidence clearly demonstrates that the ingredients contained in Staminol's Proprietary Blend are not capable of achieving the Proprietary Blend's advertised result (i.e. enhancing male sexual performance).
- 21. Furthermore, Staminol includes additional ingredients such as Oat Straw Stems, Catuaba Bark, Muira Root, Damiana Leaf, and Saw Palmetto Berry. *See* product label, attached as Exhibit "A."

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However, according to the NYU Langone Medical Center, there is no real evidence that these ingredients improve sexual function in men. *See* http://www.med.nyu.edu/content?ChunkIID=21720.

- 22. In addition, although Defendant claims, on the Staminol product packaging, that the ingredient, Saw Palmetto, "[s]upports urinary flow and prostate health," and that Saw Palmetto "support[s] urinary health and normal prostate function," the NYU Langone Medical Center has found that the scientific evidence regarding the effectiveness of saw palmetto in treating prostate enlargement, a weakens disorder that flow of the urine, is consistent. See not http://www.med.nyu.edu/content?ChunkIID=21865. The institution also points out that "in the most recent and perhaps best-designed [study analyzing the effectiveness of saw palmetto in treating prostate enlargement], a 1-year trial of 225 men . . . saw palmetto failed to prove more effective than placebo." Id. citing 354 N. Engl. J. Med 557-66 (2006).
- 23. Thus, although Defendant represents that Staminol can enhance the potency and sexual and performance of its users and supports urinary flow and prostate health, reliable scientific research reveals that many of the product's primary ingredients do not provide these benefits. In short, the products is totally ineffective at providing the benefits that Defendant touts and that, in turn, lead a consumer to purchase Staminol.
- 24. Plaintiff and Class members have been and will continue to be deceived or misled by Defendant's deceptive claims regarding the alleged health and sexual performance benefits of using Staminol. Plaintiff purchased and consumed Staminol during the Class period and in doing so, read and considered the health and sexual performance benefit representations on the Staminol product packaging and based his decisions to purchase Staminol on these claims. Plaintiff based his purchase decision in large part on the representation that Staminol would enhance his sexual performance. Defendant's claim that using Staminol would indeed "enhance male sexual performance" was a material factor in influencing his decision to purchase and use Staminol. *See* product label, attached as Exhibit "A." Plaintiff would not have purchased Staminol had he known that the product does not provide the represented enhanced sexual performance. Representative Product Packaging Labels are attached as Exhibit, "A".

- 25. As a result of Defendant's representations regarding the health and sexual performance benefits of Staminol, Plaintiff and the Class members have been damaged by their purchases of Staminol and have been deceived into purchasing a product that they believed, based on Defendant's representations, would allow them to enjoy an enhanced sexual experience, when in fact, it does not.
 - 26. Defendant has reaped enormous profits from its false marketing and sale of the Staminol.

CLASS DEFINITION AND ALLEGATIONS

27. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated Class members pursuant to Rule 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and seeks certification of the following Class against Defendant for violations of California state laws:

Multi-State Class Action

All consumers who purchased Staminol in the state of California and states with similar laws, within the applicable statute of limitations, for personal use until the date notice is disseminated¹.

Excluded from this Class is Defendant and its officers, directors, and employees, and those who purchased Staminol for the purpose of resale.

- 28. *Numerosity*. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable. Plaintiff is informed and believes that the proposed Class contains thousands of purchasers of Staminol who have been damaged by Defendant's conduct as alleged herein. The precise number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff.
- 29. Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact. This action involves common questions of law and fact, which predominate over any questions affecting individual Class members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) whether the claims discussed above are true, or are misleading, or objectively reasonably likely to deceive;

¹ Plaintiff preliminarily avers that the other states with similar consumer fraud laws under the facts of this case include, but are not limited to: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, (Collectively, the "Multi-State Class").

- (b) whether Defendant's alleged conduct violates public policy;
- (c) whether the alleged conduct constitutes violations of the laws asserted;
- (d) whether Defendant engaged in false or misleading advertising;
- (e) whether Plaintiff and Class members have sustained monetary loss and the proper measure of that loss; and
- (f) whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to other appropriate remedies, including corrective advertising and injunctive relief.
- 30. *Typicality*. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class because, *inter alia*, all Class members were injured through the uniform misconduct described above and were subject to Defendant's deceptive health and sexual performance benefit claims that accompanied each and every bottle of Staminol that Defendant sold. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of himself and all members of the Class.
- 31. Adequacy of Representation. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in complex consumer class action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff has no adverse or antagonistic interests to those of the Class.
- 32. Superiority. A class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by individual Class members is relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be entailed by individual litigation of their claims against Defendant. It would thus be virtually impossible for Plaintiff and Class members, on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress for the wrongs done to them. Furthermore, even if Class members could afford such individualized litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation would create the danger of inconsistent or contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts. Individualized litigation would also increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system from the issues raised by this action. By contrast, the class action device provides the benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single proceeding, economies of scale, and

comprehensive supervision by a single court, and presents no unusual management difficulties under the circumstances here.

- 33. The Class also may be certified because Defendant acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class thereby making appropriate final declaratory and/or injunctive relief with respect to the members of the Class as a whole.
- 34. Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive and equitable relief on behalf of the entire Class, on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, to enjoin and prevent Defendant from engaging in the acts described, and requiring Defendant to provide full restitution to Plaintiff and Class members.
- 35. Unless a Class is certified, Defendant will retain monies received as a result of its conduct that were taken from Plaintiff and Class members. Additionally, unless a Class-wide injunction is issued, Defendant will continue to commit the violations alleged, and the members of the Class and the general public will continue to be misled.

COUNT I Violation of Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq.

- 36. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in the paragraphs above, as if fully set forth herein.
- 37. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of himself and on behalf of the Class. As alleged herein, Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendant's conduct because he purchased Staminol in reliance on Defendant's health and sexual performance claims, including *inter alia*, that Staminol:
 - "[s]upports male vitality with proprietary blend including L-arginine and maca;"
 - is "[f]ormulated with premium ingredients to provide maximum potency;"
- "is scientifically formulated to provide maximum potency as well as support healthy urinary flow and prostate health;"
 - "support[s] vitality and enhance[s] performance;" and
- that the Staminol ingredient, Saw Palmetto, "support[s] urinary health and normal prostate function,"

(See Exhibit, "A") but Plaintiff did not receive any benefits from using Staminol.

- 38. The Unfair Competition Law, Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq. ("UCL"), and similar laws in other states, prohibit any "unlawful," "fraudulent" or "unfair" business act or practice and any false or misleading advertising. In the course of conducting business, Defendant committed unlawful business practices by, *inter alia*, making the above referenced claims in paragraph 38 and as alleged throughout herein (which also constitutes advertising within the meaning of §17200) and omissions of material facts related to the numerous scientific studies which demonstrate no health and sexual performance benefits derived from the consumption of many of the primary ingredients present in Staminol, and violating Civil Code §§1572, 1573, 1709, 1711, 1770 and Business & Professions Code §§17200, et seq., 17500, et seq., and the common law.
- 39. Plaintiff and the Class reserve the right to allege other violations of law, which constitute other unlawful business acts or practices. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date.
- 40. Defendant's actions also constitute "unfair" business acts or practices because, as alleged above, *inter alia*, Defendant engaged in false advertising, misrepresented and omitted material facts regarding Staminol, and thereby offended an established public policy, and engaged in immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous activities that are substantially injurious to consumers.
- 41. As stated in this Complaint, Plaintiff alleges violations of consumer protection, unfair competition and truth in advertising laws in California and other states, resulting in harm to consumers. Defendant's acts and omissions also violate and offend the public policy against engaging in false and misleading advertising, unfair competition and deceptive conduct towards consumers. This conduct constitutes violations of the unfair prong of Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq.
- 42. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.
- 43. Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq. also prohibits any "fraudulent business act or practice."
- 44. Defendant's actions, claims, nondisclosures and misleading statements, as more fully set forth above, were also false, misleading and/or likely to deceive the consuming public within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq.

- 45. Plaintiff and other members of the Class have in fact been deceived as a result of their reliance on Defendant's material representations and omissions, which are described above. This reliance has caused harm to Plaintiff and other members of the Class who each purchased Staminol. Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of these unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent practices.
 - 46. As a result of its deception, Defendant has been able to reap unjust revenue and profit.
- 47. Unless restrained and enjoined, Defendant will continue to engage in the above-described conduct. Accordingly, injunctive relief is appropriate.
- 48. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and the general public, seeks restitution and disgorgement of all money obtained from Plaintiff and the members of the Class collected as a result of unfair competition, an injunction prohibiting Defendant from continuing such practices, corrective advertising and all other relief this Court deems appropriate, consistent with Business & Professions Code §17203.

COUNT II Violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act – Civil Code §1750 et seq.

- 49. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in the paragraphs above, as if fully set forth herein.
 - 50. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.
- 51. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code §1750, et seq. (the "Act") and similar laws in other states. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by California Civil Code §1761(d). Staminol is a "good" within the meaning of the Act.
- 52. Defendant violated and continues to violate the Act by engaging in the following practices proscribed by California Civil Code §1770(a) in transactions with Plaintiff and the Class which were intended to result in, and did result in, the sale of the Staminol product:
- (5) Representing that [Staminol has]... characteristics, ... uses [and] benefits ... which [it does] not have

* * *

- 61. The Uniform Commercial Code section 2-313 provides that an affirmation of fact or promise, including a description of the goods, becomes part of the basis of the bargain and creates an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the promise and to the description.
- 62. At all times, California and other states have codified and adopted the provisions in the Uniform Commercial Code governing the express warranty of merchantability.
- 63. As discussed above, Defendant expressly warranted on each and every label of Staminol that the product lived up to the represented health and sexual performance benefits described herein and listed on the product packaging and labels. The health and sexual performance benefit claims made by Defendant are affirmations of fact that became part of the basis of the bargain and created an express warranty that the goods would conform to the stated promise. Plaintiff placed importance on Defendant's representations.
- 64. All conditions precedent to Defendant's liability under this contract have been performed by Plaintiff and the Class.
 - 65. Defendant was provided notice of these issues by, *inter alia*, the instant Complaint.
- 66. Defendant breached the terms of this contract, including the express warranties, with Plaintiff and the Class by not providing a product that provided health and sexual performance benefits as represented.
- 67. As a result of Defendant's breach of their contract, Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in the amount of the price of the products they purchased.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for a judgment:
 - A. Certifying the Class as requested herein;
 - B. Awarding Plaintiff and the proposed Class members damages;
- C. Awarding restitution and disgorgement of Defendant's revenues to Plaintiff and the proposed Class members;
- D. Awarding actual, punitive and statutory damages to Plaintiff and the proposed Class members;

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- E. Awarding declaratory and injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including: enjoining Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein, and directing Defendant to identify, with Court supervision, victims of its conduct and pay them all money they are required to pay;
 - F. Ordering Defendant to engage in a corrective advertising campaign;
 - G. Awarding attorneys' fees and costs;
 - H. Providing such further relief as may be just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of her claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.

Dated: November 3, 2014 CARPENTER LAW GROUP

By: /s/ Todd D. Carpenter

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Edwin J. Kilpela, Jr. (*Pro Hac Pending*) R. Bruce Carlson (*Pro Hac Pending*) Benjamin J. Sweet (*Pro Hac Pending*)

CARLSON LYNCH LTD

PNC Park

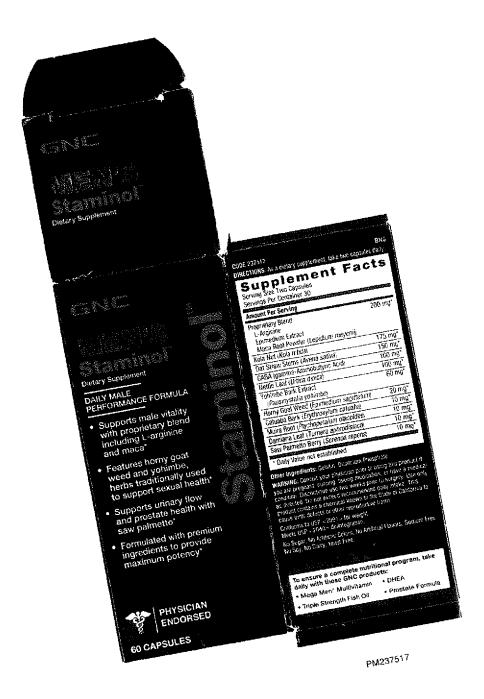
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bsweet@carlsonlynch.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Exhibit A



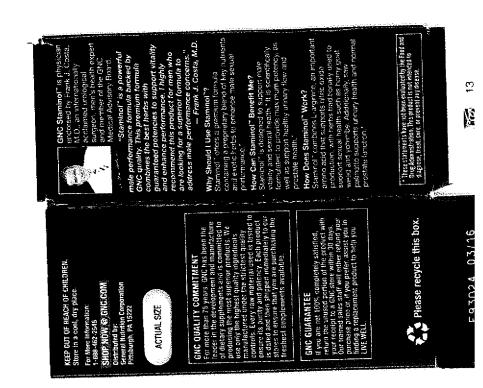


Exhibit B

1		CARLSON LYNCH SWEET						
$_{2}$	1 '	& KILPELA LLP						
		Edwin J. Kilpela, Jr. (<i>pro hac pending</i>) Benjamin J. Sweet (<i>pro hac pending</i>)						
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4		115 Federal St.; Suite 210						
_		Pittsburgh, PA 15212 Felephone: (412) 322-9243						
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8	Telephone: 619.756.6690 Facsimile: 619.756.6991							
0	jim@pattersonlawgroup.com							
9								
10	Attorneys for Plaintiff							
11								
	IN THE UNITED STAT	ES DISTRICT COURT						
12								
13	FOR THE NORTHERN DIS	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
14								
15	RYAN VIGIL on Behalf of Himself and All Others	Case No.						
	Similarly Situated,	DECLADATION IN SUPPORT OF						
16	Plaintiff,	DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF JURISDICTION						
17	·							
18	VS.							
10	GENERAL NUTRITION CORPORATION, a							
19	Pennsylvania Corporation,							
20	Defendant.							
21								
22		1						
23	I, Todd D. Carpenter Declare under penalty o	f perjury the following:						
24	1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice before all of the courts of the State of California. I am the principle and owner of the Carpenter Law Group, and the counsel of record for plaintiff in the							
25		Group, and the counsel of record for plantiff in the						
26	above-entitled action							
27	2. Defendant General Nutrition Corpora	tion, has done and is doing business in the Northern						
28	District of California. Such business includes the	e marketing, distributing and sale of its Staminol						
	1							
	DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF JURISDICTION							

1	supplements.
2	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
3	true and correct.
4	Executed this 3rd Day of November, 2014 in San Diego, California.
5	
6	/s/ Todd D. Carpenter Todd D. Carpenter
7	Todd D. Carpenter
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Exhibit C



JAMES R. PATTERSON 619.756.6993 direct jim@pattersonlawgroup.com

November 3, 2014

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Chief Executive Officer / President General Nutrition Corporation 300 6th Avenue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Re: <u>Vigil, et al. v. General Nutrition Corporation, et al.</u>

Dear Sir/Madame:

Our law firm, Carlson Lynch and Carpenter Law Group represents Ryan Vigil and all other similarly situated California Residents in an action against General Nutrition Corporation ("General Nutrition"), arising out of, *inter alia*, misrepresentations, either express or implied to consumers that its Staminol dietary supplement for men:

- "Supports male vitality";
- Supports "sexual health";
- "Supports urinary flow and prostate health"; and
- Is "formulated with premium ingredients to provide maximum potency."

As you are aware, General Nutrition and/or its predecessor entity warranted on Staminol's labeling that the product is designed to "enhance sexual performance." The product labeling also represents that the product is "scientifically formulated to provide maximum potency." The product label twice warrants that Staminol provides specific health benefits, stating that the supplement "supports urinary flow and prostate health with saw palmetto" and that it is "scientifically formulated to...support healthy urinary flow and prostate health."

Mr. Vigil and others similarly situated purchased the Staminol product unaware that General Nutrition's representations found on the Product's labels and packages are false. Several clinical studies have found no causative link between the ingredients in the Staminol product and male vitality, sexual health and increased urinary flow and prostate health. The full claims, including the facts and circumstances surrounding these claims, are detailed in the Class Action Complaint, a copy of which is enclosed and incorporated by this reference.

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General Nutrition Corporation November 3, 2014 Page Two

General Nutrition's representations are false and misleading and constitute unfair methods of competition and unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent acts or practices, undertaken by General Nutrition with the intent to result in the sale of the Staminol product to the consuming public. The sexual health, urinary flow and prostate health, and maximum potency representations do not assist consumers; they simply mislead them.

This practice constitutes a violation of California Civil Code §1770(a) under, *inter alia*, the following subdivisions:

(5) Representing that [Staminol has] . . . characteristics, . . . uses [or] benefits. . . which [it does] not have.

* * *

(7) Representing that [Staminol is] of a particular standard, quality or grade, . . . if [it is] of another.

* * *

(9) Advertising goods . . . with the intent not to sell them as advertised.

* * *

(16) Representing that [Staminol has] been supplied in accordance with a previous representation when [it has] not.

California Civil Code §1770(a)(5)-(16).

General Nutrition's representations also constitute violations of California Business and Professions Code §17200, *et seq.*, and a breach of express warranties.

While the Complaint constitutes sufficient notice of the claims asserted, pursuant to California Civil Code §1782, we hereby demand on behalf of our clients and all other similarly situated California Residents that General Nutrition immediately correct and rectify this violation of California Civil Code §1770 by ceasing the misleading marketing campaign and ceasing dissemination of false and misleading information as described in the enclosed Complaint. In addition, General Nutrition should offer to refund the purchase price to all consumer purchasers of these Products, plus reimbursement for interest, costs, and fees.

Plaintiffs will, after 30 days from the date of this letter, amend the Complaint without leave of Court, as permitted by California Civil Code §1782, to include claims for actual and punitive damages (as may be appropriate) if a full and adequate response to this letter is not received. These damage claims also would include claims under already asserted theories of

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General Nutrition Corporation November 3, 2014 Page Three

unlawful business acts, as well as the claims under the Consumers Legal Remedies Act. Thus, to avoid further litigation, it is in the interest of all parties concerned that General Nutrition address this problem immediately.

General Nutrition must undertake all of the following actions to satisfy the requirements of California Civil Code §1782(c):

- 1. Identify or make a reasonable attempt to identify purchasers of the subject Product who reside in California;
- 2. Notify all such purchasers so identified that upon their request, General Nutrition will offer an appropriate correction, replacement, or other remedy for its wrongful conduct, which can include a full refund of the purchase price paid for such products, plus interest, costs and fees;
- 3. Undertake (or promise to undertake within a reasonable time if it cannot be done immediately) the actions described above for all Staminol purchasers who so request; and
- 4. Cease from expressly or impliedly representing to consumers that these products are effective at improving sexual health, increasing sexual performance, and supporting urinary flow and prostate health when there is no reasonable basis for so claiming, as more fully described in the attached Complaint.

We await your response.

In Patter

Sincerely,

PATTERSON LAW GROUP

James R. Patterson

Enclosure

CC: Carlson Lynch Sweet & Kilpela LLP Carpenter Law Group

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12) Cand rev (1/15/13)

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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.)

purpose of illitiating the civil de	ocket sileet. (SEE INSTRUCT	IONS ON NEXT PAG	E OF THIS	FORM.)			
 I. (a) PLAINTIFFS RYAN VIGIL on Behalf of Himself and All Others Similarly S (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) (c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) See Attachment 				DEFENDANTS GENERAL NUTRITION CORPORATION, a Pennsylvania Corporation, 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)
				H RACIC OF HIDION	ICTION (Place on "Y" in (On a Ray Only)	шс
		III. C	III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff (For Diversity Cases Only) and One Box for Defendant)				
Plaintiff	_		Citizen of This State PTF DEF I Incorporated or Principal Place 4 4				
2 U.S. Government Defendant			C	Citizen of Another State 2 Incorporated and Principal Place 5 5 5 of Business In Another State			
			C	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3 Foreign Nation	□ 6 □ 6	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT	(Place an "X" in One Box Or	ıly)					
CONTRACT	TOI			FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	PERSONAL INJURY □ 310 Airplane □ 315 Airplane Product Liability □ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander □ 330 Federal Employers' Liability □ 340 Marine □ 345 Marine Product Liability □ 350 Motor Vehicle □ 355 Motor Vehicle □ 371 Truth in Lendi	ry - [] al ry lity sonal ct PERTY	G25 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 G90 Other LABOR 710 Fair Labor Standards Act 720 Labor/Management	423 Withdrawal	375 False Claims Act 400 State Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange X 890 Other Statutory Actions		
☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise	Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	☐ 380 Other Persona Property Dam ☐ 385 Property Dam Product Liabi	al nage [nage [lity [Relations 740 Railway Labor Act 751 Family and Medical Leave Act 790 Other Labor Litigation	☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 865 RSI (405(g))	☐ 891 Agricultural Acts ☐ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act ☐ 896 Arbitration	
REAL PROPERTY 210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS		ee acate	☐ 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION	FEDERAL TAX SUITS □ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	 ■ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision ■ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes 	
			Other C	□ 462 Naturalization Application □ 465 Other Immigration Actions			
	moved from 3 Remarke Court Appe	anded from ellate Court	_ F	Reopened Anot (spec			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2) Brief description of cause	e:		(Do not cite jurisdictional statu	tes unless diversity): ners Legal Remedies Act, Brea	ach of Express Warranty	
		S IS A CLASS ACTION		DEMAND \$ Exceeds 5M	CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND:	if demanded in complaint: X Yes No	
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE			DOCKET NUMBER		
IX. DIVISIONAL ASS (Place an "X" in One Box On		(X)		RANCISCO/OAKLA	ND () SAN JOSE	() EUREKA	
DATE November 3, 2014		SIGNATURE OF AT /s/ Todd D. Carp		OF RECORD			

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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 the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six 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. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

- 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.

Attachment to Civil Cover Sheet

Todd D. Carpenter (CA 234464)

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