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23 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
24 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

25 KENNETH GILBERT on behalf of himself,
26 all others similarly situated, and the general
27 public,

28 Plaintiff,

v.

ALL MARKET, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No: 16-cv-6510

CLASS ACTION

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF CAL. BUS. &
PROF. CODE §§17200 ET SEQ.; CAL.
BUS. & PROF. CODE §§17500 ET
SEQ.; CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1750 ET
SEQ.; AND FOR BREACH OF
EXPRESS & IMPLIED
WARRANTIES**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Kenneth Gilbert on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and the
2 general public, by and through his undersigned counsel, hereby sues All Market, Inc. (“All
3 Market” or “Defendant”), and alleges the following upon his own knowledge, or where he
4 lacks personal knowledge, upon information and belief, including the investigation of his
5 counsel.

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. All Market misleadingly labels and markets its Vita Coco Coconut Oil as both
8 inherently healthy, and a healthy alternative to butter, despite that it is actually inherently
9 *unhealthy*, and a *less healthy* alternative.

10 2. Plaintiff relied upon All Market’s claims when purchasing Vita Coco Coconut
11 Oil and was damaged as a result. He brings this action challenging All Market’s labeling and
12 marketing claims relating to the Vita Coco Coconut Oil on behalf of himself, all other
13 similarly-situated consumers in California, and the general public, alleging violations of the
14 California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.* (“CLRA”), Unfair
15 Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.* (“UCL”), and False Advertising
16 Law, *id.* §§ 17500 *et seq.* (“FAL”). Plaintiff further alleges that All Market breached express
17 and implied warranties under state law.

18 3. Plaintiff seeks an order compelling All Market to, *inter alia*, (a) cease marketing
19 the Vita Coco Coconut Oil using the misleading tactics complained of herein, (b) conduct a
20 corrective advertising campaign, (c) destroy all misleading and deceptive materials, (d)
21 restore the amounts by which it has been unjustly enriched, and (e) pay restitution, damages,
22 and punitive damages as allowed by law.

23 **JURISDICTION & VENUE**

24 4. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)
25 (The Class Action Fairness Act) because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value
26 of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and because more than two-thirds of the
27 members of the Class reside in states other than the state of which Defendant is a citizen.

1 lipoproteins, of which there are two main kinds—low density lipoproteins, or LDL
2 cholesterol, and high density lipoproteins, or HDL cholesterol.

3 11. LDL cholesterol is sometimes called “bad” cholesterol because it carries
4 cholesterol to tissues, including the arteries. Most cholesterol in the blood is LDL cholesterol.

5 12. HDL cholesterol is sometimes called “good” cholesterol because it takes excess
6 cholesterol away from tissues to the liver, where it is removed from the body.

7 **B. High Total and LDL Blood Cholesterol Levels are Associated with**
8 **Increased Risk of Morbidity, Including Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke**

9 13. Total and LDL cholesterol blood levels are two of the most important risk factors
10 in predicting coronary heart disease (CHD), with higher total and LDL cholesterol levels
11 associated with increased risk of CHD.¹

12 14. High LDL cholesterol levels are dangerous because “[e]levated blood LDL
13 cholesterol increases atherosclerotic lipid accumulation in blood vessels.”² That is, if there is
14 too much cholesterol in the blood, some of the excess may become trapped along artery walls.
15 Built-up formations of cholesterol on arteries and blood vessels are called plaque. Plaque
16 narrows vessels and makes them less flexible, a condition called atherosclerosis.

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21 ¹ See, e.g., Dr. Dustin Randolph, *Coconut Oil Increases Cardiovascular Disease Risk and*
22 *Possible Death Due to Heart Attacks and Stroke* (Sept. 19, 2015) (“Heart attack and stroke
23 risk can be largely predicted based on total and LDL cholesterol levels in people” because “as
24 cholesterol levels increase so does one’s risk of symptomatic and deadly heart disease.”),
available at <http://www.pursueahealthyyou.com/2015/04/coconut-oil-increases-cardiovascular.html>.

25 ² USDA Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, *Dietary Saturated Fat and*
26 *Cardiovascular Health: A Review of the Evidence*, Nutrition Insight 44 (July 2011)
27 [hereinafter, “USDA, Review of the Evidence”], available at
http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/sites/default/files/nutrition_insights_uploads/Insight44.pdf.

1 15. This process can happen to the coronary arteries in the heart and restricts the
2 provision of oxygen and nutrients to the heart, causing chest pain or angina. When
3 atherosclerosis affects the coronary arteries, the condition is called coronary heart disease.

4 16. Cholesterol-rich plaques can also burst, causing a blood clot to form over the
5 plaque, blocking blood flow through arteries, which in turn can cause an often-deadly or
6 debilitating heart attack or stroke.

7 17. Thus, “[f]or the health of your heart, lowering your LDL cholesterol is the single
8 most important thing to do.”³

9 **C. Saturated Fat Consumption Causes Increased Total and LDL Blood**
10 **Cholesterol Levels, Increasing the Risk of CHD and Stroke**

11 18. The consumption of saturated fat negatively affects blood cholesterol levels
12 because the body reacts to saturated fat by producing cholesterol. More specifically, saturated
13 fat consumption causes CHD, among other things, “increas[ing] total cholesterol and low
14 density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol.”⁴

15 19. Moreover, “[t]here is a positive linear trend between total saturated fatty acid
16 intake and total and low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol concentration and increased
17 risk of coronary heart disease (CHD).”⁵

18 20. This linear relationship between saturated fat intake and risk of coronary heart
19 disease is well established and accepted in the scientific community.
20
21

22 ³ Pritikin Longevity Center, *Is Coconut Oil Bad for You?*, available at
23 <https://www.pritikin.com/your-health/healthy-living/eating-right/1790-is-coconut-oil-bad-for-you.html>.

24 ⁴ USDA Review of the Evidence, *supra* n.2.

25 ⁵ Institute of Medicine, *Dietary Reference Intakes for Energy, Carbohydrate, Fiber, Fat, Fatty Acids, Cholesterol, Protein, and Amino Acids*, at 422 (2005) [hereinafter “IOM, Dietary Reference Intakes”], available at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=10490.

1 21. For example, the Institute of Medicine’s Dietary Guidelines Advisory
2 Committee “concluded there is strong evidence that dietary SFA [saturated fatty acids]
3 increase serum total and LDL cholesterol and are associated with increased risk of CVD
4 [cardiovascular disease].”⁶

5 22. In addition, “[s]everal hundred studies have been conducted to assess the effect
6 of saturated fatty acids on serum cholesterol concentration. In general, the higher the intake
7 of saturated fatty acids, the higher the serum total and low density lipoprotein (LDL)
8 cholesterol concentrations.”⁷

9 23. Importantly, there is “no safe level” of saturated fat intake because “any
10 incremental increase in saturated fatty acid intake increases CHD risk.”⁸

11 24. For this reason, while the Institute of Medicine sets tolerable upper intake levels
12 (UL) for the highest level of daily nutrient intake that is likely to pose no risk of adverse
13 health effects to almost all individuals in the general population, “[a] UL is not set for
14 saturated fatty acids.”⁹

15 25. In addition, “[t]here is no evidence to indicate that saturated fatty acids are
16 essential in the diet or have a beneficial role in the prevention of chronic diseases.”¹⁰

17 26. Further, “[i]t is generally accepted that a reduction in the intake of SFA will
18 lower TC [total cholesterol] and LDL-cholesterol.”¹¹

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20 _____
21 ⁶ USDA Review of the Evidence, *supra* n.2.

22 ⁷ IOM, Dietary Reference Intakes, *supra* n.5, at 481.

23 ⁸ *Id.* at 422.

24 ⁹ *Id.*

25 ¹⁰ *Id.* at 460.

26 ¹¹ Shanthi Mendis et al., *Coconut fat and serum lipoproteins: effects of partial replacement*
27 *with unsaturated fats*, 85 *Brit. J. Nutr.* 583, 583 (2001) [hereinafter “Mendis, Coconut fat”].

1 27. For these reasons, “reduction in SFA intake has been a key component of dietary
2 recommendations to reduce risk of CVD.”¹²

3 28. The Institute of Medicine’s Dietary Guidelines for Americans, for example,
4 “recommend reducing SFA intake to less than 10 percent of calories.”¹³ And “lowering the
5 percentage of calories from dietary SFA to 7 percent can further reduce the risk of CVD.”¹⁴

6 29. In short, consuming saturated fat increases the risk of CHD and stroke.¹⁵

7 **D. In Contrast to Saturated Fat Consumption, the Consumption of Dietary**
8 **Cholesterol has No Impact on Blood Cholesterol Levels**

9 30. For many years, there has been a common misperception among consumers that
10 dietary cholesterol affects blood cholesterol levels. According to the USDA and Department
11 of Health and Human Services (DHHS), however, “available evidence shows no appreciable
12 relationship between consumption of dietary cholesterol and serum cholesterol.”¹⁶

13 31. In fact, the USDA and DHHS have concluded that “Cholesterol is not a nutrient
14 of concern for overconsumption.”¹⁷

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19 ¹² USDA Review of the Evidence, *supra* n.2.

20 ¹³ *Id.*

21 ¹⁴ *Id.*

22 ¹⁵ *See* Mendis, Coconut fat, *supra* n.11, at 583.

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24 ¹⁶ USDA & DHHS, *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, Part D., Chapter 1, at 17 (2015)
25 [hereinafter “USDA & DHHS, Dietary Guidelines”], *available at*
26 <http://health.gov/dietaryguidelines/2015-scientific-report/pdfs/scientific-report-of-the-2015-dietary-guidelines-advisory-committee.pdf>.

27 ¹⁷ *Id.*

1 32. In contrast, the USDA and DHHS state that “[s]trong and consistent evidence
2 from [randomized control trials] shows that replacing [saturated fats] with unsaturated fats,
3 especially [polyunsaturated fats], significantly reduces total and LDL cholesterol.”¹⁸

4 33. Therefore, the USDA and DHHS specifically recommend replacing “tropical
5 oils (e.g., palm, palm kernel, *and coconut oils*)” with “vegetable oils that are high in
6 unsaturated fats and relatively low in SFA (e.g., soybean, corn, olive, and canola oils).”¹⁹

7 **II. Because of its High Saturated Fat Content, the Consumption of Coconut Oil**
8 **Increases the Risk of Cardiovascular Heart Disease and Other Morbidity**

9 34. Although it is well established that diets generally high in saturated fatty acids
10 increase the risk of CHD,²⁰ several studies have specifically shown that consuming coconut
11 oil—which is approximately 90 percent saturated fat—increases the risk of CHD and stroke.

12 35. For example, in 2001 the British Journal of Nutrition published a 62-week
13 intervention study that examined the “effect of reducing saturated fat in the diet . . . on the
14 serum lipoprotein profile of human subjects.”²¹ The study had two intervention phases. In
15 Phase 1 (8 weeks), “the total fat subjects consumed was reduced from 31 to 25 % energy . . .
16 by reducing the quantity of coconut fat (CF) in the diet from 17.8 to 9.3 % energy intake.”²²
17 “At the end of Phase 1, there was a 7.7 % reduction in cholesterol and 10.8 % reduction in
18 LDL and no significant change in HDL and triacylglycerol.”²³

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21 ¹⁸ *Id.* Part D, Chapter 6, at 12.

22 ¹⁹ *Id.* (emphasis added).

23 ²⁰ *See* Mendis, Coconut fat, *supra* n.11, at 583.

24 ²¹ *Id.*

25 ²² *Id.*

26 ²³ *Id.*

1 36. In Phase 2 (52 weeks), the total fat consumed by subjects was reduced from 25
2 to 20 % energy by reducing the coconut fat consumption from 9.3 to 4.7 % energy intake.²⁴
3 At the end of phase 2, these subjects exhibited a 4.2% mean reduction of total cholesterol and
4 an 11% mean reduction in LDL cholesterol.²⁵

5 37. The authors of the study noted that “[a] sustained reduction in blood cholesterol
6 concentration of 1 % is associated with a 2-3 % reduction of the incidence of CHD (Law et
7 al. 1994).” Further, “[i]n primary prevention, a reduction of cholesterol by 20% has produced
8 a 31% reduction in recurrent coronary morbidity, a 33% reduction in coronary mortality, and
9 22% less total mortality (Grundy, 1997).”²⁶

10 38. Based on these relationships, researchers estimated that “the reduction in
11 coronary morbidity and mortality brought about by the current dietary intervention would be
12 of the order of about 6-8 %.”²⁷

13 39. Simply put, the results of the yearlong study showed that reducing coconut oil
14 consumption “results in a lipid profile that is associated with a low cardiovascular risk.”²⁸

15 40. The detrimental health effects of consuming coconut oil are not limited to long-
16 term consumption. To the contrary, a 2006 study published in the *Journal of the American*
17 *College of Cardiology* found that consuming a single high-fat meal containing fat from
18 coconut oil “reduces the anti-inflammatory potential of HDL and impairs arterial endothelial
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22 ²⁴ *Id.*

23 ²⁵ *Id.* at 586.

24 ²⁶ *Id.* at 588.

25 ²⁷ *Id.*

26 ²⁸ *Id.* at 587.

1 function.”²⁹ In the study, researchers examined the effect of consuming a single isocaloric
2 meal that contained “1 g of fat/kg of body weight,” with “coconut oil (fatty acid composition:
3 89.6% saturated fat, 5.8% monounsaturated, and 1.9% polyunsaturated fat)” as the source of
4 fat.³⁰ They found that consuming the coconut oil meal significantly “reduces the anti-
5 inflammatory potential of HDL and impairs arterial endothelial function.”³¹ In contrast, when
6 the fat from the same isocaloric meal came from “safflower oil (fatty acid composition: 75%
7 polyunsaturated, 13.6% monounsaturated, and 8.8% saturated fat),” “the anti-inflammatory
8 activity of HDL improve[d].”³²

9 41. Other studies have similarly demonstrated that coconut oil consumption
10 negatively affects blood plasma markers when compared to other fats.

11 42. A 2011 study published in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition found that
12 consuming coconut oil, unlike consuming palm olein and virgin olive oil, decreased
13 postprandial lipoprotein(a), which is associated with an increased the risk of cardiovascular
14 disease.³³

15 43. Similarly, a study comparing the effects of consuming coconut oil, beef fat, and
16 safflower oil found that coconut oil consumption had the worst effect on subjects’ blood lipid
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20 ²⁹ Stephen J. Nicholls et al., *Consumption of Saturated Fat Impairs the Anti-Inflammatory*
21 *Properties of High-Density Lipoproteins and Endothelial Function*, 48 J. Am. Coll. Cardio.
715 (2006).

22 ³⁰ *Id.*

23 ³¹ *Id.*

24 ³² *Id.* at 715.

25
26 ³³ P.T. Voon et al., *Diets high in palmitic acid (16:0), lauric and myristic acids (12:0 + 14:0),*
27 *or oleic acid (18:1) do not alter postprandial or fasting plasma homocysteine and*
inflammatory markers in healthy Malaysian adults, 94 Am. J. Clin. Nutr. 1451 (2011).

1 profiles.³⁴ The authors noted that “[o]f these fats, only CO [coconut oil] appears to
2 consistently elevate plasma cholesterol when compared with other fats.”³⁵

3 44. Finally, in another study, researchers found that that subjects who consumed 30
4 percent of energy from fat, with 66.7% coming from coconut oil, had “increased serum
5 cholesterol, LDL, and apo B.”³⁶ (Apo B is a protein involved in the metabolism of lipids and
6 is the main protein constituent of VLDL (very low-density lipoproteins) and LDL.
7 Concentrations of apo B tend to mirror those of LDL, so the higher the level of apo B, the
8 greater the risk of heart disease.) In sum, the study found that consuming coconut oil
9 increased all three cholesterol markers, signifying an increased risk of cardiovascular
10 disease.³⁷

11 **III. All Market’s Vita Coco Coconut Oil**

12 **A. All Market’s Sale of Vita Coco Coconut Oil**

13 45. All Market has distributed, marketed, and sold its Vita Coco Coconut Oil on a
14 nationwide basis, including throughout California.

15 46. Vita Coco Coconut Oil is available in, at least, 14- and 18-fluid-ounce-jars, as
16 well as 40-count boxes of 0.25 ounce packets.

17 **B. The Composition of All Market’s Vita Coco Coconut Oil**

18 47. The Nutrition Facts box and ingredient list for All Market’s Vita Coco Coconut
19 Oil is depicted below.

22 ³⁴ Raymond Reiser et al., *Plasma lipid and lipoprotein response of humans to beef fat,*
23 *coconut oil and safflower oil*, 42 Am. J Clin. Nutr. 190, 190 (1985).

24 ³⁵ *Id.*

25 ³⁶ V. Ganji & C.V. Kies, *Psyllium husk fiber supplementation to the diets rich in soybean or*
26 *coconut oil: hypercholesterolemic effect in healthy humans*, 47 Int. J. Food Sci. Nutr. 103
27 (Mar. 1996).

28 ³⁷ *Id.*

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 Tbsp (14g)	
Servings Per Container About 36	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 120	Calories from Fat 120
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 14g	22%
Saturated Fat 12g	59%
Trans Fat 0g	
Polyunsaturated Fat 0g	
Monounsaturated Fat 1g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 0mg	0%
Total Carbohydrate 0g	0%
Protein 0g	
Not a significant source of Dietary Fiber, Sugar, Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Calcium and Iron	
*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.	
INGREDIENTS: ORGANIC EXTRA VIRGIN COCONUT OIL	
★ GLUTEN FREE COLD PRESSED 100% RAW	

48. Each 1 tablespoon, or 15ml serving of the All Market's Vita Coco Coconut Oil contains 120 calories—all of which come from fat. In each 14-gram serving there are 14 grams of fat.

49. Further, Vita Coco Coconut Oil contains 12 grams of saturated fat per 14-gram serving.

50. In other words, Vita Coco coconut oil is 100% fat, 86% of which is saturated fat.

C. The Composition of Butter and Other Cooking Oils For Which All Market Claims Vita Coco Coconut Oil is a Healthy Substitute

51. The USDA's National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference lists a 14-gram serving of butter as being composed of 12 grams of fat, 7 of which are saturated, 3 of which are monounsaturated, and 0.5 of which are polyunsaturated.³⁸

³⁸ USDA Agricultural Research Service, *National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference Release 28*, NDB No. 01001, Butter, salted, available at <http://ndb.nal.usda.gov/ndb/foods>.

1 52. The USDA's National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference lists a 14-gram
2 serving of Canola oil as being composed of 14 grams of fat, 1 of which is saturated, 9 of
3 which are monounsaturated, and 4 of which are polyunsaturated.³⁹

4 53. The USDA's National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference lists a 1
5 tablespoon serving of Olive oil as being composed of 13.5 grams of fat, 2 of which are
6 saturated, 10 of which are monounsaturated, and 1 of which is polyunsaturated.⁴⁰

7 54. All Markets Vita Coco Coconut Oil is higher in saturated fat, lower in
8 monounsaturated fat, and lower in polyunsaturated fat, than all of these "alternatives."

9 55. Thus, using Vita Coco Coconut Oil as a substitute for butter, canola oil, or olive
10 oil would result in increased saturated fat consumption and increased risk of cardiovascular
11 disease and other serious illnesses.

12 **IV. All Market Markets Vita Coco Coconut Oil with Misleading Health and Wellness**
13 **Claims**

14 **A. All Market Strategically Markets Vita Coco Coconut Oil as a Health**
15 **Product**

16 56. All Market strategically markets the Vita Coco Coconut Oil as being healthy in
17 order to increase the price of the product, and its sales.

18 57. It is well known that the average consumer is willing to pay more for healthier
19 foods. Nielsen's 2015 Global Health & Wellness Survey, for instance, found that "88% of
20 those polled are willing to pay more for healthier foods."⁴¹

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24 ³⁹ *Id.* NDB No. 04582, Oil, canola.

25 ⁴⁰ *Id.* NDB No. 04053, Oil, olive.

26 ⁴¹ Nancy Gagliardi, Forbes, *Consumers Want Healthy Foods--And Will Pay More For Them*,
27 (Feb. 18, 2015) (citing Neilson, *We are what we eat, Healthy eating trends around the world*,
28 at 11 (Jan. 2015)).

1 58. All Market is well aware of this and therefore employs a marketing strategy
2 intended to convince consumers that the Vita Coco Coconut Oil has “health benefits,” despite
3 that it is almost entirely composed of saturated fat.

4 **B. All Market Places Misleading Health and Wellness Claims Directly on the**
5 **Vita Coco Coconut Oil Label**

6 59. Through statements placed directly on the Vita Coco Coconut Oil label, All
7 Market markets and advertises the product as both inherently healthy, and a healthy
8 alternative to butter and other oils, despite that Vita Coco Coconut Oil’s total fat and saturated
9 fat content make it unhealthy, and a less healthy alternative.

10 60. The front of the Vita Coco Coconut Oil label is depicted below.



1 61. The side of the Vita Coco Coconut Oil label is depicted below.



23 62. All Market deceptively markets Vita Coco Coconut Oil with a variety of labeling
24 claims intended to convince consumers that the product is healthy, and to conceal or distract
25 from the fact Vita Coco Coconut Oil is pure fat, almost all of which is saturated fat.

26 63. For example, on its label, All Market claims Vita Coco Coconut Oil is healthy
27 or healthful by encouraging consumers to treat Vita Coco Coconut Oil as a dietary
28

1 supplement, telling them to “Take 1-2 teaspoons a day for oil kinds of health benefits.” This
2 claim, taken individually and in context of the label as a whole, is false and misleading
3 because rather than provide “health benefits,” the consumption of Vita Coco Coconut Oil
4 adversely affects cholesterol levels and increases risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

5 64. The Vita Coco Coconut Oil packaging also contains a number of comparisons
6 to butter and other oils, suggesting that it is a healthier alternative. In conjunction with the
7 express claim that Vita Coco Coconut Oil provides “health benefits,” All Market claims Vita
8 Coco Coconut Oil has “A gazillion percent less cholesterol than butter (in other words, zero)”
9 and places this cholesterol claim next to a picture of a place setting where the plate is shaped
10 like a heart, sending the message that its Vita Coco Coconut Oil is both heart healthy and a
11 healthier alternative to butter. All Market furthers this message by, directly below the
12 cholesterol claim, encouraging consumers to replace butter and other oils with coconut oil
13 because its “The new ‘in-gredient’ for cooking, baking and frying.”

14 65. These images and phrases, individually and in the context of the label as a whole,
15 including the prominent message on the front of the label telling consumers to “EAT IT” and
16 “SWEAR BY IT,” suggest that replacing butter and other oils with Vita Coco Coconut Oil
17 is a healthy choice, despite that doing so increases consumption of saturated fat and decreases
18 consumption of unsaturated fat, and despite that “Strong and consistent evidence from RCTs
19 [randomized controlled trials] and statistical modeling in prospective cohort studies shows
20 that replacing SFA with PUFA [polyunsaturated fat] reduces the risk of CVD events and
21 coronary mortality.”⁴²

22 66. These claims taken individually and especially in context of the label as a whole
23 are false and misleading because Vita Coco Coconut Oil is not healthy or heart healthy, and
24 is not a healthy alternative to butter or other cooking oils, but rather increases consumers’
25 risk of cardiovascular diseases and other serious illness more than other oils or butter.

26
27
28 ⁴² USDA & HHS, Dietary Guidelines for Americans, supra n.16, Part D, Chapter 6 at 12.

1 67. In addition, All Market makes material and misleading omissions, especially in
2 light of the affirmative representations made on the product’s label. For example, All Market
3 highlights that the product provide “health benefits,” giving the impression that it will only
4 make positive contributions to health without revealing that it’s consumption will increase
5 risk of serious illnesses. In addition, All Market highlights that the product has “A gazillion
6 percent less cholesterol than butter (in other words, zero),” suggesting that the product will
7 not negatively affect blood cholesterol or will do so substantially less harm than butter. All
8 Market, however, fails to disclose that the product has more saturated fat than butter, which
9 has a greater negative effect on blood cholesterol levels than cholesterol.

10 68. In sum, the totality of All Market’s Vita Coco Coconut Oil label conveys the
11 concrete message to a reasonable consumer that the product is healthy, heart healthy, provides
12 health benefits, will not adversely affect health, and is a more healthful alternative to butter
13 and other oils. All Market intended consumers to rely upon this message, which is false and
14 misleading for the reasons stated herein.

15 **V. All Market’s Vita Coco Coconut Oil Labeling Violates California and Federal**
16 **Laws and Regulations**

17 **A. Any Violation of Federal Food Labeling Statutes or Regulations is a**
18 **Violation of California Law**

19 69. California’s Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Health & Safety
20 Code §§ 109875 *et seq.* (“Sherman Law”), incorporates the federal food labeling laws and
21 regulations into state law. *See id.* §§ 110100(a) (“All food labeling regulations . . . adopted
22 pursuant to the federal act . . . shall be the food labeling regulations in this state.”), 110670
23 (“Any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrient
24 content or health claims set forth in Section 403(r) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(r)) of the federal act
25 and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.”), 110765 (“It is unlawful for any person to
26 misbrand any food.”).

1 70. The Federal Food Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) expressly
2 authorizes state regulations, such as the Sherman Law, that are “identical to the
3 requirement[s]” of the FDCA and federal regulations. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 343-1.

4 71. Because the Sherman Law’s requirements are identical to the requirements of
5 the FDCA and its implementing regulations, the Sherman law is explicitly authorized by the
6 FDCA.

7 **B. Vita Coco Coconut Oil’s False and Misleading Labeling Claims Render it**
8 **Misbranded**

9 72. All Market’s deceptive statements on the label of the Vita Coco Coconut Oil
10 violate Health & Safety Code § 109875, and 21 U.S.C. § 343(a), which deem a food product
11 misbranded when its label contains any statement that is “false or misleading in any
12 particular.”

13 73. In addition, the Vita Coco Coconut Oil’s label is misleading, and thus
14 misbranded, because “it fails to reveal facts that are material in light of other representations.”
15 21 C.F.R § 1.21.

16 **C. Vita Coco Coconut Oil is Misbranded Because it Bears a Prohibited Implied**
17 **Nutrient Content Claim—that it Provides “Health Benefits”**

18 74. The label of Vita Coco Coconut Oil bears an implied nutrient content claim,
19 because it bears a statement suggesting that because of its nutrient content, the product may
20 help consumers maintain healthy dietary practices, and that statement is made in connection
21 with an implicit claim or statement about nutrients. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(b). Specifically,
22 All Market claims its Vita Coco Coconut Oil provides “health benefits” and that Vita Coco
23 Coconut Oil has “A gazillion percent less cholesterol than butter (in other words, zero).”⁴³

24
25 ⁴³ In a January 13, 2015 warning letter to Carrington Farms regarding its coconut oil, the FDA
26 found that the statement “Our unrefined . . . coconut oil is simply pressed and bottled so it
27 retains its original nutrient content . . . No Trans & Hydrogenated Fats,” was sufficient to
28 render “health” claims made in connection with that statement implied nutrient content
claims.

1 75. Vita Coco Coconut Oil does not meet the requirements for use of the implied
2 nutrient content claims, “health benefits,” which are set forth in 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d).

3 76. Specifically, to “use the term “healthy” or related terms (e.g., “health,”
4 “healthful,” “healthfully,” “healthfulness,” “healthier,” “healthiest,” “healthily,” and
5 “healthiness”)” as an implied nutrient content claim, foods must satisfy specific “conditions
6 for fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, and other nutrients.” 21 C.F.R § 101.65(d)(2).

7 77. Vita Coco Coconut Oil, which is a food “not specifically listed” in the table
8 contained in 21 C.F.R § 101.65(d)(2)(i), is therefore governed by section (F) of the table. *See*
9 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F).

10 78. Under 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F), to use the term “healthy” or related terms
11 as an implied nutrient content claim, a food must (1) be “Low fat as defined in §
12 101.62(b)(2),” (2) be “Low saturated fat as defined in § 101.62(c)(2),” and (3) contain “At
13 least 10 percent of the RDI or the DRV per RA of one or more of vitamin A, vitamin C,
14 calcium, iron, protein or fiber.” *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F) (incorporating by
15 reference total fat requirement, 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(b)(2), and saturated fat requirement, 21
16 C.F.R. § 101.62(c)(2)).

17 79. Section 101.62(b)(2)(i)(B) provides the applicable definition of “low fat” for
18 Vita Coco Coconut Oil because it has a RACC of less than 30 grams.

19 80. Under section 101.62(b)(2)(i)(B), a food is low fat only if it “contains 3 g or less
20 of fat per reference amount customarily consumed and per 50 g of food.”

21 81. Vita Coco Coconut Oil contains 14 grams of total fat per RACC and 50 grams
22 of total fat per 50 grams.

23 82. Thus, Vita Coco Coconut Oil does not meet the definition of low fat as required
24 by section 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F).

25 83. Under section 101.62(c)(2), a food is “low saturated fat” only if it “contains 1 g
26 or less of saturated fatty acids per reference amount customarily consumed and not more than
27 15 percent of calories from saturated fatty acids.”
28

1 84. Vita Coco Coconut Oil contains 12 grams of saturated fat per RACC and
2 approximately 86% of calories come from saturated fat.

3 85. Thus, Vita Coco Coconut Oil does not meet the definition of low saturated fat
4 as required by section 101.65(d)(2)(i)(F).

5 86. Further, Vita Coco Coconut Oil does not contain “at least 10 percent of the RDI
6 or the DRV per RA of one or more of vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, iron, protein or fiber.”

7 87. Therefore, Vita Coco Coconut Oil cannot bear the term “health benefits” on its
8 label, and is accordingly misbranded.

9 **D. Vita Coco Coconut Oil is Misbranded Because it Bears a Prohibited**
10 **Cholesterol Content Claim**

11 88. The label of Vita Coco Coconut Oil claims that the product has “A gazillion
12 percent less cholesterol than butter (in other words, zero).”

13 89. Vita Coco Coconut Oil does not meet the requirements for bearing such a “less
14 cholesterol” or “zero [cholesterol]” claim.

15 90. Specifically, to use the phrase “zero cholesterol” on “foods that contain more
16 than 13 g of total fat per reference amount customarily consumed, per label serving, or per
17 50 g if the reference amount customarily consumed is 30 g or less or 2 tablespoons or less,”
18 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(1)(ii), the food must “contain[] 2 g or less of saturated fatty acids per
19 reference amount customarily consumed,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(1)(ii)(C).

20 91. Vita Coco Coconut Oil contains 12 grams of saturated fat per RACC.

21 92. Therefore, Vita Coco Coconut Oil cannot bear the term “zero [cholesterol]” on
22 its label, and is accordingly misbranded.

23 93. Further, to use the phrase “less cholesterol” on a “food[] that contain[s] more
24 than 13 g of total fat per reference amount customarily consumed, per labeled serving, or per
25 50 g if the reference amount customarily consumed is 30 g or less or 2 tablespoons or less,”
26 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(4)(ii), the food (i.) must be “specifically formulated, altered, or
27 processed to reduce its cholesterol by 25 percent or more from the reference food it
28

1 resembles,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(4)(ii)(A), (ii.) must “contain[] 2 g or less of saturated fatty
2 acids per reference amount customarily consumed,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(4)(ii)(B), and (iii.)
3 must also “disclose[] the level of total fat in a serving . . . of the food” “in immediate
4 proximity to [the cholesterol] claim,” and “in type that shall be no less than one-half the size
5 of the type used for such claim,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(4)(ii)(C).

6 94. For comparative claims (i.e. “less cholesterol than_____”), section
7 101.62(d)(4)(ii)(D) also requires that “[q]uantitative information comparing the level of
8 cholesterol in the product per labeled serving with that of the reference food that it replaces
9 (e.g., ‘Cholesterol lowered from 55 mg to 30 mg per serving. Contains 13 g of fat per
10 serving.’) [be] declared adjacent to the most prominent claim or to the nutrition label,” 21
11 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(4)(ii)(D)(2).

12 95. Vita Coco Coconut Oil, however, does not meet these requirements for bearing
13 a comparative “less cholesterol” claim.

14 96. Specifically, Vita Coco Coconut Oil is not “specifically formulated, altered, or
15 processed to reduce its cholesterol,” as required by 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(4)(ii)(A). This is
16 because, like all plants, coconuts are naturally free of cholesterol.

17 97. Vita Coco Coconut Oil also contains 12 grams of saturated fat per RACC, in
18 violation of 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(4)(ii)(B).

19 98. Nor does the Vita Coco Coconut Oil label “disclose[] the level of total fat in a
20 serving . . . in immediate proximity to” the “less cholesterol” claim. All Market only discloses
21 the total fat in a serving of its Vita Coco Coconut Oil in the nutrition facts panel, which is on
22 the opposite side of the label from the “less cholesterol” claim.

23 99. Because All Market makes a “relative claim” by comparing the cholesterol in its
24 Vita Coco Coconut Oil to that of butter, but its Vita Coco Coconut Oil’s label does not give
25 “[q]uantitative information comparing the level of cholesterol in the product per labeled
26 serving with that of the reference food that it replaces,” Vita Coco Coconut Oil also violates
27 21 C.F.R. § 101.62(d)(4)(ii)(D)(2).

1 100. For at least these reasons, Vita Coco Coconut Oil cannot bear the claim “less
2 cholesterol” on its label, and is accordingly misbranded.

3 **E. Vita Coco Coconut Oil is Misbranded Because it Bears an Unauthorized**
4 **Health Claim**

5 101. Pursuant to 21 C.F.R. § 101.14(a)(1), a “[h]ealth claim means any claim made
6 on the label or in the labeling of a food, including a dietary supplement, that expressly or by
7 implication, including . . . written statements . . . , symbols (e.g., a heart symbol) . . .
8 characterizes the relationship of any substance to a disease or health-related condition.
9 Implied health claims include those statements, symbols, vignettes, or other forms of
10 communication that suggest, within the context in which they are presented, that a
11 relationship exists between the presence or level of a substance in the food and a disease or
12 health-related condition.”

13 102. All Market’s display of the heart-shaped plate directly adjacent to the claim that
14 its Vita Coco Coconut Oil has “[a] gazillion percent less cholesterol than butter (in other
15 words, zero),” is an implied health claim because it suggests, within the context in which it
16 is presented, that a relationship exists between the level of cholesterol in Vita Coco Coconut
17 Oil and heart disease and overall heart health.

18 103. “No expressed or implied health claim may be made on the label or in labeling
19 for a food, regardless of whether the food is in conventional food form or dietary supplement
20 form, unless . . . [n]one of the disqualifying levels identified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section
21 is exceeded in the food,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.14(e)(3).

22 104. Paragraph (a)(4) sets “[d]isqualifying nutrient levels” for “total fat, saturated fat,
23 cholesterol, [and] sodium” and prohibits health claims on any product that exceeds those
24 limits. 21 C.F.R. § 101.14(a)(4).

25 105. Products are prohibited from bearing health claims if they contain “13.0 grams
26 (g) of fat, [or] 4.0 g of saturated fat . . . per reference amount customarily consumed, per label
27
28

1 serving size, and, only for foods with reference amounts customarily consumed of 30 g or
2 less or 2 tablespoons or less, per 50 g.”

3 106. Because Vita Coco Coconut Oil contains 14 grams of total fat per RACC (or 50
4 grams total fat per 50 gram serving) and 12 grams of saturated fat per RACC (or 42.6 grams
5 of saturated fat per 50 gram serving), Vita Coco Coconut Oil is disqualified from bearing any
6 health claims. Accordingly, the unauthorized implied health claim on the label of Vita Coco
7 Coconut Oil renders it misbranded.

8 107. Section 101.14(e) also provides that “[n]o expressed or implied health claim may
9 be made on the label or in labeling for a food . . . unless . . . the food contains 10 percent or
10 more of the Reference Daily Intake or the Daily Reference Value for vitamin A, vitamin C,
11 iron, calcium, protein, or fiber per reference amount customarily consumed prior to any
12 nutrient addition.” 21 C.F.R. § 101.14(e)(6).

13 108. Because Vita Coco Coconut Oil does not contain 10 percent or more of any of
14 these nutrients, it is not authorized to bear the implied health claim, and is, accordingly,
15 misbranded.

16 109. Further, “[n]o expressed or implied health claim may be made on the label or in
17 labeling for a food . . . unless . . . [t]he claim is specifically provided for in subpart E of this
18 part,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.14(e)(1).

19 110. Subpart E, and more specifically, 21 C.F.R. § 101.75, permits certain health
20 claims relating to “dietary saturated fat and cholesterol and risk of coronary heart disease”
21 only if certain requirements are met.

22 111. Section 101.75 requires, *inter alia*, that any health claims relating to “dietary
23 saturated fat and cholesterol and risk of coronary heart disease,” “state[] that diets low in
24 saturated fat and cholesterol ‘may’ or ‘might’ reduce the risk of heart disease,” 21 C.F.R. §
25 101.75(c)(2)(i)(A), and “[i]n specifying the disease, the claim uses the terms ‘heart disease’
26 or ‘coronary heart disease’,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.75(c)(2)(i)(B), “[i]n specifying the nutrient, the
27 claim uses the terms ‘saturated fat’ and ‘cholesterol’ and lists both,” 21 C.F.R. §
28

1 101.75(c)(2)(i)(C), and “[t]he claim states that coronary heart disease risk depends on many
2 factors,” 21 C.F.R. § 101.75(c)(2)(i)(E).

3 112. Further, section 101.75 requires that “[t]he food shall meet all of the nutrient
4 content requirements of 101.62 for a ‘low saturated fat,’ . . . and ‘low fat’ food,” 21 C.F.R. §
5 101.75(c)(ii).

6 113. All Market’s implied health claim does not comply with these requirements of
7 21 C.F.R. § 101.75, and is thus an unauthorized health claim, rendering Vita Coco Coconut
8 Oil misbranded.

9 **VI. Plaintiff’s Purchase, Reliance and Injury**

10 114. Plaintiff Kenneth Gilbert has purchased the 14-fluid-ounce Vita Coco Coconut
11 Oil approximately two times in or around June 2016 and July 2016. Mr. Gilbert purchased
12 Vita Coco Coconut Oil from the Pack ‘N Save located at 3889 San Pablo Avenue, Emeryville,
13 California 94608. Mr. Gilbert paid approximately \$8 each time he purchased Vita Coco
14 Coconut Oil.

15 115. When deciding to purchase Vita Coco Coconut Oil, plaintiff read the Vita Coco
16 Coconut Oil’s label and relied upon at least the following labeling claims contained thereon,
17 which were a substantial reason for plaintiff’s purchases:

- 18 a. “A gazillion percent less cholesterol than butter (in other words, zero)”;
- 19 b. “Take 1-2 teaspoons a day for oil kinds of health benefits”; and
- 20 c. “The new ‘in-gredient’ for cooking, baking, and frying.”

21 116. Based on these representations, individually and especially in the context of the
22 label as a whole (including the heart-shaped plate vignette), plaintiff believed Vita Coco
23 Coconut Oil was healthy, healthier than butter and other oils, and would only make positive
24 contributions to health and would not detriment his health. Plaintiff understood the label’s
25 health claims to be directed to the product’s purported nutritional health benefits.

26 117. When purchasing Vita Coco Coconut Oil, plaintiff was seeking a product that
27 had the qualities described on the Vita Coco Coconut Oil label, namely, a healthy oil that was
28

1 significantly healthier than butter, and which therefore would not increase risk of CHD,
2 stroke, and other morbidity.

3 118. These representations, however, were false and misleading, and had the
4 capacity, tendency, and likelihood to confuse or confound plaintiff and other consumers
5 acting reasonably (including the putative Class members) because, as described in detail
6 herein, Vita Coco Coconut Oil is not healthy or significantly healthier than butter, but instead
7 its consumption increases the risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

8 119. Plaintiff is not a nutritionist, food expert, or food scientist, but rather a lay
9 consumer who did not have the specialized knowledge that All Market had. Plaintiff acted
10 reasonably in relying on the health and wellness claims that All Market intentionally placed
11 on the Vita Coco Coconut Oil's label with the intent to induce average consumers into
12 purchasing the product.

13 120. All Market's Vita Coco Coconut Oil costs more than similar products without
14 misleading labeling, and would have cost less absent the false and misleading statements
15 complained of herein.

16 121. Plaintiff paid more for Vita Coco Coconut Oil, and would only have been willing
17 to pay less, or unwilling to purchase it at all, absent the false and misleading labeling.

18 122. For these reasons, All Market's Vita Coco Coconut Oil was worth less than what
19 plaintiff paid for it, and may have been worth nothing given its high total fat and saturated fat
20 content, subjecting plaintiff to increased risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

21 123. By use of its misleading labeling, All Market created increased marketplace
22 demand for Vita Coco Coconut Oil, and increased its market share, relative to what its
23 demand and share would have been had All Market labeled Vita Coco Coconut Oil truthfully.

24 124. Instead of receiving a product that had actual healthful qualities, plaintiff and
25 the Class received a coconut oil which is not healthy, but rather its consumption causes
26 increased risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

1 125. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Vita Coco Coconut Oil if he knew that
2 its labeling claims were misleading.

3 126. Plaintiff lost money as a result of All Market's deceptive claims and practices in
4 that he did not receive what he paid for when purchasing Vita Coco Coconut Oil.

5 127. Plaintiff detrimentally altered his position and suffered damages in an amount
6 equal to the amount he paid for the Vita Coco Coconut Oil, or at least some portion thereof.

7 128. If plaintiff could be assured that any health and wellness labeling on the Vita
8 Coco Coconut Oil was lawful and not misleading, and its price not inflated as a result of its
9 false advertising, he would consider purchasing the product in the future.

10 129. Were All Market to remove the false and misleading claims and the price of the
11 product is reduced accordingly, plaintiff may desire to purchase Vita Coco Coconut Oil in
12 the future for cosmetic or purposes other than direct consumption.

13 130. Even aware of All Market's misleading labeling, plaintiff's substantive rights
14 continue to be violated every time plaintiff is exposed to a misleading Vita Coco Coconut Oil
15 label.

16 131. The senior officers and directors of All Market allowed the Vita Coco Coconut
17 Oil to be sold with full knowledge or reckless disregard that the challenged claims are
18 fraudulent, unlawful, and misleading.

19 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

20 132. While reserving the right to redefine or amend the class definition prior to
21 seeking class certification, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, plaintiff seeks to
22 represent a class of all persons in California who, at any time August 1, 2014 to the time a
23 class is notified (the "Class Period"), purchased, for personal or household use, and not for
24 resale or distribution, All Market's Vita Coco Coconut Oil (the "Class").

25 133. The members of the proposed Class are so numerous that individual joinder of
26 all members is impracticable, and the disposition of the claims of all Class Members in a
27 single action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and Court.

1 134. Questions of law and fact common to plaintiff and the Class include:

- 2 a. whether All Market communicated a message regarding
3 healthfulness of Vita Coco Coconut Oil through its packaging and advertising;
4 b. whether that message was material to reasonable consumers;
5 c. whether the challenged claims are false, misleading, or reasonably
6 likely to deceive the public or consumers acting reasonably because of the high
7 total and saturated fat content of Vita Coco Coconut Oil;
8 d. whether All Market's conduct violates public policy;
9 e. whether All Market's conduct violates state or federal food statutes
10 or regulations;
11 f. the proper amount of damages, including punitive damages;
12 g. the proper amount of restitution;
13 h. the proper scope of injunctive relief; and
14 i. the proper amount of attorneys' fees.

15 135. These common questions of law and fact predominate over questions that affect
16 only individual Class Members.

17 136. Plaintiff's claims are typical of Class Members' claims because they are based
18 on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances relating to All Market's conduct.
19 Specifically, all Class Members, including plaintiff, were subjected to the same misleading
20 and deceptive conduct when they purchased Vita Coco Coconut Oil, and suffered economic
21 injury because Vita Coco Coconut Oil product is misrepresented. Absent All Market's
22 business practice of deceptively and unlawfully labeling Vita Coco Coconut Oil, plaintiff and
23 Class members would not have purchased the product.

24 137. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the
25 Class, has no interests incompatible with the interests of the Class, and has retained counsel
26 competent and experienced in class action litigation, and specifically in litigation involving
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1 the false and misleading advertising of foods, and even more specifically in litigation
2 involving the false and misleading advertising of coconut oil as healthy.

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

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

8 140. As a result of the foregoing, class treatment is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P.
9 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3). In addition, it may be appropriate to maintain this action as a
10 class action with respect to particular issues.

11 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

12 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **Violations of the Unfair Competition Law,**

14 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.***

15 141. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
16 as if set forth in full herein.

17 142. The UCL prohibits any “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice.”
18 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200.

19 143. The acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non-disclosures of All
20 Market as alleged herein constitute business acts and practices.

21 **Fraudulent**

22 144. A statement or practice is fraudulent under the UCL if it is likely to deceive the
23 public, applying a reasonable consumer test.

24 145. As set forth herein, the All Market’s claims relating to Vita Coco Coconut Oil
25 are likely to deceive reasonable consumers and the public.

Unlawful

146. The acts alleged herein are “unlawful” under the UCL in that they violate at least the following laws:

- The California Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 109875, *et seq.*
- The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 *et seq.*
- The False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.*; and
- The Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.*

Unfair

147. All Market’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of Vita Coco Coconut Oil was also unfair because it violated public policy as declared by specific constitutional, statutory or regulatory provisions, including but not limited to the False Advertising Law, portions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and portions of the California Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law.

148. All Market’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of Vita Coco Coconut Oil was also unfair because the consumer injury was substantial, not outweighed by benefits to consumers or competition, and not one consumers themselves could reasonably have avoided.

149. All Market’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of Vita Coco Coconut Oil was unfair because All Market’s conduct was immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers and the utility of its conduct, if any, does not outweigh the gravity of the harm to its victims.

150. The harm to consumers health caused by increased consumption of the product due to the deceptive claims is not outweighed by the benefit of increased profits gained from the deceptive claims.

151. All Market profited from its sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully advertised Vita Coco Coconut Oil to unwary consumers.

1 152. Plaintiff and Class Members are likely to be damaged by All Market’s deceptive
2 trade practices, as All Market continues to disseminate misleading information. Thus,
3 injunctive relief enjoining this deceptive practice is proper.

4 153. All Market’s conduct caused and continues to cause substantial injury to plaintiff
5 and the other Class Members, who have suffered injury in fact as a result of All Market’s
6 unlawful conduct.

7 154. In accordance with Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, plaintiff, on behalf of himself,
8 the Class, and the general public, seeks an order enjoining All Market from continuing to
9 conduct business through unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent acts and practices, and to
10 commence a corrective advertising campaign.

11 155. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class also seeks an order for disgorgement
12 and restitution of all monies from the sale of Vita Coco Coconut Oil, which were unjustly
13 acquired through acts of unlawful competition.

14 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Violations of the False Advertising Law,**
16 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.***

17 156. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
18 as if set forth in full herein.

19 157. Under the FAL, “[i]t is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association,
20 or any employee thereof with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal
21 property or to perform services” to disseminate any statement “which is untrue or misleading,
22 and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be
23 untrue or misleading.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

24 158. As alleged herein, the advertisements, labeling, policies, acts, and practices of
25 All Market relating to its Vita Coco Coconut Oil misled consumers acting reasonably as to
26 the healthfulness of Vita Coco Coconut Oil.

1 159. Plaintiff suffered injury in fact as a result of All Market's actions as set forth
2 herein because plaintiff purchased Vita Coco Coconut Oil in reliance on All Market's false
3 and misleading marketing claims that the product, among other things, is inherently healthy,
4 is healthier than butter and other oils, and does not negatively affect blood cholesterol levels.

5 160. All Market's business practices as alleged herein constitute unfair, deceptive,
6 untrue, and misleading advertising pursuant to the FAL because All Market has advertised
7 the Vita Coco Coconut Oil in a manner that is untrue and misleading, which All Market
8 knew or reasonably should have known.

9 161. All Market profited from its sales of the falsely and deceptively advertised Vita
10 Coco Coconut Oil to unwary consumers.

11 162. As a result, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17535, plaintiff and the Class
12 are entitled to injunctive and equitable relief, restitution, and an order for the disgorgement
13 of the funds by which All Market was unjustly enriched.

14 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act,**

16 **Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.***

17 163. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
18 as if set forth in full herein.

19 164. The CLRA prohibits deceptive practices in connection with the conduct of a
20 business that provides goods, property, or services primarily for personal, family, or
21 household purposes.

22 165. All Market's false and misleading labeling and other policies, acts, and practices
23 described herein were designed to, and did, induce the purchase and use of All Market's Vita
24 Coco Coconut Oil for personal, family, or household purposes by plaintiff and other Class
25 Members, and violated and continue to violate at least the following sections of the CLRA:

- 26 a. § 1770(a)(5): representing that goods have characteristics, uses, or
27 benefits which they do not have;

1 when consumed. This and other representations were “part of the basis of the bargain,” in that
2 plaintiff and the Class purchased the product in reasonable reliance on those statements. Cal.
3 Com. Code § 2313(1).

4 173. All Market breached its express warranties by selling a product that is not
5 healthy, not healthier than butter or other oils, and that negatively affects cholesterol levels,
6 increasing risk of CHD, stroke, and other morbidity.

7 174. That breach actually and proximately caused injury in the form of the lost
8 purchase price that plaintiff and Class members paid for Vita Coco Coconut Oil.

9 175. As a result, plaintiff seeks, on behalf of himself and other Class Members, his
10 actual damages arising as a result of All Market’s breaches of express warranty.

11 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability,**

13 **Cal. Com. Code § 2314**

14 176. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint
15 as if set forth in full herein.

16 177. All Market, through its acts set forth herein, in the sale, marketing, and
17 promotion of Vita Coco Coconut Oil, made representations to plaintiff and the Class that,
18 among other things, the product is healthy.

19 178. All Market is a merchant with respect to the goods of this kind which were sold
20 to plaintiff and the Class, and there was, in the sale to plaintiff and other consumers, an
21 implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.

22 179. However, All Market breached that implied warranty in that Vita Coco Coconut
23 Oil is not healthy, is not healthier than butter or other oils, and negatively affects cholesterol
24 levels, increasing risk of CHD and stroke, as set forth in detail herein.

25 180. As an actual and proximate result of All Market’s conduct, plaintiff and the Class
26 did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by All Market to be merchantable in that they
27 did not conform to promises and affirmations made on the container or label of the goods.
28

1 181. Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages as a proximate result of the
2 foregoing breach of implied warranty in the amount of Vita Coco Coconut Oil's purchase
3 price or some portion thereof.

4 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5 182. Wherefore, plaintiff, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and the
6 general public, pray for judgment against All Market as to each and every cause of action,
7 and the following remedies:

8 A. An Order declaring this action to be a proper class action, appointing
9 plaintiff as class representative, and appointing undersigned counsel as class counsel;

10 B. An Order requiring All Market to bear the cost of class notice;

11 C. An Order enjoining All Market from using any challenged labeling or
12 marketing claim that is found to be false, misleading, or unlawful;

13 D. An Order compelling All Market to conduct a corrective advertising
14 campaign;

15 E. An Order compelling All Market to destroy all misleading and deceptive
16 advertising materials and Vita Coco Coconut Oil labels;

17 F. An Order requiring All Market to pay restitution to restore all funds
18 acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be an unlawful,
19 unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice, or untrue or misleading advertising;

20 G. An award of attorneys' fees and costs;

21 H. An Order requiring All Market to pay statutory, compensatory, and
22 punitive damages where permitted by law;

23 I. Pre- and post-judgment interest; and

24 J. Any other and further relief that Court deems necessary, just, or proper.

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JURY DEMAND

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

Dated: November 9, 2016

/s/ Jack Fitzgerald

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22 *Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class*

23 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
24 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

25 KENNETH GILBERT on behalf of himself,
26 all others similarly situated, and the general
27 public,

28 Plaintiff,

v.

ALL MARKET, INC.,

Defendant.

**CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES
ACT VENUE AFFIDAVIT**

1 I, Kenneth Gilbert, declare as follows:

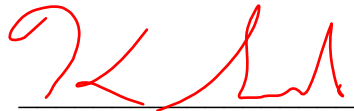
2 1. I am the Plaintiff in this action. I make this affidavit as required by California
3 Civil Code § 1780(d).

4 2. The Complaint in this action is filed in a proper place for the trial of this action
5 because defendant is doing business in this county.

6 3. The Complaint in this action is further filed in a proper place for the trial of this
7 action because the transactions that are the subject of the action occurred in this county.

8
9 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing
10 is true and correct.

11 Executed this 24th day of October, 2016, at Alameda County, California.

12
13 

14 _____
Kenneth Gilbert

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

KENNETH GILBERT on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and the general public,

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) The Law Office of Jack Fitzgerald, PC Jack Fitzgerald (SBN 257370) 3636 Fourth Ave., Ste. 202 San Diego, CA 92103

DEFENDANTS

ALL MARKET, INC.

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

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED. Attorneys (If Known)

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (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)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship options: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State, Foreign Nation.

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, PERSONAL INJURY, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

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

- 1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District (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 U.S.C. 1332
Brief description of cause: Class Action Fairness Act and Diversity of Citizenship

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) [X] SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND [] SAN JOSE [] EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE: 11/09/2016

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD: /s/ Jack Fitzgerald

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), 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.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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-CAND 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.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
- 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-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.