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11				
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
13	SAN FRANC	ISCO DIVISION		
14				
15	NANCY VAN MOURIK, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,	Case No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD		
16	Plaintiff,	AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT		
17	v.	1. Violation of Texas's Deceptive Trade		
18	BIG HEART PET BRANDS, INC.,	Practices-Consumer Protection Act, TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 17.41 <i>et</i>		
19 20	Defendant.	 seq. Breach of Express Warranty, TEX. BUS. Control Control Annu S 2 212 		
20 21		 & COM. CODE ANN. § 2.313 3. Breach of the Implied Warranty of Merchantability, TEX. BUS. & COM. 		
22		CODE ANN. § 2.3144. Intentional Misrepresentation under		
23		Texas Common Law 5. Quasi-Contract/Unjust		
24		Enrichment/Restitution under Texas Common Law		
25				
26				
27				
28				
		ACTION COMPLAINT trands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD		

Plaintiff Nancy van Mourik ("Plaintiff"), by and through her undersigned counsel, brings
 this Amended Class Action Complaint against Defendant Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc. ("Defendant"
 or "Big Heart"), on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, and alleges upon personal
 knowledge as to her own actions, and upon information and belief as to counsel's investigations
 and all other matters, as follows:

6

NATURE OF THE ACTION

7 1. Plaintiff brings this consumer protection and false advertising class action lawsuit
8 against Defendant, based on Defendant's false and misleading representations regarding a number
9 of its "Nature's Recipe" brand products (the "Product(s)").¹

Defendant has falsely and deceptively labeled and advertised the Products with the
 following representations²: "All Natural," "All Natural Dog Food," and/or "All Natural Cat Food"
 (collectively, the "Natural Representations").

13

3. However, the Products are not all natural, as Defendant has represented.

4. In fact, the Products contain non-natural, artificial, and/or synthetic ingredients
including but not limited to sodium tripolyphosphate ("STPP"), synthetic vitamins and minerals,
citric acid, and lactic acid.

17 5. Defendant purposefully, knowingly, recklessly, and/or negligently made the
18 Natural Representations, as it knew, or should have known, that the Products contain synthetic
19 and/or artificial ingredients.

6. Plaintiff and other consumers have relied on Defendant's false and misleading
Natural Representations when purchasing the Products. Had Plaintiff and the other consumers
known that Defendant's Natural Representations were false and misleading, they would not have
purchased the Products or would have paid significantly less for the Products. Therefore, Plaintiff
and the other consumers have suffered injury in fact as a result of Defendant's false and deceptive
representations.

26

- 1 See full list *infra* and in **Exhibit** "A."
- Including, but not limited to, these representations. A detailed list of all alleged representations can be found in Exhibit "A."

7. Plaintiff brings this class action lawsuit on behalf of herself and all others similarly
 situated. Plaintiff seeks to represent a Nationwide Class, an Injunctive Relief Class, a Multistate
 Class, and a Texas Subclass (collectively, the "Class" or the "Classes," as defined below).

4 8. Plaintiff seeks damages, restitution, declaratory and injunctive relief, and all other
5 remedies the Court deems appropriate.

6

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A)
because this case is a class action where the aggregate claims of all members of the proposed
Classes are in excess of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and Plaintiff, as well as most
members of the proposed Classes, which total more than 100 class members, are citizens of states
different from the states of Defendant.

- 12 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant has
 13 sufficient minimum contacts in California or otherwise intentionally availed itself of the markets
 14 within California, through its sale of the Products to California consumers. Furthermore,
 15 Defendant maintains its principal place of business in San Francisco, California.
- 16 11. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because
 17 Defendant resides in this judicial district.
- 18

PARTIES

12. 19 Plaintiff Nancy van Mourik is a citizen of Texas. In early 2017, Ms. van Mourik purchased Nature's Recipe Adult Healthy Weight for her dog from a PetSmart in Magnolia, Texas. 20 21 Ms. van Mourik purchased the Product at a premium price, relying on Defendant's representation on the Product label that the Product was "All Natural Dog Food." Ms. van Mourik would not 22 23 have purchased the Product or would have paid significantly less for the Product had she known 24 that Defendant's Natural Representations were false and misleading. Ms. van Mourik therefore suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's misleading, false, unfair, and 25 26 fraudulent practices, as described herein. Despite being deceived, Ms. van Mourik would likely 27 purchase the Products in the future if they were each reformulated to be free of artificial and 28 synthetic ingredients.

1 13. Defendant Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with its principal
 place of business in San Francisco, California. Defendant, and/or its agents, formulates,
 manufactures, labels, packages, advertises, distributes, and sells the Products nationwide,
 including in California. Big Heart has maintained substantial distribution, sales, and marketing
 operations in this District. Based on information and belief, the marketing and advertising of the
 Products emanates from the pet food business headquarters in San Francisco, California.

7 FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS 8 Α. Background 9 14. The United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") -- which has 10 responsibility for regulating the labeling of the animal food products at issue in this case -- has not promulgated a regulation or law defining the terms "natural" or "all natural." However, the agency 11 has established a policy defining the outer boundaries of the use of the term "natural" by clarifying 12 13 that it "has not objected to the use of the term if the food does not contain added color, artificial flavors, or synthetic substances."³ 14 15 15. Specifically, the FDA has stated that: the agency will maintain its policy [] regarding the use of "natural," 16 as meaning that nothing artificial or synthetic (including all color 17 additives regardless of source) has been included in, or has been added to, a food that would not normally be expected to be in the 18 food. 19 Food Labeling: Nutrient Content Claims, General Principles, Petitions, Definition of Terms, 58 20 Fed. Reg. 2302, 2407 (Jan. 6, 1993). 21 16. Other federal agencies provide further explanation of the term "natural." According to the United States Department of Agriculture's ("USDA") Food Safety and Inspection Service 22 ("FSIS"), a "natural" product is: 23 24 [a] product containing no artificial ingredient or added color and is only minimally processed. Minimal processing means that the 25 product was processed in a manner that does not fundamentally alter the product. The label must include a statement explaining the 26 What Is the Meaning of "Natural" on the Label of Food?, www.FDA.GOV (June 28, 2017), 27 https://goo.gl/XYqaUs (Internet Archive WayBack Machine capture); see also "Natural" on Food Labeling, www.FDA.GOV (Nov. 11, 2017), https://goo.gl/mvtcUK. 28

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1 2		meaning of the term natural (such as "no artificial ingredients; minimally processed"). ⁴	
3	17.	In the FSIS's Food Standards and Labeling Policy Book, the FSIS informs the	
4	public about	processes that are "clearly" not considered to be "minimal": "[r]elatively severe	
5	processes, e.g	g., solvent extraction, acid hydrolysis, and chemical bleaching would clearly be	
6	considered mo	ore than minimal processing." ⁵	
7	18.	According to USDA regulations, an ingredient is nonsynthetic (natural) if it is:	
8 9		[a] substance that is derived from mineral, plant, or animal matter and does not undergo a synthetic process as defined in section 6502(21) of the Act (7 U.S.C. § 6502(21)). For the purposes of this	
10		part, nonsynthetic is used as a synonym for natural as the term is used in the Act.	
11	7 C.F.R. § 205	5.2.	
12	19.	Further, an ingredient is synthetic if it is:	
13		[a] substance that is formulated or manufactured by a chemical	
14 15		process or by a process that chemically changes a substance extracted from naturally occurring plant, animal, or mineral sources, except that such term shall not apply to substances created by naturally occurring biological processes.	
15	Id	naturany occurring biological processes.	
10	20.	The following ingredients, which are found in the Products, are synthetic and/or	
18		therefore cannot be "natural" under the federal regulations and FDA policy	
10	referenced abo		
20	a.	Sodium Tripolyphosphate ("STPP") is a suspected neurotoxin according to the	
21		National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's ("NIOSH") Registry of	
22		Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. ⁶ Food-grade STPP may cause acute skin	
23			
24	⁴ See FOOD SAFETY & INSPECTION SERV., U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., Meat and Poultry Labeling Terms, at 3 of 3 (2011), available at https://goo.gl/k7Syls.		
25	⁵ See FOOD SAFETY & INSPECTION SERV., U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., Food Standards and Labeling Policy Book, at 116 of 202 (2005), available at https://goo.gl/bx7uD.		
26 27	⁶ Vareltzis Patroklos et al., <i>Plackett-Burman Experimental Design for Investigating the</i> <i>Effect of Porcine Plasma Protein, Trehalose and Bovine Meat Protein Isolate on Cook Yield and</i> <i>Texture of Minced Bovine Meat,</i> 2.3 J. FOOD RES. 122, 122 (2013), <i>available at</i> https://goo.gl/bmdCyb.		
27	nups.//g00.gl/		
20		AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Van Mourik v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD 4	

1	irritation. ⁷ The United States Environmental Protection Agency has listed STPP as
2	a registered pesticide pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and
3	Rodenticide Act, ⁸ and it is also listed as an air contaminant under California's
4	Occupational Safety and Health Act. ⁹ STPP is also used in products such as home
5	laundry detergent builder, industrial and institutional detergents, and dish washing
6	detergents. According to the FSIS, STPP is an "anti-coagulant for use in recovered
7	livestock blood which is subsequently used in food products[.]" ¹⁰ According to a
8	summary on STPP by the United States National Library of Medicine ("USNLM"),
9	STPP is "[p]repared by molecular dehydration of mono- & disodium phosphates"
10	or by "[c]ontrolled calcination of sodium orthophosphate mixture from sodium
11	carbonate & phosphoric acid." ¹¹ According to the USNLM, animal studies have
12	shown that this chemical induces emesis (vomiting) in dogs and that dietary
13	administration in animals has caused a decrease in iron content in bone, liver, and
14	spleen, and bone depletion of calcium. ¹²
15	b. Added Vitamins:
16	i. Thiamine mononitrate is the synthetic version of vitamin B1, ¹³ and "occurs as
17	white crystals or a white crystalline powder and is prepared from thiamine
18	
	⁷ INNOPHOS, <i>Material Safety Data Sheet: Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Food Grade</i> , at 2 of 11 (2009), <i>available at</i> https://goo.gl/7tCtCZ.
20	⁸ See Chemical Profiles: Regulatory Coverage: Sodium Tripolyphosphate, SCORECARD.GOODGUIDE.COM (2011), https://goo.gl/rNsuFB; see also Registered Pesticides
21	(Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act), SCORECARD.GOODGUIDE.COM (2011), https://goo.gl/byKcmV.
22	⁹ See Chemical Profiles: Regulatory Coverage: Sodium Tripolyphosphate, SCORECARD.GOODGUIDE.COM (2011), https://goo.gl/rNsuFB; see also Air Contaminants
23	(<i>California Occupational Safety and Health Act</i>), SCORECARD.GOODGUIDE.COM (2011), https://goo.gl/ExiKHm.
24	¹⁰ FOOD SAFETY & INSPECTION SERV., U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., Table of Safe and Suitable Ingredients: Miscellaneous Update 5/25/2017, at 1 of 18 (2017), available at
25	https://goo.gl/S3682u. ¹¹ U.S. NAT'L LIBRARY OF MED., NAT'L INSTS. OF HEALTH, Pentasodium Triphosphate: 10.2
26	Methods of Manufacturing, PUBCHEM.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV (2018), https://goo.gl/o1VQa6. ¹² U.S. NAT'L LIBRARY OF MED., NAT'L INSTS. OF HEALTH, Pentasodium Triphosphate:
27	<i>13.1.7 Toxicity Summary</i> , PUBCHEM.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV (2018), https://goo.gl/hR37Bq. D. Burdick, <i>Thiamine (B1)</i> , <i>in</i> KIRK-OTHMER ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY
28	(2000).
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	Van Mourik v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD 5
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hydrochloride by dissolving the hydrochloride salt in alkaline solution followed by precipitation of the nitrate half-salt with a stoichiometric amount of nitric acid." 21 C.F.R. § 184.1878(a). Thiamine mononitrate is not a naturally occurring substance in foods and is produced synthetically, according to the FDA.¹⁴

Menadione sodium bisulfite is a synthetic vitamin (vitamin K3).¹⁵ Menadione sodium bisulfite can cause carcinogenic effects and "is toxic to kidneys, lungs, liver, [and] mucous membranes."¹⁶ "Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage."¹⁷

iii. **Niacin**, or vitamin B3, is chemically synthesized.¹⁸

- iv. **Folic Acid** is synthetically made by "the reaction of 2,3-dibromopropanol,2,4,5-triamino-6-hydroxypyrimidine and para-aminobenzoyl glutamic acid."¹⁹
- v. D-calcium pantothenate is a commercial source for vitamin B5, and is a chemical made in a lab from D-pantothenic acid, according to the USNLM.²⁰
 Calcium pantothenate is the calcium salt of the dextrorotary isomer of pantothenic acid.²¹ It is used as a growth-prompting vitamin.
 - vi. Riboflavin "occurs as yellow to orange-yellow needles that are crystallized
- ¹⁹
 ¹⁴ Warning Letter from Anne E. Johnson, Food and Drug Administration, to Franco
 ²⁰ DiGiacomo, P&S Ravioli Company (Aug. 4, 2015), *available at* https://goo.gl/xtiBmQ.

¹⁵ SAUNDERS COMPREHENSIVE VETERINARY DICTIONARY (4th ed. 2012).

- ¹⁷ Material Safety Data Sheet: Menadione-Sodium Bisulfite MSDS, at 1 of 5, 23 SCIENCELAB.COM (2013), available at https://goo.gl/JqojoM.
- 24 W. Friedrich, Vitamins (1988); Joseph E. Toomey, Jr., Electrochemical Synthesis of Niacin 24 and Other N-Heterocyclic Compounds (1993), available at https://goo.gl/KutLgN (patent application EP0536309A1).
- 25 U.S. NAT'L LIBRARY OF MED., NAT'L INSTS. OF HEALTH, Folic Acid: 10 Use and Manufacturing, PUBCHEM.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV (2018), https://goo.gl/Ceyj2n.
- 26 U.S. NAT'L LIBRARY OF MED., NAT'L INSTS. OF HEALTH, Medline Plus: Pantothenic Acid, MEDLINEPLUS.GOV (2017), https://goo.gl/gE1nQV.
- 27 ²¹ INFORMATICS INC., *Monograph on Pantothenates*, at 11 of 408 (1974), *available at* https://goo.gl/KydrHb.

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 ¹⁶ Material Safety Data Sheet: Menadione-Sodium Bisulfite MSDS, at 1 of 5, SCIENCELAB.COM (2013), available at https://goo.gl/JqojoM; SAUNDERS COMPREHENSIVE
 ¹⁷ Material Solution Data Sheet: Menadione-Sodium Bisulfite MSDS, at 1 of 5, ¹⁷ Material Solution Sheet: Menadione-Sodium Bisulfite MSDS, at 1 of 5, ¹⁷ Material Solution Sheet: Menadione-Sodium Bisulfite MSDS, at 1 of 5, ¹⁸ ScienceLAB.COM (2013), available at https://goo.gl/JqojoM; SAUNDERS COMPREHENSIVE

from 2N acetic acid, alcohol, water, or pyridine." 21 C.F.R. § 184.1695(a). "It may be prepared by chemical synthesis, [or] biosynthetically by the organism Eremothecium ashbyii" *Id*.

- vii. **Pyridoxine Hydrochloride**, a form of vitamin B6, is "the chemical 3-hydroxy-4,5-dihydroxymethy-2-methylpyridine hydrochloride that is prepared by chemical synthesis." 21 C.F.R. § 184.1676(a).²²
- viii. Beta-carotene is "synthesized by saponification of vitamin A acetate." 21
 C.F.R. § 184.1245(a). "The resulting alcohol is either reacted to form vitamin A Wittig reagent or oxidized to vitamin A aldehyde." *Id.* "Vitamin A Wittig reagent and vitamin A aldehyde are reacted together to form beta-carotene." *Id.*

ix. Vitamin A Supplement is produced from a multi-step synthetic procedure.²³

c. Added Minerals:

13 i. Sodium Selenite is a white colored crystalline solid that is "prepared by 14 aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and selenious evaporating an acid between 60 and 100 deg C; . . . by heating a mixture of sodium 15 chloride and selenium oxide."24 The chemical may irritate skin, eyes, and 16 mucous membranes upon contact. Furthermore, the chemical is toxic by 17 ingestion, inhalation, and skin absorption.²⁵ According to the NIOSH, 18 19 prolonged exposure to sodium selenite may cause paleness, coated tongue, stomach disorders, nervousness, metallic taste, and a garlic odor of the breath.²⁶ 20 21 "Fluid in the abdominal cavity, damage to the liver and spleen, and anemia have

24 $\begin{bmatrix} 23 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ T.W.G. Solomons & C.B. Fryhle, *Organic Chemistry* (7th ed. 2000).

²⁶ U.S. NAT'L LIBRARY OF MED., NAT'L INSTS. OF HEALTH, *Toxicology Data Network:* 27 Sodium Selenite, TOXNET.NLM.NIH.GOV, https://goo.gl/2YHFmV (last visited Mar. 13, 2018).



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 ²² See also U.S. NAT'L LIBRARY OF MED., NAT'L INSTS. OF HEALTH, Pyridoxine
 23 Hydrochloride: 9 Use and Manufacturing, PUBCHEM.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV (2018), https://goo.gl/62kNcn.

The Merck Index: An Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals, at 1489 (M.J. O'Neil ed., 2006).

²⁵ U.S. NAT'L LIBRARY OF MED., NAT'L INSTS. OF HEALTH, Sodium Selenite, 26 PUBCHEM.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV (2018), https://goo.gl/w2fEJr.

been reported in animals."27

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- ii. **Copper Sulfate** "is prepared by the reaction of sulfuric acid with cupric oxide or with copper metal." 21 C.F.R. § 184.1261(a).
- iii. Calcium Iodate "does not occur naturally but can be prepared by passing chlorine into a hot solution of lime (CaCO₃) in which iodine has been dissolved." 21 C.F.R. § 184.1206(a).
- 7d.Citric Acid is recognized by the FDA as an unnatural substance when used as a8food additive. See Warning Letter from Food and Drug Administration to Hirzel9Canning Company (Aug. 29, 2001) ("[T]he addition of . . . citric acid to these10products preclude use of the term natural to describe this product."). Citric acid may11be manufactured through a solvent extraction process, which involves use of12synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons. See 21 C.F.R. 173.280.
- e. Lactic Acid is a synthetic substance used as a food additive. 21 C.F.R. § 172.515.
 Lactic acid is synthetically formulated commercially through the fermentation of carbohydrates or by a procedure involving formation of lactonitrile from acetaldehyde and hydrogen cyanide and subsequent hydrolysis. 21 C.F.R. § 184.1061(a).

18 **B.** Defendant's false and misleading representations of the Products

19 21. At all relevant times, Defendant and/or its agents formulated, manufactured,
20 labeled, packaged, distributed, advertised, and sold the following Products:

- 21a.Nature's Recipe Dog Recipes:22i.Puppy Dog Recipes:231.Small Bites Chi
 - 1. Small Bites Chicken Meal & Rice Recipe;
 - 2. Puppy Chicken Meal & Rice Recipe;
 - 3. Grain Free Puppy Chicken Sweet Potato & Pumpkin Recipe;
- ²⁷ U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS. & U.S. DEP'T OF LABOR, Occupational Health Guideline for Selenium and Its Inorganic Compounds (as Selenium), at 1 (1978), available at https://goo.gl/cSLpyr.

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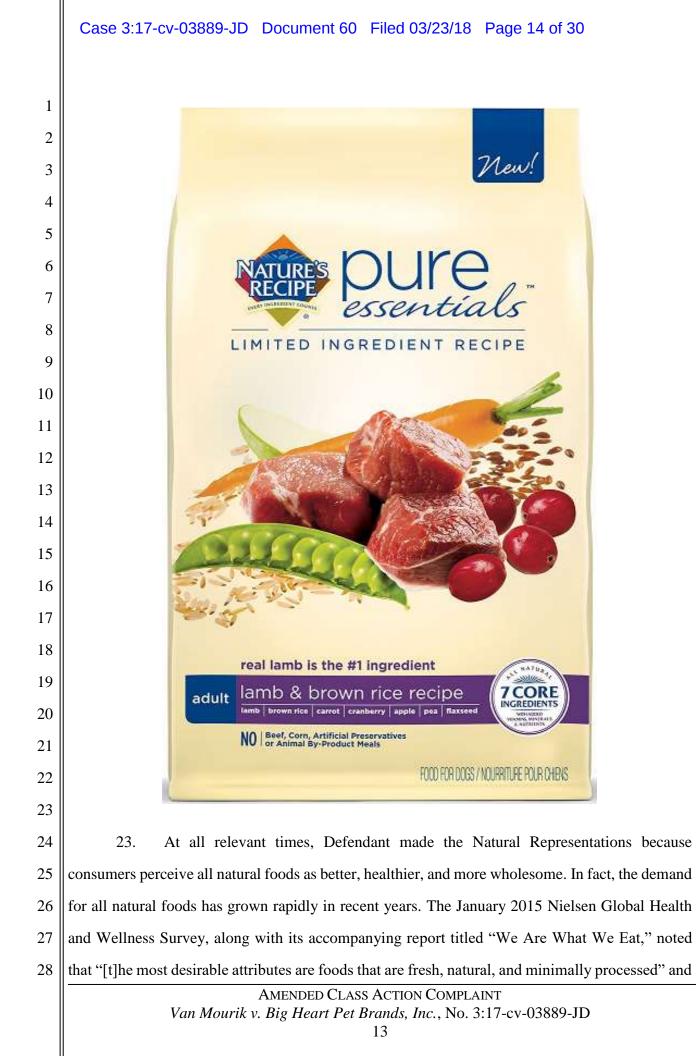
1	4.	Large Breed Puppy Recipe;		
2	5.	5. Puppy Lamb Meal & Rice Recipe.		
3	ii. Adult	Adult Dog Recipes:		
4	1.	Adult Lamb & Rice Recipe Cuts in Gravy;		
5	2.	Adult Lamb Meal & Rice Recipe;		
6	3.	Pure Essentials [™] Adult Duck & Brown Rice Recipe;		
7	4.	Pure Essentials [™] Adult Lamb & Brown Rice Recipe;		
8	5.	Pure Essentials [™] Adult Salmon & Brown Rice Recipe;		
9	б.	Pure Essentials TM Grain Free Adult Chicken & Sweet Potato Recipe;		
10	7.	Adult Chicken Meal & Rice Recipe.		
11	iii. Senio	r Dog Recipes:		
12	1.	Senior Lamb & Rice Recipe Cuts in Gravy;		
13	2.	Senior Lamb Meal & Rice Recipe.		
14	iv. Specia	al Needs—Healthy Skin:		
15	1.	Healthy Skin Vegetarian Recipe Cuts in Gravy;		
16	2.	Healthy Skin Venison & Rice Recipe Cuts in Gravy;		
17	3.	Healthy Skin Venison & Rice Recipe Homestyle Ground;		
18	4.	Healthy Skin Vegetarian Recipe;		
19	5.	Healthy Skin Venison Meal & Rice Recipe.		
20	v. Specia	al Needs—Easy to Digest:		
21	1.	Large Breed Grain Free Easy to Digest Chicken Sweet Potato &		
22		Pumpkin Recipe;		
23	2.	Small Breed Grain Free Easy to Digest Chicken Sweet Potato &		
24		Pumpkin Recipe;		
25	3.	Easy to Digest Chicken Rice & Barley Recipe Cuts in Gravy;		
26	4.	Easy to Digest Chicken Rice & Barley Recipe Homestyle Ground;		
27	5.	Easy to Digest Lamb Rice & Barley Recipe Cuts in Gravy;		
28	6.	Easy to Digest Lamb Rice & Barley Recipe Homestyle Ground;		
	Van Mourik	AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD 9		

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1	7	Easy to Digest Chicken Meal Rice & Barley Recipe;		
2	8	8. Easy to Digest Fish Meal & Potato Recipe.		
3	vi. S	Special Needs—Breed Specific:		
4	1	1. Terrier Breed Chicken Rice & Barley Recipe;		
5	2	. Toy Breed Chicken Barley & Rice Recipe;		
6	3	Large Breed Chicken & Oatmeal Recipe.		
7	vii. S	Special Needs—Healthy Weight:		
8	1	. Healthy Weight Chicken Meal Rice & Barley Recipe.		
9	viii. S	Special Needs—High Protein:		
10	1	. High Protein Chicken Meal & Lamb Meal Recipe.		
11	ix. S	Special Needs—Joint Health:		
12	1	. Joint Health Fish Meal & Chicken Meal Recipe.		
13	x. P	Premium—Grain Free:		
14	1	. Grain Free Chicken & Turkey Stew;		
15	2	2. Grain Free Chicken & Venison Stew;		
16	3	Grain Free Easy to Digest Chicken Sweet Potato & Pumpkin		
17		Recipe;		
18	4	Grain Free Easy to Digest Salmon Sweet Potato & Pumpkin Recipe;		
19	5	Grain Free Puppy Chicken Sweet Potato & Pumpkin Recipe;		
20	xi. V	Wholesome Treats:		
21	1	. Grain Free Biscuits Salmon & Potato Recipe;		
22	2	Grain Free Biscuits Turkey & Sweet Potato Recipe.		
23	b. <u>Nature's</u>	ure's Recipe Cat Recipes:		
24	i. C	Grain Free:		
25	1	. Grain Free Indoor Chicken and Potato Recipe;		
26	2	Grain Free Salmon and Potato Recipe.		
27	ii. C	Culinary Favorites TM :		
28	1			
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1	Touch of Garden Vegetables;
2	2. Culinary Favorites [™] Grilled Recipe with Real Salmon & a Touch
3	of Garden Vegetables.
4	22. At all relevant times, Defendant conspicuously labeled and advertised the Products
5	on their primary display panels with at least one of the Natural Representations, as the following
6	examples show. ²⁸
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25	28 E.a. Natura's Pasing Grain Free Chicken Sweet Potato & Pumpkin Dry Dog Food
26	PETCO.COM, https://goo.gl/nxAqq3 (last visited July 5, 2017); Nature's Recipe Pure Essentials
27	<i>Limited Ingredient Adult Lamb & Brown Rice Recipe Dry Dog Food</i> , WWW.CHEWY.COM, https://goo.gl/taqfMp (last visited July 5, 2017). For full list of Products and representations, <i>see</i> Exhibit "A."
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that "[f]oods with all natural ingredients . . . are . . . considered very important to 43% of global
 respondents."²⁹ Further, a March 2016 Nielson report titled "The Humanization of Pet Food" noted
 that "many consumers perceive natural foods to have unique advantages."³⁰ This is a trend that
 Defendant has exploited through its false and deceptive Natural Representations.

5 24. Furthermore, according to a presentation made by Jim Barrit, government and
6 regulatory affairs manager for Mars Petcare US, at the 2015 Feed & Pet Food Joint Conference on
7 pet food labels, "NO ONE reads the back of pet food labels . . . they are confusing and
8 overwhelming If they do, they are only looking at 2-3 first ingredients "³¹ The Conference
9 was attended by two Big Heart compliance employees.³²

10 25. Defendant knew what representations it made about the Products, as the Natural Representations appeared on the Products' labels. Defendant also knew what ingredients were 11 added to each of the Products, since it formulated and manufactured, or oversaw the formulation 12 13 and manufacturing of, the Products and then listed all the Products' ingredients on the packaging. Furthermore, the Products are governed by federal regulations that control the labeling of the 14 15 Products, and therefore Defendant was aware or should have been aware that some of the 16 ingredients have been federally declared to be synthetic substances and/or require extensive 17 processing to be used in food.

18

C. The Products do not conform to the Natural Representations

26. Contrary to the Natural Representations, the Products contain ingredients that are
synthetic and/or artificial, including but not limited to STPP, synthetic vitamins and minerals, citric
acid, and lactic acid.

22 27. Exhibit "A" to this Amended Class Action Complaint depicts a full list of the
23 Products, along with the false and misleading Natural Representations and a list of the ingredients
24 for each of the Products. Ingredients that have been bolded are ingredients that are synthetic and/or

- $25 \parallel \frac{1}{29}$ See Exhibit "P "
 - $\begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix}$ See Exhibit "B," at 8. See Exhibit "C." at 7.
- 26 $\begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 31 \end{bmatrix}$ See Exhibit "C," at 7. See Exhibit "D." at 3.
- 27 NAT'L GRAIN & FEED ASS'N, 2015 Feed & Pet Food Joint Conference Attendees (2015), available at https://goo.gl/xFgnCY.
- 28

artificial ingredients. 1

28. 2 Because the Products contain ingredients that are synthetic and/or artificial, 3 Defendant's Natural Representations are false and misleading.

4 29. Defendant knew or should have known that the Products contain ingredients that 5 are synthetic and/or artificial and therefore are not all natural.

6

30. Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and other consumers would 7 rely on said material Natural Representations concerning the Products and would be misled and 8 induced into purchasing the Products as a result of the Natural Representations.

9 31. Plaintiff reasonably understood Defendant's Natural Representations to mean that 10 the Products did not contain any unnatural, synthetic, or artificial ingredients.

11 32. In reasonable reliance on Defendant's Natural Representations, Plaintiff purchased the Products at a premium price. Plaintiff and other consumers would not have purchased the 12 13 Products or would have paid significantly less for the Products had they known that the Natural Representations were false and misleading. Therefore, Plaintiff and other consumers purchasing 14 the Products suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's false, unfair, and 15 16 fraudulent practices, as described herein.

33. 17 Each consumer has been exposed to the same or substantially similar material misrepresentations about the Products, which appear prominently on the Products' packaging (i.e., 18 the Natural Representations). 19

20 34. Despite being misled, Plaintiff would likely repurchase the Products in the future if 21 the Products were each reformulated to be free of the challenged ingredients and other synthetic 22 and/or artificial ingredients. Plaintiff regularly visits pet stores which carry the Products and will continually be presented with the labeling and packaging of the Products. However, Plaintiff, who 23 24 is not an expert on pet food, nutrition, and ingredients, will remain unable to rely, with confidence, on the Natural Representations because she has no way of determining at the point of sale whether 25 the Products would be free of the challenged ingredients and other synthetic and/or artificial 26 27 ingredients.

28

1 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS** 2 35. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil 3 Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of herself and a proposed class (the "Nationwide Class") 4 defined as follows: 5 The Nationwide Class. All persons in the United States who, within the relevant statute of limitations periods, purchased the Products. 6 7 8 Plaintiff asks the Court to adjudicate all remedies through the 9 Nationwide Class. 36. 10 Additionally, Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(2) on behalf of herself and a proposed class (the "Injunctive Relief Class") defined as follows: 11 The Injunctive Relief Class. All persons in the United States who, 12 13 within the relevant statute of limitations periods, purchased the Products. 14 15 16 Plaintiff asks the Court to adjudicate only liability, declaratory 17 relief, and injunctive relief through the Injunctive Relief Class. The 18 Injunctive Relief Class does not seek any form of monetary relief. 37. 19 Additionally, Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of herself and a proposed class (the "Multistate Class") defined as follows: 20 21 The Multistate Class. All persons in the states of Alaska, 22 California, Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, 23 Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, 24 North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, 25 Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming who, within the relevant statute of limitations periods, 26 27 purchased the Products. 28 AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Van Mourik v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD

16

1	Plaintiff asks the Court to adjudicate all remedies through the		
2	Multistate Class.		
3	38. Additionally, Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and		
4	(b)(3) on behalf of herself and a proposed subclass (the "Texas Subclass") defined as follows:		
5	The Texas Subclass. All Texas residents who, within the relevant		
6	statute of limitations periods, purchased the Products.		
7			
8	Plaintiff asks the Court to adjudicate all remedies through the Texas		
9	Subclass.		
10	39. Collectively, the Nationwide Class, the Injunctive Relief Class, the Multistate		
11	Class, and the Texas Subclass are the "Class" or the "Classes."		
12	40. Excluded from the Classes are Defendant, the officers and directors of Defendant		
13	at all relevant times, members of their immediate families, and their legal representatives, heirs,		
14	successors, or assigns, and any entity in which Defendant has or had a controlling interest. Any		
15	judge and/or magistrate judge to whom this action is assigned and any members of such judges'		
16	staffs and immediate families are also excluded from the Classes. Also excluded from the Classes		
17	are persons or entities that purchased the Products for purposes of resale.		
18	41. Plaintiff hereby reserves the right to amend or modify the class definitions with		
19	greater specificity or division after having had an opportunity to conduct discovery.		
20	42. Plaintiff is a member of all Classes.		
21	43. <u>Numerosity</u> : Defendant has sold millions of units of the Products. Defendant's		
22	Products are available for sale through third party retailers and vendors (including online), such as		
23	Petco, PetSmart, and Amazon. Accordingly, members of the Classes are so numerous that their		
24	individual joinder herein is impractical. While the precise number of class members and their		
25	identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time, the number may be determined through discovery.		
26	44. <u>Common Questions Predominate</u> : Common questions of law and fact exist as to all		
27	members of the Classes and predominate over questions affecting only individual class members.		
28	Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following: whether		
	AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Van Mourik v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD		
	17		

Defendant's Natural Representations were false and misleading and therefore violated consumer
 protection law and the common law.

3 45. <u>Typicality</u>: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Classes she seeks to
4 represent in that Plaintiff and members of the Classes were exposed to the same or substantially
5 similar false and misleading Natural Representations, purchased the Products relying on the false
6 and misleading Natural Representations, and suffered losses as a result of such purchases.

46. <u>Adequacy</u>: Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Classes because her
interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the Classes she seeks to represent;
she has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions; and she intends to
prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff and her counsel will fairly and adequately protect the
interests of the Class members.

47. 12 Superiority: A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and 13 efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Classes. The size of each claim is too 14 small to pursue individually and each individual Class member lacks the resources to undergo the 15 burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to 16 establish Defendant's liability. Individualized litigation would increase the delay and expense to 17 all parties and multiply the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and 18 factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation would also present a potential for inconsistent 19 or contradictory judgments. The class action mechanism is designed to remedy harms like this one 20 that are too small in value to pursue on an individualized basis.

48. <u>Declaratory and Injunctive Relief</u>: This lawsuit is maintainable as a class action
under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) because Defendant has acted or refused to act on
grounds that are generally applicable to each Class as a whole, thereby making final injunctive
relief appropriate with respect to all Classes.

49. <u>Notice</u>: Plaintiff and her counsel anticipate that notice to the proposed Class will be
effectuated through recognized, Court-approved notice dissemination methods, which may include
United States mail, electronic mail, Internet postings, and/or published notice.

28

Case 3:17-cv-03889-JD Document 60 Filed 03/23/18 Page 20 of 30 1 FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF Violation of Texas's Deceptive Trade Practices-Consumer Protection Act, 2 **TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 17.41 et seq.** 3 (On Behalf of the Texas Subclass) 4 50. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and 5 incorporates such allegations by reference herein. 51. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Texas Subclass for 6 7 violation of Texas's Deceptive Trade Practices-Consumer Protection Act, TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE 8 ANN. § 17.41 et seq. ("DTPA"). 9 52. Under the DTPA, "person" means "an individual, partnership, corporation, 10 association, or other group, however organized." TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 17.45(3). 53. Plaintiff, the members of the Texas Subclass, and Defendant are all persons within 11 the meaning of the DTPA. 12 13 54. Under the DTPA, "goods" means "tangible chattels or real property purchased or leased for use." TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 17.45(1). 14 15 55. Each of the Products is a good within the meaning of the DTPA because each 16 Product is a tangible chattel purchased for use. 17 56. Under the DTPA, "consumer" means "an individual, partnership, corporation, this 18 state, or a subdivision or agency of this state who seeks or acquires by purchase or lease, any goods 19 or services, except that the term does not include a business consumer that has assets of \$25 million 20 or more, or that is owned or controlled by a corporation or entity with assets of \$25 million or 21 more." TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 17.45(4). 22 57. Plaintiff and the members of the Texas Subclass are all consumers within the 23 meaning of the DTPA because they are individuals who sought and acquired by purchase the 24 Products. 25 58. Under the DTPA, "trade" and "commerce" mean "the advertising, offering for sale, sale, lease, or distribution of any good or service, of any property, tangible or intangible, real, 26 27 personal, or mixed, and any other article, commodity, or thing of value, wherever situated, and 28 shall include any trade or commerce directly or indirectly affecting the people of this state." TEX. AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Van Mourik v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD 19

1	Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 17.45(6).				
2	59. Defendant engaged in trade and commerce within the meaning of the DTPA when				
3	it advertised, distributed, and sold the Products, and when it offered the Products for sale, to				
4	Plaintiff and the members of the Texas Subclass.				
5	60. The DTPA prohibits "[f]alse, misleading, or deceptive acts or practices in the				
6	conduct of any trade or commerce." TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 17.46(а).				
7	61. Under the DTPA, the term "false, misleading, or deceptive acts or practices"				
8	includes the following acts:				
9	(2) causing confusion or misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services;				
10	* * * *				
11	(5) representing that goods or services have sponsorship, approval,				
12 13	characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection which the person does not;				
14	* * * *				
15	(7) representing that goods or services are of a particular standard,				
16	quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another;				
17	* * * * *				
18	(9) advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised;				
19 20	* * * *				
20 21	(20) representing that a guaranty or warranty confers or involves rights or remedies which it does not have or involve, provided,				
22	however, that nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to expand the implied warranty of merchantability as defined in				
23	Sections 2.314 through 2.318 and Sections 2A.212 through 2A.216 to involve obligations in excess of those which are appropriate to the				
24	goods;				
25	* * * *				
26	(24) failing to disclose information concerning goods or services which was known at the time of the transaction if such failure to				
27	disclose such information was intended to induce the consumer into a transaction into which the consumer would not have entered had				
28	the information been disclosed				
	AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Van Mourik v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD 20				

1 TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 17.46(b)(2), (5), (7), (9), (20), (24).

62. By engaging in the actions, misrepresentations, and misconduct set forth herein,
Defendant violated, and continues to violate, section 17.46(b)(2) of the DTPA by causing
confusion as to the source of the Products, since Defendant represented that the Products are all
natural when, in fact, they are not.

6 63. By engaging in the actions, misrepresentations, and misconduct set forth herein,
7 Defendant violated, and continues to violate, section 17.46(b)(5) of the DTPA by representing that
8 the Products have characteristics, ingredients, and/or benefits that they do not have, i.e., Defendant
9 marketed and labeled the Products using the Natural Representations, when the Products are not,
10 in fact, natural.

By engaging in the actions, misrepresentations, and misconduct set forth herein,
Defendant violated, and continues to violate, section 17.46(b)(7) of the DTPA by representing the
Products are of a particular quality, i.e., natural, when, in fact, the Products are not natural.

14 65. By engaging in the actions, misrepresentations, and misconduct set forth herein,
15 Defendant violated, and continues to violate, section 17.46(b)(9) of the DTPA by intentionally
16 advertising the Products using the Natural Representations even though the Products are not, in
17 fact, natural.

18 66. By engaging in the actions, misrepresentations, and misconduct set forth herein,
19 Defendant violated, and continues to violate, section 17.46(b)(20) of the DTPA by expressly
20 and/or impliedly warranting that the Products are natural by means of the Natural Representations,
21 when, in fact, the Products are not natural.

67. By engaging in the actions, misrepresentations, and misconduct set forth herein,
Defendant violated, and continues to violate, section 17.46(b)(24) of the DTPA by marketing and
labeling the Products using the Natural Representations and failing to disclose that the Products
are not, in fact, natural (which Defendant knew at the times that Plaintiff and the Texas Subclass
members purchased the Products).

27 68. Defendant's violations of the DTPA were committed knowingly and intentionally
28 as the DTPA defines those terms in section 17.45(9) and (13), respectively.

69. Defendant knew or should have known its Natural Representations about the
 Products were false and misleading because the Products are not, in fact, natural, as they contain
 unnatural, synthetic, and artificial ingredients, as detailed above.

70. Plaintiff and the Texas Subclass members relied on Defendant's violations of
section 17.46(b)(2), (5), (7), (9), (20), and (24) to their detriment. Plaintiff and the Texas Subclass
members believed Defendant's Natural Representations about the Products. Plaintiff and the Texas
Subclass members would not have purchased the Products, had they known that Defendant's
Natural Representations were false and misleading, as the Products are not, in fact, natural or all
natural.

10 71. Plaintiff and the Texas Subclass members were injured in fact and lost money as a
11 direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct of improperly describing the Products using
12 the Natural Representations. Plaintiff and the Texas Subclass members paid for natural, or all
13 natural, Products, but they did not receive natural, or all natural, Products.

14 72. Plaintiff brings this claim pursuant to section 17.50(a)(1) of the DTPA on account
15 of Defendant's use and/or employment of false, misleading, and deceptive acts or practices as
16 detailed above.

17 73. Plaintiff also brings this claim pursuant to section 17.50(a)(2) of the DTPA on
18 account of Defendant's breaches of its express and implied warranties, as detailed below.

19 74. Plaintiff also brings this claim pursuant to section 17.50(a)(3) of the DTPA because
20 Defendant's course of conduct set forth herein is unconscionable.

75. Plaintiff seeks, individually and on behalf of the Texas Subclass members,
economic damages in an amount to be determined at trial and treble economic damages on account
Defendant's knowing and intentional conduct, along with reasonable attorney's fees and costs and
such other and further relief that the Court deems just and proper. *See* TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE
ANN. § 17.50(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4), (d).

26 76. Plaintiff requests, individually and on behalf of the Texas Subclass members, that
27 the Court enjoin Defendant from continuing to employ the unlawful methods, acts, and practices
28 alleged herein. If Defendant is not restrained from engaging in these types of practices in the future,

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1	Plaintiff and the Texas Subclass members will be harmed in that they will continue to be unable		
2	to rely on Defendant's Natural Representations about the Products. See TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE		
3	ANN. § 17.50(b)(2).		
4	77.	Therefore, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth below.	
5		SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF	
6 7		Breach of Express Warranty, <u>TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 2.313</u> (On Behalf of the Multistate Class)	
8	78.	Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and	
9	incorporates s	such allegations by reference herein.	
10	79.	Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Multistate Class for	
11	breach of exp	ress warranty.	
12	80.	Texas Business and Commerce Code section 2.313 provides, in pertinent part, as	
13	follows:		
14		Express warranties by the seller are created as follows:	
15 16		(1) Any affirmation of fact or promise made by the seller to the buyer which relates to the goods and becomes part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods shall conform	
17		to the affirmation or promise.	
18 19		(2) Any description of the goods which is made part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the description.	
20	TEV Due &	Сом. Соде Алл. § 2.313(а)(1)–(2).	
21	81.	Defendant has expressly warranted that the Products are all natural products. These	
22	Natural Representations about the Products were affirmations made by Defendant to consumers		
23		acts are in fact all natural; became part of the basis of the bargain to purchase the	
24		created an express warranty that the Products would conform to these affirmations.	
25			
26		part of the basis of the bargain to purchase the Products and which created an express	
27	-	the Products would conform to the product descriptions.	
28	82.	Plaintiff and members of the Multistate Class reasonably and justifiably relied on	
		AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Van Mourik v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD 23	

Defendant's express warranties that the Products were all natural, believing that that the Products
 did in fact conform to these warranties.

3 83. Defendant has breached the express warranties made to Plaintiff and members of
4 the Multistate Class by failing to manufacture, distribute, and sell the Products to satisfy those
5 warranties.

84. Plaintiff and members of the Multistate Class paid money for the Products but did
not obtain the full value of the Products as represented. If Plaintiff and the Multistate Class
members had known of the true nature of the Products, they would not have purchased the Products
or would not have been willing to pay the premium price associated with Products.

10 85. As a result, Plaintiff and the Multistate Class members suffered injury and seek to
11 recover all damages afforded under the law.

86. Therefore, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth below.

12

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14

15

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Breach of the Implied Warranty of Merchantability, <u>TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 2.314</u> (On Behalf of the Multistate Class)

16 87. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
17 incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

18 88. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Multistate Class for
19 breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.

89. Texas Business and Commerce Code section 2.314(a) provides that "[u]nless
excluded or modified (Section 2.316), a warranty that the goods shall be merchantable is implied
in a contract for their sale if the seller is a merchant with respect to goods of that kind." TEX. BUS.
& COM. CODE ANN. § 2.314(a).

90. Texas Business and Commerce Code provides that "[g]oods to be merchantable
must be at least such as . . . conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container
or label if any." TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 2.314(b)(6).

27 91. Defendant is a merchant with respect to the sale of dog and cat food products,
28 including the Products. Therefore, a warranty of merchantability was implied in every contract for

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1	sale of the Products to Plaintiff and the Multistate Class members.
2	92. In advertising the Products with Natural Representations, Defendant has made
3	promises and/or affirmations of fact about the Products.
4	93. However, the Products did not and do not conform to the promises and/or
5	affirmations of fact made by Defendant about the Products. To the contrary, the Products are not
6	all natural.
7	94. Therefore, Defendant has breached its implied warranty of merchantability in
8	regard to the Products.
9	95. If Plaintiff and the members of the Multistate Class had known that the Products
10	did not conform to Defendant's promises or affirmations of fact, they would not have purchased
11	the Products or would not have been willing to pay the premium price associated with Products.
12	Therefore, as a direct and/or indirect result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff and the Multistate
13	Class members have suffered injury.
14	96. Therefore, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth below.
15	FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
16	Intentional Misrepresentation under Texas Common Law (On Behalf of the Classes)
	Intentional Misrepresentation under Texas Common Law (On Behalf of the Classes)
16 17 18	
17	(On Behalf of the Classes)
17 18	(On Behalf of the Classes)97. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
17 18 19 20	(<i>On Behalf of the Classes</i>) 97. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates such allegations by reference herein.
17 18 19 20 21	(On Behalf of the Classes) 97. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates such allegations by reference herein. 98. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Classes for intentional
17 18 19 20 21 22	(On Behalf of the Classes) 97. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates such allegations by reference herein. 98. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Classes for intentional misrepresentation under Texas common law.
17 18 19	(On Behalf of the Classes)97.Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above andincorporates such allegations by reference herein.98.98.Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Classes for intentionalmisrepresentation under Texas common law.99.99.The elements of a claim for intentional misrepresentation under Texas common law
 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 23 	(On Behalf of the Classes)97.Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above andincorporates such allegations by reference herein.98.98.Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Classes for intentionalmisrepresentation under Texas common law.99.99.The elements of a claim for intentional misrepresentation under Texas common laware as follows: (1) a material representation was made; (2) the representation was false; (3) at the
 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 	(On Behalf of the Classes)97.Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above andincorporates such allegations by reference herein.98.98.Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Classes for intentionalmisrepresentation under Texas common law.99.99.The elements of a claim for intentional misrepresentation under Texas common laware as follows: (1) a material representation was made; (2) the representation was false; (3) at thetime it was made, Defendant knew the representation was false or made it recklessly without any
 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 	(On Behalf of the Classes)97.Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above andincorporates such allegations by reference herein.98.98.Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Classes for intentionalmisrepresentation under Texas common law.99.99.The elements of a claim for intentional misrepresentation under Texas common laware as follows: (1) a material representation was made; (2) the representation was false; (3) at thetime it was made, Defendant knew the representation was false or made it recklessly without anyknowledge of the truth and as a positive assertion; (4) Defendant made the representation with the
 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 	 (On Behalf of the Classes) 97. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates such allegations by reference herein. 98. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of the Classes for intentional misrepresentation under Texas common law. 99. The elements of a claim for intentional misrepresentation under Texas common law are as follows: (1) a material representation was made; (2) the representation was false; (3) at the time it was made, Defendant knew the representation was false or made it recklessly without any knowledge of the truth and as a positive assertion; (4) Defendant made the representation with the intent that Plaintiff and the Class members would act on it; (5) Plaintiff and the Class members

1 100. As detailed above, Defendant has willfully, falsely, and knowingly made Natural
 2 Representations about the Products when the Products contain ingredients that are synthetic and/or
 3 artificial. Therefore Defendant has made misrepresentations as to the Products.

4 101. Defendant's Natural Representations were material to a reasonable consumer (i.e.,
5 the type of misrepresentations to which a reasonable person would attach importance and would
6 be induced to act thereon in making purchase decisions), because they relate to the quality,
7 characteristics, and nutritional value of the Products.

8 102. Defendant knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that the Products were not all
9 natural at the time that it made the Natural Representations.

10 103. Defendant intended for Plaintiff and the Class members to rely on its Natural
11 Representations in purchasing the Products, as evidenced by Defendant prominently featuring the
12 Natural Representations on the Products' packaging.

- 13 104. Plaintiff and the Class members have reasonably and justifiably relied on Defendant's Natural Representations when purchasing the Products; have been unaware of the true 14 15 nature of the Products (i.e., the Products are not all natural, for the reasons given above); and had 16 Plaintiff and the Class members known the truth that the Natural Representations were false and 17 misleading because the Products are not all natural (as detailed above), they would not have 18 purchased the Products or would not have purchased them at the prices at which they were offered. 19 105. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's false and misleading Natural Representations, Plaintiff and the Class members have suffered economic losses and other general 20 21 and specific damages, including but not limited to the monies paid to Defendant, and any interest 22 that has accrued on those monies, all in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 23 24

106.

25

26

Quasi Contract/Unjust Enrichment/Restitution under Texas Common Law (On Behalf of the Classes)

Therefore, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth below.

27 107. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
 28 incorporates such allegations by reference herein.
 AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Van Mourik v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD 26

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

1 108. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant for unjust enrichment under Texas
 2 common law on behalf of the Classes.

3 109. Under Texas law, a party may recover for unjust enrichment when one person has
4 obtained a benefit from another by fraud, duress, or the taking of an undue advantage.

5 110. As detailed herein, Defendant has obtained benefits from Plaintiff and the Class
6 members by fraud, and Defendant would obtain an undue advantage if it were allowed to retain
7 the monetary benefits it received from Plaintiff and the Class members on account of its false and
8 misleading Natural Representations.

9 111. As alleged herein, Defendant intentionally and/or recklessly made false
10 representations to Plaintiff and members of the Classes to induce them to purchase the Products.
11 Plaintiff and members of the Classes have reasonably relied on the false representations and have
12 not received all of the benefits promised by Defendant. Plaintiff and members of the Classes
13 therefore have been induced by Defendant's misleading and false Natural Representations about
14 the Products, and paid for the Products when they would and/or should not have, or paid more
15 money to Defendant for the Products than they otherwise would and/or should have paid.

16 112. Plaintiff and the members of the Classes have conferred a benefit upon Defendant,
17 as Defendant has retained monies paid to it by Plaintiff and members of the Classes.

18 113. The monies received were obtained under circumstances that were at the expense
of Plaintiff and the members of the Classes—i.e., Plaintiff and the Class members did not receive
the full value of the benefit conferred upon Defendant.

- 114. Therefore, it is inequitable and unjust for Defendant to retain the profit, benefit, or
 compensation conferred upon it without paying Plaintiff and the members of the Classes back for
 the difference of the full value of the benefit compared to the value actually received.
- 115. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unjust enrichment, Plaintiff and
 members of the Classes seek restitution, disgorgement, and/or the imposition of a constructive
 trust upon all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by Defendant from its deceptive,
 misleading, and unlawful conduct as alleged herein.
- 28
- 116. Therefore, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth below.

1	PRAYER FOR RELIEF				
2	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the members of the Class,				
3	respectfully requests the Court to enter an Order:				
4	A. certifying the proposed Classes under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(2)				
5	and (b)(3), a	as set forth above; naming Plaintiff as representative of all Classes; and naming			
6	Plaintiff's att	corneys as Class Counsel to represent all Classes;			
7	B.	declaring that Defendant is financially responsible for notifying the Class members			
8	of the pender	ncy of this suit;			
9	C.	declaring that Defendant has committed the violations of law alleged herein;			
10	D.	providing for any and all injunctive relief the Court deems appropriate;			
11	E.	awarding statutory damages in the maximum amount for which the law provides;			
12	F. awarding monetary damages, including but not limited to any compensatory,				
13	incidental, or consequential damages in an amount that the Court or jury will determine, in				
14	accordance w	with applicable law;			
15	G.	providing for any and all equitable monetary relief the Court deems appropriate;			
16	H.	awarding punitive or exemplary damages in accordance with proof and in an			
17	amount consistent with applicable precedent;				
18	I. awarding Plaintiff its reasonable costs and expenses of suit, including attorneys'				
19	fees;				
20	J.	awarding pre- and post-judgment interest to the extent the law allows; and			
21	K.	providing such further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.			
22					
23		DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY			
24	Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.				
25					
26	Date: March	23, 2018 Respectfully submitted,			
27		FARUQI & FARUQI, LLP			
28		By: <u>/s/Benjamin Heikali</u>			
		AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Van Mourik v. Big Heart Pet Brands, Inc., No. 3:17-cv-03889-JD 28			

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Benjamin Heikali (State Bar No. 307466) *bheikali@faruqilaw.com* 10866 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1470 Los Angeles, California 90024 Telephone: (424) 256-2884 Facsimile: (424) 256-2885

REESE LLP

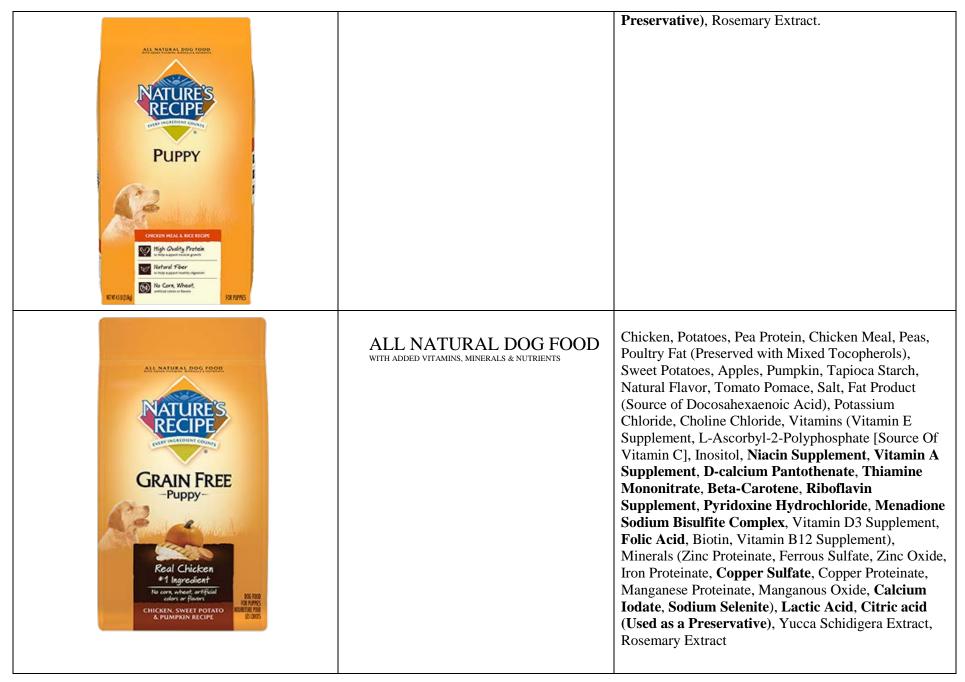
Michael R. Reese (State Bar No. 206773) mreese@reesellp.com George V. Granade (State Bar No. 316050) ggranade@reesellp.com 100 West 93rd Street, 16th Floor New York, New York 10025 Telephone: (212) 643-0500 Facsimile: (212) 253-4272

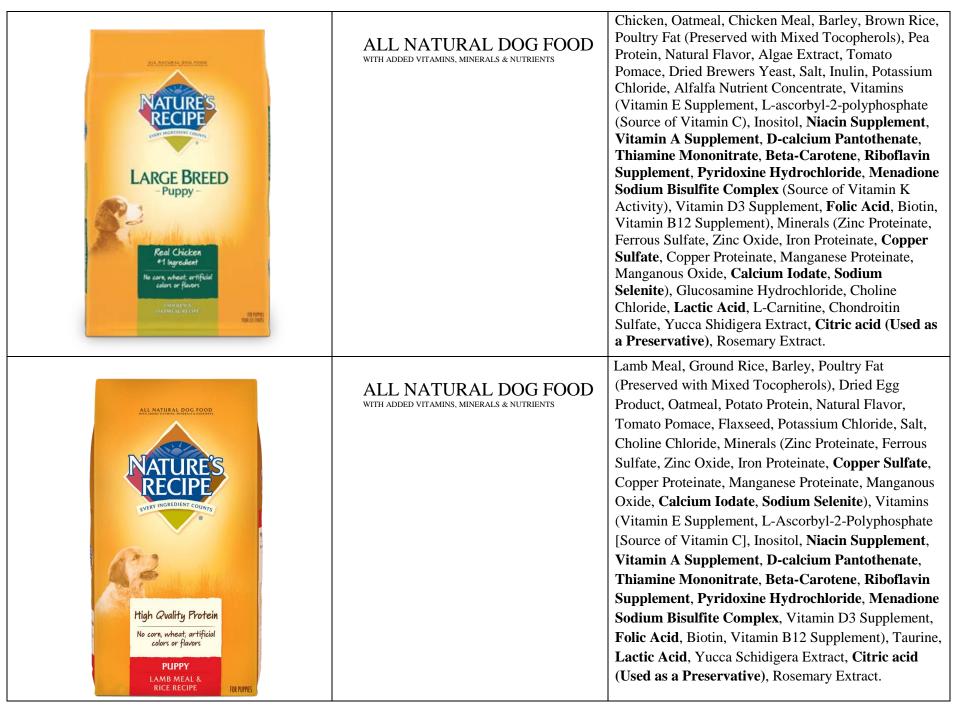
Counsel for Plaintiff Nancy van Mourik and the Proposed Class Case 3:17-cv-03889-JD Document 60-1 Filed 03/23/18 Page 1 of 24

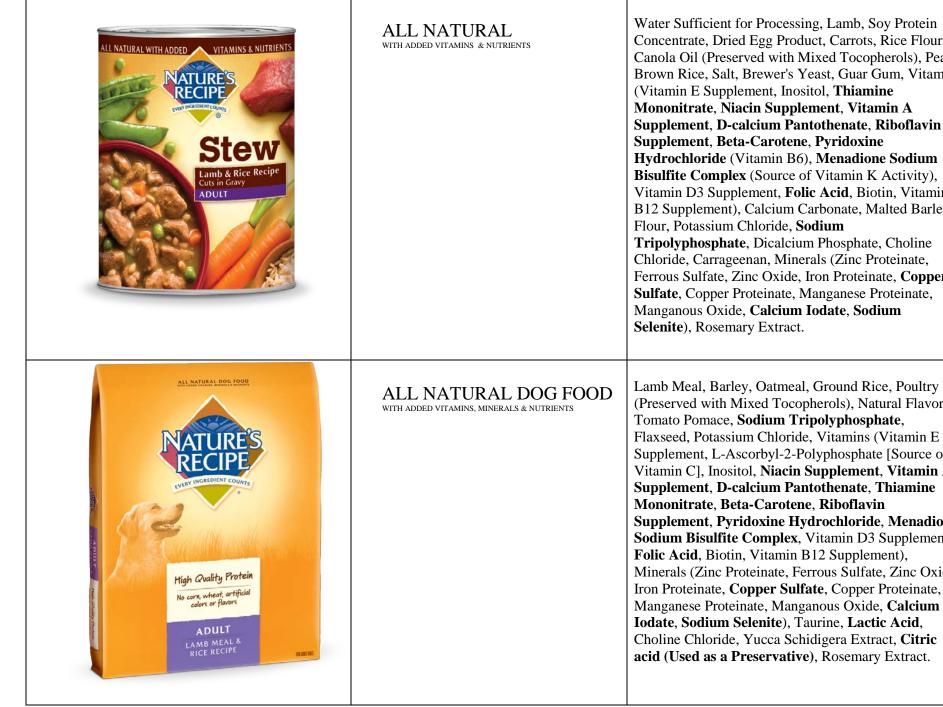
EXHIBIT A

Products ¹	False and Misleading Representation(s)	Listed Ingredients
<text><section-header></section-header></text>	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Chicken Meal, Brewers Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Salt, Flaxseed, Potassium Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L- ascorbyl-2-polyphosphate [Source of Vitamin C], Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Choline Chloride, Lactic Acid, Yucca Schidigera Extract, Citric acid (Used as a Preservative), Rosemary Extract.
	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Chicken Meal, Brewers Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Poultry Fat (Preserved With Mixed Tocopherols), Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Salt, Flaxseed, Fat Product (Source Of Docosahexaenoic Acid), Potassium Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L- Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate (Source Of Vitamin C), Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Choline Chloride, Lactic Acid, Yucca Schidigera Extract, Citric acid (Used as a

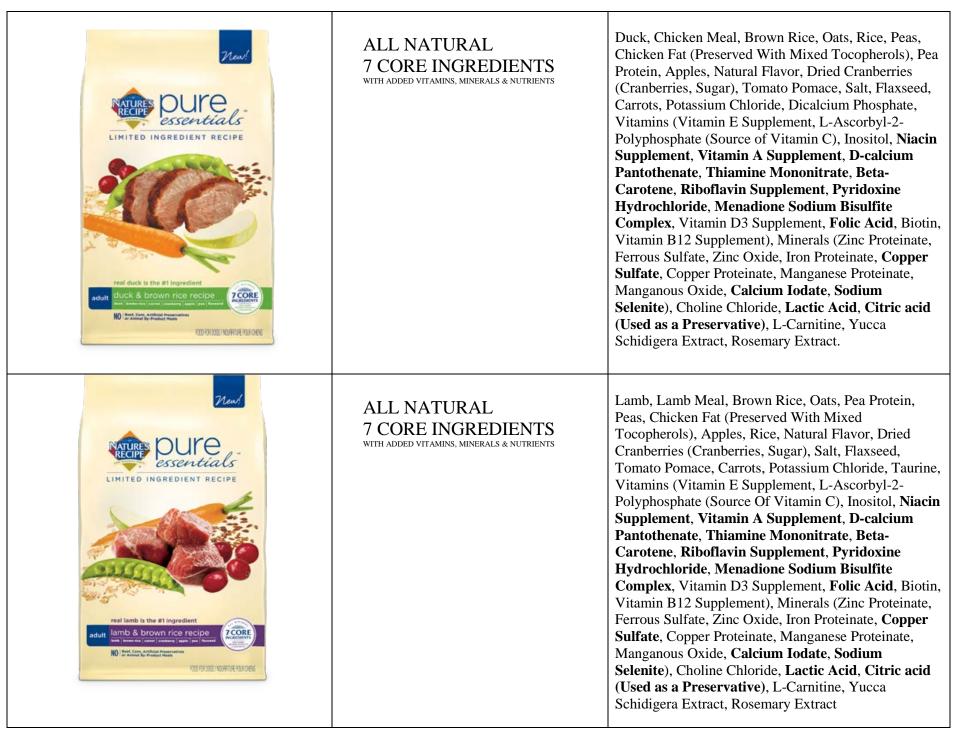
¹ All images and ingredients were sourced from the Nature's Recipe website: <u>https://www.naturesrecipe.com/</u> (last visited on 07/05/2017)







Concentrate, Dried Egg Product, Carrots, Rice Flour, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Peas, Brown Rice, Salt, Brewer's Yeast, Guar Gum, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Thiamine Mononitrate, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Riboflavin Supplement, Beta-Carotene, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6), Menadione Sodium **Bisulfite Complex** (Source of Vitamin K Activity), Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Calcium Carbonate, Malted Barley Flour, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Dicalcium Phosphate, Choline Chloride, Carrageenan, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Rosemary Extract. Lamb Meal, Barley, Oatmeal, Ground Rice, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Flaxseed, Potassium Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate [Source of Vitamin C], Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate,







ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Chicken Meal, Barley, Oatmeal, Brewers Rice, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Sodium Tripolyphosphate , Flaxseed, Potassium Chloride, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate , Sodium Selenite), Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-ascorbyl-2-polyphosphate [Source of Vitamin C], Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex , Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Choline Chloride, Lactic Acid , Yucca Schidigera Extract, Citric acid (Used as a Preservative) , Rosemary Extract.
ALL NATURAL VITH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS	Water Sufficient for Processing, Lamb, Soy Protein Concentrate, Brown Rice, Peas, Dried Egg Product, Carrots, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Rice Flour, Salt, Brewer's Yeast, Calcium Carbonate, Guar Gum, Dicalcium Phosphate, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Thiamine Mononitrate , Niacin Supplement , Vitamin A Supplement , D-calcium Pantothenate , Riboflavin Supplement , Beta-Carotene , Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6), Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K Activity), Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Malted Barley Flour, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Tripolyphosphate , Choline Chloride, Carrageenan, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate , Sodium Selenite), Rosemary Extract

<text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text>	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Lamb Meal, Ground Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Beet Pulp, Dried Potato Products, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Natural Flavor, Potassium Chloride, Tomato Pomace, Flaxseed, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate [Source of Vitamin C], Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Taurine, Gelatin, Lactic Acid, Choline Chloride, Yucca Schidigera Extract, Citric acid (Used as a Preservative), Rosemary Extract		
ALL NATURAL WITH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS NATURES O VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS O	ALL NATURAL WITH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS	Water Sufficient for Processing, Carrots, Pea Protein, Peas, Soy Protein Concentrate, Soy Protein Isolate, Sucrose, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Brown Rice, Molasses, Calcium Carbonate, Green Beans, Guar Gum, Dicalcium Phosphate, Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Carrageenan, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Thiamine Mononitrate , Niacin Supplement , Vitamin A Supplement , D-calcium Pantothenate , Riboflavin Supplement , Beta-Carotene , Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6), Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K Activity), Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Salt, Minerals (Zinc Oxide, Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate , Sodium Selenite), Garlic Spice, L-lysine, Rosemary Extract		



ALL NATURAL WITH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS	Water Sufficient for Processing, Venison, Soy Protein Concentrate, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Dried Egg Product, Rice Flour, Peas, Brown Rice, Molasses, Carrots, Brewer's Yeast, Salt, Malted Barley Flour, Calcium Carbonate, Sodium Tripolyphosphate , Guar Gum, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Thiamine Mononitrate , Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate , Riboflavin Supplement, Beta- Carotene , Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6), Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K Activity), Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Dicalcium Phosphate, Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Carrageenan, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate , Sodium Selenite), Rosemary Extract.
ALL NATURAL WITH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS	Water Sufficient for Processing, Venison, Chicken, Venison Lung, Peas, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Brewer's Rice, Potatoes, Rice Flour, Carrots, Cracked Barley, Guar Gum, Dicalcium Phosphate, Potassium Chloride, Salt, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Thiamine Mononitrate, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Riboflavin Supplement, Beta-Carotene, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Choline Chloride, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Rosemary Extract



<text></text>	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Chicken, Chicken Meal, Potato Flour, Pea Protein, Peas, Sweet Potato, Poultry fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Apples, Pumpkin, Natural Flavor, Tapioca Starch, Tomato Pomace, Salt, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate (Source of Vitamin C), Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex , Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Lactic Acid, Citric acid (Used as a Preservative), L-carnitine, Yucca Shidigera Extract, Rosemary Extract.
<image/>	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Chicken, Turkey Meal, Potatoes, Pea Protein, Peas, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Sweet Potatoes, Apples, Pumpkin, Natural Flavor, Tapioca Starch, Salt, Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-Ascorbyl-2- Polyphosphate (Source of Vitamin C), Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D- calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Lactic Acid, Citric acid (Used as a

		Preservative), Yucca Schidigera Extract, Rosemary Extract.
	ALL NATURAL WITH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS	 Water Sufficient for Processing, Chicken, Soy Protein Concentrate, Chicken Liver, Barley Flour, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Rice Flour, Dried Egg Product, Brown Rice, Peas, Carrots, Salt, Brewer's Yeast, Guar Gum, Dicalcium Phosphate, Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Potassium Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Thiamine Mononitrate, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Riboflavin Supplement, Beta-Carotene, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6), Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K Activity), Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Calcium Carbonate, Choline Chloride, Carrageenan, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Beta-Carotene, Rosemary Extract.
Ricken, Rice & Barley Reive Lowestyle Ground	ALL NATURAL WTH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS	Water Sufficient for Processing, Chicken, Soybean Meal, Chicken Liver, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Brewer's Rice, Cracked Barley, Potatoes, Carrots, Peas, Guar Gum, Dicalcium Phosphate, Salt, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Thiamine Mononitrate , Niacin Supplement , Vitamin A Supplement , D-calcium Pantothenate , Riboflavin Supplement , Beta-Carotene , Pyridoxine Hydrochloride , Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex , Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate , Sodium Selenite), Rosemary Extract.

ALL NATURAL WITH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS

ALL NATURAL WITH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS



Water Sufficient for Processing, Lamb, Soy Protein Concentrate, Dried Egg Product, Brown Rice, Peas, Barley Flour, Carrots, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Rice Flour, Brewer's Yeast, Salt, Guar Gum, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Thiamine Mononitrate, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Riboflavin Supplement, Beta-Carotene, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6), Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K Activity), Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Malted Barley Flour, Calcium Carbonate, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Tripolyphosphate , Dicalcium Phosphate, Choline Chloride, Carrageenan, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Rosemary Extract
Water Sufficient for Processing, Soybean Meal, Lamb, Lamb Liver, Brewer's Rice, Rice Flour, Cracked Barley, Potatoes, Canola Oil (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Dicalcium Phosphate, Carrots, Peas, Salt, Choline Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Inositol, Thiamine Mononitrate , Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Riboflavin Supplement, Beta- Carotene, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Potassium Chloride, Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite) , Rosemary Extract.

<text><image/><section-header></section-header></text>	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Chicken Meal, Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Salt, Flaxseed, Potassium Chloride, Inulin, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-ascorbyl-2- polyphosphate [Source of Vitamin C], Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Yeast Culture, Lactic Acid, Yucca Schidigera Extract, Choline Chloride, Citric acid (Used as a Preservative), Rosemary Extract.
<text><image/></text>	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Catfish Meal, Brewer's Rice, Oatmeal, Barley, Potatoes, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Calcium Carbonate, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Tripolyphosphate , Flax Seed, Inulin, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate [Source Of Vitamin C], Inositol, Niacin Supplement , Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate , Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex , Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Yeast Culture, Lactic Acid , Choline Chloride, Yucca Schidigera Extract, Citric acid , (Used as a Preservative), Rosemary Extract.



Chicken, Ground Rice, Pearled Barley, Chicken Meal,
Oatmeal, Poultry Fat (preserved with mixed
tocopherols), Dried Brewer's Yeast, Tomato Pomace,
Flax Seed, Calcium Carbonate, Natural Flavor,
Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Potassium Chloride,
Alfalfa Nutrient Concentrate, Salt, Vitamins (Vitamin
E Supplement, L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate (Source of
Vitamin C), Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A
Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine
Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin
Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione
Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K
Activity), Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin,
Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate,
Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper
Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate,
Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium
Selenite), Lactic Acid, Yucca Schidigera extract,
Choline Chloride, Citric acid (Used as a
Preservative), Rosemary, Garlic Powder, Spearmint,
Parsley, Ginger Extract.

<image/> <section-header><text></text></section-header>		Chicken, Pearled Barley, Chicken Meal, Oatmeal, Ground Rice, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Brewer's Dried Yeast, Tomato Pomace, Flax Seed, Beet Pulp, Calcium Carbonate, Natural Flavor, Sodium Tripolyphosphate , Potassium Chloride, Alfalfa Nutrient Concentrate, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate (Source of Vitamin C), Inositol, Niacin Supplement , Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate , Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex (Source of Vitamin K Activity), Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Lactic Acid , Citric acid (Used as a Preservative), Yucca Schidigera Extract, Rosemary Extract.			
<text><image/><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></section-header></text>	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Chicken, Brown Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Chicken Meal, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Potato Protein, Brewer's Yeast, Tomato Pomace, Calcium Carbonate, Natural Flavor, Salt, Potassium Chloride, Inulin, Alfalfa Nutrient Concentrate, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-ascorbyl-2- polyphosphate (Source of Vitamin C), Inositol, Niacin, Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta- Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Choline Chloride, Glucosamine Hydrochloride, Lactic Acid, L-Carnitine, Chondroitin Sulfate, Yucca Schidigera Extract, Citric acid (Used as a Preservative), Rosemary Extract.			



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Catfish Meal, Brewers Rice, Oatmeal, Barley, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Chicken Meal, Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Calcium Carbonate, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Flaxseed, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-ascorbyl-2-polyphosphate [Source of Vitamin C], Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Fat Product (Source of Docosahexaenoic Acid), Choline Chloride, Lactic Acid, Citric acid (Used as a Preservative), Yucca Schidigera Extract, Rosemary Extract.

Broth, Chicken, Sweet Potatoes, Green Beans, Chicken Fat, Turkey, Modified Food Starch, Tomato Paste, Tricalcium Phosphate, Sugar, Salt, Potassium Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Biotin Supplement, **Niacin Supplement**, Calcium Pantothenate, **Thiamine Mononitrate**, **Vitamin A Supplement**, Biotin Supplement, **Riboflavin Supplement**, Vitamin D3 Supplement, **Pyridoxine Hydrochloride**, **Beta-Carotene**, **Folic Acid**), Choline Chloride, Minerals (Zinc Glycine Complex, Iron Glycine Complex, Copper Glycine Complex, Manganese Glycine Complex, **Sodium Selenite**, Potassium Iodide), Parsley, Natural Flavor.

Autural With Added VITAMINS & NUTRIEN NATURES NORTHER NATURES NUTRIENS & NUTRIEN NUTRIENS & NUTRIENS NUTRIENS & NUTRIENS NUTRIENS NUTRIENS NUTRIENS	ALL NATURAL WITH ADDED VITAMINS & NUTRIENTS	Vegetable Broth, Chicken, Sweet Potatoes, Green Beans, Chicken Fat, Venison, Modified Food Starch, Tomato Paste, Tricalcium Phosphate, Sugar, Salt, Natural Flavor, Potassium Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Niacin Supplement , Calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate , Vitamin A Supplement , Biotin Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement , Vitamin D3 Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride , Beta- Carotene , Folic Acid), Choline Chloride, Minerals (Zinc Glycine Complex, Sodium Selenite , Potassium Iodide), Parsley.
	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Chicken, Chicken Meal, Garbanzo Beans, Peas, Pea Protein, Poultry Fat (Preserved With Mixed Tocopherols), Sweet Potatoes, Apples, Pumpkin, Tapioca Starch, Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Salt, Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate (Source Of Vitamin C), Inositol, Niacin Supplement , Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate , Thiamine Mononitrate , Beta-Carotene , Riboflavin Supplement , Pyridoxine Hydrochloride , Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex , Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid , Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate , Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate , Sodium Selenite), Lactic Acid , Citric acid Used as a Preservative), Yucca Schidigera Extract, Rosemary Extract.

<image/>	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Salmon, Potatoes, Pea Protein, Salmon Meal, Peas, Sweet Potatoes, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Pumpkin, Apples, Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Salt, Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L- Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate (Source of Vitamin C), Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Lactic Acid, Citric acid (Used as a Preservative), Yucca Schidigera Extract, Rosemary Extract.
<text></text>	ALL NATURAL DOG FOOD WITH ADDED VITAMINS, MINERALS & NUTRIENTS	Chicken, Potatoes, Pea Protein, Chicken Meal, Peas, Poultry Fat (Preserved with Mixed Tocopherols), Sweet Potatoes, Apples, Pumpkin, Tapioca Starch, Natural Flavor, Tomato Pomace, Salt, Fat Product (Source of Docosahexaenoic Acid), Potassium Chloride, Choline Chloride, Vitamins (Vitamin E Supplement, L-Ascorbyl-2-Polyphosphate [Source Of Vitamin C], Inositol, Niacin Supplement, Vitamin A Supplement, D-calcium Pantothenate, Thiamine Mononitrate, Beta-Carotene, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Complex, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Folic Acid, Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement), Minerals (Zinc Proteinate, Ferrous Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Iron Proteinate, Copper Sulfate, Copper Proteinate, Manganese Proteinate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite), Lactic Acid, Ctric Acid (Used as a Preservative), Yucca Schidigera Extract, Rosemary Extract.







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EXHIBIT B

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WEARE WHAT WE EAT

HEALTHY EATING TRENDS AROUND THE WORLD

JANUARY 2015



AN UNCOMMON SENSE OF THE CONSUMER™

DO BODY IMAGE PERCEPTIONS AND EATING HABITS GO HAND-IN-HAND?



AROUND THE WORLD:

- Half (49%) of global respondents believe they are overweight, and half (50%) are trying to lose weight.
- Consumers seek fresh, natural and minimally processed foods. Beneficial ingredients that help fight disease and promote good health are also important.
- Health attributes are most important to emerging-market respondents, who are also most willing to pay a premium for health benefits.
- Younger consumers are most willing to pay a premium for health attributes.
- Healthy categories are growing faster than indulgent categories, but there is still room for occasional treats in consumers' diets.

Turn on the TV, flip open a magazine or log on to the Internet and chances are you'll see a headline about how to quickly drop unwanted weight using the latest exercise fad or diet craze. Despite the incredible attention devoted to health and wellness, over the past 30 years, the percentage of people worldwide considered overweight (BMI \ge 25 to <30) or obese (BMI \ge 30) increased 28% in adults and 47% in children, according to the 2013 Global Burden of Disease Study. The study reports that in 2013, an estimated 2.1 billion people nearly 30% of the global population—were overweight or obese.

As the numbers suggest, obesity isn't just a problem in the developed world. Although obesity rates are lower in developing markets, 62% of the world's 671 million obese individuals live in developing markets and rates are accelerating.

The good news is that consumers around the world are attempting to take charge of their health. Nearly half (49%) of global respondents in Nielsen's Global Health & Wellness Survey consider themselves overweight, and a similar percentage (50%) is actively trying to lose weight. And they're doing so by making more healthful food choices—with help from food and beverage companies. Manufacturers are reformulating products to eliminate or reduce the sugar, cholesterol, trans and saturated fat and sodium content of food. They're moving away from artificial ingredients and introducing products high in desirable attributes like fiber and protein. But there's room for continued action.

"There is a tremendous opportunity for food manufacturers and retailers to lead a healthy movement by providing the products and services that consumers want and need," said Susan Dunn, executive vice president, Global Professional Services, Nielsen. "While diet fads come and go over time, innovative, back-to-basics foods that taste good, are easy to prepare and provide healthful benefits will have staying power. The first step is knowing where to put your product development efforts."

The Nielsen Global Health & Wellness Survey polled 30,000 online respondents in 60 countries to identify how consumers feel about their body image and the steps they're taking to get healthier. We also provide insights into the product attributes that are most important in purchase decisions and which ones consumers are willing to pay more for. We take an in-depth look at purchasing trends and future intentions to identify opportunities that will help manufacturers better align offerings to consumer needs and desires.

ABOUT THE GLOBAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The findings in this survey are based on respondents with online access in 60 countries. While an online survey methodology allows for tremendous scale and global reach, it provides a perspective only on the habits of existing Internet users, not total populations. In developing markets where online penetration is still growing, audiences may be younger and more affluent than the general population of that country. In addition, survey responses are based on claimed behavior rather than actual metered data.

Where noted, the survey research is supplemented with actual behavior using Nielsen's retail sales data.

IN THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE, DIET AND EXERCISE DOMINATE

Around the globe, the majority of respondents rely on tried-andtrue methods to lose weight—diet and exercise. Three quarters of global respondents who are trying to lose weight plan to change their diet, and nearly as many (72%) plan to exercise. Comparatively, low percentages of respondents use other methods to shed unwanted pounds: 11% say they take diet pill/bars/shakes, 7% use medicine prescribed by their doctor and 6% use other methods not described in the survey.

Among those who are changing their diet to lose weight, nearly twothirds (65%) say they are cutting down on fats, a decline from 70% reported in Nielsen's 2011 Global Health & Wellness Survey, and 62% are eating less chocolate and sugary sweets, a percentage that holds steady from 2011. Conversely, more than half of global respondents (57%) are expanding their diets with more natural, fresh foods, up from 55% reported three years ago.

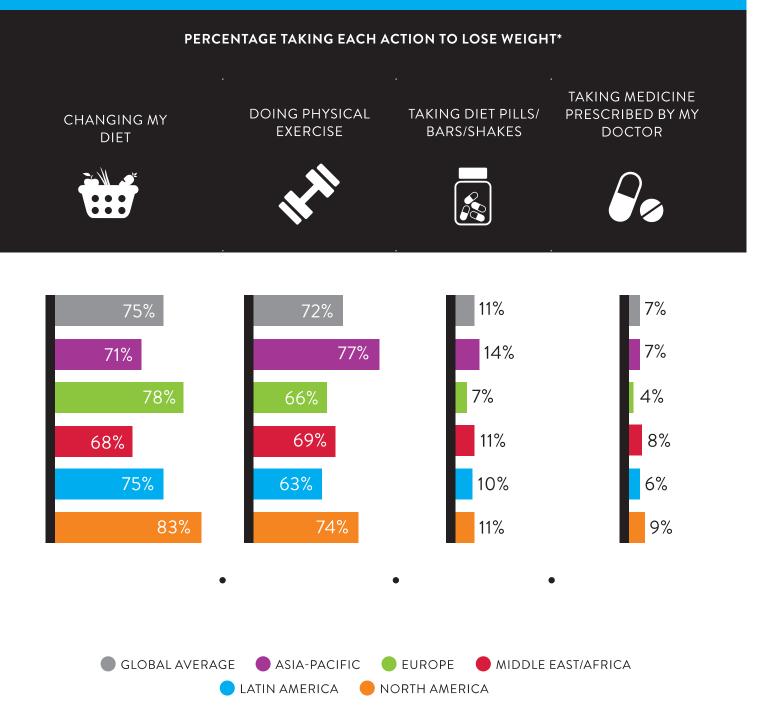
Eating smaller portions is the diet method of choice for four-in-10 global respondents (41%) and nearly as many are choosing to consume fewer processed foods (37%). A low-carbohydrate, high-fat diet has increased in popularity since 2011, rising seven percentage points to 25%. One-in-five (19%) respondents are following another non-specified diet plan, and one-in-10 (11%) are opting for commercial slimming programs like Weight Watchers.

Fat's reputation as dietary enemy No. 1 is fading in North America. Between 2011 and 2014, the number of respondents saying they are cutting down on fats (59%) dropped by double-digits (14 percentage points). Over the same period, the number of North American respondents following a low-carb, high-fat diet (23%) increased 10 percentage points. While the low-carb movement appears to be gaining momentum in North America, the region still trails Asia-Pacific in adoption, where 34% of respondents say they follow a lowcarb, high-fat diet to lose weight—the highest of any region.

Eating smaller portions to lose weight is most popular in North America (49%) and Latin America (48%), and the percentage of respondents eating fewer processed foods is highest in North America (46%). The use of commercial slimming programs in Asia-Pacific and Africa/Middle East (17% in each region) exceeds the global average (11%).



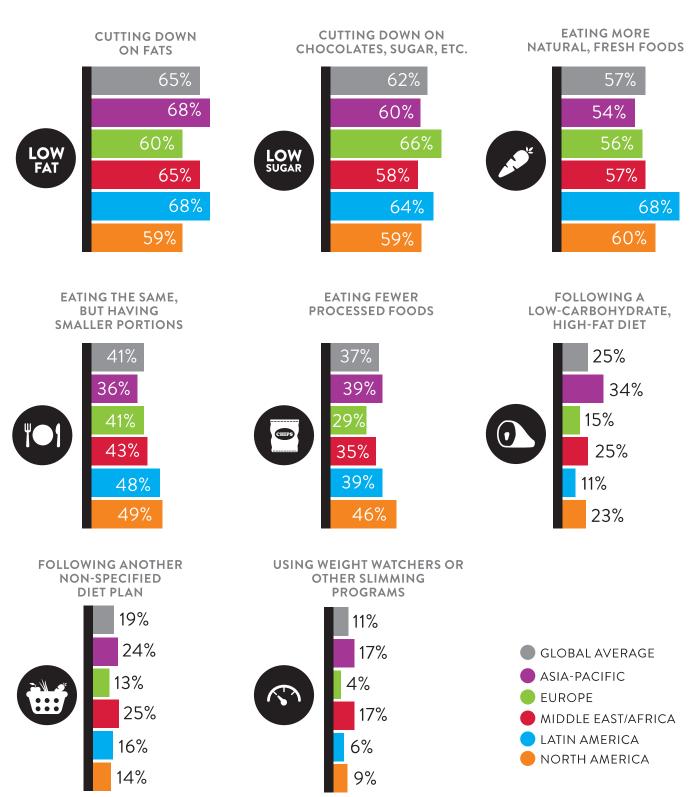
MAJORITY OF CONSUMERS RELY ON DIET AND EXERCISE TO LOSE WEIGHT



*Among those trying to lose weight

Source: Nielsen Global Health & Wellness Survey, Q3 2014

MAJORITY ARE EATING FEWER FATS AND SUGARY SWEETS, MORE FRESH FOODS



WAYS WE ARE CHANGING OUR DIETS TO LOSE WEIGHT*

*Among those changing their diet to lose weight

Source: Nielsen Global Health & Wellness Survey, Q3 2014

NATURAL FOODS WITH BENEFICIAL INGREDIENTS ARE MOST DESIRABLE

Consumers say they aspire to better health and healthier eating, but how influential are health attributes in the foods we eat at driving purchase decisions?

When it comes to the foods we eat, consumers are going back to the basics. We asked respondents to rate health attributes from very important to not important in their purchase decisions. The most desirable attributes are foods that are fresh, natural and minimally processed. Foods with all natural ingredients and those without genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are each considered very important to 43% of global respondents—the highest percentages of the 27 attributes included in the study. In addition, about four-in-10 global respondents say the absence of artificial colors (42%) and flavors (41%) and foods made from vegetables/fruits (40%) are very important.

In addition, consumers are looking for functional foods that provide benefits that can either reduce their risk of disease and/or promote good health. Thirty-six percent of global respondents rate foods that are high in fiber as very important, and about three in 10 seek foods that are high in protein (32%), have whole grain (30%) or are fortified with calcium (30%), vitamins (30%) or minerals (29%) to fulfill their nutritional needs.

Less is more for roughly one-third of global respondents, who say it's very important that foods are low in cholesterol (38%), salt (33%), sugar (32%) and fat (30%). In addition, about one-quarter believe the absence of high fructose corn syrup (26%) and caffeine (23%) is very important, and one-fifth rate foods that are gluten free (21%) as very important.

Environmental and socioeconomic concerns also factor into purchase decisions. One-third think sustainably sourced (35%) and organic (33%) ingredients are very important in their purchasing decisions, and more than one-quarter (26%) say local herbs/ingredients are very desirable.

BACK-TO-BASICS FOOD ATTRIBUTES ARE MOST POPULAR



	BACK-TO-BASICS	GLOBAL AVERAGE	ASIA- PACIFIC	EUROPE A	AIDDLE EAST AFRICA	I/ LATIN AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA
	ALL NATURAL	43%	43%	42%	53%	64%	29%
	GMO-FREE	43%	43%	47%	39%	46%	32%
	NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS	42%	44%	42%	42%	46%	29%
	NO ARTIFICIAL FLAVORS	41%	42%	40%	41%	45%	30%
	MADE FROM VEGETABLES/FRUITS	40%	39%	40%	47%	55%	32%
	NATURAL FLAVORS	36%	33%	33%	46%	60%	31%
LOW FAT/SUGAR	LESS IS MORE	•	•	-	•	-	•
	LOW/NO CHOLESTEROL	38%	37%	32%	43%	63%	29%
	LOW SALT/SODIUM	33%	34%	26%	32%	55%	30%
	LOW SUGAR/SUGAR FREE	32%	30%	29%	33%	51%	27%
	LOW/NO FAT	30%	29%	25%	33%	54%	25%
	PORTION CONTROL	27%	29%	20%	33%	32%	27%
	LOW/NO CALORIES	27%	26%	22%	32%	45%	25%
	NO HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP	26%	25%	22%	26%	28%	32%
	LOW/NO CARBOHYDRATES	24%	26%	19%	28%	31%	22%
	CAFFEINE-FREE	23%	28%	13%	27%	26%	16%
	GLUTEN-FREE	21%	21%	16%	28%	32%	15%
	MORE IS MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HIGH IN FIBER	36%	36%	28%	43%	59%	30%
	HIGH IN PROTEIN	32%	34%	21%	43%	50%	30%
	WHOLE GRAIN	30%	29%	27%	37%	47%	30%
	CALCIUM-FORTIFIED	30%	31%	23%	44%	51%	23%
	VITAMIN-FORTIFIED	30%	30%	24%	43%	50%	23%
	MINERALS-FORTIFIED	29%	30%	21%	40%	47%	21%
	RICH IN UNSATURATED FATS	25%	26%	21%	26%	35%	21%
	MICRONUTRIENT-FORTIFIED	25%	27%	18%	29%	40%	17%
	SUSTAINABLE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INGREDIENTS SOURCED						
	SUSTAINABLY/FAIR TRADE	35%	43%	25%	26%	43%	20%
	ORGANIC	33%	36%	28%	33%	45%	24%
	LOCAL HERBS/INGREDIENTS	26%	27%	23%	33%	32%	20%

ABOVE THE GLOBAL AVERAGE

Source: Nielsen Global Health & Wellness Survey, Q3 2014

EMERGING MARKETS LEAD THE WAY IN DESIRE FOR HEALTH ATTRIBUTES

Health attributes strongly influence the foods consumers buy, but not all attributes are equally important across the globe. There are notable differences in both the absolute importance of attributes (the percentage who said it is very important) and the relative importance (the order of importance within the region) in purchasing decisions.



In Asia-Pacific, the importance of food attributes largely mirrors the global averages, with a few exceptions. The desire for sustainably sourced ingredients (43%) is higher in Asia-Pacific than in any other region except Latin America (tie), and it is the second most important attribute for respondents in the region. The absence of caffeine is also rated more important in Asia-Pacific (28%) than worldwide (23%).



In **Europe**, comparatively smaller percentages rate health attributes as a very important influencing factor for purchase decisions. The number of respondents who say a given attribute is very important is below the global average for 24 of the 27 attributes included in the survey. Only GMO-free products are more important in Europe than globally (47% vs. 43%, respectively).



In Africa/Middle East, the percentage of respondents who say a particular attribute is very important in their purchase decisions is higher than the global average for 20 of the 27 attributes included in the survey. Beneficial ingredients are particularly important to Africa/ Middle East respondents, with foods that are high in protein (43%) and fortified with calcium (44%), vitamin (43%) and minerals (40%) considered very important—all above the global average. Sustainably sourced ingredients are less important in Africa/Middle East than globally (26% vs. 35%, respectively). GMO-free offerings are also less important in Africa/Middle East than around the world (39% vs. 43%, respectively).

"Consumers with limited disposable income need to get the most out of the products they buy, which is oftentimes the case in developing countries," said Dunn. "Foods that help meet essential nutritional needs are very appealing, while those with positive social and environmental benefits may be considered less essential or 'nice to haves'."



In Latin America, the percentage of respondents who think a given attribute is very important exceeds the global average for *all* attributes measured. In fact, the region is more than 20 percentage points above the global average for eight of the 27 attributes. The "less is more" attributes are particularly appealing in this region, including low/no cholesterol (25 percentage points {pp} above the global average), low/ no fat (+24 pp) and low salt/sodium (+22 pp). As in Africa/Middle East, food fortification is also more important in Latin America than globally. The region exceeds the global average for the importance of calcium- and vitamin-fortified foods by 21 and 20 percentage points, respectively.

"Latin America is taking action in the battle against obesity, with several nations enacting policies designed to curb the consumption of junk food," said Dunn. "Mexico approved a tax of one peso on each liter of soft drinks in 2013 and Chile passed labeling regulations that require manufacturers to mark packages with warning labels if their food is high in sugar, salt, calories or fat. These initiatives may increase consumer awareness about what is in their food and encourage more informed decision-making."

However, "back-to-basics" and sustainability attributes are significantly lower in relative importance in the region. For instance, GMO-free tops the list of very important attributes for respondents worldwide, but is tied for 14th in Latin America. The absence of artificial colors (No. 3 worldwide vs. No. 14 in Latin America) and flavors (No. 4 vs. No. 16) and use of sustainably sourced ingredients (No. 9 vs. No. 19) are also relatively less important in Latin America.



In North America, the percentage of respondents who say a given attribute is very important in their purchase decisions was below the global average for 24 of the 27 health attributes included in the survey. One exception: The absence of high fructose corn syrup, which is above the global average in both absolute and relative importance. Cited as very important by 32% of respondents (compared to 26% globally), the absence of high fructose corn syrup is tied with GMO-free as the most important attribute for North American respondents (it's No. 21 worldwide). Protein (No. 5 in North America vs. No. 12 globally), whole grains (No. 5 vs. No. 14) and portion control (No. 13 vs. No. 19) are also more important in North America than worldwide, while all natural (No. 10 vs. No. 3) and sustainably sourced ingredients (No. 23 vs. No. 9) are relatively less important.

ARE HEALTHY FOOD ATTRIBUTES WORTH MORE?

Consumers believe health attributes are important, but are they willing to pay more for the benefits they provide? The answer is yes—to a degree.

Dividing global respondents into four buckets of spending intent, the highest percentages (among those who rated health attributes at least slightly important) are only moderately willing to pay a premium for health claims—an average of 38% across all 27 attributes. About one-quarter of global respondents, on average, are very willing to pay a premium (27%), followed by 23% who are slightly willing and 12% who are not willing. While there was not one health attribute that swayed dramatically from these spending intention buckets globally, suggesting that premium pricing for healthy attributes is nondiscriminating overall, there are regional differences noted in the next section.

For most attributes, there is also a gap between the percentage of respondents that say a health attribute is very important and the percentage that are very willing to pay a premium. For example, 43% of global respondents say the absence of GMOs is very important in the foods they purchase, but only 33% are very willing to pay a premium for these products—a 10-percentage point difference.

One notable exception is organic foods. Thirty-three percent of respondents say organics are very important and the same percentage is also very willing to pay a premium for these products.

WILLINGNESS TO PAY A PREMIUM IS HIGHEST IN DEVELOPING MARKETS

A willingness to pay a premium for health benefits is higher in developing markets than elsewhere. More than nine-in-10 respondents in Latin America (94%), Asia-Pacific (93%), and Africa/Middle East (92%) say they're willing to pay more for foods with health attributes to some degree, compared to about eight-in-10 in Europe (79%) and North America (80%).

On the willingness-to-pay scale, the largest percentage of respondents in Latin America are very willing to pay a premium (38% average for all attributes), followed by those who are moderately willing (36%) and slightly willing (20%). However, not all attributes are created equal in this region. For example, more than half of respondents (51%) are very willing to pay a premium for all natural products, but only about onequarter (27%) are very willing to pay a premium for products with no high fructose corn syrup.

The same is very much true in Africa/Middle East—36% are very willing to pay a premium, 36% are moderately willing and 20% are slightly willing, on average. All attributes are also not weighted equally in this region. Respondents are most willing to pay for all natural benefits (52%), compared to only 27% that are very willing to pay more for products with no high fructose corn syrup.

Conversely, the willingness-to-pay-more scale in Asia-Pacific more closely resembles the global average spending buckets: The highest percentage of respondents are moderately willing to pay a premium (41%), followed by those that are very willing (30%) and slightly willing (22%). All attributes in this region are weighted more similarly, but there still are some differences. The biggest willingness-to-pay gap is also between those very willing to pay for all natural products (43%) and those very willing to pay for products with no high fructose corn syrup (22%).

In Europe and North America, the percentage of respondents willing to pay a premium is below the global average for all attributes. Less than one-fifth of European respondents (19%) are very willing to pay a premium, while 34% are moderately willing and 26% are slightly

willing, on average. Willingness to pay a premium is similar for most attributes in this region, with a few differences. Nearly one-third of European respondents (31%) are very willing to pay a premium for all natural foods—the highest of any attribute measured—but only 13% are willing to pay a premium for caffeine-free products.

The willingness-to-pay scale in North America is nearly identical to Europe's—21% are very willing to pay a premium, 33% are moderately willing and 26% are slightly willing, on average. All attributes are weighted similarly in this region. The gap between the attributes that respondents are most willing to pay a premium for (GMO-free and organic products, both at 25%) and least willing to pay more for (calcium- and minerals-fortified, both at 17%) is only six percentage points.



DEVELOPING MARKETS ARE MOST WILLING TO PAY A PREMIUM FOR HEALTH ATTRIBUTES

PERCENTAGE VERY WILLING TO PAY A PREMIUM FOR EACH ATTRIBUTE*

	BACK-TO-BASICS	GLOBAL AVERAGE	ASIA- PACIFIC	EUROPE N	AFRICA	AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA
	ALL NATURAL GMO-FREE NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS NO ARTIFICIAL FLAVORS MADE FROM VEGETABLES/FRUITS NATURAL FLAVORS	39% 33% 31% 31% 31% 29%	43% 35% 34% 35% 34% 31%	31% 29% 25% 23% 24% 20%	52% 36% 41% 40% 43% 45%	51% 37% 37% 37% 44% 46%	24% 25% 23% 20% 21% 21%
LOW FAT/SUGAR	LESS IS MORE	-	•	-	-	-	-
	LOW/NO CHOLESTEROL LOW SALT/SODIUM LOW SUGAR/SUGAR FREE LOW/NO FAT LOW/NO CALORIES LOW/NO CARBOHYDRATES CAFFEINE-FREE GLUTEN-FREE PORTION CONTROL NO HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP	28% 26% 26% 25% 23% 23% 23% 22% 21%	29% 28% 28% 27% 26% 26% 26% 25% 24% 22%	20% 16% 18% 17% 16% 14% 13% 15% 14% 15%	39% 32% 33% 36% 34% 30% 31% 30% 32% 27%	46% 44% 43% 42% 39% 32% 28% 31% 28% 27%	20% 22% 19% 21% 20% 18% 21% 18% 21%
	MORE IS MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HIGH IN FIBER HIGH IN PROTEIN WHOLE GRAIN CALCIUM-FORTIFIED VITAMIN-FORTIFIED MINERALS-FORTIFIED MICRONUTRIENT-FORTIFIED RICH IN UNSATURATED FATS	29% 28% 27% 27% 26% 25% 23%	32% 32% 30% 29% 29% 28% 26%	17% 15% 19% 17% 19% 16% 15% 14%	40% 44% 34% 42% 43% 40% 31% 29%	46% 42% 39% 41% 41% 38% 34% 29%	22% 23% 22% 17% 18% 17% 20% 19%
	SUSTAINABLE	-	-	-	-	-	-
•	INGREDIENTS SOURCED SUSTAINABLY/FAIR TRADE ORGANIC LOCAL HERBS/INGREDIENTS	30% 33% 24%	36% 37% 26%	19% 24% 18%	29% 35% 33%	37% 40% 33%	19% 25% 19%

ABOVE THE GLOBAL AVERAGE

*Among those who rated attribute at least slightly important in influencing them to purchase more of a particular food/ food products

Source: Nielsen Global Health & Wellness Survey, Q3 2014

OLD AGE AND HEALTH ATTRIBUTES DO NOT NECESSARILY GO HAND-IN-HAND

While health attributes are important factors in purchase decisions for all age groups, percentages are lowest among Silent Generation (aged 65+) respondents. Health attribute ratings are highest among Millennials (21-34), followed by Baby Boomers (50-64), Generation X (35-49) and Generation Z (under 20). The attributes gaining the most favor include products that are GMO-free, have no artificial coloring/ flavors and are all natural.

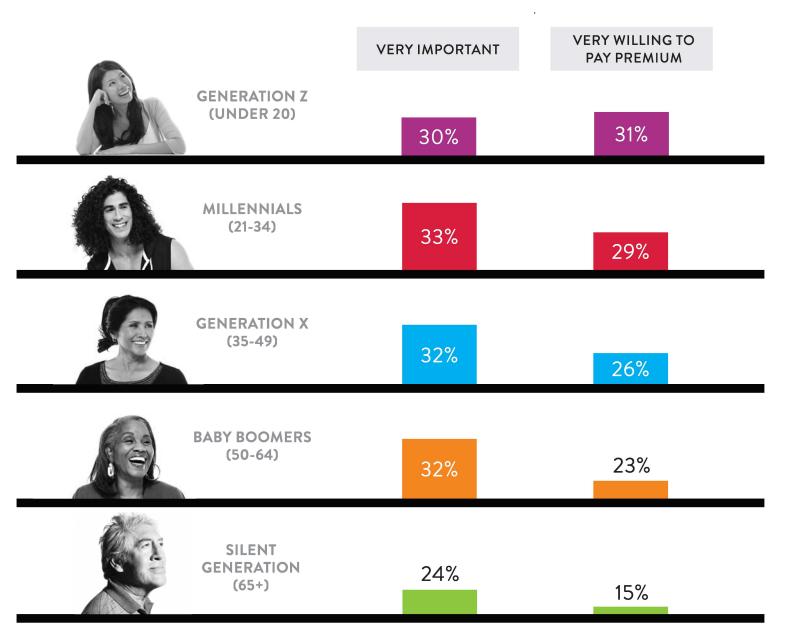
Certain attributes, however, are more important to younger generations and others to older consumers. Forty percent of Generation Z respondents say ingredients sourced sustainably are very important in their purchase decisions, followed by Millennials (38%) and Generation X (34%) respondents, compared to only 21% of the Silent Generation. Conversely, sugar-free and low-sugar products are more important to older consumers. Thirty-seven percent of Baby Boomers and 33% of Silent Generation respondents say these attributes are very important, compared to 26% of Generation Z and 31% of Millennials.

Willingness to pay a premium for health attributes also declines with age. Generation Z and Millennials are more willing to pay a premium for all attributes, even those that are more important to Generation X and Baby Boomers.

The generation gap is particularly pronounced for functional foods that reduce disease risk or promote good health and for socially/ environmentally responsible foods. For example, 41% of Generation Z and 32% of Millennial respondents are very willing to pay a premium for sustainably sourced ingredients, compared to 21% of Baby Boomer and 16% of Silent Generation respondents. Generation Z and Millennials are also leaders in the gluten-free movement. Thirty-seven percent of Generation Z respondents and 31% of Millennials are very willing to pay a premium for gluten-free products, while only 22% of Baby Boomer and 12% of Silent Generation respondents are willing to do so. "While age often dictates a need for foods that contain certain health attributes, it is the youngest consumers who are most willing to back up their sentiments with their wallets," said Dunn. "As Millennials' purchasing power increases, manufacturers and retailers that make the effort to understand and connect with the needs of this generation can increase their odds of success."

GENERATION Z AND MILLENNIALS ARE MOST WILLING TO PAY A PREMIUM

GAP BETWEEN THOSE THAT THINK HEALTHY ATTRIBUTES ARE VERY IMPORTANT AND THEIR WILLINGNESS TO PAY A PREMIUM FOR THEM*



*Percentages are an average of all 27 health attributes in the study

Source: Nielsen Global Health & Wellness Survey, Q3 2014

DO INTENTIONS ALIGN WITH ACTIONS?

As we have seen, while consumers may genuinely want to make healthier choices, intentions and actual behaviors aren't always in alignment. A review of purchasing trends between 2012 and 2014 for selected healthy, indulgent and semi-healthy categories sheds some light on what consumers are buying at retail.

Globally, sales of both healthy and indulgent categories grew over the past two years, but healthy categories outpaced indulgent categories (+5% and +2%, respectively). Over the same period, sales in semi-healthy categories fell 1%. Healthy categories in the study include dairy-based shakes, fruit, sports drinks, tea, vegetables, water and yogurt. Indulgent categories include carbonated soft drinks, chips, chocolate and cookies/biscuits. Semi-healthy categories include bread, cheese, cereal, granola bars, juice, popcorn and pretzels.

"The growth of healthy options does not automatically come at the expense of indulgent offerings," said Dunn. "There is room for both healthy foods and occasional treats in consumers' diets. It is the semi-healthy options that are most impacted. To drive growth for these offerings, manufacturers should look for areas where they can improve the nutritional profile of foods and highlight the health benefits their products provide to consumers."

HEALTHY	SEMI-HEALTHY	INDULGENT
WATER	BREAD	CARBONATED SOFT DRINKS
DAIRY-BASED SHAKES	CHEESE	CHIPS
FRUIT	CEREAL	CHOCOLATE
SPORTS DRINKS	GRANOLA BARS	COOKIES/BISCUITS
TEA	JUICE	
VEGETABLES	POPCORN	
YOGURT	PRETZELS	

SALES GROWTH IS STRONGEST IN DEVELOPING REGIONS

Around the world, healthy categories reported the strongest sales growth in developing regions between 2012 and 2014. Sales grew 20% in Africa/Middle East, 16% in Latin America and 15% in Asia-Pacific. Indulgent categories also grew in developing regions, but at a slower rate than healthy categories (+11% in Africa/Middle East, +7% in Latin America, +5% in Asia-Pacific).

In North America, sales of healthy categories grew 7% over the two years, but both semi-healthy and indulgent categories declined (-3% and -2%, respectively). The decline in indulgent categories in the region was driven by the decline in carbonated soft drinks, which fell 8% the past two years. Conversely, chips and chocolate grew 3% and 5%, respectively, over the same period. In Europe, only indulgent categories grew, rising 1%, while both healthy and semi-healthy categories declined (-2% and -1%, respectively).

Healthy fuels, such as sports drinks, water and fruit were among the strongest-growing healthy categories. Sales of sports drinks increased 8% globally (rising in all regions except Europe [-6%]), but developing regions primarily drove growth. Over the past two years, sports drinks sales increased 51% in Asia-Pacific, 25% in Africa/Middle East and 10% in Latin America. Sales of water (+7% globally) also grew in all regions, particularly developing regions (+23% in Asia-Pacific, +18% in Africa/Middle East and +19% in Latin America).

Consistent with the uptick in healthy beverage sales, carbonated soft drinks sales were down 1% globally over the past two years. The largest declines were in North America (-8%), but Asia-Pacific was also down (-1%) and Europe was flat. Nevertheless, soft drink sales grew in Africa/Middle East and Latin America (16% and 6% respectively).

And there's still a place for treats in consumers' diets. Chips, chocolate and cookies/biscuits all grew globally (6%, 4% and 1%, respectively), but carbohydrate staples like bread and cereal declined 3% and 8% respectively. It's not all bad news for these categories, however. While developed regions (North America and Europe) drove the global decline, sales in developing regions

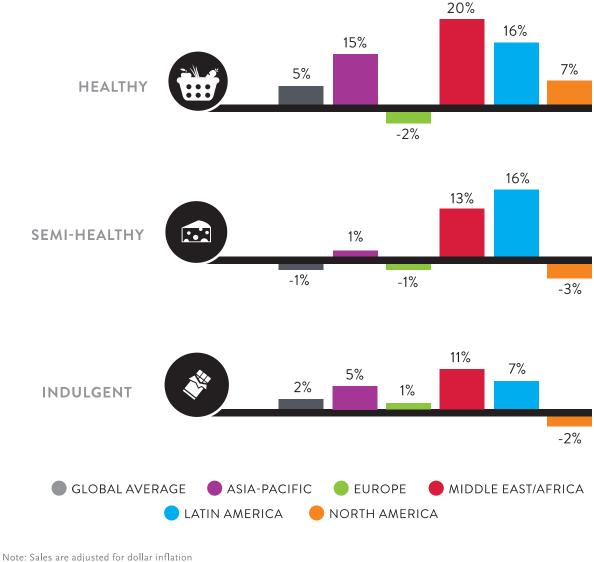
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"Developing regions are particularly attractive markets for expansion opportunities given consumers' purchase history and future buying intentions," said Dunn. "As purchasing power continues to grow in these countries, close attention to buying habits is necessary to stay aligned with their needs."

HEALTHY CATEGORIES GROWING MOST IN ALL REGIONS EXCEPT EUROPE

TWO-YEAR (2012 TO 2014) SALES CHANGE FOR SELECTED HEALTHY, SEMI-HEALTHY AND INDUGLENT CATEGORIES*



Note: Sales are adjusted for dollar inflation *Selected categories are noted on page 17 Source: Nielsen Retail Sales

THE POWER OF THE PACKAGE LABEL

Do health claims on package labels help boost sales? A review of purchasing data indicates these claims are strongest when added to products already considered healthy. Healthy products with packaging callouts tended to outperform the category as a whole. The effectiveness of label claims for semi-healthy and indulgent categories, however, seems to depend on consumers' perceptions of the product. Potato chips with whole-grain labeling, for example, decreased 11% between 2012 and 2014, but potato chips with low or reduced sodium increased 18%. Consumers may think of potato chips as a salty snack, so a low-sodium option may be more appealing than whole grain.

"When adding health and wellness claims to products, manufacturers must first understand how consumers perceive their products," said Dunn. "If the product is perceived as healthy, any claims regarding the health benefits of a product are likely to resonate with consumers. For semi-healthy and indulgent categories, however, manufacturers must be more selective and choose claims that address a particular product attribute. For example, while consumers may be skeptical of heart-health claims for potato chips, they may be more open to claims about low or reduced sodium because this is compatible with their view of chips as a salty indulgence."

Consistent with consumers' rating of the importance of attributes, sales of products with "natural" and "organic" claims have grown 24% and 28%, respectively, over the two-year period. Also consistent with the interest in more pure/natural products, sales of artificially sweetened "diet/light" products declined -12%, while products naturally sweetened with Stevia grew 186%.

Sales of products with healthy ingredient claims are also growing across categories. Products with claims about salt content (low or reduced sodium) and the addition of real fruit both grew 7% over the past two years, while products with reduced or no fat content claims grew 4%.

1

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS

Given the high interest in getting healthier, "good-for-you" products are strongly positioned for growth. Forty percent of global respondents say they plan to buy more fruit (41%) and vegetables (39%) in the next six months. In addition, one-quarter plan to buy more fish and seafood (25%), yogurt (24%) and water (23%), and one-fifth plan to buy more nuts and seeds (22%), cereal (20%), juices (20%) and meat and poultry (18%).

While many respondents intend to eat more healthfully in the next six months, everyone needs a treat sometimes. The largest percentage of respondents expect to buy the same amount in nearly all categories, including indulgences such as cookies and cakes (47%), ice cream and frozen novelties (44%) and potato chips/salty snacks (38%).

For indulgent categories, the biggest growth potential may come from the developing world, particularly Africa/Middle East. The percentage of African/Middle Eastern respondents planning to buy more of all the categories measured (except cereal) in the next six months exceeds the global average. Nearly one-fifth of respondents in Africa/Middle East plan to buy more chocolate candy (19% vs. 9% globally), ice cream (18% vs. 9%) and salty snacks and chips (18% vs. 9%).

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS

"Health is going mainstream," said Dunn. "As consumers around the globe search for better, healthier and smarter solutions that fit their lifestyle and specific needs, the motivation for manufacturers and retailers to foster strategies for a healthier world is powerful. But much more needs to be done."

STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS INCLUDE:

MORE EDUCATION ABOUT HEALTH/WELLNESS CLAIMS

Packaging labels are a key source of information for consumers. Three-quarters of global respondents say they read packaging labels carefully. Manufacturers and retailers need to provide easy-to-understand and clear nutritional information to help respondents take control of their health.

Purchasing decisions are also becoming increasingly complicated. Consumers must consider the nutritional content of foods as well as the environmental and social impact, production source and health benefits—it's a lot to sort through. Manufacturers and retailers need to make it easy for consumers to cut through the clutter and make informed decisions by helping them understand the benefits of particular ingredients and foods using out-of-store communications, in-store signage/displays and package claims.



GREATER TRANSPARENCY ABOUT HEALTH/WELLNESS CLAIMS

Less than two-thirds (63%) of global respondents trust health claims on food packages, and the percentage is lower in Europe (51%) and North America (56%). Consumers view food with a skeptical eye, and the industry must be more transparent about the contents and source of foods, providing stronger scientific support for health claims to build consumer trust.



FOOD AS MEDICINE

Sometimes food is more than food. Roughly 75% of global respondents believe they "are what they eat" and nearly 80% are actively using foods to forestall health issues and medical conditions, such as obesity, diabetes, high cholesterol and hypertension. Successful manufacturers and retailers will innovate and provide products that incorporate easy and convenient health solutions. Weight loss and management products are an in-demand area for product innovation. Manufacturers should also explore new product formats that incorporate fruits and vegetables, fiber and protein. Given their desirability in the developing markets and among Millennials, fortified foods are another key opportunity. Manufacturers should consider both new product formats that incorporate necessary nutrients and the use of emerging nutrients such as probiotics.

THE GROWTH OF ALTERNATIVE RETAILERS

Sixty-four percent of respondents say they shop for foods at specialty retailers that sell a wide variety of health foods. The percentage is even higher in health-conscious developing markets—73% in Asia-Pacific, 79% in Africa/Middle East and 71% in Latin America say they shop at specialty stores. Younger consumers are also more likely to shop at specialty retailers. 69% of Generation Z and 70% of Millennial respondents report doing so, compared to 51% of Baby Boomer and 43% of Silent Generation respondents. As consumers turn to new outlets, manufacturers must ensure their products are available to consumers no matter where they shop. Likewise, retailers should provide guidance for consumers aspiring to healthier lives, offering healthy eating ideas and meal-planning assistance and showcasing their healthy offerings, particularly fresh products, in store with signage, displays and demonstrations.

RESPECTING AND EMBRACING REGIONAL DIFFERENCES



Consumers around the world approach health differently, and these attitudes and behaviors require different strategies and approaches. There is no room for a "one-size-fits-all" mentality. Manufacturers and retailers need to provide solutions that are compatible with the preferences and requirements of each region.

COUNTRIES IN THE STUDY-NIELSEN GLOBAL HEALTH & WELLNESS SURVEY

	EUROPE		Д
MARKET	INTERNET PENETRATION	MAF	RKET
Austria	81%	Australia	
Belgium	82%	China	
Bulgaria	53%	Hong Kong	
Croatia	71%	India	
Czech Republic	74%	Indonesia	
Denmark	95%	Japan	
Estonia	80%	Malaysia	
Finland	92%	New Zealand	
France	83%	Philippines	
Germany	86%	Singapore	
Greece	60%	South Korea	
Hungary	73%	Taiwan	
Ireland	78%	Thailand	
Israel	71%	Vietnam	
Italy	59%		
Latvia	75%	LA	4
Lithuania	69%	MARKET	
Netherlands	94%	Argentina	
Norway	95%	Brazil	
Poland	65%	Chile	
Portugal	62%	Colombia	
Romania	50%	Mexico	
Russia	61%	Peru	
Serbia	57%	Venezuela	
Slovakia	79%		
Slovenia	73%	MIDD)
Spain	75%	MARKET	
Sweden	95%		
Switzerland	87%	Egypt	
Turkey	46%	Pakistan	
United Kingdom	90%	Saudi Arabia	
Ukraine	42%	South Africa	
		United Arab	

NO	RTH AMERICA
MARKET	INTERNET PENETRATION
Canada	91%
United States	84%

Emirates

Source: Internet World Stats, December 31, 2013

11

ABOUT NIELSEN RETAIL DATA

Purchasing data is from Nielsen's Retail Measurement Services database for the 12 months ending September 2012 and the same period for 2014. Sales were controlled for dollar inflation. Given the differences in the characteristics measured across markets, a few countries that were also included in the Nielsen Global Survey were selected to represent the entire region. The following countries were chosen for analysis:

- Asia-Pacific: China, India, Philippines, Thailand
- **Europe:** Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Turkey
- Africa/Middle East: Egypt, South Africa
- Latin America: Brazil, Mexico
- North America: Canada, United States

Health claims, which varied by country, were grouped into larger categories for analysis. For example, "sugar free," "no sugar" and "low sugar" were combined into a larger bucket ("sugar presence"). Not all claims were available for all markets or all categories. The sales of products Nielsen captured claims for were compared to overall category sales.

ABOUT THE NIELSEN GLOBAL SURVEY

The Nielsen Global Health & Wellness Survey was conducted between Aug. 13 and Sept. 5, 2014, and polled more than 30,000 consumers in 60 countries throughout Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and North America. The sample has guotas based on age and sex for each country based on its Internet users and is weighted to be representative of Internet consumers. It has a margin of error of ±0.6%. This Nielsen survey is based only on the behavior of respondents with online access. Internet penetration rates vary by country. Nielsen uses a minimum reporting standard of 60% Internet penetration or an online population of 10 million for survey inclusion. The Nielsen Global Survey, which includes the Global Consumer Confidence Index, was established in 2005.

ABOUT NIELSEN

Nielsen N.V. (NYSE: NLSN) is a global information and measurement company with leading market positions in marketing and consumer information, television and other media measurement, online intelligence and mobile measurement. Nielsen has a presence in approximately 100 countries, with headquarters in New York, USA and Diemen, the Netherlands.

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AN UNCOMMON SENSE OF THE CONSUMER[™] Case 3:17-cv-03889-JD Document 60-3 Filed 03/23/18 Page 1 of 17

EXHIBIT C



AN UNCOMMON SENSE OF THE CONSUMER

THE HUMANIZATION OF PET FOOD

HOW FAR ARE PET PARENTS WILLING TO GO? MARCH 2016

INNOVATION TREND WATCH REPORT

CONTENTS

- **03. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
- 06. CONSUMER LIKES & DISKLIKES: 6 KEY INSIGHTS
- **13.** RESEARCH SUMMARY
- **15.** ABOUT NIELSEN



KEY QUESTIONS

- 1. How are human food trends impacting consumers' expectations for their pets' food?
- 2. Which trends have broader, global appeal, and which are more localized by region?
- 3. How can innovators incorporate "humanization" elements most effectively into their product development and positioning?

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

"HUMANIZING" THE PET FOOD CATEGORY

There isn't much people won't do for their pets, and this sentiment has only strengthened over the past few years. In the United States, 95% of pet owners currently consider their pets to be part of the family—up 7 points from 2007.¹ This trend correlates with the growth of certain pet food segments, including healthy treats, specialty pet foods and other more premium options.² Increasingly, pet owners are moving from expectations of "high quality (for pets)" to "humanized"; that is, they desire pet food options that address the same health concerns currently influencing human food production, such as unnatural preservatives and genetically modified ingredients—and they're serious about these preferences. Impressively, at least 55% of American and French pet owners claimed that, if they were on a strict budget, they'd be willing to give up chocolate in order for their pet to have high-quality food with the features that are important to them. Additionally, 43% of American pet owners with a Netflix subscription said they'd be willing to trade it for the same. Consumers are clearly interested—so how can companies satisfy the demand for "humanized" pet foods?



¹Source: The Harris Poll® #41, July 16, 2015 (n=2225) ²Source: Nielsen, "It's Puppy Love for U.S. Consumers in the Pet Aisle," April 2015

IDENTIFYING INNOVATIONS BY THE CONSUMER CIRCUMSTANCE, NOT THE CATEGORY

One key tenet of successful innovation involves looking beyond one's own category or assumed competitive set to consider new ways to address consumers' needs. Are consumers making trade-offs between imperfect options or creating workarounds to avoid choosing any existing option—and could their behavior in other categories be pointing to a solution for the problem at hand? In the context of pet food, could applying human food trends to the pet category resolve some consumers' dissatisfaction with current offerings?

For example, consumers who want to feed their pets meals made from natural, simple ingredients may be dissatisfied with the options they feel are available to them: either purchase existing products which do not meet their quality standards or suffer the inconvenience of preparing their pets' meals from scratch. In this case, a healthy pet food brand may not only be competing with traditional pet foods; it may also be competing with human foods that owners believe to be higher-quality and free of unnatural additives. In this way, it's essential to understand the specific circumstances that consumers are trying to solve for—and to consider solutions beyond what has typically been seen within a particular category.

NIELSEN'S RESEARCH

Together, the United States and Europe account for more than half of pet food sales globally.³ Given consumers' growing interest in "humanized" pet food, Nielsen conducted a study with U.S. and French pet owners to understand just how far consumers are willing to take this trend. The study identified specific areas of opportunity, including how best to execute on "human" elements in actual product concepts for dry kibbles and treats. Using its Optimizer technology, which is powered by an evolutionary algorithm, Nielsen evaluated more than 5 million product concept alternatives for dog and cat foods—including different combinations of benefits, claims, consumer insights and flavors—by asking consumers to make choices about which concepts they preferred. (The concept elements tested ranged from traditional to strikingly "human.") Consumers' choices were used to evolve ever-more appealing concepts until a set of top concepts emerged, shedding light on key consumer demands and limitations for "humanized" pet foods.

The study was conducted in Fall 2015 with 3,562 U.S. and French consumers, ages 18-65, who own at least one dog or cat.

³This study included consumers from the U.S. and France. The U.S. accounts for 29.7% of global pet food sales, and France accounts for 5.9%. Source: Nielsen Global Track Complete Sales Value and Industry Coverage Matrix.

OVERVIEW OF KEY FINDINGS

- Pet owners are saying NO to GMOs. While "organic" was always a favorite with certain consumer segments, another trend with more mainstream appeal has stolen the spotlight. For pet food products, the claim "no genetically modified ingredients (GMOs)" beat out other health claims by a landslide—despite the fact that Americans still consider "non-GMO" to be a hotly contested value add for *human* food.
- 2. Nature overtakes science as a reason to believe. While consumers once trusted science to deliver the magic mix of vital nutrients for their pets, they're putting more faith in nature these days. Just as with their own food choices, consumers increasingly prefer pet foods made in a kitchen over those made in a lab.
- 3. French consumers desire more frankness around food origins. France's stricter labeling requirements for human food have raised expectations for pet food. These consumers want to know if the chicken in their pets' food once roamed freely and whether their manufacturer of choice adopts sustainable farming practices.
- 4. Pet parents are focused on making healthy—not indulgent—choices. In spite of the booming U.S. pet treat market, most consumers feel that pleasing pets should take a backseat to picking healthy fare.
- 5. Non-traditional food forms hold a certain fascination. If nutrient-enhanced waters and fruit chews are all the rage with humans, why not pets? Consumers particularly Americans—are surprisingly open to new pet food forms focused on health.
- 6. Far-out flavor innovation is likely to flop. It turns out the "humanization" of pet food does have some limitations. Consumers aren't convinced that pets share their more diverse palettes for adventurous cuisine, so don't expect to see dry food flavors like "chicken tandoori" or "beef bolognese" in the pet aisle any time soon.

consumer likes & dislikes 6 KEY INSIGHTS

PET OWNERS ARE SAYING NO TO GMOS

While GMOs (genetically modified ingredients) in human foods have been a controversial topic in many European countries for years, public awareness of and opposition to them has historically been low in the United States.⁴ As of 2013, more than half of Americans claimed to know very little or nothing about genetically modified foods, and 25% had never even heard of them, despite the fact that more than 75% of processed foods available at American supermarkets contain genetically engineered ingredients. Over the past couple years, U.S. awareness and anxieties over GMOs in human food have heightened considerably. However, consumers' rising concerns over the presence of GMOs in *pet food*, both in the United States and European countries, is noteworthy.

When asked to rank the importance of various health food claims, 50% of French pet owners and 33% of U.S. pet owners ranked "non-GMO" in the top three of ten—beating out claims related to "organic" and "human-grade" ingredients, among others. At least half of consumers who preferred non-GMO claims felt that GMOs are unnatural, that their long-term impact on health is unknown, and that they themselves don't want to eat GMOs so their pets shouldn't have to. When asked about specific claims for which they would be willing to pay more, more pet owners (48%) said they'd ante up for "non-GMO" products than for any other claim listed.

When pet owners collectively evaluated thousands of actual product concept alternatives for dog and cat foods—many containing different combinations of health benefits and ingredient claims—"no genetically modified ingredients (GMOs)" emerged as the top-performing claim, appearing in 74% of all concepts preferred

TOP TOP TOP TOP TOP TOP CONCEPT1 CONCEPT 6 CONCEPT 2 CONCEPT 3 CONCEPT 4 CONCEPT 5 DOG FOOD (US consumers) DOG FOOD (French consumers) CAT FOOD ~ (US consumers) CAT FOOD (French consumers)

Top Concepts Containing Non-GMO Claims by Pet Food Type and Country

by consumers across food types and countries. Consumers' choices in this exercise, powered by evolutionary algorithms, were used to evolve evermore appealing product concepts until a set of top concepts emerged. Of these, the majority

sported non-GMO claims.

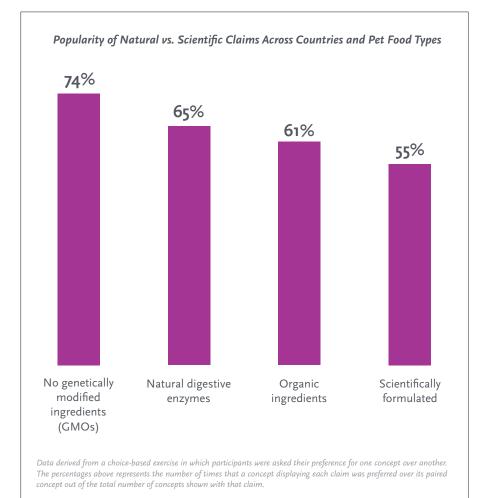
⁴In both the United States and the European Union, commercial sale of genetically modified foods began in 1995 (International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications). However, by the early 2000s, the European Union had enacted strict labeling requirements—fueled in part by public opposition—while U.S. labeling requirements remain more modest (Council on Foreign Relations). Sources: Rutgers, "Public Perceptions of Labeling Genetically Modified Foods"; Center for Food Safety





NATURE OVERTAKES SCIENCE AS A REASON TO BELIEVE

Most pet owners don't know their pets' specific nutritional requirements, so they trust brands to formulate foods that have just the right mix of vital nutrients. Many manufacturers employ high-tech language—such as "scientifically formulated" or "scientifically advanced"—to provide consumers with sufficient reason to believe that the product will meet all their pets' dietary needs. However, consumers have increasing faith that more natural products can achieve the same goal. Only 10% strongly believe that all-natural pet foods are more likely to lack important nutrients their pets need, and the market data supports this sentiment; sales of U.S. pet foods bearing the claims "natural" and "no artificial preservatives" have grown dramatically over the past 5 years.⁵ Additionally, many consumers perceive natural foods to have unique advantages. Just as human foods enriched with probiotics—such as yogurts and drinks—have grown in popularity, pet product concepts with "natural digestive enzymes" performed highly across countries and pet food types, ranking second only to non-GMO claims for cat and dog food concepts in France and cat food concepts in the U.S.



sTotal U.S. – All Outlets Combined, plus Convenience Stores – includes grocery stores, drug stores, mass merchandisers, convenience stores, select dollar stores, select warehouse clubs, and military commissaries (DeCA); 52 week periods ending 12/26/15. Does not include specialty pet retailers.

Overall, the claim "scientifically formulated" performed poorly when tested with consumers in actual product concepts; it appeared in only one top concept (below) where it generated mixed reactions. "Scientific" is becoming a polarizing descriptor, partially due to confusion over its exact meaning. While some consumers may think "scientifically formulated" simply means that natural ingredients are carefully chosen to optimize nutritional content, some still believe that "scientific" must be at odds with "natural." To the extent that pet manufacturers may wish to leverage science-based strengths without turning off consumers with a particular interest in natural, clarifying what exactly "scientifically formulated" does and does not entail could prove beneficial.



In the graphic above, percentages represent the number of consumers who liked or disliked an element out of the total number of consumers who reacted to that element, either positively or negatively.

Case 3:17-cv-03889-JD Document 60-3 Filed 03/23/18 Page 10 of 17 KEY INSIGHTS

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FRENCH CONSUMERS DESIRE MORE FRANKNESS AROUND FOOD ORIGINS

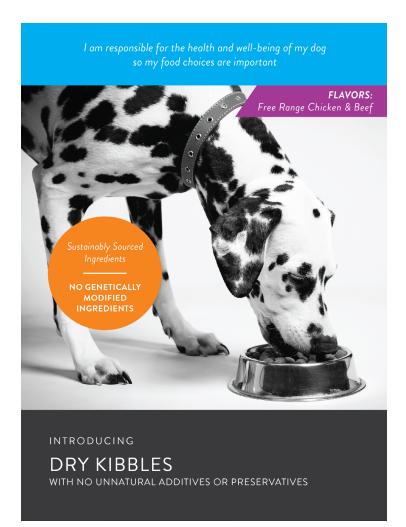
Given that France has stricter labeling standards for human food than the United States, it follows that French consumers would expect more detailed information for pet food as well—especially around its origins and socially responsible food production. When tested in actual product concepts, the claim "sustainably-sourced ingredients" performed better with French pet owners than with their American counterparts. Additionally, among those who ranked non-GMO claims highly, significantly more French consumers gave the reasons that GMOs go against ecologically sound farming practices (47% vs. 32%) and that GMOs are harmful to the environment (39% vs. 28%).

In France, meats labeled for human consumption provide information about how the animals were raised—a standard that most French consumers would like to

see applied to pet foods as well. In reacting to product concepts with a range of flavors, French consumers almost invariably preferred "free range chicken" over "chicken"; this option appeared in all top product concepts for dog food in France, while top concepts amongst American consumers were split between "chicken" and "free range chicken."

Surprisingly, despite France's stricter labeling requirements, Americans were significantly more likely to say that they feel more confident in the health and safety of pet foods made in their own country (81% vs. 72%).

While it's reasonable to expect that all consumers would appreciate greater transparency, French pet owners appear to have higher expectations for labeling specificity and food production practices than American pet owners.

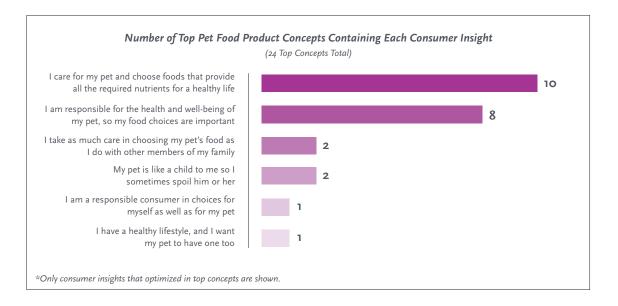


A top-performing dog food concept among French consumers (translated from French)



PET PARENTS ARE FOCUSED ON MAKING HEALTHY— NOT INDULGENT—CHOICES

Dog treats represent the fastest growing pet food segment in the U.S.—with dollar sales up 3.2% in 2015 from 2014—suggesting that people love to indulge their animals.⁶ However, with the vast majority of dog and cat owners thinking of themselves as "pet parents" rather than "pet owners," it makes sense that they also feel a weighty sense of responsibility when it comes to their pets' health. The top-performing consumer insights explicitly focused on health: "I care for my pet and choose foods that provide all the required nutrients for a healthy life" and "I'm responsible for the health and well-being of my pet, so my food choices are important." Together, these two insights appeared in 18 of the 24 top concepts across countries and food types. Conversely, insights reflecting more indulgent attitudes (e.g., "my pet is like a child so I sometimes spoil him or her") performed poorly in comparison.

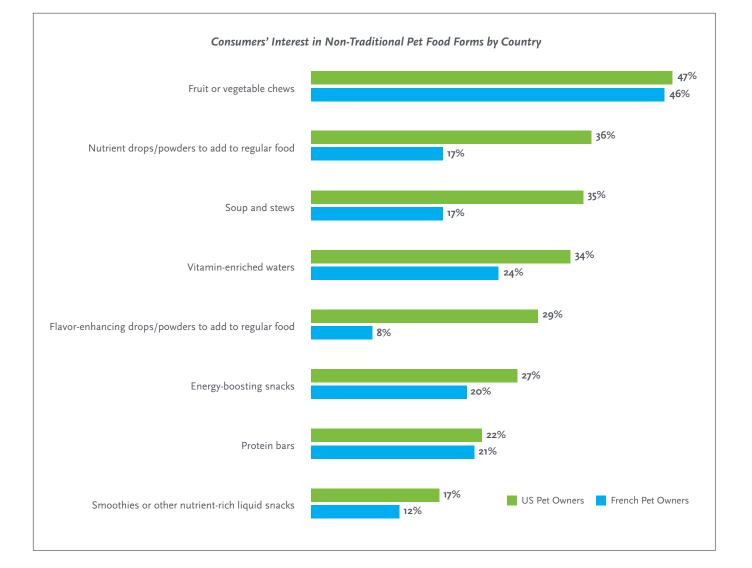


Consumers feel that their pets' diets can have a significant impact on the animals' overall well-being. In fact, 85% believe they can extend the lives of their pets based on the foods they feed them. Concerns over appearances may also play a role in fueling consumers' healthy streak; 90% expressed that it's important for their pets to look healthy on the outside—while 44% confessed that they sometimes judge other people based on their pets' appearance (e.g., if the pet looks overweight, fit, etc.). A recent study found that, compared to older generations, Millennials (37%) were more inclined to worry that the pet food they buy is making their pets obese.⁷ Despite having a range of potential motivations, it's clear that consumers perceive nutritious fare as a cornerstone of their pets' long-term well-being and that they strongly prefer products which align with this sentiment.

⁶Nielsen data from grocery stores with \$2M+ annual sales, drug stores with \$1M+ annual sales, convenience stores (major markets), select mass merchandiser stores, select club stores, select dollar stores and select military. It does not include specialty stores or online purchases. ⁷Mintel, "Pet Food – US – May 2015"

NON-TRADITIONAL FOOD TYPES FOCUSED ON HEALTH COULD BE A HIT

While fruit chews and nutrient-enhanced waters have enjoyed considerable successful in the human food realm, it may be tough to imagine purchasing these types of products for one's pet. However, consumers—particularly Americans—may not think them so far-fetched. By far, fruit or vegetable chews resonated most strongly with both French and American pet owners as a potential new product form. In particular, dog owners in both countries were significantly more likely to express interest than cat owners (58% vs. 34%). Vitamin-enriched waters also performed relatively well with in both countries with no significant differences between cat and dog owners. In the United States, nutrient drops or powders that could be added to regular food and soups were also popular, resonating with more than one third of pet owners.





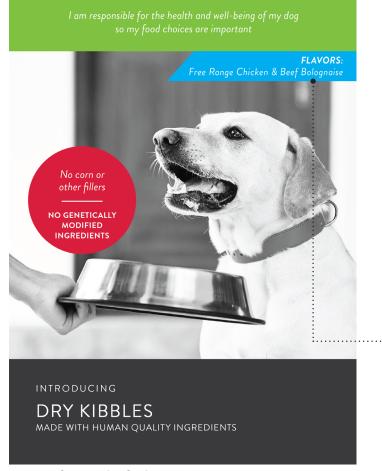


FAR-OUT FLAVOR INNOVATION IS LIKELY TO FLOP

With consumers desiring to apply so many "human" trends to pet food, it's important to understand which elements aren't likely to translate well. Flavor innovation has represented an enormous area of opportunity across human food and beverage categories, but pet owners aren't buying in. Across product concepts tested for dry kibbles and treats, the consumer insight "I like to let my pet try flavors that I like" was a bottom-performer, suggesting that humans aren't convinced that animals share their more diverse palettes.⁸

Overall, French pet owners were most conservative with their flavor choices, with only beef and chicken appearing in top product concepts for dog foods. Americans also favored beef and chicken, but were accepting of ocean fare such as "seafood" and "smoked salmon with lemon" for their canines.

"Beef bolognese" fared best among traditionally human dishes, but still generated mixed reactions. Flavors such as "lamb with rosemary," "chicken chow mein" and "chicken tandoori" failed to appear in any top product concepts.



A top-performing dog food concept among US consumers

⁸Findings apply specifically to dry kibbles and treats, not wet foods.

66 i think we may be overthinking dog food with beef bolognese. 99

66 I DON'T WANT MY DOG'S FOOD NAMES TO SOUND LIKE PEOPLE RECIPES. DOGS SHOULDN'T EAT HUMAN DISHES. CAN'T YOU JUST SAY THE MAIN PROTEIN AS THE FLAVOR?

55 beef bolognese is going a little extreme on flavors-just stick with beef. 99

BEEF BOLOGNESE



RESEARCH SUMMARY

Nielsen conducted this multi-phase study in Fall 2015 with U.S. and French consumers, ages 18-65, who own at least one dog or cat.

1. CONCEPT OPTIMIZATION

Nielsen Optimizer was used to explore a wide range of pet food product concepts amongst four separate audiences: U.S. dog owners, U.S. cat owners, French dog owners and French cat owners (n=1920 total). Using an evolutionary algorithm, Optimizer explored more than 5 million concept alternatives for dry kibbles and



treats—determining the best combinations of different claims, benefits, consumer insights and flavors for each country and pet food type. Consumers' choices reveal higher-level guidance on opportunities related to formulation and positioning.



2. CONCEPT DIAGNOSTICS

Participants were asked to dissect different elements (e.g., claims, benefits, etc.) of the top-performing product concepts, providing quantitative data about likes and dislikes, as well as open-ended feedback (n=1642 total).

3. ATTITUDINAL SURVEY

Participants answered a variety of questions regarding pet food preferences and behaviors, motivations, barriers, demographics and psychographics (n=1642).



ABOUT NIELSEN Optimizer

Nielsen Optimizer helps brands identify ideal product development and positioning. It fully unleashes the power of creativity through a combination of collaboration software, evolutionary optimization technology and predictive analytics. Nielsen's collaboration software empowers teams to fully explore their ideas and create a wide space of possibilities for their value proposition. Consumers choose the value propositions they prefer and Nielsen's proprietary evolutionary algorithms use this input to converge on the best idea from among thousands or millions of alternatives. Next, optimized value propositions are evaluated with consumers using the BASES Factors for Success™ and BASES volumetric models, providing an accurate probability of success and informative actionable, insights.

ABOUT NIELSEN

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EXHIBIT D



Consumer Confusion on Pet Food Labels and How We Can Fix It

Jim Barritt NGFA PFI Joint Conference September 30, 2015







Pet Food Labeling

- Consumer Discussion Groups -Conducted June 2013

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS





PET FOOD LABELING SUMMARY





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INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

(Current)

INGREDIENTS:

CHICKEN, CHICKEN BY-PRODUCT MEAL (SOURCE OF GLUCOSAMINE AND CHONDROITIN SULFATE), BREWERS RICE, GROUND BARLEY, GROUND SORGHUM, PORK MEAT & BONE MEAL, ANIMAL FAT (PRESERVED WITH MIXED TOCOPHEROLS), PEAS, EGG PRODUCT, NATURAL FLAVOR, OATS, SALT, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CRANBERRIES, DRIED CARROTS, POTASSIUM CHLORIDE, INULIN (A PREBIOTIC), CHOLINE CHLORIDE, MIXED TOCOPHEROLS PRESERVATIVE), MINERALS (ZINC SULFATE, FERROUS SULFATE, ZINC OXIDE, COPPER SULFATE, MANGANESE OXIDE, SODIUM SELENITE, CALCIUM IODATE, COBALT CARBONATE, VITAMINS (VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENT, BIOTIN, D-CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, VITAMIN B-12 SUPPLEMENT, THAIMIN MONONITRATE, PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE, MENDIONE SODIUM BISULFITE COMPLEX (SOURCE OF VITAMIN K ACTIVITY), RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, FOLIC ACID, NIACIN, VITAMIN D3 SUPPLEMENT).

The current ingredients list is avoided because it: Is too long – too many ingredients

Looks cluttered – everything seems to run together Has too many unfamiliar terms – confusing/not understood

Even "label readers" only look at the ingredients list: For "real" meat/protein among the first few items listed When there is an allergy, or

When a vet recommends avoiding a particular ingredient

An alternative ingredient list should be more manageable and understandable:

- ✓ Categorize ingredients
- Clarify what ingredients are included
- ✓ State the benefits of key ingredients
- Be connected to other areas of the package label, such as feeding guidelines and/or guaranteed analysis

INGREDIENTS:

CHICKEN, CHICKEN BY PRODUCT MEAL, BREWERS RICE, GROUND BARLEY, GROUND SORGHUM, MEAT & BONE MEAL (PORK OR BEEF), ANIMAL FAT

CONTAINS LESS THAN 3% OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING: OATS, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CRANBERRIES, DRIED CARROTS, DRIED PEAS, NATURAL FLAVOR, SALT, INULIN, BHA/BHT

VITAMINS (VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENT, BIOTIN, D-CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, VITAMIN B-12 SUPPLEMENT, THAIMIN MONONITRATE, PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE, MENDIONE SODIUM BISULFITE COMPLEX (SOURCE OF VITAMIN K ACTIVITY), RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, FOLIC ACID, NIACIN, VITAMIN D3 SUPPLEMENT)

MINERALS (ZINC SULFATE, FERROUS SULFATE, ZINC OXIDE, COPPER SULFATE, MANGANESE OXIDE, SODIUM SELENITE, CALCIUM IODATE, COBALT CARBONATE)





GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Pet owners do not understand how to read the current guaranteed analysis.

Guaranteed analysis:

seems too scientific, but it isn't clear "who guaranteed it"

Maximum/minimum:

confusing/not intuitive

Percentages and Kg notations: What do these mean – amount in a serving, a cup, amount required per day for the pet? And how much of these ingredients do pets actually need?

Guaranteed Analysis

15.0%

*Not recognized as an essential nutrient by the AAFCO Dog Food Nutrient Profiles

Crude:

strong negative connotation

Non-required (*'d) ingredients:

makes pet owners question why these ingredients are present

Pet owners would prefer a format they are familiar with, such as a "Nutrition Facts" label.



Table format:

Black & white table is familiar and stands out

Nutrition Facts:

Clearer and more straightforward than "guaranteed analysis"

Amount per serving:

Provides a reference point for the values shown

Caloric values:

Nice to know, similar to human food labels, but many are unsure what it means for their pets

Pet owners want simplicity, clarity, and familiarity. And they want to know how much of each ingredient is required daily.





NUTRITIONAL STATEMENT

The current nutritional statement is overlooked because it is long and difficult to read (small font).

Nature's Blend Complete Nutrition Chicken & Rice Recipe Dog Food is formulated to meet the nutritional levels lestablished by the AAFCO tog Food Nutrient Profiles for adult maintenance.

> "Formulated to meet" signifies that the food is on par with some established standards

> > BUT

AAFCO is completely unknown

A badge or seal will better communicate the nutritional statement/standards.



Benefits:

Easier to read

Will stand out on package

Opportunities for improvement:

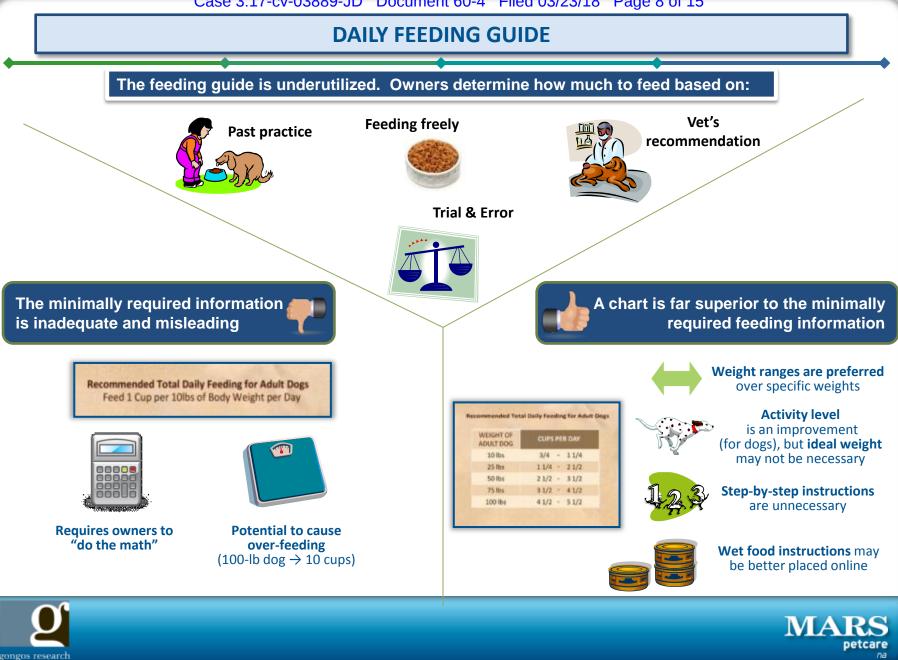
FDA endorsement - generates mixed reaction

"Complete and Balanced" – unclear/not understood

Nutrition Profiles – unclear/not understood

An endorsement is a plus, and FDA approval is more familiar and preferred over AAFCO. But FDA still may not be the optimal endorsement. Many are mistrustful of the agency generally, and/or are uncertain of its role in pet food.





MANUFACTURING STATEMENT

Consumers want to know

Who makes their pet food



Where their pet food is made



Companies should use "manufactured by" instead of "distributed by" on packaging



Manufactured by Nature's Balance Petfood Food LLC., Averagetown, WA, 23456

Most consumers understand that "manufactured by" means the food is **made by the identified company** but not necessarily <u>at</u> that specific location



Distributed by Nature's Balance Petfood Food LLC., Averagetown, WA, 23456

"Distributed by" is **misunderstood** and **suggests no** responsibility for food quality

BUT: Companies that can claim to be <u>both</u> manufacturers <u>and</u> distributors should do so **AND**: Identify the location where the food is made, if possible





MARKET INTELLIGENCE OR IGNORANCE?



The Market – What You Need to Know

The impact of food labels is waning

Less than half of US consumers "usually read" the information on product labels, and the percentage of consumers who indicate doing so has declined over the past several years. What's more, the influence of food labels declines with age, with younger grocery shoppers less likely than older shoppers to say labels factor into their purchase decision.





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U.S. Food and Drug Administration Protecting and Promoting *Your* Health

K6. Now think about the first time you purchase a pet food product. When you look at pet food labels for the first time, either in the store or at home, how often, if at all, do you use the labels in the following ways? Would you say you often, sometimes, rarely or never use the pet food label (n=1,049)

	OFTEN	SOMETIM ES	RARELY	NEVER	DK/NS	RF
to figure out how much of the pet food you should feed your {dog/dogs/cat/cats/dog and cat/dogs and cat/dog and cats/dogs and cats} at a single serving?	30%	15%	17%	38%	*	*
to see how high or low the pet food is in things like calories, protein, fat, etc.?	31%	18%	16%	35%	*	0%
to determine if a product meets your pets' nutritional needs?	37%	26%	10%	26%	1%	0%
to compare different pet food items with each other?	38%	18%	12%	31%	*	0%
to see if something said in advertising or on the package is actually true?	22%	22%	16%	39%	1%	0%
to see if there is an ingredient that your pet should avoid?	35%	14%	11%	39%	1%	0%



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PFI FDA AA LABELING TASK FORCE

Nu	triti	ion	Fa	act	ļ
Abou	ut 8 Cu	ps Pe	er Co	ntai	n
1 cup	(802	Measu	iring C	up) =	9
	,		0	17	
Intended	Use: Daily	eeding of	Adult Do	ogs 1-7	ye
or Daily f	ieeding of P	uppies <1	year	•	-
Dog	Daily Calorie	Cups	Daily Calo	orie C	cup
Weight (lb)	Needs (Adult)	Per Day	Needs (Pu		rĎ
10	300	1	600	_	2
20	500	1 1/2	1,000	_	3
<u> </u>	670 840	2 2 ¹ /2	1,340		4
40	040		1,680		
on body c	990 daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories	activity lev	el or other	factors.	3
Your dog's on body co Calculat	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories	nent may n activity lev Per Cup Guarant	eed to be a el or other	Amou of Nutr	6 ba
Your dog's on body co Calculat Nut	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients	nent may na activity lev Per Cup Guarant Amou	eed to be a el or other eed nt	Amou of Nutri Per C	6 ba 3 int iei
Your dog's on body co Calculat Nut Pro	daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein	nent may na activity lev Per Cup Guarant Amou 23%	eed to be a el or other eed nt	Amou of Nutr Per C 20.7	6 ba int iei
Your dog's on body co Calculat Nut Pro	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein Fat	nent may na activity lev Per Cup Guarant Amou 23% 14%	eed to be a el or other eed nt	Amou of Nutri Per Ci 12.6g	6 ba int iei up g
Your dog's on body co Calculat Nut Pro Ma	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein Fat x Fat	nent may na activity leve s Per Cup Guarant Amou 23% 14% 16%	eed to be a el or other eed nt	Amou of Nutri Per C 20.70 12.60 13.70	6 ba int iei up g g
Your dog's on body co Calculat Nut Pro I Ma Fi	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein Fat x Fat	nent may na activity leve s Per Cup Guarant Amou 23% 14% 16% 4%	eed to be a el or other eed nt	Amou of Nutri Per C 20.7 12.6 13.7 3.6g	6 ba 3 int iei up 9 9
Your dog's on body co Calculat Out Pro I Ma Fi Moi	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein Fat x Fat ber sture	nent may na activity leve s Per Cup Guarant Amou 23% 14% 16% 4% 8%	eed to be a el or other eed nt	Amou of Nutri Per Ci 20.7(12.6(13.7(3.6g 7.2g	6 ba iei up g g
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Your dog's on body co Calculat Pro Ma Fi Moi Cal Magi Vita Ribo	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein Fat x Fat ber sture cium nesium min E oflavin	nent may na activity leve Per Cup Guarant Amou 23% 14% 16% 4% 8% 1.2% 0.9% 440 IU/ 550 mg	eed to be a el or other nt kg	Amou of Nutri Per C 20.7(12.6(13.7(3.6g 7.2g 1.08(0.81(18 IL 22.5 n	6 ba s int iei g g g g g j l g g g j l ng
Your dog's on body co Calculat Out Pro Ma Fi Moi Cal Magn Vita Ribo L-Cal	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein Fat x Fat ber sture cium nesium min E	Guarant activity leve Per Cup Guarant Amou 23% 14% 16% 4% 8% 1.2% 0.9% 440 IU/	kg	Amou of Nutri Per C 20.7(12.6(13.7(3.6g 7.2g 1.08(0.81(18 IL	6 ba 3 int iei up 3 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g



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PFI FDA AA LABELING TASK FORCE

Nu	triti	ion	Fa	act	ļ
Abou	ut 8 Cu	ps Pe	er Co	ntai	n
1 cup	(802	Measu	iring C	up) =	9
	,		0	17	
Intended	Use: Daily	eeding of	Adult Do	ogs 1-7	ye
or Daily f	ieeding of P	uppies <1	year	•	-
Dog	Daily Calorie	Cups	Daily Calo	orie C	cup
Weight (lb)	Needs (Adult)	Per Day	Needs (Pu		rĎ
10	300	1	600	_	2
20	500	1 1/2	1,000	_	3
<u> </u>	670 840	2 2 ¹ /2	1,340		4
40	040		1,680		
on body c	990 daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories	activity lev	el or other	factors.	3
Your dog's on body co Calculat	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories	nent may n activity lev Per Cup Guarant	eed to be a el or other	Amou of Nutr	6 ba
Your dog's on body c Calculat Nut	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients	nent may na activity lev Per Cup Guarant Amou	eed to be a el or other eed nt	Amou of Nutri Per C	6 ba 3 int iei
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Your dog's on body co Calculat Pro Ma Fi Moi Cal	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein Fat x Fat ber sture cium nesium	nent may na activity leve Per Cup Guarant Amou 23% 14% 16% 4% 8% 1.2% 0.9%	eed to be a left or other	Amou of Nutri Per Ci 20.7(12.6(13.7(3.6g 7.2g 1.08(0.81(6 ba 3 int iei g g g g
Your dog's on body co Calculat Pro Ma Fi Moi Cal Magn Vita	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein Fat x Fat ber sture cium nesium min E	Guarant activity leve Per Cup Guarant Amou 23% 14% 16% 4% 8% 1.2% 0.9% 440 IU/	eed to be a left or other	Amou of Nutri Per C 20.7(12.6(13.7(3.6g 7.2g 1.08(0.81(18 IL	6 ba 3 iei up 3 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g
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Your dog's on body co Calculat Out Pro Ma Fi Moi Cal Magn Vita Ribo L-Cal	a daily requirer ondition, age, ed Calories rients otein Fat x Fat ber sture cium nesium min E	Guarant activity leve Per Cup Guarant Amou 23% 14% 16% 4% 8% 1.2% 0.9% 440 IU/	kg	Amou of Nutri Per C 20.7(12.6(13.7(3.6g 7.2g 1.08(0.81(18 IL	6 ba 3 int iei up 3 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g 1 g



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PFI FDA AA LABELING TASK FORCE







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THANK YOU!





