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13 *Counsel for Plaintiff and
the Proposed Class*

14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

15 **FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

16 VINCENZZA BUBAK, individually and on
17 behalf of all others similarly situated,

18 Plaintiff,

19 v.

20 GOLO, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability
21 Company,

22 Defendant.
23

Civil Action No.: _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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28 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

1 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

2 Plaintiff VINCENZZA BUBAK (“Plaintiff”), through her undersigned attorneys, bring
3 this Class Action Complaint against Defendant GOLO, LLC (“Defendant”), individually and on
4 behalf of all others similarly situated, and complain and allege upon personal knowledge as to
5 herself and her own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief,
6 including investigation conducted by her attorneys:

7 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

8 1. This is a civil class action brought individually by Plaintiff on behalf of consumers
9 who purchased Defendant GOLO’s Release Supplement (the “Product(s)”).

10 2. With knowledge of growing consumer demand for diet pills, Defendant has
11 intentionally marketed and sold its illegal Products using false and misleading labeling and
12 advertising.

13 3. Defendant’s prominent and systematic mislabeling of the Product and its false and
14 deceptive advertising form a pattern of unlawful and unfair business practices that harms the public
15 and, if unstopped, could lead to substantial societal harm.

16 4. Plaintiff brings this suit to halt Defendant’s unlawful sales and marketing of its
17 Product and for damages they sustained as a result of the illegal sales and false and misleading
18 marketing. Declaratory and injunctive relief is of particular importance given the likely
19 consequences of Defendant’s actions.

20 **PARTIES**

21 5. Plaintiff Vincenza Bubak is a resident and citizen of Valley Springs, California in
22 Calaveras County, California. Plaintiff purchased Defendant’s Products through their website
23 (<https://www.golo.com/>) in December 2020. Plaintiff relied on claims made on Defendant’s
24 website, including claims regarding weightless and the other benefits on the Product. Plaintiff
25 found that the product did not work as advertised, and requested a refund from Defendant.
26 However, Plaintiff, refund was made contingent of her paying all shipping and handling costs
27 associated with the Product.

28 6. Defendant GOLO, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal

1 place of business at 630 Churchmans Road, suite 200, Newark, Delaware 19702. Defendant
2 markets, distributes, and retails its Release Supplement throughout California through its website,
3 online advertisement, and television advertisements.

4 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant. Defendant purposefully avails
6 itself of the California consumer market and distributes the Product to hundreds of locations within
7 this District and thousands of locations throughout California, where the Product is purchased by
8 thousands of consumers every day.

9 8. This Court has original subject-matter jurisdiction over this proposed class action
10 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), which, under the provisions of the Class Action Fairness Act
11 (“CAFA”), explicitly provides for the original jurisdiction of the federal courts in any class action
12 in which at least 100 members are in the proposed plaintiff class, any member of the plaintiff class
13 is a citizen of a State different from any defendant, and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum
14 of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs. Plaintiff alleges that the total claims of individual
15 members of the proposed Classes (as defined herein) are well in excess of \$5,000,000.00 in the
16 aggregate, exclusive of interest and costs.

17 9. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a). Plaintiff lives in and
18 made purchases of Products in this District, substantial acts in furtherance of the alleged improper
19 conduct, including the dissemination of false and misleading information regarding the nature,
20 quality, and/or ingredients of the products, occurred within this District and the Defendant
21 conducts business in this District.

22 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

23 10. At all relevant times, Defendant has marketed its Product in a consistent and
24 uniform manner. Defendant sells the Product in all 50 states on its website and through various
25 distributors and retailers across the United States.

26 ***Implied Disease Claims***

27 11. A dietary supplement manufacturer such as Defendant may not explicitly or
28 implicitly claim that a dietary ingredient can, among other things, mitigate or prevent a disease or

1 class of diseases. 21 U.S.C. 343(r)(6).

2 12. “Insulin Resistance” is determined to be the major obstacle of people losing weight
3 throughout Defendant’s marketing of the Product.

4 13. “Insulin resistance is defined clinically as the inability of a known quantity of
5 exogenous or endogenous insulin to increase glucose uptake and utilization in an individual as
6 much as it does in a normal population.”¹

7 14. Insulin resistance is a cardio metabolic risk factor of Metabolic Syndrome.²

8 15. Insulin resistance is an early step in the progression towards type 2 diabetes and
9 needs to be diagnosed clinically.³

10 16. In fact, Defendant explicitly states that Insulin Resistance causes numerous
11 diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, and Alzheimer’s:

What is Insulin Resistance?

Insulin is a hormone that directly affects metabolism, weight gain, aging and overall health.

Your insulin’s effectiveness is affected by unbalanced diets which increase glucose levels and spike insulin levels causing excess glucose to be stored as fat. Unhealthy insulin levels lead to Insulin Resistance, pre-diabetes and type 2 diabetes, and other serious health conditions including heart disease and Alzheimer’s.

Insulin Resistance can also trigger stress and anxiety, cause fatigue, hunger and cravings, poor sleep quality and other symptoms — all which drive emotional decisions like overeating, bingeing and cravings for fatty or high sugar foods.

“Most people don’t realize that insulin resistance or pre-diabetes can be just as bad causing heart attacks, strokes, dementia, cancer, and even impotence — decades before you get diabetes.”

- Dr. Mark Hyman

1 Lebovitz, H E, *Insulin resistance: definition and consequences*. Exp. Clin Endocrinol Diabetes. 2001.

2 Roberts, C K, et al., *Metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance: underlying causes and modification by exercise training*.

3 Se Eun Park, et al., *Biomarkers of insulin sensitivity and insulin resistance: Past, present and future*. Crit Rev Clin Lab Sci. 2015; 52(4):180-90.

1 17. Defendant also explicitly states that the Product is “the Natural Solution to Insulin
2 Resistance”:

3 If you're at risk of Insulin Resistance, GOLO
4 has a natural solution to optimize your
5 metabolism and help reverse Insulin
6 Resistance, promote weight loss and
7 improve your health — safely and quickly.

8 **Release: the Natural
9 Solution to Insulin
10 Resistance**



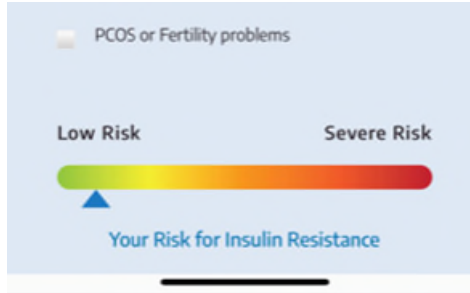
11 The GOLO team created Release, a patented all-
12 natural plant and mineral based dietary supplement
13 that is clinically proven to work.

14 Defendant also goes as far as providing a questionnaire to “diagnose” Insulin Resistance:

15 © www.golo.com

16 **Do you experience any of these
17 indicators of Insulin Resistance**

- 18 Excessive abdominal fat (belly fat)
- 19 Weight gain or difficulty losing weight
- 20 Fatigue or low energy
- 21 Stress, anxiety or depression
- 22 Sleeplessness
- 23 Slow metabolism
- 24 Hunger and cravings between meals
- 25 On medications
- 26 High blood pressure
- 27 High cholesterol or triglycerides
- 28 Pre-diabetic or type 2 diabetic
- Thyroid or other autoimmune disorders



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6 18. Lastly, Defendant cites to studies in diseased populations like the obese and people
7 with diabetes, in violation of 21 C.F.R. 101.93(g)(2)(iv)(C).⁴

8 19. When Defendant’s claims are viewed in their totality, they are either explicitly or
9 implicitly claiming to mitigate or prevent disease.

10 20. These claims are implied disease claims under 21 C.F.R. 101.93(g)(2), and
11 therefore the Products are misbranded under 21 U.S.C. 343(r)(6) and cannot be sold within
12 California.

13 ***Inadequate Directions for Use***

14 21. Defendant’s Product is also misbranded within the meaning of section 502(f)(1) of
15 the FDCA, 21 U.S.C. 352(f)(1), in that their labeling fails to include adequate directions for use.

16 22. “Adequate directions for use” means directions that enable a layperson to use a
17 drug safely and for the purposes for which it is intended. *See* 21 CFR 201.5. The Product is offered
18 for conditions that are not amenable to self-diagnosis and treatment by individuals who are not
19 medical practitioners; therefore, adequate directions for use cannot be written so that a layperson
20 can use these drugs safely for their intended purposes.

21 23. FDA-approved prescription drugs that bear their FDA-approved labeling are
22 exempt from the requirements that they bear adequate directions for use by a layperson. However,
23 Defendant’s Product is not exempt from the requirement that it’s labeling bear adequate directions
24 for use, 21 CFR 201.100(c)(2) and 201.115, because no FDA-approved applications are in effect
25 for Defendant’s Product.

26 24. The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of these
27 misbranded drugs violates section 301(a) of the FD&C Act, 21 U.S.C. 331(a).

28 ⁴ *See* <https://www.golo.com/pages/golo-studies> Last visited February 8, 2021.

Defendant’s “Clinically Proven” Claim is Misleading

25. To further boost its sales and separate itself from the competition, Defendant misleadingly states that the Product is “Clinically Proven”:



26. In order for a claim to be considered scientifically and clinically proven, as Defendants claim, the claim must be widely accepted in its applicable field and have overwhelming evidence supporting it. Moreover, there must be a consensus in the scientific community agreeing with the representations. Such consensus would require, at a minimum, sufficiently large, randomized, controlled, double-blind studies that have been scrutinized by peer review during the publication process and subjected to scholarly debate by diverse panels of scientific experts. Additionally, scientific consensus requires that published results be independently replicated by others using rigorous experimental design and data collection practices. If specific representations do not meet these standards, they cannot be considered to be “scientifically and clinically proven”

1 nor can they be considered to have reached scientific consensus.⁵

2 27. In fact, GOLO admits that the studies upon which they rely are only “pilot studies”
3 commissioned by Defendant.⁶

4 28. None of these studies have gone through the rigorous steps of being peer reviewed,
5 and not part of legitimate scientific publications.

6 29. A search for the GOLO Product in the National Institute of Health database
7 PubMed, there are no peer reviewed studies on the Product.

8 30. Defendant intended for Plaintiff and the Class members to be deceived or misled.

9 31. Defendant’s deceptive and misleading practices proximately caused harm to the
10 Plaintiff and the Classes.

11 32. Plaintiff and Class members would not have purchased the Product, or would have
12 not paid as much for the Product, had they known the truth about the mislabeled and falsely
13 advertised Product.

14 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

15 33. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as a representative of all those similarly
16 situated, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, on behalf of the below-defined Classes:

17 **National Class:** All persons in the United States who purchased the Product (the
18 “National Class”) for personal use and not for resale.

19 **California State Subclass:** All persons in the State of California who purchased
20 the Product (the “California Subclass”) for personal use and not for resale.

21 Specifically excluded from these definitions are: (1) Defendant, any entity in which Defendant has
22 a controlling interest, and its legal representatives, officers, directors, employees, assigns and
23 successors; (2) the Judge to whom this case is assigned and any member of the Judge’s staff or
24 immediate family; and (3) Class Counsel. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definition
25 and Subclass definitions as necessary.

26 34. Certification of Plaintiff’s claims for class-wide treatment are appropriate because

27 ⁵ Bauchner H, Golub RM, Fontanarosa PB. Reporting and Interpretation of Randomized
28 Clinical Trials. *JAMA*. 2019;322(8):732-735; Kirman CR, Simon TW, Hays SM. Science Peer
Review for the 21st century: Assessing Scientific Consensus for Decision-making while Managing
Conflict of Interests, Reviewer and Process Bias. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol*. 2019;103:73-85.

⁶ See <https://www.golo.com/pages/golo-studies> Last visited February 8, 2021.

1 Plaintiff can prove the elements of the claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence that
2 individual Class members would use to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the
3 same claims.

4 35. Numerosity: The Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members
5 is impracticable. While the exact number of Class Members is presently unknown, it likely consists
6 of thousands of consumers. The number of Class Members can be determined by sales information
7 and other records. Moreover, joinder of all potential Class Members is not practicable given their
8 numbers and geographic diversity. The Class is readily identifiable from information and records
9 in the possession of Defendant and its authorized retailers.

10 36. Typicality: The claims of the representative Plaintiff is typical in that Plaintiff, like
11 all Class Members, purchased the Product that was manufactured, marketed, advertised,
12 distributed, and sold by Defendant. Furthermore, the factual basis of Defendant's misconduct is
13 common to all Class Members because Defendant has engaged in systematic fraudulent behavior
14 that was deliberate, includes negligent misconduct, and results in the same injury to all Class
15 Members.

16 37. Commonality: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Members of the
17 Class. These questions predominate over questions that may affect only individual Class Members
18 because Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class. Such common legal or
19 factual questions include, *inter alia*:

20 a. Whether the Product contents are mislabeled as dietary supplements, and are being
21 sold in violation of the FDCA;

22 b. Whether Defendant is explicitly or implicitly claiming that its Products can mitigate
23 or prevent a disease or class of diseases in violation of the FDCA and DSHEA;

24 c. Whether Defendant's Products are misbranded because their labelling fails to
25 include adequate directions for use;

26 d. Whether Defendant knowingly made misleading statements in connection with
27 consumer transactions that reasonable consumers were likely to rely upon to their detriment;

28 e. Whether Defendant knew or should have known that the representations and

1 advertisements regarding the Product was false and misleading;

2 f. Whether Defendant has breached express and implied warranties in the sale and
3 marketing of the Product;

4 g. Whether Defendant's conduct violates public policy;

5 h. Whether Defendant's acts and omissions violate California law;

6 i. Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members did not receive the benefit of their bargain
7 when purchasing the Product;

8 j. Whether the Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary damages, and, if
9 so, what is the measure of those damages;

10 k. Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to an injunction, damages,
11 restitution, equitable relief, and other relief deemed appropriate, and, if so, the amount and nature
12 of such relief.

13 38. Adequate Representation: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests
14 of Class Members. She has no interests antagonistic to those of Class Members. Plaintiff retained
15 attorneys experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including consumer and product defect
16 class actions, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously.

17 39. Injunctive/Declaratory Relief: The elements of Rule 23(b)(2) are met. Defendant
18 will continue to commit the unlawful practices alleged herein, and Class Members will remain at
19 an unreasonable and serious safety risk as a result of the Defect. Defendant has acted and refused
20 to act on grounds that apply generally to the Class, such that final injunctive relief and
21 corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the Class as a whole.

22 40. Predominance and Superiority: Plaintiff and Class Members have all suffered and
23 will continue to suffer harm and damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful and wrongful
24 conduct. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication
25 of the controversy. Absent a class action, Class Members would likely find the cost of litigating
26 their claims prohibitively high and would therefore have no effective remedy at law. Because of
27 the relatively small size of Class Members' individual claims, it is likely that few Class Members
28 could afford to seek legal redress for Defendant's misconduct. Absent a class action, Class

1 Members will continue to incur damages, and Defendant's misconduct will continue without
2 remedy. Class treatment of common questions of law and fact would also be a superior method to
3 multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation in that class treatment will conserve the
4 resources of the courts and the litigants and will promote consistency and efficiency of
5 adjudication.

6 41. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the maintenance of this action
7 that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

8 42. Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class,
9 thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect
10 to the Class appropriate.

11 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

12 **COUNT I**

13 **California's Unfair Competition Law**
14 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq. ("UCL")**
(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

15 43. Plaintiff realleges and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the
16 preceding paragraphs as though set forth fully herein.

17 44. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of all members of the
18 California Subclass against Defendant.

19 45. The UCL prohibits any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice."
20 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

21 46. The acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non-disclosures of
22 Defendant as alleged herein constitute business acts and practices.

23 47. Unlawful: The acts alleged herein are "unlawful" under the UCL in that they
24 violate at least the following laws:

- 25 a. The False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.*;
- 26 b. The Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.*;
- 27 c. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 *et seq.*; as
28 incorporated into California law in the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Health &

1 Safety Code §§ 110100 *et seq.*

2 48. Unfair: Defendant’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of
3 the Product was “unfair” because Defendant’s conduct was immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, or
4 substantially injurious to consumers and the utility of their conduct, if any, does not outweigh the
5 gravity of the harm to their victims.

6 49. Defendant’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the
7 Product was and is also unfair because it violates public policy as declared by specific
8 constitutional, statutory or regulatory provisions, including but not limited to the applicable
9 sections of: the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, the False Advertising Law, the FDCA, and the
10 California Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law.

11 50. Defendant’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the
12 Product was and is unfair because the consumer injury was substantial, not outweighed by benefits
13 to consumers or competition, and not one consumer themselves could reasonably have avoided.

14 51. Fraudulent: A statement or practice is “fraudulent” under the UCL if it is likely to
15 mislead or deceive the public, applying an objective reasonable consumer test.

16 52. As set forth in detail above, Defendant has fraudulently misbranded and mislabeled
17 in violation of the FDCA; and has made false and misleading statements that are likely to mislead
18 reasonable consumers to believe the Product has been scientifically established to be effective.

19 53. Defendant profited from its sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully
20 advertised and packaged Product to unwary consumers.

21 54. Plaintiff and Class Members are likely to continue to be damaged by Defendant’s
22 deceptive trade practices, because Defendant continues to disseminate misleading information on
23 the Product’s packaging. Thus, injunctive relief enjoining Defendant’s deceptive practices is
24 proper.

25 55. Defendant’s conduct caused and continues to cause substantial injury to Plaintiff
26 and the other Class Members. Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact as a result of Defendant’s
27 unlawful conduct.

28 56. In accordance with Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiff seeks an order enjoining

1 Defendant from continuing to conduct business through unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent acts
2 and practices, and to commence a corrective advertising campaign.

3 57. Plaintiff and the Class also seek an order for and restitution of all monies from the
4 sale of the Product, which were unjustly acquired through acts of unlawful competition.

5 **COUNT II**
6 **California's False Advertising Law**
7 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 ("FAL")**
8 **(On Behalf of the California Subclass)**

9 58. Plaintiff realleges and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the
10 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

11 59. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the
12 California Subclass against Defendant.

13 60. The FAL provides that "[i]t is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or
14 association, or any employee thereof with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal
15 property or to perform services" to disseminate any statement "which is untrue or misleading, and
16 which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or
17 misleading." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

18 61. It is also unlawful under the FAL to disseminate statements concerning property or
19 services that are "untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable
20 care should be known, to be untrue or misleading." *Id.*

21 62. As alleged in detail above, the advertisements, labeling, policies, acts, and practices
22 of Defendant relating to the Product misled consumers acting reasonably as to the ingredients and
23 effectiveness of the Product.

24 63. Plaintiff suffered injury in fact as a result of Defendant's actions as set forth herein
25 because they purchased the Product in reliance on Defendant's labeling claims that under the
26 FDCA and DSHEA amount to intentional mislabeling and misbranding of the Product.

27 64. Defendant's business practices as alleged herein constitute deceptive, untrue, and
28 misleading advertising pursuant to the FAL because Defendant has advertised the Product in a
manner that is untrue and misleading, which Defendant knew or reasonably should have known,

1 and omitted material information from its advertising.

2 65. Defendant profited from its sale of the falsely and deceptively advertised Product
3 to unwary consumers.

4 66. As a result, Plaintiff, the California Sub-Class, and the general public are entitled
5 to injunctive and equitable relief, restitution, and an order for the disgorgement of the funds by
6 which Defendant was unjustly enriched.

7 67. Pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17535, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the
8 California Sub-Class, seek an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in deceptive
9 business practices, false advertising, and any other act prohibited by law, including those set forth
10 in this Complaint.

11 **COUNT III**
12 **California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act**
13 **Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq. ("CLRA")**
(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

14 68. Plaintiff realleges and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the
15 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

16 69. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the
17 California Subclass against Defendant.

18 70. Defendant is a "person" under the Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(c).

19 71. Plaintiff and Subclass members are "consumers" under the Legal Remedies Act,
20 Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d).

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

24 73. Defendant's false and misleading labeling and other policies, acts, and practices
25 were designed to, and did, induce the purchase and use of the Product for personal, family, or
26 household purposes by Plaintiff and Subclass Members, and violated and continue to violate the
27 following sections of the CLRA:

28 a. § 1770(a)(5): representing that goods have characteristics, uses, or benefits which

1 they do not have;

2 b. § 1770(a)(7): representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade
3 if they are of another;

4 c. § 1770(a)(9): advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised; and

5 d. § 1770(a)(16): representing the subject of a transaction has been supplied in
6 accordance with a previous representation when it has not.

7 74. Defendant profited from the sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully
8 advertised Products to unwary consumers.

9 75. Defendant's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a continuing
10 course of conduct in violation of the CLRA.

11 76. Pursuant to the provisions of Cal. Civ. Code § 1782(a), Plaintiff has mailed
12 Defendant a letter prior to the filing of this Class Action Complaint providing notice of its alleged
13 violations of the CLRA, demanding that Defendant correct such violations, and providing
14 Defendant with the opportunity to correct its business practices. If Defendant does not correct its
15 business practices, Plaintiff will amend (or seek leave to amend) the complaint to add claims for
16 monetary relief, including restitution and actual damages under the Consumers Legal Remedies
17 Act.

18 77. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief, their
19 reasonable attorney fees and costs, and any other relief that the Court deems proper.

20 **COUNT IV**
21 **Breach of Express Warranties**
22 **(On Behalf of the National Class and California Subclass)**

23 78. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully
24 set forth herein.

25 79. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of National
26 Class and the California Subclass against Defendant.

27 80. Through the Product's labels and advertising, Defendant made affirmations of fact
28 or promises, or description of goods, described above, which were "part of the basis of the
bargain," in that Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased the Product in reasonable reliance on

1 those statements.

2 81. Plaintiff and the Class Members have privity of contract with Defendant through
3 their purchase of the Product, and through the express warranties that Defendant issued to its
4 customers. Defendant's warranties accompanied the Product and were intended to benefit end-
5 users of the Product. To the extent that Plaintiff and/or the Class Members purchased the Product
6 from third-party retailers, privity is not required because Plaintiff and the Class Members are
7 intended third-party beneficiaries of the contracts between Defendant and third-party retailers, and
8 because the express warranty is intended to benefit purchasers or owners subsequent to the third-
9 party retailers. In other words, the contracts are intended to benefit the ultimate consumer or user
10 of the Product.

11 82. As a result of Defendant's breach of warranty, Plaintiffs and the Class Members
12 have been damaged in the amount of the purchase price of the Products and any consequential
13 damages resulting from the purchases.

14 **COUNT V**
15 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability**
16 **(On Behalf of the National Class and California Subclass)**

17 83. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully
18 set forth herein.

19 84. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of National
20 Class and the California Subclass against Defendant.

21 85. Defendant, through its acts and omissions set forth herein, in the sale, marketing,
22 and promotion of the Product, made representations to Plaintiff and the Class Members.

23 86. Plaintiff and the Class Members bought the Product manufactured, advertised, and
24 sold by Defendant, as described herein.

25 87. Defendant is a merchant with respect to the goods of this kind which were sold to
26 Plaintiff and the Class Members, and there was, in the sale to Plaintiff and other consumers, an
27 implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.

28 88. Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased the Product manufactured and marketed

1 by Defendant by and through Defendant's authorized sellers for retail sale to consumers, or were
2 otherwise expected to be the third-party beneficiaries of Defendant's contracts with authorized
3 sellers, or eventual purchasers when bought from a third party. Defendant knew or had reason to
4 know of the specific use for which the Product were purchased.

5 89. As an actual and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class
6 Members did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable in that
7 they did not conform to promises and affirmations made on the container or label of the Product
8 nor are they fit for their ordinary purpose of providing the benefits as promised.

9 90. Plaintiff and the Class Members have sustained damages as a proximate result of
10 the foregoing breach of implied warranty in the amount of the Product's purchase prices.

11 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

12 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that this case be certified and maintained as a class action
13 and for judgment to be entered against Defendant as follows:

- 14 A. Enter an order certifying the proposed Class (and subclasses, if applicable),
15 designating Plaintiff as the class representative, and designating the undersigned as
16 class counsel;
- 17 B. Enter an order awarding Plaintiff and the class members their actual damages, treble
18 damages, and/or any other form of monetary relief provided by law, except that no
19 monetary relief is presently sought for violations of the California Consumers Legal
20 Remedies Act;
- 21 C. Declare that Defendant is financially responsible for notifying all Class members
22 of the mislabeling and misbranding of the Product;
- 23 D. Declare that Defendant must disgorge, for the benefit of the Class, all or part of the
24 ill-gotten profits it received from the sale of the Product, or order Defendant to
25 make full restitution to Plaintiff and the members of the Class, except that no
26 monetary relief is presently sought for violations of the California Consumers Legal
27 Remedies Act;
- 28 E. Defendant shall audit and reassess all prior customer claims regarding the Product,

1 including claims previously denied in whole or in part;

2 F. An order awarding Plaintiff and the Classes pre-judgment and post-judgment
3 interest as allowed under the law;

4 G. Grant reasonable attorneys' fees and reimbursement of all costs for the prosecution
5 of this action, including expert witness fees; and

6 H. Grant such other and further relief as this Court deems just and appropriate.

7 **JURY DEMAND**

8
9 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

10 Dated: March 23, 2021

Respectfully Submitted,

11 By: /s/ Trenton R. Kashima
12 Trenton R. Kashima (SBN 291405)
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*Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming

24 *Counsel for Plaintiff*
25 *and the Putative Class*

CLRA Venue Declaration Pursuant to California Civil Code Section 1780(d)

I, Vincenza Bubak, declare as follows:

1. I am the Plaintiff in the above titled action and I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration. If called as a witness, I could and would competently testify thereto under oath.

2. The Complaint filed in this action is filed in the proper place for trial under Civil Code Section 1780(d) in that a substantial portion of the events alleged in the Complaint occurred in the Eastern District of California. I purchased Defendant's GOLO products in Valley Springs, California.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United States that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed at Valley Springs, California this 23 day of March, 2021.



Vincenza Bubak

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

VINCENZA BUBAK, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

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

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

Trenton R. Kashima, Esq. Sommers Schwartz, P.C.

DEFENDANTS

GOLO, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

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

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, 3 Foreign Nation, 4, 5, 6

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

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

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)

Brief description of cause:

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500; Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(c); Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d)

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

3/23/2021

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

Case 1:21-cv-00492-DAD-EPG Document 1-1 Filed 03/24/21 Page 2 of 2
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

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

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