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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

ARTURO SAUCEDA, and MICHAEL SIZEMORE,
individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

AMAZON.COM, INC.,

Defendant.

NO. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Arturo Saucedo and Michael Sizemore (“Plaintiffs”), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, by their undersigned attorneys, against Amazon.com, Inc., (“Amazon”), allege the following based upon personal knowledge as to themselves and their own actions, and as to all other matters allege upon information and belief and investigation of their counsel, as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a consumer class action brought individually by Plaintiffs and on behalf of all persons in the below-defined proposed Classes, all of whom purchased one or more spices manufactured and sold by Amazon under its trade name of “Happy Belly” (the “Spices”).¹

¹ The purchased Spices currently include but are not limited to ground thyme. Plaintiffs reserve the right to expand this list during the litigation.

1 2. Amazon began as an online bookseller in 1994 and has since expanded into a
2 multinational technology company focused on ecommerce, digital streaming, cloud
3 computing, and artificial intelligence. Amazon launched “Happy Belly” brand on the site,
4 www.amazon.com, in 2016, first selling pre-packaged snacks and then expanding to other
5 grocery items such as spices.² In 2021, Amazon stock reached a market valuation of \$1.7
6 trillion.³

7 3. Amazon does not list heavy metals as an ingredient on the Spices’ label and
8 does not warn of the potential presence of heavy metals in its Spices.

9 4. Unbeknown to Plaintiffs and the proposed Class Members, and contrary to the
10 representations on the Spices’ labels, the Spices contain heavy metals, including arsenic,
11 cadmium, and lead at levels above what is considered safe for children and adults. If Amazon
12 disclosed this information prior to purchase, Plaintiffs and proposed Class Members would not
13 have purchased or consumed the Spices.

14 5. The labels on the Spices are deceptive and misleading.

15 6. Plaintiffs and the proposed Class Members bring claims for consumer fraud and
16 seek damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, interest, costs, and attorneys’ fees.

17 II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18 7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C.
19 § 1332(d) because this is a class action wherein the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or
20 value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, there are more than 100 members in the
21 proposed class, and at least one member of the class is a citizen of a state different from
22 Amazon.

23 8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Amazon because Amazon’s principal
24

25 ² <https://www.bakeryandsnacks.com/Article/2016/08/15/Amazon-launches-exclusive-Happy-Belly-nuts-and-trail-mix-range>.

26 ³ <https://www.yahoo.com/video/jeff-bezos-stepped-down-amazon-203700565.html#:~:text=Today%2C%20the%20company%20holds%20a,10.3%25%20stake%20in%20the%20company>.

1 place of business is located in the State of Washington.

2 9. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part
3 of the events or omissions giving rise to these claims occurred in, were directed to, and/or
4 emanated from this District. Amazon resides within this judicial district and a substantial part
5 of the events giving rise to the claims alleged herein occurred within this judicial district.

6 **III. PARTIES**

7 10. Plaintiff Arturo Saucedo is a resident and citizen of the State of California,
8 residing in Delano, California and is a member of the proposed Classes. He purchased the
9 Happy Belly Ground Thyme in California from Amazon multiple times since 2017 and most
10 recently in February 2022.

11 11. Plaintiff Michael Sizemore is a resident and citizen of the State of California,
12 residing in Shingle Springs, California and is a member of the proposed Classes. He purchased
13 the Happy Belly Ground Thyme in California from Amazon in September 2021.

14 12. Defendant Amazon is a Washington corporation with its principal place of
15 business at 410 Terry Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98109. Amazon is a citizen of the State of
16 Washington.

17 **IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

18 13. Amazon manufactures, distributes, promotes, offers for sale, and sells the
19 Spices, both in the past and currently. Amazon has advertised and continues to advertise the
20 Spices through product packaging, Internet advertisements, and other promotional materials.

21 14. An investigation by known consumer-advocacy group Consumer Reports
22 revealed that Spices manufactured by Amazon contain “potentially dangerous heavy metals.”⁴

23 Roughly one-third of the tested products, 40 in total, had high
24 enough levels of arsenic, lead, and cadmium combined, on
25 average, to pose a health concern for children when regularly

26 _____
27 ⁴ <https://www.consumerreports.org/food-safety/your-herbs-and-spices-might-contain-arsenic-cadmium-and-lead/#tests> (last accessed March 22, 2022).

1 consumed in typical serving sizes. Most raised concern for adults,
2 too.⁵

3 15. Exposure to heavy metals causes permanent decreases in IQ, diminished future
4 economic productivity, and increased risk of future criminal and antisocial behavior in
5 children. Toxic heavy metals endanger infant neurological development and long-term brain
6 function. Lead and arsenic are heavy metals known to cause a wide spectrum of adverse
7 outcomes in pregnancy such as abortions, retarded growth at the intrauterine cavity, skeletal
8 deformities, malformations and retarded development, especially of the nervous system.⁶

9 16. Young children are particularly vulnerable to lead because the physical and
10 behavioral effects of lead occur at lower exposure levels in children than in adults. A dose of
11 lead that would have little effect on an adult can have a significant effect on a child. In
12 children, low levels of exposure have been linked to damage to the central and peripheral
13 nervous system, learning disabilities, shorter stature, impaired hearing, and impaired
14 formation and function of blood cells.⁷

15 17. EPA has set the maximum contaminant level goal for lead in drinking water at
16 zero because lead is a toxic metal that can be harmful to human health even at low exposure
17 levels. Lead is persistent, and it can bioaccumulate in the body over time.⁸

18 18. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry states that there may be
19 no threshold for lead with regards to developmental impact on children. "In other words
20 there are no safe limits for [lead]."⁹

21 V. FED. R. CIV. P. 9(b) ALLEGATIONS

22 19. Rule 9(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provided that "[i]n alleging

23 ⁵ *Id.*

24 ⁶ *Id.*

25 ⁷ See <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/pregnant.htm> (last accessed March 22,
26 2022).

27 ⁸ See [https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-
drinking-water](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water) (last accessed March 22, 2022).

⁹ G. Schwalfenberg, I. Rodushkinb, S.J. Genuis, "Heavy metal contamination of prenatal
vitamins," *Toxicology Reports* 5 at 392 (2018).

1 fraud or mistake, a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or
2 mistake.” To the extent necessary, as detailed in the paragraphs above and below, Plaintiffs
3 have satisfied the requirements of Rule 9(b) by pleading the following elements with sufficient
4 particularity.

5 20. **WHO:** Amazon made material misrepresentations and/or omissions of fact in
6 its labeling and marketing of the Spices by misrepresenting the Spices’ composition and/or
7 omitting to disclose the presence of heavy metals.

8 21. **WHAT:** Amazon’s conduct was and continues to be fraudulent because it has
9 the effect of deceiving consumers into believing that the Spices do not contain heavy metals.
10 Amazon omitted disclosing to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Spices contain heavy
11 metals. Amazon knew or should have known this information is material to reasonable
12 consumers and impacts consumers’ purchasing decisions. Yet Amazon has represented and
13 continues to represent that the Spices do not contain heavy metals when they do contain
14 heavy metals, and has omitted from the Spices’ labeling the fact that they contain heavy
15 metals.

16 22. **WHEN:** Amazon made material misrepresentations and/or omissions detailed
17 herein, including that the Spices do not contain heavy metals, continuously throughout the
18 applicable Class period(s).

19 23. **WHERE:** Amazon’s material misrepresentations and omissions were made on
20 the front labeling and packaging of the Spices and throughout Amazon’s advertising.
21 Amazon’s representations and omissions were viewed by every purchaser, including the
22 Plaintiffs, at the point of sale in every transaction. The Spices are sold worldwide in brick-and-
23 mortar stores and through the online store nationwide.

24 24. **HOW:** Amazon omitted from the Spices’ labeling the fact that they contain
25 heavy metals. Plaintiffs and Class Members read and relied on Amazon’s front-label
26 representations and omissions before purchasing the Spices.

27 25. **WHY:** Amazon misrepresented the composition of its Spices and omitted from

1 the Spices' labeling that they contain heavy metals for the express purpose of inducing
2 Plaintiffs and Class Members to purchase the Spices at a substantial price premium. Amazon
3 profited by selling the Spices to at least thousands of consumers throughout the nation.

4 **VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

5 26. Plaintiffs brings this action individually and on behalf of all other persons
6 similarly situated pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. The class definition(s) may
7 depend on the information obtained throughout discovery. At this time, Plaintiffs seeks
8 certification of the following proposed Class: All persons within the United States who
9 purchased and consumed the Spices from the beginning of any applicable limitations period
10 through the date of class certification (the "National Class" or the "Class").

11 27. Plaintiffs also seeks certification of the following subclass (the "California Sub-
12 Class"): All persons in the State of California who purchased and consumed the Spices from
13 the beginning of any applicable limitations period through the date of class certification.

14 28. Excluded from the proposed Classes are Amazon, and any entities in which
15 Amazon has controlling interest, Amazon's agents, employees, and its legal representatives,
16 any Judge to whom this action is assigned and any member of the Judge's staff and immediate
17 family, and Plaintiffs' counsel, their staff members, and their immediate family.

18 29. Certification of Plaintiffs' claims for class-wide treatment is appropriate
19 because Plaintiffs can prove the elements of their claims on a class-wide basis using the same
20 evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same
21 claims.

22 30. **Numerosity – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1).** The members of the
23 Classes are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information
24 and belief, members of the Classes number in the thousands to tens of thousands. The
25 number of members in the Classes is presently unknown to Plaintiffs but may be verified by
26 Amazon's records. Members of the Classes may be notified of the pendency of this action by
27 mail, email, Internet postings, and/or publication.

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

- 5 a. Whether the Spices contain dangerous levels of heavy metals;
- 6 b. Whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other
7 promotional materials for the Spices are unfair or deceptive;
- 8 c. Whether Amazon’s actions violate California’s Unfair Competition Law;
- 9 d. Whether Amazon’s actions violate California’s False Advertising Law;
- 10 e. Whether Amazon’s actions violation the California’s Consumer Legal Remedies
11 Act;
- 12 f. Whether Amazon’s act or practices violate the Washington Consumer
13 Protection Act;
- 14 g. Whether Amazon’s actions constitute common law fraud;
- 15 h. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members were damaged by Amazon’s conduct;
- 16 i. Whether Amazon was unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and Class
17 Members; and
- 18 j. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief.

19 **32. Typicality – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3).** The claims of the named
20 Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of other Class Members. All Class Members were similarly
21 injured by Amazon’s conduct described above, and there are no defenses available to Amazon
22 that are unique to Plaintiffs.

23 **33. Adequacy of Representation – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4).**
24 Plaintiffs are adequate Class representatives because their interests do not conflict with the
25 interests of other Class Members and they are willing and able to represent the interests of
26 other Class Members. Plaintiffs have retained counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions
27 and financially able to represent the Classes.

1 34. **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2).**

2 Amazon has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiffs and the other
3 Class Members, making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief, as described
4 below, with respect to the Classes as a whole. Plaintiffs seek to enjoin Amazon from selling or
5 otherwise distributing the Spices until Amazon can demonstrate to the Court’s satisfaction
6 that the Spices are accurately labeled.

7 35. **Superiority – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3).** A class action is superior

8 to any other means of adjudication for this controversy. It would be impracticable for Class
9 Members to individually litigate their own claims against Amazon because their damages are
10 relatively small compared to the cost of individually litigating their claims. Individual litigation
11 would create the potential for inconsistent judgments and delay and expenses to the court
12 system. A class action provides an efficient means for adjudication with fewer management
13 difficulties and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

14 **VII. FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
15 **Unjust Enrichment**
16 **(On Behalf of the National Class)**

17 36. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the National Class, repeat and reallege
18 all previously alleged paragraphs, as if fully alleged herein.

19 37. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a benefit on Amazon when they
20 purchased the Spices, of which Amazon had knowledge. By its wrongful acts and omissions
21 described herein, including selling the Spices, which containing heavy metals at levels above
22 what is considered safe for children and adults, Amazon was unjustly enriched at the expense
23 of Plaintiffs and Class Members. Plaintiffs and Class Members’ detriment and Amazon’s
24 enrichment were related to and flowed from the wrongful conduct challenged in this
25 Complaint.

26 38. Amazon has profited from its unlawful, unfair, misleading, and deceptive
27 practices at the expense of Plaintiffs and Class Members and the circumstances make it unjust

1 for Amazon to retain the benefit. It would be inequitable for Amazon to retain the profits,
2 benefits, and other compensation obtained from its wrongful conduct in connection with
3 selling the Spices.

4 39. Amazon has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from
5 Class Members' purchases of the Spices. Amazon's retention of the revenues under these
6 circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Amazon misrepresented the nature and
7 composition of the Spices, and knowingly marketed and promoted dangerous and defective
8 Spices, which caused injuries to Plaintiffs and Class Members because they would not have
9 purchased the Spices if they had known the true facts about the Spices.

10 40. Plaintiffs and Class Members have been damaged as a direct and proximate
11 result of Amazon's unjust enrichment because they would not have purchased the Spices on
12 the same terms or for the same price had they known the true nature of the Spices.

13 41. Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to recover from Amazon all amounts
14 Amazon wrongfully collected and improperly retained.

15 42. Plaintiffs and Class Members are in privity with Amazon because they
16 purchased the Spices either directly from Amazon's website or through Amazon's authorized
17 sellers. Purchasing through authorized sellers is sufficient to establish privity because
18 Amazon's authorized sellers are Amazon's agents for the purpose of the sale of the Spices.

19 43. As a direct and proximate result of Amazon's wrongful conduct and unjust
20 enrichment, Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to restitution of, disgorgement of,
21 and/or imposition of a constructive trust upon all profits, benefits, and other compensation
22 obtained by Amazon for its inequitable and unlawful conduct.

23 **VIII. SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
24 **Fraud**
25 **(On Behalf of the National Class)**

26 44. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the National Class, repeat and re-allege
27 all previously alleged paragraphs, as if fully alleged herein.

1 45. Rule 9(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that “[i]n alleging
2 fraud or mistake, a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or
3 mistake.” To the extent necessary, as detailed in the paragraphs above and below, Plaintiffs
4 have satisfied the requirements of Rule 9(b) by establishing the following elements with
5 sufficient particularity:

- 6 • **WHO:** Amazon made material misrepresentations and/or omissions of fact in its
7 labeling and marketing of the Spices by misrepresenting the Spices’ composition
8 and/or omitting to disclose the presence of heavy metals.
- 9 • **WHAT:** Amazon’s conduct was and continues to be fraudulent because it has the effect
10 of deceiving consumers into believing the Spices do not contain heavy metals. Amazon
11 omitted disclosing to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Spices contain heavy
12 metals. Amazon knew or should have known this information is material to reasonable
13 consumers and impacts consumers’ purchasing decisions. Yet Amazon has represented
14 and continues to represent that the Spices do not contain heavy metals when they do
15 contain heavy metals and has omitted from the Spices’ labeling that they contain
16 heavy metals.
- 17 • **WHEN:** Amazon made material misrepresentations and/or omissions detailed herein,
18 including that the Spices do not contain heavy metals, continuously throughout the
19 applicable Class period(s).
- 20 • **WHERE:** Amazon’s material misrepresentations and omissions were made on the front
21 labeling and packaging of the Spices and throughout Amazon’s advertising. Amazon’s
22 representations and omissions were viewed by every purchaser, including Plaintiffs, at
23 the point of sale in every transaction. The Spices are sold worldwide in brick-and-
24 mortar stores and through the online store nationwide.
- 25 • **HOW:** Amazon omitted from the Spices’ labeling the fact that they contain heavy
26 metals. Plaintiffs and Class Members read and relied on Amazon’s front-label
27 representations and omissions before purchasing the Spices.

- 1 • **WHY:** Amazon misrepresented the composition of its Spices by omitted from the
2 Spices’ labeling that they contain heavy metals for the express purpose of inducing
3 Plaintiffs and Class Members to purchase the Spices at a substantial price premium.
4 Amazon profited by selling the Spices to at least thousands of consumers throughout
5 the nation.

6 46. As alleged herein, Amazon made these material representations and omissions
7 to induce Plaintiffs and Class Members to purchase the Spices.

8 47. Amazon knew the misrepresentations and omissions were false and misleading
9 but nevertheless made the representations and omissions in its marketing and advertising of
10 the Spices and on the Spices’ labeling. In reliance on these representations and omissions,
11 Plaintiffs and Class Members were induced to, and did, pay money to purchase the Spices.

12 48. Had Plaintiffs and the Class known the truth about the Spices, they would not
13 have purchased the Spices.

14 49. As a proximate result of Amazon’s fraudulent conduct, Plaintiffs and Class
15 Members paid money to Amazon, through its regular retail sales channels, and have been
16 damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

17 **IX. THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

18 **Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq. –**
19 **Unlawful Conduct Prong of the UCL**
20 **(On Behalf of the California Sub-Class)**

21 50. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the California Sub-Class, repeat and re-
22 allege all previously alleged paragraphs, as if fully alleged herein.

23 51. California Business & Professions Code section 17200 (the “UCL”) prohibits any
24 “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice.”

25 52. Amazon’s representations and omissions are “unlawful” because they violate
26 the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FFDCA”) and its implementing regulations,
including:

- 27 a. 21 U.S.C. § 343, which deems food misbranded when the label

1 contains a statement that is “false or misleading in any particular,”
2 defining “misleading” a to “take[] into account (among other things)
3 not only representations made or suggested by statement, word,
4 design, device, or any combination thereof, but also the extent to
5 which the labeling or advertising fails to reveal facts material in the
6 light of such representations”;

7 b. 21 U.S.C. § 321(n), which states the nature of a false and misleading
8 advertisement;

9 c. 21 C.F.R. § 101.18(b), which prohibits true statements about food
10 ingredients and descriptions that are misleading in light of the
11 presence of other ingredients; and

12 d. 21 C.F.R. § 102.5 which prohibits misleading common or usual names.

13 53. Amazon’s conduct is “unlawful” because it violates the California False
14 Advertising Law (“FAL”) and the Consumer Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”).

15 54. Amazon’s conduct is unlawful because it violates the California Sherman Food,
16 Drug, and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Health & Saf. Code section 109875, et seq. (“Sherman Law”),
17 including:

18 a. Section 110100 (adopting all FDA regulations as state regulations);

19 b. Section 110290 (“In determining whether the labeling or
20 advertisement of a food ... is misleading, all representations made or
21 suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound, or any
22 combination of these, shall be taken into account. The extent that the
23 labeling or advertising fails to reveal facts concerning the food ... or
24 consequences of customary use of the food ... shall also be
25 considered.”);

26 c. Section 110390 (“It is unlawful for any person to disseminate any false
27 advertisement of any food.... An advertisement is false if it is false or

- 1 misleading in any particular.”);
- 2 d. Section 110395 (“It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell,
- 3 deliver, hold, or offer for sale any food ... that is falsely advertised.”);
- 4 e. Section 110398 (“It is unlawful for any person to advertise any food,
- 5 drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.”);
- 6 f. Section 110400 (“It is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce
- 7 any food ... that is falsely advertised or to deliver or proffer for delivery
- 8 any such food....”); and
- 9 g. Section 110660 (“Any food is misbranded if its labeling is false or
- 10 misleading in any particular.”).

11 55. Each of the challenged statements made and actions taken by Amazon violates

12 the FFDCA, CLRA, FAL, and Sherman Law, and therefore violates the “unlawful” prong of the

13 UCL.

14 56. Amazon leveraged its deception to induce Plaintiffs and Sub-Class Members to

15 purchase a product that was of lesser value and quality than advertised.

16 57. Amazon’s deceptive advertising caused Plaintiffs and Sub-Class Members to

17 suffer injury-in-fact and to lose money or property, denying them the benefit of the bargain

18 when they decided to purchase the Spices instead of other spices that are less expensive, and

19 contain no heavy metals.

20 58. Had Plaintiffs and Sub-Class Members been aware of Amazon’s false and

21 misleading advertising, they would not have purchased the Spices at all, or would have paid

22 less than they did.

23 59. In accordance with California Business & Professions Code section 17203,

24 Plaintiffs seek an order enjoining Amazon from continuing to conduct business through

25 unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent acts and practices and to commence a corrective

26 advertising campaign.

27

1 family, or household purposes, and violated and continue to violate the following sections of
2 the CLRA:

- 3 a. Section 1770(a)(2), which prohibits representing that goods have a
4 particular composition or contents that they do not have;
- 5 b. Section 1770(a)(5), which prohibits representing that goods have
6 characteristics, uses, benefits or ingredients that they do not have;
- 7 c. Section 1770(a)(7), which prohibits representing that goods are of a
8 particular standard, quality, or grade if they are of another;
- 9 d. Section 1770(a)(9), which prohibits advertising goods with intent not to sell
10 them as advertised; and
- 11 e. Section 1770(a)(16), which prohibits representing that the subject of a
12 transaction has been supplied in accordance with a previous representation
13 when it has not.

14 79. Plaintiffs request that this Court enjoin Amazon from continuing to employ the
15 unlawful methods, acts and practices alleged herein under Cal. Civ. Code § 1780.

16 80. If Amazon is not restrained from engaging in these types of practices in the
17 future, Plaintiffs and Sub-Class Members will continue to suffer harm.

18 81. Concurrently with the filing of this Complaint, Plaintiffs will send a Consumer
19 Legal Remedies Notice via certified mail, return receipt requested, pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code
20 § 1782, to Amazon's (1) registered agents within the state of California; (2) principal place of
21 business; and (3) headquarters.

22 82. The CLRA Notices will provide Amazon notice of the misconduct and request
23 that Amazon cure its misconduct pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code. § 1782 within 30 days.

24 83. If Amazon does not respond or otherwise correct its misconduct within 30
25 days, Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to include a claim for monetary damages and
26 attorneys' fees under the CLRA.

27 84. At this time, Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief and restitution for Amazon's

1 violation of the CLRA.

2 **XIII. SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

3 **Violation of the Washington Consumer Protection Act (RCW 19.86.010 et seq.)**
4 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class)**

5 85. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of Nationwide Class, repeat and re-allege
6 all previously alleged paragraphs, as if fully alleged herein.

7 86. The Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86.020, (the “CPA”)
8 prohibits any “unfair or deceptive acts or practices” in the conduct of any trade or commerce
9 as those terms are described by the CPA and relevant case law.

10 87. Amazon is a “person” as described in RWC 19.86.010(1).

11 88. Amazon engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices by marketing and
12 selling the Spices without disclosing that they contain heavy metals, including arsenic,
13 cadmium, and lead, at levels above what is considered safe for children and adults. Amazon’s
14 acts or practices offend public policy established by statutes and regulations, including the
15 FFDCa, the Sherman Law, and their implementing regulations. Amazon’s acts or practices
16 caused substantial financial injury to Plaintiffs and Class Members, are not outweighed by any
17 countervailing benefits to consumers or competitors, and are not reasonably avoided by
18 consumers.

19 89. Amazon’s acts or practices occurred in trade or commerce within the meaning
20 of the CPA, RCW 19.86.010(2) and RCW 19.86.020.

21 90. Amazon’s unfair or deceptive acts or practices impact the public interest
22 because they injured Plaintiffs and Class Members and have the capacity to injure other
23 persons.

24 91. Plaintiffs’ and Class Member’s injuries were caused by Amazon’s unfair or
25 deceptive acts or practices.
26
27

1 92. Plaintiffs and Class Members are therefore entitled to legal relief against
2 Amazon, including recovery of actual damages, treble damages, attorneys' fees, costs of suit,
3 and any further relief the Court deems proper.

4 93. Plaintiffs and Class Members are also entitled to injunctive relief in the form of
5 an order prohibiting Amazon from continuing to engage in the alleged unfair or deceptive
6 practices and any other equitable relief the Court deems appropriate.

7 **XIV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

8 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and other Class and Sub-Class
9 Members, pray for judgment and relief on all of the legal claims as follows:

10 A. Certification of the Class and Sub-Class, appointing Plaintiffs as
11 representatives of the Class and Sub-Class and Plaintiffs' counsel as counsel for the Class and
12 Sub-Class;

13 B. A declaration that Amazon has committed the violations alleged herein;

14 C. For restitution and disgorgement pursuant to, without limitation, the
15 California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* and Cal Civ. Code § 1780, except no
16 monetary damages under the CLRA;

17 D. For declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to, without limitation, the
18 California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* and 17500, *et seq.*;

19 E. For damages, declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to California Civil
20 Code § 1780;

21 F. An award of compensatory damages, the amount of which is to be
22 determined at trial, except no monetary damages under the CLRA;

23 G. For punitive damages, except no monetary under the CLRA;

24 H. For actual damages and treble damages, declaratory and injunctive relief
25 under the Washington State Consumer Protection Act (RCW 19.86.010 *et seq.*);

26 I. For interest at the legal rate on the foregoing sums;

27 J. For attorneys' fees;

1 K. For costs of suit incurred; and

2 L. For such further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

3 **XV. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

4 Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all issues properly
5 triable to a jury in this case.

6 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED AND DATED this 22nd day of March, 2022.

7 TERRELL MARSHALL LAW GROUP PLLC

8 By: /s/ Beth E. Terrell, WSBA #26759

9 Beth E. Terrell, WSBA #26759

10 Email: bterrell@terrellmarshall.com

11 936 North 34th Street, Suite 300

12 Seattle, Washington 98103-8869

13 Telephone: (206) 816-6603

14 Facsimile: (206) 319-5450

15 Kevin Laukaitis, *Pro Hac Vice Forthcoming*

16 Email: klaukaitis@shublawyers.com

17 Jonathan Shub, *Pro Hac Vice Forthcoming*

18 Email: jshub@shublawyers.com

19 SHUB LAW FIRM LLC

20 134 Kings Highway E., 2nd Floor

21 Haddonfield, NJ 08033

22 Tel: (856) 772-7200

23 Fax: (856) 210-9088

24 Gary E. Mason, *Pro Hac Vice Forthcoming*

25 Email: gmason@masonllp.com

26 MASON LLP

27 5101 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 305

Washington, DC 20016

Tel: 202-640-1168

Fax: 202-429-2294

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L. Timothy Fisher, *Pro Hac Vice Forthcoming*
Email: ltfisher@bursor.com
Sean L. Litteral, *Pro Hac Vice Forthcoming*
Email: slliteral@bursor.com
BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.
1990 North California Blvd, Suite 940
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Tel: (925) 300-4455
Fax: (925) 407-2700

Lori G. Feldman, WSBA #29096
Email: lfeldman@4-justice.com
GEORGE GESTEN MCDONALD, PLLC
102 Half Moon Bay Drive
Croton-on-Hudson, NY 10520
Tel: (833) 346-3587

Janine L. Pollack, *Pro Hac Vice Forthcoming*
Email: jpollack@calcaterrapollack.com
CALCATERA POLLACK LLP
1140 Avenue of the Americas, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10036
Tel: (212) 899-1765
Fax: (332) 206-2073

Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and the Proposed Classes

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

ARTURO SAUCEDA, and MICHAEL SIZEMORE, individually and on

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

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

TERRELL MARSHALL LAW GROUP PLLC
Beth E. Terrell, WSBA #26759
Email: bterrell@terrellmarshall.com
936 N. 34th St., Suite 300

DEFENDANTS

AMAZON.COM, INC.,

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant King County, WA (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 PTF 1 DEF 1
Citizen of Another State PTF 2 DEF 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country PTF 3 DEF 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State PTF 4 DEF 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State PTF 5 DEF 5
Foreign Nation PTF 6 DEF 6

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Insurance, Personal Injury, Real Estate, etc.

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d); RCW 19.86.010

Brief description of cause: Amazon.com violated Washington and California consumer protection statutes

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 03/22/2022 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD Beth E. Terrell, WSBA #26759

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

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

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

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

_____ District of _____

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)
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)
)

Plaintiff(s)
v.

Civil Action No.

Defendant(s)

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant’s name and address)*

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff’s attorney, whose name and address are:

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

Other *(specify)*: _____.

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: