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8 Attorney for Plaintiff Jason Hacker

9 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11 JASON HACKER, *on behalf of all those*)
12 *similarly situated,*)
13)
14 *Plaintiff,*)

No. '22CV1119 L BLM

15 v.)

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

16 GLANBIA PERFORMANCE NUTRITION)
17 dba OPTIMUM NUTRITION, INC., *a*)
18 *Delaware corporation,*)
19)
20 *Defendant.*)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

21 _____
22 Jason Hacker (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by
23 and through undersigned counsel, hereby brings this action against Glanbia Performance
24 Nutrition dba Optimum Nutrition, Inc. (“Optimum Nutrition” or “Defendant”), alleging that
25 certain products manufactured, packaged, labeled, advertised, distributed, and sold by
26 Defendant are misbranded and falsely advertised in California and otherwise violate California
27 law, and upon information and belief and investigation of counsel alleges as follows:
28

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Jason Hacker is and at all times relevant was a citizen of the state of California, domiciled in San Diego, California.

1 wires and mails, both directly and through electronic and print publications that are directed to
2 commercial and individual consumers in this district; and operating an e-commerce web site
3 that offers the Products for sale to commercial and individual consumers in this district, as well
4 as offering the Products for sale through third-party e-commerce websites, through both of
5 which commercial and individual consumers residing in this district have purchased the
6 Products.
7

8 10. Defendant knowingly directs electronic activity and ships the Products into this
9 district with the intent to engage in business interactions for profit, and it has in fact engaged in
10 such interactions, including the sale of the Products to Plaintiff.
11

12 11. Defendant also sells the Products to retailers and wholesalers in this district for
13 the purpose of making the Products available for purchase by individual consumers in this
14 district.
15

16 12. Plaintiff's losses and those of other Class members were sustained in this district.

17 13. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of
18 the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred within this district.

19 14. Venue is also proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) because this Court
20 maintains personal jurisdiction over Defendant.

21 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

22 **A. Consumers Pay A Premium for "Clean Labels."**

23 15. Across the globe, consumers are increasingly attuned to claims that foods are "all-
24 natural," minimally processed, or otherwise free of artificial flavors and preservatives.

25 16. For example, a 2018 survey by L.E.K. Consulting found that overwhelming
26 numbers of consumers were committed or casual adherents to so-called "clean label" food
27 attributes: "No artificial ingredients" (69 percent); "No preservatives" (67 percent); or "All-
28 natural" (66 percent). These were the three most attractive attributes in the consumer survey.

1 Roughly 60 to 70 percent of consumers reported a willingness to pay a price premium for “clean
2 label” foods. See <https://www.lek.com/insights/ei/next-generation-mindful-food-consumption>.

3 17. This consumer preference has led to an explosion in the category of “clean label”
4 foods and beverages. Leading analyst Allied Market Research estimated that the “natural foods
5 and drinks” category would grow by an estimated compound annual growth rate of 13.7 percent
6 from 2016 to 2023, reaching \$191 billion in annual sales by 2023. See
7 <https://www.alliedmarketresearch.com/natural-food-and-drinks-market>.

8
9 **B. Defendant’s Use of Synthetic Flavorings and Deceptive Labels.**

10 18. Defendant Optimum Nutrition was founded in 1987 and later became a component
11 of the Glanbia Nutrition portfolio. Glanbia is an Irish global conglomerate that manufactures
12 and distributes foods and dietary supplements globally.

13 19. Optimum Nutrition formulates, manufactures, and sells a line of sugar-free,
14 caffeinated “pre-workout” powders called “AMIN.O ENERGY” (“the Products”). These
15 powders are sold in 15 flavors, including Blue Raspberry, Cotton Candy, Lemon Lime, and
16 Strawberry Lime. They are marketed to provide muscle recovery for workouts.

17 20. These products are distributed through the company’s e-commerce website,
18 through retailing websites such as Amazon.co, and BodyBuilding.com, and through national
19 retailers such as Wal-Mart, GNC, and Target.

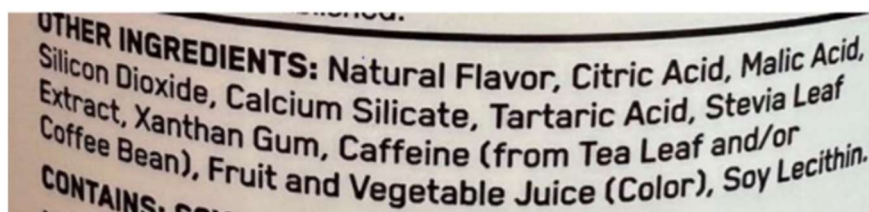
20 21. On or about October 29, 2021, Mr. Hacker purchased a 30-serving tub of
21 Optimum Nutrition’s “Essential AMIN.O ENERGY” powder, Blue Raspberry flavor, for
22 \$33.99, from a Sprouts market in San Diego, California. The batch number of the Product that
23 Mr. Hacker purchased was 0001051559, with an expiration date of April 2023.

24 22. To appeal to consumers such as Mr. Hacker who seek out natural food products,
25 are concerned about weight loss and health, and are willing to pay more for “clean” products,
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1 the Products' labels stated that they contained "No Artificial Sweeteners or Colors" and are
2 "Naturally Flavored":



22 23. The ingredients list for the Products also stated that they contained only "Natural
23 Flavor":



28

1 24. Sometime between November 19, 2021 and January 14, 2022, after counsel for
2 Mr. Hacker brought these labelling and marketing claims to Defendant’s attention, the company
3 changed the Products’ labels to remove the “no artificial sweeteners or colors” and “naturally
4 flavored” claims.

5 25. These claims were false. The Products are artificially flavored.

6 26. Testing by an independent third-party laboratory, commissioned by the
7 undersigned, establishes that the Products contains an ingredient identified as “malic acid.”
8 While there is a naturally occurring form of malic acid, it is extremely expensive to formulate
9 in the large quantities and is almost never used in mass-produced food products. Instead, testing
10 performed by an independent third-party laboratory, undertaken at the undersigned’s direction,
11 has confirmed that the malic acid that Defendant uses in these Products is DL malic acid, a
12 synthetic substance derived from petrochemicals.¹
13
14

15 27. This type of malic acid is manufactured in petrochemical plants from benzene or
16 butane—components of gasoline and lighter fluid, respectively—through a series of chemical
17 reactions, some of which involve highly toxic chemical precursors and byproducts.

18 28. Fruit flavors in a food are imparted by the interactions between sugars, acids,
19 lipids, and various volatile compounds. The sweetness or tartness of a fruit flavor is determined
20 by the ratio between the sugars (mainly glucose and fructose) and acids, such as citric and malic
21 acid.
22

23 29. The quality and consumer acceptability of fruit flavors is based on their perceived
24 sweetness and tartness, which in turn is driven by the ratio between sugars and acids. Fruits such
25 as raspberries, lemons, limes, and strawberries have their own natural ratio of sugars and acids.
26
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28 _____
¹ DL malic acid is also called d-hydroxybutanedioic acid or (R)-(+)-2-Hydroxysuccinic acid.

1 30. The malic acid used in the Products is used to create, enhance, simulate, and/or
2 reinforce the sweet and tart taste that consumers associate with the fruits that are depicted on the
3 Products' labels, such as raspberries, lemons, limes, and strawberries.

4 31. Defendant uses the petrochemical-derived DL malic acid in its Products to create
5 this sweet and tart flavor but pretends otherwise, conflating natural and artificial flavorings,
6 misbranding the Products and deceiving consumers.

7 32. The ingredients on the Products' label are declared in a way that is misleading and
8 contrary to law, because Defendant designates the ingredient by its generic name, "malic acid,"
9 instead of by its specific name, "DL malic acid."
10

11 **C. Requirements for Labelling**

12 33. California's Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Health & Saf. Code §
13 109875, et seq., incorporates all food flavoring and additive regulations of the Federal Food,
14 Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA"). The regulations require that a food's label accurately
15 describe the nature of the food product and its characterizing flavors. 21 C.F.R. § 102.5(a).
16

17 34. Artificial flavor is defined as "any substance, the function of which is to impart
18 flavor, which is not derived from a spice, fruit or fruit juice, vegetable or vegetable juice, edible
19 yeast, herb, bark, bud, root, leaf or similar plant material, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, dairy
20 products, or fermentation products thereof." 21 C.F.R § 101.22(a)(1).
21

22 35. Natural flavor is defined as "essential oil, oleoresin, essence or extractive, protein
23 hydrolysate, distillate, or any product of roasting, heating or enzymolysis, which contains the
24 flavoring constituents" from fruits or vegetables, "whose significant function in food is flavoring
25 rather than nutritional." 21 C.F.R § 101.22(a)(3).
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1 36. Any recognizable primary flavor identified directly or indirectly on the front label
2 of a food Product, whether by word, vignette, depiction of a fruit, or other means is referred to
3 as a “characterizing flavor.” 21 C.F.R. § 101.22.

4 37. Here, the Products’ labels both state the characterizing flavors (raspberries,
5 lemons, limes, and strawberries, and others) and reinforce the statement of the characterizing
6 flavor by depictions of fruits.

7 38. If a food product’s characterizing flavor is not created exclusively by the named
8 flavor ingredient, the product’s front label must state that the product’s flavor was simulated or
9 reinforced with either natural or artificial flavorings or both. If any artificial flavor is present
10 which “simulates, resembles or reinforces” the characterizing flavor, the front label must
11 prominently inform consumers that the product is “Artificially Flavored.” 21 C.F.R. §
12 101.22(i)(2).

13 39. A food product’s label also must include a statement of the “presence or absence
14 of any characterizing ingredient(s) or component(s) . . . when the presence or absence of such
15 ingredient(s) or component(s) in the food has a material bearing on price or consumer
16 acceptance . . . and consumers may otherwise be misled about the presence or absence of the
17 ingredient(s) or component(s) in the food.” 21 C.F.R. § 102.5.

18 40. Such statement must be in boldface print on the front display panel and of
19 sufficient size for an average consumer to notice.

20 41. By changing the ratio between sugars and acids that is naturally found in fruits
21 such as raspberries, lemons, limes, and strawberries, the DL malic acid used in the Product
22 reinforces, stimulates, or enhances the characterizing flavors, regardless of any other effect it
23 may have or purpose for which it was included.
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1 42. DL malic acid is not a “natural flavor” as this term is defined by federal and state
 2 regulations and is not derived from a fruit or vegetable or any other natural source. The Products
 3 therefore contain artificial flavorings.

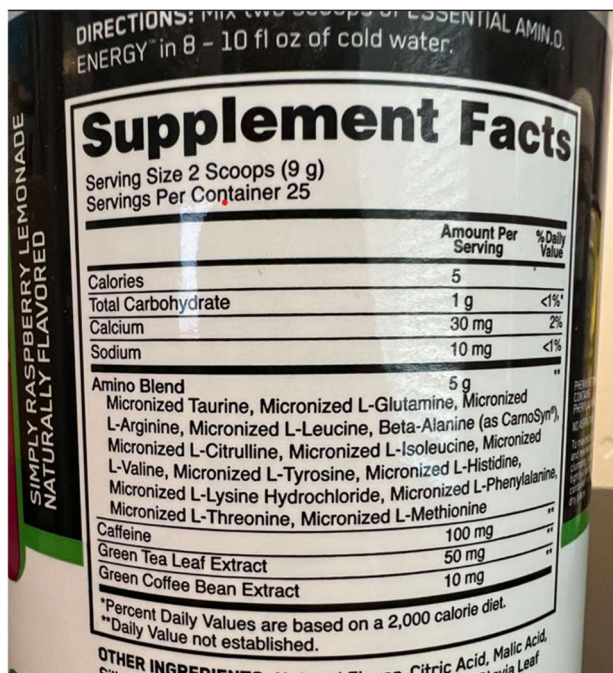
4 43. Because the Products contain artificial flavoring, California law requires the
 5 Products to display both front- and back-label disclosures to inform consumers that the Products
 6 are artificially flavored.

7 44. The Products have none of the required disclosures regarding the use of artificial
 8 flavors.

9 45. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint to add further products that
 10 contain similar label misrepresentations as testing continues.

11 **Optimum’s Calorie Claims and the FDA’s Five Methods**

12 46. The Products’ labels also claim that the Products contain only 5 calories per
 13 serving:



14 47. Regulations of the U.S. Food and Drug Agency (“FDA”) permit the use of any of
 15 “Five Methods” of determining the caloric content of foods. See 21 C.F.R. § 101.9(c)(i)(1). As

1 a “Third Group” nutrient, or one associated with health concerns, the actual calories per serving
2 of the Product cannot 20 percent of the label claim. *Id.* § 101.9(g)(5).

3 48. The FDA provides a clear example of labeling calories for an amino acid-based
4 supplement at <https://www.fda.gov/media/99158/download>. This FDA example, as pictured
5 below, displays approximately 4 grams of total amino acids, which would approximate 16
6 calories and is listed as 15 based on pertinent rounding rules:
7

Supplement Facts	
Serving Size 1 Tablet	
Servings Per Container 50	
Amount Per Tablet	
Calories	15
Isoleucine (as L-isoleucine hydrochloride)	450 mg*
Leucine (as L-leucine hydrochloride)	620 mg*
Lysine (as L-lysine hydrochloride)	500 mg*
Methionine (as L-methionine hydrochloride)	350 mg*
Cystine (as L-cystine hydrochloride)	200 mg*
Phenylalanine (as L-phenylalanine hydrochloride)	220 mg*
Tyrosine (as L-tyrosine hydrochloride)	900 mg*
Threonine (as L-threonine hydrochloride)	300 mg*
Valine (as L-valine hydrochloride)	650 mg*
*Daily Value not established.	
Other ingredients: Cellulose, lactose, and magnesium stearate.	

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17 49. Optimum lists the “Amino Acid Blend” in the Product as approximately 5 grams
18 per serving, and represents that the Products contain 5 calories per serving.

19 50. Based on the FDA guidance and consistent with the example provided, the amino
20 acid blend in the Products alone constitutes approximately 20-25 calories per serving. This 20-
21 25 calorie per serving estimate does not include the calories provided by other ingredients
22 (approximately 4 grams).
23

24 51. This analysis is consistent with bomb calorimetry analysis that was conducted by
25 an independent third-party laboratory at the direction of the undersigned. Bomb calorimetry is
26 one of the FDA-approved “Five Methods.”
27
28

1 52. That analysis revealed that the Products contain 1,740 kcal per pound, or about
2 863 calories in the entire 25-serving container. These results establish that the Product contains
3 about 35 calories per serving.

4 53. Optimum’s calorie representations are thus in direct violation of FDA guidance
5 for labeling calories. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.9(c). Optimum’s five-calories per serving
6 representations are thus in direct violation of FDA guidance for labeling calories when present
7 at levels at or above 5 Calories/serving at 5 Calorie intervals up to 50 Calories. *See* 21 C.F.R. §
8 101.9(c). The FDA requires manufacturers to declare “total calories” in the Supplement Facts
9 panel “when they are present in measurable amounts,” defined as “an amount that exceeds the
10 amount that can be declared as ‘zero’” pursuant 21 C.F.R. § 101.9(c). *See*
11 [https://www.fda.gov/food/dietary-supplements-guidance-documents-regulatory-](https://www.fda.gov/food/dietary-supplements-guidance-documents-regulatory-information/dietary-supplement-labeling-guide-chapter-iv-nutrition-labeling#4-6)
12 [information/dietary-supplement-labeling-guide-chapter-iv-nutrition-labeling#4-6](https://www.fda.gov/food/dietary-supplements-guidance-documents-regulatory-information/dietary-supplement-labeling-guide-chapter-iv-nutrition-labeling#4-6).
13
14

15 54. Here, calories are present in measurable amounts.

16 55. Under any of the FDA’s relevant Five Methods, the Products are mislabelled
17 because the actual caloric content per serving is at least 5 times the stated value, even after
18 subtracting grams of protein to account for indigestibility.

19 56. Defendant’s advertising deceives consumers, such as Plaintiff, by making the
20 same deceptive representations regarding calorie content.

21
22 **C. All Flavors of the Deceptively Labeled Products are Substantially Similar.**

23 57. These Products are formulated in 15 different flavors. All of the Products are made
24 with a base formulation that includes Silicon Dioxide, Calcium Silicate, caffeine, green tea and
25 green coffee bean extracts, and sunflower lecithin, and an identical amino blend.

26 58. These Products are also offered for sale on the Defendant’s website for similar
27 pricing: \$11.99 for stick “six-packs,” \$27.99 for 30 servings, or \$49.99 for 65 servings.
28

1 59. The Products also use similar labels, and the labels present the “Naturally
2 Flavored” and 5-calories claims in a similar manner.

3 60. Because of these similarities, the resolution of the asserted claims will be identical
4 as between the purchased and unpurchased Products.

5 61. Because both the Products and alleged misrepresentations are substantially
6 similar, Plaintiff’s claims related to the Products that he purchased are typical of the claims
7 available to all purchasers of Defendant’s AMIN.O ENERGY Products. As such, Plaintiff is an
8 adequate class representative for a putative class of purchasers of all of Defendant’s AMIN.O
9 ENERGY Products, regardless of whether Plaintiff purchased every flavor of the Products.
10

11 62. Labels are the chief means by which food product manufacturers convey critical
12 information to consumers, and consumers have been conditioned to rely on the accuracy of the
13 claims made on these labels. As the California Supreme Court stated in a case involving alleged
14 violations of the UCL and FAL, “Simply stated: labels matter. The marketing industry is based
15 on the premise that labels matter, that consumers will choose one product over another similar
16 product based on its label.” *Kwikset Corp. v. Superior Court*, 51 Cal.4th 310, 328 (2011).
17

18 63. Given the Defendant’s advertising material and other assurances, consumers
19 including Plaintiff would reasonably understand Defendant’s statements to mean that each
20 Products were “naturally flavored,” free of artificial flavorings, and contain no more than 5
21 calories per serving, as advertised and represented. These statements were false.
22

23 64. Consumers including Plaintiff would reasonably rely on Defendant’s statements
24 such that they would not have purchased the Products from Defendant if the truth about the
25 products’ flavoring and caloric content were known, or would have only been willing to pay a
26 substantially reduced price for the Products had they known that Defendant’s representations
27 about the flavoring and caloric content of the Products were false and misleading.
28

1 72. **Numerosity – Rule 23(a)(1):** The size of the Class is so large that joinder of all
2 Class members is impracticable. Plaintiff believes and avers there are thousands of Class
3 members geographically dispersed throughout the state.

4 73. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact – Rule**
5 **23(a)(2), (b)(3):** There are questions of law and fact common to the Class. These questions
6 predominate over any questions that affect only individual Class members. Common legal and
7 factual questions and issues include but are not limited to:

- 9 a. Whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other
10 promotional materials for Defendant’s Products is misleading and deceptive;
- 11 b. Whether a reasonable consumer would understand Defendant’s “naturally
12 flavored” and 5-calories claims to indicate that the Products contained only
13 natural flavorings and 5 calories per serving, and reasonably relied upon those
14 representations;
- 15 c. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched at the expense of the Plaintiff and
16 Class members;
- 17 d. the proper amount of damages and disgorgement or restitution;
- 18 e. the proper scope of injunctive relief; and
- 19 f. the proper amount of attorneys’ fees.

20 74. Defendant engaged in a common course of conduct in contravention of the laws
21 Plaintiff seeks to enforce individually and on behalf of the Class. Similar or identical violations
22 of law, business practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions, if any, pale by
23 comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that predominate
24 this action. The common questions will yield common answers that will substantially advance
25 the resolution of the case.
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1 75. In short, these common questions of fact and law predominate over questions that
2 affect only individual Class members.

3 76. **Typicality – Rule 23(a)(3):** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the Class
4 members because they are based on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances
5 relating to Defendant’s conduct.

6 77. Specifically, all Class members, including Plaintiff, were harmed in the same way
7 due to Defendant’s uniform misconduct described herein; all Class members suffered similar
8 economic injury due to Defendant’s misrepresentations; and Plaintiff seeks the same relief as
9 the Class members.
10

11 78. There are no defenses available to Defendant that are unique to the named
12 Plaintiff.

13 79. **Adequacy of Representation – Rule 23(a)(4):** Plaintiff is a fair and adequate
14 representative of the Class because Plaintiff’s interests do not conflict with the Class members’
15 interests. Plaintiff will prosecute this action vigorously and is highly motivated to seek redress
16 against Defendant.
17

18 80. Furthermore, Plaintiff has selected competent counsel who are experienced in
19 class action and other complex litigation. Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s counsel are committed to
20 prosecuting this action vigorously on behalf of the Class and have the resources to do so.
21

22 81. **Superiority – Rule 23(b)(3):** The class action mechanism is superior to other
23 available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the
24 following reasons

- 25 a. the damages individual Class members suffered are small compared to the
26 burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive
27 litigation needed to address Defendant’s conduct such that it would be
28

1 virtually impossible for the Class members individually to redress the wrongs
2 done to them. In fact, they would have little incentive to do so given the
3 amount of damage each member has suffered when weighed against the costs
4 and burdens of litigation;

5
6 b. the class procedure presents fewer management difficulties than individual
7 litigation and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale,
8 and supervision by a single Court;

9
10 c. the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create
11 a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications, which would establish
12 incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant; and

13
14 d. the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create
15 a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would be dispositive of the
16 interests of other Class members or would substantively impair or impede their
17 ability to protect their interests.

18 82. Unless the Class is certified, Defendant will retain monies received as a result of
19 its unlawful and deceptive conduct alleged herein.

20 83. Unless a class-wide injunction is issued, Defendant will likely continue to
21 advertise, market, promote, and sell its Products in an unlawful and misleading manner, as
22 described throughout this Complaint, and members of the Class will continue to be misled,
23 harmed, and denied their rights under the law.

24 84. **Ascertainability.** To the extent ascertainability is required, the Class members are
25 readily ascertainable from Defendant's records and/or its agents' records of retail and online
26 sales, as well as through public notice.

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1 any other act prohibited by law, including those acts set forth in this Complaint, and further seek
2 all other relief allowable under Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.*

3
4 **COUNT 2**
5 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE**
6 **SECTION 17200 *et seq.* — “FRAUDULENT” CONDUCT**

7 94. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and, to the
8 extent necessary, plead this cause of action in the alternative.

9 95. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact as
10 a result of Defendant’s actions as set forth above.

11 96. Defendant’s actions as alleged in this Complaint constitute “fraudulent” conduct
12 within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200 *et seq.*

13 97. Defendant’s business practices, as alleged herein, are “fraudulent” because it fails
14 to disclose accurately the synthetic flavoring used in the Products and accurately state the caloric
15 content of the Products.

16 98. As a result of this “fraudulent” conduct, Plaintiff expended money and engaged in
17 activities it would not otherwise have spent or conducted.

18 99. Defendant’s wrongful business practices alleged herein constituted, and continue
19 to constitute, a continuing course of unfair competition since it continues to market and sell its
20 products in a manner that offends public policy and/or in a fashion that is immoral, unethical,
21 oppressive, unscrupulous and/or substantially injurious to its customers.

22 100. Defendant publicly disseminated untrue or misleading representations regarding
23 the flavoring and calories label claims of its Products, which it knew, or in the exercise of
24 reasonable care should have known, were untrue or misleading.

25 101. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiff seeks an
26 order of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in “fraudulent” business
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1 practices and any other act prohibited by law, including those acts set forth in this Complaint,
2 and further seeks all other relief allowable under Business and Professions Code Section 17200,
3 *et seq.*

4
5 **COUNT 3**
6 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE**
7 **SECTION 17200 *et seq.* — “UNLAWFUL” CONDUCT**

8 102. Plaintiff reallege the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and, to the
9 extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

10 103. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact as
11 a result of Defendant’s actions as set forth above.

12 104. Defendant’s actions as alleged in this Complaint constitute “unlawful” conduct
13 within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.*

14 105. Defendant’s business practices, as alleged herein, are “unlawful” because it fails
15 disclose accurately the synthetic flavoring used in the Products and accurately state the caloric
16 content of the Products.

17 106. As a result of this “unlawful” conduct, Plaintiff expended money and engaged in
18 activities he would not otherwise have spent or conducted.

19 107. Defendant’s business practices alleged herein constituted, and continue to
20 constitute, a continuing course of unfair competition since it continues to market and sell its
21 products in a manner that offends public policy and/or in a fashion that is immoral, unethical,
22 oppressive, unscrupulous and/or substantially injurious to its customers.

23 108. Defendant publicly disseminated untrue or misleading representations regarding
24 the flavoring and calories label claims of its Products, which it knew, or in the exercise of
25 reasonable care should have known, were untrue or misleading.
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- a. Certifying the California Class;
- b. Declaring that Defendant violated the UCL and FAL;
- c. Ordering an awarding of injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including enjoining Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein, and ordering Defendant to engage in a corrective advertising campaign;
- d. Ordering Defendant to pay attorneys’ fees and litigation costs to Plaintiff pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5 and the common-law private-attorney-general doctrine; and
- e. Such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

TRIAL BY JURY IS DEMANDED ON ANY COUNTS SO TRIABLE.

/s/ Charles C. Weller
Charles C. Weller (Cal. SBN: 207034)
Attorney for Plaintiff

CHARLES C. WELLER, APC
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San Diego, California 92126
Tel: 858.414.7465
Fax: 858.300.5137

August 1, 2022

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
Jason Hacker
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Charles C. Weller, CHARLES C. WELLER APC, 11412 Corley Court, San Diego, CA, 92126, 858.414.7465

DEFENDANTS
Glanbia Performance Nutrition dba Optimum Nutrition, Inc.
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Kane County, IL
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)
'22CV1119 L BLM

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

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
CONTRACT: 110 Insurance, 120 Marine, 130 Miller Act, 140 Negotiable Instrument, 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment, 151 Medicare Act, 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans, 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits, 160 Stockholders' Suits, 190 Other Contract, 195 Contract Product Liability, 196 Franchise.
REAL PROPERTY: 210 Land Condemnation, 220 Foreclosure, 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment, 240 Torts to Land, 245 Tort Product Liability, 290 All Other Real Property.
PERSONAL INJURY: 310 Airplane, 315 Airplane Product Liability, 320 Assault, Libel & Slander, 330 Federal Employers' Liability, 340 Marine, 345 Marine Product Liability, 350 Motor Vehicle, 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability, 360 Other Personal Injury, 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice.
FORFEITURE/PENALTY: 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881, 690 Other.
LABOR: 710 Fair Labor Standards Act, 720 Labor/Management Relations, 740 Railway Labor Act, 751 Family and Medical Leave Act, 790 Other Labor Litigation, 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act.
IMMIGRATION: 462 Naturalization Application, 465 Other Immigration Actions.
BANKRUPTCY: 422 Appeal 28 USC 158, 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: 820 Copyrights, 830 Patent, 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application, 840 Trademark, 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016.
SOCIAL SECURITY: 861 HIA (1395ff), 862 Black Lung (923), 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)), 864 SSID Title XVI, 865 RSI (405(g)).
FEDERAL TAX SUITS: 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant), 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609.
OTHER STATUTES: 375 False Claims Act, 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)), 400 State Reapportionment, 410 Antitrust, 430 Banks and Banking, 450 Commerce, 460 Deportation, 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations, 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692), 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 490 Cable/Sat TV, 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange, 890 Other Statutory Actions, 891 Agricultural Acts, 893 Environmental Matters, 895 Freedom of Information Act, 896 Arbitration, 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision, 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
[X] 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. section 1332
Brief description of cause:
Consumer fraud action--mislabelled food products

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
[X] CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY
(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 8/1/2022 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Charles C. Weller

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE