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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11
12 DANIEL ONN, individually and on behalf of all
13 others similarly situated,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 PACIFIC COAST PRODUCERS,

17 Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff Daniel Onn (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of himself and all others
2 similarly situated against Defendant Pacific Coast Producers (“Defendant”). Plaintiff makes the
3 following allegations pursuant to the investigation of his counsel and based upon information and
4 belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to himself, which are based on his
5 personal knowledge.

6 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

7 1. Defendant operates the largest tomato canning facility in the United States, and
8 formulates, manufactures, advertises, and/or sells multiple types of canned tomatoes (the
9 “Products”)¹ throughout the United States, including in California. Defendant markets its
10 Products in a systematically misleading manner by misrepresenting that the Products do not contain
11 preservatives.

12 2. Defendant clearly lists “No Preservatives” on Products’ label, capitalizing on the
13 preference of health-conscious consumers to purchase foods that are free from preservatives.
14 However, Defendant’s Products contain “citric acid”—a well-known preservative used in food
15 products.

16 3. As a result of its deceptive conduct, Defendant violates state consumer protection
17 statutes and has been unjustly enriched at the expense of consumers.

18 4. Plaintiff purchased Defendant’s Products and, on behalf of himself and similarly
19 situated purchasers, asserts claims for violations of California Unfair Competition Law, Cal.
20 Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*, for unjust enrichment, and for breach of express
21 warranty.

22 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

23 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
24 1332(d)(2)(a) because this case is a class action where the aggregate claims of all members of the
25 proposed class are in excess of \$5,000,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs, there are over 100
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27 _____
28 ¹ The Products encompass all of Defendant’s canned and packaged produce that are advertised as
containing “No Preservatives” but contain citric acid.

1 members of the putative class, and at least one class member is a citizen of a state different than
2 Defendant.

3 6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Pacific Coast Producers
4 (“Defendant”) because Defendant maintains its principal place of business in California.

5 7. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because Defendant
6 Pacific Coast Producers resides in this District.

7 **PARTIES**

8 8. Plaintiff Daniel Onn is a citizen of California who resides in Saratoga, California.
9 Mr. Onn has purchased the Products for his personal use at various times during the applicable
10 statute of limitations. Most recently, in or around October 2023, Mr. Onn purchased a “Summer is
11 Inside” can of tomatoes from a Safeway market in Saratoga, California for approximately \$5. In
12 purchasing the Product, Mr. Onn relied on Defendant’s false, misleading, and deceptive marketing
13 of the Product as containing “No Preservatives.” Mr. Onn understood that “No Preservatives”
14 meant that the Product did not contain any preservatives, but in fact the Product he purchased did
15 contain citric acid, a preservative. Had Mr. Onn known that the “No Preservatives” representation
16 was false and misleading, he would not have purchased the Product or would have only been
17 willing to purchase the Product at a lesser price.

18 9. Defendant Pacific Coast Producers is an agricultural cooperative organized under
19 the laws of California with its principal place of business located at 631 N. Cluff Avenue, Lodi, CA
20 95240.

21 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

22 **Defendant Misrepresents the Products**

23 10. Defendant advertises and displays on the side of each of the Products that it contains
24 “No Preservatives,” thereby misleading reasonable consumers into believing that the Products are
25 free from preservatives. However, the Products contain citric acid, a well-known and well-
26 documented preservative. Defendant’s most recent labeling of the Products, along with their
27 ingredient panels, are depicted on the following page:
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19 11. **Citric Acid is a Preservative.** The FDA defines a chemical preservative as “any
20 chemical that, when added to food, tends to prevent or retard deterioration thereof, but does not
21 include common salt, sugars, vinegars, spices, or oils extracted from spices, substances added to
22 food by direct exposure thereof to wood smoke, or chemicals applied for their insecticidal or
23 herbicidal properties.” 21 C.F.R. §101.22(a)(5).

24 12. Food preservatives are classified into two main groups: antioxidants and
25 antimicrobials. Food scientists agree that the chemical properties of citric acid make it a
26 preservative. Specifically, citric acid is classified as an antioxidant that delays or prevents the
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1 deterioration of foods by so-called oxidative mechanisms.²

2 13. In its “Overview of Food Ingredients, Additives & Colors,” the FDA lists “citric
3 acid” as a preservative.³ The FDA also recognizes that preservatives, like citric acid, are
4 commonly used in foods like the Products.

5 14. Under the “What They Do” table heading, the FDA elaborates that preservatives
6 help “prevent food spoilage from bacteria, molds, fungi or yeast (antimicrobials); slow or prevent
7 changes in color, flavor, or texture and delay rancidity (antioxidants); [and] maintain freshness.”⁴

8 15. The FDA’s classification of citric acid as a preservative is reflected in a warning
9 letter sent to Chiquita Brands International, Inc. and Fresh Express, Inc. In the letter, the FDA
10 deemed the “Pineapple Bites” and “Pineapple Bites with Coconut” products manufactured by the
11 companies “misbranded within the meaning of Section 403(k) of the [Federal Food and Drug
12 Cosmetic] Act [21 U.S.C. 343(k)] in that they contain the *chemical preservatives ascorbic acid and*
13 *citric acid* but their labels fail to declare these *preservatives* with a description of their functions.
14 21 C.F.R. [§] 101.22” (emphases added).⁵

15 16. **Antioxidant Properties.** Citric acid acts as an antioxidant via two processes—
16 inhibiting enzymes and chelating metals. Certain enzymes naturally exist in food products that
17 oxidize and breakdown the food products’ molecules. Citric acid deactivates these enzymes,
18 thereby functioning as a preservative.⁶ Citric acid also chelates metal ions, which stabilizes and
19 preserves food products by bonding certain molecules in food products to centrally located metal
20 atoms.⁷

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22 ² *Preservatives*, BRITANNICA, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/food-additive/Preservatives#ref502211> (accessed February 14, 2023).

23 ³ See *Overview of Food Ingredients, Additives, and Colors*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN.
24 (2018), <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-ingredients-packaging/overview-food-ingredients-additives-colors#types> (accessed February 14, 2023).

25 ⁴ *Id.*

26 ⁵ See October 6, 2010 FDA Warning Letter to Chiquita Brands Int’l, Inc. and Fresh Express, Inc.

27 ⁶ *Id.*

28 ⁷ P. Davidson et al., *Chapter 20: Antimicrobial Agents*, in *FOOD ADDITIVES*, at 592 (A. Larry Branen et al. eds., Marcel Dekker, Inc. 2d ed. 2002).

1 17. **Antimicrobial Properties.** Citric acid also has antimicrobial properties and directly
2 inhibits the growth of some bacteria and mold.⁸ This is yet another reason why food scientists
3 classify citric acid as a preservative.⁹

4 18. **Subjective Intent of Use is Immaterial.** Citric acid functions as a preservative in
5 the Products, and this is true regardless of Defendant’s subjective purpose or intent for adding it to
6 the Products, such as to impart flavor.¹⁰

7 19. Even if the Products’ citric acids do not, in fact, function as a preservative in the
8 Products, they nonetheless qualify as preservatives given that they have the capacity or tendency to
9 do so. *See* 21 C.F.R. §101.22(a)(5) (defining preservatives as “any chemical that, when added to
10 food, *tends* to prevent or retard deterioration”) (emphasis added); *see also* Merriam-Webster’s
11 Dictionary (defining “preservative” as “something that preserves or has the power of
12 preserving.”);¹¹ Oxford English Dictionary (defining “preservative” as “[t]ending to preserve or
13 *capable* of preserving”) (emphasis added).¹²

14 20. **The Products’ Citric Acid is Chemically Processed and Poses Risks.** Citric acid
15 is naturally occurring when derived from certain citrus fruits. That is not true of the citric acid
16 contained in the products. The citric acid contained in the Products is commercially produced,
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18 ⁸ L. Su et al., *Study on the Antimicrobial Properties of Citrate-Based Biodegradable*
19 *Polymers*, FRONTIERS IN BIOENGINEERING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY, 2, 23.
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fbioe.2014.00023> (accessed June 29, 2023).

20 ⁹ *Citric Acid Compound Summary*, NAT’L CTR. FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY INFO.,
<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Citric-acid> (accessed February 14, 2023).

21 ¹⁰ *Citric Acid* in KIRK-OTHMER FOOD & FEED TECH., at 262 (John Wiley & Sons, 2007); L.
22 Somogyi, *Chapter 13: Direct Food Additives in Fruit Processing*, in PROCESSING FRUITS:
23 SCI. & TECH., at 302 (D. Barrett et al. eds., CRC Press 2d ed. 2004); M. Abd-Elhady, *Effect of*
24 *citric acid, calcium lactate and low temperature prefreezing treatment on the quality of frozen*
strawberry, 59 ANNALS OF AGRIC. SCIS., 69-75 (2014); J. deMan, *Chapter 11: Additives and*
Contaminants, in PRINCIPLES OF FOOD CHEMISTRY, at 438 (AVI Publishing Co., Inc. 3d
ed. 1999) (“Acids as food additives serve a dual purpose, as acidulants and as preservatives”)

25 ¹¹ *Preservative*, Merriam-Webster Dictionary, [https://www.merriam-](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/preservative?utm_campaign=sd&utm_medium=serp&utm_source=jsonld)
26 [webster.com/dictionary/preservative?utm_campaign=sd&utm_medium=serp&utm_source=jsonld](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/preservative?utm_campaign=sd&utm_medium=serp&utm_source=jsonld)
(last accessed November 30, 2022).

27 ¹² *Preservative*, American Heritage Dictionary,
28 <https://ahdictionary.com/word/search.html?q=preservative> (last accessed November 30, 2022).

1 manufactured, and the result of extensive chemical processing.¹³ In fact, more than 90 percent of
2 commercially produced citric acid, including the citric acid contained in the Products, is
3 manufactured through a processed derivative of black mold, *Aspergillus niger*, which can cause
4 allergic reactions and diseases in humans.¹⁴ Negative side effects of consuming manufactured
5 citric acid include: swelling and stiffness resulting in joint pain; muscle pain; stomach pain; and
6 shortness of breath.¹⁵

7 **21. Defendant Exploits Consumer Demand for Preservative-Free Food.** By
8 representing the Products have “No Preservatives,” Defendant seeks to capitalize on consumers’
9 preference for products with no preservatives. Indeed, “foods bearing ‘free-from’ claims are
10 increasingly relevant to Americans, as they perceive the products as closely tied to health ... 84
11 percent of American consumers buy free-from foods because they are seeking out more natural or
12 less processed foods. In fact, 43 percent of consumers agree that free-from foods are healthier than
13 foods without a free-from claim, while another three in five believe the fewer ingredients a product
14 has, the healthier it is (59 percent). Among the top claims free-from consumers deem most
15 important are trans-fat-free (78 percent) and preservative-free (71 percent).”¹⁶

16 **22.** According to another study, when consumers were asked to choose a product that
17 was the closest to their understanding of what “natural” means on product labels, on balance, they
18 chose products with “No Preservatives” labels.¹⁷

19 ¹³ A. Hesham, Y. Mostafa & L. Al-Sharqi, *Optimization of Citric Acid Production by*
20 *Immobilized Cells of Novel Yeast Isolates*, 48 MYCOBIOLOGY 122, 123 (2020).

21 ¹⁴ *Id.*; I. Sweis & B. Cressey, *Potential role of the common food additive manufactured citric*
22 *acid in eliciting significant inflammatory reactions contributing to serious disease states: A*
23 *series for four case reports*, 5 TOXICOLOGY REPS., 808-12 (2018); R. Ciriminna et al., *Citric*
24 *Acid: Emerging Applications of Key Biotechnology Industrial Product*, 11 CHEMISTRY CENT. J.
25 22 (2017), <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13065-017-0251-y> (accessed February 14, 2023); K.
26 Kirimura, Y. Honda, & T. Hattori, *Citric Acid*, 3 COMPREHENSIVE BIOTECHNOLOGY 135
27 (2011), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780080885049001690> (accessed
28 February 14, 2023).

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *See, Free-From Food Trends-US-May 2015*, MINTEL [https://www.mintel.com/press-
%20centre/food-and-drink/84-of-americans-buy-free-from-foods-because-they-believe-them-to-be-
more-natural-or-less-processed](https://www.mintel.com/press-%20centre/food-and-drink/84-of-americans-buy-free-from-foods-because-they-believe-them-to-be-more-natural-or-less-processed) (last accessed November 30, 2022).

¹⁷ Sajida Rahman, et al., *Assessing consumers’ understanding of the term “Natural” on food*
labeling, *Journal of Food Science*, Vol. 85, No. 6, 1891-1896. (2020).

1 23. The global sale of healthy food products is estimated to be \$4 trillion dollars and is
2 forecasted to reach \$7 trillion by 2025.¹⁸ Based on the foregoing, consumers are willing to
3 purchase and pay a premium for healthy non-preservative food items like the Products.

4 24. Defendant’s misleading and deceptive practices proximately caused harm to
5 Plaintiff and the proposed class members who suffered an injury in fact and lost money or property
6 as a result of Defendant’s deceptive conduct.

7 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

8 25. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as all persons in the United States who
9 during the maximum period of time permitted by law, purchased Defendant’s Products primarily
10 for personal, family or household consumption, and not for resale (the “Nationwide Class”).

11 26. Plaintiff seeks to represent a subclass defined as all Class members who reside in
12 California who purchased the Products (the “California Subclass”) (collectively with the
13 Nationwide Class, the “Classes”)

14 27. Members of the Classes are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is
15 impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Class number in the hundreds of
16 thousands. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at
17 this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the
18 pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the distribution records of Defendant
19 and third-party retailers and vendors.

20 28. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate
21 over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions
22 include, but are not limited to, the true nature and presence of preservatives in the Products;
23 whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other promotional materials for the
24 Products are deceptive; whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes have suffered damages as

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27 ¹⁸ Global Wellness Institute, *The Global Wellness Economy Stands at \$4.4 Trillion Amidst the
28 Disruptions of COVID-19; Is Forecast to Reach \$7 Trillion by 2025*,
<https://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4108643.html> (last accessed November 30, 2022).

1 a result of Defendant’s actions and the amount thereof; and whether Plaintiff and the members of
2 the Classes are entitled to attorneys’ fees and costs.

3 29. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class in that the
4 named Plaintiff was exposed to Defendant’s false and misleading marketing, purchased
5 Defendant’s Products, and suffered a loss as a result of those purchases.

6 30. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Classes because his interests do not
7 conflict with the interests of the Class members they seek to represent, they have retained
8 competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and they intend to prosecute this
9 action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by
10 Plaintiff and his counsel.

11 31. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient
12 adjudication of the claims of Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the
13 resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and
14 extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendant’s liability. Individualized litigation increases
15 the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by
16 the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential
17 for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer
18 management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and
19 comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendant’s liability. Class treatment
20 of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent
21 adjudication of the liability issues.

22 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

23 **COUNT I**

24 **Breach of California Unfair Competition Law,
25 Cal. Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq (UCL)
26 (On behalf of the Nationwide Class and the California Subclass)**

27 32. Plaintiff realleges the foregoing paragraphs and incorporate them as if fully set forth
28 herein.

33. At all relevant times, the UCL was in full force and effect.

1 34. The UCL prohibits the use of “any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or
2 practice.” (Bus. & Prof. Code §17200).

3 35. Section 17203 of the UCL empowers the Court to enjoin any conduct that violates
4 the UCL and “make such orders or judgments, including the appointment of a receiver, as may be
5 necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property, real or personal, which may
6 have been acquired by means of such unfair competition.”

7 36. Plaintiff has “suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of the
8 unfair competition” as complained of herein. Bus & Prof. Code §17204. Plaintiff has paid money
9 for Defendant’s products that contained citric acid and were “misbranded.” As such, the products
10 could not legally be sold in interstate commerce. The monies that Plaintiff and the class members
11 paid for the products resulted from Defendant’s unfair competition, and Plaintiff and the class
12 members are entitled to an order restoring those monies to them and an order enjoining Defendant
13 from selling citric acid containing products under its misleading label. Additionally, even if
14 Defendant’s Products could have legally been sold in interstate commerce, Plaintiff overpaid
15 compared to what they would have if the same products did not contain citric acid.

16 37. Defendant’s conduct violated the unfair practices prong of the UCL. Defendant’s
17 conduct violates both California and federal public policy, as shown by their respective
18 prohibitions on introducing misbranded products into interstate commerce. The conduct is also
19 anticompetitive and puts competitors who follow the law at a disadvantage. Defendant’s conduct
20 suppresses competition and has a negative impact on the marketplace, decreasing consumer choice.
21 Further, Defendant’s conduct causes significant aggregate harm to consumers, causing them to
22 overpay.

23 38. Defendant’s violations of the UCL entitle Plaintiff and the class members to
24 injunctive relief and full restitution.

25 39. Plaintiff and the general public lack an adequate remedy at law to remedy and/or
26 mitigate the totality of the injuries and misconduct described herein.

27 40. Absent injunctive relief, Defendant will continue to injure Plaintiff and class
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1 members. Defendant’s conduct and omissions of material fact are ongoing. And, even if such
2 conduct were to cease, it is behavior that is capable of repetition or reoccurrence by Defendant yet
3 evades review.

4 **COUNT II**
5 **Breach of Express Warranty**
6 **(On behalf of the Nationwide Class and the California Subclass)**

7 41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth
8 above as though fully set forth herein.

9 42. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class
10 against Defendant.

11 43. Defendant, as the producer, marketer, distributor, and/or seller, expressly warranted
12 that the Products contain no “No Preservatives.”

13 44. Defendant’s representations and warranties were part of the description of the goods
14 and the bargain upon which the Products were offered for sale and purchased by Plaintiff and
15 members of the Classes.

16 45. In fact, the Products do not conform to Defendant’s representations and warranties
17 because the Products contain citric acid, a well-documented preservative. By falsely representing
18 the Products in this way, Defendant breached express warranties.

19 46. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant’s breach of express warranty, Plaintiff
20 and members of the Classes have been injured and harmed in an amount to be proven at trial
21 because they would not have purchased the Products, or would have paid substantially less for it,
22 had they known it contained a preservative.

23 47. On May 31, 2023, prior to filing this action, Defendant was served via certified mail
24 with a pre-suit notice letter on behalf of Plaintiff that complied in all respects with U.C.C. §§ 2-313
25 and 2-607. Plaintiff’s counsel sent Defendant a letter advising that Defendant breached an express
26 warranty and demanding that Defendant make full restitution by refunding the monies received
27 therefrom. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff’s counsel’s letter is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

COUNT III
Unjust Enrichment
(In the Alternative)

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3 48. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth
4 above as though fully set forth herein.

5 49. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of Class members against
6 Defendant.

7 50. Plaintiff and Class members conferred benefits on Defendant by paying money to
8 Defendant for the purchase of the Products.

9 51. Defendant has knowledge of such benefits.

10 52. Defendant has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from
11 Plaintiff's and Class members' purchase of the Products. Retention of those moneys under these
12 circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Defendant misrepresented that the Products
13 contain "No Preservatives" when in fact it contains citric acid, a well-documented preservative.

14 53. Because Defendant's retention of the non-gratuitous benefits conferred on it by
15 Plaintiff and Class members is unjust and inequitable, Defendant must pay restitution to Plaintiff
16 and the Class members for their unjust enrichment, as ordered by the Court.

COUNT IV
Violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act
California Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*

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19 54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding
20 paragraphs of this complaint.

21 55. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the
22 California Subclass against Defendant.

23 56. This count is brought under the laws of the State of California.

24 57. Defendant is a "person," as defined by California Civil Code § 1761(c).

25 58. Plaintiff and members of the California Subclass are "consumers," as defined by
26 California Civil Code § 1761(d).

27 59. The Products purchased by the Plaintiff and the members of the California Subclass
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1 are “goods” as defined by California Civil Code § 1761(a).

2 60. The purchases by the Plaintiff and the members of the California Subclass constitute
3 “transactions,” as defined by California Civil Code § 1761(e).

4 61. The unlawful methods, acts or practices alleged herein to have been undertaken by
5 Defendant were all committed intentionally and knowingly. The unlawful methods, acts or
6 practices alleged herein to have been undertaken by Defendant did not result from a *bona fide* error
7 notwithstanding the use of reasonable procedures adopted to avoid such error.

8 62. Defendant’s methods, acts and/or practices, including Defendant’s
9 misrepresentations, omissions, active concealment, and/or failures to disclose, violated and
10 continue to violate the CLRA in ways including, but not limited to, the following:

- 11 (a) Defendant misrepresented that its products had characteristics, benefits, or uses that
12 they did not have (Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5));
- 13 (b) Defendant misrepresented that its products were of a particular standard, quality, grade,
14 or of a particular style or model when the products were of another (Cal. Civ. Code §
15 1770(a)(7));
- 16 (c) Defendant advertised its products with an intent not to sell them as advertised (Cal.
17 Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9)); and
- 18 (d) Defendant represented that its products were supplied in accordance with previous
19 representations when they were not (Cal. Civ. Code
20 § 1770(a)(16)).

21 63. Specifically, Defendant advertised and represented that the Products were suitable
22 for the particular purpose when in fact the Products contained Preservatives even though they were
23 represented as containing “No Preservatives.”

24 64. With respect to omissions, Defendant at all relevant times had a duty to disclose the
25 information in question because, *inter alia*: (a) Defendant had exclusive knowledge of material
26 information that was not known to Plaintiff and the California Subclass; (b) Defendant concealed
27 material information from Plaintiff and the California Subclass; and/or (c) Defendant made partial
28 representations which were false and misleading absent the omitted information.

65. Defendant’s misrepresentations and nondisclosures deceive and have a tendency
and ability to deceive the general public.

1 66. Defendant’s misrepresentations and nondisclosures are material, in that a reasonable
2 person would attach importance to the information and would be induced to act on the information
3 in making purchase decisions. Indeed, the utility and value of Defendant’s Products are
4 significantly reduced because of Defendant’s misrepresentations.

5 67. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent
6 conduct, Plaintiff and the California Subclass suffered injury-in-fact and lost money.

7 68. But for Defendant’s deceptive conduct and omissions of material facts, Plaintiff and
8 the California Subclass would not have purchased the Products and/or would have purchased
9 tomatoes from one of Defendant’s competitors instead. Defendant’s conduct as alleged herein
10 caused substantial injury to Plaintiff, California Subclass Members, and the public. Defendant’s
11 conduct is ongoing and will continue and recur absent a permanent injunction. Accordingly,
12 Plaintiff and the California Subclass seek an order enjoining Defendant from committing such
13 practices.

14 69. If not enjoined by order of this Court, Defendant is free to resume its unlawful
15 behavior and injure Plaintiff and consumers through the misconduct alleged herein once more.
16 Defendant has a duty to speak truthfully or in a non-misleading manner.

17 70. Plaintiff will be harmed if, in the future, he is left to guess as to whether
18 Defendant’s representations are accurate and whether there are omissions of material facts
19 regarding the features or specifications of the Products.

20 71. In order to prevent injury to the general public, Plaintiff, in his individual capacity,
21 seeks a public injunction requiring Defendant to stop advertising, and to instruct its resellers to stop
22 advertising, any Product that contains citric acid as containing “No Preservatives.”

23 72. The balance of the equities favors the entry of permanent injunctive relief against
24 Defendant. Plaintiff and the general public will be irreparably harmed absent the entry of
25 permanent injunctive relief against Defendant. Plaintiff and the general public lack an adequate
26 remedy at law. A permanent injunction against Defendant is in the public interest. Defendant’s
27 unlawful behavior is capable of repetition or re-occurrence absent the entry of a permanent
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1 injunction.

2 73. On May 31, 2023, prior to the filing of this Complaint, Plaintiff’s counsel sent
3 Defendant a CLRA notice letter, which complies in all respects with California Civil Code
4 § 1782(a). The letter also provided notice of breach of express and implied warranties. The letter
5 was sent via certified mail, return receipt requested, advising Defendant that it was in violation of
6 the CLRA and demanding that it cease and desist from such violations and make full restitution by
7 refunding the monies received therefrom. The letter stated that it was sent on behalf of Plaintiff
8 and all other similarly situated purchasers. Defendant failed to correct its business practices or
9 provide the requested relief within 30 days. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the California Subclass now
10 also seek monetary damages under the CLRA. A true and correct copy of the letter is attached
11 hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

12 74. With regard to this count of the pleading which alleges one or more violations of the
13 CLRA, venue is proper in the state or federal court having jurisdiction over Santa Clara County,
14 California (the county in which this action has been commenced) pursuant to Section 1780(d) of
15 the California Civil Code because, without limitation, Santa Clara County is a county in which
16 Defendant is doing business and is the county in which a substantial portion of the events that gave
17 rise to this cause of action occurred and Plaintiff resides in this county. A declaration establishing
18 that this Court has proper venue for this count is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

19 **COUNT V**
20 **Violation of California’s False Advertising Law**
21 **California Business and Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.***

22 75. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding
23 paragraphs of this complaint.

24 76. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the
25 California Subclass against Defendant.

26 77. This count is brought under the laws of the State of California.

27 78. Defendant has engaged in false or misleading advertising in violation of California’s
28 statutory False Advertising Law (“FAL”).

1 79. Defendant's conduct as described herein is misleading, and/or has a capacity,
2 likelihood or tendency to deceive reasonable consumers.

3 80. Defendant, with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of personal property or to
4 perform services, or to induce the public to enter into any obligation relating thereto, makes,
5 disseminates, has made or disseminated, causes to be made or disseminated, and/or has caused to
6 be made or disseminated, before the public in California, in newspaper or other publication, or
7 other advertising device, or by public outcry or by proclamation, or in any other manner or means,
8 including over the internet, statements concerning that personal property or those services, and/or
9 concerning any circumstance or matter of fact connected with the proposed performance or
10 disposition thereof, which are untrue or misleading and which are known (or which by the exercise
11 of reasonable care should be known) to be untrue or misleading.

12 81. Defendant made, disseminated, makes, disseminates, caused to be made or
13 disseminated and/or causes to be made or disseminated any statements concerning the disposition
14 of personal property or the performance of services, and/or concerning any circumstance or matter
15 of fact connected with such statement as part of a plan or scheme with the intent not to sell that
16 personal property or those services, professional or otherwise, as advertised.

17 82. With respect to omissions, Defendant at all relevant times had a duty to disclose the
18 information in question because, *inter alia*: (a) Defendant had exclusive knowledge of material
19 information that was not known to Plaintiff and the California Subclass; (b) Defendant concealed
20 material information from Plaintiff and the California Subclass; and/or (c) Defendant made partial
21 representations which were false and misleading absent the omitted information.

22 83. Defendant committed such violations of the FAL with actual knowledge that its
23 advertising was misleading, or Defendant, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known
24 that its advertising was misleading.

25 84. Plaintiff and the California Subclass reasonably relied on Defendant's
26 representations and/or omissions made in violation of the FAL.

27 85. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent
28

1 conduct, Plaintiff and each member of the California Subclass suffered injury-in-fact and lost
2 money.

3 86. But for Defendant’s deceptive conduct and omissions of material facts, Plaintiff and
4 the California Subclass would not have purchased the Products and/or would have purchased
5 tomatoes from one of Defendant’s competitors instead.

6 87. Defendant should be ordered to disgorge or make restitution of all monies
7 improperly accepted, received, or retained.

8 88. Defendant’s conduct has caused substantial injury to Plaintiff, members of the
9 California Subclass, and the public. Defendant’s conduct is ongoing and will continue and recur
10 absent a permanent injunction. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks an order enjoining Defendant from
11 committing such violations of the FAL. Plaintiff further seeks an order granting restitution to
12 Plaintiff and the California Subclass in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiff further seeks an
13 award of attorneys’ fees and costs under Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5.

14 89. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the California Subclass, seeks injunctive relief to
15 require Defendant to: (1) provide notice to every class member that the Products he purchased are
16 not suited for its intended purpose; and (2) either provide a refund to Plaintiff and the California
17 Subclass for their Products in an amount to be determined at trial.

18 90. Absent injunctive relief, Defendant will continue to injure Plaintiff and the
19 California Subclass members. Even if such conduct were to cease, it is behavior that is capable of
20 repetition or reoccurrence by Defendant yet evades review.

21 91. In order to prevent injury to the general public, Plaintiff, in his individual capacity,
22 seeks a public injunction requiring Defendant to stop advertising, and to instruct its resellers to stop
23 advertising, any Product that contains citric acid as containing “No Preservatives.”

24 92. Plaintiff and the general public lack an adequate remedy at law to remedy and/or
25 mitigate the totality of the injuries and misconduct described herein.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seek judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- (a) For an order certifying the Nationwide Class and the California Subclass under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, naming Plaintiff as representative of the Nationwide Class and the California Subclass, and naming Plaintiff’s attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Nationwide Class and California Subclass;
- (b) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Classes on all counts asserted herein;
- (c) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff, the Nationwide Class, and the California Subclass on all counts asserted herein;
- (d) For compensatory, statutory, and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- (e) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- (f) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- (g) For an order enjoining Defendant from continuing the illegal practices detailed herein and compelling Defendant to undertake a corrective advertising campaign; and
- (h) For an order awarding Plaintiff and the California Class their reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable as of right.

Dated: July 14, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

By: /s/ Frederick J. Klorczyk III
Frederick J. Klorczyk III

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