

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

CARLOS COLON, individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Carlos Colon (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated against Defendant Costco Wholesale Corporation (“Defendant” or “Costco”). Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of his counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to himself, which are based on his personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Defendant labels, advertises, and sells cranberry juice products (the “Products”)¹ throughout the United States, including in Massachusetts. Defendant markets its Products in a systematically misleading manner by misrepresenting that the Products do not contain preservatives.

2. Because Defendant’s sales are driven by health-conscious consumers seeking

¹ The Products encompass all of Defendant’s canned and bottled juices that are advertised as containing “NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES” but contain ascorbic acid.

products that are free from preservatives, Defendant prominently displays on the label of its Products that they contain “NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES.” Defendant’s Products, however, contain “ascorbic acid”—a well-known preservative used in food products.

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

4. Plaintiff is a consumer who asserts claims on behalf of himself and similarly situated purchasers for unjust enrichment, breach of express warranty, and violations of Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A, *et seq.*

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(a) because this case is a class action where the aggregate claims of all members of the proposed class are in excess of \$5,000,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs, there are over 100 members of the putative class, and at least one class member is a citizen of a state different than Defendant.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because a substantial portion of the events giving rise to this cause of action occurred here.

7. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial portion of the events giving rise to this cause of action occurred here.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff Carlos Colon is a citizen of Massachusetts who resides in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Mr. Colon has purchased the Products for his personal use at various times during the applicable statute of limitations. Most recently, in or around January 2023, Mr. Colon

purchased a Kirkland Signature Ocean Spray Cranberry Premium 100% Juice from a local Costco store located in Everett, Massachusetts for approximately \$9. In purchasing the Product, Mr. Colon relied on Defendant's false, misleading, and deceptive marketing of the Product as containing "NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES." Mr. Colon understood that "NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES" meant that the Product did not contain any preservatives, but in fact the Product he purchased did contain ascorbic acid, a preservative. Had Mr. Colon known that the "NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES" representation was false and misleading, he would not have purchased the Product or would have only been willing to purchase the Product at a lesser price.

9. Defendant Costco Wholesale Corporation is a corporation organized under the laws of Washington with its headquarters at 999 Lake Drive, Issaquah, WA 98027.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

Overview of Defendant's False Preservative Claims

10. Defendant advertises and displays on the front labels of the Products that they contain “NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES,” thereby misleading reasonable consumers into believing that the Products are free from preservatives. However, the Products contain ascorbic acid, a well-known and well-documented preservative. Defendant’s most recent labeling of the Products, along with their ingredient panels, are depicted below:





Contains 100% Juice

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 8 fl oz (240mL) 1 cup
Servings Per Container About 12

Amount Per Serving	
Calories 110	Calories from Fat 0
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 0g	0%
Sodium 35mg	1%
Potassium 50mg	2%
Total Carbohydrate 27g	9%
Sugars 27g	
Protein 0g	

Vitamin C 100% • Phosphorus 2%
Magnesium 2%

Not a significant source of saturated fat, trans fat, cholesterol, dietary fiber, vitamin A, calcium or iron.
*Percent daily values are based on a 2000 calorie diet.

INGREDIENTS: Cranberry Juice (Water, Cranberry Juice Concentrate), Apple Juice (Water, Apple Juice Concentrate), Grape Juice (Water, Grape Juice Concentrate), Natural Flavors, Pectin, Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)

Distributed by: Costco Wholesale Corporation
P.O. Box 34535, Seattle, WA 98124-1535, U.S.A.
1-800-774-2678, www.costco.com

Must refrigerate after opening. For best quality and freshness use within two weeks after opening.

Bottled in the USA with North American Cranberries



RECYCLABLE PET BOTTLE
WHERE FACILITIES EXIST

KIRKLAND

Every Kirkland Signature product is guaranteed to meet or exceed the quality standards of the leading national brands. If you're not completely satisfied, your money will be refunded.

*Kirkland Signature is a trademark owned by Costco Wholesale Corporation.

No artificial colors, flavors or preservatives

THANKS FOR CHOOSING OCEAN SPRAY:
For questions or comments please call 1-800-662-3263, M-F 9 AM to 4 PM EST. Please have the entire package handy.

MANUFACTURED AND DISTRIBUTED BY:
Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc. or its subsidiaries, a Grower Cooperative, Lakeville-Middleboro, Massachusetts 02349 USA

SAFETY CAP: Only purchase this product if the cap and neckband are intact.

Not a low calorie food — See Nutrition Facts for sugar and calorie content.

ME 5¢ DEP

ITEM 596444



PLEASE RECYCLE
PASTEURIZED

110 CALORIES PER SERVING

12 (2.83L)

No Add

10

BLENDED

11. The FDA defines a chemical preservative as “any chemical that, when added to food, tends to prevent or retard deterioration thereof, but does not include common salt, sugars, vinegars, spices, or oils extracted from spices, substances added to food by direct exposure thereof to wood smoke, or chemicals applied for their insecticidal or herbicidal properties.” 21 C.F.R. §101.22(a)(5).

12. Ascorbic acid is a chemically modified form of vitamin C, which, pursuant to FDA regulations, is commonly used in foods as a preservative. 21 C.F.R. § 182.3013.

13. Ascorbic acid functions as an antioxidant that helps prevent microbial growth and oxidation in food products, thereby preserving their color and freshness. Although Defendant identifies ascorbic acid as a source of vitamin C, Defendant adds it for its preservative qualities as well.

14. The FDA regulates the use of ascorbic acid in the formulation of wine and juice “to prevent oxidation of color and flavor components of juice,” and it “may be added to grapes, other fruit (including berries), and other primary wine making materials or to the juice of such materials.” 27 C.F.R. § 24.246.

15. Based on industry standards, Defendant added ascorbic acid to the Products, which contain cranberries, to prevent their “oxidation of color and flavor”—something which happens so often to these juice products, that it prompted the FDA to promulgate the pertinent preservative regulations set forth above. *Id.*

16. The FDA also classifies and identifies ascorbic acid as a preservative in its Overview of Food Ingredients, Additives, and Colors, on the FDA’s website and provides examples of how ascorbic acid is used as a preservative in beverages.²

² <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-ingredients-packaging/overview-food-ingredients-additives->

17. The FDA’s view of this matter is further bolstered by a warning letter that it sent to Chiquita Brands International, Inc., indicating that Chiquita’s “Pineapple Bites” products were misbranded within the meaning of section 403(k) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 343(k), because “they contain the chemical preservatives ascorbic acid and citric acid but their labels fail to declare these preservatives with a description of their functions.”³

18. The USDA has also recognized that “[a]scorbic acid is most commonly used as a preservative to prevent enzymatic browning reactions that occur during processing and post-processing storage.”⁴ Moreover, the USDA found that “all commercial ascorbic acid [is] synthetically derived.”⁵

19. Based on the foregoing, Defendant’s use of ascorbic acid in its Products renders its “NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES” representation false and misleading. This is true even if Defendant’s subjective intention was to add ascorbic acid to impart taste/tartness or vitamin supplement to the Products. This conclusion is buttressed by the fact that ascorbic acid can function as a preservative even when it is used only in trace amounts.⁶

20. Even if the Products’ ascorbic acids do not, in fact, function as a preservative in

colors (last accessed November 30, 2022)

³ FDA, Warning Letter to Chiquita Brands International, Inc. and Fresh Express Incorporated (Oct. 6, 2010), available at <http://web.archive.org/web/20101109083452/http://www.fda.gov/ICECI/EnforcementActions/WarningLetters/ucm228663.htm> (last accessed February 23, 2023)

⁴ U.S. Dep’t of Agric., USDA National Organic Program, *Ascorbic Acid* 3 (2019), <https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/AscorbicAcidTRFinal7172019.pdf>

⁵ *Id.* at 10.

⁶ See Taylor & Francis, *Antimicrobials In Food* 108, 113 (P. Michael Davidson et al. eds., 3d ed. 2005), <http://base.dnsgb.com.ua/files/book/Agriculture/Foods/Antimicrobials-in-Food.pdf> (last accessed February 2, 2023).

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

Defendant Capitalizes on Consumer’s Demand for Preservative-Free Foods

21. By representing the Products have “NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES,” Defendant seeks to capitalize on consumers’ preference for products with no preservatives. Indeed, “foods bearing ‘free-from’ claims are increasingly relevant to Americans, as they perceive the products as closely tied to health ... 84 percent of American consumers buy free-from foods because they are seeking out more natural or less processed foods. In fact, 43 percent of consumers agree that free-from foods are healthier than foods without a free-from claim, while another three in five believe the fewer ingredients a product has, the healthier it is (59 percent). Among the top claims free-from consumers deem most important are trans-fat-free (78 percent) and preservative-free (71 percent).”⁹

22. According to another study, when consumers were asked to choose a product that

⁷ *Preservative*, Merriam-Webster Dictionary, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/preservative?utm_campaign=sd&utm_medium=serp&utm_source=jsonld (last accessed November 30, 2022).

⁸ *Preservative*, American Heritage Dictionary, <https://ahdictionary.com/word/search.html?q=preservative> (last accessed November 30, 2022).

⁹ *See, Free-From Food Trends-US-May 2015*, MINTEL <https://www.mintel.com/press-centre/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).

was the closest to their understanding of what “natural” means on product labels, they often chose products with “No Preservatives” labels.¹⁰

23. The global sale of healthy food products is estimated to be \$4 trillion dollars and is forecasted to reach \$7 trillion by 2025.¹¹ Based on the foregoing, consumers are willing to purchase and pay a premium for healthy non-preservative food items like the Products.

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

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

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

26. Plaintiff also seeks to represent a subclass defined as all Class members who reside in Massachusetts who purchased the Products (the “Massachusetts Subclass”).

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

¹⁰ 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).

¹¹ Global Wellness Institute, *The Global Wellness Economy Stands at \$4.4 Trillion Amidst the Disruptions of COVID-19; Is Forecast to Reach \$7 Trillion by 2025*, <https://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4108643.html> (last accessed November 30, 2022).

retailers and vendors.

28. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the true nature and presence of preservatives in the Products; whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other promotional materials for the Products are deceptive; whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's actions and the amount thereof; whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes are entitled to statutory damages; and whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes are entitled to attorney's fees and costs.

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

30. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Classes because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members he seeks to represent, he has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and he intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and his counsel.

31. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendant's liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also

presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendant's liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the liability issues.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

**Breach of Express Warranty
(On behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

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

33. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Nationwide Class against Defendant.

34. Defendant, as the marketer, distributor, and/or seller, expressly warranted that the Products contain no "NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES."

35. Defendant's representations and warranties were part of the description of the goods and the bargain upon which the Products were offered for sale and purchased by Plaintiff and members of the Nationwide Class.

36. In fact, the Products do not conform to Defendant's representations and warranties because the Products contain ascorbic acid, a well-documented preservative. By falsely representing the Products in this way, Defendant breached express warranties.

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

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

COUNT II
Unjust Enrichment
(In the Alternative)

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

40. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of members of the Classes against Defendant.

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

42. Defendant has knowledge of such benefits.

43. Defendant has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from Plaintiff's and Class members' purchases of the Products. Retention of those moneys under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Defendant misrepresented that the Products contains "NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES" when in fact it contains ascorbic acid, a well-documented preservative.

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

COUNT III

**Violation of the Massachusetts Unfair and Deceptive Business Practices Act,
Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A, et seq.**

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

46. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Massachusetts Subclass against Defendant.

47. Section 2 of Chapter 93—the Massachusetts Unfair and Deceptive Business Practices Act (“MUDBPA”)—prevents the use of “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.” An act is “deceptive” under Chapter 93A “if it could reasonably be found to have caused a person to act differently from the way he otherwise would have acted.” *Tagliente v. Himmer*, 949 F.2d 1, 7 (1st Cir. 1991).

48. Section 9 provides: “Any person ... who has been injured by another person’s use or employment of any method, act or practice declared to be unlawful by section two ... may bring an action in the superior court ... for damages and such equitable relief, including an injunction, as the court deems to be necessary and proper ... Any persons entitled to bring such action may, if the use or employment of the unfair or deceptive act or practice has caused similar injury to numerous other persons similarly situated and if the court finds in a preliminary hearing that he adequately and fairly represents such other persons, bring the action on behalf of himself and such other similarly injured and situated persons.”

49. Pursuant to the definitions codified at Chapter 93A § 1, Defendant is a “person,” and Defendant is engaged in “trade” and “commerce” in Massachusetts by offering for sale Products that directly or indirectly affect the people of Massachusetts.

50. By engaging in the acts and omissions alleged above and incorporated herein, Defendant has engaged and continues to engage in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the

conduct of trade or commerce.

51. Defendant's misrepresentations deceive and have a tendency to deceive a reasonable consumer and the general public.

52. Defendant's acts and omissions are material, in that a reasonable person would attach importance to the information and would be induced to act on the information in making purchase decisions.

53. Defendant's conduct is also misleading in a material way by representing on the packaging of the Products that it contains "NO ARTIFICIAL COLORS, FLAVORS OR PRESERVATIVES." Despite that representation, however, the Products contain ascorbic acid, a well-documented preservative.

54. Plaintiff and members of the Massachusetts Subclass suffered an economic injury because they would not have purchased or would have paid less for the Products had they known the veracity of Defendant's misrepresentations.

55. Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A, et seq. represents a fundamental public policy of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

56. For each loss, Plaintiff and each member of the Massachusetts Subclass may recover an award of actual damages or twenty-five dollars, whichever is greater. Ch. 93A § 9(3).

57. Because Defendant acted willfully or knowingly, Plaintiff and each member of the Massachusetts Subclass may recover up to three but not less than two times this amount. In addition, Plaintiff may recover attorneys' fees and costs.

58. Plaintiff and the members of the Massachusetts Subclass may also pray for the imposition of injunctive relief which limits and polices Defendant's representations within or reaching Massachusetts. The balance of the equities favors the entry of permanent injunctive

relief against Defendant. Plaintiff, members of the Classes, and the general public will be irreparably harmed absent the entry of permanent injunctive relief against Defendant. Plaintiff, members of the Classes, and the general public lack an adequate remedy at law. A permanent injunction against Defendant is in the public interest. Defendant's unlawful behavior is capable of repetition or re-occurrence absent the entry of a permanent injunction.

59. In accordance with Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A, § 9(3), Plaintiff's counsel served Defendant with written notice of its violation of Ch. 93A and a demand for relief on May 23, 2023. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's letter is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Carlos Colon, 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 Massachusetts Subclass under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Nationwide Class and the Massachusetts Subclass, and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Nationwide Class and the Massachusetts Subclass members;
- (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 Massachusetts 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 Nationwide Class and the Massachusetts Subclass 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: October 17, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

By: /s/ Joel D. Smith
Joel Smith

Joel D. Smith (BBO No. 712418)
1990 North California Blvd., Suite 940
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Telephone: (925) 300-4455
Facsimile: (925) 407-2700
Email: jsmith@bursor.com

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

Alec M. Leslie (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)
Julian C. Diamond (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)
1330 Avenue of the Americas, 32nd Floor
New York, NY 10019
Telephone: (646) 837-7150
Facsimile: (212) 989-9163
Email: aleslie@bursor.com
jdiamond@bursor.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff



BURSOR & FISHER
P.A.

1330 Avenue of the Americas
NEW YORK, NY 10019
www.bursor.com

FREDERICK J. KLORCZYK III
Tel: 646.837.7150
Fax: 212.989.9163
fklorczyk@bursor.com

May 19, 2023

Via Certified Mail – Return Receipt Requested

Costco Wholesale Corporation
999 Lake Drive
Issaquah, WA 98027

Costco Wholesale Corporation
c/o C T Corporation System
155 Federal St., Suite 700
Boston, MA 02110

Re: *Notice and Demand Letter Pursuant the Massachusetts Unfair and Deceptive Business Practices Act, Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A, § 9(3), and all other relevant state and local laws*

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter serves as a preliminary notice and demand for corrective action by Costco Wholesale Corporation (“You” or “Defendant”) pursuant to numerous provisions of Massachusetts and federal law, including but not limited to the Massachusetts Unfair and Deceptive Business Practices Act, Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A, § 9(3), on behalf of our client, Carlos Colon, and all other similarly situated purchasers of Kirkland Signature Ocean Spray Cranberry Premium 100% Juice. This letter also serves as notice pursuant to U.C.C. § 2-607(3)(A) concerning the breaches of express warranties described herein.

You have participated in the marketing and sale of Kirkland Signature Ocean Spray Cranberry Premium 100% Juice (the “Product”). The Product’s labeling represents that it contains “No Artificial Colors, Flavors or Preservatives.” This representation is false and misleading because the Product contains ascorbic acid. Ascorbic acid is recognized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to be a preservative.¹ By representing that the Product contains “No Artificial Colors, Flavors or Preservatives,” You are misleading consumers into believing that they are purchasing cranberry juice that is free of preservatives.

Mr. Colon purchased bottles of Product from a Costco store in Everett, Massachusetts in or around January 2023. Mr. Colon purchased the Product based on the Product’s representations, reasonably believing that it did not contain any artificial preservatives. However, the Product he purchased did, in fact, contain an artificial preservative—ascorbic acid.

¹ <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-ingredients-packaging/overview-food-ingredients-additives-colors>

Mr. Colon would not have purchased the Product, or would have paid significantly less for the Product, had he known it contained an artificial preservative.

Mr. Colon is acting on behalf of a class defined as all persons in the United States who purchased the Product. Mr. Colon is also acting on behalf of a subclass of all persons who purchased the Product in the State of Massachusetts.

To cure these defects, we demand that you make full restitution to all purchasers of the Product of all money obtained from sales thereof.

We further demand that you preserve all documents and other evidence which refer or relate to any of the above-described practices including, but not limited to, the following:

1. All documents concerning the sourcing, production, and/or testing of the Product;
2. All documents concerning the advertisement, labeling, marketing, or sale of the Product;
3. All documents concerning communications with purchasers of the Product, including but not limited to customer complaints; and
4. All documents concerning your total revenue derived from sales of the Product in Massachusetts and the United States.

If you contend that any statement in this letter is inaccurate in any respect, please provide us with your contentions and supporting documents immediately upon receipt of this letter.

Please contact me right away if you wish to discuss an appropriate way to remedy this matter. If I do not hear from you promptly, I will take that as an indication that you are not interested in doing so.

Very truly yours,



Frederick J. Klorczyk III

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
CARLOS COLON, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Suffolk, Massachusetts
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Bursor & Fisher, P.A.

DEFENDANTS
COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question
4 Diversity

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State
Citizen of Another State
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District
6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
7 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):
Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.
DEMAND \$ 5,000,000+
JURY DEMAND: Yes No

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

DATE 10/17/2023 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

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.