

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

ANDREW KOMKARAN, individually and  
on behalf of all others similarly situated

Plaintiff

- against -

RUST-OLEUM CORPORATION,

Defendant

Case No. 1:24-cv-01554

Class Action Complaint

Jury Trial Demanded

Plaintiff ANDREW KOMKARAN (“Plaintiff”), by his undersigned attorneys alleges upon information and belief, except for allegations pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based on personal knowledge:

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This is a proposed class action brought on behalf of consumers of Defendant RUST-OLEUM CORPORATION’s (“Rust-Oleum” or “Defendant”) Watco Tung Oil products (collectively the “Products” or individually the “Product”).

2. Defendant’s marketing, labeling, and sale of the Products mislead reasonable consumers to believe that the Products consist primarily, if not entirely, of Tung Oil by stating “Tung Oil” on the front label without actually disclosing that Tung Oil is not even the primary ingredient (“Tung Oil Representation”).

3. Consumers interpret the Tung Oil Representation to mean that the Products primarily consist of Tung Oil. Unfortunately for consumers, the Tung Oil Representation is false and misleading because the Products have only a small percentage of Tung Oil.

4. By labeling the Products with the Tung Oil Representation, Defendant creates consumer deception and confusion. A reasonable consumer purchases the Products believing that they are primarily Tung Oil. However, a reasonable consumer would not deem the Products to be primarily Tung Oil if they knew the Products only contained small amounts of Tung Oil.

5. Defendant's misrepresentations about the Products were uniform and were communicated to Plaintiff, and every other member of the Class, at every point of purchase and consumption throughout the Class Period.

6. Plaintiff now brings this action to stop Defendant's misrepresentation and recover the monies he paid for the Products as a result of the misrepresentation, as well as statutory damages and the other relief detailed below.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) ("CAFA"). The matter in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, there is diversity of citizenship between at minimum Plaintiff and Defendant and there are over 100 class members.

8. The Products are sold throughout the United States including at big box stores such as Home Depot, Menards and Walmart. The Products are also sold at numerous hardware stores, including national chains such as Ace Hardware. There are approximately 2,000 Home Depot stores in the United States and approximately 100 Home Depot stores in the State of New York. There are approximately 349 Menard stores and 4,616 Walmart stores in the United States.

9. Given the large number of Home Depot stores in the State of New York, in addition to all the other stores at which the Products are sold in the State of New York, upon information and belief, over 10,000 units of the Products were sold in the State of New York during the three

year class period. Since each purchase in New York would entitle the consumer to \$550 statutory damages, between the sales in New York and sales throughout the rest of the United States, there are at least 100 class members and over \$5,000,000 in controversy.

10. This court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it has its principal place of business in Illinois and conducts and transacts business within Illinois.

11. Venue is proper because Defendant's principal place of business is in this District and Defendant does business in this District. Additionally, a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

### **PARTIES**

12. Plaintiff Komkaran is a resident of Woodhaven, Queens, New York. Plaintiff purchased Defendant's Products while in Queens, New York during the Class Period. Prior to purchase, he saw the Product's labeling with the Tung Oil Representation. Plaintiff brings the claims below seeking damages, actual and statutory.

13. Plaintiff purchased the Product because he believed the Product was primarily Tung Oil based on the "Tung Oil" representation on the front of the Product. Plaintiff remains in the market for Tung Oil products and continues to shop at stores where the Products are sold. If the Products were actually primarily Tung Oil, as represented on the Products' label, or if the label properly represented the amount of Tung Oil in the Products and were sold at a commensurate price, Plaintiff would purchase the Product again in the immediate future. If the Court were to issue an injunction ordering Defendant to comply with the state and federal laws, and prohibiting Defendant's use of the deceptive practices discussed herein, Plaintiff would likely purchase the Products again in the near future.

14. Defendant Rust-Oleum is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Vernon Hills, Illinois.

15. On information and belief, the labeling for the Products that Plaintiff and the Class members relied upon in making their decisions to purchase the Products were conceived, designed, prepared and/or approved by Defendant and were disseminated by Defendant and its agents through labeling, marketing and advertising containing the misrepresentations, from its headquarters, alleged herein.

16. On information and belief, in committing the wrongful acts alleged herein, Defendant, in connection with its subsidiaries, affiliates, and/or other related entities and their employees, planned, participated in and furthered a common scheme to induce members of the public to purchase the Products by means of false, misleading, deceptive and fraudulent representations, and Defendant participated in the making of such representations in that it disseminated those misrepresentations or caused them to be disseminated.

### **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

#### **A. BACKGROUND OF TUNG OIL**

17. Tung Oil is an oil that is extracted from the seed of the Tung tree, which is native to China.

18. Tung Oil has been used for centuries as a water-resistant finish on wooden surfaces.

19. Tung Oil is also used on other types of surfaces such as bamboo, concrete, stone, brick, and even metal surfaces.

20. Consumers who engage in woodworking or who are otherwise working on a project that requires a finish, look to purchase Tung Oil, as it is a great option for such uses.

21. Consumers seek out pure Tung Oil as it is free of additives and distillates.

22. Manufacturers and marketers know that consumers rely on the accuracy of the claims on their labels in making their purchasing decisions. In fact, consumers are willing to pay premium prices for pure Tung Oil.

23. Consumers often pay a price premium for what they perceive to be authentic products, particularly those perceived to be pure, in the case of Defendant's Products.

24. In the present instance, consumers expect Defendant's products to be 100% Tung Oil or, at minimum, primarily Tung Oil.

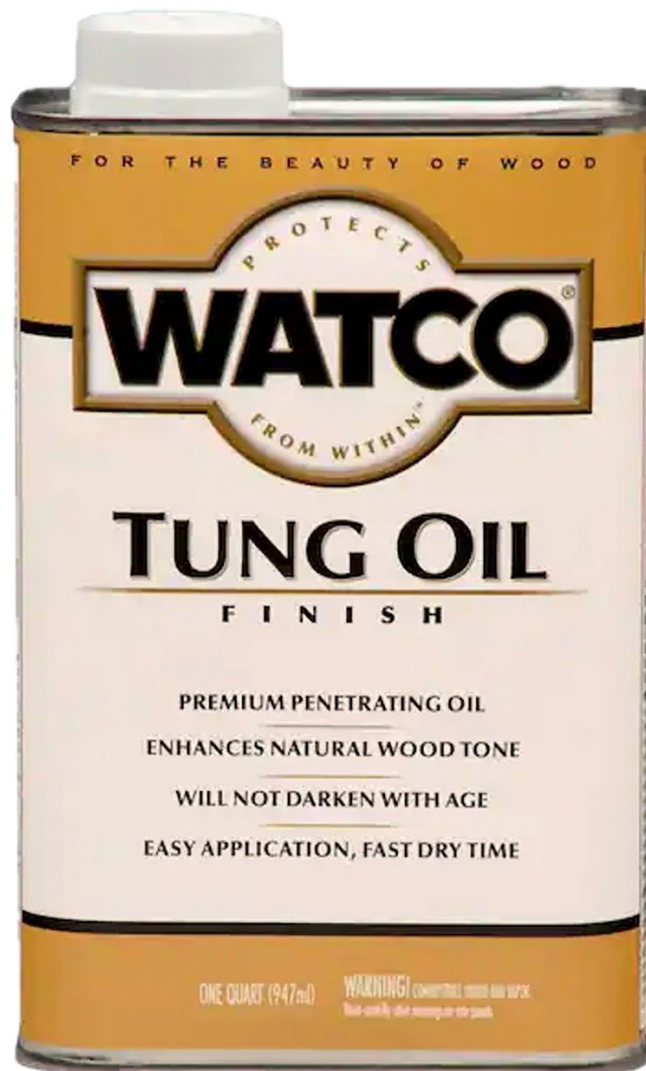
**B. DEFENDANT'S MISREPRESENTATIONS**

25. Defendant manufactures labels, distributes, and sells Tung Oil products throughout the United States, including in New York.

26. Defendant seeks to capitalize on the consumer market for Tung Oil by selling its Tung Oil product.

27. Defendant's marketing and advertising of the Products gives consumers the impression that the Products primarily consist of Tung Oil.

28. An example of the front label is below:



29. Consumers expect the Products to consist of 100% Tung Oil or, at minimum, primarily Tung Oil. However, Defendant misleads consumers by representing that its Products are Tung Oil without disclosing that there is only a small percentage of Tung Oil in the Products.

30. Consumers have no way of knowing, when purchasing the Products, that they are being deceived and the Products only contain a small amount of Tung Oil.

31. Despite Defendant's labeling of the Products with the Tung Oil Representation, the Products contain only small amounts of Tung Oil. Specifically, Tung Oil is less than 20% of the

total weight of the Products as evidenced by Section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet, attached as Exhibit A.

32. By contrast, Stoddard solvent makes up approximately 30% of the Product, while some unknown ingredient—presumably water—makes up approximately 44% of the Product. *Id.*

33. Defendant's labeling of the Products with the Tung Oil Representation demonstrates its intent to persuade consumers that the Products are primarily, if not entirely, Tung Oil. However, as described above, the Products contain only small amounts of Tung Oil.

34. Hence, Defendant's representations that the Products are primarily Tung Oil are false and misleading.

35. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff, purchased the Products based upon their belief that the Products were primarily Tung Oil. However, a reasonable consumer would not deem the Products to be primarily Tung Oil if they knew the Products contained only a small amount of Tung Oil.

36. Defendant's misrepresentations cause confusion among consumers, who believe they are purchasing products that are primarily Tung Oil, when, in fact, they are purchasing products that contain a small percentage of Tung Oil.

37. Defendant's false, misleading, and deceptive misrepresentations and omissions are likely to continue to deceive and mislead reasonable consumers and the general public, as they have already deceived and misled Plaintiff and the Class members.

### **C. ECONOMIC INJURY**

38. Defendant knows that consumers are willing to pay more for pure Tung Oil products due to their perception that such products are of better quality and believe they are paying costs associated with the larger percentage of Tung Oil in the products.

39. Plaintiff saw Defendant's Products on the shelf, saw the Tung Oil Representation,

and believed the Products contained entirely, or at least primarily, Tung Oil.

40. Plaintiff and the Class Members expected Defendant's Products would have been primarily Tung Oil based on the Tung Oil Representation.

41. Plaintiff and the Class Members did not expect the Products to only contain small amounts of Tung Oil.

42. Plaintiff and the Class Members saw the packaging, which misleadingly asserted that the products were primarily Tung Oil when they were not.

43. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Products if he knew the representations were false and misleading.

44. Plaintiff paid more for the Products than he otherwise would have, and would only have been willing to pay less, or unwilling to purchase it at all, absent the misleading representations.

45. As a result of the false and misleading labeling, the Products are sold at a price that is higher than the price the Products would have been if they were represented in a non-misleading way.

46. By way of example, a package of Watco Tung Oil (32 oz or 1 quart) sells for \$28.28.<sup>1</sup> But a package of OAIEGSD Pure Tung Oil (32 oz or 1 quart) sells for \$18.98.<sup>2</sup> Equally, a 32 oz or 1 quart package of Rockler 100% Pure Tung Oil sells for \$10.50.<sup>3</sup>

47. Plaintiff was also deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Products he purchased were different than what Defendant warranted.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.homedepot.com/p/Watco-1-Quart-Clear-Liquid-Interior-Tung-Oil-Finish-266634/203369941> (last visited January 23, 2024).

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.amazon.com/OAIEGSD-Waterproof-Finishing-Penetration-Furniture/dp/B0BLCFC41S/> (last visited January 23, 2024).

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.rockler.com/rockler-s-tung-oil> (last visited January 23, 2024).



48. As a result of these unfair and deceptive practices, Defendant has likely collected millions of dollars from the sale of its Products that it would not have otherwise earned. Plaintiff and Class members paid money for Tung Oil products that are not what they purport to be or what they bargained for. They paid a premium for such Products when they could have instead bought other, less expensive products.

49. In making the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions described herein, Defendant knew and intended that consumers would pay for, and/or pay a premium for, Products labeled with the Tung Oil Representation. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class members were injured in that they:

- a. Paid a sum of money for the Products, which were not what Defendant represented;
- b. Paid a premium price for the Products, which were not what Defendant represented;
- c. Were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Products they purchased had less value than what Defendant represented; and
- d. Were of a different quality than what Defendant promised.

50. Had Defendant not made the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Plaintiff and the Class members would not have been willing to pay the same amount for the Products they purchased, and/or Plaintiff and the Class members would not have been willing to purchase the Products at all.

51. Plaintiff and the Class members paid for Products that were represented as being primarily Tung Oil but received Products that contained only small amounts of Tung Oil. The Products Plaintiff and the Class members received were worth less than the Products for which

they paid.

52. Based on Defendant's misleading and deceptive representations, Defendant was able to, and did, charge a premium price for the Products over the cost of competitive products not bearing misleading labels.

53. Plaintiff and the Class members all paid money for the Products. However, Plaintiff and the Class members did not obtain the full value of the advertised Products due to Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions. Plaintiff and the Class members purchased and/or paid more for the Products than they would have had they known the truth about the Products. Consequently, Plaintiff and the Class members have suffered an injury in fact, and lost money as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct.

#### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

54. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

55. The class is defined as all consumers who purchased at least one of the Products in the United States at any time during the applicable limitations period ("Class").

56. Plaintiff also seeks to represent a subclass defined as all consumers who purchased at least one of the Products in New York at any time during the applicable limitations period ("New York Subclass").

57. Excluded from the Class are Defendant's current or former officers, directors, and employees; counsel for Plaintiff and Defendant; and the judicial officer to whom this lawsuit is assigned.

58. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or otherwise alter the class definition presented to the Court at the appropriate time in response to facts learned through discovery, legal arguments

advanced by Defendant, or otherwise. Plaintiff also reserves the right to create additional subclasses.

59. The requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 are satisfied because:

- a. Numerosity: The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the exact number of Class members is presently unknown to Plaintiff, based on the ubiquity of the Products, Plaintiff estimates that the Class numbers are in the thousands.
- b. Commonality: There are questions of law and fact that are common to the Class members and that predominate over individual questions. These include the following:
  - i. Whether Defendant misrepresented to the Class members that its Products are primarily Tung Oil;
  - ii. Whether Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions were material to reasonable consumers;
  - iii. Whether Defendant's labeling, marketing, and sale of its Products constitutes false advertising;
  - iv. Whether Defendant engaged in unfair and deceptive trade practices;
  - v. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched;
  - vi. Whether Defendant's conduct injured consumers and, if so, the extent of the injury; and
  - vii. The appropriate remedies for Defendant's conduct.

- c. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members because Plaintiff suffered the same injury as the Class members by nature of their purchases of the Products based on Defendant's misrepresentations that the Products are primarily Tung Oil.
- d. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the class. Plaintiff does not have any interests that are adverse to those of the Class members. Plaintiff has retained competent counsel experienced in class action litigation who intend to prosecute this action vigorously and have the financial means of doing so.
- e. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the efficient adjudication of this controversy. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender. Since the damages suffered by individual Class members are relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it virtually impossible for the Class members to seek redress for the wrongful conduct alleged, while an important public interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class action.

60. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty that will be encountered in the management of this litigation that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

**CAUSES OF ACTION**

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**VIOLATION OF NEW YORK GBL § 349**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the New York Subclass)**

61. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in all the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

62. New York General Business Law Section 349 (“GBL § 349”) declares unlawful “[d]eceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state . . .”

63. The conduct of Defendant alleged herein constitutes recurring, “unlawful” deceptive acts and practices in violation of GBL § 349, and as such, Plaintiff and the other Class Members seek monetary damages.

64. Defendant misleadingly, inaccurately, and deceptively presents its Products to consumers.

65. Defendant’s improper consumer-oriented conduct is misleading in a material way in that it, *inter alia*, induced Plaintiff and other Class Members to purchase and/or pay a premium for Defendant’s Products and to use the Products when they otherwise would not have.

66. Defendant made its untrue or misleading statements and representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

67. Plaintiff and other Class Members have been injured inasmuch as they paid a premium for the Products. Accordingly, Plaintiff and other Class Members received less than what they bargained or paid for.

68. Defendant’s deceptive and misleading practices constitute deceptive acts and practices in the conduct of business in violation of New York General Business Law §349(a) and

Plaintiff and other members of the Class have been damaged thereby.

69. As a result of Defendant's recurring deceptive acts and practices, Plaintiff and other Class Members are entitled to monetary and compensatory damages of all moneys obtained by means of Defendant's unlawful conduct, interest, attorneys' fees and costs, and injunctive relief. This includes actual damages under GBL § 349, as well as statutory damages of \$50 per unit purchased.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**VIOLATION OF NEW YORK GBL § 350**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the New York Subclass)**

70. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in all the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

71. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350 provides, in part, as follows:

False advertising in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state is hereby declared unlawful.

72. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350a(1) provides, in part, as follows:

The term 'false advertising, including labeling, of a commodity, or of the kind, character, terms or conditions of any employment opportunity if such advertising is misleading in a material respect. In determining whether any advertising is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made by statement, word, design, device, sound or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertising fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations with respect to the commodity or employment to which the advertising relates under the conditions proscribed in said advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual . . .

73. Defendant's labeling and advertisements contain untrue and materially misleading statements concerning Defendant's Products inasmuch as they misrepresent that the Products are primarily Tung Oil.

74. Plaintiff and other Class Members have been injured inasmuch as they paid a premium for the Products, which, contrary to Defendant's representations, were false and deceptive. Accordingly, Plaintiff and other Class Members received less than what they bargained or paid for.

75. Defendant's packaging and product labeling induced Plaintiff and Class Members to buy Defendant's Products.

76. Defendant made the untrue and misleading statements and representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

77. Defendant made the material misrepresentations described in this Complaint on Defendant's Products' packaging and labeling.

78. Defendant's material misrepresentations were substantially uniform in content, presentation, and impact on consumers at large. Moreover, all consumers purchasing the Products were and continue to be exposed to Defendant's material misrepresentations.

79. As a result of Defendant's recurring acts and practices in violation of GBL § 350, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to monetary and compensatory damages for all moneys obtained by means of Defendant's unlawful conduct, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs as well as statutory damages of \$500 per unit purchased. Additionally, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief.

**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**VIOLATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD AND DECEPTIVE**  
**PRACTICES ACT, 815 ILCS 505/1, et seq. ("ICFA")**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

80. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in all the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

81. Plaintiff and other Class members are persons within the context of the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Trade Practices Act ("ICFA"), 815 ILCS 505/1(c).

82. Defendant is a person within the context of the ICFA, 815 ILCS 505/1(c).

83. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant was engaged in trade or commerce as defined under the ICFA, 815 ILCS 505/1(f).

84. Plaintiff and the proposed Class are “consumers” who purchased the Products for personal, family, or household use within the meaning of the ICFA, 815 ILCS 505/1(e).

85. The ICFA does not apply to “[a]ctions or transactions specifically authorized by laws administered by any regulatory body or officer of this State or the United States.” 815 ILCS 505/10b(1).

86. The ICFA prohibits engaging in “unfair or deceptive acts or practices ... in the conduct of any trade or commerce....” ICFA, 815 ILCS 505/2.

87. The ICFA prohibits any deceptive, unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices, including using deception, fraud, false pretenses, false promises, false advertising, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact, or the use or employment of any practice described in Section 2 of the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act (“UDTPA”). 815 ILCS § 505/2.

88. Plaintiff and the other Class members reasonably relied upon Defendant’s Tung Oil Representation alleged herein. Plaintiff read and relied on Defendant’s Tung Oil Representation to conclude that the Product consisted primarily of Tung Oil.

89. Defendant’s conduct, as described herein, took place within the State of Illinois and constitutes unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the course of trade and commerce, in violation of 815 ICFA 505/1, et seq.

90. Defendant violated the ICFA by representing that the Products have characteristics or benefits that they do not have. 815 ILCS § 505/2; 815 ILCS § 510/2(7).



91. Defendant advertised the Products with the intent not to sell them as advertised, in violation of 815 ILCS § 505/2 and 815 ILCS § 510/2(9).

92. Defendant engaged in fraudulent and/or deceptive conduct, which creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding in violation of 815 ILCS § 505/2; 815 ILCS § 510/2(3).

93. Before placing the Products into the stream of commerce and into the hands of consumers, including Plaintiff and reasonable consumers, Defendant knew or should have known that the Products were not primarily Tung Oil, but Defendant omitted, and concealed this material fact from consumers, including Plaintiff and Class members. Defendant chose to label the Products in this way to impact consumer choices and gain market share. Defendant was aware that all consumers who purchased the Products were exposed to and would be affected by its omissions and would reasonably believe that the Products were primarily Tung Oil and that Defendant's Tung Oil Representation was otherwise accurate. However, Defendant's Tung Oil Representation is false and misleading because the Products only contain a small percentage of Tung Oil.

94. Defendant intended that Plaintiff and each of the other Class members would reasonably rely upon the Tung Oil Representation and material omissions concerning the true nature of the Products.

95. Defendant's Tung Oil Representation, concealment, omissions, and other deceptive conduct were likely to deceive and cause misunderstanding and/or cause Plaintiff and the other Class members to be deceived about the true nature of the Products.

96. Plaintiff and Class members have been damaged as a proximate result of Defendant's violations of the ICFA. They have suffered damages as a direct and proximate result of purchasing the Products.

97. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's violations of the ICFA, as set forth above, Plaintiff and the Class members have suffered ascertainable losses of money caused by Defendant's Tung Oil Representation and material omissions.

98. Had they been aware of the true nature of the Products, Plaintiff and Class members would have paid less for the Products or would not have purchased them.

99. Based on Defendant's unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to relief, including restitution, actual damages, treble damages, punitive damages, costs, and attorney's fees, under 815 ILCS 505/10a. Plaintiff and Class members are also entitled to injunctive relief, seeking an order enjoining Defendant's unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices.

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**UNJUST ENRICHMENT**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

100. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in all the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

101. This claim is brought in the alternative to the other Counts. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allow Plaintiff to plead alternative theories.

102. Defendant's conduct violated, *inter alia*, state, and federal law by manufacturing, advertising, labeling, marketing, distributing, and selling the Products while misrepresenting and omitting material facts, including by making the Tung Oil Representation alleged herein.

103. Defendant's unlawful conduct allowed it to knowingly realize substantial revenues from selling the Products at the expense of, and to the detriment or impoverishment of, Plaintiff and Class members and to Defendant's benefit and enrichment. Defendant has violated fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

104. Plaintiff and Class members conferred significant financial benefits and paid substantial compensation to Defendant via retailers for the Products, which were not as Defendant represented them to be.

105. Defendant knowingly received and enjoyed the benefits conferred by Plaintiff and Class members.

106. It is inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefits conferred by Plaintiff and Class members' overpayments.

107. Plaintiff and Class members seek to establish a constructive trust from which Plaintiff and Class members may seek restitution.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays for judgment:

1. Declaring this a proper class action, certifying Plaintiff as representative and the undersigned as counsel for the Class;
2. Declaring that Defendant is financially responsible for notifying the Class members of the pendency of this suit;
3. Awarding damages and interest;
4. For restitution and disgorgement of profits;
5. Awarding costs and expenses, including reasonable fees for Plaintiff's attorneys and experts;
6. For injunctive relief; and
7. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all issues.

Dated: February 18, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

**BEN TRAVIS LAW, APC**

*/s/ Ben Travis*

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