

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MINA MAIMAN, on behalf of herself	:	Case No. _____
and all others similarly situated,	:	
	:	
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	:	<u>CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT</u>
	:	
v.	:	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
	:	
PETCO HEALTH AND WELLNESS	:	
COMPANY, INC.,	:	
	:	
<i>Defendant.</i>	:	
_____	X	

Plaintiff MINA MAIMAN (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, alleges the following class action complaint (the “Action”) against Defendant PETCO HEALTH AND WELLNESS COMPANY, INC. (collectively, “Defendant”) for violations of state statutes and common law doctrines seeking actual damages, statutory damages, restitution, pre- and post-judgment interest, and reasonable costs and attorneys’ fees upon personal knowledge as to herself and her own actions, and upon information and belief, including the investigation of her counsel as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Defendant is the largest distributors of dog food products in the United States. Defendant sells hundreds of millions of dollars of dog food annually, including specialized dog food products. One such type of specialized dog food product is “grain free” dog food, which are dog food products that do not contain common grain ingredients, such as: corn, soy, wheat, rice or barley.

2. Starting as late as January 1, 2022, and continuing through the present (the “Class Period”), Defendant has sold millions of dollars of grain free dog food under the “WholeHearted” brand (the “Grain Free Products”).¹ The WholeHearted

¹ The Grain Free Products are substantially similar and include, but are not limited to:

WholeHearted Grain Free Beef & Pea Recipe Food for Dogs, WholeHearted Grain Free Lamb & Lentil Recipe Food for Dogs, WholeHearted Grain Free Salmon & Pea Recipe Food for Dogs, WholeHearted Grain Free Chicken & Pea Recipe Food for Dogs, WholeHearted Grain Free Pork, Beef & Lamb Recipe Food for Dogs, WholeHearted Grain Free Chicken & Pea Recipe Food for

brand, and, specifically, the Grain Free Products, are expressly marketed on every package of dog food as containing “Complete Nutrition,” “Vitamins & Minerals for Balanced Nutrition,” and “Thoughtfully crafted [with] [m]aximum benefits.” These representations lead reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff and Class members, to believe that the Grain Free Products provide the necessary health and nutritional benefits for dogs to regularly consume. However, these representations are false and misleading because, on the contrary, grain free dog food does not provide complete nutrition. It carries substantial risk of imbalance and cardiovascular disease, making it not beneficial nor nutritionally balanced for dogs to regularly consume.

3. For as long as consumable goods have been sold, “health-washing,” which is the instigation of a sale of a consumer product by making it appear healthier than it actually is, has led consumers to buy products that either do not actually have any health benefits or are, in some cases, harmful. The instant case is a classic occurrence of health-washing. Here, Defendant uses false advertising and deceptive conduct which promises health-related benefits beyond a normal dog food to lure pet owners into purchases. To compound matters, the Grain Free Products are not only potentially harmful to canine health but command a price

Puppies, WholeHearted Grain Free Chicken & Pea Recipe Food for Large Breeds, WholeHearted Grain Free Beef & Pea Recipe Food for Large Breeds, and WholeHearted Grain Free Beef & Pea Recipe Food for Small Breeds.

premium consistent with these misrepresentations that Plaintiff and Class members would not have paid had they known that Defendant's representations are false and misleading. The Grain Free Products also intentionally contain no warning whatsoever about potential risks and the tendency to cause nutritional deficiencies and serious health risks.

4. Against this backdrop, Plaintiff Maiman, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, brings this Action seeking actual damages, statutory damages, restitution, pre- and post-judgment interest, and reasonable costs and attorneys' fees under state statutes and common law doctrines due to Defendant's acute failure to ensure that the Grain Free Products were distributed, produced, and sold in a manner consistent with advertising.

5. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff Maiman and Class members (defined below) were harmed by paying a price premium for the Grain Free Products which they otherwise would not have paid due to the misrepresentations made about on packaging and in advertising – or would not have purchased the Grain Free Products at all.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. *Subject Matter Jurisdiction.* This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this Action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”) because there are (a) more than 100 members of the proposed classes, (b) some

members (including Plaintiff Maiman) of the proposed classes have a different domicile or citizenship from the Defendant, and (c) the claims of the proposed class members exceed \$5 million, exclusive of costs and fees. Specifically, there are thousands of members of the proposed classes; Plaintiff Maiman is domiciled in New York while Defendant is domiciled in California; and the measure of damages (a price premium paid on every package of the Grain Free Products during the Class Period) as alleged well exceeds \$5 million dollars.

7. *Personal Jurisdiction.* This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because: (1) Plaintiff Maiman is domiciled in New York and made her purchases in New York (and, therefore, was economically injured in New York), (2) Defendant is registered to do business in New York, and (3) Defendant conducts significant business in New York such that they purposefully availed themselves of the privilege of doing business in New York.

8. *Venue.* Venue is proper in this Court because Defendant transacts business within this District, Plaintiff Maiman is domiciled in this District, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims took place in this District.

PARTIES

PLAINTIFF

Plaintiff Mina Maiman

9. Plaintiff Maiman is domiciled in New York and resides in Port Washington, New York.

10. Plaintiff Maiman purchased the Grain Free Products for her dog, Oskar, during the Class Period. According to Plaintiff Maiman, she bought the Grain Free Products for Oskar because she relied on Defendant's representations, including that the Grain Free Products provided a balanced diet and were healthy. In fact, Plaintiff Maiman even changed Oskar's food to this Grain Free Products solely because she thought Defendant's food was healthier than the other food Oskar had been eating.

11. On the contrary, at no point did the Grain Free Products provide any warning about how the products not only were not balanced, but that they had potential negative health effects for dogs (including dilated cardiomyopathy or 'DCM', which causes subsequent heart failure). These potential negative health effects associated with grain free diets come from the presence of pea derivative ingredients and the absence of sufficient taurine in dog food. After consumption of the Grain Free Products, Oskar developed DCM, subsequent heart failure and died.

12. Plaintiff Maiman relied on these misrepresentations – and had she known the truth, she would not have purchased the Grain Free Products, or would have paid significantly less for the Grain Free Products.

DEFENDANT

Defendant PETCO Health and Wellness Company, Inc.

13. Defendant Petco maintains its principal place of business located at 10850 Via Frontera, San Diego, California 92127. Defendant Petco's appointed agent is 1505 Corporation CSC – Lawyer's Incorporating Service, located at 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento, California 95833.

14. Defendant markets, manufactures, distributes, sells, or otherwise is responsible for the placement of the Grain Free Products at their stores both online and at retail.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

The Dog Food Business

15. Prior to the middle of the 19th Century, the majority of domesticated dogs globally were treated as working animals – they primarily lived outside, and their diets consisted of table food, as much of pet food was made up of whatever was not consumed by their owners. However, by the late 19th Century, the Industrial Revolution created a new economic hierarchy which now included families who were solidly in the middle class. This led to a shift for canine health as well, as

more families could afford to keep their pets indoors while feeding more nutritionally balanced food.

16. Commercialized pet food was first produced in England by James Spratt in the 1860's. Spratt's wheat-based "Patented Meat Fibrine Dog Cake" became increasingly popular to coincide the surge in demand for food made specifically for dogs. By 1890, Spratt's Dog Cakes expanded into the United States and new businesses across the world began to compete with Spratt.

17. While dog food brands developed new products in the United States into the middle of the 20th Century, veterinarians found it increasingly important to create guidelines about which nutrients dogs needed to live happy and healthy lives. In the 1980's the United States National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council published their guidelines for nutritional requirement for dogs. Specifically, these guidelines focused on nutrients needed based on the dog's age and physical activity levels.

18. Because dogs consume the same food (often multiple times per day, depending on feeding schedule) and do not usually have other sources of nutrition, it is vital that the dog food chosen by a pet owner meets all necessary nutrient profiles.

The Rise of Grain Free Dog Food

19. Over the past two decades, pet owners' tastes for dog food have changed with the goal of helping their pets live longer by eating more sustainable sources of food. This has been paralleled through a surge of marketing around pet food products which seek to offer unique dog food offerings that have health benefits beyond traditional "kibble." However, much of these dog food offerings – despite their marketing – are not more balanced or healthy and are almost always substantially more expensive to purchase at retail.

20. One such example is "grain free" dog food.

21. The reason that "grain free" dog food initially became popular is because more pet owners are seeing reduced carbohydrate options for their pets to maintain heart health and reduced deleterious impacts of excessive weight.

22. However, the elimination of grain products (barley, corn, grain sorghum, oats, wheat, rice, and rye) results not just in a deprivation of carbohydrates but important nutrients that play a role in canine cardiovascular health such as iron, thiamine, calcium, riboflavin, folate, and niacin (which are critical nutrients for canine health and digestion). Additionally, the loss of these nutrients is compounded by the addition of lower quality components, such as a higher amount of legume seeds like peas and lentils as well as chickpeas and potatoes.

23. There have been numerous studies which show the danger and harm caused by the consumption of grain-free foods:

- a. In a study, dogs which were healthy and clinically not showing signs of DCM were recently switched to a grain-free diet with a high inclusion of peas (20%) and lentils (40%), the subjects, after just 30 days, showed “progressive, significant [] decreases in red blood cell counts (RBC), hematocrit and total hemoglobin by 7.7%, 8.3%, and 6.3%, respectively, and a 41.8% increase in plasma inorganic phosphate.” The study concluded that “[c]ommonalities in these parameters were observed in clinical DCM cases” and “thus grain-free, legume-rich [] diets caused reduced RBC and hyperphosphatemia, findings also indicated dogs with suspected DCM.”²
- b. In a study, dogs with DCM previously eating non-traditional diets (*e.g.* grain free dog food products) “had small, yet significant changes in echocardiographic parameters after diet changes.” Even despite these

² Anne Marie Bakke, Joshua Wood, Carina Salt, David Allaway, Matt Gilham, Gail Kuhlman, Tiffany Bierer, Richard Butterwick & Ciaran O’Flynn, “*Responses in randomized groups of healthy, adult Labrador retrievers fed grain-free diets with high legume inclusion for 30 days display commonalities with dogs with suspected dilated cardiomyopathy,*” BMC VETERINARY RESEARCH, ARTICLE NO. 157 (2022) (APR. 28, 2022), at <https://bmcvetres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12917-022-03264-x>.

positive changes, the median survival time for those of 611 days, with a “high risk of sudden death similar to dogs with primary DCM.”³

- c. In a study, dogs which were switched off of non-traditional diets (e.g. grain free dog food products” had a “[s]urvival time [which] was significantly longer” as “compared to dogs eating non-traditional diets that did not have their diets changed.”⁴
- d. In a study, dogs consuming non-traditional diets “which were typically grain-free and contained legumes” were significantly associated with and have increased relative risk for the identification of taurine deficiency and echocardiographic abnormalities consistent with nutritionally mediated DCM.”⁵

³ Lisa Freeman, John Rush, Darcy Adin, Kelsey Weeks, Kristen Antoon, Sara Brethel, Suzanne Cunningham, Luis Dos Santos, Renee Girens, Robert Goldberg, et al., “*Prospective study of dilated cardiomyopathy in dogs eating nontraditional or traditional diets and in dogs with subclinical cardiac abnormalities*,” AMERICAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY INTERNAL MEDICINE: JOURNAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE (MAR. 17, 2022), at <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jvim.16397>.

⁴ Kimberly J. Freid, Lisa M. Freeman, John E. Rush, Suzanne M. Cunningham, Megan S. Davis, Emily T. Karlin and Vicky K. Yang, “Retrospective study of dilated cardiomyopathy in dogs,” AMERICAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY INTERNAL MEDICINE: JOURNAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE (DEC. 21, 2020), at <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jvim.15972>.

⁵ Eric S. Ontiveros, Bradley D. Whelchel, Joshua Yu, Joanna L. Kaplan, Ashley Sharpe, Samantha L. Fousse, Amanda E. Crofton, Andrea J. Fascetti, and Joshua A. Stern, “*Development of plasma and whole blood taurine reference ranges and identification of dietary features associated with taurine deficiency and dilated cardiomyopathy in golden retrievers: A prospective, observational study*,” PLOS ONE (ONLINE) (MAY 15, 2020), at <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0233206>.

24. One of the top veterinary medicine schools in the United States, Tufts University's Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine, has pushed back on the rising popularity of grain free dog food, stating:

Whole grains, rather than being fillers, contribute valuable nutrients including vitamins, minerals, essential fatty acids and fiber diets while helping to keep the fat and calories lower than if animal products were used in their place. Even refined grains such as white rice can have beneficial health implications depending on the type of diet and the pet. The vast majority of dogs (and cats) are very efficient at digesting and utilizing nutrients from grains. While some dogs are allergic to specific grains, these allergies are no more common than allergies to animal proteins, such as chicken, beef, and dairy, and tend to reflect the prevalence in commercial diets rather than enhanced antigenicity.

It is becoming more common in the saturated pet food market for manufacturers to perpetuate myths to sell diets and increase market share. Grain free diets are an example of this strategy. Many of these diets merely substitute highly refined starches such as those from potatoes or tapioca (or cassava) in place of grains. These ingredients often provide fewer nutrients and less fiber than whole grains, while costing more.

25. According to additional sources, such as Dr. Meaghan Corbett of Spotsylvania Animal Hospital's article "Grain Free Pet Food [...] Isn't Supported By Science," the practice of pushing grain free food onto pet owners as "healthier" is counterproductive because:

- a. "[W]hole grains in pet food contribute key nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, and essential fatty acids. Some grains even provide protein to the diet."

- b. Contrary to popular belief, grain free pet foods are not healthier in terms of carbohydrate intake, as grain free pet foods “often contain carbohydrates from other sources including sweet potatoes, which have a higher carbohydrate level than corn.”
- c. “When people choose to feed grain free diets they are often spending more for a diet that may actually be causing harm to their pet’s health. Recently there has been an increase in heart disease in dogs eating certain types of diets.”

26. Dr. Corbett even recommends that, because of the aforementioned concerns, dogs eating a grain free diet should be promptly changed to a diet which does contain grains in food – unless it is medically necessary otherwise.

27. Generally, dogs who do need a grain free diet only require one because it is considered to be medically necessary. According to Dr. Christopher Lea, an assistant clinical professor in the Department of Clinical Sciences of the Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine, “[s]uch [grain free] diets are most often unnecessary. Medically speaking, it is very rare for a dog to require a grain free diet. Only in cases where an animal showed an adverse reaction to grains, which is highly unusual, would it be likely that such a diet would be prescribed.”

28. Mike Jernigan of the Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine continues based off of Dr. Christopher Lea’s assessment, “[a]dding to the

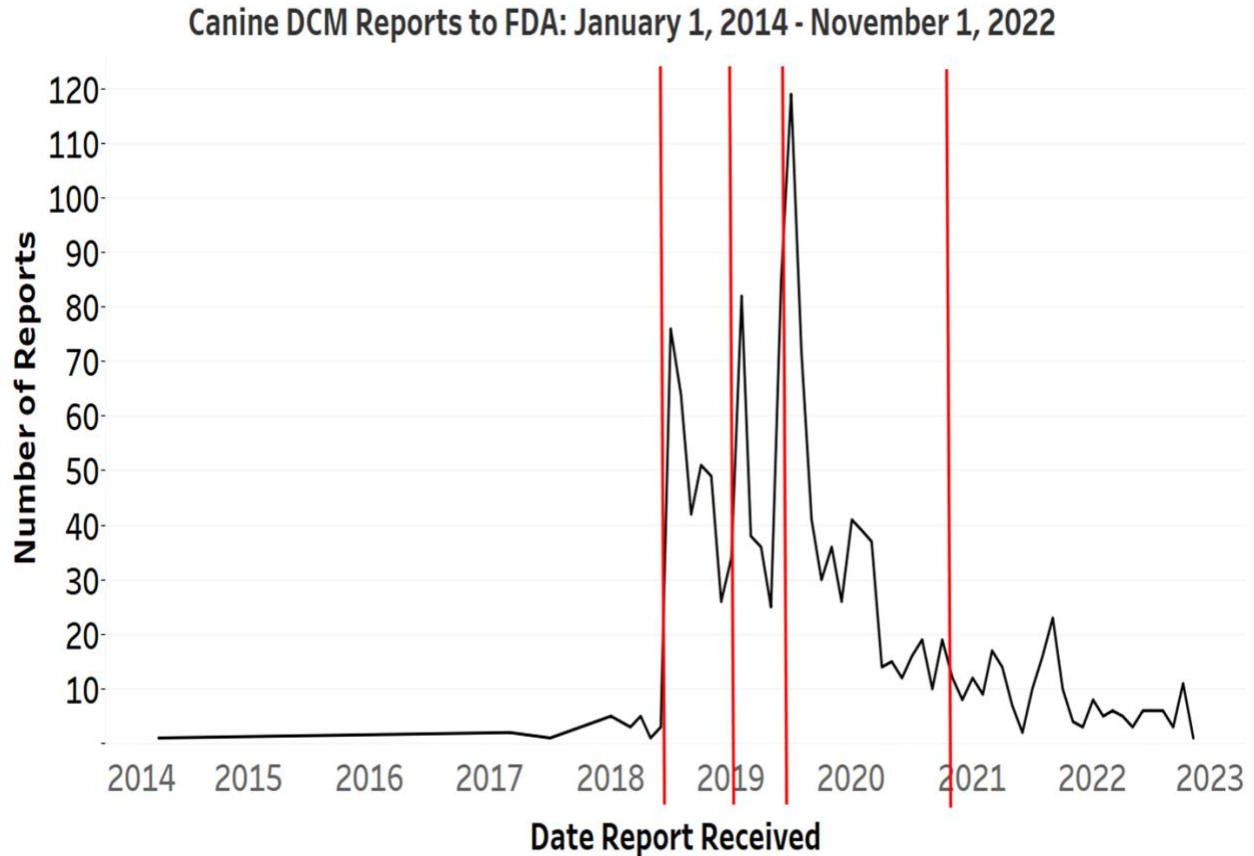
fact that such [grain free] diets are not often medically advisable, the FDA recently provided an updated status report in its ongoing investigation into the links between grain free pet foods and DCM, a disease that results in an enlarged heart muscle and can lead to congestive heart failure.”

29. Not only are grain-free diets devoid of critical nutrients, but, according to the National Library of Medicine, recent studies have shown examples of deleterious impacts to canine health due to consumption of “grain free” products:

- a. Healthy dogs of multiple breed types switched to a high pea-content diet for just 12 weeks reported adverse changes consistent with early stage-DCM;
- b. Healthy dogs given a “grain free” diet resulted in taurine depletion and deprivation which was associated with low dietary protein digestion. However, this issue was reversed when the dog was switched off of “grain free” diet food.
- c. Healthy dogs in a control group compared to dogs on a “grain free” wrinkled pea diet had significantly lower digestibility of starch components – which are more heavily concentrated as the source of carbohydrates in “grain free” food.

30. As a result of the increased popularity of “grain free” diets for dogs, there have been a surge of canine DCA cases reported to the Food and Drug

Administration (“FDA”) in correlation to various reports by the FDA discussing the prevalence of DCM in dogs who consumed “grain free” diets:



31. With the publication of each report by the Food and Drug Administration, the amount of dog owners who became cognizant of the harms of “grain free” food increased – leading to less future instances of DCM.

DEFENDANT’S MISREPRESENTATIONS

32. Despite the unassailable truth that grain-free food lacks critical nutrients as well as the correlation of grain-free food (with high pea-content) with DCM, Defendant has sold and continue to sell the Grain Free Products with

numerous misrepresentations on packaging, through digital advertising, and in descriptions of the Grain Free Products at retail.

33. On the packaging, these misrepresentations include (but are not limited to) promises of the Grain Free Products as being “Wholehearted” (yet can be bad for pet heart health, as with Plaintiff’s dog, Oskar) and as containing “Complete Nutrition” (despite being devoid of grain) as well as “Vitamins & Minerals for Balanced Nutrition” (same). Additionally, Defendant advertises on packaging with further misrepresentations such as “[t]houghtfully crafted [with] [m]aximum benefits.”

34. These misrepresentations can be seen below:



35. Additionally, these representations can be seen on the back of the packaging of the Grain Free Products as well:



36. Each of the packages for the Grain Free Products, no matter the various combinations of protein or other carbohydrate formulations, are not only substantially similar, but are identical and appear exactly the same.

37. Critically, there are no warnings whatsoever on any of the packaging or on the websites which state that grain free dog food could lack certain critical components or that it could be harmful to canine heart health in some instances.

38. Additionally, science has shown that high pea-content products in addition to being grain free can be harmful to canine dog health as well. In this

instance, the primary non-protein ingredient in the Grain Free Products are peas – which mean that the Grain Free Products contain a significant amount of peas in the absence of grains. In fact, each of the four main non-protein ingredients (peas, lentils, chickpeas, and pea flour) have also been cited in various studies as having correlative relationships to grain free dog food and cardiovascular issues, including the onset of DCM.

CONSUMER HARM

39. Due to the significant number of sales of the Grain Free Products, there are likely tens of thousands of consumers who have purchased and are continuing to purchase the Grain Free Products distributed, marketed, produced, and sold by the Defendant.

40. Given that the Grain Free Products do not have the nutrients as promised on packaging and that that these products do not comport with their advertising, consumers are misled into buying the Grain Free Products, as Plaintiff was, and even pay a premium for these items. Furthermore, the deleterious health impacts and risks of DCM for dogs is a material fact omitted on packaging which further harms reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff and Class members.

41. The veterinary opinions, related research, and study-based testing conducted and made publicly available by numerous sources has put Defendant on

notice of these issues going as far back as the FDA's first recalls of grain free dog foods in 2019.

42. Furthermore, Defendant knew or should have known of the presence of the lack of adequate nutrition as well as the elevated risks of DCM through routine monitoring and testing – and yet, Defendant failed to warn consumers about these issues. Even worse, Defendant has continued to sell the Grain Free Products with misrepresentations to the contrary.

43. There has also been a slew of litigation regarding these types of allegations with respect to other dog food products – which should have made two sophisticated producers, such as Defendant, cognizant of the risk of selling dog food into the stream of commerce which both failed to live up to representations on packaging and in advertising as well as failing to apprise consumers that there could be risks of giving this dog food to their pets. All of this should have put Defendant on both actual and constructive notice for the need to test their Grain Free Products and to sell them with representations and warnings that consistent with this testing.

44. Pet food manufacturers, especially sophisticated ones like Defendant, hold a position of public trust. Consumers, like Plaintiffs and Class members, reasonably believe that these Grain Free Products would not be sold if Defendant had reason to believe that the products were nutritionally deficient and even, in

some instances, harmful to pet health. And yet – they continue to be sold to this very day.

45. In light of all of this, had Plaintiff and Class members known that the Grain Free Products were devoid of critical nutrients and that these products had an increased risk of causing DCM (and subsequent heart failure), they either would have been unwilling to purchase the Grain Free Products or would have paid significantly less for the Grain Free Products.

46. Defendant knew that Plaintiff and Class members would pay more and select “grain-free” options in order to benefit their dogs: studies have proven as much.⁶ Indeed, people who disagree about whether grains should be a component of a healthy diet for dogs were 1.6 times more likely to purchase grain free dog foods than those who agreed.⁷ Additionally, when consumers purchase dog food, their most impactful and material component to their purchasing decision is the food’s ingredients.⁸

47. Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and Class members would rely on Defendant’s representations to the contrary, to the

⁶ Molly Schleicher, et al., “*Determinants of pet food purchasing decisions*,” CAN. VET. J. REV. (2019), at <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6515811/>.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Danielle M.P. Conway, et al., “*Consumer Attitude Toward the Environmental Sustainability of Grain Free Dog Foods*,” FRONT. VET. SCIENCES (2018), at <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6166590/>.

packaging marketed toward pet owners to be consumed by animals who cannot fend for themselves, and to the relationship between a consumer and a food producer to adequately make consumers aware of this concerning set of facts. The Grain Free Products' labels are materially deceptive, false and misleading given Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions as stated above.

48. As such, Plaintiff and Class members were harmed in the form of the monies they paid for the Grain Free Products which they would not have otherwise paid had they known the truth.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

49. Plaintiff Maiman brings this Action individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, seeking certification of the proposed classes (collectively, the "Class"):

Nationwide Class: All persons within the United States who purchased the Grain Free Products from the beginning of any applicable statute of limitations period through the date of judgment or until the conduct alleged ceases ("Class Period").

50. Additionally, Plaintiff Maiman brings this Action on behalf of the following subclass:

New York State Sub-Class: All persons within the State of New York who purchased the Grain Free Products from the beginning of any applicable statute of limitations period through the date of judgment or until the conduct alleged ceases ("Class Period").

51. Excluded from the proposed Class are Defendant and any such entities in which the Defendant has a controlling interest, the Defendant's agents, employees and legal representatives, any judge or judicial officer to whom this matter is assigned and any member of such judge or judicial officers' staff and immediately family, as well as all resellers of the Products.

52. *Numerosity*. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder would be inefficient and impracticable. Based upon Defendant's annual sales statistics, there are at least tens of thousands of Class members across the country.

53. *Commonality*. There are common questions of law and fact relevant to the Class, and these questions predominate over any questions affecting individual Class members. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:

- i. Whether Defendant violated state and common law statutes and doctrines;
- ii. Whether Defendant engaged in the conduct as alleged;
- iii. Whether Defendant breached express warranties;
- iv. Whether Defendant failed to warn of the risks that followed the foreseeable use of its Grain Free Products;
- v. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched;
- vi. Whether Plaintiff was harmed;

- vii. The measure of damages to Plaintiff and Class members; and,
- viii. Whether Plaintiff is entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief.

54. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of other Class members because Plaintiff, like every other Class member, was harmed by way of the conduct as alleged herein. Plaintiff, like all other Class members, was injured by Defendant's uniform conduct. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of herself and all other Class members, such that there are no defenses unique to Plaintiff. The claims of Plaintiff and those of the other Class members arise from the same operative facts and are based on the same legal theories.

55. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class members in that she has no disabling or disqualifying conflicts of interest that would be antagonistic to those of the other members of the Class. The damages and infringement of rights that Plaintiff suffered are typical of other Class members, and Plaintiff seeks no relief that is antagonistic or adverse to the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in consumer protection class action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute her action vigorously.

56. **Superiority of Class Action.** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, as the

pursuit of numerous individual lawsuits would not be economically feasible for individual Class members, and certification as a class action will preserve judicial resources by allowing the Class' common issues to be adjudicated in a single forum, avoiding the need for duplicative hearings and discovery in individual actions that are based on an identical set of facts. In addition, without a class action, it is likely that many members of the Class will remain unaware of the claims they may possess.

57. The litigation of the claims brought herein is manageable. Defendant' uniform conduct, the consistent provisions of the relevant laws and the ascertainable identities of Class members demonstrate that there would be no significant manageability problems with prosecuting this lawsuit as a class action.

58. Adequate notice can be given to Class members directly using information maintained in the parties' records.

59. ***Predominance.*** The issues in this action are appropriate for certification because such claims present only particular, common issues, the resolution of which would advance the disposition of this matter and the parties' interests therein.

60. This proposed class action does not present any unique management difficulties.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**VIOLATIONS OF NEW YORK’S CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW
N.Y. GEN. BUS. LAW § 349 (“GBL § 349”)**

(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW YORK SUBCLASS)

61. Plaintiff repeats the allegations in Paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth with the same force herein.

62. For purposes of GBL § 349, Defendant is considered a business and Plaintiff (as well as Class members) are considered consumers.

63. GBL § 349 prohibits “[d]eceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service [. . .]”

64. Defendant committed deceptive acts or practices by employing false, misleading, and deceptive representations and/or omissions about the presence (or risk of a presence) the health and efficacy of the Grain Free Products.

65. Information as to the content in each of their Grain Free Products was in the exclusive control of Defendant. Plaintiff could not possibly have known that the Products were devoid of critical nutrients and were not fit for consumption unless there was a medical need for them because Defendant represented that the Grain Free products were healthy for daily feeding. To compound matters, Defendant made no warning about the potential deleterious effects of these nutritious deficiencies their Grain Free Products could cause, including DCM.

66. Because Plaintiff bought these Grain Free Products numerous times, Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim because she has suffered an economic injury due to lost money or property as a result of Defendant's acts or practices. When Plaintiff purchased the Grain Free Products, she relied on false, misleading and deceptive representations that the Grain Free Products were healthy and fit for daily canine consumption. Plaintiff spent money in the transaction that she otherwise would not have spent had she known the truth about Defendant's Grain Free Products.

67. Defendant's conduct was deceptive in a materially misleading way because it violates consumer's reasonable expectations. Defendant knew consumers would purchase its Grain Free Products and/or pay more for them under the false – but reasonable – believe that they were healthy to regularly consume sans a medical need to do so.

68. Defendant knew that this health information about its Grain Free Products, which are specifically marketed toward health-conscious pet owners, are material to these types of consumers. As a result of its deceptive acts and practices, Defendant sold thousands of bags of the Grain Free Products to unsuspecting consumers nationwide, as well as to thousands of unsuspecting consumers in New York.

69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's false, misleading and deceptive representations and/or omissions, Plaintiff and Class members were injured in that they: (1) overpaid for the Grain Free Products that were not what Defendant represented, (2) were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because these Grain Free Products were different than what was advertised and marketed, and (3) were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Grain Free Products they purchased had less value than if Defendant had adequately disclosed the risks of consumption and the correlation to increased risks of DCM.

70. On behalf of herself and Class members, Plaintiff seeks to enjoin Defendant's unlawful acts and practices – as well as to have warnings added to the packaging of the Grain Free Products.

71. Additionally, on behalf of herself and Class members, Plaintiff also seeks to recover her actual damages or \$50.00 in statutory penalties, whichever is greater, three times her actual damages, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

**VIOLATIONS OF NEW YORK'S FALSE ADVERTISING LAW
N.Y. GEN. BUS. LAW § 350 ("GBL § 350")**

(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW YORK SUBCLASS)

72. Plaintiff repeats the allegations in Paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth with the same force herein.

73. Defendant engaged in a campaign of false and misleading advertising and marketing with regard to the health of its Grain Free Products to deceive consumers into believing that the Grain Free Products were healthy for daily consumption for canines – when, in reality, the Grain Free Products were devoid of critical nutrients and could even have deleterious impacts on health in contrast to marketing which represented, warranted, and promised otherwise.

74. Because Plaintiff bought these Grain Free Products numerous times, Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim because she has suffered an economic injury due to lost money or property as a result of Defendant's acts or practices. When Plaintiff purchased the Grain Free Products, she relied on false, misleading and deceptive representations, as well as omissions to the contrary, which led her to believe that the Grain Free Products were healthy and fit for daily canine consumption. Plaintiff spent money in the transaction that she otherwise would not have spent had she known the truth about Defendant's Grain Free Products.

75. Defendant's conduct was deceptive in a materially misleading way because it violates consumer's reasonable expectations. Defendant knew consumers would purchase its Grain Free Products and/or pay more for them under the false – but reasonable – believe that they were healthy to regularly consume.

76. Defendant knew that this health information about its Grain Free Products, which are specifically marketed toward health-conscious pet owners, are material to consumers. As a result of its false advertising, Defendant sold thousands of bags of the Grain Free Products to unsuspecting consumers nationwide.

77. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's false, misleading and deceptive representations and/or omissions, Plaintiff and Class members were injured in that they: (1) overpaid for the Grain Free Products that were not what Defendant represented, (2) were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because these Grain Free Products were different than what was advertised and marketed, and (3) were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Grain Free Products they purchased had less value than if Defendant had adequately disclosed the truth about them.

78. On behalf of herself and Class members, Plaintiff seeks to enjoin Defendant's unlawful acts and practices. On behalf of herself and Class members, Plaintiff also seeks to recover her actual damages or \$500.00 in statutory penalties,

whichever is greater, three times her actual damages, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF WARRANTY

(ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONWIDE CLASS)

79. Plaintiff repeats the allegations in Paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth with the same force herein.

80. Defendant made affirmations of fact and promises to consumers, including Plaintiffs and the Class, that the Grain Free Products were made for daily consumption for canines and which were had positive health benefits consistent with that consumption. However, these affirmations of fact and promises to consumers were false and misleading.

81. The natural tendency of these affirmations of fact and promises by the Defendant were to induce consumers, such as Plaintiff and Class members to purchase Defendant's Grain Free Products at a premium price, and were a basis of the bargain pursuant to which Plaintiff and Class members to purchase Defendant's products to their detriment. Defendant therefore created an express warranty that Defendant's products conformed to these affirmations and promises.

82. Defendant violated this express warranty by selling products which lacked critical nutrients and which even had a correlative tendency to cause cardiovascular issues, including DCM.

83. As a proximate result of the breach of warranties by Defendant, Plaintiff and Class members did not receive goods as warranted and did not receive the benefit of the bargain. They have been injured and have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO WARN

(ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONWIDE CLASS)

84. Plaintiff realleges the allegations of Paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

85. Under New York law, manufacturers of products extend to the original or ultimate purchaser of a product to foreseeable and unreasonable risks of harm caused by the failure to warn; privity need not exist. These claims depend on reasonableness and public policy concerns at the heart of the purchasing transaction.

86. In this instance, Defendant was in unique control over the facts – that their Grain Free Products have an actual tendency to increase the possibility of DCM in dogs. Despite this knowledge and their intent to have the Grain Free Products

consumed by dogs (the products' intended purpose), Defendant completely fails to warn Plaintiff and Class members of this risk.

87. Plaintiff's dog (Oskar) was perfectly healthy until he had consumed no other food than Defendant's Grain Free Products, ultimately leading to his demise due to DCM.

88. Plaintiff seeks all available forms of damages, including injunctive relief with respect to labeling and warnings, that are available in New York under the tortious act of failure to warn.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

89. Plaintiff, on her own behalf and on behalf of the Class and the Sub-Class, requests the following relief:

- a. An order certifying the Class and the Sub-Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as Class and Sub-Class Representative and their attorneys as Class Counsel;
- b. A declaration that Defendant are financially responsible for notifying Class and Sub-Class members of the pendency of this suit;
- c. An order declaring that Defendant's conduct violates the consumer protection statutes cited;
- d. Actual damages;
- e. Statutory damages;

- f. An order providing appropriate equitable relief in the form of an injunction against Defendant's unlawful and deceptive acts and practices, and requiring proper, complete, and accurate representation and labeling of the Grain Free Products;
- g. Pre- and post- judgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- h. Other injunctive relief as the Court may deem appropriate; and
- i. An order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

90. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

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DATED: March 16, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Blake Hunter Yagman

Blake Hunter Yagman

YAGMAN PLLC

1050 30th St. N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20007

Tel.: 718-500-0790

blake.yagman@yagmanpllc.com

*Counsel for Plaintiff Maiman
and the Proposed Class*

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Eastern District of New York

MINA MAIMAN, on behalf of herself and all others
similarly situated

Plaintiff(s)

v.

PETCO HEALTH AND WELLNESS COMPANY, INC.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address)

PETCO Health and Wellness Company, Inc.
1505 Corporation CSC – Lawyer's Incorporating Service
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive
Sacramento, California 95833.

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

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

Blake Hunter Yagman
YAGMAN PLLC
1050 30th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

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

DOUGLAS C. PALMER
CLERK OF COURT

Date:

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0 _____.

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

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print

Save As...

Reset

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
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State 1 1
Citizen of Another State 2 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 5
Foreign Nation 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, 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 (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:

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

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

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

PART CERTIFICATION OF ARBITRATION ELIGIBILITY

Local Arbitration Rule 83.7 provides that with certain exceptions, actions seeking money damages only in an amount not in excess of \$150,000, exclusive of interest and costs, are eligible for compulsory arbitration. The amount of damages is presumed to be below the threshold amount unless a certification to the contrary is filed.

Case is Eligible for Arbitration

I, _____, counsel for _____, do hereby certify that the above captioned civil action is ineligible for compulsory arbitration for the following reason(s):

- monetary damages sought are in excess of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs,
- the complaint seeks injunctive relief, or
- the matter is otherwise ineligible for the following reason:

PART DISCLOSURE STATEMENT - FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 7.1

Identify any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation that owns 10% or more of its stocks. Add an additional page if needed.

PART RELATED CASE STATEMENT (Section VIII on the Front of this Form)

Please list all cases that are arguably related pursuant to Division of Business Rule 3 in Section VIII on the front of this form. Rule 3(a) provides that "A civil case is "related" to another civil case for purposes of this guideline when, because of the similarity of facts and legal issues or because the cases arise from the same transactions or events, a substantial saving of judicial resources is likely to result from assigning both cases to the same judge and magistrate judge." Rule 3(a) provides that "A civil case shall not be deemed "related" to another civil case merely because the civil case involves identical legal issues, or the same parties." Rule 3 further provides that "Presumptively, and subject to the power of a judge to determine otherwise pursuant to paragraph (b), civil cases shall not be deemed to be "related" unless both cases are still pending before the court."

PART NEW-YORK EASTERN DISTRICT DIVISION OF BUSINESS RULE 1(d)(3)

If you answer "Yes" to any of the questions below, this case will be designated as a Central Islip case and you must select the office

1. Is the action being removed from a state court that is located in Nassau or Suffolk County?
2. In a case not involving real property, is the action brought against United States, its officers or its employees?
3. If you answered "No" to all parts of Questions 1 and 2:
 - a. Did a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to claim or claims occur in Nassau or Suffolk County?
 - b. Do the majority of defendants reside in Nassau or Suffolk County?
 - c. Is a substantial amount of any property at issue located in Nassau or Suffolk County?
4. If this is a Fair Debt Collection Practice Act case, was the offending communication received in either Nassau or Suffolk County?
(Note, a natural person is considered to reside in the county in which that person is domiciled; an entity is considered a resident of the county that is either its principal place of business or headquarters, of if there is no such county in the Eastern District, the county within the District with which it has the most significant contacts).

PART - BAR ADMISSION

1 I am currently admitted in the Eastern District of New York and currently a member in good standing of the bar of this court.

If you answered No to E(1), please see instructions and Local Civ. R.

2 Are you currently the subject of any disciplinary action (s) in this or any other state or federal court? If yes, please explain.

D5FHIAA4; F5H=CB < 56E5G

I certify the accuracy of all information provided above.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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:
Page One Instructions

- 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 cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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