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11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
12 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

13 SHAVONDA HAWKINS, on behalf  
14 of herself and all others similarly  
15 situated,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 KELLOGG COMPANY,

19 Defendant.  
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22  
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26  
27  
28

Case No: '16CV0147 JAH JMA

Pleading Type: Class Action

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE  
RELIEF, ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE,  
VIOLATIONS OF THE UNFAIR COMPETITION  
LAW, AND BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

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1 Plaintiff Shavonda Hawkins, on behalf of herself, all others similarly situated, and  
2 the general public, by and through her undersigned counsel, hereby sues Defendant  
3 Kellogg Company (“Kellogg” or “Defendant”), and upon information and belief and  
4 investigation of counsel, alleges as follows:

5 **I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6 1. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §  
7 1332(d)(2) (The Class Action Fairness Act) because the matter in controversy exceeds  
8 the sum or value of \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs and because more than  
9 two-thirds of the members of the class defined herein reside in states other than the state  
10 of which Kellogg resides.

11 2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Plaintiff  
12 resides in and suffered injuries, as a result of Defendant’s acts in this District, many of  
13 the acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this District, and  
14 Defendant: (1) is authorized to conduct business in this District and has intentionally  
15 availed itself of the laws and markets of this District through the distribution and sale of  
16 its products in this District; and (2) is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.

17 **II. NATURE OF THE ACTION**

18 3. Kellogg manufactures, distributes, and sells a variety of cookie products  
19 under the brand name Mother’s Cookies (the “Trans Fat Cookies” or “TF Cookies”),  
20 which contain or contained partially hydrogenated oil (“PHO”).<sup>1</sup>

21 4. PHO is a food additive banned in many parts of the world due to its artificial  
22 trans fat content.

23 5. Artificial trans fat is a toxin and carcinogen for which there are many safe  
24 and commercially viable substitutes.

25 6. On June 17, 2015, the FDA determined that PHO is unsafe for use in food.  
26 Final Determination Regarding Partially Hydrogenated Oils, 80 Fed. Reg. 34650 (June

27 <sup>1</sup> The Trans Fat Cookies are identified in Appendix A.  
28

1 17, 2015) (hereinafter “FDA Final PHO Determination”). Yet Kellogg continues to  
2 incorporate this illegal, dangerous additive into the Trans Fat Cookies, even after the  
3 FDA tentatively, and then finally declared it unsafe for use in food, rendering products  
4 made with PHO unlawful and adulterated.

5 7. Although safe, low-cost, and commercially acceptable alternatives to PHO  
6 exist, including those used in competing brands, Defendant unfairly elects *not* to use  
7 these safe alternatives in the Trans Fat Cookies in order to increase profit at the expense  
8 of the health of consumers.

9 8. Plaintiff Shavonda Hawkins repeatedly purchased and consumed the Trans  
10 Fat Cookies during the Class Period defined herein.

11 9. This action is brought to remedy Defendant’s unfair and unlawful conduct.  
12 On behalf of the class defined herein, Plaintiff seeks an order compelling Defendant to,  
13 *inter alia*: (1) cease using artificial trans fat as an ingredient in the Trans Fat Cookies; (2)  
14 award Plaintiff and the Class members restitution, actual damages, and punitive damages  
15 to the extent permitted under the law; and (3) pay costs, expenses, and reasonable  
16 attorneys’ fees.

### 17 **III. PARTIES**

18 10. Defendant Kellogg Company is a Delaware corporation with its principal  
19 place of business in Battlecreek, Michigan. Kellogg owns, manufactures, distributes, and  
20 sells the TF Cookies.

21 11. Plaintiff Shavonda Hawkins is a resident of San Diego, California who  
22 repeatedly purchased the TF Cookies for personal and household consumption in San  
23 Diego County, California.

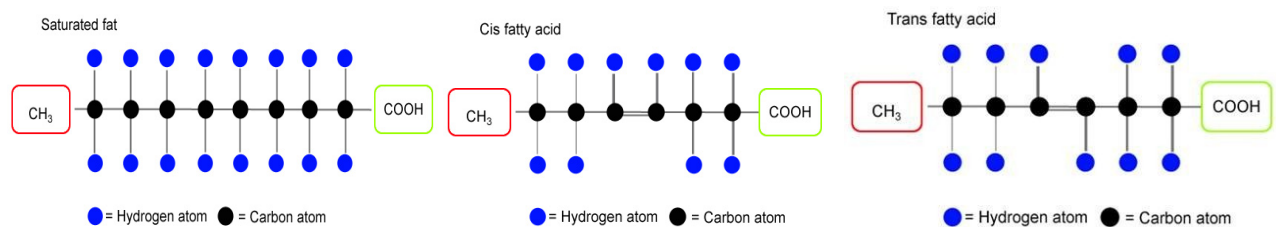
### 24 **IV. NATURE OF TRANS FAT**

25 12. Artificial trans fat is a toxic, unlawful food additive manufactured via an  
26 industrial process called partial hydrogenation, in which hydrogen atoms are added to  
27 normal vegetable oil by heating the oil to temperatures above 400°F in the presence of  
28

ion donor catalyst metals such as rhodium, ruthenium, and nickel.<sup>2</sup> The resulting product is known as partially hydrogenated oil, or PHO, and it is used in dangerous quantities in the TF Cookies.

13. PHO was invented in 1901 and patented in 1902 by German chemist Wilhelm Normann. Artificial trans fat molecules differ chemically from the natural fat molecules in other food products.<sup>3</sup>

14. Natural fat, except the trace amounts of natural trans fat from ruminant animal sources like beef, milk, and mutton, comes in two varieties: (1) fats that lack carbon double bonds (“saturated fat”) and (2) fats that have carbon double bonds with contiguous hydrogen atoms (“cis fat”). Trans fat, in contrast to cis fat, has carbon double bonds with hydrogen atoms on opposite sides of the carbon chain.



15. PHO was initially thought to be a “wonder product” attractive to the processed food industry because it combines the very low cost of unsaturated cis fat with the “mouth feel” and long shelf life of saturated fat. Like processed cis fat, PHO is manufactured from low-cost legumes,<sup>4</sup> while the saturated fat it replaces in processed food is derived from relatively expensive animal and tropical plant sources.<sup>5</sup> Given its

<sup>2</sup> See Alice H. Lichtenstein, *Trans Fatty Acids, Plasma Lipid Levels, and Risk of Developing Cardiovascular Disease*, 95 *Circulation* 2588, 2588-90 (1997).

<sup>3</sup> See Alberto Ascherio et al., *Trans Fatty Acids & Coronary Heart Disease*, 340 *New Eng. J. Med.* 94, 94-8 (1999). See also Walter Willett, *The Scientific Case for Banning Trans Fats*, *Scientific American*, available at [www.scientificamerican.com/article/the-scientific-case-for-banning-trans-fats/](http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/the-scientific-case-for-banning-trans-fats/) (last visited June 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> e.g., corn oil, soybean oil, peanut oil

<sup>5</sup> e.g., butter, cream, tallow, palm, coconut oil

1 versatility, ten years ago PHO was used in 40% of processed packaged foods.<sup>6</sup> Now, that  
2 its toxic properties are known, few food companies continue to use PHO. Defendant,  
3 however, has decided not to follow its more responsible peers and cease using PHO,  
4 instead unfairly placing its profits over public health.

5 **A. There is a Scientific Consensus That Trans Fat is Extremely Harmful**

6 16. As detailed further herein, PHO causes cardiovascular heart disease,  
7 diabetes, cancer, and Alzheimer’s disease, and accelerates memory damage and cognitive  
8 decline.

9 17. There is “no safe level” of PHO or artificial trans fat intake.<sup>7</sup>

10 18. According to the established consensus of scientists, consumers should keep  
11 their consumption of trans fat “as low as possible.”<sup>8</sup>

12 19. In addition, “trans fatty acids are not essential and provide no known benefit  
13 to human health.”<sup>9</sup> Thus, while “the [Institute of Medicine] sets tolerable upper intake  
14 levels (UL) for the highest level of daily nutrient intake that is likely to pose no risk of  
15 adverse health effects to almost all individuals in the general population[,] . . . the IOM  
16 does **not** set a UL for trans fatty acid because **any** incremental increase in trans fatty acid  
17 intake increases the risk of CHD.”<sup>10</sup>

18 20. Today there is no question about the scientific consensus on trans fat. Dr.  
19 Julie Louise Gerberding, who served for both of President Bush’s two terms as head of  
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21 <sup>6</sup> Mary Carmichael, *The Skinny on Bad Fat*, Newsweek, Dec. 1, 2003, at 66. *See also*  
22 Kim Severson, *Hidden Killer. It’s Trans Fat. It’s Dangerous. And It’s In Food You Eat*  
23 *Every Day*, S.F. Chron., Jan. 30, 2002.

24 <sup>7</sup> Food & Nutrition Bd., Inst. of Med., *Dietary Reference Intakes For Energy,*  
*Carbohydrate, Fiber, Fat, Fatty Acids, Cholesterol, Protein, and Amino Acids* (2005).

25 <sup>8</sup> *Id.*

26 <sup>9</sup> Food Labeling; Health Claim; Phytosterols and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease;  
27 Proposed Rule, 75 Fed. Reg. at 76542 (Dec. 8, 2010).

28 <sup>10</sup> *Id.* (emphasis added).

1 the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, writes:

2       The scientific rationale for eliminating exposure to artificial trans fatty  
3 acids in foods is rock solid. There is no evidence that they provide any  
4 health benefit, and they are certainly harmful. These compounds  
5 adversely affect both low- and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels  
6 and increase the risk for coronary heart disease, even at relatively low  
7 levels of dietary intake. Gram for gram, trans fats are far more potent  
8 than saturated fats in increasing the risk for heart disease, perhaps  
9 because they also have pro-inflammatory properties and other adverse  
10 effects on vascular endothelium . . . Eliminating exposure to these  
11 dangerous fats could have a powerful population impact—potentially  
12 protecting 30,000 to 100,000 Americans from death related to heart  
13 disease each year.<sup>11</sup>

14       21. Dr. Mozaffarian of Harvard Medical School writes in the *New England*  
15 *Journal of Medicine*:

16       Given the adverse effects of trans fatty acids on serum lipid levels,  
17 systemic inflammation, and possibly other risk factors for cardiovascular  
18 disease and the positive associations with the risk of CHD, sudden death  
19 from cardiac causes, and possibly diabetes, the potential for harm is clear.  
20 The evidence and the magnitude of adverse health effects of trans fatty  
21 acids are in fact far stronger on average than those of food contaminants  
22 or pesticide residues, which have in some cases received considerable  
23 attention.<sup>12</sup>

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25 <sup>11</sup> Julie Louise Gerberding, *Safer Fats for Healthier Hearts: The Case for Eliminating*  
26 *Dietary Artificial Trans Fat Intake*, 151 ANN. INTERN. MED., 137-38 (2009).

27 <sup>12</sup> Dariush Mozaffarian et al., *Trans Fatty Acids and Cardiovascular Disease*, 354 N.  
28 ENGL. J. MED. 1601-13 (2006).



1           22.    Given its nature as an artificial chemical not naturally found in any food and  
2 the considerable harm that it causes to human health, Dr. Walter Willett, also at Harvard  
3 Medical School, finds the most direct analogue of trans fat to be not any natural fat but  
4 contaminants such as pesticides. He states that the addition of artificial trans fat to food by  
5 companies like Kellogg “is a food safety issue . . . this is actually contamination.”<sup>13</sup>

6           **B.    The Artificial Trans Fat in the TF Cookies Causes Cardiovascular**  
7           **Disease**

8           23.    Trans fat raises the risk of CHD more than any other known consumed  
9 substance.<sup>14</sup>

10          24.    Removing trans fat equivalent to 2% of total calories from the American diet  
11 “would prevent approximately 30,000 premature coronary deaths per year, and  
12 epidemiologic evidence suggests this number is closer to 100,000 premature deaths  
13 annually.”<sup>15</sup>

14          25.    From “10 to 19 percent of CHD events in the United States could be averted  
15 by reducing the intake of trans fat.”<sup>16</sup>

16          26.    By raising LDL levels and lowering HDL levels, trans fat causes a wide  
17 variety of dangerous heart conditions, including vasodilation, coronary artery disease,  
18 and primary cardiac arrest.

19          27.    In a joint Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee Report, the Department of  
20 Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognized “[t]he  
21 relationship between trans fatty acid intake and LDL cholesterol is direct and progressive,  
22  
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24 <sup>13</sup> Rebecca Coombes, *Trans fats: chasing a global ban*, 343 BRITISH MED. J. (2011).

25 <sup>14</sup> Mozaffarian, 354 NEW ENG. J. MED. at 1603.

26 <sup>15</sup> Alberto Ascherio et al., *Trans Fatty Acids & Coronary Heart Disease*, 340 NEW ENG.  
27 J. MED. 94, 94-8 (1999).

28 <sup>16</sup> Mozaffarian, 354 NEW ENG. J. MED. at 1611.

1 increasing the risk of cardiovascular disease.”<sup>17</sup>

2 28. The American Heart Association warns, “trans fats raise your bad (LDL)  
3 cholesterol levels and lower your good (HDL) cholesterol levels. Eating trans fats  
4 increases your risk of developing heart disease.”<sup>18</sup>

5 29. After a review of literature on the connection between the consumption of  
6 artificial trans fat and coronary heart disease, the FDA concluded:

7 [B]ased on the consistent results across a number of the most persuasive  
8 types of study designs (i.e., intervention trials and prospective cohort  
9 studies) that were conducted using a range of test conditions and across  
10 different geographical regions and populations . . . the available evidence  
11 for an adverse relationship between trans fat intake and CHD risk is  
12 strong.<sup>19</sup>

13 30. The FDA further found “[t]o date, there have been no reports issued by  
14 authoritative sources that provide a level of trans fat in the diet . . . below which there is  
15 no risk of [Coronary Heart Disease].”<sup>20</sup> Rather, there “is a positive linear trend between  
16 trans fatty acid intake and LDL cholesterol concentration, and therefore there is a positive  
17 relationship between trans fatty acid intake and the risk of CHD.”<sup>21</sup>

18 31. This evidence of trans fat’s horrific impact on the health of Americans is  
19 more than 20 years old. Dr. Walter Willett of Harvard Medical School found in 1994:

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21 <sup>17</sup> Dep’t of Health & Human Serv. & U.S. Dep’t of Agric., 2005 Dietary Guidelines  
22 Advisory Committee Report, Section 10 (2005).

23 <sup>18</sup> Am. Heart Ass’n., *Trans Fat Overview*, available at  
24 [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/FatsAndOils/Fats101/Trans-Fats\\_UCM\\_301120\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/FatsAndOils/Fats101/Trans-Fats_UCM_301120_Article.jsp) (last visited June 24, 2015).

25 <sup>19</sup> Ctr. for Food Safety & Applied Nutrition, U.S. Food & Drug Admin., Questions &  
26 Answers About *Trans* Fat Nutrition Labeling.

27 <sup>20</sup> 75 Fed. Reg. 76526, 76542 (Dec. 8, 2010).

28 <sup>21</sup> *Id.*

1 [E]ven the lower estimates from the effects [of PHO] on blood lipids  
2 would suggest that more than 30,000 deaths per year may be due to the  
3 consumption of partially hydrogenated vegetable fat. Furthermore, the  
4 number of attributable cases of nonfatal coronary heart disease will be  
5 even larger.<sup>22</sup>

6 32. By taking blood samples from 179 survivors of cardiac arrest and 285  
7 randomly-selected control patients and comparing the top fifth with the bottom fifth of  
8 participants by trans fat intake, another study published in the American Heart  
9 Association's *Circulation* found that the largest consumers of trans fat have three times  
10 the risk of suffering primary cardiac arrest, even after controlling for a variety of medical  
11 and lifestyle risk factors.<sup>23</sup>

12 33. Australian researchers observed that heart attack patients possess elevated  
13 amounts of trans fat in their adipose tissue compared to controls, strongly linking heart  
14 disease with long-term consumption of trans fat.<sup>24</sup>

15 34. While cholesterol dysregulation and pro-inflammatory effects are the best-  
16 documented pathways through which trans fat causes heart disease and death, another  
17 study isolated an additional method by which trans fat causes atherosclerosis, namely by  
18 degrading the function of TGF- $\beta$ , a protein responsible for preventing the development of  
19 atherosclerotic lesions.<sup>25</sup>

20 35. TGF- $\beta$  also functions to suppress cancerous tumors. The same scientists  
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22 <sup>22</sup> W.C. Willett et al., *Trans Fatty Acids: Are the Effects only Marginal?* 84 AM. J. PUB.  
23 HEALTH 722, 723 (1994).

24 <sup>23</sup> Rozenn N. Lemaitre et al., *Cell Membrane Trans-Fatty Acids and the Risk of Primary*  
*Cardiac Arrest*, 105 CIRCULATION 697, 697-701 (2002).

25 <sup>24</sup> Peter M. Clifton et al., *Trans Fatty Acids In Adipose Tissue And The Food Supply Are*  
26 *Associated With Myocardial Infarction*. 134 J. NUTR. 874, 874-79 (2004).

27 <sup>25</sup> Chen, C.L. et al., *A mechanism by which dietary trans fats cause atherosclerosis*, J. OF  
28 NUTR. BIOCHEMISTRY 22(7) 649-655 (2011).

1 suggest that the degradation of TGF- $\beta$  may be the reason that trans fat consumption is  
2 strongly linked to multiple forms of cancer.<sup>26</sup>

3 **C. The Artificial Trans Fat in the TF Cookies Causes Type-2 Diabetes**

4 36. Artificial trans fat also causes type-2 diabetes.<sup>27</sup>

5 37. In particular, trans fat disrupts the body's glucose and insulin regulation  
6 system by incorporating itself into cell membranes, causing the insulin receptors on cell  
7 walls to malfunction, and in turn elevating blood glucose levels and stimulating further  
8 release of insulin.

9 38. Researchers at Northwestern University's medical school found that mice  
10 show multiple markers of type-2 diabetes after eating a high trans fat diet for only four  
11 weeks.<sup>28</sup>

12 39. By the eighth week of the study, mice fed the diet high in trans fat showed a  
13 500% increase compared to the control group in hepatic interleukin-1 $\beta$  gene expression,  
14 one such marker of diabetes, indicating the extreme stress even short-term exposure to  
15 artificial trans fat places on the body.<sup>29</sup>

16 40. A 14-year study of 84,204 women found that for every 2 percent increase in  
17 energy intake from artificial trans fat, the relative risk of type-2 diabetes was increased by  
18 39 percent.<sup>30</sup>

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21  
22 <sup>26</sup> *Id.*

23 <sup>27</sup> Am. Heart Ass'n., *Trans Fat Overview*.

24 <sup>28</sup> Sean W. P. Koppe et al., *Trans fat feeding results in higher serum alanine*  
25 *aminotransferase and increased insulin resistance compared with a standard murine*  
*high-fat diet*, 297 AM. J. PHYSIOL. GASTROINTEST LIVER PHYSIOL. 378 (2009).

26 <sup>29</sup> *Id.*

27 <sup>30</sup> Jorge Salmeron et al., *Dietary Fat Intake and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes in Women*, 73  
28 AM. J. CLINICAL NUTRITION 1019, 1023 (2001).

1           **D.    The Artificial Trans Fat in the TF Cookies Causes Breast, Prostate, and**  
2           **Colorectal Cancer**

3           41.    Trans fat is a carcinogen which causes breast, prostate, and colorectal  
4 cancer.

5           42.    A 13-year study of 19,934 French women showed 75 percent more women  
6 contracted breast cancer in the highest quintile of trans fat consumption than did those in  
7 the lowest.<sup>31</sup>

8           43.    In a 25-year study of 14,916 American physicians, those in the highest  
9 quintile of trans fat consumption had more than double the risk of developing prostate  
10 cancer than the doctors in the lowest quintile.<sup>32</sup>

11          44.    A study of 1,012 American males observing trans fat intake and the risk of  
12 prostate cancer found “[c]ompared with the lowest quartile of total trans-fatty acid  
13 consumption, the higher quartiles gave odds ratios (ORs) equal to 1.58,” meaning those  
14 in the highest quartile are 58% more likely to contract prostate cancer than those in the  
15 lowest.<sup>33</sup>

16          45.    A 600-person study found an 86 percent greater risk of colorectal cancer in  
17 the highest trans fat consumption quartile.<sup>34</sup>

18          46.    A 2,910-person study found “trans-monounsaturated fatty acids . . . were  
19 dose-dependently associated with colorectal cancer risk,” which showed “the importance  
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21 <sup>31</sup> Véronique Chajès et al., *Association between Serum Trans-Monounsaturated Fatty*  
22 *Acids and Breast Cancer Risk in the E3N-EPIC Study*, 167 AM. J. EPIDEMIOLOGY 1312,  
23 1316 (2008).

24 <sup>32</sup> Jorge Chavarro et al., *A Prospective Study of Blood Trans Fatty Acid Levels and Risk*  
25 *of Prostate Cancer.*, 47 PROC. AM. ASSOC. CANCER RESEARCH 95, 99 (2006).

26 <sup>33</sup> Xin Liu et al., *Trans-Fatty Acid Intake and Increased Risk of Advanced Prostate*  
27 *Cancer: Modification by RNASEL R462Q Variant*, 28 CARCINOGENESIS 1232, 1232  
28 (2007).

<sup>34</sup> L.C. Vinikoor et al., *Consumption of Trans-Fatty Acid and its Association with*  
*Colorectal Adenomas*, 168 AM. J. OF EPIDEMIOLOGY 289, 294 (2008).

1 of type of fat in the etiology and prevention of colorectal cancer.”<sup>35</sup>

2 **E. The Artificial Trans Fat in the TF Cookies Causes Alzheimer’s Disease**  
3 **and Cognitive Decline**

4 47. Trans fat causes Alzheimer’s Disease and cognitive decline.

5 48. In a study examining 815 Chicago area seniors, researchers found “increased  
6 risk of incident Alzheimer disease among persons with high intakes of . . . trans-  
7 unsaturated fats.”<sup>36</sup>

8 49. The study “observed a strong increased risk of Alzheimer disease with  
9 consumption of trans-unsaturated fat.”<sup>37</sup>

10 50. In a study of 1,486 women with type-2 diabetes, researchers found “[h]igher  
11 intakes of . . . trans fat since midlife . . . were [] highly associated with worse cognitive  
12 decline . . . .”<sup>38</sup>

13 51. The study cautioned “[d]ietary fat intake can alter glucose and lipid  
14 metabolism and is related to cardiovascular disease risk in individuals with type 2  
15 diabetes. Because insulin, cholesterol, and vascular disease all appear to play important  
16 roles in brain aging and cognitive impairments, dietary fat modification may be a  
17 particularly effective strategy for preventing cognitive decline, especially in individuals  
18 with diabetes.”<sup>39</sup> (citations omitted).

19 52. Artificial trans fat also damages the brains of those who consume it. A study  
20 conducted by UCSD School of Medicine of 1,018 men, mostly younger men, found trans  
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22 <sup>35</sup> Evropi Theodoratou et al., *Dietary Fatty Acids and Colorectal Cancer: A Case-Control*  
*Study*, 166 AM. J. EPIDEMIOLOGY 181 (2007).

23 <sup>36</sup> Martha Clare Morris et al., *Dietary Fats and the Risk of Incident Alzheimer Disease*, 60  
24 ARCH. NEUROL. 194, 198-9 (2003).

25 <sup>37</sup> *Id.*

26 <sup>38</sup> Elizabeth E. Devore et al., *Dietary Fat Intake and Cognitive Decline in Women with*  
27 *Type 2 Diabetes*, 32 Diabetes Care 635 (2009).

28 <sup>39</sup> *Id.*

1 fat consumption to be strongly correlated with impaired memory.<sup>40</sup> The authors of the  
2 study, appearing last year in *Circulation*, the American Heart Association’s peer-  
3 reviewed journal, conclude that “Greater dTFA [dietary trans fatty acid] was significantly  
4 associated with worse word memory in adults aged 20-45 years, often critical years for  
5 career building.”

6 53. Performing a word memory test, each additional gram per day of trans fat  
7 consumed was associated with 0.76 fewer words correctly recalled. The authors suggest  
8 trans fat’s well-established pro-oxidant effect and its damage to cell energy processes is  
9 the pathway by which trans fat consumption damages memory ability. The young men  
10 with the highest trans fat consumption scored 12 fewer recalled words on the 104-word  
11 test.<sup>41</sup>

12 **F. The Artificial Trans Fat in the TF Cookies Causes Organ Damage**

13 54. Artificial trans fat damages vital organs, including the heart, by causing  
14 chronic systemic inflammation, where the immune system becomes persistently  
15 overactive, damages cells, and causes organ dysfunction.<sup>42</sup>

16 **G. Artificial Trans Fat Is So Inherently Dangerous It Has Been Banned by**  
17 **an Increasing Number of American and European Jurisdictions**

18 55. In 2008, California became the first state to ban all restaurant food with  
19

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20 <sup>40</sup> Golomb, B. et al., *Trans Fat Consumption is Adversely Linked to Memory in Working-*  
21 *Age Adults*, J. OF AM. HEARTH ASSOC. 130:A15572 (2014).

22 <sup>41</sup> *Id.*

23 <sup>42</sup> See Lopez-Garcia et al., *Consumption of Trans Fat is Related to Plasma Markers of*  
24 *Inflammation and Endothelial Dysfunction*, 135 J. NUTR. 562-66 (2005); see also Baer et  
25 al., *Dietary fatty acids affect plasma markers of inflammation in healthy men fed*  
26 *controlled diets; a randomized crossover study*, 79 AM. J. CLIN. NUTR. 969-73 (2004);  
27 Mozaffarian & Clarke, *Quantitative effects on cardiovascular risk factors and coronary*  
28 *heart disease risk of replacing partially hydrogenated vegetable oils with other fats and*  
*oils*, 63 EURO. J. OF CLIN. NUTR. S22-S33 (2009); Mozaffarian et al., *Trans Fatty acids*  
*and systemic inflammation in heart failure*, 80 AM. J. CLIN. NUTR. 1521-25 (2004).

1 artificial trans fat. Trans fats now may not be served in California’s schools or restaurants  
2 in an amount greater than half a gram per serving, nor contain any ingredient with more  
3 than this amount.<sup>43</sup>

4 56. New York City banned trans fat in restaurants in 2006. Similar laws exist in  
5 Philadelphia; Baltimore; Stamford, Connecticut; and Montgomery County, Maryland.

6 57. A 2004 Danish law restricted all foods to fewer than 2 percent of calories  
7 from artificial trans fat. Switzerland made the same restriction in 2008.<sup>44</sup>

8 58. After conducting a surveillance study of Denmark’s 2004 trans fat ban,  
9 researchers concluded the change “did not appreciably affect the quality, cost or  
10 availability of food” and did not have “any noticeable effect for the consumers.”<sup>45</sup>

11 59. Similar bans have been introduced in Austria and Hungary. Brazil,  
12 Argentina, Chile, and South Africa have all taken steps to reduce or eliminate artificial  
13 trans fats from food.<sup>46</sup>

14 60. In 2006, a trans fat task force co-chaired by Health Canada and the Heart  
15 and Stroke Foundation of Canada recommended capping trans fat content at 2 percent of  
16 calories for tub margarines and spreads and 5 percent for all other foods. On September  
17 30, 2009, British Columbia became the first province to impose these rules on all  
18 restaurants, schools, hospitals, and special events.<sup>47</sup>

19 61. In its European Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2015-2020, the World  
20

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21 <sup>43</sup> Cal. Educ. Code § 49431.7; Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 114377.

22 <sup>44</sup> Andrew Collier, *Deadly Fats: Why Are We still Eating Them?*, THE INDEPENDENT  
23 (UK), June 10, 2008.

24 <sup>45</sup> Mozaffarian, 354 NEW ENG. J. MED. at 1610; *see also* Steen Stender, *High Levels of*  
25 *Industrially Produced Trans Fat in Popular Fast Food*, 354 NEW ENG. J. MED. 1650,  
1652 (2006).

26 <sup>46</sup> Coombes, *Trans fats: chasing a global ban*, 343 BRITISH MED. J. 5567 (2011).

27 <sup>47</sup> *Province Restricts Trans Fat in B.C.*, British Columbia Ministry of Healthy Living and  
28 Sport Press Release (2009), available at <http://tinyurl.com/betty15>



1 Health Organization identified one of its goals as “making the European Region trans fat-  
2 free.”<sup>48</sup> The European Commission is preparing legislation to ban the use of trans fats in  
3 28 nations in the European Union.<sup>49</sup>

4 62. On June 17, 2015, the FDA released its Final Determination Regarding  
5 Partially Hydrogenated Oils, in which it declared “PHOs are not GRAS [Generally  
6 Recognized as Safe] for any use in human food.”<sup>50</sup>

7 63. The FDA will begin filing its own enforcement actions against companies  
8 that use PHOs in 2018.

9 **V. PLAINTIFF’S PURCHASES OF THE TRANS FAT COOKIES**

10 64. Plaintiff Shavonda Hawkins repeatedly purchased the Trans Fat Cookies  
11 during the Class Period.

12 65. Ms. Hawkins purchased the Trans Fat Cookies approximately 3-4 times per  
13 year, most frequently at San Diego’s Food4Less grocery store.

14 **VI. THE TF COOKIES UNNECESSARILY CONTAIN PHO AND ARTIFICIAL**  
15 **TRANS FAT**

16 66. Kellogg’s use of PHO in the Trans Fat Cookies is unnecessary. There are  
17 several safe substitutes for PHO and artificial trans fat.

18 67. Most manufacturers of competing cookie products have responsibly decided  
19 to refrain from adding artificial trans fat to their products. Such brands sold in the US  
20 include Western Family, Back to Nature Food Company, LLC, Snackwells, Frito-Lay  
21 North America, Inc., Wow Baking Company, Erin Baker’s Wholesome Baked Goods,  
22 and Seashore Classics. A more detailed list of products and manufacturers is attached  
23

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24 <sup>48</sup> Regional Committee for Europe, *European Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2015-2020*,  
25 64th session.

26 <sup>49</sup> Basu, J. *European trans fat report ‘could lead to ban’*, Food Navigator.com, April 15,  
27 2015.

28 <sup>50</sup> FDA Final PHO Determination, 80 Fed. Reg. 34650, 34651 (June 17, 2015).

1 hereto as Appendix B.

2 68. Although commercially viable alternative formulations and substitutes for  
3 PHO were and are available, Defendant elects not to use them in the TF Cookies in order  
4 to increase its profits at the expense of consumers' health.

5 **VII. DEFENDANT'S PRACTICES ARE "UNFAIR" WITHIN THE MEANING**  
6 **OF THE CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW**

7 69. Defendant's practices as described herein are "unfair" within the meaning of  
8 the California Unfair Competition Law because its conduct is immoral, unethical,  
9 unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers, and the utility of the conduct to  
10 Defendant does not outweigh the gravity of the harm to Kellogg's victims.

11 70. In particular, while Defendant's use of PHO in the Trans Fat Cookies may  
12 have some utility to Defendant in that it allows Defendant to realize higher profit margins  
13 than if it used safer PHO substitutes, this utility is small and far outweighed by the  
14 gravity of the serious health harm Kellogg inflicted upon consumers.

15 71. Defendant's conduct injures competing manufacturers of cookies that do not  
16 engage in its unfair, immoral behavior, especially given Kellogg's large market share and  
17 the limited retail shelf space.

18 72. Moreover, Defendant's practices violate public policy as declared by  
19 specific constitutional, statutory, or regulatory provisions, including the California Health  
20 & Safety Code § 114377 and California Education Code § 49431.7.

21 73. Defendant's actions also violate public policy by causing the United States,  
22 California, and every other state to pay—via Medicare, Medicaid, Affordable Care Act  
23 Exchange subsidies, veterans' health programs, public employee and retiree health  
24 insurance—for treatment of trans fat-related illnesses.

25 74. Further, the injury to consumers from Defendant's practices is substantial,  
26 not outweighed by benefits to consumers or competition, and not one consumers  
27 themselves could reasonably have avoided.

1       **VIII. DEFENDANT’S PRACTICES ARE “UNLAWFUL” WITHIN THE**  
2       **MEANING OF THE CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW**

3           75. Kellogg’s practices as described herein are “unlawful” within the meaning  
4 of the California Unfair Competition Law because PHO is not Generally Recognized as  
5 Safe (GRAS). Therefore, Defendant’s use of PHO renders its products adulterated within  
6 the meaning of 21 U.S.C. § 342(a)(2)(C).

7           76. The PHO used in the TF Cookies appears nowhere on the FDA’s list of the  
8 hundreds of substances it considers GRAS.<sup>51</sup>

9           77. PHO also fails to meet the fundamental requirement for GRAS status—that  
10 the substance is safe. In fact, the FDA has explicitly recognized that there is no safe level  
11 of artificial trans fat consumption.

12           78. Under the Food Additives Amendment of 1958, which amended the FDCA,  
13 all food additives are unsafe unless they (1) fall within a specified exemption to the  
14 statute’s definition of food additive, or (2) their use is pursuant to FDA approval. Because  
15 the PHO used in the TF Cookies do not meet either of these exceptions, they are, and  
16 long have been, unsafe and unlawful for use in food.

17           79. Kellogg’s use of PHO in the TF Cookies thus constitutes adulteration under  
18 21 U.S.C. § 342 and Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110545.

19           80. On November 8, 2013, the FDA made its initial determination that PHO is  
20 not GRAS.<sup>52</sup>

21           81. On June 17, 2015, after extensive public comment, the FDA determined  
22 trans fat is not GRAS.<sup>53</sup>

23           82. At no point during the class period was there a scientific consensus PHO  
24 was safe. Indeed, for more than two decades, the scientific consensus has been that it is

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>51</sup> See 21 C.F.R. §§ 181, 182, 184 and 186.

27 <sup>52</sup> 78 Fed. Reg. 67169 (November 8, 2013).

28 <sup>53</sup> 80 Fed. Reg. 34650 (June 17, 2015).

1 unsafe.

2 **IX. INJURY**

3 83. When purchasing the TF Cookies, Plaintiff was seeking products of  
4 particular qualities, including products that did not negatively affect blood cholesterol  
5 levels or the health of her cardiovascular system, and products made with safe, lawful  
6 ingredients.

7 84. Plaintiff purchased the Trans Fat Cookies believing they had the qualities she  
8 sought based on the natural assumption that food sold in stores by large companies would  
9 not have unsafe and unlawful ingredients.

10 85. Instead, they were actually unsatisfactory to her for the reasons described  
11 herein.

12 86. Plaintiff lost money as a result of Defendant's conduct because she  
13 purchased products that were detrimental to her health and were unfairly offered for sale  
14 in violation of federal and California law. Had Defendant not violated the law, Plaintiff  
15 would not have been able to purchase the Trans Fat Cookies.

16 87. Plaintiff suffered physical injury when she repeatedly consumed Defendant's  
17 Trans Fat Cookies, because consuming artificial trans fat in *any* quantity, including the  
18 quantity she actually consumed, inflames and damages vital organs and substantially  
19 increases the risk of heart disease, diabetes, cancer, and death.

20 88. The Trans Fat Cookies contain an unsafe amount of artificial trans fat which  
21 renders them unfit for their ordinary use.

22 89. The Trans Fat Cookies are not fit for human consumption and have a value of  
23 \$0.

24 90. Like most consumers, Ms. Hawkins is a busy person and cannot reasonably  
25 inspect every ingredient of every food that she purchases for herself and her large family,  
26 and she was unaware that the Products were dangerous when she purchased them.

27 91. Plaintiff is not a nutritionist, food expert, or food scientist, but rather a lay  
28 consumer who did not have the specialized knowledge that Defendant had. Even today,

1 the details of the dangers of artificial trans fat are unknown to millions of Americans.

2 92. Plaintiff lost money as a result of Defendant's unlawful behavior. Plaintiff  
3 altered her position to her detriment and suffered loss in an amount equal to the amount  
4 she paid for the Trans Fat Cookies.

#### 5 **X. DELAYED DISCOVERY**

6 93. Plaintiff did not discover that Defendant's behavior was unfair and unlawful  
7 until September 2015, when she learned the true extent of the dangers of consuming trans  
8 fat, and that Defendant was still selling this product illegally. Until this time, she lacked  
9 the knowledge regarding the facts of her claims against Defendant.

10 94. Plaintiff is a reasonably diligent consumer who exercised reasonable  
11 diligence in her purchase, use, and consumption of the Products. Nevertheless, she would  
12 not have been able to discover Defendant's deceptive practices and lacked the means to  
13 discover them given that, like nearly all consumers, she is not an expert on nutrition and  
14 does not typically read or have ready access to scholarly journals such as The Journal of  
15 Nutrition,<sup>54</sup> The European Journal of Clinical Nutrition,<sup>55</sup> and The New England Journal  
16 of Medicine,<sup>56</sup> where the scientific evidence of artificial trans fat's dangers was  
17 published.

#### 18 **XI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

19 95. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly  
20 situated (the "Class"), excluding Defendant's officers, directors, and employees, and the  
21

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22 <sup>54</sup> Peter M. Clifton et al., *Trans Fatty Acids In Adipose Tissue And The Food Supply Are*  
23 *Associated With Myocardial Infarction*, 134 J. NUTR. 874, 874-79 (2004).

24 <sup>55</sup> A. Tavani et al., *Margarine intake and risk of nonfatal acute myocardial infarction in*  
25 *Italian women*, 51 EUR. J. CLIN. NUTR. 30-32 (1997) (estimating a 50 percent greater risk  
26 of heart attack in women with high consumption of margarine, an association  
"independent of body mass index, history of hypertension and hyperlipidemia").

27 <sup>56</sup> Mozaffarian, 354 NEW ENG. J. MED. at 1611 ("10 to 19 percent of CHD events in the  
28 United States could be averted by reducing the intake of trans fat").

1 Court, its officers and their families. The Class is defined as:

2 All persons who purchased in the United States, on or after January 1,  
3 2008 (the “Class Period”), for household or personal use, Mother’s  
4 Cookies products manufactured or distributed by Defendant containing  
5 partially hydrogenated oil.

6 96. Questions of law and fact common to Plaintiff and the Class include:

- 7 a. Whether Kellogg’s conduct constitutes a violation of the unfair prong  
8 of California’s Unfair Competition Law;
- 9 b. Whether Defendant’s conduct is a nuisance as defined by Cal. Civ.  
10 Code §§ 3479-3493;
- 11 c. Whether Kellogg’s conduct constitutes a violation of the unlawful  
12 prong of California’s Unfair Competition Law;
- 13 d. Whether Defendant’s conduct was immoral, unethical, unscrupulous,  
14 or substantially injurious to consumers;
- 15 e. Whether the slight utility Kellogg realizes as a result of its conduct  
16 outweighs the gravity of the harm the conduct causes to its victims;
- 17 f. Whether Defendant’s conduct violates public policy as declared by  
18 specific constitutional, statutory, or regulatory provisions;
- 19 g. Whether the injury to consumers from Kellogg’s practices is  
20 substantial;
- 21 h. Whether the injury to consumers from Defendant’s practices is  
22 outweighed by benefits to consumers or competition;
- 23 i. Whether Class members are entitled to restitution;
- 24 j. Whether Class members are entitled to an injunction and, if so, its  
25 terms; and
- 26 k. Whether Class members are entitled to any further relief.

27 97. By purchasing the Trans Fat Cookies, all Class members were subjected to  
28 the same wrongful conduct.

1 98. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class' claims because all Class members  
2 were subjected to the same economic harm when they purchased the Trans Fat Cookies  
3 and suffered economic injury.

4 99. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class, has no  
5 interests that are incompatible with the interests of the Class, and has retained counsel  
6 competent and experienced in class litigation.

7 100. The Class is sufficiently numerous, as it includes thousands of individuals  
8 who purchased the TF Cookies throughout the United States during the Class Period.

9 101. Class representation is superior to other options for the resolution of the  
10 controversy. The relief sought for each Class member is small, as little as two to three  
11 dollars for some Class members. Absent the availability of class action procedures, it  
12 would be infeasible for Class members to redress the wrongs done to them.

13 102. Kellogg has acted on grounds applicable to the Class, thereby making final  
14 injunctive relief or declaratory relief appropriate concerning the Class as a whole.

15 103. Questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any  
16 questions affecting only individual members.

17 104. Class treatment is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and both Fed. R.  
18 Civ. P. 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3). Plaintiff will, if notice is required, confer with Defendant  
19 and seek to present the Court with a stipulation and proposed order on the details of a  
20 class notice plan.

## 21 **XII. CAUSES OF ACTION**

### 22 **First Cause of Action**

#### 23 **California Unfair Competition Law (Unlawful Prong)**

#### 24 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.***

25 105. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the  
26 Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

27 106. Defendant has made and distributed, in interstate commerce and in this  
28 District, products that contain unlawful food additives. The TF Cookies were placed into

1 interstate commerce by Defendant and sold throughout the country and in this District.

2 107. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 prohibits any “unlawful, unfair or  
3 fraudulent business act or practice.”

4 108. Defendant’s conduct is “unlawful” because it violates the Federal Food,  
5 Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”), specifically, the Food Additives Amendment of  
6 1958, which deems a food additive unsafe unless it has met two exceptions, neither of  
7 which the PHO used in the TF Cookies has met. 21 U.S.C. §§ 348, 342.

8 109. Defendant’s conduct also violates the FDCA:

- 9 • 21 U.S.C. § 331(a) (prohibiting the “introduction or delivery for introduction  
10 into interstate commerce of any food, drug, device, tobacco product, or  
11 cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded”);
- 12 • 21 U.S.C. § 331(b) (prohibiting the “adulteration or misbranding of any food,  
13 drug, device, tobacco product, or cosmetic in interstate commerce”);
- 14 • 21 U.S.C. § 331(c) (prohibiting the “receipt in interstate commerce of any food,  
15 drug, device, tobacco product, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded,  
16 and the delivery or proffered delivery thereof for pay or otherwise”);
- 17 • 21 U.S.C. § 331(k) (prohibiting “the doing of any other act with respect to, a  
18 food, drug, device, tobacco product, or cosmetic, if such act is done while such  
19 article is held for sale (whether or not the first sale) after shipment in interstate  
20 commerce and results in such article being adulterated or misbranded”);
- 21 • 21 U.S.C. § 342(a) (which deems any food adulterated if it “contains any  
22 poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health”);
- 23 • 21 U.S.C. § 348 (prohibiting the use of any food additive unless it has been  
24 deemed GRAS);

25 110. Defendant’s conduct violates other provisions of the FDCA.

26 111. Defendant’s conduct further violates The California Sherman Food, Drug,  
27 and Cosmetic Law (“Sherman Law”), Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110100, which adopts  
28



1 all FDA regulations as state regulations. Kellogg’s conduct also violates the following  
2 sections of the Sherman Law:

- 3 • § 110085 (adopting all FDA food additive regulations as state regulations);
- 4 • § 110100 (adopting all FDA regulations as state regulations);
- 5 • § 110398 (“It is unlawful for any person to advertise any food, drug, device, or  
6 cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.”);
- 7 • § 110620 (“It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or  
8 offer for sale any food that is adulterated.”);

9 112. Defendant’s conduct may violate additional provisions of the Sherman Law.

10 113. The use of artificial trans fat in the TF Cookies thus constitutes a violation of  
11 the FDCA and the Sherman Law and, as such, violated the “unlawful” prong of the UCL.

12 114. Plaintiff suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of  
13 Defendant’s unlawful acts: she was denied the benefit of the bargain when she decided to  
14 purchase the TF Cookies over competing products that are less expensive and/or contain  
15 no artificial trans fat.

16 115. Had Plaintiff been aware of Defendant’s unlawful tactics, she would not  
17 have purchased the TF Cookies.

18 116. Defendant’s unlawful acts allowed it to sell more units of the TF Cookies  
19 than it would have otherwise, and at a higher price.

20 117. In accordance with Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiff seeks an order  
21 enjoining Kellogg from continuing to conduct business through unlawful, unfair, and/or  
22 fraudulent acts and practices and to commence a corrective advertising campaign.  
23 Plaintiff intends to purchase the Products in the future when Defendant ceases its unfair  
24 business practices and removes trans fat.

25 118. Plaintiff also seeks an order for the disgorgement and restitution of all  
26 monies from the sale of the TF Cookies, which were acquired through acts of unfair  
27 competition.”  
28

1 **Second Cause of Action**

2 **California Unfair Competition Law (Unfair Prong)**

3 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.***

4 119. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the  
5 Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

6 120. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 prohibits any “unlawful, unfair or  
7 fraudulent business act or practice.”

8 121. The business practices and omissions of Defendant as alleged herein  
9 constitute “unfair” business acts and practices in that its conduct is immoral, unethical,  
10 unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers and the utility of its conduct, if any,  
11 does not outweigh the gravity of the harm to Kellogg’s victims.

12 122. Further, Defendant’s practices are unfair because they violate public policy  
13 as declared by specific constitutional, statutory, or regulatory provisions, including those  
14 policies embodied in the California Health & Safety Code and California Education  
15 Code.

16 123. Further, Defendant’s practices are unfair because the injury to consumers  
17 from Defendant’s practices is substantial, not outweighed by benefits to consumers or  
18 competition, and not one consumers themselves could reasonably have avoided.

19 124. In accordance with Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiff seeks an order  
20 enjoining Kellogg from continuing to conduct business through unfair acts and practices  
21 and to commence a corrective advertising campaign. Plaintiff intends to purchase the  
22 products in the future when Defendant ceases its unfair business practices and removes  
23 trans fat.

24 125. Plaintiff also seeks an order for the disgorgement and restitution of all  
25 monies from the sale of the Trans Fat Cookies, which were acquired through acts of  
26 unfair competition.

27  
28

1 **Third Cause of Action**

2 **Nuisance**

3 **Cal. Civ. Code §§ 3479-3493**

4 126. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the  
5 Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

6 127. The public has a common right to a safe food supply and a common interest  
7 in ensuring that only safe foods are allowed for sale.

8 128. Artificial trans fat is a dangerous and illegal ingredient that is harmful when  
9 consumed by humans in any amount. Defendant actively promotes and sells its Trans Fat  
10 Cookies, which contain trans fat. Defendant sells its TF Cookies to the public at large.

11 129. Kellogg's actions complained of herein have created a harmful condition  
12 that is injurious to the health of the public and affects a substantial number of people.

13 130. These acts substantially and unreasonably interfere with the public's  
14 interests in having only safe, uncontaminated foods available for purchase, cause an  
15 unreasonable inconvenience to avoid, and are a menace to the public health and to the  
16 safety of children.

17 131. Kellogg is liable in public nuisance because by promoting and selling its  
18 Trans Fat Cookies that contain dangerous amounts of trans fat, it has created a dangerous  
19 condition that interferes with the public interest.

20 132. Plaintiff suffered specific physical and emotional harm from Defendant's  
21 conduct when she consumed Defendant's TF Cookies. Plaintiff continues to suffer  
22 emotional harm from knowing that she unwittingly injured herself and others through the  
23 consumption of the TF Cookies.

24 133. In accordance with Cal. Civ. Code § 3491, Plaintiff seeks an order abating  
25 Defendant's injurious practices, and enjoining further acts.

26 **Fourth Cause of Action**

27 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability**

28 134. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the

1 Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

2 135. Defendant is a merchant with respect to goods of this kind, which were sold  
3 to Plaintiff and other consumers, and there was in the sale to Plaintiff and other  
4 consumers an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.

5 136. However, Kellogg breached that warranty implied in the contract for the sale  
6 of goods in that the Trans Fat Cookies are not safe for human consumption as set forth in  
7 detail herein above.

8 137. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff did not receive goods as  
9 impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable.

10 138. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and  
11 other consumers have been damaged.

12 139. Plaintiff also seeks damages for the injury she suffered from Kellogg's  
13 breach of the implied warranty.

14 **XIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

15 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself, all others similarly situated, and the  
16 general public, prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

17 A. An order confirming that this class action is properly maintainable as a  
18 nationwide class action as defined above, appointing Plaintiff and her  
19 undersigned counsel to represent the Class, and requiring Defendant to bear  
20 the cost of class notice;

21 B. An order requiring Kellogg to pay restitution to Plaintiff and the Class so  
22 that they may be restored any money which may have been acquired by  
23 means of any unfair practice;

24 C. An order requiring Defendant to disgorge any benefits received from  
25 Plaintiff and the Class from unjust enrichment realized as a result of unfair  
26 practices;

27 D. An order declaring the conduct complained of herein violates the Unfair  
28 Competition Law;

- 1 E. An order requiring Defendant to cease and desist its unfair practices;  
2 F. An order requiring Kellogg to engage in a corrective advertising campaign;  
3 G. An order abating Defendant's injurious practices;  
4 H. An award of damages, pre-judgment, and post-judgment interest;  
5 I. An award of attorneys' fees and costs; and  
6 J. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just, equitable, or  
7 proper.

8 **XIV. JURY DEMAND**

9 Plaintiff requests a trial by jury.

10 DATED: January 21, 2016

Respectfully Submitted,

11 /s/ Gregory S. Weston

12 **THE WESTON FIRM**

13 GREGORY S. WESTON

14 DAVID ELLIOT

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16 San Diego, CA 92110

17 Telephone: (619) 798-2006

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19 *Counsel for Plaintiff*

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**XV. APPENDIX A: TRANS FAT COOKIES**

- Mother’s Cookies Double Fudge
- Mother’s Cookies Peanut Butter Gauchos
- Mother’s Cookies Taffy

1                   **XVI.    APPENDIX B: LIST OF TRANS FAT FREE COOKIES**

- 2   • Each of the following cookies distributed by Western Family:
- 3       • Double Fudge Sandwich Crème Cookies
- 4       • Peanut Butter Sandwich Crème Cookies
- 5
- 6   • Each of the following cookies distributed by Back to Nature Food Company, LLC:
- 7       • Fudge Striped Cookies
- 8       • Fudge Mint Cookies
- 9       • Peanut Butter Crème Cookies
- 10       • Chocolate Chunk Cookies
- 11       • Mini Vanilla Wafers Cookies
- 12
- 13   • Each of the following cookies distributed by Snackwells:
- 14       • Devils Food Cookie Cakes
- 15       • Chocolate Chip Cookie Bites
- 16       • Mini Chocolate Crème Sandwich Cookies
- 17
- 18   • Each of the following cookies distributed by Frito-Lay North America, Inc.:
- 19       • Grandma’s Homestyle Peanut Butter Cookies
- 20       • Grandma’s Homestyle Chocolate Brownie Cookies
- 21       • Grandma’s Sandwich Crème Peanut Butter Cookies
- 22       • Grandma’s Homestyle Peanut Butter Chocolate Chunks Cookies
- 23
- 24
- 25   • Each of the following cookies distributed by Wow Baking Company:
- 26       • Peanut Butter Cookies
- 27       • Butter Toffee Cookies
- 28

- 1 • Each of the following cookies distributed by Erin Baker’s Wholesome Baked Goods:
  - 2 • Peanut Butter Breakfast Cookies
  - 3 • Peanut Butter Chocolate Chunk Cookies
  - 4 • Morning Glory Breakfast Cookie
  - 5
  - 6
- 7 • Each of the following cookies distributed by Seashore Classics:
  - 8 • Chocolate Fudge Salt Water Taffy Filled Cookies
  - 9 • Coconut Salt Water Taffy Filled Cookies
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