

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

IN RE CONAGRA PEANUT
BUTTER PRODUCTS LIABILITY
LITIGATION

MDL DOCKET NO. 1845
1:07-md-1845-TWT

WENDY JOAN AHRENS
an individual, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CIVIL ACTION FILE
NO. 1:08-CV-3693-TWT

CONAGRA FOODS, INC.,
a Delaware corporation, et al.,

Defendants.

LAMONT ANDERSON
an individual, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CIVIL ACTION FILE
NO. 1:09-CV-1545-TWT

CONAGRA FOODS, INC., a
Delaware corporation,

Defendant.

CARLOS M. ANDREWS
through his guardian ad litem, Tiffany
K. Searcy, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CIVIL ACTION FILE
NO. 1:07-CV-3058-TWT

CONAGRA FOODS, INC.,
a Delaware corporation, et al.,
Defendants.

ORDER

These are personal injury actions. They are before the Court on the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 2029], which is GRANTED as to the following Plaintiffs:

Caption	Plaintiff Name	Case No.
Ahrens	Bradford, Nikita	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Bradford, Nikita o/b/o Robert Bradford	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Bradford, Nikita o/b/o Tyler Bradford	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Carrington, Larry P.	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Carritt, Bernard	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Hurley, Kevin Sean	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Leary, Dedrick C.	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Masek, George o/b/o Jordan Kai Masek	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	McNemar, Rebecca	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Phillips, Anna M.	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Reeves, Kathryn o/b/o Wyatt Matthew Reeves	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Sinyard, Mary L. o/b/o James Luther Pennington	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Solomon, Barbara Eileen	1:08-cv-3693-TWT

Ahrens	Spearman, Kimson Theodore	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Street, Kay S.	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Tanguma, Eva	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Tanguma, Eva o/b/o Albert Lewis Tanguma	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Tittle, Patsy Leona o/b/o Rocky Lee Tittle	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Todd, Syrena B.	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Turner, Amanda Carrol	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Warden, Roberta	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	White, Odell	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Worland, Jennifer Ann o/b/o Donavin Edward Worland	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Ahrens	Zacker, Joseph Lloyd	1:08-cv-3693-TWT
Anderson	Casey, Joada	1:09-cv-1545-TWT
Andrews	Burwell, Allan R. Sr.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Burwell, Allison Faith	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Burwell, Zachary Eugene	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Butler, Shanetta	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Cain, Jessica Nicole (Georgia Cain, mother)	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Carter, Dorothy Joan	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Elliott, Charlotte	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Franco, Esther H.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Griesser, Mary Lou	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Jones, Marnita Valerie	1:07-cv-3058-TWT

Andrews	Kinzie, David A.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Kirby, William M.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Landre, Ghislaine-Laure	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Shoemaker, Chasitie M.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Sloan, Clarence C.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Taylor, Heather L.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Teller, Brianna L.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Teller, Matthew J.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Teller, Michael W.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT
Andrews	Ali, Mango Littleton Jr.	1:07-cv-3058-TWT

I. Introduction

This case arises out of Defendant ConAgra's 2007 recall of Peter Pan and Great Value peanut butter, after the CDC and FDA reported an association between these products and Salmonella Tennessee. After the recall, some consumers sued ConAgra, alleging that they contracted Salmonellosis, a bacterial infection caused by Salmonella Tennessee, after eating Peter Pan or Great Value peanut butter. The lawsuits were consolidated in this Court for pretrial proceedings. During discovery, ConAgra asked the Plaintiffs to provide the product code for the peanut butter that allegedly caused their illness. It also asked the Plaintiffs whether they submitted a blood, urine, or stool sample to a doctor for testing. Because the symptoms of Salmonellosis are similar to

those of other common gastrointestinal illnesses, these samples are important in determining causation. Some of the Plaintiffs did not know their peanut butter's product code and did not visit the doctor or submit a blood, urine, or stool sample. ConAgra now moves for summary judgment against these Plaintiffs on causation grounds.

II. Summary Judgment Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate only when the pleadings, depositions, and affidavits submitted by the parties show that no genuine issue of material fact exists and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). The court should view the evidence and any inferences that may be drawn in the light most favorable to the nonmovant. Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co., 398 U.S. 144, 158-59 (1970). The party seeking summary judgment must first identify grounds that show the absence of a genuine issue of material fact. Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323-24 (1986). The burden then shifts to the nonmovant, who must go beyond the pleadings and present affirmative evidence to show that a genuine issue of material fact does exist. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 257 (1986).

III. Discussion

To prove causation, each plaintiff must show that it is more likely than not that contaminated peanut butter caused his illness. One way to show that peanut butter is

contaminated with Salmonella is to test the peanut butter itself. The fact that the peanut butter was recalled does not mean that it was contaminated. In fact, most of the recalled peanut butter was free of Salmonella contamination. For example, post-recall testing of 1,340 jars of peanut butter thought by potential claimants to have caused illness yielded a positive rate for Salmonella of less than two percent. In Re Conagra Peanut Butter Products Liability Litigation, 251 F.R.D. 689, 691 (N.D. Ga. 2008). Undistributed product tested by the FDA showed even lower rates of contamination. Id.

Absent direct evidence of contamination, a plaintiff may use circumstantial evidence to show that he ate contaminated peanut butter. For example, he could show that the peanut butter was manufactured at the Sylvester plant during the outbreak period, thereby increasing the likelihood of contamination. Or he could provide medical records showing that he contracted Salmonellosis shortly after eating the peanut butter.

The Plaintiffs identified above do neither. First, they cannot show that the peanut butter they ate was manufactured by ConAgra at the Sylvester plant during the outbreak period. Each jar of peanut butter has a product code stamped onto the lid of the jar. The first four numbers identify where the jar of peanut butter was manufactured. The remaining numbers identify the date, time, and manufacturing line

on which the jar of peanut butter was manufactured. Some Plaintiffs say that they do not know any numbers from the product code on their peanut butter. (Def.'s Mot. for Summ. J., Ex. 1.) Others say that the product codes on their peanut butter began with 2111 but do not know the remaining numbers. Id. Without these numbers, which indicate where and when the peanut butter was manufactured, it is still impossible to know whether the peanut butter was at risk of contamination.

Second, the Plaintiffs do not provide enough evidence to show that they contracted Salmonellosis shortly after eating the peanut butter. A positive blood, urine, or stool sample is the best way to show that Salmonella Tennessee caused a plaintiff's illness. This is because the symptoms of Salmonellosis – usually diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and fever – are more commonly associated with viruses, parasites, fungi, other bacteria, toxins, and chronic diseases. (Def.'s Mot. for Summ. J., Ex. 6 at 4-10.) Accordingly, symptoms alone are typically not enough to permit a reliable diagnosis absent other circumstantial evidence that the plaintiff consumed contaminated peanut butter. (Def.'s Mot. for Summ. J., Ex. 6 at 4.) None of the Plaintiffs here provide evidence of a positive blood, urine, or stool culture, and none offer any other circumstantial evidence supporting causation in response to ConAgra's Motion for Summary Judgment. Without more, no reasonable jury could find that it is more likely than not that contaminated peanut butter caused their illnesses.

Accordingly, ConAgra is entitled to summary judgment against the Plaintiffs identified above.

One Plaintiff identified in ConAgra's motion, Viveca Avila (on behalf of herself and her son), says that she does not remember the product code on her peanut butter lid but that she submitted the lid to her attorney. Because she may be able to show that she and her son ate potentially contaminated peanut butter shortly before experiencing symptoms of Salmonellosis, summary judgment is not appropriate with respect to Viveca Avila and her son, Trevor Dylan Brandon.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 2029] is GRANTED.

SO ORDERED, this 17 day of March, 2011.

/s/Thomas W. Thrash
THOMAS W. THRASH, JR.
United States District Judge