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## EXHIBIT C

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WESTERN DI	STRIC	ISTRICT COURT CT OF ARKANSAS LE DIVISION	WES!	ERN DISTRICT COURT FILED ARKANSAS MAR 2 3 2007
RICHARD SCOTT AND BARBARA WIDEN, individually and All others Persons Similarly Situated,	)	Case No. <u>D 7.50</u>	by 255	CHRIS R. JOHNSON, CLERK  DEPUTY CLERK
Plaintiffs	)			
v.	)			
MENU FOODS; MENU FOODS	)			
INCOME FUND; MENU FOODS	)			
GEN PAR LIMITED; MENU FOODS	)			
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP; MENU	)			
FOODS OPERATING PARTNERSHIP;	)			
MENU FOODS MIDWEST CORP;	)			

Defendants

MENU FOODS SOUTH DAKOTA; MENU FOODS, INC.; MENU FOODS HOLDINGS, INC.: WAL-MART

STORES, INC

### **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs Scott and Barbara Widen through their undersigned counsel, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, upon both personal knowledge and information and belief, alleges as follows:

1. This class action is brought against Defendants for negligently contaminating the pet food supply making the food unfit for animal consumption and harmful and for purposefully failing to warn consumers of the contaminated pet food. As a result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiff and other similarly situated pet owners have been damaged.

### **PARTIES**

2. Plaintiffs Richard and Barbara Widen are a married couple and residents

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of Benton County, Arkansas. Plaintiffs lost two cats due to the contaminated food produced, distributed, marketed, and sold by the Defendants.

3. Defendant, Menu Foods Income Fund (Menu Foods) is an unincorporated company with its principal place of business in Ontario, Canada. It is doing business in the State of Arkansas and has availed themselves of the protections of the State of Arkansas. Jurisdiction is appropriate pursuant to the Arkansas Long Arm Statute, Ark. Code Ann. 16-4-101 and service may be effected through the Hague convention on service abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents and civil or commercial matters at 8 Falconer Drive, Streetsville, ON, Canada L5N 1B1.

Menu Foods Midwest Corp. is a Delaware corporation and may be served through its registered agent for service, The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE. Defendant, Menu Foods Holding, Inc., is a Delaware corporation and may be served through it registered agent for service, The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington Delaware. Menu Foods operates two manufacturing plants in the United States and distributes their pet food products throughout the entire United States including Arkansas.

Defendant, Menu Foods, Inc. is a New Jersey corporation and may be served through its registered agent for service, Corporation Trust Company, 820 Bear Tavern Road, West Trenton, New Jersey. Upon information and belief, Defendants Menu Food Midwest Corp., Menu Foods South Dakota Inc., Menu Foods, Inc., and Menu Foods Holdings, Inc., are wholly owned subsidiaries of Menu Foods Income Fund, a business registered in and headquartered in Ontario, Canada. The above listed Defendants are hereinafter referred to collectively as "Defendants" or "Menu Foods"

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4. Defendant Wal-Mart Stores, Inc, (Wal-Mart) is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Bentonville, Arkansas that sells Menu Food products throughout their retail stores in Arkansas and throughout the United States. Wal-Mart is the single largest distributor of Menu Foods products. Plaintiffs purchased the contaminated pet food at the Wal-Mart store in Bentonville, AR. Menu Foods produced some brands of pet food exclusively for Wal-Mart under a private label agreement.

### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 5. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(2). The matter in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, is a class action and there are members of the proposed Class that are citizens of States different than at least one of the Defendants.
- Wal-Mart is headquartered in the District. Defendant Menu Foods Income Fund is a foreign corporation headquartered outside the United States and distributes, through retailers such as Wal-Mart, the pet food products in issue in the District. Additionally, Plaintiffs purchased the tainted pet food in the District.

### **FACTS**

7. Defendant, Menu Foods told the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, that they had become aware of the contamination on February 20, 2007. Menu Foods believed that the contamination came from their supplier of Wheat Gluten. Defendant, Menu Foods conducted test to determine if the contamination was harmful to pets on February 27, 2007. The results of the test resulted in death to one out of every six pets who consumed the contaminated pet food.

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- 8. Defendants Menu Foods and Wal-Mart did nothing to prevent the distribution of the contaminated pet food until weeks after the discovery occurred. This action, or lack thereof, permitted and caused additional harm to thousands of pet owners in Arkansas and throughout the country.
- 9. Plaintiffs owned two cats that were very healthy middle aged cats. The two cats were named "Fred" and "Grinch." Plaintiffs fed the two cats "Special Kitty" cat food which was made by Menu Foods exclusively for Wal-Mart under a private label agreement.
- 10. Beginning around February, 2007, Plaintiff's noticed that both cats were acting differently and had begun to lose weight. In a tragic irony, Plaintiff forced the cats to eat more of the contaminated pet food, unaware that the pet food was contaminated and the cause of the poor health.
- 11. On March 18, 2007, Plaintiff was finally made aware through the media that a recall had been issued for the pet food by the Defendant, Menu Foods and that the pet food could cause kidney failure and other symptoms that were being experienced by the Plaintiffs' cats. On March 19, 2007, Plaintiffs took their cats to their veterinarian for examination. That same day, the veterinarian ran some tests and informed the Plaintiffs that both cats were suffering from kidney failure due to the consumption of the contaminated pet food. The veterinarian suggested that the only chance of survival for the cats was a very expensive procedure in which the likelihood of success was very small.

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- 12. The veterinarian diagnosed the kidney failure to be the result of the cats consumption of contaminated pet food. The veterinarian recommended that the Plaintiffs call a Menu Foods hotline number which she provided to the Plaintiffs. The hotline had been set up on or around March 17, 2007, nearly three weeks after Menu Foods had become aware of the problem. The veterinarian suggested that Menu Foods should pay for the expensive procedure.
- 13. The Plaintiffs called the hotline number around a hundred times to determine if Menu Foods would pay for the procedure and never reached an operator or answering machine. Finally, out of desperation the Plaintiffs called another number for Menu Foods and left a message for somebody from Menu Foods to call them. The message was never returned.
- 14. Around 3:30 p.m. on the afternoon of March 19, 2007, Plaintiffs made the decision that their cats could not suffer any further and euthanized the cats.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

- 15. Plaintiffs brings all claims as class claims pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The requirements of Rule 23 are met with respect to the Class defined below.
- 16. Plaintiffs bring their claims on their own behalf, and on behalf of the following Class:
  - All persons in the United States who purchased contaminated pet food from Wal-Mart that was produced by Menu Foods.
- 17. The Class is so numerous that joinder of the individual members of the proposed Class is impracticable. The Class, upon information and belief, includes millions of members.
- 18. Questions of law or fact common to the Class exist as to Plaintiff and all Class Members, and these common questions predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. Among the common questions of law or fact are the following:

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- a. Whether Defendants were negligent in allowing pet food products in the United States to be contaminated with a dangerous ingredient that was not safe for consumption.
- b. Whether Defendants owed a duty to pet owners by ensuring that the pet food was not contaminated with dangerous ingredients;
  - c. Whether Defendants' conduct amounted to breach of such a duty;
- d. Whether Defendants' conduct was a proximate cause of Plaintiff's and the Class Members' damages;
- e. Whether Defendants are responsible for the contamination of the pet food;
  - f. Whether Defendants were negligent per se;
  - g. Whether Defendants are strictly liable;
  - h. Whether Defendants breached their warranty of merchantability.
- i. Whether Defendants produced, marketed, distributed, and sold a defective product
- j. Whether Defendants failed to adequately warn consumers of contaminated pet food.
  - k. Whether Defendants purposefully failed to adequately warn consumers of contaminated food supply for economic benefit.
- 1. Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to damages, and, if so, the proper amount of such damages; and
- m. Whether Defendants purposefully failed to adequately warn consumers of contaminated food supply for economic benefit.

### **COUNT I**

### Negligence

- 19. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained above.
- 20. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiff to ensure that the pet food was not contaminated with dangerous and harmful ingredients.

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- 21. Defendants breached that duty by allowing the contamination of the pet food supply with a dangerous and harmful ingredient during the approximate time of time January 2007 to March, 2007.
  - 22. Defendants' actions proximately caused damage to Plaintiff and the Class.
- 23. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages by a loss of property, cost of medical bills, and cost of purchasing new, uncontaminated pet food.

### **COUNT II**

### Negligence Per Se

- 24. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained above.
- 25. Defendants' acts and/or omissions as described herein constitute negligence per sea
- 26. Defendants had a duty to ensure that their pet food was produced, transported, marketed, distributed, and sold in a manner consistent with governmental regulations.
  - 27. Defendants breached this duty in violation of regulatory standards.
- 28. Such breaches directly and proximately caused damages to the Plaintiff and the Class.
- 29. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages due to Defendants failure to conform to the United States Food and Drug Administration regulations.

### COUNT III

### Strict Liability- Defective in Design or Manufacture

30. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained above.

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- 31. Defendants placed into the stream of commerce an unreasonably dangerous product that is not fit for consumption and in violation of the Defendants Warranty of Merchantability owed to Plaintiff.
- 32. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered significant damages.
- 33. Exercise of reasonable care by the Plaintiffs and the Class members could not have eliminated the dangerous product or prevented the related injuries.
- 34. Plaintiff and the Class Members have been damaged enormously, and they seek injunctive relief from further contamination, compensatory damages, punitive damages for reckless and willful conduct, attorney fees and costs, and all other proper and just relief.

### **COUNT IV**

### Strict Product Liability - Failure to Warn

- 35. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the allegations contained above.
- 36. Defendants placed into the stream of commerce an unreasonably dangerous product that is not fit for consumption.
- 37. Defendant failed to warn Plaintiff or Class Members of the dangers on the Defendants' labels or through other means of advertising until after enormous damage had been suffered by the Plaintiffs and the Class Members.
- 38. Even after Defendant became aware of the dangerous contamination of its pet food, they still refused to warn the consumers and allowed countless other consumers to purchase the contaminated pet food and suffer great harm.

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- 39 As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered significant damages.
- 40. Exercise of reasonable care by the Plaintiffs and the Class members could not have eliminated the dangerous product or prevented the related injuries.
- 41. Plaintiff and the Class Members have been damaged enormously, and they seek injunctive relief from further contamination, compensatory damages, punitive damages for reckless and willful conduct, attorney fees and costs, and all other proper and just relief.

### **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

42. Plaintiff demands a jury of twelve.

### **PRAYER**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, request that he and the other Class Members have judgment entered in their favor and against Defendants, as follows:

- A. An order certifying that this action, involving Plaintiff's and the Class Members' separate and distinct claims, be maintained as a nationwide class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and appointing Plaintiff and their undersigned coursel to represent the Class;
- B. An award, for Plaintiff's and each Class Members' separate and distinct claims, of compensatory damages and pre- and post-judgment interest thereon;
- C. An award for Plaintiff's and the Class Members of punitive damages for reckless and wanton conduct;

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- D. Injunctive relief to prevent further contamination of the American pet food supply; and
  - E. All other appropriate and just relief.

DATED: March 23, 2007

PATTON, ROBERTS, MCWILLIAMS & CAPSHAW, L.L.P.

Jeremy Y. Hutchinson

Jeremy Y. Hutchinson Jack Thomas Patterson II Stephens Building 111 Center St., Suite 1315 Little Rock, AR 72201 Phone: (501) 372-3480

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P.O. Box 6128

Texarkana, Texas 75505-6128

Phone: (903) 334-7000 Fax: (903) 334-7007

ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 1

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AT SEATILE CLIRK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON периту

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

SUZANNE E. JOHNSON and CRAIG R. KLEMANN, incividually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

MENU FOODS, a foreign corporation,

٧.

Defendant.

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Suzanne E. Johnson and Craig R. Klemann ("Plaintiffs"), by and through their undersigned attorneys, bring this civil action for damages on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated against the above-named Defendant and complain and allege as follows:

### NATURE OF ACTION

- Plaintiffs bring this action as a Class Action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of 1. Civil Procedure on behalf of all persons who purchased any dog or cat food that was produced by defendant Menu Foods and/or has had a dog or cat become ill or die as a result of eating the food,
- The Defendant is a producer of, inter alia, dog and cat food. Menu Foods 2. produces dog and cat food sold under familiar brand names such as Iams, Eukanuba and Science

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1301 FITH AVENUE, SUITE 2900 # Spanier, WA 98101 "LELPHONE (206) 623 7292 \* FACSIMITE (206) 623-0594

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Case No.

Diet. Morau Foods distributes its dog and cat food throughout the United States to retailers such as Wal-Mart, Kreger and Safeway.

- 3. Dog and cat food that the Defendant produced caused an unknown number of dogs and cats to become ill, and many of them to die.
- 4. To date, Menu Foods has recalled 50 brands of dog food and 40 brands of eat food that have sickened and killed dogs and cats. All recalled food to date is of the "cuts and gravy wet" style.
- 5. As a result of the Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs and other Class members have suffered economic damage.

### II. PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff's Suzanne E. Johnson and Craig R. Klemann have at all material times been residents of Meridian, Idaho. Ms. Johnson and Mr. Klemann have a pet that became sick after eating Defordant's pet food.
- 7. Defendant Menu Foods is, upon information and belief, a corporation organized under the laws of Canada that transacts business in Washington State.

### III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 8. Subject-matter jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) because the Plaintiffs and Defendant are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 9. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because the Defendant systematically and continuously sold its product within this district and Defendant transacts business within this district.

### IV. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATION

10. Plaintiffs bring this suit as a class action under Rules 23(a), (b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and a Plaintiff Class (the

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 2 Case No.



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- The Class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest 11. among the members of the Class.
- Membership in the Class is so numerous as to make it impractical to bring all 12. Class members before the Court. The identity and exact number of Class members is unknown but is estimated to be at least in the hundreds, if not thousands considering the fact that Menu Foods has identified 50 dog foods and 40 cat foods that may be causing harm to pets.
- Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of other Class members, all of whom have 13. suffered harm due to Defendant's uniform course of conduct.
  - Plaintiffs are members of the Class. 14.
- There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all of 15. the members of the Class that control this litigation and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. The common issues include, but are not limited to, the following:
- Was the Defendant's dog and cat food materially defective, and unfit for (a) use as dog or cat food?
- Whether Defendant breached any contract, implied contract or warranties (b) related to the sale of the dog and cat food?
- Did the Defendant's dog and cat food cause Plaintiffs' and other Class (c) members' pets to become ill?
- Were Plaintiffs and other Class members damaged, and, if so, what is the (d) proper measure thereof?
  - The appropriate form of injunctive, declaratory and other relief. (e)

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- 16. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class would create a risk of establishing incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant for example, one court might decide that the Defendant is obligated under the law to pay damages to Class members, and another might decide that the Defendant is not so obligated. Individual actions may, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the Class.
- 17. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class in that they have no interests that are antagonistic to other members of the Class and have retained counsel competent in the prosecution of class actions to represent themselves and the Class.
- 18. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Given (i) the substantive complexity of this litigation; (ii) the size of indevidual Class members' claims; and (iii) the limited resources of the Class members, few, if any, Class members could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs. Defendant has committed against them.
- 19. Without a class action, the Class will continue to suffer damage, Defendant's violations of the law or laws will continue without remedy, and Defendant will continue to enjoy the fruits and proceeds of its unlawful misconduct.
- 20. This action will foster an orderly and expeditious administration of Class claims, economies of time, effort and expense, and uniformity of decision.
- 21. Inferences and presumptions of materiality and reliance are available to obtain class-wide determinations of those elements within the Class claims, as are accepted methodologies for class-wide proof of damages; alternatively, upon adjudication of Defendant's common hability, the Court can efficiently determine the claims of the individual Class members.
- 22. This action presents no difficulty that would impede the Court's management of it as a class action, and a class action is the best (if not the only) available means by which members of the Class can seek legal rodress for the harm caused them by Defendant.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 4 Case No.



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23.	In the absence of a class action, Defendant would be unjustly enriched because it
would be able	to retain the benefits and fruits of its wrongful conduct.

24. The Claims in this case are also properly certifiable under applicable law.

### $V_s$ STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 25 Plaintiffs Suzanne E. Johnson and Craig R. Klemann are owners of a male cat named Ollie.
- Ms. Johnson and Mr. Klemann purchased Special Kitty wet cat food from Wal-Mart and Pet Pride wet cat food from Fred Meyer for Ollie to consume.
- 27. Ollic ate the Special Kitty and Pet Pride brand wet-style cat food for several years before becoming ill.
- 28. Ollie became extremely ill after consuming Defendant's cat food and now suffers from kidney problems.
- 29. In March 2007, Menu Foods recalled 50 brands of cuts and gravy wet-style dog food and 40 brands of cuts and gravy wet-style cat food that had caused dogs and pets to become ill. One common symptom in the sick animals was kidney failure.
- 30. The Special Kitty wet cat food from Wal-Mart and the Pet Pride wet cat food from Fred Meyer that Ollie consumed for several years before becoming ill are brands that Menu Foods recalled.
- 31. As a result of Defendant's acts and omissions Plaintiffs and other Class members have suffered economic damage.

### VI. BREACH OF CONTRACT

- 32. Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.
- 33. Plaintiffs and Class members purchased pct food produced by the Defendant based on the understanding that the food was safe for their pets to consume.

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Case No.



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- 34. The pet food produced by the Defendant was not safe for pets to consume and caused dogs and cats to become ill. The unsafe nature of the pet food constituted a breach of contract.
- 35. As a result of the breach Plaintiffs and Class members suffered damages that may fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally from the breach or may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the parties, at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it.

### VII. UNJUST ENRICHMENT

- 36. Flaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.
- 37. Defendant was and continues to be unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and other Class members.
  - 38. Defendant should be required to disgorge this unjust enrichment.

### VIII. UNLAWFUL, DECEPTIVE AND UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES

- 39. Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.
- 40. Desendant's sale of tainted pet food constitutes an unlawful, deceptive and unfair business act within the meaning of the Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86 et seq., and similar statutory enactments of other states (including consumer protection and consumer sales practice acts).
- 41. Defendant's sale of hazardous pet food has the capacity to deceive a substantial portion of the public and to affect the public interest.
- 42. As a result of Defendant's unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintiffs and other Class members suffered injuries in an amount to be proven at trial.

### IX. BREACH OF WARRANTIES

- 43. Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.
- 44. Cat food and dog food produced by Menu Foods are "goods" within the meaning of Uniform Commercial Code Article 2.

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- Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied or express warranty of affirmation.
- 46 Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied warranty of merchantability.
- 47. Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.
- 48. As a proximate result of the aforementioned wrongful conduct and breach,
  Plaintiffs and other Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

  Defendant had actual or constructive notice of such damages.

### X. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and Class members request that the Court enter an order of judgment against Defendant including the following:

Certification of the action as a class action under Rule 23(b)(1) - (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure with respect to the claims for damages, and appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representative and their counsel of record as Class Counsel;

Actual damages (including all general, special, incidental, and consequential damages), statutory damages (including treble damages), punitive damages (as allowed by the law(s) of the states having a legally sufficient connection with Defendant and its acts or omissions) and such other relief as provided by the statutes cited herein;

Prejudgment and post-judgment interest on such monetary relief;

Equitable relief in the form of restitution and/or disgorgement of all unlawful or illegal profits received by Defendant as a result of the unfair, unlawful and/or deceptive conduct alleged herein;

Other appropriate injunctive relief;

The costs of bringing this suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and Such other relief as this Court may deem just, equitable and proper.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 7 Case No.



DATED this 27th day of March, 2007.

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 8 Case No.

HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP

Steve W. Berman, WSBA #12536

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CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
DEPLITY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

STACEY HELLER, TOINETTE ROBINSON, DAVID RAPP, and CECILY AND TERRENCE MITCHELL, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

MENU FOODS, a foreign corporation,

٧.

Defendant.

CV 07-0453 JCC

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff's Stacey Heller, Toinette Robinson, David Rapp, and Cecily and Terrence Mitchell ("Plaintiffs"), by and through their undersigned attorneys, bring this civil action for damages on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated against the above-named Defendant and complain and allege as follows:

### I. NATURE OF ACTION

- 1. Plaintiffs bring this action as a Class Action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of all persons who purchased any dog or cat food that was produced by defendant Menu Foods and/or has had a dog or cat become ill or die as a result of cating the food.
- 2. The Defendant is a producer of, *inter alia*, dog and cat food. Menu Foods produces dog and cat food sold under familiar brand names such as Iams, Eukanuba and Science

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - I Case No.



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Diet. Menu Foods distributes its dog and cat food throughout the United States to retailers such as Wal-Mart, Kroger and Safeway.

- 3. Dog and cat food that the Defendant produced caused an unknown number of dogs and cats to become ill, and many of them to die.
- 4. To date. Menu Foods has recalled 50 brands of dog food and 40 brands of cat food that have sickened and killed dogs and cats. All recalled food to date is of the "cuts and gravy wet" style.
- 5. As a result of the Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs and other Class members have suffered economic damage.

### H. PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff Stacey Heller has at all material times been a resident of Pulaski, Virginia. Ms. Heller had a pet that became sick and died after eating Defendant's pet food.
- 7. Plaintiff Toinette Robinson has at all material times been a resident of Truckee, California. Ms. Robinson had a pet that became sick and died after eating Defendant's pet food.
- 8. Plaintiff David Rapp has at all material times been a resident of Hannover Township. Pennsylvania. Mr. Rapp had a pet that became sick and died after eating Defendant's pet food.
- 9. Plaintiff's Cecily and Terrence Mitchell have at all material times been a resident of Seattle, Washington. The Mitchells had a pet that became sick and died after cating Defendant's pet food.
- 10. Defendant Menu Foods is, upon information and belief, a corporation organized under the laws of Canada that transacts business in Washington State.

### III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. Subject-matter jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) because the Plaintiffs and Defendant are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds

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\$75,000.00. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because the 12. Defendant systematically and continuously sold its product within this district and Defendant transacts business within this district.

#### CLASS ACTION ALLEGATION IV.

- Flaintiffs bring this suit as a class action under Rules 23(a), (b)(1), (b)(2) and 13. (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and a Plaintiff Class (the "Class") composed of all persons who purchased any dog or cat food that was produced by the Defendant and/or has had a dog or cat become ill or die as a result of eating the food. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify this class definition before moving for class certification.
- The Class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest 14. among the members of the Class.
- 15. Membership in the Class is so numerous as to make it impractical to bring all Class members before the Court. The identity and exact number of Class members is unknown but is estimated to be at least in the hundreds, if not thousands considering the fact that Menu Foods has identified 50 dog foods and 40 cat foods that may be causing harm to pets.
- 16 Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of other Class members, all of whom have suffered harm due to Defendant's uniform course of conduct.
  - 17. Plaintiffs are members of the Class.
- 18. There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all of the members of the Class that control this litigation and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. The common issues include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) Was the Defendant's dog and cat food materially defective, and unfit for use as dog or cat food?

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 3



- (b) Whether Defendant breached any contract, implied contract or warranties related to the sale of the dog and cat food?
- (c) Did the Defendant's dog and cat food cause Plaintiffs' and other Class members' pets to become ill?
- (d) Were Plaintiffs and other Class members damaged, and, if so, what is the proper measure thereof?
  - (e) The appropriate form of injunctive, declaratory and other relief.
- 19. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class would create a risk of establishing incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant for example, one court might decide that the Defendant is obligated under the law to pay damages to Class members, and another might decide that the Defendant is not so obligated. Individual actions may, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the Class.
- 20. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class in that they have no interests that are antagonistic to other members of the Class and have retained counsel competent in the prosecution of class actions to represent themselves and the Class.
- 21. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Given (i) the substantive complexity of this litigation; (ii) the size of individual Class members' claims; and (iii) the limited resources of the Class members, few, if any, Class members could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs. Defendent has committed against them.
- 22. Without a class action, the Class will continue to suffer damage, Defendant's violations of the law or laws will continue without remedy, and Defendant will continue to enjoy the fruits and proceeds of its unlawful misconduct.
- 23. This action will foster an orderly and expeditious administration of Class claims, economies of time, effort and expense, and uniformity of decision.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 4 Case No.



	24.	Inferences and presumptions of materiality and reliance are available to obtain
class-v	wide det	erminations of those elements within the Class claims, as are accepted
metho	dologies	for class-wide proof of damages; alternatively, upon adjudication of Defendant's
comm	on liabil	ity, the Court can efficiently determine the claims of the individual Class
memb	ers.	

- 25. This action presents no difficulty that would impede the Court's management of it as a class action, and a class action is the best (if not the only) available means by which members of the Class can seek legal redress for the harm caused them by Defendant.
- 26. In the absence of a class action, Defendant would be unjustly enriched because it would be able to retain the benefits and fruits of its wrongful conduct.
  - 27. The Claims in this case are also properly certifiable under applicable law.

### **V.** STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 28. Plaintiff Stacey Heller was the owner of a female cat named Callie.
- 29. Ms. Heller purchased Special Kitty wet cat food from Wal-Mart for Callie to consume.
- 30. Callie ate the Special Kitty brand wet-style cat food for several years before her death.
- 31. Callic became extremely ill during the week of March 12, 2007. On March 14, 2007, Ms. Heller took Callie to a veterinarian, who informed her that Callie had suffered kidney failure, also known as acute renal failure. On March 19, 2007, Callie had to be euthanized.
  - 32. Plaintiff Toinctte Robinson was the owner of a female dog named Lhotse.
- 33. Ms. Robinson purchased Priority U.S. brand wet dog food from Safeway for Lhotse to consume.
  - 34. Lhotse ate the Priority U.S. brand wet dog food before her death.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 5 Case No.



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- Lhotse became extremely ill during the end of January 2007. On February 1, 35. 2007, Ms. Robinson took Lhotse to a veterinarian, who informed her that Lhotse had suffered kidney failure. On February 15, 2007, Lhotse had to be euthanized.
  - Plaintiff David Rapp was the owner of a male dog named Buck. 36.
  - Mr. Rapp purchased Weiss Total Pet wet-style dog food for Buck to consume. 37.
- Buck became extremely ill in early February 2007. On February 10, 2007, Mr. 38. Rapp took Buck to a veterinarian, who informed him that Buck had suffered kidney failure. Buck died soon afterwards.
- Plaintiffs Cecily and Terrence Mitchell were the owners of a male cat named 39. Yoda.
  - The Mitchells purchased lams wet cat food from QFC for Yoda to consume. 41).
  - 41. Yoda became extremely ill and died after eating lams wet pouches.
- Ir. March 2007, Menu Foods recalled 50 brands of cuts and gravy wet-style dog 42. food and 40 brands of cuts and gravy wet-style cat food that had caused dogs and pets to become ill. One common symptom in the sick animals was kidney failure.
- 43. The Special Kitty wet cat food from Wal-Mart that Callie consumed for several years before her death is one of the brands that Menu Foods recalled.
- 44 The Priority U.S. brand wet dog food from Safeway that Lhotse consumed before her death is also one of the brands that Menu Foods recalled.
- 45 The Weiss Total Pct wct-style dog food that Buck consumed before his death is another of the brands that Menu Foods recalled.
- 46. The lams wet cat food from QFC that Yoda consumed years before his death is also one of the brands that Menu Foods recalled.
- 47. As a result of Defendant's acts and omissions Plaintiffs and other Class members have suffered economic damage.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 5 Case No.



VI.

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BREACH OF CONTRACT

based on the understanding that the food was safe for their pets to consume.

The pet food produced by the Defendant was not safe for pets to consume and 50. caused dogs and cats to become ill. The unsafe nature of the pet food constituted a breach of contract.

As a result of the breach Plaintiffs and Class members suffered damages that may 51. fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally from the breach or may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the parties, at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it.

#### UNJUST ENRICHMENT VII.

- Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein. 52.
- Defendant was and continues to be unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs 53. and other Class members.
  - Defendant should be required to disgorge this unjust enrichment. 54.

### VIII. UNLAWFUL, DECEPTIVE AND UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES

- Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein. 55.
- Defendant's sale of tainted pet food constitutes an unlawful, deceptive and unfair 56. business act within the meaning of the Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86 et seq., and similar statutory enactments of other states (including consumer protection and consumer sales practice acts).
- Defendant's sale of hazardous pet food has the capacity to deceive a substantial 57. portion of the public and to affect the public interest.
- As a result of Defendant's unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintil's and 58. other Class members suffered injuries in an amount to be proven at trial.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 7 Case No.



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### BREACH OF WARRANTIES IX.

- Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein. 5°.
- Cat food and dog food produced by Mcnu Foods are "goods" within the meaning 60. of Uniform Commercial Code Article 2.
- Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied or 61. express warranty of affirmation.
- Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied 62. warranty of merchantability.
- Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied 63. warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.
- As a proximate result of the aforementioned wrongful conduct and breach, 64. Plaintiffs and other Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Defendant had actual or constructive notice of such damages.

### PRAYER FOR RELIEF Х.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and Class members request that the Court enter an order of judgment against Defendant including the following:

Certification of the action as a class action under Rule 23(b)(1) - (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure with respect to the claims for damages, and appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representative and their counsel of record as Class Counsel;

Actual damages (including all general, special, incidental, and consequential damages), statutory damages (including treble damages), punitive damages (as allowed by the law(s) of the states having a legally sufficient connection with Defendant and its acts or omissions) and such other relief as provided by the statutes cited herein;

Prejudgment and post-judgment interest on such monetary relief;

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 8 Case No.



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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 9. Case No.

Equitable relief in the form of restitution and/or disgorgement of all unlawful or illegal profits received by Defendant as a result of the unfair, unlawful and/or deceptive conduct alleged herein;

Other appropriate injunctive relief;

The costs of bringing this suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and

Such other relief as this Court may deem just, equitable and proper.

DATED this 27th day of March, 2007.

HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP

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# **EXHIBIT F**

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C07-0454 MPP

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07-CV-00454-CMP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

AUDREY KORNELIUS and BARBARA SMITH, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff,

MENU FCODS, a foreign corporation,

٧.

Defendant.

Plaintiffs Audrey Komelius and Barbara Smith ("Plaintiffs"), by and through their undersigned attorneys, bring this civil action for damages on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated against the above-named Defendant and complain and allege as follows:

#### Ĭ. NATURE OF ACTION

- Plaintiffs bring this action as a Class Action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of 1. Civil Procedure on behalf of all persons who purchased any dog or cat food that was produced by defendant Menu Foods and/or has had a dog or cat become ill or die as a result of eating the food.
- 2. The Defendant is a producer of, inter alia, dog and cat food. Menu Foods produces dog and cat food sold under familiar brand names such as Iams, Eukanuba and Science

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 1 Case No.



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- 3. Dog and cat food that the Defendant produced caused an unknown number of dogs and cats to become ill, and many of them to die.
- 4. To date, Menu Foods has recalled 50 brands of dog food and 40 brands of cat food that have sickened and killed dogs and cats. All recalled food to date is of the "cuts and gravy wet" style.
- 5. As a result of the Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs and other Class members have suffered economic damage.

### II. PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff Audrey Kornelius has at all material times been a resident of Ferndale, Washington. Ms. Kornelius has a pet that became sick after eating Defendant's pet food.
- 7. Flaintiff Barbara Smith has at all material times been a resident of Bremerton, Washington. Ms. Smith has a pet that became sick after cating Defendant's pet food.
- 8. Defendant Menu Foods is, upon information and belief, a corporation organized under the laws of Canada that transacts business in Washington State.

### III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 9. Subject-matter jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) because the Plaintiffs and Defendant are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 10. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because the Defendant systematically and continuously sold its product within this district and Defendant transacts business within this district.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT + 2 Case No.



### IV. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATION

- Plaintiffs bring this suit as a class action under Rules 23(a), (b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and a Plaintiff Class (the "Class") composed of all persons who purchased any dog or cat food that was produced by the Defendant and/or has had a dog or cat become ill or die as a result of eating the food. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify this class definition before moving for class certification.
- 12. The Class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest among the members of the Class.
- 13. Membership in the Class is so numerous as to make it impractical to bring all Class members before the Court. The identity and exact number of Class members is unknown but is estimated to be at least in the hundreds, if not thousands considering the fact that Menu Foods has identified 50 dog foods and 40 cat foods that may be causing harm to pets.
- 14. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of other Class members, all of whom have suffered harm due to Defendant's uniform course of conduct.
  - 15. Plaintiffs are members of the Class.
- 16. There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all of the members of the Class that control this litigation and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. The common issues include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) Was the Defendant's dog and cat food materially defective, and unfit for use as dog or cat food?
- (b) Whether Defendant breached any contract, implied contract or warranties related to the sale of the dog and cat food?
- (c) Did the Defendant's dog and cat food cause Plaintiffs' and other Class members' pets to become ill?

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 3 Case No.



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- Were Plaintiffs and other Class members damaged, and, if so, what is the (d) proper measure thereof?
  - (e) The appropriate form of injunctive, declaratory and other relief.
- 17. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class would create a risk of establishing incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant – for example, one court might decide that the Defendant is obligated under the law to pay damages to Class members, and another might decide that the Defendant is not so obligated. Individual actions may, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the Class.
- 18. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class in that they have no interests that are antagonistic to other members of the Class and have retained counsel competent in the prosecution of class actions to represent themselves and the Class.
- 19. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Given (i) the substantive complexity of this litigation; (ii) the size of individual Class members' claims; and (iii) the limited resources of the Class members. few, if any, Class members could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs Defendant has committed against them.
- Without a class action, the Class will continue to suffer damage, Defendant's 20. violations of the law or laws will continue without remedy, and Defendant will continue to enjoy the fruits and proceeds of its unlawful misconduct.
- This action will foster an orderly and expeditious administration of Class claims, 21. economies of time, effort and expense, and uniformity of decision.
- 22. inferences and presumptions of materiality and reliance are available to obtain class-wide determinations of those elements within the Class claims, as are accepted methodologies for class-wide proof of damages; alternatively, upon adjudication of Defendant's common liability, the Court can efficiently determine the claims of the individual Class members.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 4 Case No.



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- This action presents no difficulty that would impede the Court's management of it 23. as a class action, and a class action is the best (if not the only) available means by which members of the Class can seek logal redress for the harm caused them by Defendant.
- In the absence of a class action, Defendant would be unjustly enriched because it 24. would be able to retain the benefits and fruits of its wrongful conduct.
  - The Claims in this case are also properly certifiable under applicable law. 25.

#### V. STATEMENT OF FACTS

- Plaintiff Audrey Kornelius is the owner of a puppy named Shiwa. 26.
- Ms. Kornelius purchased Nutro Natural Choice Puppy for Shiwa to consume. 27.
- Shewa became extremely ill after consuming Defendant's dog food. 28.
- Plaintiff Barbara Smith is the owner of a cat named Neko. 29.
- Ms. Smith purchased Priority U.S. brand cat food from Safeway for Neko to 3C. consume.
- Noko became extremely ill after consuming Defendant's cat food. Ms. Smith's 31. veterinarian has informed her that Neko will need monitoring for life.
- in March 2007, Menu Foods recalled 50 brands of cuts and gravy wet-style dog 32. food and 40 brands of cuts and gravy wet-style cat food that had caused dogs and pets to become ill. One common symptom in the sick animals was kidney failure.
- The Nutro Natural Choice Puppy food that Shiwa consumed is one of the brands 33. that Menu Foods recalled.
- The Priority U.S. brand cat food from Safeway that Neko consumed is also one of 34. the brands that Menu Foods recalled.
- As a result of Defendant's acts and omissions Plaintiffs and other Class members 35. have suffered economic damage.

#### VL BREACH OF CONTRACT

36. Plaintiff's reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 5 Case No.



- 37. Plaintiffs and Class members purchased pet food produced by the Defendant based on the understanding that the food was safe for their pets to consume.
- 38. The pet food produced by the Defendant was not safe for pets to consume and caused dogs and cats to become ill. The unsafe nature of the pet food constituted a breach of contract.
- 39. As a result of the breach Plaintiffs and Class members suffered damages that may fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally from the breach or may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the parties, at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it.

### VII. UNJUST ENRICHMENT

- 40 Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.
- 41. Defendant was and continues to be unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and other Class members.
  - 42. Defendant should be required to disgorge this unjust enrichment.

### VIII. UNLAWFUL, DECEPTIVE AND UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES

- 43. Plaintiff's reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.
- 44. Defendant's sale of tainted pet food constitutes an unlawful, deceptive and unfair business act within the meaning of the Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86 et seq., and similar statutory enactments of other states (including consumer protection and consumer sales practice acts).
- Defendant's sale of hazardous pet food has the capacity to deceive a substantial portion of the public and to affect the public interest.
- 46. As a result of Defendant's unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintiffs and other Class members suffered injuries in an amount to be proven at trial.

### 1X. BREACH OF WARRANTIES

47. Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 6 Case No.



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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 7 Case No.

- 48. Cat food and dog food produced by Menu Foods are "goods" within the meaning of Uniform Commercial Code Article 2.
- 49. Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied or express warranty of affirmation.
- 50. Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied warranty of merchantability.
- 51. Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.
- 52. As a proximate result of the aforementioned wrongful conduct and breach,
  Plaintiffs and other Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.
  Defendant had actual or constructive notice of such damages.

### X. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and Class members request that the Court enter an order of judgment against Defendant including the following:

Certification of the action as a class action under Rule 23(b)(1) - (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure with respect to the claims for damages, and appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representative and their counsel of record as Class Counsel;

Actual damages (including all general, special, incidental, and consequential damages), statutory damages (including treble damages), punitive damages (as allowed by the law(s) of the states having a legally sufficient connection with Defendant and its acts or omissions) and such other relief as provided by the statutes cited herein;

Projudgment and post-judgment interest on such monetary relief;

Equitable relief in the form of restitution and/or disgorgement of all unlawful or illegal profits received by Defendant as a result of the unfair, unlawful and/or deceptive conduct alleged herein;

Other appropriate injunctive relief;



CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - 8 Case No.



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## EXHIBIT G