1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Jonathan Shub (CA Bar #237708) KOHN, SWIFT & GRAF, P.C. 1600 Market Street, Suite 2500 Philadelphia, PA 19103 Tel: 215-238-1700 Email: jshub@kohnswift.com Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class [Additional Counsel Listed on Signature]	Page]
8 9		DICTRICT COLDT
10		DISTRICT COURT STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11	KUUMBA MADISON, individually	
12	and on behalf of all others similarly situated,	Civil Action No.:
13 14	Plaintiff,	
15		CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
16	V.	
17		JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
18	VITAL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., d/b/a VPX Sports, a Florida corporation	
19 20	Defendant.	
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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Kuumba Madison ("Plaintiff"), through his undersigned attorneys, Barbat, Mansour & Suciu PLLC, Kohn, Swift & Graf, P.C. and Greg Coleman Law, brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendant VITAL PHARMACEUTICALS INC., d/b/a VPX Sports ("Defendant"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and complains and alleges upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. Defendant formulates, manufactures, advertises and sells the popular "BANG" branded caffeinated and non-caffeinated energy drink products (collectively the "Products") throughout the United States, including in California. Defendant markets its Products in a systematically misleading manner, by misrepresenting that its Products contain ingredients that they do not in fact contain, and that the ingredients are potent, when in fact they are present, if at all, in doses so low as to be ineffective (the "Misrepresentations").
- 2. Because Defendant's sales are driven by consumers seeking these ingredients and their purported effects, Defendant prominently advertises their

presence in its Products on the Products themselves, as well as in its' marketing.

3. Plaintiff and each of the Class members accordingly suffered an injury in fact caused by the false, fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and misleading practices set forth herein, and seek compensatory damages, statutory damages, and declaratory and injunctive relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 4. This Court has original jurisdiction over this controversy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). The amount in controversy in this class action exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and there are numerous Class members who are citizens of states other than Defendant's states of citizenship.
- 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant in this matter. The acts and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in the state of California. Defendant has been afforded due process because it has, at all times relevant to this matter, individually or through its agents, subsidiaries, officers and/or representatives, operated, conducted, engaged in and carried on a business venture in this state and/or maintained an office or agency in this state, and/or marketed, advertised, distributed and/or sold products, committed a statutory violation within this state related to the allegations made herein, and caused injuries to Plaintiff and putative Class Members, which arose out of the acts and omissions that occurred in

the state of California, during the relevant time period, at which time Defendant was engaged in business activities in the state of California.

6. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) and (c) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District and because Defendant transacts business and/or has agents within this District and has intentionally availed itself of the laws and markets within this district.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Madison Kuumba is a citizen of California who resides in Santa Ramon, California. Plaintiff purchased BANG from vitaminshoppe.com on June 14, 2018. Prior to purchase, Plaintiff carefully read the BANG labeling, including the representation that it contained "CREATINE," "BRANCHED CHAIN AMINO ACIDS," and "COENZYME Q₁₀." Plaintiff understood this to mean that the BANG contained these ingredients, and moreover that the Products contained them in dosages that were "POTENT" as claimed both on the front of the Product label, as well as on the back. Plaintiff relied on these claims in that he would not have purchased BANG, or would have only been willing to pay a substantially reduced price for BANG, had he known that this representation was false and misleading.

8. Defendant Vital Pharmaceuticals, Inc. d/b/a VPX Sports is a Florida corporation with its principal place of business at 1600 North Park Drive, Weston, FL 33326.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 9. At all relevant times, Defendant has marketed its BANG Products in a consistent and uniform manner relating to both ingredients, potency, and effect. Defendant sells BANG Products in all 50 states on its website and through various distributors.
- 10. Defendant labels and advertises all of its BANG Products in a manner that leads consumers to believe that they fuel the brain and body and that, unlike the competition, it is an honest company that accurately represents the products' ingredients and efficacy. Contrary to these representations, as shown below, testing commissioned by Plaintiff's attorney confirms that the products do not contain the represented ingredients and potency. Such representations constitute an express warranty regarding the Products' content.

Defendant's Deceptive Advertising and Labeling

11. On its website, Defendant represents that all of its "raw materials are received into the warehouse, quarantined, and then tested for efficacy in our own state of the art laboratories to ensure we only provide the end-consumer with the

best product possible." Jack Owec, the CDEO of BANG, states on the website that:

Supplement Scams Costing you Money and Muscle!

As previously mentioned, one of the reasons I entered into the supplement industry was my disgust for unscrupulous supplement manufacturers who were intentionally mislabeling their supplements and ripping the public off. However, let's be crystal clear; my broader vision was to create supplements that were super potent and highly effective — supplements so effective that they had the power to positively impact lives and radically improve health in a very short period of time.

Surprisingly, supplements aren't much better today than they were 24 years ago. Almost every single sports nutrition company offers a worthless, muscle-destroying pre-workout called a "concentrate". It is a rigged system where the health food or online store collaborate to push a concentrate on you because of the massive profit that they make at your expense! You lose both money and muscle, while they profit handsomely. It is not just the small companies either that are ripping you off. One of the biggest protein manufacturers in the world was recently tested to be 30% under protein claimed on the label and also contained 30% of what I refer to as "non-protein filler". Compare that to our SROTM Zero Carb® Protein which contains the highest protein content per pound and per ounce! Further scams are evident by the largest seller of ready to drink protein beverages that tested 32% under label claim. This is insane my friends. There is a willful and purposeful intent to rip you off. Worse yet, you have to wonder what the hell is in these products that you are drinking that isn't protein!

Quality Control: Truth in Labeling

This is why VPX/Bang/Redline does things differently! All of our raw materials are received into the warehouse, quarantined, and then tested for efficacy in our own state of the art laboratories to ensure that we only provide the end-consumer with the best product possible.

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Raw materials are sampled and taken to the quality control lab for analysis. Our analysis of each ingredient is conducted by tests on through high-performance several levels: first our chromatography (HPLC) units that confirm the identity and purity levels of the ingredient; and second, the physical characteristics of the compound are verified through our infrared spectroscopy (IR) machine. Once the test results meet our set release specifications and the supplier's certificate of analysis, the ingredient is released and can be utilized within manufacturing. Maintaining this high level of testing ensures that every VPX product is manufactured to its intended design and that we continually produce products that meet and exceed our customers' expectations.¹

- 12. Further, customers are told, on the BANG Product label: "Power up with BANG's potent brain & body-rocking fuel: Creatine, Caffeine, CoQ10 & BCAAs (Branched Chain Amino Acids)."
- 13. The BANG Product labels also specifically state the provide "Potent Brain and Body Fuel," and the labels highlight the amount of Creatine, Branched Chain Amino Acids, and Coenzyme Q₁₀ contained within. Each Product lists those ingredients in circular fashion around the top lip of the Product container, again on the information panel, and a third time in the Nutrition Facts panel.
- 14. Likewise, VPX's website tells users to "Power up with BANG's potent brain & body-rocking fuel: Creatine, Caffeine, & BCAAs (Branched Chain

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¹ https://vpxsports.com/about-us/ (emphasis added) (last visited 10/12/18).

Amino Acids)."2

- 15. For each Product quantity (i.e. a pack of four, twelve, etc...), the VPXSports.com website repeats these claims of ingredients and potency.
- 16. The BANG Products that repeat these claims are: Cotton Candy, Lemon Drop, Root Beer, Blue Razz, Sour Heads, Peach Mango, Star Blast, Power Punch, Champagne, Black Cherry Vanilla, Pina Colada, Purple Guava Pear, Citrus Twist, Purple Haze, Cherry Blade Lemonade, Lemon Drop Sweet Tea, Sweet Ice Tea, Rainbow Unicorn, Georgia Peach Sweet Tea, Sour Heads, Cotton Candy, Black Cherry Vanilla, Purple Guava Pear, and Cherry Blade Lemonade.
- 17. The BANG ENERGY Instagram account includes a header that again touts the presence of these ingredients: "A Caffeine, Super Creatine, BCAAs, CoQ10"3
- 18. The product description for BANG under Defendant's VPX account on Amazon.com also repeats these claims: "Potent Brain & Amp; Body-Rocking Fuel: Creatine, Caffeine, Coq10 & Amp; Bcaas (Branched Chain Amino Acids). Benefits Contains Creatine, Caffeine, Coq10 And Bcaas"

² https://vpxsports.com/product/bang-12-pack/?doing_wp_cron=1539219060.9104490280151367187500 last visited October 10th, 2018.

³ https://www.instagram.com/bangenergy/?hl=en last visited October 11th, 2018.

⁴https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B07GSCB9D9/ref=s9_dcacsd_dcoop_bw_cr_x_a_w last accessed October 11th 2018.

- 19. Defendant's Product description on vitaminshoppe.com includes these same claims about ingredients, and potency.⁵
- 20. Creatine monohydrate is one of the most popular dietary supplements in the world and is believed to have a variety of beneficial effects on both physical performance and body composition.⁶
- 21. Creatine has been shown, in numerous scientific studies to increase strength and fat free mass. It has been shown beneficial in exercise modalities ranging from high-intensity sprints to endurance work. The mechanism of action is thought to be a result of the build-up of creatine stores in the body, which in turn allows for more rapid regeneration of adenosine triphosphate.⁷
- 22. Creatine monohydrate may also have beneficial effects on cognitive function in healthy populations, such as improving short-term memory and intelligence/reasoning⁸, and may show similar positive effects in diseased states

⁵ <u>https://www.vitaminshoppe.com/p/bang-citrus-twist-12-drinks/vz-2040</u> last accessed October 15th, 2018.

⁶ J. David Branch, *Effect of Creatine Supplementation on Body Composition and Performance: A Meta-analysis*, Int J Sport Nutr Exerc Metab. 2003 Jun;13(2):198-226.

⁷ Cooper, Robert et al. *Creatine Supplementation with Specific View to Exercise/sports Performance: An Update*, Journal of the International Society of Sports Nutrition 9 (2012): 33. *PMC*. Web. 10 Oct. 2018.

⁸ Avgerinos, et al., *Effects of creatine supplementation on cognitive function of healthy individuals: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials*, Experimental Gerontology, 108, 166-173, 15 July 2018.

(such as Alzheimer's, Huntington's, and Parkinson's) although more research is needed⁹.

- 23. Likewise, Coenzyme Q₁₀ has been implicated in ameliorating cognitive-related decline in diseased states¹⁰, but also in physical performance¹¹, and the Mayo Clinic has noted that "it is believed that this supplement might improve your physical performance....¹²"
- 24. Finally, Branched Chain Amino Acids have been shown to have beneficial effects on skeletal muscle such as reducing exercise-induced muscle damage and soreness¹³, as well as participating both directly and indirectly in numerous biochemical brain functions¹⁴.
 - 25. Defendant's Products' labels plainly state that they contain a "potent

⁹ Smith, Rachel N., Amruta S. Agharkar, and Eric B. Gonzales. *A Review of Creatine Supplementation in Age-Related Diseases: More than a Supplement for Athletes, F1000Research* 3 (2014): 222. *PMC*. Web. 10 Oct. 2018.

¹⁰ Hernández-Camacho, Juan D. et al., *Coenzyme Q10 Supplementation in Aging and Disease*, Frontiers in Physiology 9 (2018): 44. PMC. Web. 10 Oct. 2018.

¹¹ Fischer, Alexandra et al., *Coenzyme Q*₁₀ *Status as a Determinant of Muscular Strength in Two Independent Cohorts*, Ed. Gotthard Kunze. *PLoS ONE* 11.12 (2016): e0167124. PMC. Web. 10 Oct. 2018.

https://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-supplements-coenzyme-q10/art-20362602 last accessed October 9, 2018.

¹³ Yoshiharu, S et al., *Nutraceutical Effects of Branched-Chain Amino Acids on Skeletal Muscle*, The Journal of Nutrition, Volume 136, Issue 2, 529S–532S, 2006.

¹⁴ John D. Fernstrom, *Branched-Chain Amino Acids and Brain Function*, The Journal of Nutrition, Volume 135, Issue 6, 1539S–1546S, 2005

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brain and body-rocking fuel: Creatine, Caffeine, CoQ_{10} & BCAAs (Branched Chain Amino Acids)." This representation is identical throughout all of Defendant's BANG Products:



BANG Product Testing Confirms Defendant's Deception

26. Contrary to Defendant's uniform representations on the BANG Product labels, based upon testing commissioned by Plaintiff's attorneys, the Products were shown not to contain Creatine. A true and correct copy of the Product testing commissioned by Plaintiff's attorneys is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

27. Based upon testing commissioned by Plaintiff's attorneys, the Products were shown not to contain Coenzyme Q₁₀. A true and correct copy of the Product testing commissioned by Plaintiff's attorneys is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

28. Based upon testing commissioned by Plaintiff's attorneys, the Products were shown to contain only .09g of the single Branched Chain Amino Acid Leucine. Isoleucine and Valine, the other Branched Chain Amino Acids, were not found. A true and correct copy of the Products testing commissioned by Plaintiff's attorneys is attached hereto as **Exhibit C**.

Defendant's Deceptive Statements are Illegal

- 29. Plaintiff and the Classes purchased and consumed the Products because they believed, based on the misleading product label and the information on Defendant's website, and identical misleading information listed on vitaminshoppe.com and other retailers' websites that the Products contained the ingredients stated on the Products' labeling and moreover that the Products contained them in dosages that were "POTENT" as claimed both on the front of the Products' label, as well as on the back.
 - 30. This clear mislabeling of the Products renders them misbranded.

- 31. Plaintiff and Class Members were, in fact, misled by Defendant's representations regarding the true nature of the Products' ingredients, efficacy, and value.
- 32. The difference between the Products promised and the Products sold is significant.
- 33. The efficacy—or lack thereof—of the Products has real impacts on the benefits provided to consumers by the Products and the actual value of the Products themselves.
- 34. Defendant's deceptive statements violate the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA"), 21 U.S.C. § 343(a)(1), which deems food (including nutritional supplements) misbranded when the label contains a statement that is "false or misleading in any particular."
- 35. Defendant's conduct is also deceptive and unfair in that it violates the prohibition against false or misleading labeling under California's Sherman Laws, which adopt the federal labeling regulations as the food labeling requirements of the state. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110100.
- 36. The introduction of misbranded food into interstate commerce is prohibited under the FDCA and the parallel state statute cited in this Class Action Complaint.

- 37. Plaintiff and Class Members would not have purchased the Products or would have paid less for the Products if they were aware of the misleading labeling of the Products by Defendant.
- 38. Defendant intended for Plaintiff and the Class members to be deceived or misled.
- 39. Defendant's deceptive and misleading practices proximately caused harm to the Plaintiff and the Class.
- 40. Plaintiff and Class members would not have purchased the Products, or would have not paid as much for the Products, had they known the truth about the mislabeled and falsely advertised Products.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

41. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as representatives of all those similarly situated, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, on behalf of the below-defined Class:

<u>National Class</u>: All persons in the United States who purchased the Products.

42. In the alternative, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of the following State Class:

<u>California State Class</u>: All persons in the State of California who purchased the Products.

- 43. Excluded from the Classes are: (1) Defendant, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest or which have a controlling interest in Defendant; (2) Defendant's legal representatives, assigns and successors; and (3) the judge(s) to whom this case is assigned and any member of the judge's immediate family.
- 44. Plaintiff reserves the right to redefine the Class(es), and/or requests for relief.
- 45. Certification of Plaintiff's claims for class-wide treatment is appropriate because Plaintiff can prove the elements of his claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.
- 46. The members of the proposed Class(es) are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- 47. The exact number of Class members is unknown. Due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved, as well as the number of online and direct complaints, Plaintiff believes the Class consists of thousands of consumers.
- 48. Common questions of law and fact affect the right of each Class member, and a common relief by way of damages is sought for Plaintiff and Class members.

49. Common questions of law and fact that affect Class members include, but are not limited to:

- a. Whether the Products, when used by consumers in a normal and customary manner and/or in accordance with Defendant's suggested use, works as advertised, marketed, and conveyed to consumers;
- b. Whether, in the course of business, Defendant represented that the Products have characteristics, uses, benefits, or qualities that they do not have when used by consumers in a normal and customary manner and/or in accordance with Defendant's suggested use;
- c. Whether the claims Defendant made and is making regarding the Products are unfair or deceptive; specifically, whether the Products contained the ingredients stated on the Products' labeling and moreover that the Products contained them in dosages that were "POTENT" as claimed both on the front of the Products' label, as well as on the back.
- d. Whether Defendant knew at the time the consumer transactions took place that consumers would not receive the promised benefits of the Products that Defendant was claiming they would receive;
- e. Whether Defendant knowingly made misleading statements in connection with consumer transactions that reasonable consumers were likely to rely upon to their detriment;
- f. Whether Defendant knew or should have known that the representations and advertisements regarding the Products were unsubstantiated, false, and misleading;
- g. Whether Defendant has breached express and implied warranties in the sale and marketing of the Products;
- h. Whether Defendant's conduct violates public policy;

- i. Whether Defendant's acts and omissions violated the consumer fraud acts;
- j. Whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched by the sale of the Products to the Plaintiff and the Class Members;
- k. Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members did not receive the benefit of their bargain when purchasing the Products;
- 1. Whether the Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered monetary damages, and, if so, what is the measure of those damages;
- m. Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to an injunction, damages, restitution, equitable relief, and other relief deemed appropriate, and, if so, the amount and nature of such relief.
- 50. Defendant engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to the legal rights sought to be enforced by Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the other Class members. Similar or identical statutory and common law violations, business practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions, if any, are pale by comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that dominate this action.
- 51. Additionally, the factual basis of Defendant's conduct is common to all Class members and represents a common thread of misconduct resulting in injury and damages to all members of the Class.
- 52. The named Plaintiff will fairly and adequately assert and protect the interests of the Class. Specifically, he has hired attorneys who are experienced in

prosecuting class action claims and will adequately represent the interests of the Class; and they have no conflict of interests that will interfere with the maintenance of this class action.

- a. The common questions of law and fact set forth herein predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members;
- b. The Class is so numerous as to make joinder impracticable but not so numerous as to create manageability problems;
- c. There are no unusual legal or factual issues which would create manageability problems, and depending on discovery, manageability will not be an issue as much information is solely in Defendant's possession;
- d. Prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent and varying adjudications against Defendant when confronted with incompatible standards of conduct;
- e. Adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class could, as a practical matter, be dispositive of any interest of other members not parties to such adjudications, or substantially impair their ability to protect their interests; and
- f. The claims of the individual Class members are small in relation to the expenses of litigation, making a Class action the only procedure in which Class members can, as a practical matter, recover. However, the claims of individual Class members are collectively large enough to justify the expense and effort in maintaining a class action.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

California's Unfair Competition Law Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq. ("UCL") (On Behalf of the California Class)

- 53. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 52, as though set forth fully herein.
- 54. The UCL prohibits any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.
- 55. The acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non-disclosures of Defendant as alleged herein constitute business acts and practices.
- 56. <u>Unlawful</u>: The acts alleged herein are "unlawful" under the UCL in that they violate at least the following laws:
 - a. The False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 et seq.;
 - b. The Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 et seq.;
 - c. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 et seq.; and
- d. The California Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, Cal. Health & Safety Code $\S\S~110100$ et seq.
- 57. <u>Unfair</u>: Defendant's conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the Products was "unfair" because Defendant's conduct was immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers and the utility of their conduct, if any, does not outweigh the gravity of the harm to their victims.
- 58. Defendant's conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the Products was and is also unfair because it violates public policy as declared by specific constitutional, statutory or regulatory provisions, including but not

limited to the applicable sections of: the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, the False Advertising Law, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and the California Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law.

- 59. Defendant's conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the Products was and is unfair because the consumer injury was substantial, not outweighed by benefits to consumers or competition, and not one consumer themselves could reasonably have avoided.
- 60. <u>Fraudulent</u>: A statement or practice is "fraudulent" under the UCL if it is likely to mislead or deceive the public, applying an objective reasonable consumer test.
- on the Products' labeling and moreover that the Products contained them in dosages that were "POTENT" as claimed both on the front of the Products' label, as well as on the back are likely to mislead reasonable consumers to believe the product can provide the claimed benefits, when they cannot.
- 62. Defendant profited from its sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully advertised and packaged Products to unwary consumers.
- 63. Plaintiff and Class Members are likely to continue to be damaged by Defendant's deceptive trade practices, because Defendant continues to disseminate

misleading information on the Products' packaging. Thus, injunctive relief enjoining Defendant's deceptive practices is proper.

- 64. Defendant's conduct caused and continues to cause substantial injury to Plaintiff and the other Class Members. Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact as a result of Defendant's unlawful conduct.
- 65. In accordance with Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiff seeks an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to conduct business through unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent acts and practices, and to commence a corrective advertising campaign.
- 66. Plaintiff and the Class also seek an order for and restitution of all monies from the sale of the Products, which were unjustly acquired through acts of unlawful competition.

COUNT II

California's False Advertising Law Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 ("FAL") (On Behalf of the California Class)

- 67. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 52 as if fully set forth herein.
- 68. The FAL provides that "[i]t is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association, or any employee thereof with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal property or to perform services" to

disseminate any statement "which is untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

- 69. It is also unlawful under the FAL to disseminate statements concerning property or services that are "untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading." Id.
- 70. As alleged herein, the advertisements, labeling, policies, acts, and practices of Defendant relating to the Products misled consumers acting reasonably as to the ingredients and effectiveness of the Products.
- 71. Plaintiff suffered injury in fact as a result of Defendant's actions as set forth herein because he purchased the Products in reliance on Defendant's false and misleading labeling claims that the Products, among other things, that the Products contained the ingredients stated on the Products' labeling and moreover that the Products contained them in dosages that were "POTENT" as claimed both on the front of the Products' label, as well as on the back.
- 72. Defendant's business practices as alleged herein constitute deceptive, untrue, and misleading advertising pursuant to the FAL because Defendant has advertised the Products in a manner that is untrue and misleading, which

Defendant knew or reasonably should have known, and omitted material information from its advertising.

- 73. Defendant profited from its sale of the falsely and deceptively advertised Products to unwary consumers.
- 74. As a result, Plaintiff, the California Class, and the general public are entitled to injunctive and equitable relief, restitution, and an order for the disgorgement of the funds by which Defendant was unjustly enriched.
- 75. Pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17535, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the California Class, seeks an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in deceptive business practices, false advertising, and any other act prohibited by law, including those set forth in this Complaint.

COUNT III

California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq. ("CLRA") (On Behalf of the California Class)

- 76. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 52 as if fully set forth herein.
- 77. The CLRA prohibits deceptive practices in connection with the conduct of a business that provides goods, property, or services primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

- 78. Defendant's false and misleading labeling and other policies, acts, and practices were designed to, and did, induce the purchase and use of the Products for personal, family, or household purposes by Plaintiff and Class Members, and violated and continue to violate the following sections of the CLRA:
 - a. § 1770(a)(5): representing that goods have characteristics, uses, or benefits which they do not have;
 - b. § 1770(a)(7): representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade if they are of another;
 - c. § 1770(a)(9): advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised; and
 - d. § 1770(a)(16): representing the subject of a transaction has been supplied in accordance with a previous representation when it has not.
- 79. Defendant profited from the sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully advertised Products to unwary consumers.
- 80. Defendant's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a continuing course of conduct in violation of the CLRA.
- 81. Pursuant to the provisions of Cal. Civ. Code § 1782(a), Plaintiff provided a letter to Defendant with notice of its alleged violations of the CLRA, demanding that Defendant correct such violations, and providing it with the opportunity to correct its business practices. If Defendant does not thereafter correct its business practices, Plaintiff will amend (or seek leave to amend) the

complaint to add claims for monetary relief, including restitution and actual damages under the Consumers Legal Remedies Act.

82. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief, their reasonable attorney fees and costs, and any other relief that the Court deems proper.

COUNT IV

Breach of Express Warranties Cal. Com. Code § 2313(1) (On Behalf of the California Class)

- 83. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 52 as if fully set forth herein.
- 84. Through the Products' labels and advertising, Defendant made affirmations of fact or promises, or description of goods, described above, which were "part of the basis of the bargain," in that Plaintiff and the Class purchased the Products in reasonable reliance on those statements. Cal. Com. Code § 2313(1).
- 85. Defendant breached the express warranties by selling Products that do not and cannot provide the promised benefits.
- 86. Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have purchased the Products had they known the true nature of the Products' ingredients and what the Products contained.

87.	That breach	actually	and	proximately	caused	injury	in th	ne form	of the
lost purchase	e price that P	laintiff a	nd C	lass member	s paid f	or the	Prodi	ucts.	

- 88. Furthermore, Defendant had actual knowledge of the defect in the Products purchased by Plaintiff, as well as the Products purchased by other members of the Class, because: (a) it has knowledge of various studies concluding the inefficacy of the ingredients included in the formulation of the Products; (b) it had actual knowledge of the ingredients and quantities of the ingredients in its Products by virtue of its own Products' testing and it knows that the affirmations and representations it makes concerning the ingredients and quantities on the Products' labeling and advertising is false; and (c) there exist several other lawsuits against Defendant that also contend that Defendant's statements about the Products were false and the Products do not conform to Defendant's affirmations and promises as described above.
- 89. As a result of Defendant's breach of warranty, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in the amount of the purchase price of the Products and any consequential damages resulting from the purchases.

COUNT V

Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability Cal. Com. Code § 2314 (On Behalf of the California Class)

90. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-52 as if fully set forth herein.

- 91. Defendant, through its acts and omissions set forth herein, in the sale, marketing, and promotion of the Products, made representations to Plaintiff and the Class that, among other things, the Products contained the ingredients stated on the Products' labeling and moreover that the Products contained them in dosages that were "POTENT" as claimed both on the front of the Products' label, as well as on the back.
- 92. Plaintiff and the Class bought the Products manufactured, advertised, and sold by Defendant, as described herein.
- 93. Defendant is a merchant with respect to the goods of this kind which were sold to Plaintiff and the Class, and there was, in the sale to Plaintiff and other consumers, an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.
- 94. However, Defendant breached that implied warranty in that the Products provide no benefits, as set forth in detail herein.
- 95. As an actual and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable in that they did not conform to promises and affirmations made on the container or label of the goods nor are they fit for their ordinary purpose of providing "potent" energy.

96. Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages as a proximate result of the foregoing breach of implied warranty in the amount of the Products' purchase prices.

COUNT VI

Declaratory Relief Under the Declaratory Judgment Act (On Behalf of the Nationwide Class or, Alternatively, the California Sub-Class)

- 97. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-52 as if fully set forth herein.
- 98. Plaintiff brings this cause of action on behalf of the Nationwide Class and/or the California Subclass.
- 99. Declaratory relief is intended to minimize "the danger of avoidable loss and unnecessary accrual of damages." 10B Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure § 2751 (3d ed. 1998).
- 100. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, et seq., there is an actual controversy between Defendant and Plaintiff concerning whether:
 - a. Defendant has misrepresented the ingredients and effectiveness of the Products; and
 - b. Defendant knew or should have known of the misrepresentations regarding the efficacy of the Products.
- 101. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, the Court may "declare the rights and legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought."

102. Despite the studies which have proven Defendant's representations false, Defendant continues to represent the ingredients and effectiveness of the Products, and has otherwise failed to correct those misrepresentations.

103. Accordingly, based on Defendant's repeated and continued misrepresentations, Plaintiff seeks a declaration that Defendant has misrepresented the ingredients and effectiveness of the Products and that its actions are unlawful.

104. The declaratory relief requested herein will generate common answers that will settle the controversy related to the misrepresented labeling of the Products. There is an economy to resolving these issues as they have the potential to eliminate the need for continued and repeated litigation.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that this case be certified and maintained as a class action and for judgment to be entered against Defendant as follows:

- A. Enter an order certifying the proposed Class (and subclasses, if applicable), designating Plaintiff as the class representative, and designating the undersigned as class counsel;
- B. Enter an order awarding Plaintiff and the class members their actual damages, treble damages, and/or any other form of monetary relief provided by law, except that no monetary relief is presently sought for violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act;
- C. Declare that Defendant is financially responsible for notifying all Class members of the problems with the Products;

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- D. Declare that Defendant must disgorge, for the benefit of the Class, all or part of the ill-gotten profits it received from the sale of the Products, or order Defendant to make full restitution to Plaintiff and the members of the Class, except that no monetary relief is presently sought for violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act;
- E. Defendant shall audit and reassess all prior customer claims regarding the Products, including claims previously denied in whole or in part;
- F. An order awarding Plaintiff and the classes pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as allowed under the law;
- G. For reasonable attorneys' fees and reimbursement of all costs for the prosecution of this action, including expert witness fees; and
- H. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Date: October 15, 2018 Respectfully Submitted,

By: /s/ Jonathan Shub
Jonathan Shub (CA Bar
#237708)
Kevin Laukaitis*
KOHN, SWIFT & GRAF,
P.C.
1600 Market Street, Suite 2500
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel: 215-238-1700
jshub@kohnswift.com

klaukaitis@kohnswift.com

Nick Suciu III* 1 **BARBAT, MANSOUR &** 2 **SUCIU PLLC** 1644 Bracken Rd. 3 Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 4 48302 Tel: 313-303-3472 5 nicksuciu@bmslawyers.com 6 Gregory F. Coleman* 7 **GREG COLEMAN LAW PC** First Tennessee Plaza 8 800 S. Gay Street, Suite 1100 9 Knoxville, Tennessee 37929 Tel: 865-247-0080 10 greg@gregcolemanlaw.com 11 12 *Pro Hac Vice Application **Forthcoming** 13 14 Counsel For Plaintiff And The Class 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 31 28

iled 10/15/18 Page 1 of 2 Case 3:18-cv-06300-L

The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

Contra Costa

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II.	BASIS	OF	JURISDICTION	(Place an	"X"	in One Box Only)
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U.S. Government Plaintiff

U.S. Government Defendant

Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)

Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III	. CITIZENSHIP OF P	RINCII	PAL PA	ARTIES (Place an "X" in One Bo and One Box for Defend		aintiff
		PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
	Citizen of This State	1	1	Incorporated <i>or</i> Principal Place of Business In This State	4	4
	Citizen of Another State	2	2	Incorporated <i>and</i> Principal Place of Business In Another State	5	5
	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3	3	Foreign Nation	6	6

TV NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	CONTRACT TORTS			BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability	PERSONAL INJURY 365 Personal Injury – Product Liability	625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881 690 Other	422 Appeal 28 USC § 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157	375 False Claims Act 376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a))	
140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits 151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits	320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury 362 Personal Injury -Medical Malpractice CIVIL RIGHTS 440 Other Civil Rights 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/	367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage 385 Property Damage Product Liability	LABOR 710 Fair Labor Standards Act 720 Labor/Management Relations 740 Railway Labor Act 751 Family and Medical Leave Act 790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION	PROPERTY RIGHTS 820 Copyrights 830 Patent 835 Patent—Abbreviated New Drug Application 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY 861 HIA (1395ff) 862 Black Lung (923) 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) 864 SSID Title XVI	400 State Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commodities Exchange 890 Other Statutory Actions	
190 Other Contract 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY 210 Land Condemnation		PRISONER PETITIONS HABEAS CORPUS 463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	462 Naturalization Application 465 Other Immigration Actions	865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC	891 Agricultural Acts 893 Environmental Matters 895 Freedom of Information Act 896 Arbitration	
220 Foreclosure 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	Accommodations 445 Amer. w/Disabilities— Employment 446 Amer. w/Disabilities—Other 448 Education	530 General 535 Death Penalty OTHER 540 Mandamus & Other 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition 560 Civil Detainee— Conditions of Confinement		§ 7609	899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal o Agency Decision 950 Constitutionality of Sta Statutes	

ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court

Remanded from Appellate Court Reinstated or Reopened

5 Transferred from Another District (specify) Multidistrict Litigation-Transfer 8 Multidistrict Litigation-Direct File

CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

Brief description of cause:

REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND:

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND **SAN JOSE**

EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- **I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)."
- **II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 - (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 - (3) <u>Federal question</u>. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 - (4) <u>Diversity of citizenship</u>. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 - (1) <u>Original Proceedings</u>. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) <u>Transferred from Another District</u>. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
 - <u>Please note that there is no Origin Code 7</u>. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. <u>Brief Description</u>: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
 - Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 - Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- **IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: "the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated."
- Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

EXHIBIT A



Eurofins Scientific Inc. (Petaluma)

1365 Redwood Way Petaluma, CA 7570 +1 707 792 7300 ESACClientServices@EurofinsUS.com

Eurofins Frontier Global Services, Inc.

Maricris Dela Rosa 11720 N Creek Pkwy N Ste. 400 SUITE 400

Bothell, WA 98011

Analytical Report

AR-18-KK-013320-01

Client Code: KK0001484

PO Number: 8H1001

Received On: 08/30/2018 Reported On: 09/10/2018

Eurofins Sample Code:740-2018-08300044

Client Sample Code:

Sample Description:

Sample ID #502389 080719

TP2 0652 Bang Cherry Blade Lemonade(473ml), Liquid, Lab ID #8H01001-01 Sample Registration Date: 08/30/2018 Condition Upon Receipt: acceptable

Sample Reference:

K0010 - Creatine and creat	nine (HPLC) Reference Analysis Cou Internal Method 08/30/2018	npleted
Parameter	Result	
Creatine Nitrate	ND	

Creatine Monohydrate ND = None Detected. Creatine HCI ND ND Creatine ND Creatinine

ND = None Detected.

Respectfully Submitted,

Michael Moeszinger

Associate Scientist Group Leader

Results shown in this report relate solely to the item submitted for analysis. | Any opinions/interpretations expressed on this report are given independent of the laboratory's scope of accreditation. | All results are reported on an "As Received" basis unless otherwise stated. | Reports shall not be reproduced except in full without written permission of Eurofins Scientific, Inc. | All work done in accordance with Eurofins General Terms and Conditions of Sale: www.eurofinsus.com/terms_and_conditions.pdf | √ Indicates a subcontract test to a different lab. Lab(s) are listed at end of the report. For further details about the performing labs please contact your customer service contact at Eurofins. Measurement of uncertainty can be obtained upon request.

EXHIBIT B



Eurofins Scientific Inc. (Petaluma)

1365 Redwood Way Petaluma, CA 7570 +1 707 792 7300 ESACClientServices@EurofinsUS.com

Eurofins Frontier Global Services, Inc.

Maricris Dela Rosa

11720 N Creek Pkwy N Ste. 400 SUITE 400

Bothell, WA 98011

Analytical Report

AR-18-KK-014229-01

Client Code: KK0001484

PO Number: 8100540

Received On: 09/20/2018

Reported On: 09/27/2018

Eurofins Sample Code:

740-2018-09200023

Sample Registration Date: 09/20/2018

Condition Upon Receipt: acceptable

Client Sample Code: Sample Description:

Sample ID: 502407 080719

TP2 0652 Bang Cherry

Blade Lemonade (473ML), Liquid, Serving = 473g

Sample Reference:

Accreditation

K0028 - Coenzyme Q10, Ubiquinone (HPLC)

Reference Internal Method

A2LA 2942.01

Analysis Completed

09/27/2018

Parameter

Coenzyme Q10

ND = None Detected.

Result

Respectfully Submitted,

ND

Nizam Kadri

Scientist Group Leader

Results shown in this report relate solely to the item submitted for analysis. | Any opinions/interpretations expressed on this report are given independent of the laboratory's scope of accreditation. | All results are reported on an "As Received" basis unless otherwise stated. | Reports shall not be reproduced except in full without written permission of Eurofins Scientific, Inc. | All work done in accordance with Eurofins General Terms and Conditions of Sale: www.eurofinsus.com/terms and conditions.pdf | \(\sqrt{\) Indicates a subcontract test to a different lab. Lab(s) are listed at end of the report. For further details about the performing labs please contact your customer service contact at Eurofins. Measurement of uncertainty can be obtained upon request.

EXHIBIT C



Nutrition Analysis Center

Eurofins Scientific Inc. **Nutrition Analysis Center** 2200 Rittenhouse Street, Suite 150 Des Moines, IA 50321 Tel:+1 515 265 1461 Fax:+1 515 266 5453

> Entry Date: 09/20/2018 Reporting Date: 09/24/2018

Eurofins Sample Code: 464-2018-09200985

Sample Description: 502407 080719 TP2 0652 Bang Cherry Blade Lemonade

(473 ml) ss=473g

Client Sample Code: 8100540-01

PO Number:

Eurofins Frontier Global Services, Inc.

attn: Maricris Dela Rosa

11720 N Creek Pkwy N Ste. 400

SUITE 400

Bothell, WA 98011

Eurofins Frontier Global Services, Inc. Attn: Amy Goodall

11720 N Creek Pkwy N Ste. 400

SUITE 400 Bothell, WA 98011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

AR-18-QD-143343-01

Test	As Is Basis	Per Serving	Theoretical Level
QD275 - Serving Size (Customer Supplie	d)	Compl	eted: 09/20/2018
No Reference			
Unit weight	473.0000 g	473.0000 g	
Units per serving	1	1	1
Serving Size	473.00 g	473.00 g	473 g/serving
QQ007 - Free Amino Acid Profile (AOAC,	Most Matrices)	Compl	eted: 09/24/2018
AOAC 999.13 mod.	ander demonstrate del del transport de la company de l La company de la company d	eredis un europei de recordo sedo la encelesca de distributa o cual de maio en colo des	terminen in Tierre serialististe auch eine sein der serialistische serialistische serialistische serialistische
Alanine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Arginine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Aspartic acid (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Cystine, free	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Glutamic acid (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Glycine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Histidine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Isoleucine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Leucine (Free)	0.02 %	0.09 g/Serving	
Lysine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Methionine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Phenylalanine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	-
Proline (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	·
Serine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Threonine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Tyrosine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
Valine (Free)	<0.01 %	<0.05 g/Serving	
QD0GD - Sum of Free Amino Acids		Comple	eted: 09/24/2018
AOAC 999.13 mod.	The state of the s		
Sum of Amino Acids	0.02 %	0.09 g/Serving	

Sum of Amino Acids

0.09 g/Serving



AR-18-QD-143343-01

Eurofins Sample Code: 464-2018-09200985

Client Sample Code: 8100540-01

Respectfully Submitted, Eurofins Scientific Inc.

John Jordan Manager

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