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9	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
10	FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA	
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15	PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF	Case No.
16	CALIFORNIA, ex rel. KAMALA D. HARRIS, Attorney General,	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
17	Plaintiff,	(Health and Safety Code, § 25249.5
18	V.	et seq.; Business and Professions Code, §§ 17200, 17500)
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20	HEALTHFORCE, INC. d/b/a HEALTHFORCE NUTRITIONALS, a	
21	Nevada Corporation; GRASS ADVANTAGE d/b/a AMAZING GRASS, a	
22	California Corporation; and DOES 1-50, inclusive,	* ·
23	Defendants.	
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	PEOPLE'S COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	
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Plaintiffs, the People of the State of California, by and through Kamala D. Harris, Attorney General of the State of California, hereby allege:

I. INTRODUCTION

- 1. This complaint seeks to remedy the Defendants' failure to warn California consumers of the exposures to lead and cadmium in purported "nutritional supplement" products ("Products") that the Defendants sell, manufacture, and/or distribute for sale in the state of California.
- 2. Lead and cadmium are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, reproductive harm, and other ailments.
- 3. Under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, or "Proposition 65," businesses must provide a "clear and reasonable warning" before exposing individuals to chemicals known to California to cause reproductive harm or cancer.
- 4. None of the Defendants is providing warnings regarding the lead and cadmium content of the Products.
- 5. In addition to seeking to remedy Defendants' Proposition 65 violations and obtain other appropriate relief, this complaint seeks to preclude: (1) Defendants from making false and misleading statements regarding the lead and cadmium content in their respective Products and the safety and/or purported health benefits associated with consumption of their respective Products; and (2) Defendant HEALTHFORCE from advertising, manufacturing, and selling Products with such exceedingly high lead levels that the Products are "adulterated" within the meaning of Health and Safety Code section 110545.

II. PARTIES

6. Plaintiff is the People of the State of California, by and through the Attorney General of California, Kamala D. Harris (the "People"). Health and Safety Code section 25249.7, subdivision (c) provides that actions to enforce Proposition 65 may be brought by the Attorney General in the name of the People of the State of California. Business and Professions Code sections 17200 et seq. ("the Unfair Competition Law") and 17500 et seq. ("the False Advertising Law") further provide that enforcement actions may be brought by the Attorney General in the

name of the People of the State of California. The People bring this action under the authority granted to them by Proposition 65, the Unfair Competition Law, and the False Advertising Law.

- 7. Defendant HEALTHFORCE, INC. d/b/a HEALTHFORCE NUTRITIONALS ("HEALTHFORCE") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Nevada. HEALTHFORCE is a "person in the course of doing business" within the meaning of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6. HEALTHFORCE is also "a person" within the meaning of sections 17201, 17506, and 109995 of the California Health and Safety Code.
- 8. Defendant GRASS ADVANTAGE d/b/a AMAZING GRASS ("AMAZING GRASS") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. AMAZING GRASS is a "person in the course of doing business" within the meaning of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6. AMAZING GRASS is also "a person" within the meaning of sections 17201, 17506, and 109995 of the California Health and Safety Code.
- 9. DOES 1-50 ("DOES") are business entities or persons engaged in the manufacture, sale, and/or distribution of "nutritional supplements" that contain lead or cadmium. Individuals who consume these products are exposed to lead or cadmium through ingestion. The supplements being manufactured, sold, or distributed by DOES 1-50 may be adulterated because of their high lead or cadmium content. DOES 1-50 also include business entities and persons that have made and/or continue to make false and misleading statements to the public regarding the heavy metal content in their products and the safety and/or purported health benefits associated with consumption of their products. The names and identities of defendants DOES 1 through 50 are unknown to the People, and when they are known this complaint will be amended to state their names and identities.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 10. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to California Constitution, article VI, section 10, because this case is a cause not given by statute to other trial courts.
- 11. This Court has jurisdiction over each Defendant named above, because each is a business entity that does sufficient business and/or has sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the California market through the manufacture,

19. The Attorney General may "seek and recover costs and attorney's fees on behalf of any party who provides a notice pursuant to subdivision (d) and who renders assistance in that action." (*Id.*, § 25249.7, subd. (j).)

B. False and Misleading Statements

- 20. Section 17500 of the Business and Professions Code provides that it is unlawful for any person, "with the intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal property," to make "any statement, concerning that real or personal property . . . 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."
- 21. The Attorney General may commence an action for equitable relief for violations of section 17500 et seq., including injunctive relief and restitution. (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17535.) The Attorney General may also seek civil penalties for each violation. (*Id.*, § 17536.) The remedies and penalties for making false and misleading statements are cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under other California laws. (*Id.*, § 17534.5.)

C. The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law

- 22. The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law ("Sherman Law") protects consumers, among other things, against false advertising and the sale of products that are adulterated or misbranded. (Health & Saf. Code, § 109875 et seq.)
- 23. Pursuant to the Sherman Law, it is "unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is falsely advertised." (*Id.*, §110395.)
- 24. The Sherman Law also renders it unlawful "for any person to advertise any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded." (*Id.*, § 110398.).
- 25. It is also unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated. (*Id.*, §§ 110620, 111295, 111700.)
- 26. "Any food is adulterated if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to health of man or any other animal that may consume it." (*Id.*, § 110545.) "Foods" under the Sherman Law are broadly defined to include "[a]ny article used or

intended for use for food, drink, confection, condiment, or chewing gum by man" or anything used or intended for use as a component of any such article. (*Id.*, § 109935.)

D. The Unfair Competition Law

- 27. California Business and Professions Code section 17200 provides that "unfair competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business practice." Section 17203 of the Business and Professions Code provides that "[a]ny person performing or proposing to perform an act of unfair competition within this state may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction."
- 28. Section 17206(a) provides that any person violating Section 17200 "shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for each violation, which shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the State of California by the Attorney General or by any district attorney." Under section 17205, these penalties are "cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this statute."

V. FACTS

- 29. Lead was placed on the list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm on February 27, 1987. It is specifically identified under three subcategories: "developmental reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the developing fetus; "female reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the female reproductive system; and "male reproductive toxicity," which means harm to the male reproductive system. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 27, § 27001, subd. (c).)
- 30. Cadmium was placed on the list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm on May 1, 1997. It is specifically identified under the subcategories developmental reproductive toxicity and male reproductive toxicity. (*Ibid.*)
- 31. Lead and Cadmium were both placed on the list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer on October 1, 1992. (*Ibid.*)
- 32. Lead bioaccumulates in humans. Recent studies have determined that lead can damage the human nervous system at lower exposure levels than previously believed. Children and

pregnant or nursing women are the most vulnerable to lead exposure. Children who are exposed to lead may suffer from lowered IQs, behavioral issues, slowed body growth, hearing problems, kidney damage, and other serious health effects.

- 33. Like lead, cadmium bioaccumulates in humans. In addition to being a carcinogen and reproductive toxicant, cadmium can cause impaired kidney functioning and other serious health effects.
- 34. The United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) has established Provisional Total Tolerable Daily Intake levels (Tolerable Intake Levels) for products containing lead. These Tolerable Intake Levels include the following: 6 ug/day for children under six years old; 15 ug/day for children seven years old or older; and 25 ug/day for pregnant women.
- 35. HEALTHFORCE Products that have caused and continue to cause exposures to lead include, but are not limited to: Warrior Force Warrior Endurance; VitaMineral Earth v.3.3 TruGanic; Warrior Force Warrior Core Foundation 100% TruGanic; VitaMineral Green v.5.2; Detox Intestinal Drawing Formula v.6; Nopal Blood Sugar 100% TruGanic; and Warrior Force Warrior Greens Vegan Caps.
- 36. In addition to causing exposures to lead without providing the required warning, consumption of certain HEALTHFORCE Products has resulted in exposures to lead above the Tolerable Intake Levels for some California consumers.
- 37. Pregnant women or children older than seven consuming the recommended level of Detox Intestinal Drawing Formula v. 6 have suffered, and continue to suffer, intakes of lead in excess of the applicable Tolerable Intake Levels. Pregnant women and children older than seven who use other HEALTHFORCE Products at the maximum suggested servings have also suffered, and continue to suffer, lead intakes at levels above the applicable Tolerable Intake Levels. Children younger than six that consume certain HEALTHFORCE Products, even at less than suggested serving levels, have suffered, and continue to suffer, intakes of lead above the Tolerable Intake Level for children. Certain of the HEALTHFORCE Products are therefore adulterated within the meaning of the Sherman Law for the purposes of consumption by pregnant or nursing women and children.

- 38. AMAZING GRASS Products that have caused and continue to cause exposures to lead include, but are not limited to: Amazing Meal Chocolate Infusion and Amazing Grass Raw Reserve Chocolate.
- 39. AMAZING GRASS Products that have caused and continue to cause exposures to cadmium include, but are not limited to: Amazing Grass Raw Reserve Chocolate.
- 40. At all times material to this complaint, Defendants knew their respective Products contained lead and/or cadmium.
- 41. Notwithstanding this knowledge, all Defendants—at all times material to this complaint—advertised, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold the Products in California, causing consumers to be exposed to lead and/or cadmium. Defendants continue to advertise, manufacture, market, distribute, and/or sell the Products in California.
- 42. These exposures are knowing and intentional because they are the result of Defendants' deliberate act of advertising, manufacturing, marketing, distributing, and/or selling the Products known to contain lead and/or cadmium to consumers, with the knowledge that the intended use of these Products would result in exposures to lead and/or cadmium.
- 43. At all times material to this complaint, Defendants failed to provide clear and reasonable warning that the use of the Products results in exposure to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm, and no such warning was provided by any other person to the individuals who suffered such exposures.
- 44. At all times material to this complaint, all Defendants and/or their corporate officers have falsely advertised and made other misrepresentations to California (and other) consumers regarding the Products' heavy metal content, safety, and/or purported health benefits. Among other things, each of the Defendants advertise that their Products do not contain heavy metals, including lead and/or cadmium, at levels that are unsafe. These advertisements and representations have caused the public to wrongly believe that no adverse health consequences, or increased risk of adverse health consequences, would result from consumption of the Products.

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VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against All Defendants for Violation of Proposition 65)

- 45. The People re-allege paragraphs 1 through 44, as if fully set forth herein.
- 46. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendants, and each of them, in the course of doing business, knowingly and intentionally exposed individuals to chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individuals, within the meaning of Health and Safety Code section 25249.6

VII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against all Defendants for False Advertising and Misleading Statements in Violation of Business and Professions Code section 17500 et seq.)

- 47. The People re-allege paragraphs 1 through 46, as if fully set forth herein.
- 48. Defendants have violated and continue to violate Business and Professions Code section 17500 et seq. by making or causing others to make untrue or misleading statements to induce California consumers to purchase and consume their respective Products, which contain high levels of lead and/or cadmium. These untrue or misleading statements include, but are not limited to, statements that their respective Products are safe and beneficial, do not contain heavy metals or contain only low levels of heavy metals, or pose no adverse health risks to themselves or their children. Defendants knew, or by the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that these statements were untrue or misleading at the time such statements were made.

VIII. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against all Defendants for Unlawful Business Practices in Violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.)

- 49. The People re-allege Paragraphs 1 through 48, as if fully set forth herein.
- 50. Defendants have violated and continue to violate Business and Professions Code section 17200 by engaging in the following unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices:
- A. Defendants knowingly and intentionally exposed individuals in California to high levels of lead and/or cadmium without providing a clear and reasonable warning, in violation of Proposition 65, Health and Safety Code section 25249.5 et seq;
- B. Defendants made or caused others to make untrue and/or misleading statements, which they knew, or by the exercise of reasonable care should have known, were untrue or

misleading at the time such statements were made, to induce California consumers to purchase and consume their respective Products, which contained high levels of lead and/or cadmium, in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17500 et seq.; and

C. Defendants violated the Sherman Law's prohibition on selling, delivering, or offering for sale any falsely advertised food product.

IX. FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Against Defendant HealthForce for Unlawful Business Practices in Violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.)

- 51. The People re-allege Paragraphs 1 through 50, as if fully set forth herein.
- 52. Defendant HEALTHFORCE has violated and continues to violate Business and Professions Code section 17200 by engaging in the following unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices:
- A. Defendant HEALTHFORCE violated the Sherman Law by advertising food products that are adulterated for the purposes of consumption by pregnant or nursing women and children; and
- B. Defendant HEALTHFORCE violated the Sherman Law by manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, and/or offering for sale food products that are adulterated for the purposes of consumption by pregnant or nursing women and children.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court:

- 1. Pursuant to all causes of action, grant civil penalties according to proof;
- 2. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.7 and Business and Professions Code section 17203, enter such temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, permanent injunctions, or other orders prohibiting defendants from exposing persons within the State of California to lead and/or cadmium caused by the ingestion of their Products, without providing clear and reasonable warnings, as Plaintiff shall specify in further application to the court;
- 3. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17535 and 17203, enter such temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, permanent injunctions, or other orders prohibiting Defendants, their agents, employees, and all other persons or entities, corporate or