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

MELISSA WEISMAN, individually, and
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

TRIBAL NUTRITION LLC D/B/A
KA'CHAVA,

Defendant.

Case No. '26CV0184 WQHMSB

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1. Violations of California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.
2. Violations of California's False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 et seq.
3. Violations of California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq.
4. Unjust Enrichment

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Melissa Weisman (“Plaintiff”), individually, and on behalf of all others
2 similarly situated, brings this class action suit for damages and equitable relief against
3 Tribal Nutrition LLC d/b/a Ka’Chava (“Ka’Chava” or “Defendant”). Plaintiff alleges the
4 following based upon personal information as to allegations regarding herself, and on her
5 own investigation, on the investigation of her counsel, or on information and belief as to
6 all other allegations:

7 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

8 1. This is a class action arising from Defendant’s false and misleading
9 marketing of Ka’Chava All-In-One Nutrition Shakes (“the Shakes”).



18 2. Defendant manufactures, markets, and sells the Shakes nationwide through
19 its own website, Ka’Chava.com, and through major retailers and e-commerce platforms,
20 including Amazon, Whole Foods, Target, The Vitamin Shoppe, Costco, Woot, Thrive
21 Market, and Sprouts Farmers Market.

22 3. Defendant represents that the Shakes contain “everything” the body needs,
23 including all essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals, and macronutrients, and that they can
24 function as a “complete meal.”

25 4. These representations are false and misleading. The Shakes lack essential
26 nutrients, provide insubstantial amounts of certain macronutrients and calories, and
27 cannot function as a complete or comprehensive meal as marketed.

28 5. A single Shake provides only 7% of the Daily Value of carbohydrates, 8%

1 of the Daily Value of total fat, and just 240 calories. Even consuming *five* Shakes per day
2 would deliver only a fraction of recommended macronutrients (35% of the Daily Value
3 of carbohydrates and 40% of the Daily Value of fat) and still result in total daily calories
4 below levels generally advised by medical professionals (which caution against sustained
5 intake below 1,200 calories per day for women or 1,500 calories per day for men).

6 6. Defendant’s false and misleading statements caused Plaintiff and members
7 of the proposed classes to pay a price premium for the Shakes. Had they known the truth,
8 Plaintiff and members of the proposed classes would not have purchased the Shakes or
9 would have paid significantly less.

10 7. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others situated, hereby seeks
11 restitution, injunctive relief, punitive damages, attorney’s fees, and all other relief which
12 the Court may deem appropriate for violating the California Unfair Competition Law
13 (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; California’s False Advertising Law
14 (“FAL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*; the California Consumer Legal
15 Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*; and the common law
16 prohibition on unjust enrichment.

17 **PARTIES**

18 8. Plaintiff Melissa Weisman is a natural person and a resident of San Diego,
19 California. Plaintiff purchased one order of the Shakes from Woot.com in September
20 2024. Plaintiff relied on Defendant’s representations regarding the Shakes’ nutritional
21 content and completeness and would not have purchased it, or would have paid less, had
22 she known the truth.

23 9. Defendant Tribal Nutrition LLC d/b/a Ka’Chava is a Nevada corporation
24 with its principal place of business at 701 S Carson St Ste 200, Carson City, NV 89701.

25 **JURISDICTION & VENUE**

26 10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) and
27 the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because the aggregate amount in
28 controversy exceeds \$5 million, exclusive of interests and costs; the number of members

1 of the proposed Classes exceeds 100; and many members of the proposed Classes are
2 citizens of different states than Defendant.

3 11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant
4 conducts substantial business in California, markets and sells the Shakes to California
5 consumers, and a substantial portion of the conduct giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims
6 occurred in this state.

7 12. Defendant is also subject to personal jurisdiction in California because it
8 manufactures the Shakes in Southern California and purposefully avails itself of the
9 California market.¹

10 13. Venue is proper in this District because Plaintiff resides in this District and
11 Defendant’s acts and practices giving rise to the claims occurred, at least in part, within
12 this District.

13 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

14 14. Founded in 2014, Defendant positions itself as a nutrition-focused company
15 with a stated mission to “elevate health” by “sourc[ing] the most nutrient-dense
16 ingredients earth has to offer and combin[ing] them into comprehensive, holistic, and
17 downright delicious shakes.”² The Shakes come in a variety of flavors, including
18 Chocolate, Strawberry, and Vanilla, and are distributed widely through Defendant’s own
19 website and major retailers, including Amazon, Whole Foods, Target, the Vitamin
20 Shoppe, Costco, Woot, Thrive Market, and Sprouts Farmers Market.

21 15. Defendant markets the Shakes as a solution for consumers who lack the time
22 to plan, prepare, or consume balanced meals. Defendant also promotes the Shakes as a
23 convenient way to maintain health despite a busy or demanding lifestyle. As Defendant
24 explains, “Eating healthy is hard work,” and Ka’Chava exists “to help people stay on top
25

26 ¹ <https://support.kachava.com/hc/en-us/articles/360045546672-Is-Ka-Chava-made-in-the-U-S-A>

27 ² <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/kachava--jess-sims-a-powerful-partnership-celebrating-whole-body-health-302269395.html>

1 of their health no matter how busy or how demanding their life is.”³

2 16. These representations have been commercially successful. Defendant
3 generates millions of dollars from the sale of the Shakes, with a reported \$5.9 million in
4 annual revenue.⁴

5 17. Recognizing customers’ desire to “stay on top of their health,” Defendant
6 markets the Shakes for their purported nutritional completeness. Across its packaging,
7 advertising, and promotional materials, Defendant repeatedly represents that the Shakes
8 are “all-in-one,” contain “everything” the body needs, and can function as a complete or
9 comprehensive meal. These representations form the basis of the deceptive conduct
10 described below.

11 **I. Defendant Markets the Shakes as “All-In-One” and Complete**

12 18. Defendant consistently markets the Shakes as “All-In-One Nutrition
13 Shakes.” The “all-in-one” claim appears prominently and repeatedly across packaging
14 and online advertising, and serves as a central theme of Defendant’s branding and
15 messaging.

16 19. Defendant places the “all-in-one” representation directly on its product
17 packaging:

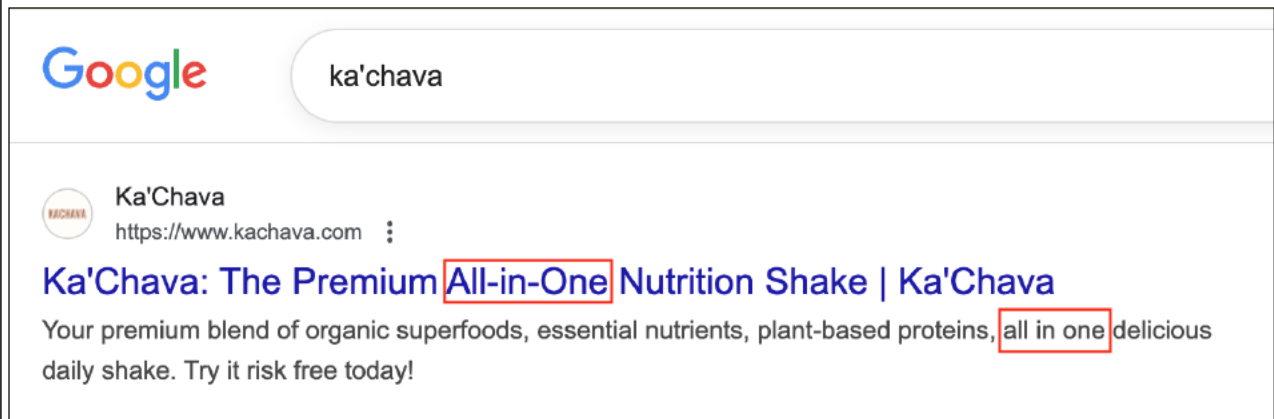
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27 ³ <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2373004892942742>

28 ⁴ <https://www.zoominfo.com/c/kachava/359515445>

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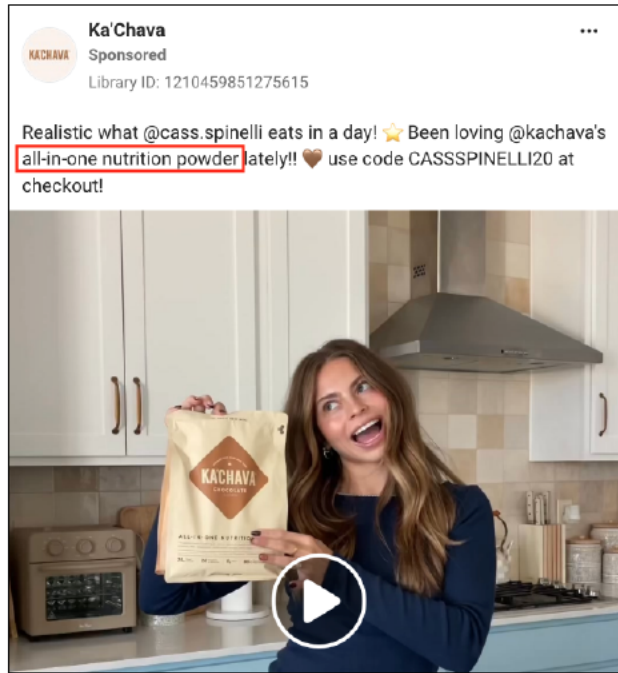


20. Defendant reinforces this message through its title tags and meta descriptions in Google search results:

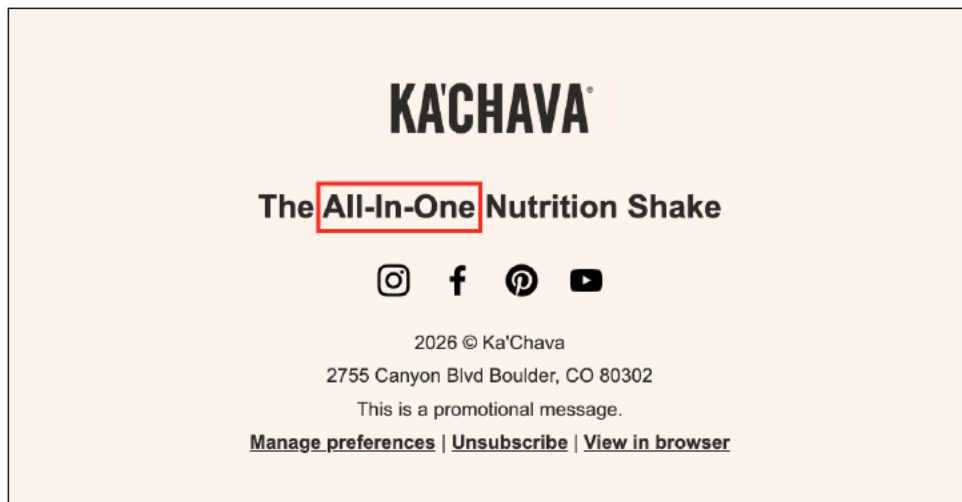


21. Defendant repeats the “all-in-one” claim in paid social media advertising:

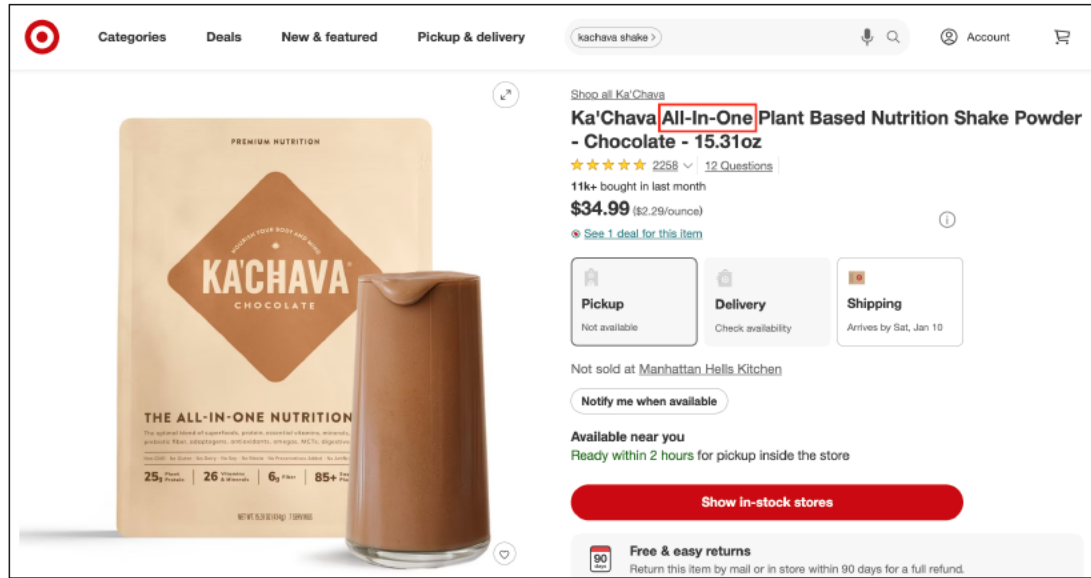
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- 22. Defendant uses the same representation in its email marketing campaigns:
- 23. Defendant extends these claims to third-party commerce platforms,



1 including major retailers like Target and Woot:



12 Woot → Ka'Chava Shakes → Ka'Chava Chocolate All-In-One Shake Blend (2 LB)

13

14

15 Ka'Chava All-In-One Nutrition Shake Blend,

16 Chocolate, 85+ Superfoods, Nutrients &

17 Plant-Based Ingredients, 26g Vitamins and

18 Minerals, 25g Plant-Based Protein

19 24. “What is an all-in-one shake?” Defendant explains: “Imagine gathering **all**

20 **the essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals, & macros** your body craves and squeezing

21 them into your blender. Ka’Chava is like that – only way easier. One **comprehensive**

22 meal to nourish all of you.”⁵ (*emphasis added.*)

23 25. Defendant has long tied “all-in-one” to the provision of all essential

24 nutrients. In “shar[ing] the story behind Ka’Chava and why [he] began the journey to

25 create the most nutrient-dense superfood shake imaginable,” founder and CEO Simon

26 Malone explains one of the original goals of Ka’Chava: “We wanted a meal that []

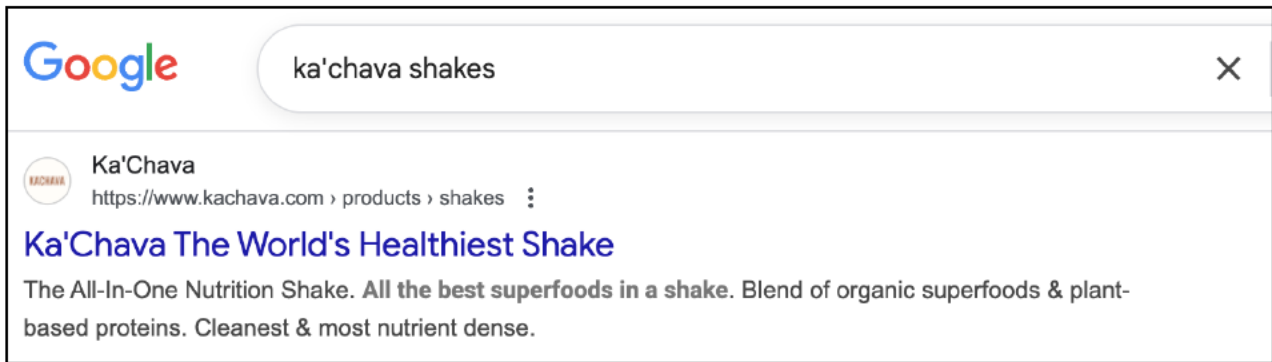
27 ⁵ [https://www.amazon.com/KaChava-Nutrition-Chocolate-Superfoods-Plant-](https://www.amazon.com/KaChava-Nutrition-Chocolate-Superfoods-Plant-Based/dp/B071NR9YLW/)

28 [Based/dp/B071NR9YLW/](https://www.amazon.com/KaChava-Nutrition-Chocolate-Superfoods-Plant-Based/dp/B071NR9YLW/)

1 provided **all of our essential nutrients**[.]”⁶ (*emphasis added.*)

2 26. Defendant’s fixation on the “all-in-one” claim extends to other, synonymous
3 and concrete language, including its description of the Shakes as “one comprehensive
4 meal.”

5 27. In search results for “Ka’Chava Shakes,” Defendant advertises the product
6 as “The World’s Healthiest Shake” and “The All-In-One Nutrition Shake. All the best
7 superfoods in a shake. Blend of organic superfoods & plant-based proteins. Cleanest &
8 most nutrient dense.”



15 28. Defendant emphasizes that the Shake “isn’t just protein or a meal
16 replacement shake, it’s everything,” while simultaneously asserting that consumers can
17 “get [their] macros (Protein, Fat, and Carbohydrates) and enjoy it too!”⁷

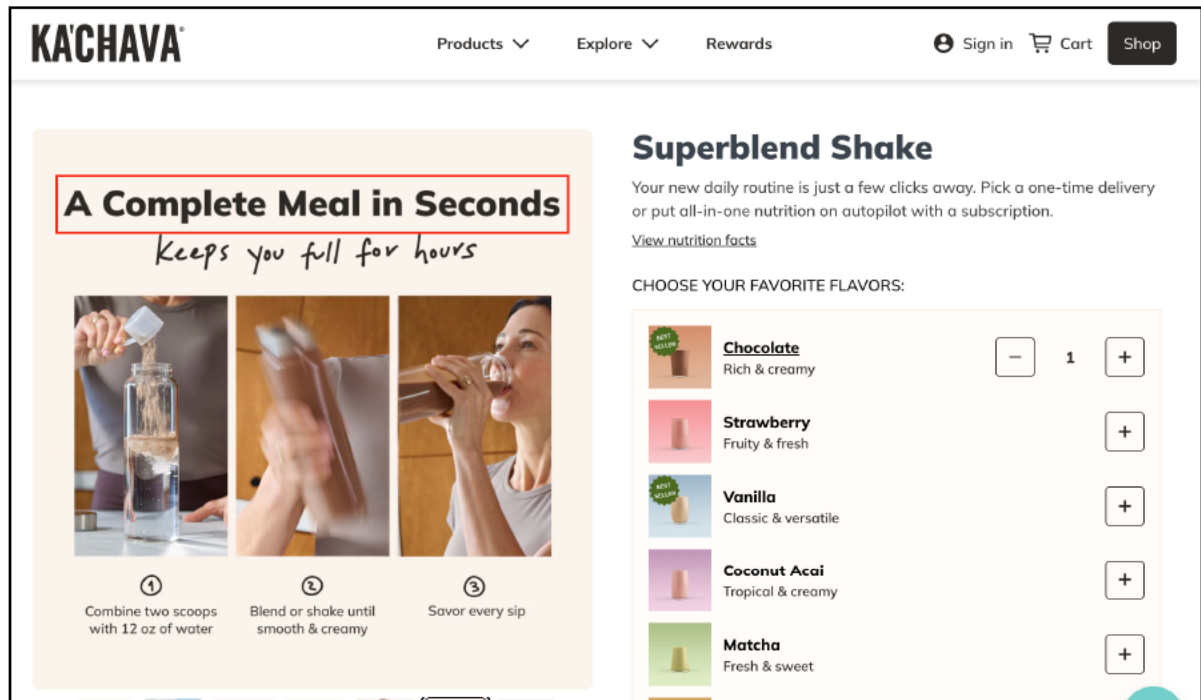
26 ⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2373004892942742>

27 ⁷ See, e.g., <https://www.woot.com/offers/kachava-vanilla-all-in-one-shake-blend-2-lb;>
28 <https://us.amazon.com/KaChava-Nutrition-Superfoods-Nutrients-Plant-Based/dp/B0CFPSN288>

- All-in-One Nutrition Shake Blend made with 85+ Superfoods, nutrients, and plant-based ingredients.
- Ka'Chava isn't just protein or a meal replacement shake, it's everything. Well, not everything. There's no soy, no animal products, no gluten, no GMOs, no preservatives, no artificial flavors, colors or sweeteners. And no stevia. Basically, you can get your macros (Protein, Fat, and Carbohydrates) and enjoy it too!
- Ingredients include: Vitamins, Minerals + Electrolytes, Adaptogens, Complete Plant Protein, Superfruits + Berries, Omegas + MCTs, Greens + Vegetables, Digestive Enzymes, Probiotics + Prebiotic Fiber, and Functional Mushrooms.
- From head to toe, Ka'Chava has you covered. Our unrivaled blend of superfoods and nutrients supports: Immunity, Energy, Digestion & Gut Health, Muscle Growth & Recovery, Mind & Mood, Weight & Metabolism, Heart Health, Joints & Bones, and Hair, Skin & Nails.

Ka'chava product page on Woot.com

29. Defendant further markets the Shakes as “A Complete Meal in Seconds” that “[k]eeps you full for hours.”⁸



⁸ See, e.g., <https://www.kachava.com/products/shakes/chocolate>

1 30. On its Amazon product pages, Defendant promises that it provides
2 “[e]verything your body craves in one delicious shake.”⁹



16 31. In its social media advertisements, Defendant characterizes the Shakes as a
17 “GLP-1 Nutrition Solution,” by which it means that the Shakes provide “[a]ll the
18 essentials in one shake,” including “Vitamins + Minerals.”

27 ⁹ <https://www.amazon.com/KaChava-Nutrition-Chocolate-Superfoods-Plant-Based/dp/B071NR9YLW/>



32. Taken together, Defendant’s “all-in-one” and related representations convey a clear and consistent message: that Shakes provide all essential nutrients, obviating the need to seek essential nutrients elsewhere, and can meaningfully replace a full meal.

II. Defendant’s “All-In-One” Representations Are Deceptive

33. Defendant represents that the Shakes provide all essential nutrients, vitamins, and minerals and function as a complete meal. They do not.

34. In reality, the Shakes omit essential nutrients and provide only minimal amounts of key macronutrients and calories, all of which are fundamental to any product marketed as a complete or comprehensive meal.

35. The FDA recognizes 28 essential nutrients, including Vitamin K and choline. *See Questions and Answers on FDA’s Fortification Policy* § III(C)(1), (“[t]he term ‘essential nutrient’ under the fortification policy refers to the vitamins and minerals assigned Reference Daily Intakes (RDIs) listed in 21 C.F.R. § 101.9(c)(8)(iv).”) *See also* 21 C.F.R. § 101.9(c)(8)(iv) (identifying vitamins and minerals that “are essential in

1 human nutrition”). Defendant defines its “all-in-one” Shakes as providing “all the
2 essential nutrients, vitamins, [and] minerals.” But that representation is false. The Shakes
3 contain neither Vitamin K nor choline, two essential nutrients.

4 36. Vitamin K, “a nutrient that the body needs to stay healthy,” is essential to
5 basic physiological functions.¹⁰ It is necessary for blood coagulation because it enables
6 the body “to make certain proteins in the liver that cause blood to clot.”¹¹ Vitamin K also
7 plays a critical role in bone health by “activat[ing] a protein that helps build bone and
8 bind minerals, such as calcium, to the bone structure.”¹²

9 37. Choline is also “an essential nutrient” that “all plant and animal cells need [
10] to preserve their structural integrity.”¹³ Choline “play[s] a significant role in human
11 neurodevelopment,”¹⁴ and is involved in core biological processes, including cell
12 structure, cell messaging, fat transport and metabolism, DNA synthesis, and a healthy
13 nervous system.¹⁵ Despite its importance to these foundational processes, “[m]any people
14 are not meeting the recommended intake for this nutrient.”¹⁶

15 38. A reasonable consumer would take Defendant at its word and understand
16 that the Shakes contain “all essential nutrients,” including Vitamin K and Choline.
17 Defendant could have described the Shakes as providing *many* or *most* essential nutrients.
18 It did not. Instead, it chose the more sweeping claim “all,” a claim the product itself
19 cannot support.

20 39. Defendant’s deceptive marketing extends beyond comments on
21 micronutrients. Defendant represents that its Shakes provide “everything” a body needs,

22 ¹⁰ <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/VitaminK-Consumer/>

23 ¹¹ <https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/002407.htm>

24 ¹² <https://osteoporosis.ca/vitamin-k/>

25 ¹³ <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/Choline-HealthProfessional/>

26 ¹⁴ <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20250408-choline-the-underappreciated-nutrient-thats-vital-for-our-brains>

27 ¹⁵ <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/what-is-choline>

28 ¹⁶ *Id.*

1 including “all macro[nutrients]” and even asserts that Shakes constitute a “complete
2 meal” that “[k]eeps you full for hours” at a time. Those representations communicate to
3 reasonable consumers that a single serving of the Shakes provides sufficient
4 macronutrients and calories to replace a full meal. As with Defendant’s other claims
5 about the Shakes, this is false and misleading.

6 40. In context, “all macros” conveys to consumers that the Shakes contain
7 meaningful, balanced amounts of carbohydrates and fat. The Shakes’ Nutrition Facts
8 panel tells a different story. A single Shake (one serving) provides only 7% of the Daily
9 Value of carbohydrates and 8% of the Daily Value of total fat.¹⁷ Even if a consumer drank
10 *five* Shakes per day, that would yield only 35% of the Daily Value of carbohydrates and
11 40% of the Daily Value of fat. These figures are inconsistent with a reasonable
12 understanding of “all macros.”

13 41. Despite being marketed as a “complete” or “comprehensive” meal, one
14 Shake contains just 240 calories. For an average adult, that amount bears little
15 resemblance to a meal. Recommended daily caloric intake is approximately 2,000 to
16 2,500 calories, depending on sex.¹⁸ Those looking to lose weight are typically advised to
17 eat between 1,400 to 1,900 calories a day.¹⁹ “However, calorie intake should not fall
18 below 1,200 a day in women or 1,500 a day in men, except under the supervision of a
19 health professional.”²⁰ Even if a customer drank *five* Shakes a day, they would still be
20 consuming fewer calories than is medically advisable.

21 42. Defendant’s macronutrient and caloric claims therefore reduce to a labeling
22 sleight of hand. Consumers seeking comprehensive and complete macronutrient intake

23 _____
24 ¹⁷ This is true for the Chocolate, Vanilla, Chai, Matcha, and Coconut Acai flavors.
25 Nutrition facts for the Strawberry Shake show 8% of the Daily Value for carbohydrates
26 and 6% of the Daily Value for total fat. *See*
<https://www.kachava.com/products/shakes/strawberry>.

27 ¹⁸ <https://www.nhs.uk/better-health/lose-weight/calorie-counting/>

28 ¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ <https://www.health.harvard.edu/staying-healthy/calorie-counting-made-easy>

1 would be misled by Defendant’s representations. At those macronutrient and calorie
2 levels, a product marketed as a meal replacement cannot reasonably function as a
3 “complete” or “comprehensive” meal.

4 43. Comparable products marketed as meal replacements typically contain
5 substantially more calories per serving than the Shakes, reflecting ordinary consumer
6 expectations of what a meal entails. “[A]t 240 calories per serving,” the Shakes are “low
7 for a meal replacement, covering just 12% of the recommended daily caloric intake.
8 Comparable options like Soylent and Huel offer around 400 calories per meal, making
9 them more substantial for meal replacement purposes.”²¹

10 44. The overall effect of Defendant’s “all-in-one” marketing is to project a
11 nutritional completeness that does not exist.

12 45. Specifically, Defendant’s comments imply that the Shakes contain
13 micronutrients that they do not have and contain sufficient macronutrients and calories
14 to replace a meal when, even if a customer drank five Shakes a day, they would not meet
15 their daily recommended levels of macronutrients or calories. Defendant’s “all-in-one,”
16 “all essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals, & macros,” and “complete meal”
17 representations therefore materially mislead reasonable consumers about the Shakes’
18 nutritional content and function as a meal replacement.

19 **III. Defendant Commands a Price Premium Based on These Misrepresentations**

20 46. Across packaging, marketing, and advertising, Defendant consistently
21 promotes the Shakes as an “all-in-one” product that contains “everything,” including “all
22 the essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals, & macros” a body needs. Defendant also
23 consistently claims that the Shakes function as a “complete meal in seconds”—a
24 “comprehensive meal to nourish all of you.” Nowhere does Defendant disclose that the
25 Shakes actually lack key nutritional components, including essential nutrients, or provide
26 insufficient amounts of macronutrients and calories to replace a meal.

27
28 ²¹ <https://www.topnutritioncoaching.com/blog/kachava-review>

1 47. Defendant directs this marketing toward consumers who lack the time to
2 plan or prepare balanced meals, telling consumers that Shakes are a convenient substitute
3 for eating healthy and, in doing so, positioning itself as a source of nutritional authority.
4 Defendant affirmatively defines “all-in-one” to mean “all the essential nutrients,
5 vitamins, minerals, & macro[nutrients]”. In Defendant’s own words, “all-in-one” means
6 the Shake provides “everything”.

7 48. Defendant’s misleading claims about the nutritional make-up and
8 capabilities of its “all-in-one” shakes drive sales and allow Defendant to command a
9 substantial price premium. Consumers are willing to pay more for products that promise
10 total nutritional coverage, especially those that claim to contain all essential nutrients,
11 vitamins, minerals, macronutrients, and a complete meal.

12 49. Defendant’s pricing reflects that premium. A one-time purchase of a 15-
13 serving bag of the Shakes costs \$69.95, or \$4.66 per serving. By comparison, Huel prices
14 its “Complete High-Protein Powder Meal” at \$56.30 for a 17-serving bag, or \$3.31 per
15 serving,²² and Happy Viking sells its “High Protein Meal” in a 15-serving bag for \$60.00,
16 or \$4.00 per serving.²³

17 50. This inflated price is not attributable to higher manufacturing costs or a
18 demonstrably superior nutritional make-up. Notably, Huel’s Black Edition contains
19 Vitamin K and choline—nutrients that Defendant’s Shakes lack—and provides
20 substantially more calories, carbohydrates, and fat per serving. Rather, this inflated price
21 stems from Defendant’s marketing strategy. By marketing the Shakes as “all-in-one,”
22 Defendant induces consumers to pay for nutritional effects the Shakes cannot deliver.
23 Consumers therefore did not receive the benefit of their bargain. They paid a premium
24 for a product marketed as delivering “all-in-one” nutrition, despite the Shakes’ inability
25 to deliver on this promise. Consumers were misled into overpaying for a product they
26 reasonably believed would address dietary, health, or personal needs it cannot address.

27 ²² <https://huel.com/products/huel-black-edition>

28 ²³ <https://drinkhappyviking.com/products/complete-plant-superfood-nutrition?>

1 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

2 51. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil
3 Procedure 23.

4 52. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and on behalf of the following
5 Classes, initially defined as follows:

6 **Nationwide Class:** All persons in the United States who purchased the
7 Shakes for personal, family, or household purposes within the applicable
statute of limitations.

8 **California Subclass:** All persons in California who purchased the Shakes
9 for personal, family, or household purposes within the applicable statute
of limitations.

10 53. Excluded from each Classes are: (1) Defendant, any entity or division in
11 which Defendant has a controlling interest, and its legal representatives, officers,
12 directors, assigns, and successors; (2) the Judge to whom this case is assigned and the
13 Judge’s staff; and (3) those persons who have suffered personal injuries as a result of the
14 facts alleged herein.

15 54. Plaintiff reserves the right to re-define any of the class definitions prior to
16 class certification and after having the opportunity to conduct discovery.

17 55. The claims of all class members derive directly from a single course of
18 conduct by Defendant. Defendant has engaged and continues to engage in uniform and
19 standardized conduct toward the class members.

20 56. Certification of Plaintiff’s claims is appropriate because Plaintiff can prove
21 the elements of her claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would be
22 used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claim.

23 57. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action on Plaintiff’s own
24 behalf and on behalf of all other individuals similarly situated pursuant under Fed. R.
25 Civ. P. 23. This action satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy,
26 predominance, and superiority requirements of these provisions.

27 58. Specifically, this action has been properly brought and may properly be
28 maintained as a class action under Rule 23(a)(1-4), Rule 23(b)(1), (2), or (3), and/or Rule

1 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

2 59. **Numerosity** (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1)): The members of the proposed Class
3 are so numerous that their individual joinder would be impracticable. While the exact
4 number is not known at this time, it is generally ascertainable by appropriate discovery,
5 and it is believed the class includes tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of
6 members.

7 60. **Commonality and Predominance** (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2); 23(b)(3)):
8 Common questions of law and fact exist as to all class members. These questions
9 predominate over the questions affecting only individual class members. The common
10 legal and factual questions include, without limitation:

- 11 a) Whether Defendant engaged in the conduct alleged in this Complaint;
- 12 b) Whether Defendant violated the applicable statutes alleged herein;
- 13 c) Whether Plaintiff and the class members are injured and harmed directly by
14 Defendant's conduct; and
- 15 d) Whether Plaintiff and the class members are entitled to damages due to
16 Defendant's conduct as alleged in this Complaint, and if so, in what amounts.

17 61. **Typicality of Claims** (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3)): The claims of the Plaintiff
18 and the respective Classes are based on the same legal theories and arise from the same
19 unlawful and willful conduct of Defendant, resulting in the same injury to the Plaintiff
20 and Classes. Plaintiff and all class members are similarly affected by Defendant's
21 wrongful conduct and were damaged in the same way. Plaintiff's interests coincide with,
22 and are not antagonistic to, those of the other class members. Plaintiff has been damaged
23 by the same wrongdoing set forth in this Complaint.

24 62. **Adequacy of Representation** (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4)): Plaintiff is an
25 adequate representative of the Classes because her interests do not conflict with the
26 interests of the class members, and she has retained counsel competent and experienced
27 in complex class actions, mass arbitrations, and consumer litigations. Plaintiff and her
28 counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the class members.

1 63. **Superiority of a Class Action** (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)): A class action is
2 superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of
3 Plaintiff and class members. There is no special interest in class members individually
4 controlling the prosecution of separate actions. The damages suffered by individual class
5 members, while significant, are small given the burden and expense of individual
6 prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessitated by Defendant’s conduct.
7 Further, it would be virtually impossible for the class members individually to redress
8 effectively the wrongs done to them. And, even if class members themselves could afford
9 such individual litigation, the court system could not, given the thousands of cases that
10 would need to be filed. Individualized litigation would increase the delay and expense to
11 all parties and the court system, given the complex legal and factual issues involved. By
12 contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides
13 the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by
14 a single court.

15 64. **Appropriateness of Final Injunctive or Declaratory Relief** (Fed. R. Civ.
16 P. 23(b)(2)): In the alternative, this action may properly be maintained as a class action,
17 because:

- 18 a) the prosecution of separate actions by individual class members would create a
19 risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication with respect to individual class
20 members, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for
21 Defendant; or
- 22 b) the prosecution of separate actions by individual class members would create a
23 risk of adjudications with respect to individual class members which would, as
24 a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other class members not
25 parties to the adjudications, or substantially impair or impede their ability to
26 protect their interests; or
- 27 c) Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the
28 Classes, thereby making appropriate final injunctive or corresponding

1 declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

2 **TOLLING**

3 65. Any applicable statute of limitations is tolled under the “delayed discovery”
4 rule. Plaintiff had no knowledge—nor any reasonable means of discovering—the truth
5 behind Defendant’s false and misleading marketing scheme.

6 **COUNT I**

7 **Violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”)**

8 **Cal. Business & Professional Code § 17200 *et seq.***

9 **(By Plaintiff Weisman, individually and on behalf of the California Subclass)**

10 66. Plaintiff Weisman incorporates by reference all allegations in this Complaint
11 and restates them as if fully set forth herein.

12 67. California Business & Professions Code, sections 17200, *et seq.* (the
13 “UCL”) prohibits unfair competition and provides, in pertinent part, that “unfair
14 competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices and
15 unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.”

16 68. Defendant’s false and misleading advertising claims regarding the Shakes
17 violate all three prongs—unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent—of the UCL.

18 69. First, Defendant’s representations and omissions regarding the Shakes are
19 unlawful because they are misleading to a reasonable consumer and violate the CLRA
20 and FAL, as alleged herein.

21 70. Second, Defendant’s conduct violates the “unfair” prong of the UCL
22 because Defendant’s representations and omissions regarding the Shakes are illegal,
23 immoral, unscrupulous, and substantially injurious to consumers, and the negative impact
24 on consumers outweighs any reasons, justifications, or motives for Defendant’s conduct.

25 71. Third, Defendant’s conduct violates the “fraudulent” prong of the UCL
26 because Defendant’s representations and omissions are likely to deceive members of the
27 public.

28 72. Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendant’s representations and omissions.

1 The representations and omissions were material because a reasonable consumer would
2 consider the Shakes’ nutritional content and completeness important factors in deciding
3 whether to purchase the Shakes. The representations and omissions were a substantial
4 factor in Plaintiff’s decision to purchase the Shakes.

5 73. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violations of the UCL,
6 Plaintiff and the California Subclass have suffered injury in fact and have lost money.
7 Plaintiff and the California Subclass paid an unwarranted premium for the Shakes and/or
8 were denied the benefit of the bargain.

9 74. Absent Defendant’s misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff would not
10 have purchased the Shakes or would have paid substantially less for them.

11 75. Plaintiff seeks relief for violations of the UCL in the form of restitution,
12 and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate and make whole Plaintiff and the
13 California Subclass. Restitution is appropriate because it is more certain, prompt, and
14 efficient as compared to damages. Further, to obtain a full refund as damages, Plaintiff
15 would have to show that the Shakes have no market value, whereas that showing is not
16 required for restitution.

17 76. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief in the form of an order enjoining
18 Defendant from continuing to deceptively market the Shakes. Injunctive relief is
19 appropriate because Defendant continues to deceptively represent that the Shakes are
20 “all-in-one,” contain “everything” the body needs, including “all essential nutrients,
21 vitamins, minerals, & macro[nutrients],” and can function as a “complete” or
22 “comprehensive” meal substitute.

23 77. Those representations are false and misleading because, as detailed above,
24 the Shakes omit essential nutrients, provide only insubstantial amounts of certain
25 macronutrients, and contain too few calories to function as a complete or comprehensive
26 meal. Plaintiff remains in the market for products that serve as an actual meal replacement
27 with all essential vitamins and nutrients, and Plaintiff would purchase such products from
28 Defendant if she could trust Defendant’s marketing representations, but she cannot do so

1 absent an injunction. Injunctive relief is therefore necessary to prevent Defendant from
2 continuing to engage in the unlawful conduct and to prevent future harm to Plaintiff and
3 the California Subclass, which cannot be achieved through available legal remedies.

4 78. **Permanent public injunctive relief.** Plaintiff also seeks public injunctive
5 relief to protect the general public from Defendant’s conduct. Defendant’s false
6 advertising is ongoing and will continue to harm the public absent a permanent public
7 injunction. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction to enjoin Defendant from
8 engaging in the misconduct alleged herein.

9 **COUNT II**

10 **Violations of California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”)**

11 **Cal. Business & Professional Code § 17500 *et seq.***

12 **(By Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the California Subclass)**

13 79. Plaintiff Weisman incorporates by reference all allegations in this Complaint
14 and restates them as if fully set forth herein.

15 80. The False Advertising Law, codified at Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code section
16 17500, *et seq.*, prohibits “unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising[.]”

17 81. The FAL prohibits not only advertising which is false, but also advertising
18 which, although true, is either actually misleading or which has a capacity, likelihood, or
19 tendency to deceive or confuse the public.

20 82. Defendant violated section 17500 when it advertised and marketed the
21 Shakes through the unfair, deceptive, and misleading representations and omissions
22 disseminated to the public that the Shakes are “all-in-one,” contain “everything” the body
23 needs, including “all essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals, & macro[nutrients],” and can
24 function as a “complete” or “comprehensive” meal substitute. In reality, the Shakes omit
25 essential nutrients, provide only insubstantial amounts of certain macronutrients, and
26 contain too few calories to function as a complete or comprehensive meal.

27 83. Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendant’s representations and omissions.
28 The representations and omissions were material because a reasonable consumer would

1 consider whether the Shakes’ nutritional content and completeness important factors in
2 deciding whether to purchase the Shakes. The representations and omissions were a
3 substantial factor in Plaintiff’s decision to purchase the Shakes.

4 84. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violations of the FAL,
5 Plaintiff and the California Subclass have suffered injury in fact and have lost money.
6 Plaintiff and the California Subclass paid an unwarranted premium for the Shakes and/or
7 were denied the benefit of the bargain.

8 85. Absent Defendant’s misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff would not
9 have purchased the Shakes or would have paid substantially less for them.

10 86. Plaintiff seeks relief for violations of the FAL in the form of restitution,
11 and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate and make whole Plaintiff and the
12 California Subclass. Restitution is appropriate because it is more certain, prompt, and
13 efficient as compared to damages. Further, to obtain a full refund as damages, Plaintiff
14 would have to show that the Shakes have no market value, whereas that showing is not
15 required for restitution.

16 87. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief in the form of an order enjoining
17 Defendant from continuing to deceptively market the Shakes. Injunctive relief is
18 appropriate because Defendant continues to deceptively represent that the Shakes are
19 “all-in-one,” contain “everything” the body needs, including “all essential nutrients,
20 vitamins, minerals, & macro[nutrients],” and can function as a “complete” or
21 “comprehensive” meal substitute.

22 88. Those representations are false and misleading because, as detailed above,
23 the Shakes omit essential nutrients, provide only insubstantial amounts of certain
24 macronutrients, and contain too few calories to function as a complete or comprehensive
25 meal. Plaintiff remains in the market for products that serve as an actual meal replacement
26 with all essential vitamins and nutrients, and Plaintiff would purchase such products from
27 Defendant if she could trust Defendant’s marketing representations, but she cannot do so
28 absent an injunction. Injunctive relief is therefore necessary to prevent Defendant from

1 continuing to engage in the unlawful conduct and to prevent future harm to Plaintiff and
2 the California Subclass, which cannot be achieved through available legal remedies.

3 89. **Permanent public injunctive relief.** Plaintiff also seeks public injunctive
4 relief to protect the general public from Defendant’s conduct. Defendant’s false
5 advertising is ongoing and will continue to harm the public absent a permanent public
6 injunction. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction to enjoin Defendant from
7 engaging in the misconduct alleged herein.

8 **COUNT III**

9 **Violations of the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”)**

10 **Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq.**

11 **(By Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the California Subclass)**

12 90. Plaintiff Weisman incorporates by reference all allegations in this Complaint
13 and restates them as if fully set forth herein.

14 91. Defendant’s actions, representations and conduct have violated, and
15 continue to violate the CLRA, because they extend to transactions that are intended to
16 result, or which have resulted, in the sale or lease of goods or services to consumers.

17 92. Plaintiff and other California Subclass members are “consumers” as that
18 term is defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(d).

19 93. The Shakes that Plaintiff (and other similarly situated California Subclass
20 members) purchased from Defendant were “goods” within the meaning of California
21 Civil Code § 1761(a).

22 94. By engaging in the actions, representations, and conduct set forth in the
23 Complaint, Defendant has violated, and continues to violate §§ 1770(a)(5), 1770(a)(7),
24 and 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA.

25 95. In violation of § 1770(a)(5), Defendant’s acts and practices constitute
26 improper representations that the goods it sells have sponsorship, approval,
27 characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities, which they do not have.

28 96. In violation of § 1770(a)(7), Defendant’s acts, practices, and omissions

1 constitute improper representations that the goods it sells are of a particular standard,
2 quality, or grade, when they are of another.

3 97. In violation of § 1770(a)(9), Defendant has advertised goods or services
4 with intent not to sell them as advertised.

5 98. Defendant’s acts, practices, and omissions, set forth above, led consumers
6 to falsely believe that the Shakes are “all-in-one,” contain “everything” the body needs,
7 including “all essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals, & macro[nutrients],” and can
8 function as a “complete” or “comprehensive” meal substitute.

9 99. In reality, the Shakes omit essential nutrients, provide only insubstantial
10 amounts of certain macronutrients, and contain too few calories to function as a complete
11 or comprehensive meal.

12 100. Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendant’s representations and omissions.
13 The representations and omissions were material because a reasonable consumer would
14 consider the Shakes’ nutritional content and completeness important factors in deciding
15 whether to purchase the Shakes. The representations and omissions were a substantial
16 factor in Plaintiff’s decision to purchase the Shakes.

17 101. Defendant’s violations of the CLRA directly and proximately caused injury
18 in fact and damages to Plaintiff and the California Subclass. Absent Defendant’s
19 misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff would not have purchased the Shakes or
20 would have paid substantially less for them.

21 102. Plaintiff seeks relief for violations of the CLRA in the form of restitution,
22 and/or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains to compensate and make whole Plaintiff and the
23 California Subclass. Restitution is appropriate because it is more certain, prompt, and
24 efficient as compared to damages. Further, to obtain a full refund as damages, Plaintiff
25 would have to show that the Shakes have no market value, whereas that showing is not
26 required for restitution. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Complaint to seek
27 damages under the CLRA.

28 103. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief in the form of an order enjoining

1 Defendant from continuing to deceptively market the Shakes. Injunctive relief is
2 appropriate because Defendant continues to deceptively represent that the Shakes are
3 “all-in-one,” contain “everything” the body needs, including “all essential nutrients,
4 vitamins, minerals, & macro[nutrients],” and can function as a “complete” or
5 “comprehensive” meal substitute.

6 104. Those representations are false and misleading because, as detailed above,
7 the Shakes omit essential nutrients, provide only insubstantial amounts of certain
8 macronutrients, and contain too few calories to function as a complete or comprehensive
9 meal. Plaintiff remains in the market for products that serve as an actual meal replacement
10 with all essential vitamins and nutrients, and Plaintiff would purchase such products from
11 Defendant if she could trust Defendant’s marketing representations, but she cannot do so
12 absent an injunction. Injunctive relief is therefore necessary to prevent Defendant from
13 continuing to engage in the unlawful conduct and to prevent future harm to Plaintiff and
14 the California Subclass, which cannot be achieved through available legal remedies.

15 105. **Permanent public injunctive relief.** Plaintiff also seeks public injunctive
16 relief to protect the general public from Defendant’s conduct. Defendant’s false
17 advertising is ongoing and will continue to harm the public absent a permanent public
18 injunction. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction to enjoin Defendant from
19 engaging in the misconduct alleged herein.

20 **COUNT IV**

21 **Unjust Enrichment**

22 **(By Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of All Classes)**

23 106. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all allegations in this Complaint and
24 restate them as if fully set forth herein.

25 107. Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred a tangible economic benefit on
26 Defendant in the form of monetary payments for Shakes, which were purchased based on
27 Defendant’s representations regarding the Shakes’ nutritional content and completeness.

28 108. Defendant knowingly accepted and retained these financial benefits under

1 circumstances that make such retention unjust. Defendant marketed and sold the Shakes
2 as “all-in-one,” as containing “everything” the body needs, including “all essential
3 nutrients, vitamins, minerals, & macro[nutrients]” and as functioning as a complete or
4 comprehensive meal. Those claims were false, misleading, and not substantiated by the
5 actual composition of the Shakes.

6 109. Plaintiff and members of the Class did not receive the full value of what they
7 paid for. Had they known the truth, Plaintiff and members of the proposed classes would
8 not have purchased the Shakes or would have paid significantly less.

9 110. It would be inequitable for Defendant to retain the profits from the sale of
10 these deceptively marketed Shakes, as the enrichment was obtained through false and
11 misleading labeling and marketing, omissions of material fact, and a campaign designed
12 to create the false impression that the Shakes delivered “all-in-one” nutrition.

13 111. Defendant’s conduct has therefore caused and is causing immediate and
14 irreparable injury to Plaintiff and the class members and will continue to both damage
15 Plaintiff and the class members and deceive the public unless enjoined by this Court.

16 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment on behalf of herself, the Class, and
18 the California Subclass as follows:

- 19 A. certifying the Classes pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil
20 Procedure, appointing Plaintiff as a representative of the Classes, and
21 designating Plaintiff’s counsel as Class Counsel;
 - 22 B. awarding Plaintiff and the Classes compensatory damages and actual
23 damages, to be determined by proof;
 - 24 C. awarding Plaintiff and the Classes appropriate relief, including actual and
25 statutory damages;
 - 26 D. for punitive damages;
 - 27 E. for civil penalties;
- 28

- 1 F. for injunctive relief on behalf of Plaintiff and the Classes, as well as on
- 2 behalf of the public;
- 3 G. for declaratory and equitable relief, including a declaration that Defendant
- 4 violated and has continued to violate the UCL, FAL, CLRA and an
- 5 injunction requiring Defendant to comport with California Business &
- 6 Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and restitution and disgorgement;
- 7 H. awarding Plaintiff and the Classes the costs of prosecuting this action;
- 8 I. awarding Plaintiff and the Classes reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs as
- 9 allowable by law;
- 10 J. awarding pre-judgment and post-judgment interest; and
- 11 K. granting any other relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury for all claims so triable.

Respectfully submitted,
ZIMMERMAN REED LLP

17 Date: January 12, 2026

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed
Classes*

I, Melissa Weisman, declare:

1. I am a Plaintiff in this action. If called upon to testify, I could and would competently testify to the matters contained herein based upon my personal knowledge.

2. I submit this Declaration pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 2015.5 and California Civil Code § 1780(d).

3. I reside in San Diego, California. As set forth in my complaint, I purchased Defendant Tribal Nutrition LLC's Ka'Chava Shake from Woot.com.

4. Because I reside in San Diego, the Southern District of California is the proper place for the trial of this action.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

01/09/26

Date



Melissa Weisman (Jan 9, 2026 11:18:21 PST)

Melissa Weisman

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Ka'Chava Class Action Lawsuit Claims 'All-In-One' Nutrition Shakes Are Misleadingly Labeled, Lack Essential Nutrients](#)
