1 Trevor Quirk, Esq. (SBN 241626) Quirk Law Firm LLP 877 South Victoria Avenue, Suite 111 Ventura, California 93003 3 Telephone: (805) 620-7645 Facsimile:(866) 728-7721 4 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 6 SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 7 **COUNTY OF ORANGE** 8 30-2023-01363243-CU-PL-NJC Case No.: 9 SASHA MELLAH and GENEVIEVE Assigned for all purposes: Judge Donald F. Gaffney UNLIMITED JURISDICTION LOMBARD, individually and on behalf of 10 their minor child Z.M., 11 PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT FOR Plaintiffs, **DAMAGES FOR:** 12 1st Cause of Action: Strict Product Liability v. 13 2<sup>nd</sup> Cause of Action: Breach of Implied 14 RAW FARM, LLC, a California Limited Warrantv 3<sup>rd</sup> Cause of Action: Negligence Liability Company, 15 4th Cause of Action: Negligence Per se Defendant. 16 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** 17 18 PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT 19 COMES NOW Plaintiffs Sasha Mellah and Genevieve Lombard who, by and through 20 their attorneys, QUIRK LAW FIRM, LLP, alleges upon information and belief as follows: 21 **PARTIES** 22 23 1. Plaintiffs, Sasha Mellah and Genevieve Lombard ("Plaintiffs"), and their minor 24 child, Z.M., are residents of Dana Point in Orange County, California. 25 2. The Defendant, Raw Farms, LLC ("Defendant" or "Raw Farms"), is a domestic 26 limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with 27 its principal place of business located at 7221 S Jameson Ave, Fresno, Fresno County, CA 93706. 28 COMPLAINT - 1

Raw Farms was the manufacturer, supplier, packager, distributor, and/or seller of the adulterated food product that is the subject of this action.

## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. Plaintiffs' causes of action arose and accrued in Orange County, California, and Defendant's principal place of business is located in Fresno County, California. Therefore, jurisdiction and venue are proper in this Court.

## **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

## An Outbreak of Salmonella Associated with Raw Farms, LLC Raw Milk

- 4. On October 24, 2023, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) posed a recall of Raw Farm, LLC, milk and heavy cream due to potential contamination with Salmonella.
- 5. As of October 26, 2023, twelve San Diego County residents, and seven Orange County residents had been identified as victims of the Raw Farm *Salmonella* outbreak, with three children requiring hospitalization due to their illnesses.
- 6. Outbreak patients had onset dates beginning in mid-September with the most recent person becoming ill on October 17, 2023.
- 7. All twelve San Diego residents who became sick reported drinking unpasteurized milk from Raw Farm, LLC, in the week before becoming ill.
- 8. The CDPH recall notice for Raw Farm, LLC, products included product identification numbers for four Raw Farm products with best by dates between 10/11/2023 and 11/6/2023, which were distributed at multiple locations across California.

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## Previous Raw Farm, LLC Recalls and Outbreaks

- 9. Since September 2006, Raw Farm, LLC, formerly known as Organic Pastures Dairy Company ("OPDC"), has issued multiple recalls of unpasteurized milk products, and been linked to multiple outbreaks as outlined below.
- 10. The following table shows Raw Farm's previous history with contaminated products:

<u>Date</u>	<b>Product</b>	<u>Contaminant</u>	Recall/Illnesses
September 2006	Raw Milk	E. Coli O157:H7	Six ill, two severely ill with Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome
September 2007	Raw Cream	Listeria monocytogenes	Recall Issued
December 2007	Raw Milk	Campylobacter	Eight Illnesses
September 2008	Raw Cream	Campylobacter	Recall Issued
November 2011	Raw Milk	E. Coli O157:H7	Five ill, three severely ill with Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome
May 2012	Raw Milk/Cream	Campylobacter	10 Illnesses
October 2015	Raw Milk	Campylobacter	Recall Issued
January 2016	Raw Milk	E. Coli	Nine ill, two severely ill with Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome
May 2023	Raw Milk	Campylobacter	Recall Issued
August 2023	Unpasteurized Cheese	Salmonella	Recall Issued

# The Salmonella Bacteria

11. Salmonella is the second most common intestinal infection in the United States. More than 7,000 cases of Salmonella were confirmed in 2009; however, the majority of cases go unreported. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that over 1 million people in the U.S. contract Salmonella each year, and that an average of 20,000 hospitalizations and almost 400 deaths occur from Salmonella poisoning, according to a 2011 report.

12. Salmonella infections usually occur when a person eats food contaminated with the feces of animals or humans carrying the bacteria. Salmonella outbreaks are commonly associated with eggs, meat, and poultry, but these bacteria can also contaminate other foods, such as fruits and vegetables. Foods that are most likely to contain Salmonella include raw or undercooked eggs, raw milk, contaminated water, and raw or undercooked meats.

- 13. Symptoms of *Salmonella* infection, or salmonellosis, range widely and are sometimes absent altogether. The most common symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and fever.
- 14. Typical symptoms of *Salmonella* infection appear 6 to 72 hours after eating contaminated food, last for 3 to 7 days without treatment, and usually consist of:
  - Diarrhea
  - Abdominal Cramps
  - Fever of 100°F to 102°F
  - Bloody Diarrhea
  - Vomiting
  - Headache
  - Body Aches
- 15. Complications of *Salmonella* poisoning are more likely to occur among young children and people aged 65 or older. Possible complications like reactive arthritis are thought to occur in 2 to 15 percent of *Salmonella* patients. Symptoms include inflammation of the joints, eyes, or reproductive or urinary organs. On average, symptoms appear 18 days after infection. Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) can also be a long-term complication.
- 16. Salmonella infections generally last 3 to 7 days, and often do not require treatment. People with severe dehydration may need rehydration through an IV. Antibiotics are recommended for those at risk of invasive disease, including infants under three months old. Typhoid fever is treated with a 14-day course of antibiotics. Unfortunately, treatment of

Salmonella has become more difficult as the pathogen has become more resistant to antibiotics. Finding the right antibiotic for a case of Salmonella is crucial to treating this bacterial infection.

## Z.M.'S SALMONELLA ILLNESS

- 17. On or about Monday, October 2, 2023, Z.M., a four-year-old child, began to feel symptoms of her *Salmonella* infection, complaining of not feeling well and running a slight fever.
- 18. The next day, October 3, 2023, Z.M. began suffering from lower abdominal pain and bloody stools, causing her parents to take her to the Laguna Beach Emergency Department.
- 19. Upon intake Z.M. had a fever of 102°F and was immediately treated with IV fluids while blood was taken, and an ultrasound performed.
- 20. Z.M. was discharged again that day, with instructions for Plaintiffs to obtain a stool sample at the next opportunity. Z.M.'s fever reached 103.8°F, which finally broke in the early morning of October 4, 2023.
- 21. On October 4, 2023, Plaintiffs were able to obtain a stool sample from Z.M. that was loose and contained blood.
- 22. Subsequently, Z.M.'s fever returned, and she had more bloody bowel movements, and Plaintiffs took her to Mission Hospital Emergency Room where they gave Z.M.'s treating doctor her stool sample. Z.M. was again treated for her fever and discharged to home care.
- 23. On Saturday, October 7, 2023, Z.M.'s mother was informed by Mission Hospital that the stool sample Z.M. had submitted was positive for *Salmonella* bacteria. She was subsequently treated for her infection and her condition has improved.

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#### CAUSES OF ACTION

# Strict Liability – County I

- 24. The Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1-23 herein by reference.
- 25. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant was the manufacturer, supplier, packager, distributor, and/or seller of the adulterated food product that is the subject of this action.
- 26. The adulterated food product that Defendant manufactured, supplied, packaged, distributed, and/or sold was, at the time it left Defendant's control, defective and unreasonably dangerous for its ordinary and expected use because it contained *Salmonella*, a deadly pathogen.
- 27. The adulterated food product that Defendant manufactured, supplied, packaged, distributed, and/or sold was delivered to the Plaintiff without any change in its defective condition. The adulterated food product that Defendant manufactured, supplied, packaged, distributed, and/or sold was used in the manner expected and intended, and was consumed by Z.M.
- 28. Defendant owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs to manufacture, supply, package, distribute and/or sell food that was not adulterated, that was fit for human consumption, that was reasonably safe in construction, and that was free of pathogenic bacteria or other substances injurious to human health. Defendant breached this duty.
- 29. Defendant owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs to manufacture, supply, package, distribute, and/or sell food that was fit for human consumption and that was safe to consume to the extent contemplated by a reasonable consumer. Defendant breached this duty.
- 30. Plaintiffs and Z.M. suffered injury and damages as a direct and proximate result of the defective and unreasonably dangerous condition of the adulterated food product that Defendant manufactured, supplied, packaged, distributed, and/or sold.

# **Breach of Warranty - Count II**

- 31. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1-30 herein by reference.
- 32. Defendant is liable to the Plaintiffs for breaching express and implied warranties that it made regarding the adulterated product that Plaintiffs purchased. These express and implied warranties include the implied warranties of merchantability and/or fitness for a particular use. Specifically, Defendant expressly warranted, through its sale of food for consumption by the public and by the statements and conduct of its employees and agents, that the food it prepared and sold was fit for human consumption and not otherwise adulterated or injurious to health.
- 33. The contaminated food that Defendant sold, and Z.M. consumed, would not pass without exception in the trade and was therefore in breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.
- 34. The contaminated food sold to Plaintiffs was not fit for the uses and purposes intended, i.e., human consumption; this product was therefore in breach of the implied warranty of fitness for its intended use.
- 35. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendant's breach of warranties, as set forth above, Plaintiffs and Z.M. sustained injuries, and damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

# Negligence – Count III

- 36. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1-35 herein by reference.
- 37. Defendant owed to Plaintiffs a duty to use reasonable care in the manufacture, supply, packaging, distribution, and sale of its food product, which duty would have prevented or eliminated the risk that Defendant's food products would become contaminated with

Salmonella or any other dangerous pathogen. Defendant breached this duty and was therefore negligent.

38. Defendant had a duty to comply with all federal, state, and local statutes, laws, regulations, safety codes, and provisions pertaining to the manufacture, distribution, storage, and sale of its food product, but failed to do so, and was therefore negligent. Z.M. was among the class of persons designed to be protected by these statutes, laws, regulations, safety codes, and provisions pertaining to the manufacture, distribution, storage, and sale of similar food products. Defendant breached this duty and was therefore negligent.

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39. Defendant had a duty to properly supervise, train, and monitor its respective employees, and to ensure that its respective employees complied with all applicable statutes, laws, regulations, safety codes, and provisions pertaining to the manufacture, distribution, storage, and sale of similar food products. Defendant breached this duty and was therefore negligent.

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40. Defendant had a duty to use ingredients, supplies, and other constituent materials that were reasonably safe, wholesome, and free of defects, and that otherwise complied with applicable federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, codes, and provisions and that were clean, free from adulteration, and safe for human consumption. Defendant breached this duty and was therefore negligent.

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41. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Plaintiffs and Z.M. sustained injuries and damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

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# Negligence *Per se* – Count IV

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42. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1-41 herein by reference.

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- 43. Defendant had a duty to comply with all applicable state and federal regulations intended to ensure the purity and safety of its food product, including the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 301, et seq.).
- 44. Defendant breached that duty and, as a result, was negligent *per se* in its manufacture, distribution, and sale of food adulterated with *Salmonella*, a deadly pathogen.
- 45. As a direct and proximate result of the negligent *per se* conduct by Defendant, Plaintiffs and Z.M. sustained injury and damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

# **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray as follows:

- (1) For judgment against Defendant on Count I of this Petition in an amount that is fair and reasonable, for their costs incurred, and for any other relief to which they may be entitled;
- (2) For judgment against Defendant on Count II of this Petition in an amount that is fair and reasonable, for their costs incurred, and for any other relief to which they may be entitled;
- (3) For judgment against Defendant on Count III of this Petition in an amount that is fair and reasonable, for their costs incurred, and for any other relief to which they may be entitled;
- (4) For judgment against Defendant on Count IV of this Petition in an amount that is fair and reasonable, for their costs incurred, and for any other relief to which they may be entitled;
- (5) For costs of suit herein incurred; and
- (6) For such other and further relief as this Court may deem proper.

DATED: November 9, 2023

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QUIRK LAW FIRM, LLP

Trevor Quirk, Esq. Attorney for Plaintiffs

COMPLAINT - 10