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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MOLLY BROWN, as an individual, on behalf of herself, the general public and those similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE J. M. SMUCKER COMPANY,

Defendant.

CASE NO.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES ACT; FALSE ADVERTISING; FRAUD, DECEIT, AND/OR MISREPRESENTATION; UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES; AND UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**INTRODUCTION**

1  
2           1.       Plaintiff Molly Brown, by and through her counsel, brings this class action against  
3 Defendant The J. M. Smucker Company to seek redress for Defendant’s deceptive practices in  
4 labeling and marketing its consumer food products.

5           2.       Consumers are increasingly health conscious and, as a result, many consumers  
6 seek foods high in protein. To capitalize on this trend, Defendant prominently labels some of its  
7 consumer food products as providing specific amounts of protein per serving depending on the  
8 product, such as “6g PROTEIN” on the front label of its Smucker’s Peanut Butter & Strawberry  
9 Uncrustables Sandwiches. Consumers, in turn, reasonably expect that each product will provide  
10 the actual amount of protein per serving claimed on the front of the product package.

11           3.       In truth, however, Defendant’s products do not deliver the amount of protein that  
12 the labels claim. For example, Defendant labels its Smucker’s Peanut Butter & Strawberry  
13 Uncrustables Sandwiches as providing “6g PROTEIN.” Based on amino acid content testing,  
14 Defendant’s products contain less protein than claimed, meaning, for example, rather than  
15 containing 6 grams of protein, Defendant’s Smucker’s Peanut Butter & Strawberry Uncrustables  
16 Sandwiches actually contain only 5 grams (i.e., an overstatement by approximately 20%).

17           4.       Further, Defendant uses proteins of low biological value to humans, such as  
18 peanuts, in its products. Accordingly, when the protein content is adjusted for its poor quality  
19 based on the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) mandated “Protein Digestibility Corrected  
20 Amino Acid” score, (“PDCAAS”), Defendant’s products provide even less protein per serving  
21 than amino acid content testing alone reveals. Peanuts typically have PDCAAS score of 0.5.  
22 Thus, after adjusting the protein content based on PDCAAS, the Smucker’s Peanut Butter &  
23 Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches provide only 2.5 grams of protein (i.e., an overstatement by  
24 approximately 140%).

25           5.       Defendant’s misrepresentations caused Plaintiff and members of the class to pay a  
26 price premium for the products.

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1 **PARTIES**

2 6. Plaintiff Molly Brown is, and at all times alleged in this Class Action Complaint  
3 was, an individual and a resident of Novato, California.

4 7. Defendant The J. M. Smucker Company (“Defendant”) is a corporation existing  
5 under the laws of Ohio with its principal place of business in Orrville, Ohio.

6 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7 8. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28  
8 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of  
9 interest and costs; and Plaintiff and Defendant are citizens of different states.

10 9. The injuries, damages and/or harm upon which this action is based, occurred or  
11 arose out of activities engaged in by Defendant within, affecting, and emanating from, the State  
12 of California. Defendant regularly conducts and/or solicits business in, engages in other persistent  
13 courses of conduct in, and/or derives substantial revenue from products provided to persons in the  
14 State of California. Defendant has engaged, and continues to engage, in substantial and  
15 continuous business practices in the State of California.

16 10. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a  
17 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in the state of  
18 California, including within this District.

19 11. In accordance with California Civil Code Section 1780(d), Plaintiff concurrently  
20 files herewith a declaration establishing that, at various times throughout the class period, she  
21 purchased Smucker’s Natural Chunky Peanut Butter, Smucker’s Organic Chunky Peanut Butter,  
22 Smucker’s Organic Creamy Peanut Butter, Simply JIF Creamy Peanut Butter, JIF Extra Crunchy  
23 Peanut Butter, Adams 100% Natural Crunchy Peanut Butter, Adams Organic Crunchy Peanut  
24 Butter, Adams Organic Creamy Peanut Butter, Laura Scudder’s Organic Nutty Peanut Butter and  
25 Smucker’s Uncrustables Sandwiches in the Peanut Butter and Grape Jelly, Peanut Butter and  
26 Strawberry Jam, and Peanut Butter and Honey flavors in grocery stores in Novato, Petaluma and  
27 San Rafael, California. (Plaintiff Molly Brown’s declaration is attached hereto as Exhibit A.)

28 12. Plaintiff accordingly alleges that jurisdiction and venue are proper in this Court.

**SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

1  
2           13.     Defendant manufactures, distributes, markets, advertises, and sells a variety of  
3 consumer food products in the United States under a variety of brand names, including  
4 Smucker’s,” “JIF,” “Adams,” “Laura Scudders,” and “Sahale Snacks.” Some of these products  
5 have packaging that predominately, uniformly, and consistently states on the principal display  
6 panel of the product labels that they contain and provide a certain amount of protein per serving.  
7 Plaintiff has attached as Exhibit B a non-exhaustive list of the Smucker’s, JIF, Adams, Laura  
8 Scudders, and Sahale Snacks products that make protein claims on the front of the product pack-  
9 ages. The products listed in Exhibit B, and any other Smucker’s, JIF, Adams, Laura Scudders,  
10 and Sahale Snacks brand product that claims a specific amount of protein on the front of its label,  
11 will hereinafter be referred to as the “Products.”

12           14.     The representation that the Products contain and provide a specific amount of pro-  
13 tein per serving was uniformly communicated to Plaintiff and every other person who purchased  
14 any of the Products in California and the United States. The same or substantially similar product  
15 label has appeared on each Product during the entirety of the Class Period in the general form of  
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1 the following example:  
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15. As described in detail below, Defendant’s advertising and labeling of the Products as containing and providing specific amounts of protein per serving is false, misleading, and intended to induce consumers to purchase the Products at a premium price, while ultimately failing to meet consumer expectations. These representations deceive and mislead reasonable consumers into believing that a serving of the Products will provide the grams of protein as represented on the label, when in fact, protein content testing for the Smucker’s Peanut Butter & Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches, for example, revealed that a serving contains only 5 grams of protein – an overstatement by approximately 20%. Further, when correcting for the digestibility (and therefore bio-usability) of the protein through PDCAAS, the amount provided will be even less because Defendant uses proteins of low biological value to humans in its products, such as peanuts. For example, after adjusting the protein content based on PDCAAS, the Smucker’s Peanut Butter & Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches provide only 2.5 grams of protein (i.e., an overstatement by approximately 140%).

1 **Consumer Demand for Protein**

2 16. Many American consumers are health conscious and seek wholesome, natural  
3 foods to keep a healthy diet, so they routinely rely upon nutrition information when selecting and  
4 purchasing food items. This is especially true in the community of athletes, registered dietitians,  
5 and coaches, to which Defendant markets. As noted by FDA Commissioner Margaret Hamburg  
6 during an October 2009 media briefing, “[s]tudies show that consumers trust and believe the nu-  
7 trition facts information and that many consumers use it to help them build a healthy diet.” In-  
8 deed, the FDA recommends relying on Nutrition Facts Labels as the primary tool to monitor the  
9 consumption of protein.<sup>1</sup>

10 17. Protein is found throughout the body—in muscle, bone, skin, hair, and virtually  
11 every other body part or tissue. The health benefits of protein are well studied and wide ranging.  
12 Scientific studies have confirmed that protein can assist in weight loss, reduce blood pressure, re-  
13 duce cholesterol, and control for risk factors for cardiovascular diseases. The National Academy  
14 of Medicine recommends that adults get a minimum of .8 grams of protein for every kilogram of  
15 body weight per day, or just over 7 grams for every 20 pounds of body weight.<sup>2</sup> For a 140-pound  
16 person, that means about 50 grams of protein each day. For a 200-pound person, that means about  
17 70 grams of protein each day.

18 18. Athletes and fitness enthusiasts typically consume much higher amounts of protein  
19 each day; typically between 1 to 1.5 grams of protein for every pound of body weight.

20 19. The health benefits of protein are just as important, if not more important, for chil-  
21 dren. Children are in a relative state of constant growth and rely on protein as the building block  
22 of muscle, bone, skin, hair, and virtually every other body part or tissue. The National Academies  
23 of Science recommends the following amounts of daily intake of protein based on age group: 1-3  
24 years old: 13 g of protein per day; 4-8 years old: 19 g of protein per day; 9-13 years old: 34 g of  
25 protein per day.<sup>3</sup>

26 <sup>1</sup> FDA Protein Fact Sheet, [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/InteractiveNutritionFactsLa-  
27 bel/factsheets/Protein.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/InteractiveNutritionFactsLabel/factsheets/Protein.pdf)

28 <sup>2</sup> National Academies of Medicine. *Dietary Reference Intakes for Energy, Carbohydrate, Fiber,  
Fat, Fatty Acids, Cholesterol, Protein, and Amino Acids (Macronutrients)*.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

1           20.     Protein *quantity* by itself does not tell the full story from a human nutritional  
2 standpoint. A protein's *quality* is also critical because, as explained below, humans cannot fully  
3 digest or utilize some proteins. As the FDA has stated in published guidance: "Information on  
4 protein quantity alone can be misleading on foods that are of low protein quality" as a result, "nu-  
5 trition labeling must allow consumers to readily identify foods with particularly low quality pro-  
6 tein to prevent them from being misled by information on only the amount of protein present." 58  
7 Fed. Reg. 2079 at 2101-2.

8           21.     Protein is not a monolithic substance, but instead comes in many varieties. Pro-  
9 teins are chains of different amino acids, and different types of amino acids chained together in  
10 different ways will make different types of proteins. Further, the makeup of the protein that is in-  
11 gested changes the function of the protein in the body, and certain types of proteins are more eas-  
12 ily digested and used by humans than others.

13           22.     All of a human body's proteins are formed through the process of protein synthe-  
14 sis. That is, although humans consume dietary proteins, human bodies digest those proteins, break  
15 them down into their constituent amino acids, and then use those amino acids to synthesize the  
16 human proteins necessary for life, tissue repair, and other functions. Of the twenty total amino ac-  
17 ids, humans can produce only eleven of them on their own. Humans cannot produce, under any  
18 circumstances, nine of the amino acids required for protein synthesis. These nine amino acids are  
19 called the "essential amino acids" and they must be supplied through the diet.

20           23.     All nine essential amino acids are necessary for protein synthesis to take place.  
21 Lacking even one essential amino acid will prevent protein synthesis from occurring, and the rest  
22 of the proteins will degrade into waste. Accordingly, once the body uses up the limiting essential  
23 amino acid from a protein source, the remainder of that protein becomes useless to human protein  
24 synthesis and has little nutritional value. High-quality proteins, therefore, are those that contain  
25 all nine essential amino acids because they have a greater effect on protein synthesis and are fully  
26 digestible. A dietary protein containing all of the essential amino acids in the correct proportions  
27 is typically called a "complete protein."  
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1           24.     A protein source’s digestibility also affects the amount of useable protein a person  
2 receives from consuming it. Many plant-based proteins are only 85% digestible, meaning 15% of  
3 the protein from that source will simply pass through the body without ever being absorbed at all.

4           25.     As the FDA has stated in official guidance, “Accurate methods for determining  
5 protein quality are necessary because different food protein sources are not equivalent in their  
6 ability to support growth and body protein maintenance.” 56 Fed. Reg. 60366, § B. The Protein  
7 Digestibility Corrected Amino Acid Score (“PDCAAS”) is the FDA mandated measure of protein  
8 quality, and it accounts for both the amino acid profile and the digestibility of the protein. 21  
9 C.F.R. § 101.9(c)(7)(ii). The PDCAAS method requires the manufacturer to determine the  
10 amount of essential amino acids that the food contains and then multiply that number by humans’  
11 ability to digest the amino acid profile.

12           26.     Defendant uses plant-based proteins in its products. Because of the differences in  
13 benefits depending on the amino acid composition of a protein, the source of protein is important.  
14 Whey protein is animal-based and contains all nine essential amino acids. It has a high biological  
15 value and is fully digestible by humans. Thus, whey protein has a PDCAAS of 1.0. Plant protein  
16 contains higher levels of antioxidants, but rarely contains all nine essential amino acids. Further,  
17 plant proteins such as peanut proteins, which Defendant uses in its Products according to their in-  
18 gredient lists, are not fully digested by humans. Peanut proteins typically have a PDCAAS of .5,  
19 meaning only 50% of the protein from those sources will be digested and bioavailable to humans.

20           27.     Accordingly, Defendant’s use of low quality proteins, even in combination with  
21 some higher quality proteins, means that they actually provide far less protein to humans than the  
22 Product labels claim, or that amino acid content testing without correcting for digestibility shows.

23           **Federal and State Regulations Governing Food Labeling**

24           28.     Identical federal and California laws regulate the content of labels on packaged  
25 food and require truthful, accurate information on the labels of packaged foods. The requirements  
26 of the federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”), and its labeling regulations, including  
27 those set forth in 21 C.F.R. §§ 101, 102, were adopted by the California legislature in the Sher-  
28 man Food Drug & Cosmetic Law (the “Sherman Law”). California Health & Safety Code §



1 110100 (“All food labeling regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursu-  
2 ant to the federal act, in effect on January 1, 1993, or adopted on or after that date shall be the  
3 food labeling regulations of this state.”) The federal laws and regulations discussed below are ap-  
4 plicable nationwide to all sales of packaged food products. Additionally, no state imposes differ-  
5 ent requirements on the labeling of packaged food for sale in the United States.

6 29. Under the FDCA, the term false has its usual meaning of “untruthful,” while the  
7 term misleading is a term of art that covers labels that are technically true, but are likely to de-  
8 ceive consumers. Under the FDCA, if any single representation on the labeling is false or mis-  
9 leading, the entire food is misbranded, and no other statement in the labeling can cure a  
10 misleading statement.

11 30. To implement the FDCA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) promulgated  
12 regulations, including regulations that govern nutrient content claims. A nutrient content claim is  
13 a claim that “expressly or implicitly characterizes the level of a nutrient.” 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(b).  
14 “Express” nutrient content claims include any statement, outside the Nutrition Facts Panel, about  
15 the level of a nutrient. 21 C.F.R. 101.13(b)(1); 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(c). Stating information from  
16 the nutrition facts panel (such as grams protein per serving) elsewhere on the package necessarily  
17 constitutes a nutrient content claim. 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(c). Like labels generally, nutrient content  
18 claims in particular cannot be “false or misleading in any respect.” 21 C.F.R. 101.13(i)(3).

19 31. In addition to regulating nutrient content claims, FDA regulations require labels to  
20 include a Nutrition Facts Panel (“NFP”), 21 C.F.R. § 101.9, and that the NFP contain a statement  
21 of the number of grams of protein in a serving. 21 C.F.R. § 101.9(c)(7). The regulations permit a  
22 manufacturer to compute the number of grams of protein for the NFP by relying on the nitrogen  
23 method of analysis as given in the “Official Methods of Analysis of the AOAC International.” *Id.*  
24 Manufacturers are also permitted to rely on alternative methods. *Id.*

25 32. Moreover, where a product makes a protein claim, it must include a percent daily  
26 value for the protein in the NFP using PDCAAS, a method that accounts for both the quantity and  
27 quality of protein in the product. 21 C.F.R. 101.9(c)(7)(i)-(ii). The first step is to calculate the  
28 “corrected amount of protein per serving” by multiplying protein quantity by PDCAAS, and then

1 dividing that “corrected amount” by 50 grams (the “recommended daily value” for protein) to  
2 come up with a percent daily value. *Id.*

3 33. While a required statement *inside* of the NFP escapes regulations reserved for nu-  
4 trient content claims (21 C.F.R. § 101.13(c)), the identical statement *outside* of the NFP is still  
5 considered a nutrient content claim and is therefore subject to 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(i)(3). 21 C.F.R.  
6 § 101.13(c). Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has specifically held that “a requirement to state certain  
7 facts in the nutrition label is not a license to make that statement elsewhere on the prod-  
8 uct.” *Reid v. Johnson & Johnson*, 780 F.3d 952, 960 (9th Cir. 2015). Thus, Defendant’s protein  
9 representations on the front label are subject to analysis as a nutrient content claim and cannot be  
10 false or misleading in any manner.

11 34. Defendant’s protein representations on the front package are false and misleading  
12 because they broadly tout protein quantity while ignoring that the poor quality proteins in the  
13 Product and the fact that the Products will provide far less useable protein than claimed. Indeed,  
14 the FDA stated in published guidance that such a practice is misleading. *See* 58 Fed. Reg. 2079 at  
15 2101-2 (“Information on protein quantity alone can be misleading on foods that are of low protein  
16 quality.”)

17 35. Further in addition to its blanket adoption of federal labeling requirements, Cali-  
18 fornia has also enacted a number of laws and regulations that adopt and incorporate specific enu-  
19 merated federal food laws and regulations. *See* California Health & Safety Code § 110660  
20 (misbranded if label is false and misleading); and California Health & Safety Code § 110705  
21 (misbranded if words, statements and other information required by the Sherman Law are either  
22 missing or not sufficiently conspicuous).

23 36. Representing that the Products contain a certain amount of protein per serving, as  
24 Defendant’s labels do, is a statement of fact, and use of these phrases on the labels of packaged  
25 food is limited by the aforementioned laws and regulations.

26 **Defendant’s Marketing and Labeling of its Products Violates State and Federal Food Label-**  
27 **ing Laws**

28 37. Defendant’s labeling of the Products is unlawful and violates the Sherman Law,  
California Health & Safety Code § 110660, et seq., because the Products’ labels state that each

1 Product contains and provides a specific amount of protein per serving—such as “6g PROTEIN”  
2 for the Smucker’s Peanut Butter & Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches—when, in fact, amino  
3 acid content testing reveals that the Products contain less – such as 5 grams of protein for the  
4 Smucker’s Peanut Butter & Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches, which overstates the protein by  
5 approximately 20%. Further, Defendant uses proteins of low biological value to humans in its  
6 products, such as peanuts. For example, after adjusting the protein content based on PDCAAS,  
7 the Smucker’s Peanut Butter & Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches provide only 2.5 grams of  
8 protein (i.e., an overstatement by approximately 140%).

9 38. Defendant’s marketing, advertising, and sale of the Products violates the false ad-  
10 vertising provisions of the Sherman Law (California Health & Safety Code § 110390, *et. seq.*),  
11 including but not limited to:

- 12 a. Section 110390, which makes it unlawful to disseminate false or misleading food  
13 advertisements that include statements on products and product packaging or  
14 labeling or any other medium used to directly or indirectly induce the purchase of  
15 a food product;
- 16 b. Section 110395, which makes it unlawful to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold or  
17 offer to sell any falsely or misleadingly advertised food; and
- 18 c. Sections 110398 and 110400, which make it unlawful to advertise misbranded  
19 food or to deliver or proffer for delivery any food that has been falsely or  
20 misleadingly advertised.

21 39. A reasonable consumer would expect that the Products contain and provide what  
22 Defendant identifies them to contain and provide on the product labels and that the labels would  
23 not be contrary to the policies or regulations of the State of California and/or the FDA. For  
24 example, a reasonable consumer would expect that when Defendant labels its Products as  
25 containing “6g PROTEIN” per serving, as it claimed on the Smucker’s Peanut Butter &  
26 Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches’ label, the Products would provide 6 grams of protein per  
27 serving. However, based on amino acid content testing, Defendant’s Products contain less protein  
28 than claimed. For example, the Smucker’s Peanut Butter & Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches

1 only contained 5 grams of protein – an overstatement of approximately 20%.

2 40. Moreover, based on the types of protein stated in the Products' ingredient lists, the  
3 amount of digestible or usable protein the Products actually deliver to the human body is even  
4 lower than the amino content testing itself reveals. Defendant uses poor quality proteins, such as  
5 peanut proteins, in the Products, which will result in each Product's overall PDCAAS being far  
6 less than 1.0. For example, after adjusting the protein content based on PDCAAS, the Smucker's  
7 Peanut Butter & Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches provide only 2.5 grams of protein (i.e., an  
8 overstatement by approximately 140%).

9 41. Consumers lack the meaningful ability to test or independently ascertain the truth-  
10 fulness of Defendant's food labeling claims, especially at the point of sale. Consumers would not  
11 know the true protein content of the Products merely by looking elsewhere on the product pack-  
12 age. Its discovery requires investigation well beyond the grocery store aisle and knowledge of  
13 food chemistry beyond that of the average consumer. An average consumer does not have the  
14 specialized knowledge necessary to ascertain that a serving of a Product does not contain the  
15 number of grams of protein that is represented on the front of the product package. An average  
16 consumer also lacks the specialized knowledge necessary to determine the PDCAAS for the Prod-  
17 ucts. That combined with Defendant's active concealment in representing that the Products con-  
18 tain and provide specific amounts of protein per serving, and not disclosing otherwise anywhere  
19 on the label, gave the average reasonable consumer no reason to suspect that Defendant's repre-  
20 sentations on the packages were false. Therefore, consumers had no reason to investigate whether  
21 the Products actually do contain and provide the amount of protein per serving that the labels  
22 claim they do. Thus, reasonable consumers relied on Defendant's representations regarding the  
23 nature of the Products.

24 42. Defendant intends and knows that consumers will and do rely upon food labeling  
25 statements in making their purchasing decisions. Label claims and other forms of advertising and  
26 marketing drive product sales, particularly if placed prominently on the front of product packag-  
27 ing, as Defendant has done with the claims on the Products that they contain and provide specific  
28 amounts of protein per serving.

1 **Defendant Misleadingly Markets Its Products to Increase Profits and Gain a Competitive**  
2 **Edge**

3 43. In making false, misleading, and deceptive representations, Defendant distin-  
4 guishes its Products from its competitors' products. Defendant knew and intended that consumers  
5 would purchase, and pay a premium for, products labeled as having more protein over compara-  
6 ble products that do not contain misleading protein representations on the product labels. By us-  
7 ing this branding and marketing strategy, Defendant is stating that its Products are superior to,  
8 better than, and more nutritious and healthful than other products that do not misrepresent the  
9 number of grams of protein on their labels.

10 **Defendant Intends to Continue to Market its Products as Containing More Protein than the**  
11 **Products Actually Contain**

12 44. Because consumers pay a price premium for products that contain more protein, by  
13 labeling its Products as containing more grams of protein per serving than they actually contain,  
14 Defendant is able to both increase its sales and retain more profits.

15 45. Defendant engaged in the practices complained of herein to further its private in-  
16 terests of: (i) increasing sales of its Products while decreasing the sales of competitors that do not  
17 misrepresent the number of grams of protein contained in its products, and/or (ii) commanding a  
18 higher price for its Products because consumers will pay more for these Products due to consum-  
19 ers' demand for products containing more protein.

20 46. The market for protein products is continuing to grow and expand, and because  
21 Defendant knows consumers rely on representations about the number of grams of protein in food  
22 products, Defendant has an incentive to continue to make such false representations. In addition,  
23 other trends suggest that Defendant has no incentive to change its labeling practices.

24 47. For example, one market analysis revealed that between 2013-2017, product  
25 launches with a protein claim grew 31%.<sup>4</sup>

26 48. To capitalize on the growing market, Defendant sells food under a variety of  
27 brands and has continued to replicate its misrepresentations on each of those brands. Defendant  
28 continues to launch new brands and flavors to diversify its portfolio to maintain its competitive

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<sup>4</sup> [https://www.bakeryandsnacks.com/Article/2018/11/26/10-key-snack-trends-to-watch?utm\\_source=copyright&utm\\_medium=OnSite&utm\\_campaign=copyright](https://www.bakeryandsnacks.com/Article/2018/11/26/10-key-snack-trends-to-watch?utm_source=copyright&utm_medium=OnSite&utm_campaign=copyright)

1 edge, making it likely that Defendant will continue to misleadingly advertise its Products and per-  
2 petuate the misrepresentations regarding the protein in its Products.

3 **PLAINTIFF'S EXPERIENCES**

4 49. Ms. Brown has purchased Smucker's Natural Chunky Peanut Butter, Smucker's  
5 Organic Chunky Peanut Butter, Smucker's Organic Creamy Peanut Butter, Simply JIF Creamy  
6 Peanut Butter, JIF Extra Crunchy Peanut Butter, Adams 100% Natural Crunchy Peanut Butter,  
7 Adams Organic Crunchy Peanut Butter, Adams Organic Creamy Peanut Butter, Laura Scudder's  
8 Organic Nutty Peanut Butter and Smucker's Uncrustables Sandwiches in the Peanut Butter and  
9 Grape Jelly, Peanut Butter and Strawberry Jam, and Peanut Butter and Honey flavors from vari-  
10 ous grocery stores throughout the Bay Area, including Novato, Petaluma and San Rafael, Califor-  
11 nia, on multiple occasions during the last four years.

12 50. Ms. Brown made each of her purchases after reading and relying on the truthful-  
13 ness of Defendant's product label that promised the Products contained a specified amount of  
14 protein per serving on the front of the product package (such as "6g PROTEIN" for the  
15 Smucker's Peanut Butter & Strawberry Uncrustables Sandwiches). But on each of the Products  
16 she purchased, Defendant misrepresented the protein content of the Products as containing more  
17 grams of protein than they actually contain, and as far more than they actually provide, when ad-  
18 justed by the PDCAAS.

19 51. At the time of each of her purchases of the Products, Ms. Brown did not know that  
20 the Products did not contain or provide the amount of protein represented on the label. As a result  
21 of Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions, the Products have no, or, at a minimum, a  
22 much lower value to Ms. Brown.

23 52. Ms. Brown not only purchased the Products because the labels said that they con-  
24 tained a specified amount of protein per serving, but she also paid more money for the Products  
25 than she would have paid for other or a similar product that was not mislabeled regarding the  
26 number of grams of protein it contained.



1 proposed class is easily ascertainable.

2 58. Numerosity: Plaintiff does not know the exact size the Class, but they estimate that  
3 it is composed of more than 100 persons. The persons in the Class are so numerous that the  
4 joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition of their claims in a class action  
5 rather than in individual actions will benefit the parties and the courts.

6 59. Common Questions Predominate: This action involves common questions of law  
7 and fact to the potential class because each class member's claim derives from the deceptive,  
8 unlawful and/or unfair statements and omissions that led consumers to believe that the Products  
9 contained the amount of protein as represented on the Product labels. The common questions of  
10 law and fact predominate over individual questions, as proof of a common or single set of facts  
11 will establish the right of each member of the Class to recover. The questions of law and fact  
12 common to the Class are:

- 13 a. What is the true nature of the protein content in the Products;
- 14 b. Whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other promotional  
15 materials for the Products are deceptive and/or unlawful because of  
16 misrepresentations;
- 17 c. Whether Defendant's actions violate Federal and California laws invoked herein;
- 18 d. Whether labeling the Products as containing more grams of protein than they  
19 actually contain causes the Products to command a price premium in the market as  
20 compared with similar products that do not make such misrepresentations;
- 21 e. Whether Defendant's advertising and marketing regarding the Products sold to  
22 Class members was likely to deceive reasonable consumers;
- 23 f. Whether representations regarding the number of grams of protein in the Products  
24 are material to a reasonable consumer;
- 25 g. Whether Defendant engaged in the behavior knowingly, recklessly, or negligently;
- 26 h. The amount of profits and revenues earned by Defendant as a result of the  
27 conduct;
- 28 i. Whether Class members are entitled to restitution, injunctive and other equitable



1 relief and, if so, what is the nature (and amount) of such relief; and  
2 j. Whether Class members are entitled to payment of actual, incidental,  
3 consequential, exemplary and/or statutory damages plus interest thereon, and if so,  
4 what is the nature of such relief.

5 60. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the  
6 Class because, among other things, all such claims arise out of the same wrongful course of  
7 conduct engaged in by Defendant in violation of law as complained of herein. Further, the  
8 damages of each member of the Class were caused directly by Defendant's wrongful conduct in  
9 violation of the law as alleged herein.

10 61. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the  
11 interests of all Class members because it is in her best interests to prosecute the claims alleged  
12 herein to obtain full compensation due to her for the unfair and illegal conduct of which she  
13 complains. Plaintiff also has no interests that are in conflict with, or antagonistic to, the interests  
14 of Class members. Plaintiff has retained highly competent and experienced class action attorneys  
15 to represent her interests and that of the Class. By prevailing on her own claims, Plaintiff will  
16 establish Defendant's liability to all Class members. Plaintiff and her counsel have the necessary  
17 financial resources to adequately and vigorously litigate this class action, and Plaintiff and  
18 counsel are aware of their fiduciary responsibilities to Class members and are determined to  
19 diligently discharge those duties by vigorously seeking the maximum possible recovery for Class  
20 members.

21 62. Superiority: There is no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy other than by  
22 maintenance of this class action. The prosecution of individual remedies by members of the class  
23 will tend to establish inconsistent standards of conduct for Defendant and result in the impairment  
24 of Class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were  
25 not parties. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to  
26 prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the  
27 unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender.  
28 Furthermore, as the damages suffered by each individual member of the class may be relatively

1 small, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for  
2 individual members of the class to redress the wrongs done to them, while an important public  
3 interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class action.

4 63. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the  
5 management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

#### 6 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

7 Plaintiff does not plead, and hereby disclaim, causes of action under the FDCA and  
8 regulations promulgated thereunder by the FDA. Plaintiff relies on the FDCA and FDA  
9 regulations only to the extent such laws and regulations have been separately enacted as state law  
10 or regulation or provide a predicate basis of liability under the state and common laws cited in the  
11 following causes of action.

#### 12 **PLAINTIFF'S FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **(Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act (the "CLRA"), California Civil Code §**  
14 **1750, et seq.)**

#### 15 **On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

16 64. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint  
17 as if set forth herein.

18 65. Defendant's actions, representations and conduct have violated, and continue to  
19 violate the CLRA, because they extend to transactions that are intended to result, or which have  
20 resulted, in the sale or lease of goods or services to consumers.

21 66. Plaintiff and other Class members are "consumers" as that term is defined by the  
22 CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(d).

23 67. The Products that Plaintiff (and other similarly situated Class members) purchased  
24 from Defendant were "goods" within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1761(a).

25 68. Defendant's acts and practices, set forth in this Class Action Complaint, led  
26 customers to falsely believe that the Products contained and provided the amount of protein  
27 claimed on the product package. By engaging in the actions, representations and conduct set forth  
28 in this Class Action Complaint, Defendant has violated, and continue to violate, § 1770(a)(2), §  
1770(a)(5), § 1770(a)(7), § 1770(a)(8), and § 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA. In violation of California

1 Civil Code §1770(a)(2), Defendant's acts and practices constitute improper representations  
2 regarding the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of the goods they sold. In violation of  
3 California Civil Code §1770(a)(5), Defendant's acts and practices constitute improper  
4 representations that the goods they sell have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients,  
5 uses, benefits, or quantities, which they do not have. In violation of California Civil Code  
6 §1770(a)(7), Defendant's acts and practices constitute improper representations that the goods it  
7 sells are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, when they are of another. In violation of  
8 California Civil Code §1770(a)(8), Defendant has disparaged the goods, services, or business of  
9 another by false or misleading representation of fact. In violation of California Civil Code  
10 §1770(a)(9), Defendant has advertised goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised.  
11 Finally, regarding California Civil Code §1770(a)(8), Defendant falsely or deceptively markets  
12 and advertises that, unlike other protein product manufacturers, it sells Products that contain more  
13 grams of protein than the Products actually contain.

14 69. Plaintiff requests that this Court enjoin Defendant from continuing to employ the  
15 unlawful methods, acts and practices alleged herein pursuant to California Civil Code  
16 § 1780(a)(2). If Defendant is not restrained from engaging in these types of practices in the  
17 future, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class will continue to suffer harm. Plaintiff and  
18 those similarly situated have no adequate remedy at law to stop Defendant's continuing practices.

19 70. Plaintiff provided Defendant with notice and demand that Defendant correct,  
20 repair, replace or otherwise rectify the unlawful, unfair, false and/or deceptive practices  
21 complained of herein. Despite receiving the aforementioned notice and demand, Defendant failed  
22 to do so in that, among other things, it failed to identify similarly situated customers, notify them  
23 of their right to correction, repair, replacement or other remedy, and/or to provide that remedy.  
24 Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks, pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(3), on behalf of herself  
25 and those similarly situated Class members, compensatory damages, punitive damages and  
26 restitution of any ill-gotten gains due to Defendant's acts and practices.

27 71. Plaintiff also requests that this Court award their costs and reasonable attorneys'  
28 fees pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(d).

**PLAINTIFF'S SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(False Advertising, Business and Professions Code § 17500, *et seq.* ("FAL"))**  
**On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

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3       72. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class  
4 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

5       73. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but within three (3) years  
6 preceding the filing of the Class Action Complaint, Defendant made untrue, false, deceptive  
7 and/or misleading statements in connection with the advertising and marketing of the Products.

8       74. Defendant made representations and statements (by omission and commission)  
9 that led reasonable customers to believe that the Products that they were purchasing contained  
10 more grams of protein per serving than the Products actually contained or provided.

11       75. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendant's false,  
12 misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing practices, including each of the  
13 misrepresentations and omissions set forth above. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been  
14 adequately informed and not intentionally deceived by Defendant, they would have acted  
15 differently by, without limitation, refraining from purchasing Defendant's Products or paying less  
16 for them.

17       76. Defendant's acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

18       77. Defendant engaged in these false, misleading and deceptive advertising and  
19 marketing practices to increase its profits. Accordingly, Defendant has engaged in false  
20 advertising, as defined and prohibited by section 17500, *et seq.* of the California Business and  
21 Professions Code.

22       78. The aforementioned practices, which Defendant used, and continues to use, to its  
23 significant financial gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provide an unlawful  
24 advantage over Defendant's competitors as well as injury to the general public.

25       79. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Plaintiff and the other Class  
26 members have suffered, and continue to suffer, injury in fact and have lost money and/or property  
27 as a result of such false, deceptive and misleading advertising in an amount which will be proven  
28 at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

1 80. Plaintiff seek, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, full restitution of  
2 monies, as necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies acquired by Defendant  
3 from Plaintiff, the general public, or those similarly situated by means of the false, misleading  
4 and deceptive advertising and marketing practices complained of herein, plus interest thereon.  
5 Plaintiff and those similarly situated lack any adequate remedy at law to obtain this restitution.

6 81. Plaintiff seek, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, a declaration that  
7 the above-described practices constitute false, misleading and deceptive advertising.

8 82. Plaintiff seek, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, an injunction to  
9 prohibit Defendant from continuing to engage in the false, misleading and deceptive advertising  
10 and marketing practices complained of herein. Such misconduct by Defendant, unless and until  
11 enjoined and restrained by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to the general  
12 public and the loss of money and property in that Defendant will continue to violate the laws of  
13 California, unless specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of future  
14 violations will require current and future consumers to repeatedly and continuously seek legal  
15 redress in order to recover monies paid to Defendant to which it is not entitled. Plaintiff, those  
16 similarly situated and/or other consumers nationwide have no other adequate remedy at law to  
17 ensure future compliance with the California Business and Professions Code alleged to have been  
18 violated herein.

19 **PLAINTIFF'S THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
20 **(Common Law Fraud, Deceit and/or Misrepresentation)**  
21 **On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

22 83. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class  
23 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

24 84. Defendant has fraudulently and deceptively informed Plaintiff that the Products  
25 contain more grams of protein than they actually contain or provide.

26 85. These misrepresentations and omissions were known exclusively to, and actively  
27 concealed by, Defendant, not reasonably known to Plaintiff, and material at the time they were  
28 made. Defendant knew or should have known the composition of the Products, and knew or  
should have known that the Products did not contain or provide the amount of protein represented

1 on the label. Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions concerned material facts that were  
2 essential to the analysis undertaken by Plaintiff as to whether to purchase Defendant's Products.  
3 In misleading Plaintiff and not so informing her, Defendant breached its duty to her. Defendant  
4 also gained financially from, and as a result of, its breach.

5 86. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendant's  
6 misrepresentations and fraudulent omissions. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been  
7 adequately informed and not intentionally deceived by Defendant, they would have acted  
8 differently by, without limitation: (i) declining to purchase the Products, (ii) purchasing less of  
9 them, or (iii) paying less for the Products.

10 87. By and through such fraud, deceit, misrepresentations and/or omissions, Defendant  
11 intended to induce Plaintiff and those similarly situated to alter their position to their detriment.  
12 Specifically, Defendant fraudulently and deceptively induced Plaintiff and those similarly situated  
13 to, without limitation, purchase the Products.

14 88. Plaintiff and those similarly situated justifiably and reasonably relied on  
15 Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions, and, accordingly, were damaged by Defendant.

16 89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misrepresentations and/or  
17 omissions, Plaintiff and those similarly situated have suffered damages, including, without  
18 limitation, the amount they paid for the Products.

19 90. Defendant's conduct as described herein was wilful and malicious and was  
20 designed to maximize Defendant's profits even though Defendant knew that it would cause loss  
21 and harm to Plaintiff and those similarly situated.

22 **PLAINTIFF'S FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
23 **(Unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent trade practices violation of Business and Professions**  
24 **Code § 17200, et seq.)**  
25 **On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

26 91. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class  
27 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

28 92. Within four (4) years preceding the filing of this lawsuit, and at all times  
mentioned herein, Defendant has engaged, and continue to engage, in unlawful, unfair, and

1 fraudulent trade practices in California by engaging in the unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent  
2 business practices outlined in this complaint.

3 93. In particular, Defendant has engaged, and continue to engage, in unlawful  
4 practices by, without limitation, violating the following state and federal laws: (i) the CLRA as  
5 described herein; (ii) the FAL as described herein; (iii) the advertising provisions of the Sherman  
6 Law (Article 3), including without limitation, California Health & Safety Code §§ 110390,  
7 110395, 110398 and 110400; (iv) the misbranded food provisions of the Sherman Law (Article  
8 6), including without limitation, California Health & Safety Code §§ 110660, 110760, 110765,  
9 and 110770; and (v) and federal laws regulating the advertising and branding of food in 21 U.S.C.  
10 § 343(a), *et seq.* and FDA regulations cited above.

11 94. In particular, Defendant has engaged, and continues to engage, in unfair and  
12 fraudulent practices by, without limitation, the following misrepresenting that the Products  
13 contain and provide more grams of protein than they actually contain or provide.

14 95. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendant's  
15 unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been  
16 adequately informed and not deceived by Defendant, they would have acted differently by,  
17 without limitation: (i) declining to purchase the Products, (ii) purchasing less of the Products, or  
18 (iii) paying less for the Products.

19 96. Defendant's acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

20 97. Defendant engaged in these deceptive and unlawful practices to increase its  
21 profits. Accordingly, Defendant has engaged in unlawful trade practices, as defined and  
22 prohibited by section 17200, *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code.

23 98. The aforementioned practices, which Defendant has used to its significant  
24 financial gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provide an unlawful advantage over  
25 Defendant's competitors as well as injury to the general public.

26 99. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Plaintiff and the other Class  
27 members, have suffered and continue to suffer injury in fact and have lost money and/or property  
28 as a result of such deceptive and/or unlawful trade practices and unfair competition in an amount

1 which will be proven at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.  
2 Among other things, Plaintiff and Class members lost the amount they paid for the Products.

3 100. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Defendant has enjoyed, and  
4 continues to enjoy, significant financial gain in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which  
5 is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

6 101. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, full restitution of  
7 monies, as necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies acquired by Defendant  
8 from Plaintiff, the general public, or those similarly situated by means of the deceptive and/or  
9 unlawful trade practices complained of herein, plus interest thereon. Plaintiff and those similarly  
10 situated lack any adequate remedy at law to obtain this restitution.

11 102. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, a declaration that  
12 the above-described trade practices are fraudulent, unfair, and/or unlawful.

13 103. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, an injunction to  
14 prohibit Defendant from continuing to engage in the deceptive and/or unlawful trade practices  
15 complained of herein. Such misconduct by Defendant, unless and until enjoined and restrained by  
16 order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to the general public and the loss of  
17 money and property in that Defendant will continue to violate the laws of California, unless  
18 specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of future violations will require  
19 current and future consumers to repeatedly and continuously seek legal redress in order to recover  
20 monies paid to Defendant to which they were not entitled. Plaintiff, those similarly situated  
21 and/or other consumers nationwide have no other adequate remedy at law to ensure future  
22 compliance with the California Business and Professions Code alleged to have been violated  
23 herein.

24 **PLAINTIFF'S FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
25 **(Unjust Enrichment)**  
26 **On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

27 104. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs alleged herein

28 105. Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred a benefit on the Defendant by  
purchasing the Products





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- G. An award of restitution in an amount to be determined at trial;
- H. An order requiring Defendant to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded;
- I. For reasonable attorneys' fees and the costs of suit incurred; and
- J. For such further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: August 20, 2021

**GUTRIDE SAFIER LLP**



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Seth A. Safier, Esq.  
Marie McCrary, Esq.  
100 Pine Street, Suite 1250  
San Francisco, CA 94111

# EXHIBIT A

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**EXHIBIT A**

I, Molly Brown, 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 section 2215.5 and California Civil Code section 1780(d).

3. As set forth in my complaint, I purchased Smucker’s Natural Chunky Peanut Butter, Smucker’s Organic Chunky Peanut Butter, Smucker’s Organic Creamy Peanut Butter, Simply JIF Creamy Peanut Butter, JIF Extra Crunchy Peanut Butter, Adams 100% Natural Crunchy Peanut Butter, Adams Organic Crunch Peanut Butter, Adams Organic Creamy Peanut Butter, Laura Scudder’s Organic Nutty Peanut Butter and Smucker’s Uncrustables Sandwiches in the Peanut Butter and Grape Jelly, Peanut Butter and Strawberry Jam, and Peanut Butter and Honey flavors from various grocery stores throughout the Bay Area, including Novato, Petaluma and San Rafael, California, on multiple occasions during the last four years.

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

Executed this 19th day of August 2021, in Novato, California.

DocuSigned by:  
*Molly Brown* 8/19/2021  
AFC78F11801A486...  
MOLLY BROWN

# EXHIBIT B

<b>Product Type</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Grams of protein on the front label</b>
<b>Peanut Butter</b>		
Smucker's Peanut Butter	Natural Chunky Peanut Butter	8g protein
Smucker's Peanut Butter	Natural Creamy Peanut Butter	8g protein
Smucker's Peanut Butter	Natural Creamy Peanut Butter with no salt added	8g protein
Smucker's Peanut Butter	Organic Chunky Peanut Butter	8g protein
Smucker's Peanut Butter	Organic Creamy Peanut Butter	8g protein
JIF Peanut Butter	Creamy Peanut Butter	7g protein
Simply JIF Peanut Butter	Creamy Peanut Butter	7g protein
JIF Peanut Butter	Extra Crunchy Peanut Butter	7g protein
JIF Peanut Butter	Natural Crunchy Peanut Butter Spread	7g protein
JIF Peanut Butter	Natural Creamy Peanut Butter Spread	7g protein
JIF Peanut Butter	Creamy Peanut Butter and Omega-3 DHA and EPA	7g protein
Adams Peanut Butter	Natural Creamy Unsalted Peanut Butter	8g protein

<b>Product Type</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Grams of protein on the front label</b>
Adams Peanut Butter	Natural Crunchy Unsalted Peanut Butter	8g protein
Adams Peanut Butter	Natural Crunchy Peanut Butter	8g protein
Adams Peanut Butter	Natural Creamy Peanut Butter	8g protein
Adams Peanut Butter	Organic Crunchy Peanut Butter	8g protein
Adams Peanut Butter	Organic Creamy Peanut Butter	8g protein
Laura Scudder's Old Fashioned Peanut Butter	Natural Smooth Peanut Butter	8g protein
Laura Scudder's Peanut Butter	Organic Smooth Peanut Butter	8g protein
Laura Scudder's Old Fashioned Peanut Butter	Natural Nutty Peanut Butter	8g protein
Laura Scudder's Peanut Butter	Organic Nutty Peanut Butter	8g protein
Laura Scudder's Old Fashioned Peanut Butter	Smooth Unsalted All Natural Peanut Butter	8g protein
<b>Sahale Snacks</b>		
<b>Product Type</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Grams of protein on the front label</b>
Sahale Snacks	Creole Bean + Nut Snack Mix	5g protein
Sahale Snacks	White Cheddar Black Pepper Bean + Nut Snack Mix	6g protein
Sahale Snacks	Sea Salt Bean + Nut Snack Mix	6g protein

<b>Product Type</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Grams of protein on the front label</b>
Sahale Snacks	Asian Sesame Edamame Bean + Nut Snack Mix	6g protein
<b>Uncrustables</b>		
<b>Product Type</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Grams of protein on the front label</b>
Uncrustables Rollups	Turkey and Colby Jack Rollups	10g protein
Uncrustables Sandwich Rollups	Uncured Ham and Cheese	9g protein
Uncrustables Rollups	Uncured Pepperoni	10g protein
Uncrustables Bites	Uncured Pepperoni	6g protein
Uncrustables Bites	Taco	6g protein
Uncrustables Bites	BBQ Chicken	8g protein
Uncrustables Sandwich	Peanut Butter and Grape Jelly	6g protein
Uncrustables Sandwich	Peanut Butter and Grape Jelly on Wheat	6g protein
Uncrustables Sandwich	Peanut Butter and Strawberry Jam	6g protein
Uncrustables Sandwich	Peanut Butter and Strawberry Jam on Wheat with Reduced Sugar	6g protein
Uncrustables Sandwich	Peanut Butter and Honey	6g protein