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County of Alameda

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By: Danielle Harbour,
Deputy Clerk

1 Knut S. Johnson (SBN 125725)
2 kjohnson@singletonschreiber.com
3 **SINGLETON SCHREIBER, LLP**
4 591 Camino de la Reina, Suite 1025
San Diego, CA 92108
Tel. (619) 771-3473
Fax (619) 255-1515

5 Marianna Sarkisyan (*Pro Hac Vice*
6 Pending)
7 msarkisyan@singletonschreiber.com
8 **SINGLETON SCHREIBER, LLP**
9 1641 N. Downing Street
10 Denver, CO 80218
11 Tel. (619) 604-3016
12 Fax (619) 255-1515

Counsel for Plaintiffs

**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
OAKLAND BRANCH**

13 MARY-ELIZA SCHMIDT, an individual;
14 AUSTIN WALKER, an individual; SHERYL
15 RENEE DAVIDSON, an individual; and
16 BRUCE F. THOMAS, an individual;

Plaintiffs,

v.

17 MOSS LANDING POWER COMPANY,
18 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
19 MOSS LANDING ENERGY STORAGE 3,
20 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
21 VISTRA CORP., a Delaware corporation;
22 DYNEGY OPERATING COMPANY, a Texas
23 corporation; VISTRA CORPORATE
24 SERVICES COMPANY, a Texas corporation;
25 LG ENERGY SOLUTION, LTD., a South
26 Korean company; L.G. ENERGY GROUP,
27 LLC, a California limited liability company;
28 LG ENERGY SOLUTION ARIZONA, INC.,
a Delaware stock corporation; LG ENERGY
SOLUTION MICHIGAN, INC., a Delaware
corporation; LG ENERGY SOLUTION
VERTECH, INC., a Delaware corporation;
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC
COMPANY, a California corporation; and
DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. **25CV109594**

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

1. **Strict Liability for Ultrahazardous Activities**
2. **Strict Product Liability**
3. **Inverse Condemnation**
4. **Negligence**
5. **Private Nuisance**
6. **Trespass to Real Property and Chattel**
7. **Civil Battery**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 COME NOW PLAINTIFFS, MARY-ELIZA SCHMIDT, an individual; AUSTIN
2 WALKER, an individual; SHERYL RENEE DAVIDSON, an individual; and BRUCE F.
3 THOMAS, an individual (“Plaintiffs”), by and through undersigned counsel, and submit this
4 Complaint against Defendants MOSS LANDING POWER COMPANY, LLC, a Delaware limited
5 liability company; MOSS LANDING ENERGY STORAGE 3, LLC, a Delaware limited liability
6 company; VISTRA CORP., a Delaware corporation; DYNEGY OPERATING COMPANY, a
7 Texas corporation; VISTRA CORPORATE SERVICES COMPANY, a Texas corporation; LG
8 ENERGY SOLUTIONS, LTD., a South Korean Company; L.G. ENERGY GROUP, LLC, a
9 California limited liability company; LG ENERGY SOLUTION ARIZONA, INC., a Delaware
10 stock corporation; LG ENERGY SOLUTION MICHIGAN, INC., a Delaware corporation; LG
11 ENERGY SOLUTION VERTECH, INC., a Delaware Corporation; PACIFIC GAS AND
12 ELECTRIC COMPANY, a California corporation and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of
13 them (“Defendants”), and allege as follows:

14 **I. INTRODUCTION**

15 1. On or about January 16, 2025, thermal runaway occurred within an energy battery
16 system resulting in a devastating fire at the Moss Landing Power Plant site located at 7301 State
17 Highway 1, Moss Landing, Monterey County, California 95039 (the “Vistra Fire”). Thermal
18 runaway, a catastrophic process that can result in smoke, fire and explosions, cannot typically be
19 stopped by firefighting techniques used to deprive a fire of oxygen. Here the Vistra Fire will be
20 called a “fire,” but it was in fact both a fire and a thermal runaway.

21 2. The Vistra Fire ignited within the 300-megawatt (“MW”) “Phase I” portion of the
22 Vistra Moss Landing Battery Energy Storage System (“BESS”) Facility owned and operated by
23 the Defendants (hereinafter “Moss Landing BESS” or the “Moss 300 BESS Building.” The Vistra
24 Fire originated in the Moss 300 BESS Building, a contained and roofed building that housed an
25 outdated and dangerous lithium-ion battery storage system. The fire spread rapidly and resulted
26 in toxic emissions that jeopardized the health and safety of thousands of residents and businesses
27 in the surrounding area.

28

1 3. The Moss Landing BESS used lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide (“NMC”) batteries that are more prone to thermal instability than newer alternatives like lithium-ion phosphate (“LFP”) batteries. Because they are safer, most energy storage projects around the world have been transitioning to LFP batteries. NMC batteries undergo thermal runaway at a lower temperature and release more energy from decomposition, while LFP batteries can withstand higher temperatures than NMC batteries before beginning the thermal runaway process. That made the Defendants’ use of a contained and roofed building to store NMC batteries much more dangerous.

9 4. After the Vistra Fire, Vistra employees reported that the fire suppression system at the Moss Landing BESS failed to work. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the Moss Landing BESS had an outdated water-based heat suppression system, that is not effective in stopping thermal runaway or extinguishing lithium-ion fires. Plaintiffs are also informed and believe that the Moss Landing BESS contained too many lithium-ion batteries into one enclosed space and failed to use modular battery containers with proper controls and safety equipment.

15 5. By contrast, in September 2022, a fire broke out at the neighboring Tesla project, which used safer and less volatile LFP batteries that were stored outside (as 99% of all lithium-ion batteries are stored for safety reasons) and were in modular battery container (which the Defendants did not use at the Moss Landing BESS). That fire was quickly extinguished.

19 6. The Vistra Fire, which affected 50,000 to 100,000 people in the area, led to the declaration of a local state of emergency and required the evacuation of approximately 1,500 residents, closure of schools, major roads, and significant disruptions to daily life, commerce and agricultural operations. A plume of toxic smoke and particulate matter emanating from the fire spread across Monterey County and beyond, depositing ash, soot and other substances containing heavy metals, on the surrounding communities, farms and public and natural spaces. Subsequent sampling revealed unusually high levels of toxic metals in soils a mile from the fire at levels 100 to 1,0000 times higher than normal.

27 7. The Defendants knew or should have known, when designing, maintaining, and otherwise operating the Moss Landing BESS that large thermal runaways, fires, and explosions at

1 similar storage sites were a significant problem worldwide. Catastrophic fires and thermal
2 runaways at BESS facilities have caused death, injury, and property damage. For instance, in 2018
3 similar energy storage systems in Korea received global attention due to the number of fires, which
4 resulted in a five-month investigation, and lead to a country-wide suspended deployment of new
5 energy storage systems. Additionally, the Moss Landing BESS suffered two previous fires, one
6 in 2021 and one in 2022. Defendant VISTRA's own investigation of those fires highlighted the
7 deficiencies of the fire suppression system at the Moss Landing BESS, yet no changes were made.

8 8. Plaintiffs are residents of communities surrounding the Moss Landing BESS who
9 were directly impacted by this catastrophe. Plaintiffs were exposed to smoke, ash, particulate
10 matter, and dangerous toxic chemicals, which led many to experience respiratory distress, eye and
11 throat irritation, headaches and other health complications as set out here. Plaintiffs' property and
12 property rights were also affected. Not only were the Plaintiffs unable to fully use and enjoy their
13 properties, but some were also entirely displaced altogether due to the mandatory evacuations and
14 dangerous conditions caused by the Vistra Fire. Plaintiffs' real and personal properties were
15 covered by soot, ash, and toxic chemicals, including heavy metals, from the fire. Plaintiffs
16 suffered, and will continue to suffer economic losses, including loss of income due to business
17 closures, expenses associated with forced evacuations, as well as future environmental mitigation
18 and remediation costs. They sue to recover compensatory damages for these harms.

19 **II. PARTIES**

20 9. At all relevant times hereto, Plaintiffs are individuals and other legal entities who
21 were/are homeowners, renters, residents, occupants, and had property and/or owned businesses in
22 Monterey County in areas impacted by the Moss Landing BESS fire.

23 10. Plaintiffs have all suffered damages, losses, and harm from the Defendants' tortious
24 actions and inactions.

25 11. Plaintiffs have elected to join their individual lawsuits in a single action under rules
26 of permissive joinder. Plaintiffs do not seek class certification or relief on any class-wide,
27 collective, or other group basis, but seek the damages and other remedies identified herein on an
28 individual basis according to proof at trial.

1 12. Defendant MOSS LANDING POWER COMPANY, LLC (“MOSS LANDING
2 POWER CO LLC”), is a limited liability company organized and existing under Delaware law,
3 with a principal address at 6555 Sierra Drive, Irving, TX 75039, and is registered to do business
4 as a foreign limited liability company in California. On information and belief, MOSS LANDING
5 POWER CO LLC had and continues to have a facility located at 7301 State Highway 1, Moss
6 Landing, Monterey County, California 95039, the location of “the fire.” MOSS LANDING
7 POWER CO LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant VISTRA CORP., and operates the
8 Moss Landing Power Plant, including the Moss Landing BESS on behalf of Defendant VISTRA
9 CORP.

10 13. Defendant MOSS LANDING ENERGY STORAGE 3, LLC, (“MOSS LANDING
11 ENERGY STORAGE 3 LLC”) is a limited liability company incorporated and existing under
12 Delaware law with a principal address at 6555 Sierra Drive, Irving, TX 75039, and is registered to
13 do business as a foreign limited liability company in California.

14 14. Defendant VISTRA CORP. is a publicly traded stock corporation incorporated and
15 existing under Delaware law, with a principal address at 6555 Sierra Drive, Irving, TX 75039.
16 VISTRA CORP. is the owner of the Moss Landing Power Plant, including the Moss Landing BESS
17 facility.

18 15. Defendant DYNEGY OPERATING COMPANY (“DYNEGY OPERATING
19 CO”), is a corporation incorporated and existing under Texas Law and is a foreign company
20 authorized to do business in California, with a principal address at 6555 Sierra Drive, Irving, TX
21 75039. DYNEGY OPERATING CO is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant VISTRA CORP.
22 and is likely a managing entity of Defendant MOSS LANDING POWER CO LLC.

23 16. Defendant VISTRA CORPORATE SERVICES COMPANY (“VISTRA CORP.
24 SERVICES CO”) is a corporation incorporated and existing under Texas Law and is registered as
25 a foreign corporation authorized to do business in California, with a principal address at 6555
26 Sierra Drive, Irving, TX 75039. VISTRA CORP. SERVICES CO is a wholly owned subsidiary
27 of VITRA CORP. and is likely a managing entity of Defendant MOSS LANDING POWER CO
28 LLC.

1 17. Defendants MOSS LANDING POWER CO LLC, MOSS LANDING ENERGY
2 STORAGE 3 LLC; VISTRA CORP., DYNEGY OPERATING CO, and VISTRA CORPORATE
3 SERVICES COMPANY are collectively referred to as “VISTRA DEFENDANTS.” The VISTRA
4 DEFENDANTS are a “public utility” under Public Utilities Code sections 216(a)(1), 216(c), and
5 218(a)(17).

6 18. Defendant LG ENERGY SOLUTION, LTD. is a battery company headquartered
7 in Seoul, South Korea. Upon information and belief, LG Energy Solutions, Ltd. supplied and
8 installed the lithium-ion batteries at Moss Landing BESS.¹

9 19. Defendant L.G. ENERGY GROUP, LLC is a limited liability company
10 incorporated and existing under California Law, with a principal address at 1510 Fashion Island
11 Blvd., Suite 240, San Mateo, California 94404. Upon information and belief, L.G. ENERGY
12 GROUP, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant L.G. ENERGY SOLUTION, LTD.

13 20. Defendant LG ENERGY SOLUTION ARIZONA, INC. is a stock corporation
14 incorporated and existing under Delaware Law and registered as an out-of-state stock corporation
15 authorized to do business in California, with a principal address at 2540 N. First Street, Suite 400,
16 San Jose, California 95131. Upon information and belief, LG ENERGY SOLUTION ARIZONA,
17 INC. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant LG ENERGY SOLUTION, LTD.

18 21. Defendant LG ENERGY SOLUTION MICHIGAN, INC. is a corporation
19 incorporated and existing under Delaware Law and registered to do business in California, with a
20 principal address at 1 LG Way, Holland, MI 49423. Upon information and belief, LG ENERGY
21 SOLUTION MICHIGAN, INC. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant LG ENERGY
22 SOLUTION, LTD.

23 22. Defendant LG ENERGY SOLUTION VERTECH, INC. is a corporation
24 incorporated and existing under Delaware Law and registered to do business in California, with a
25 principal address at 155 Flanders Road, Westborough, MA 01581. Upon information and belief,
26 LG ENERGY SOLUTION VERTECH, INC. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant LG
27 ENERGY SOLUTION, LTD.

28 ¹ [LG Energy Solution and Vistra Corp. Celebrate the Installation of the World's Largest Battery Energy Storage System at Moss Landing Media Day Event](#) (last accessed Jan. 31, 2025).

1 23. LG ENERGY SOLUTIONS, LTD., L.G. ENERGY GROUP, LLC, LG ENERGY
2 SOLUTION ARIZONA, INC., LG ENERGY SOLUTION MICHIGAN, INC., and LG ENERGY
3 SOLUTION VERTECH, INC., are referred to collectively as “LG DEFENDANTS.”

4 24. Defendant PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY (“PG&E”) was, at all
5 times relevant to this pleading, a California corporation authorized to do and doing business in
6 California with its headquarters at 300 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, California. At all times relevant
7 to this pleading, PG&E acted to provide a utility, including electrical services, to members of the
8 public in California, including residents of Monterey County. PG&E is one of the largest
9 combination natural gas and electric utilities in the United States.

10 25. Residents and businesses in Monterey County and other places pay PG&E to
11 provide electricity through a utility infrastructure, including a network of electrical transmission
12 and distribution lines. PG&E is a “public utility” under Public Utilities Code sections 216(a)(1)
13 and 218(a).

14 26. On information and belief, VISTRA DEFENDANTS planned, built, operated, and
15 continue to operate the Moss Landing BESS facility along and in concert with the PG&E and
16 others. VISTRA DEFENDANTS’ and PG&E’s acts and omissions, as more particularly described
17 below, resulted in the Vistra Fire that harmed the Plaintiffs.

18 27. At all times relevant to this pleading, VISTRA DEFENDANTS and PG&E acted
19 to provide a utility, including electrical services, to members of the public in California, including
20 residents of Monterey County. The VISTRA DEFENDANTS and PG&E used the lithium-ion
21 batteries manufactured by the LG DEFENDANTS to store the electricity as part of an electrical
22 distribution system serving Central, Coastal, and Northern California for the benefit of the public.

23 28. The Moss Landing BESS is connected to PG&E through an interconnection facility
24 (“IF”) on site. As agreed, PG&E was responsible for construction of the IF. Upon information
25 and belief, PG&E also controls most of the Moss Landing BESS. For instance, PG&E is expressly
26 authorized to: (1) control the type of equipment used at VISTRA’S Moss Landing facility; (2)
27 review specifications for VISTRA’S Moss Landing facility; (3) inspect VISTRA’S Moss Landing
28 facility; (4) require installation of certain communications items at VISTRA’S Moss Landing

1 facility; (5) dictate operations at VISTRA’S Moss Landing facility; and (6) set VISTRA’S
2 minimum insurance coverage at the Moss Landing facility. Also, PG&E and VISTRA have agreed
3 to indemnify, defend, and hold the other Party harmless from acts such as those alleged in the
4 Complaint. PG&E’s agreement with VISTRA further requires creation of a Joint Operating
5 Committee to coordinate operating and technical considerations of Interconnection Service.

6 29. Comments by PG&E also reflect its close partnership with VISTRA. For example,
7 PG&E stated it was “ushering in a new era of electric system reliability and delivering a vision
8 into the future for our customers with the commissioning of the Vistra Moss Landing energy
9 storage facility,” adding “[p]rojects like this require great partners, such as Vistra, and PG&E will
10 continue to seek out and work with the best and brightest to provide breakthrough clean energy
11 solutions for our customers.”

12 30. LG DEFENDANTS (collectively “LG DEFENDANTS”) is each a battery
13 company and one of the largest battery manufacturers in the world. In 2021, their revenues were
14 \$27.2 Billion.

15 31. The LG DEFENDANTS have one plant in Michigan and one joint venture with
16 General Motors. They are building a \$5.5 billion stand-alone battery manufacturing complex in
17 Arizona. The LG DEFENDANTS are registered to do business in California. Plaintiffs are
18 informed and believe that the LG DEFENDANTS directly and purposefully conducted business
19 with the other Defendants in California by selling, distributing, delivering, designing, and
20 installing the lithium-ion batteries at issue here to the other Defendants and coordinating and
21 planning with them.

22 32. Defendants are each jointly and severally liable to the Plaintiffs for the damages
23 Plaintiffs sustained as a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ conduct, as alleged in this
24 Complaint. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the Defendants
25 were, at all pertinent times, the agents, servants, employees, officers, directors, joint venturers,
26 and/or partners, parents, affiliates, subsidiaries, successor-in-interests, related entities, of each of
27 the other Defendants, and are each liable for their own actions and inactions.

28 33. At all times relevant to this pleading, Defendants, individually and/or jointly, were

1 the agents, servants, employees, partners, aiders and abettors, co-conspirators, and/or joint
2 venturers of each of the other Defendants; and were operating within the purpose and scope of said
3 agency, service, employment, partnership, enterprise, conspiracy, and/or joint venture; and each
4 of Defendants has ratified and approved the acts of each of the remaining Defendants. Each of
5 Defendants aided and abetted, encouraged, and rendered substantial assistance to the other
6 Defendants in breaching their obligations and duties to Plaintiffs, as alleged here. In acting to aid
7 and abet and substantially assist the commission of these wrongful acts and other wrongdoings
8 alleged here, each of Defendants acted with an awareness of his/her/its primary wrongdoing and
9 realized that his/her/its conduct would substantially assist the accomplishment of the wrongful
10 conduct, wrongful goals, and wrongdoing or was willfully ignorant of those wrongdoings.

11 34. The names of other Defendants and/or their involvement in the events giving rise
12 to the claims alleged herein are unknown to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs, therefore, sue such Defendants
13 by fictitious names, identified as DOES 1 through 50, inclusive. Plaintiffs will seek leave of Court
14 to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of Defendants designated as
15 DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, when their identities and/or involvement become known.

16 **III. JURISDICTION, VENUE AND DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT**

17 35. Venue is proper in Alameda County because the headquarters of PG&E is in
18 Oakland, California, which is in Alameda County. Defendants also conduct business and owned
19 and/or operated utility infrastructure in Alameda County. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and
20 thereon allege, that PG&E conducted business in Alameda County at the time it committed the
21 negligent acts and omissions that give rise to this Complaint, and Alameda County is where the
22 liability arises.

23 36. Code of Civil Procedure sections 395(a), 395.5, and 410.10 give this Court
24 jurisdiction over this matter because Defendant PG&E is incorporated in California, has its
25 headquarters in Oakland, California, resides in and does significant business in the County of
26 Alameda, engages in most of its corporate activities in California, and maintains the majority of
27 its corporate assets in California. In addition, the VISTRA DEFENDANTS reside in and do
28 significant business in California, engage in significant corporate activities in California, and

1 maintain significant corporate assets in California . Finally, the LG DEFENDANTS are licensed
2 to do business in California and do business in California. These facts render the exercise of
3 jurisdiction over Defendants consistent with the traditional notions of fair play and substantial
4 justice.

5 37. The Alameda County Superior Court is a court of general jurisdiction and has
6 subject-matter jurisdiction over this unlimited civil case, as well as personal jurisdiction over each
7 of the Defendants.

8 **IV. FACTS APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTS**

9 **A. Moss Landing Power Plant**

10 38. The Moss Landing Power Plant, located in Moss Landing, California, was first
11 designed as an electrical generation plant, and was once the largest power plants in California with
12 a generation capacity of 2560 MW, before its two large supercritical steam units were retired in
13 2016. Originally commissioned in 1950, the plant has evolved over the decades and currently
14 operates as a natural gas-fired power station with a capacity of 1,060 megawatts. In recent years,
15 it has expanded to include two separate battery energy storage facilities: the Vistra Moss Landing
16 BESS, and the Elkhorn Battery Facility which is owned by PG&E. Moss Landing Power Plant is
17 the world's largest commercial electric battery energy storage site.

18 39. VISTRA ENERGY acquired the Moss Landing Power Plant in 2018 and operates
19 both the power generating plant and the Vistra Moss Landing BESS.

20 40. The Moss Landing BESS has power lines and interconnections that allow power to
21 flow to far-away regions. The plant is also connected to local loads and the San Jose region by
22 transmission lines.

23 41. The Moss Landing BESS facility is co-located with the Moss Landing Power Plant,
24 in Moss Landing's industrial area, northeast of the Highway 1 and Dolan Road intersection.
25 Adjoining the property to the north is PG&E'S electric transmission operations and maintenance
26 headquarters, and to the south is Dolan Road and the Moss Landing Business Park. Moss Landing
27 Harbor lies west of the property on the other side of Highway 1.

28

1 42. The Moss Landing BESS facility is situated close to residential, commercial,
2 agricultural and public properties. Residential neighborhoods, including Moss Landing and
3 portions of Elkhorn Slough, where thousands of residents live, are located within a two-mile radius
4 of the facility. The facility is also adjacent to businesses and agricultural operations.

5 43. The Elkhorn Slough Reserve, a protected wetland area of ecological significance,
6 is located less than one mile from the facility. The Reserve is home to diverse wildlife and serves
7 as a vital recreational and educational resource for the community and visitors.

8 44. Public institutions, such as the North Monterey County Unified School District
9 campuses, are also situated within a short distance of the facility. The District serves more than
10 4,500 K-12 students, and covers a 70 square-mile area, including neighborhoods in Castroville,
11 Prunedale, Moss Landing, Aromas and parts of Salinas, California.

12 45. The area surrounding the Moss Landing Facility includes critical transportation
13 routes, including State Highway 1, which provides vital access to the region.

14 **B. The Vistra Moss Landing BESS Facility**

15 46. The Vistra Moss Landing BESS facility, located at 7301 State Highway 1, Moss
16 Landing, Monterey County, California 95039, is a large-scale lithium-ion battery storage facility
17 owned and operated by the VISTRA DEFENDANTS. Before the Vistra Fire, it had a capacity of
18 750/3,000 megawatt-hours (“MWh”), making it one of the largest energy storage sites in the world,
19 and the largest one in California.

20 47. In 2018, VISTRA ENERGY announced plans for the energy storage system at the
21 site of Moss Landing Power Plant, using the existing turbine building and existing interconnection
22 from retired steam units 6 and 7, connecting to the 500 kV grid. VISTRA ENERGY expected the
23 energy storage system to begin commercial operation by the end of 2020, pending receipt of
24 approval from the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

25 48. The Moss Landing BESS facility was built by the VISTRA DEFENDANTS and
26 PG&E in three phases.

27 49. Phase I (involved in the Vistra Fire) has a capacity of 300 MW/1,200 MWh,
28 meaning that the system can discharge up to 300 megawatts (MW) of power at its peak, and can

1 store 1,200 MWh of energy in total.

2 50. Construction of Phase I commenced in December 2019 and was completed in 2020.
3 The Phase I project had three major components: a battery energy storage system; a power
4 conversion system; and a substation. The substation would first receive energy from the electrical
5 grid; next, the energy current was converted through the power conversion system; the energy was
6 then stored within the battery energy storage until it was used during peak demand. When needed,
7 stored energy was to be routed out from the batteries through the power conversion system and
8 substation and into the electrical transmission grid.

9 51. Phase I's battery storage consisted of thousands of LG JH4 lithium-ion battery cells
10 manufactured, provided, and designed by the LG DEFENDANTS, contained in battery racks in
11 two stories of the preexisting, enclosed and roofed turbine building.

12 **Figure 1: Indoor Battery Packs at Moss Landing BESS²**



26
27
28 ² News Release, Vistra Corp., August 19, 2021, https://investor.vistracorp.com/2021-08-19-Vistra-Completes-Expansion-of-Battery-Energy-Storage-System-at-its-Flagship-California-Facility#assets_43_196-3:10 (last accessed Feb. 4, 2025 at 9:35 am PST).

1 **Figure 2: Backside of Indoor Battery Packs at Moss Landing BESS³**



17 52. Phase I is dangerously unique as one of only 1% of lithium-ion storage facilities
18 that are indoors. The remaining 99% of lithium-ion storage facilities are outdoors. Placing a
19 lithium-ion storage facility indoors, like the Defendants did at Phase 1, is dangerous, a fact that
20 the Defendants knew or should have known.

21 53. The LG DEFENDANTS designed, sold and provided the NMC lithium-ion
22 batteries used to store electricity for the VISTRA DEFENDANTS and Defendant PG&E. The
23 stored electricity would then be sold to utility customers in Monterrey County and beyond.

24 54. The NMC batteries used at the Moss Landing BESS Facility, as all Defendants
25 knew or should have known, were far more dangerous and volatile than LFP batteries, particularly
26 when contained in enclosed spaces like at Moss Landing Phase I.

27 ³ News Release, Vistra Corp., August 19, 2021, [https://investor.vistracorp.com/2021-08-19-](https://investor.vistracorp.com/2021-08-19-Vistra-Completes-Expansion-of-Battery-Energy-Storage-System-at-its-Flagship-California-Facility#assets)
28 [Vistra-Completes-Expansion-of-Battery-Energy-Storage-System-at-its-Flagship-California-](https://investor.vistracorp.com/2021-08-19-Vistra-Completes-Expansion-of-Battery-Energy-Storage-System-at-its-Flagship-California-Facility#assets)
[Facility#assets](https://investor.vistracorp.com/2021-08-19-Vistra-Completes-Expansion-of-Battery-Energy-Storage-System-at-its-Flagship-California-Facility#assets) 43 196-3:10 (last accessed Feb. 4, 2025 at 9:35 am PST).

1 55. In fact, on September 4, 2021, nine months after coming fully online, Phase I
2 suffered an overheating incident with multiple the LG batteries.

3 56. The Moss Landing BESS facility connected to the power grid and began operating
4 on December 11, 2020, with a capacity of 300 MW/1200 MWh. Defendants announced that Phase
5 I was operational on January 6, 2021.

6 57. In their announcement, Defendants described Phase I as follows:

7 Housed inside the power plant's completely refurbished former
8 turbine building and spanning the length of nearly three football
9 fields, Phase I of the battery system can power approximately
10 225,000 homes during peak electricity pricing periods. The system
11 is made up of more than 4,500 stacked battery racks or cabinets,
12 each containing 22 individual battery modules, which capture
13 excess electricity from the grid, largely during high solar-output
14 hours, and can release the power when energy demand is at its
15 highest and solar electricity is declining, usually early morning and
16 late afternoon.⁴

17 58. At that time, the VISTRA DEFENDANTS also thanked Defendant PG&E for the
18 "strong working relationship" backed by long-term resource adequacy contracts, which had been
19 approved by CPUC.

20 59. By August 2021, the Defendants had completed Phase II of the Moss Landing
21 BESS, which included a 100-megawatt expansion, bringing the facility's total capacity to 400
22 MW/1,600 MWh, making it the largest of its kind in the world.

23 60. On August 19, 2021, VISTRA DEFENDANTS, LG DEFENDANTS, and
24 Defendant PG&E along with federal, state, and local elected officials and business leaders attended
25 the opening of the Moss Landing BESS Phase II as guests and speakers for a ribbon-cutting
26 ceremony, news conference, and site tours.

27 61. Construction of Phase III was completed in May of 2023, and with another 350
28 MW/1,400 MWh brought the Moss Landing BESS facility's total capacity to 750 MW/3,000
MWh. Phase III, unlike Phase I, was constructed outside.

⁴ News Release, Vistra Corp., January 6, 2021, <https://investor.vistracorp.com/2021-01-06-Vistra-Brings-Worlds-Largest-Utility-Scale-Battery-Energy-Storage-System-Online> (last accessed Feb. 4, 2025 at 9:38 a.m. PST).

1 **C. Dangers of Utilizing NMC Lithium-Ion Batteries for Energy Storage.**

2 62. The Moss Landing BESS facility stores power using a lithium-ion battery system,
3 using NMC technology from LG Energy Solutions. A system utilizing NMC batteries is more
4 dangerous than a system utilizing LFP batteries.

5 63. LFP batteries, unlike NMC batteries do not contain cobalt, making them less prone
6 to overheating, and thus less likely to experience thermal runaway.

7 64. Lithium-ion BESSs have the potential to pose a new and emerging threat to public
8 health and safety. Lithium batteries can overheat, creating thermal runaway, causing fire and
9 explosions, releasing hazardous materials in the form of toxic plumes and toxic runoff due to fire
10 suppression tactics. Lithium-ion batteries will overheat, catch on fire, and even explode when they
11 are damaged, improperly used, charged, or stored.

12 65. Thermal runaway is one of the primary risks related to lithium-ion batteries. It is a
13 phenomenon in which the lithium-ion cell enters an uncontrollable, self-heating state. In ideal
14 conditions, the heat can dissipate from the cell. But in thermal runaway, the lithium-ion cell
15 generates heat at a rate several times higher than the rate at which heat dissipates from the cell.

16 66. Thermal runaway is a self-accelerating reaction that can occur when the battery is
17 overcharged, short-circuited, or physically damaged. Thermal runaway is the primary failure
18 mechanism for lithium-ion batteries. When oxygen mixes with the toxic flammable gases, the
19 battery cell may ignite, causing surrounding cells to do the same, leading to catastrophic
20 conditions.

21 67. If the pressure within the cell reaches a critical point, the cell can rupture, releasing
22 flammable gases and in some examples, projectiles at high speeds. These gases can combine with
23 oxygen in the air and form an explosive mixture.

24 68. Lithium-ion battery fires generate intense heat and considerable amounts of gas and
25 smoke. The gas released from BESSs is highly flammable and toxic. The type of gas released
26 depends on the battery chemistry involved but typically includes gases such as hydrogen fluoride
27 (“HF”), phosphoryl fluoride (“POF₃”), carbon monoxide (“CO”), carbon dioxide (“CO₂”),
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1 hydrogen (“H₂”), methane (“CH₄”), ethylene (“C₂H₄”), ethylene oxide (“C₂H₄O”), and other
2 hydrocarbons.

3 69. Massive quantities of water over an extended period is the only established means
4 of preventing continuous thermal runaway in a lithium-ion battery. This can result in hazardous
5 runoff.

6 70. Lithium-ion battery-related fires generate unique and highly toxic emissions
7 compared to other types of fires. The release of toxic gases, such as HF and CO, is one of the most
8 critical concerns in lithium-ion battery related fires. HF is especially dangerous, with an
9 immediate dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration of 0.025 g/m (30 parts per million
10 [ppm]) and a lethal 10-minute toxicity level (AEGL-3) of 0.0139 g/m (170 ppm). Acute exposure
11 to HF can lead to severe respiratory damage, burns, and systemic toxicity. Other gases, including
12 CO and HCN, have been detected in concentrations exceeding occupational safety thresholds,
13 emphasizing the health risks.

14 71. Particulate matter (PM) released during lithium-ion battery-related fires contains
15 harmful metals such as cobalt, aluminum, copper, lithium, manganese, nickel, and zinc. These
16 metals can contaminate the surrounding environment, including soil and water. Ambient PM is
17 linked to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and its inhalation represents a significant health
18 risk. In addition, the release of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) poses long-term health
19 concerns due to their carcinogenic nature.

20 72. Fires at facilities like the Moss Landing BESS raise concerns about potential
21 environmental contamination. Toxic substances such as HF, CO, smoke, and fine PM can affect
22 air quality and pose significant risks to nearby residents. Wet and dry deposition of the gases,
23 chemicals, and heavy metals in these plumes, can infiltrate soil and water bodies, leading to further
24 environmental degradations. Contaminants from the fire are persistent and pose long-term risks
25 to ecosystems and public health.

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D. The Vistra Fire and Its Immediate Impacts

73. On January 16, 2025, at or around 3:00 p.m., the Vistra Fire broke out at the 300-MW Phase I portion of the Moss Landing BESS facility. By 5:35 p.m., flames were reported on the roof of the facility. The fire burned through the night and flared up again the next day.

Figure 3 – Moss Landing Lithium Battery Facility Fire⁵



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⁵ Credit: CBS News Bay Area

1 **Figure 4 – Moss Landing Lithium Battery Facility Fire**⁶



16 74. Despite the presence of a built-in heat suppression system, the system failed to
17 prevent thermal runaway in the battery system and the resulting fire spread uncontrollably.

18 75. The failure of the Moss Landing BESS's heat and fire suppression system
19 significantly hindered efforts to contain the fire. Designed to prevent such catastrophic incidents,
20 the system's malfunction, in conjunction with the facility design that placed thousands of batteries
21 prone to thermal runaway close together in an enclosed space, allowed the fire to spread rapidly,
22 causing extensive damage and releasing large quantities of smoke, ash and toxic emissions.

23 76. Firefighters faced significant challenges in addressing the blaze due to the unique
24 hazards posed by lithium-ion battery fires. Lithium-ion batteries contain flammable electrolytes
25 that, when overheated, can cause thermal runaway. Traditional firefighting methods, such as
26 applying water or foam, were deemed ineffective because they can react with the chemicals in the
27 batteries, producing toxic gases like HF or potentially causing explosions. Additionally, lithium-

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⁶ Credit: Monterey County

1 ion battery fires generate extreme heat and can reignite even after appearing extinguished, making
2 them particularly difficult to control.

3 77. These conditions were exacerbated by the Defendants use of NMC batteries that
4 are more volatile than newer alternatives LFP batteries as well as the batteries being stored in an
5 enclosed structure as opposed to safer modular battery containers.

6 78. Responding firefighters did not engage the blaze directly due to the high risk of
7 explosion and the toxicity of the emissions, opting instead to let the fire burn itself out over several
8 days.

9 **Figure 5 – Moss Landing Lithium Battery Facility Fire⁷**



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24 79. The Vistra Fire released significant amounts of smoke, PM, toxic gases, including
25 HF, CO, and other hazardous compounds associated with lithium-ion battery combustion.

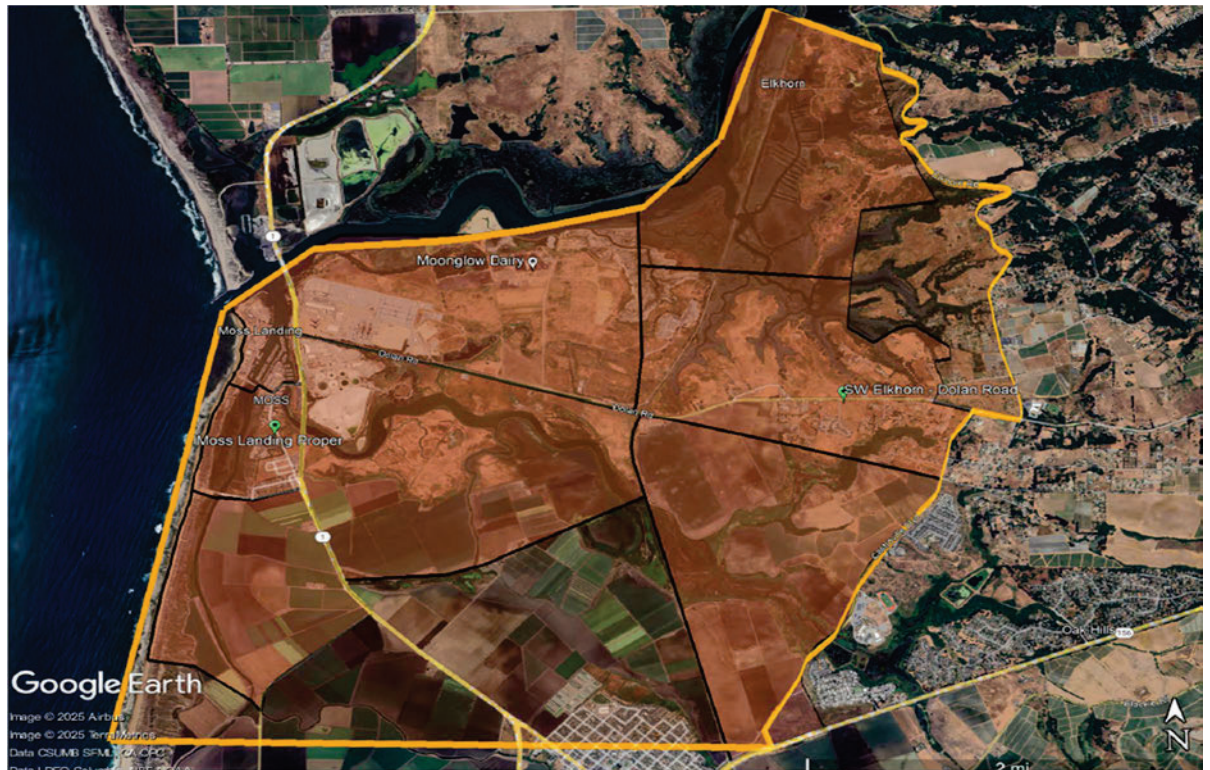
26 80. The fire and the associated toxic chemical plume had a catastrophic effect on
27 communities surrounding the facility, disrupting life and business.

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⁷ Credit: KPIX

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Figure 6 – Moss Landing Two-Mile Evacuation Zone



81. On January 16, 2025, around 10:30 p.m., Monterey County authorities issued evacuation orders for approximately 1,200 to 1,500 residents in the Moss Landing and the Elkhorn Slough communities.

82. Residents were instructed to leave their homes immediately due to the toxic smoke emanating from the Moss Landing BESS. Additional evacuation orders were issued on January 17, 2025, at 8:00 a.m., expanding the evacuation zone to include areas within a two-mile radius of the Moss Landing BESS facility. These orders caused significant disruption to residents and businesses, forcing many to seek temporary shelter, arrange emergency accommodations, and incur unexpected expenses.

83. The North Monterey County Unified School District announced closures early on January 17, 2025, citing concerns over air quality and safety for students and staff.

84. The Elkhorn Slough Reserve was closed from January 17-21, 2025, due to the evacuation order and subsequent potential risks from the Vistra Fire.

1 85. On January 16, 2025, residents in surrounding counties, including Santa Cruz and
2 San Benito, were advised to stay indoors, close windows and doors, and turn off ventilation
3 systems to minimize exposure to hazardous air. This advisory was reiterated on January 17, 2025,
4 as smoke and toxic emissions persisted.

5 86. Due to safety concerns from toxic smoke and limited visibility, at or around 5:52
6 p.m. on January 16, 2025, officials closed State Highway 1. The Highway was not reopened until
7 January 19, 2025, at 5:00 p.m. These disruptions significantly impacted commuters and transport-
8 dependent businesses, leading to delays, rerouting of freight traffic, and compounding economic
9 losses for local enterprises. The closures also heightened logistical challenges for emergency
10 services and residents attempting to access essential resources.

11 87. Residents of nearby communities, including the Plaintiffs, were exposed to smoke
12 and toxic emissions. Many experienced respiratory distress, eye and skin irritation, headaches,
13 nose bleeds, and other physical symptoms due to the exposure.

14 88. Defendants knew or should have known of the significant risks posed by the storage
15 and operation of large-scale lithium-ion batteries, including the potential for thermal runaway,
16 catastrophic fires and toxic emissions.

17 89. Defendants failed to implement adequate safety measures, fire prevention
18 protocols, and emergency response plans to mitigate the known risks associated with lithium-ion
19 battery storage, causing substantial damage to the Plaintiffs.

20 90. As of the time of filing of this Complaint, local and state environmental agencies
21 are still assessing the immediate and the long-term impacts of the Vistra Fire.

22 **E. Deposition of Heavy Metals Caused by the Vistra Fire**

23 91. Research scientists at San José State University’s Moss Landing Marine
24 Laboratories (MLML) have detected unusually high concentrations of heavy-metal nanoparticles
25 in marsh soils at Elkhorn Slough Reserve following the recent fire at the nearby Vistra Power
26 Plant’s lithium-ion battery storage facility.⁸

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⁸ San Jose State University, Media Advisory. January 27, 2025

1 92. The media advisory stated that “[a]s part of a decade-long monitoring program of
2 the Elkhorn Slough estuary ... field surveys, conducted within a radius of approximately two miles
3 from the power plant, measured a dramatic increase in marsh soil surface concentration (hundreds
4 to thousand-fold) of the three heavy metals Nickel, Manganese and Cobalt. These nanoparticles
5 are used in cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries, ... “NMC” ... , clearly connecting the
6 occurrence of the heavy metals to airborne cathode material from the Vistra battery fire. These
7 heavy metals will chemically transform as they move through the environments and potentially
8 through the food web, affecting local aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.”⁹

9 93. Monterey County issued an update related to soil screening stating that
10 “[p]reliminary soil screening of specific sites near the Moss Landing Vistra Power Plant Fire area
11 was conducted by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) on January 24,
12 2025, in consultation with County of Monterey officials. DTSC personnel used an X-Ray
13 Fluorescence Spectrometer (XRF) instrument to screen surface soils for heavy metals, specifically
14 cobalt, nickel, copper, and manganese.¹⁰ XRF Scans showed elevated levels of Cobalt, Nickel,
15 Copper, and Manganese at all locations except XRF Site 3 where only Nickel and Copper and
16 XRF 5 where Nickel was not detected.”¹¹

17 94. The County’s preliminary XRF scans for Cobalt exceeded United States
18 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) carcinogenic target risk from inhalation screening levels
19 for residential soil at XRF Sites 7 and 8; and XRF Sites 1, 2, 4, and 5 exceeded EPA
20 noncarcinogenic target hazard index screening level for children in residential soil.^{12,13}

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24 ⁹ *Id.*

25 ¹⁰ Moss Landing Fire Update: Soil Screening Data Summary County of Monterey Health
26 Department, Environmental Health Bureau January 31, 2025. [Moss Landing Fire Update: Soil
27 Screening Data Summary County of Monterey Health Department, Environmental Health
28 Bureau January 31, 2025 | County of Monterey, CA](#) (last accessed Feb. 3, 2025).

¹¹ DTSC has not thoroughly analyzed or validated these results, which should not be interpreted
as final or conclusive.

¹² Moss Landing Fire Update, *supra* note 7.

¹³ Note: parts per million (ppm) = milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg).

1 95. Preliminary XRF scans for Nickel and Copper exceeded EPA carcinogenic target
2 risk from inhalation screening levels for residential soil at XRF Site 8.¹⁴

3 96. Preliminary XRF scans for Manganese exceeded EPA noncarcinogenic target
4 hazard index screening level for children in residential soil at XRF Site 8.¹⁵

5 97. Independent wipe testing of Plaintiff Schmidt’s boat which was docked in slip B137
6 in Moss Landing Harbor, (upon which her family including minor children reside), showed
7 elevated levels Aluminum, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Lithium, Manganese, and Nickel.¹⁶

8 98. The levels of Cobalt in the wipe samples collected from Plaintiff Schmidt’s boat
9 are of significant concern, with a range of 68 to 580 µg/wipe reported from samples collected on
10 January 29, 2025, twelve days after the Vistra Fire was contained.

11 99. Independent soil testing of Plaintiff Davidson’s property located at 9150 Holly Hill
12 Drive, Salinas, California, approximately 7.5-miles east of the Vistra Fire, showed elevated levels
13 Aluminum, Copper, Lead, Lithium, Manganese, and Nickel.¹⁷ Soil samples were collected on
14 January 29, 2025, twelve days after the Vistra Fire was contained.

15 100. Independent wipe testing of Plaintiff Davidson’s property showed elevated levels
16 Aluminum, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Lithium, Manganese, and Nickel.¹⁸ Wipe samples were
17 collected on January 29, 2025, twelve days after the Vistra Fire was contained.

18 101. The levels of Cobalt in the wipe samples collected from Plaintiff Davidson’s
19 property are of significant concern, with a range of 13 to 260 µg/wipe reported.

20 **F. Damages to Plaintiffs Caused by Defendants’ Acts and Omissions**

21 102. Defendants’ tortious conduct has caused the Plaintiffs to suffer harm, injuries, and
22 damages including, but not limited to, those identified below.

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24 _____
25 ¹⁴ Moss Landing Fire Update, *supra* note 7.

26 ¹⁵ Moss Landing Fire Update, *supra* note 7.

27 ¹⁶ LA Testing Analytical Report, Moss Landing – Moss Landing Harbor Slip B137 “Lady
28 Munroe.” January 31, 2025.

¹⁷ LA Testing Analytical Report, Moss Landing – Moss Landing – 9150 Holly Hill Dr, Salinas.
January 31, 2025.

¹⁸ LA Testing Analytical Report, Moss Landing – Moss Landing – 9150 Holly Hill Dr, Salinas.
January 31, 2025.

1 103. The fire resulted in the release of massive plumes of smoke, ash and toxic chemicals
2 into the surrounding communities. Those exposed to these emissions have suffered, and continue
3 to suffer from inconvenience, annoyance, and personal discomfort. That inconvenience, personal
4 discomfort, and annoyance is including, but not limited to, nasal and eye irritation, difficulty
5 breathing, headaches, nosebleeds, sore/scratchy throat, lung congestion, fatigue, runny nose/nasal
6 drip, burning lungs, dizziness, shortness of breath, unexplained discharge of blood, sores, metal
7 taste, inability to focus, unusual smells, lung irritation, and skin irritation. Many have sought
8 medical help for their symptoms. Those with respiratory disorders have seen these conditions
9 exacerbated.

10 104. In addition, Plaintiffs' mental health has been adversely impacted because by the
11 injury to the peaceful enjoyment of the property that they occupied, and Plaintiffs have suffered
12 fear, severe emotional distress, anxiety, and mental anguish.

13 105. Due to the fire, approximately 1,500 residents of Monterey County were abruptly
14 ordered to evacuate from their homes. Some Plaintiffs were among these evacuees. Many have
15 had to leave their homes for considerable periods of time. In addition to suffering the trauma and
16 inconvenience associated with a sudden evacuation from their homes, Plaintiffs have incurred
17 evacuation and alternative living expenses as well as cleanup costs.

18 106. With schools closing on January 17, 2025, parents were forced to take time off from
19 work to care for their children, losing wages and/or having to use their vacation and sick time.

20 107. Plaintiffs that work in the areas affected by the fire and the chemical plume have
21 been unable to work or derive income during the event and its aftermath.

22 108. Soot, ash, debris, PM, heavy metals and other substances from the fire deposited
23 on real and personal property of the Plaintiffs, and have caused staining, damage to paint and
24 exterior surfaces, soil, and contamination of HVAC systems, necessitating costly repairs, cleaning
25 and remediation of the properties.

26 109. Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer from heavy metal deposition from
27 the fire onto their property.

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1 110. Gardens, agricultural fields, and outdoor amenities were similarly impacted. Due
2 to the hazardous nature of the chemicals associated with lithium-ion battery fires, soil testing will
3 be required to assess and mitigate contamination. Those Plaintiffs with groundwater wells will
4 require long-term groundwater testing and monitoring as the heavy metals that were deposited on
5 structures, foliage, vehicles, etc. from the Vistra Fire can be redeposited via washing and
6 precipitation to soil and can migrate through the soil causing groundwater contamination.

7 **V. CLAIMS ALLEGED**

8 **A. Count I: Strict Liability for Ultrahazardous Activities**
9 **(Against All Defendants)**

10 111. Plaintiffs adopt and incorporate Paragraphs 1-110 as if fully set forth here.

11 112. The operation of a large-scale lithium-ion battery storage facility involves
12 ultrahazardous activities that pose significant risks to public health and safety.

13 113. Operation of a large-scale lithium-ion battery storage facility, especially one
14 utilizing NMC batteries which are more prone to catch fire, creates a high degree of risk to the
15 surrounding community. As shown by the January 16, 2025, fire and chemical plume, even a
16 small incident at the facility had the potential to result in widespread harm, including the release
17 of toxic chemicals that endangered the health of thousands of residents in Moss Landing and other
18 surrounding areas.

19 114. The harm caused by the lithium-ion battery fire includes severe health effects,
20 property damage, and prolonged disruption to the lives and livelihoods of those affected.

21 115. Despite safety protocols and fire suppression systems, risks associated with the
22 operation of a large-scale lithium-ion battery storage facility cannot be fully eliminated through
23 the exercise of reasonable care. The inherent risks of chemical reactions, especially in NMC
24 batteries, including thermal runaway, remain present even with the implementation of safety
25 measures.

26 116. Operation of a large-scale lithium-ion battery storage facility, that is enclosed and
27 utilizes NMC batteries, near residential neighborhoods and businesses is not a common or
28

1 appropriate activity. The Moss Landing BESS facility was near a densely populated area,
2 increasing the potential harm to the community in the event of an incident.

3 117. While BESS facilities may serve a commercial purpose, the extreme danger posed
4 by these facilities, as demonstrated by the catastrophic event on January 16, 2025, far outweighs
5 any value it may provide to the community. The resulting health hazards, evacuations, business
6 closures, and environmental damage underscore the ultrahazardous nature of Defendants'
7 operations.

8 118. Because the operation of a large-scale lithium-ion battery storage facility is an
9 ultrahazardous activity, Defendants are strictly liable for any harm proximately resulting from
10 these activities.

11 119. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' engagement in ultrahazardous
12 activities, Plaintiffs suffered injuries, damages and losses, including, but not limited to, those
13 damages previously described.

14 120. Accordingly, Plaintiffs each seek damages to be determined, on an individual basis,
15 according to proof at trial, including, but not limited to, compensatory damages for medical care,
16 pain and suffering, emotional anguish, injury to real and personal property, remediation costs, loss
17 of income, relocation and evacuation expenses, and substantial interference with their use and
18 enjoyment of their properties.

19 **B. Count II: Strict Product Liability**
20 **(Against All Defendants)**

21 121. Plaintiffs adopt and incorporate Paragraphs 1-110 as if fully set forth here.

22 122. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the lithium-ion batteries designed,
23 manufactured, and sold by the LG Defendants in this case were defectively manufactured, leading
24 to thermal runaway and resulting in the Moss Landing BESS facility fire on January 16, 2025.

25 123. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the lithium-ion batteries designed and sold
26 by LG Defendants in this case were defectively designed, leading to thermal runaway and resulting
27 in the Vistra Fire on January 16, 2025.

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1 124. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the lithium-ion batteries designed and sold
2 by the LG DEFENDANTS were distributed without adequate instructions or warnings of the
3 potential for harm for thermal runaway, resulting in the Moss Landing BESS facility fire on
4 January 16, 2025.

5 125. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the lithium-ion batteries designed and sold
6 by the LG DEFENDANTS were substantially the same at the time of the fire as when they left
7 LG's possession. Furthermore, Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the lithium-ion batteries
8 were used or misused in a way that was foreseeable—they were placed in battery racks at the Moss
9 Landing BESS facility to store electricity reserves for use during peak hours, per the facility
10 design. Plaintiffs further are informed and believe that the manufacture and design of the lithium-
11 ion battery was a substantial factor in causing the initial fire and subsequent harm experienced by
12 Plaintiffs.

13 126. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that VISTRA DEFENDANTS collaborated with
14 LG DEFENDANTS in the manufacture and design of the batteries responsible for the Vistra Fire.
15 VISTRA DEFENDANTS purchased 110,000 batteries from LG DEFENDANTS for the Moss
16 Landing BESS facility, and were in the unique position to both benefit from the creation of the
17 Moss Landing BESS facility AND to influence the manufacturing and design of the batteries for
18 the facility.

19 127. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that VISTRA DEFENDANTS collaborated with
20 LG DEFENDANTS and Defendant PG&E in the defective facility design of the Moss Landing
21 BESS facility, which included stacking thousands of NMC lithium-ion batteries in racks in an
22 enclosed space, leading to thermal runaway and the fire on January 16, 2025.

23 128. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that VISTRA DEFENDANTS failed to offer
24 adequate warning to the general public regarding the dangers posed by a massive, enclosed NMC
25 lithium-ion battery storage facility in a populated area.

26 129. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendant PG&E collaborated with
27 VISTRA and LG DEFENDANTS on the manufacture and design of the batteries responsible for
28 the Vistra Fire, as well as the design and creation of the Moss Landing BESS facility.

1 130. Plaintiffs allege that Defendant PG&E failed to provide adequate warnings to the
2 community regarding the risks of having a massive, enclosed NMC lithium-ion BESS facility in a
3 populated area.

4 131. Defendant PG&E is the sole purchaser and distributor of the power stored at the
5 Moss Landing BESS facility. As such, Defendant PG&E is in a unique position to financially
6 benefit from the faulty LG batteries. PG&E was integral to the design and existence of the Moss
7 Landing BESS battery storage facility, and had a substantial ability to influence the battery
8 manufacturing and design and the facility design to ensure safety.

9 132. The risk of fire was reasonably foreseeable at an enclosed, massive battery storage
10 facility. Lithium-ion batteries are well known to have issues with thermal runaway, resulting in
11 ignition. In fact, the Moss Landing BESS facility has previously experienced at least two fires or
12 “overheating” events since 2020.

13 133. Plaintiffs allege that they were injured by the defects in manufacturing and design
14 when the batteries caught fire, spewing toxins and PM into the air, and that there were inadequate
15 warnings regarding the risks of having a massive, enclosed BESS facility in a populated area.

16 134. It was reasonably foreseeable that in the event of a fire at the Moss Landing BESS
17 facility, that residents in the surrounding area would be injured and their property would be
18 damaged by toxins and particulate matter released from the fire. The risks of catastrophic fire did
19 not outweigh the potential benefits.

20 135. Accordingly, Plaintiffs each seek damages to be determined, on an individual basis,
21 according to proof at trial, including, but not limited to, compensatory damages for medical care,
22 pain and suffering, emotional anguish, injury to real and personal property, remediation costs, loss
23 of income, relocation and evacuation expenses, and substantial interference with their use and
24 enjoyment of their properties.

25 **C. Count III: Inverse Condemnation**
26 **(Against Vistra and PG&E Defendants Only)**

27 136. Plaintiffs adopt and incorporate Paragraphs 1-110 as if fully set forth here.

28 137. On January 16, 2025, Plaintiffs were the owners of real property and personal

1 property in the area of the Moss Landing BESS facility.

2 138. Prior to and on January 16, 2025 the VISTRA DEFENDANTS and PG&E had each
3 designed, constructed, installed, operated, controlled, used, and/or maintained the facilities, lines,
4 wires, battery storage, and/or other electrical equipment within PG&E's and VISTRA's utility
5 infrastructure, including the transmission and distribution lines in and around the location of Moss
6 Landing, to provide electrical services to large swaths of the public.

7 139. Prior to and on January 16, 2025, Defendants knew that the battery storage and
8 electrical equipment within PG&E's and VISTRA's electrical-utility infrastructure (as deliberately
9 designed and constructed) could ignite a fire, go into thermal runaway, destroy property, and cause
10 toxic chemicals to inundate the surrounding communities. Accordingly, VISTRA AND PG&E
11 knew the risks and dangers of their electrical equipment and battery storage and the need for proper
12 maintenance, upkeep, design, and battery choice.

13 140. These inherent risks were realized on January 16, 2025, when the Vistra Fire
14 erupted, which resulted in the taking of Plaintiffs' real property and/or private property.

15 141. This taking was legally and substantially caused by Defendants' actions and
16 inactions in designing, constructing, installing, operating, controlling, using, and/or maintaining
17 the facilities, lines, wires, battery storage, and/or other electrical equipment within PG&E's and
18 VISTRA's utility infrastructure.

19 142. Plaintiffs have not been adequately compensated, if at all, for this taking.

20 143. Plaintiffs also seek, under Code of Civil Procedure section 1036, to recover all
21 reasonable costs, disbursements, and expenses, including reasonable attorney, appraisal, and
22 engineering fees, incurred because of this proceeding in the trial court and/or in any appellate
23 proceeding in which Plaintiffs prevail on any issue.

24 **D. Count IV: Negligence**
25 **(Against All Defendants)**

26 144. Plaintiffs adopt and incorporate Paragraphs 1-110 as if fully stated here.

27 145. As operators large-scale lithium-ion battery storage facility, Defendants, who have
28 superior knowledge of the dangers associated with lithium-ion battery fires, owed the Plaintiffs a

1 non-delegable duty to conduct their operations in a safe manner, including a duty to design,
2 maintain and operate their Moss Landing BESS facility safely, in a manner that protected the
3 public, including the Plaintiffs, from chemical exposure and environmental hazards.

4 146. Defendants' duties included but were not limited to a duty to ensure proper safety
5 protocols, fire prevention measures, and storage and handling procedures to mitigate the risk of
6 chemical reactions, explosions and harmful emissions of toxic substances.

7 147. Defendants knew or should have known that NMC batteries can overheat, creating
8 thermal runaway, can cause fire and explosions, and can cause releases of hazardous materials in
9 the form of toxic plumes.

10 148. Defendants knew or should have known that NMC batteries were prone to fires.

11 149. Defendants knew or should have known that storing NMC batteries in an enclosed
12 structure was dangerous.

13 150. Defendants breached duties owed to the Plaintiffs by, among other things:

14 a. Failing to design, operate, maintain, and/or repair their Moss Landing BESS
15 facility in such a way as to ensure its safe and proper operation;

16 b. Failing to monitor and mitigate risks associated with NMC lithium-ion battery
17 storage;

18 c. Failing to implement adequate safety protocols to prevent overheating and fires;

19 d. Failing to maintain a functional fire suppression system;

20 e. Failing to ensure proper procedures or systems for timely identifying any
21 malfunctions or limitations of the facility's fire suppression system;

22 f. Failing to ensure proper safety procedures in the event of a fire suppression
23 system malfunction;

24 g. Failing to prevent runaway chemical reactions at their facility;

25 h. Failing to warn Plaintiffs and the public of the risks associated with the facility;

26 i. Igniting large volumes of chemicals in such a way that tens of thousands of
27 people were likely to be exposed; and
28

1 j. Any other negligent acts and/or omissions which may be discovered and proven
2 at the trial of this matter.

3 151. As the direct and proximate result of the Defendants' negligence, significant
4 quantities of ash, soot, smoke and toxic chemicals were released into the surrounding communities
5 and harmed the Plaintiffs.

6 152. The harm to the Plaintiffs was reasonably foreseeable.

7 153. Plaintiffs have suffered injuries, damages and losses, including, but not limited to,
8 those damages previously described. Such harms were unique to each Plaintiff and different from
9 damages suffered by other Plaintiffs.

10 154. Accordingly, Plaintiffs each seek damages to be determined, on an individual basis,
11 according to proof at trial, including, but not limited to, compensatory damages for medical care,
12 pain and suffering, emotional anguish, injury to real and personal property, loss of income and
13 relocation and evacuation expenses.

14 **E. Count V: Private Nuisance**
15 **(Against All Defendants)**

16 155. Plaintiffs adopt and incorporate Paragraphs 1-110 as if fully stated here.

17 156. Plaintiffs are in lawful possession of their property.

18 157. Defendants owned, maintained, operated, and otherwise controlled the Moss
19 Landing BESS facility.

20 158. Defendants' negligent, reckless, intentional and/or abnormally dangerous actions
21 and inactions created conditions and/or permitted conditions to exist that were harmful to health,
22 offensive to the senses, obstructed and/or entirely prevented free use of property, as to substantially
23 interfere with the comfortable use and enjoyment of property by persons of ordinary sensibilities.

24 159. These conditions, including, but not limited to, soot, smoke, ash, debris, particulate
25 matter, and other toxic chemicals materially and significantly interfered with Plaintiffs' right of
26 use and quiet enjoyment of their property in a way unique to each Plaintiff.

27 160. Plaintiffs' enjoyment of life and property has been rendered materially
28 uncomfortable and annoying. As the result of the fire Plaintiffs were subjected to noxious fumes,

1 toxic chemicals, and unsafe air quality, which rendered their homes and properties unfit for
2 occupancy and use.

3 161. Those exposed to these emissions have suffered, and continue to suffer damages
4 from inconvenience, annoyance, and personal discomfort. That inconvenience, personal
5 discomfort, and annoyance is including, but not limited to, nasal and eye irritation, difficulty
6 breathing, headaches, nosebleeds, sore/scratchy throat, lung congestion, fatigue, runny nose/nasal
7 drip, burning lungs, dizziness, shortness of breath, unexplained discharge of blood, sores, metal
8 taste, inability to focus, unusual smells, lung irritation, and skin irritation. Many have sought
9 medical help for their symptoms. Those with respiratory disorders have seen these conditions
10 exacerbated.

11 162. In addition, Plaintiffs' mental health has been adversely impacted because by the
12 injury to the peaceful enjoyment of the property that they occupied, and Plaintiffs have suffered
13 fear, severe emotional distress, anxiety, and mental anguish.

14 163. At no time did the Plaintiffs consent to the Defendants' actions and inactions in
15 creating these conditions.

16 164. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' creation of the nuisance,
17 Plaintiffs have suffered injuries, damages and losses. Such harms were unique to each Plaintiff
18 and different from damages suffered by other Plaintiffs.

19 165. Accordingly, Plaintiffs each seek damages to be determined, on an individual basis,
20 according to proof at trial, including, but not limited to compensatory damages for injury to
21 property and interference with its use and enjoyment, and damages for physical discomfort, loss
22 of peace of mind, unhappiness and annoyance caused by the nuisance.

23 **F. Count VI: Trespass To Real Property and Chattel**
24 **(Against All Defendants)**

25 166. Plaintiffs adopt and incorporate Paragraphs 1-110 as if fully set forth here.

26 167. Plaintiffs are in lawful possession of their properties.

27 168. As a result of the conduct and activities of the Defendants, contaminants from the
28 fire have and continue to physically intrude onto and wrongfully enter Plaintiffs' properties,

1 thereby interfering with the Plaintiffs' possessory interests in their properties without Plaintiffs'
2 permission.

3 169. The physical intrusion of the contaminants emitted by Defendants onto and into the
4 Plaintiffs' properties has physically injured and damaged Plaintiffs' properties by contaminating
5 the soil, fixtures, structures and other physical aspects of Plaintiffs' properties. Also, Defendants'
6 trespass to Plaintiffs' personal property physically injured and damaged Plaintiffs' personal
7 properties by contaminating the properties, fixtures, structures, and other physical aspects of
8 Plaintiffs' personal properties This would not have occurred but for the actions of the Defendants.

9 170. The physical intrusion of the contaminants onto and into the properties owned by
10 the Plaintiffs diminished the value of Plaintiffs' real properties.

11 171. The trespass caused Plaintiffs to suffer, and continue to suffer, from inconvenience,
12 annoyance, and personal discomfort. That inconvenience, personal discomfort, and annoyance is
13 including, but not limited to, nasal and eye irritation, difficulty breathing, headaches, nosebleeds,
14 sore/scratchy throat, lung congestion, fatigue, runny nose/nasal drip, burning lungs, dizziness,
15 shortness of breath, unexplained discharge of blood, sores, metal taste, inability to focus, unusual
16 smells, lung irritation, and skin irritation. Many have sought medical help for their symptoms.
17 Those with respiratory disorders have seen these conditions exacerbated.

18 172. In addition, Plaintiffs' mental health has been adversely impacted by the injury to
19 the peaceful enjoyment of the property that they occupied, and Plaintiffs have suffered fear, severe
20 emotional distress, anxiety, and mental anguish.

21 173. Defendants' trespass was the actual and proximate cause of the Plaintiffs' damages
22 and losses including, but not limited to, diminution of the value and marketability of their
23 properties and their property rights; the loss of use of their properties; the loss of use and enjoyment
24 of their properties; and discomfort, inconvenience and annoyance. Defendants are thus liable for
25 the compensatory damages to the Plaintiffs, to be determined on an individual basis, according to
26 proof at trial.

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1 **G. Count VII: Civil Battery**
2 **(Against All Defendants)**

3 174. Plaintiffs adopt and incorporate Paragraphs 1-110 as if fully set forth here.

4 175. The release of the harmful chemicals from the Moss Landing BESS fire caused
5 exposure and therefore harmful and offensive contact with the Plaintiffs.

6 176. Defendants knew or should have known that the chemicals released from the
7 lithium-ion battery fire were substantially certain to cause bodily contact, injury, damage, or
8 harmful and offensive contact with the Plaintiffs.

9 177. Plaintiffs did not consent to the bodily contact, injury, damage, or harmful and
10 offensive contact.

11 178. Defendants' conduct that caused the harmful and offensive contact was intentional,
12 or at least grossly or culpably negligent conduct, or wanton and reckless conduct. Defendants'
13 unauthorized contact has actually and reasonably offended a sense of personal dignity of the
14 Plaintiffs.

15 179. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' battery, Plaintiffs have suffered
16 damages.

17 180. Defendants are thus liable for the compensatory damages to Plaintiffs, to be
18 determined, according to individual proof at trial, as well as nominal and punitive damages.

19 **VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment in their favor
21 and against Defendants as follows:

- 22 a. For compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
23 b. For punitive damages sufficient to deter future misconduct;
24 c. For an award of attorneys' fees and costs;
25 d. For pre- and post-judgment interest as allowed by law; and
26 e. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

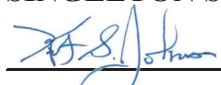
27 **VII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

28 Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

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Dated: February 4, 2025

SINGLETON SCHREIBER, LLP

By: 

Knut S. Johnson
Marianna Sarkisyan
Attorneys for Plaintiffs