



July 17, 2026

VIA ONLINE SUBMISSION

California Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Private Attorneys General Act – Filing

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL (RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED)

Agent for Service of Process for
Organic Filling Solutions, LLC
Attn: Azzam Jazairi
19801 Nordhoff Place, Unit 107
Chatsworth, CA 91311

Agent for Service of Process for
Partners Personnel - Management Services, LLC
Attn: Corporate Creations Network Inc.
7801 Folsom Blvd, #202
Sacramento, CA 95826

**Re: *Mundo v. Organic Filling Solutions, LLC, et al.*
Supplemental PAGA Notice
LWDA-CM-1136749-25**

Dear California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, Organic Filling Solutions, LLC, and Partners Personnel - Management Services, LLC:

Per our prior notice of Labor Code violations, Aris LLP represents the interests of Kateryn Elizabeth Mundo (“Claimant”). The purpose of this correspondence is to supplement Claimant’s PAGA Notice of November 7, 2025, to include additional factual allegations and Labor Code violations. Claimant seeks penalties, on behalf of herself and all other aggrieved employees, against her former employers Organic Filling Solutions, LLC and Partners Personnel - Management Services, LLC, including, but not limited to, any of their former and present directors, officers, shareholders, owners, members, predecessors, successors, assigns, parent corporations, subsidiaries, divisions, affiliates, partners, agents, and affiliated and/or merged entities (collectively “Employers”) pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (“PAGA”), Labor Code Sections 2698 *et seq.* This correspondence serves as Claimant’s written notice by online filing with the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) and by certified mail to the employer(s) of the specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations, as required by Labor Code Section 2699.3(a)(1).

Specific Provisions of the Labor Code Alleged to Have Been Violated

The specific provisions of the Labor Code alleged to have been violated are as follows:
Labor Code Sections 201, 201.3, 202, 203, 204, 206, 210, 226, 226.3, 226.7, 256, 510, 512, 558, 1174, 1174.5, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2100-2112, 2800, 2802, and 2810.3.

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Facts and Theories Supporting the Alleged Violations

Organic Filling Solutions, LLC (“OFS”) provides contract filling, manufacturing, and formulating services to businesses in a wide range of industries. OFS was a “client employer” and “client” or “customer” within the meaning of Labor Code Sections 2810.3 and 201.3, respectively.

Partners Personnel - Management Services, LLC (collectively “PPMS”) owns and operates a staffing company. PPMS supplied OFS with workers to perform labor within OFS’s usual course of business. PPMS was a “labor contractor” and “temporary services employer” within the meaning of Labor Code Sections 2810.3 and 201.3, respectively.

Employers employed Claimant as a non-exempt employee in California within the past year. Claimant’s job duties included, *inter alia*, packing products, closing bottles, and cleaning the work area. Employers employed and/or currently employ other aggrieved employees in California. The aggrieved employees consist of all non-exempt employees employed by Employers in California during the “PAGA Period,” which is defined as one (1) year prior to the submission of this letter to the LWDA and certified mailing to Employers to the present.

During the PAGA Period, Employers failed to pay Claimant and other aggrieved employees minimum, regular, overtime, and double time wages for all hours worked at the legally mandated rates. During the PAGA Period, Claimant and aggrieved employees regularly worked more than eight (8) hours per workday, 10 hours per workday, 12 hours per workday, and/or over 40 hours per workweek. Specifically, Employers failed to compensate Claimant and aggrieved employees when they waited in long lines for several minutes to clock in for their shifts, without compensation for the time spent under the employer’s control. Further, Employers failed to pay Claimant and aggrieved employees’ overtime wages at the correct rate of pay. Employers also failed to compensate Claimant and aggrieved employees for all hours worked, including but not limited to, off-the-clock work. As such, Employers failed to pay Claimant and other aggrieved employees minimum, regular, overtime, and double time wages for all hours worked in violation of Labor Code Sections 204, 206, 210, 510, 558, 1171, 1194, 1197, 1197.1, and 1198, and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Orders.

During the PAGA Period, Employers failed to provide timely off-duty 30-minute meal periods within the appropriate time intervals to Claimant and other aggrieved employees as required by Labor Code Section 512 and Section 11 of the applicable Wage Order. Specifically, Claimant and aggrieved employees had their meal periods missed, late, interrupted, rounded, shortened, automatically deducted, on-duty, and/or restricted to the worksite due to Employers’ excessive quotas, work demands, understaffing, policies, and practices. Employers also failed to provide second meal periods when aggrieved employees worked in excess of 10 hours in a workday. In addition, Employers failed to compensate Claimant and other aggrieved employees with an additional hour of pay at their regular rate for every day in which they suffered a meal period violation. Accordingly, Employers failed to provide Claimant and other aggrieved employees with timely, uninterrupted off-duty meal periods for at least 30 minutes and failed to compensate Claimant and other aggrieved employees with an additional hour of pay at their regular rate of pay for every day in which they were denied a compliant meal period, in violation of Labor Code Sections 226.7, 512, 2100-2112, and the IWC Wage Orders.

During the PAGA Period, Employers failed to authorize or permit ten-minute (10) rest periods for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof. Specifically, Employers failed to provide compliant rest breaks to Claimant and aggrieved employees due to their excessive quotas, work demands, understaffing, policies, and practices as mentioned above. As such, Claimant and aggrieved employees regularly had their rest breaks missed, shortened, late, on-duty, restricted to the worksite, and/or interrupted. Employers also failed to provide third rest breaks when Claimant and aggrieved employees worked over 10 hours in a workday. Employers further failed to provide rest breaks during the middle of each work period. Employers failed to compensate Claimant and other aggrieved employees with an additional hour of pay at their regular rate for every day in which they suffered a rest period violation. Accordingly, Employers violated Labor Code Sections 226.7, 2100-2112, and the applicable IWC Wage Orders.

During Claimant's employment, Employers failed to reimburse Claimant and other aggrieved employees for all business expenses incurred for Employers' benefit, including requiring Claimant and aggrieved employees to use their own equipment or tools (e.g., knives) to perform their job duties without reimbursement. Accordingly, Employers violated Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802.

As a result of, and in addition to, the aforementioned Labor Code violations, Employers failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements that accurately reported, among other things, the gross and net wages earned, the total hours worked, all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period, and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate. As a result, Employers violated Labor Code Sections 226 and 226.3. Similarly, Employers failed to maintain accurate and complete records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to Claimant and the aggrieved employees due to the same violations referenced above. Consequently, Employers violated Labor Code Sections 1174 and 1174.5.

As a result of, and in addition to, the above referenced Labor Code violations, Employers failed to timely pay all wages owed throughout Claimant's and the aggrieved employees' employment and following the end of the aggrieved employees' employment including minimum, regular, overtime, and double time wages, reimbursements, and meal and rest period premiums, among other things. Employers also failed to pay wages due no less frequently than on a weekly basis. As such, Employers violated Labor Code Sections 201-204, 201.3, 210, and 256.

Based on these violations, Claimant will seek attorneys' fees, costs, and penalties under the Labor Code on behalf of herself and all other aggrieved employees who were employed by Employers during the PAGA Period. Please advise if the Labor and Workforce Development Agency has any objection to Claimant including PAGA claims in a lawsuit against Employers.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Daniel J. Hyun