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9 individually, and on behalf of Aggrieved  
Employees pursuant to the California  
10 Private Attorneys General Act

11 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
12 **FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA**

13 ROBIN JENNINGS, individually, and on behalf  
14 of Aggrieved Employees pursuant to the  
15 California Private Attorneys General Act,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 MIZUHO ORTHOPEDIC SYSTEMS, INC. dba  
19 MIZUHO OSI, a Delaware corporation; and  
DOES 1 through 25, inclusive,

20 Defendants.  
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Case No. 24CV070891

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR  
ENFORCEMENT ACTION UNDER THE  
PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT,  
CAL. LABOR CODE §§ 2698 *ET SEQ.***

1 Plaintiff ROBIN JENNINGS (“Plaintiff”), individually, and on behalf of all similarly  
2 aggrieved employees, alleges against defendants MIZUHO ORTHOPEDIC SYSTEMS, INC. dba  
3 MIZUHO OSI and DOES 1 through 25 (collectively, “Defendants”) as follows:

#### 4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. This is an enforcement action under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys  
6 General Act of 2004, California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”) to recover civil penalties  
7 on behalf of Plaintiff, the State of California, and all individuals who worked for Defendants in the  
8 State of California as hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employees at any time from one year prior to  
9 Plaintiff’s submission of written notice of Defendants’ alleged violations of the California Labor Code  
10 to the Labor & Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) through final judgment (“Aggrieved  
11 Employees”).

12 2. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants hired Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees but failed to  
13 properly pay them all wages owed for all time worked (including minimum wages, straight time  
14 wages, and overtime wages), failed to provide them with all meal periods and rest periods and  
15 associated premium wages to which they were entitled, failed to timely pay them all wages due during  
16 their employment, failed to timely pay them all wages due upon termination of their employment,  
17 failed to provide them with accurate itemized wage statements, failed to maintain accurate payroll  
18 records, failed to reimburse them for necessary business expenses, and failed to provide a safe and  
19 healthful work environment.

20 3. As a result, Defendants violated *inter alia* California Labor Code sections 201, 202,  
21 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, 2802, 6400, 6401,  
22 6402, and 6403, and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Order. Through  
23 this action, Plaintiff seeks to recover all available remedies under PAGA including but not limited to  
24 civil penalties and attorney’s fees and costs.

#### 25 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

26 4. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the California Constitution,  
27 Article VI, section 10. The statutes under which this action is brought do not specify any other basis  
28 for jurisdiction.

5. This Court has jurisdiction over all Defendants because, upon information and belief, Defendants are either citizens of California, have sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally availed themselves of the California market to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Further, no federal question is at issue because the claims asserted herein are based solely on California law.

6. Venue is proper in this Court because, upon information and belief, Defendants maintain offices, have agents, employ individuals, and/or transact business in the State of California, County of Alameda. Moreover, many of the acts, events, and violations alleged herein relating to Plaintiff occurred in the State of California, County of Alameda.

## THE PARTIES

7. At all times mentioned herein, Plaintiff was and is a resident of Alameda County in the State of California. Plaintiff was also employed by Defendants in Alameda County in the State of California.

8. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant MIZUHO ORTHOPEDIC SYSTEMS, INC. dba MIZUHO OSI, was and is, upon information and belief, a California company, and at all times hereinafter mentioned, an employer whose employees are employed throughout Alameda County and the State of California.

9. Plaintiff is unaware of the true names or capacities of the Defendants sued herein under the fictitious names DOES 1 through 25 but will seek leave of this Court to amend the complaint and serve such fictitiously named Defendants once their names and capacities become known.

10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each and all of the acts and omissions alleged herein were performed by, or are attributable to Defendants, each acting as the agent, employee, alter ego, and/or joint venturer of, or working in concert with, each of the other co-Defendants and within the course and scope of such agency, employment, joint venture, or concerted activity with legal authority to act on the others' behalf. The acts of any and all Defendants represent and were in accordance with Defendants' official policies.

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11. At all relevant times, Defendants were the employers of Plaintiff within the meaning of all applicable state laws and statutes. Defendants directly or indirectly controlled or affected the working conditions, wages, working hours, and conditions of employment of Plaintiff to make each of said Defendants employers and employers liable under the statutory provisions set forth herein.

12. Defendants had the authority to hire and terminate Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees, to set work rules and conditions governing their employment, and to supervise their daily employment activities.

13. Defendants exercised sufficient authority over the terms and conditions of Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees' employment for them to be their joint employers.

14. Defendants directly hired and paid wages and benefits to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

15. Defendants continue to employ hourly paid and/or non-exempt employees within the State of California.

16. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, ratified the acts and omissions complained of herein. At all relevant times, Defendants, and each of them, aided and abetted the acts and omissions of each and all the other Defendants in proximately causing the damages herein alleged.

17. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of said Defendants is in some manner intentionally, negligently, or otherwise responsible for the acts, omissions, occurrences, and transactions alleged herein.

## GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

18. Defendants, jointly and severally, employed Plaintiff from approximately July 2022 to May 2023 as a non-exempt, hourly-paid employee. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Plaintiff was employed as a Technical Service Analyst based out of Defendants' facility located at 30031 Ahern Ave, Union City, CA 94587.

19. Defendants hired Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees but failed to properly pay them all overtime wages and minimum wages for all hours worked, failed to provide all meal and rest breaks to which they were entitled, failed to timely pay all wages upon termination of employment, failed to provide accurate wage statements, failed to keep accurate employment records, failed to

1 reimburse necessary business-related expenses, and failed to adhere to other related protections  
2 afforded by the California Labor Code and applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order.

3 20. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants knew or  
4 should have known that Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were entitled to the protections  
5 afforded by the California Labor Code and the applicable Wage Order, yet as set forth in detail below,  
6 engaged in a systematic pattern and practice of violating the California Labor Code and the applicable  
7 Wage Order.

### 8 **PAGA ALLEGATIONS**

9 21. PAGA is and was applicable to Defendants' employment of Plaintiff and Aggrieved  
10 Employees.

11 22. PAGA provides that any provision of law under the California Labor Code that  
12 provides for a civil penalty, including unpaid wages and premium wages, to be assessed and collected  
13 by the LWDA for violations of the California Labor Code may, as an alternative, be recovered through  
14 a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or  
15 former employees pursuant to procedures outlined in California Labor Code section 2699.3.

16 23. Pursuant to PAGA, a civil action may be brought by an "aggrieved employee," who is  
17 any person employed by the alleged violator and against whom one or more of the alleged violations  
18 was committed.

19 24. Plaintiff and the other employees are "Aggrieved Employees" as defined by California  
20 Labor Code section 2699(c) because they are current or former employees of Defendants against  
21 whom one or more of the alleged violations were committed.

22 25. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2699.3 and 2699.5, an aggrieved employee,  
23 including Plaintiff, may pursue a civil action arising under PAGA after the following requirements  
24 have been met:

- 25 a) The Aggrieved Employee shall give written notice by certified mail (hereinafter  
26 "Employee's Notice") to the LWDA and the employer of the specific provisions of the  
27 California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories  
28 to support the alleged violations.

1 b) The LWDA shall provide notice (“LWDA Response”) to the employer and the  
2 aggrieved employee by certified mail that it does not intend to investigate the alleged  
3 violation within sixty (60) calendar days of the postmark date of the Employee’s  
4 Notice. Upon receipt of the LWDA Response, or if the LWDA Response is not  
5 provided within sixty-five (65) calendar days of the postmark date of the Employee’s  
6 Notice, the aggrieved employee may commence a civil action pursuant to California  
7 Labor Code section 2699 to recover civil penalties in addition to any other penalties to  
8 which the employee may be entitled.

9 26. On January 31, 2024, Plaintiff provided notice by electronic submission to the LWDA  
10 and by certified mail to Defendants regarding the specific provisions of the California Labor Code  
11 alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations,  
12 pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699.3. **A true and correct copy of the Employee’s Notice**  
13 **is attached hereto as Exhibit A.**

14 27. On February 23, 2024, Plaintiff provided an amended notice by electronic submission  
15 to the LWDA and by certified mail to Defendants regarding the specific provisions of the California  
16 Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged  
17 violations pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699.3. **A true and correct copy of the**  
18 **Employee’s Notice is attached hereto as Exhibit B.**

19 28. Plaintiff did not receive an LWDA Response within sixty-five (65) calendar days of  
20 providing the Employee’s Notice.

21 29. Therefore, the administrative prerequisites under California Labor Code section  
22 2699.3(a) to recover civil penalties against Defendants, in addition to other remedies for violations of  
23 *inter alia* California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d),  
24 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, 2802, 6400, 6401, 6402, and 6403 have been satisfied.

25 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

26 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE §§ 2699, *ET SEQ.***

27 **(Against All Defendants)**

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1           30. Plaintiff incorporates herein by specific reference, as though fully set forth, the  
2 allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

3           31. Plaintiff brings this action on an individual basis and on a representative basis on behalf  
4 of other Aggrieved Employees and the State of California, in Plaintiff's capacity as a private attorney  
5 general pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code § 2698, *et seq.*

6           32. PAGA expressly provides for a private right of action to recover civil penalties for  
7 violations of the Labor Code as follows: "*Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision*  
8 *of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce*  
9 *Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or*  
10 *employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action*  
11 *brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former*  
12 *employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 2699.3.*" Cal. Lab. Code § 2699(a).

13           33. Whenever the LWDA, or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards,  
14 agencies, or employees has discretion to assess a civil penalty, a court in a civil action is authorized to  
15 exercise the same discretion, subject to the same limitations and conditions, to assess a civil penalty.

16           34. Plaintiff and the other hourly-paid, non-exempt employees are "Aggrieved Employees"  
17 as defined by California Labor Code section 2699(c) in that they are all current or former employees  
18 of Defendants, and one or more of the alleged violations were committed against them.

19           35. Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, violates numerous sections of the California  
20 Labor Code, including, but not limited to, the following:

21           (a) Violation of California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 for failure to pay overtime  
22 wages, as set forth more fully below;

23           (b) Violation of California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 for failure to pay  
24 minimum wages, as set forth more fully below;

25           (c) Violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) for failure to provide  
26 legally required meal periods, as set forth more fully below;

27           (d) Violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) for failure to pay required  
28 meal period premiums, as set forth more fully below;

- (e) Violation of California Labor Code section 226.7 for failure to provide legally required rest periods, as set forth more fully below;
- (f) Violation of California Labor Code section 226.7 for failure to pay required rest period premiums, as set forth more fully below;
- (g) Violation of California Labor Code section 204 for failure to timely pay wages to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees during employment, as set forth more fully before;
- (h) Violation of California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203 for failure to pay all wages at time of discharge from employment, as set forth more fully below;
- (i) Violation of California Labor Code section 226(a) for failure to provide accurate wage statements to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, as set forth more fully below;
- (j) Violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d) for failure to keep complete and accurate payroll records relating to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees, as set forth more fully below;
- (k) Violation of California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 for failure to reimburse Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees for necessary business-related expenses, as set forth more fully below;
- (l) Violation of California Labor Code sections 6400, 6401, 6402, and 6403 for failure to provide a place of employment that is safe and healthful, failing to use safety devices and safeguards and adopt practices to render a place of employment safe and healthful, requiring or permitting employees to be at a place of employment that is not safe or healthful, and failing to do everything reasonably necessary to protect life, safety, and health of employees.

36. Pursuant to PAGA, and in particular California Labor Code sections 2699(a), 2699.3, and 2699.5, Plaintiff, acting in the public interest as a private attorney general, seeks assessment and collection of civil penalties for Plaintiff, all Aggrieved Employees, and the State of California against Defendants for violations of California Labor Code sections set forth herein, including penalties under California Labor Code sections 2699, 558, 210, 1197.1, 226, 226.3, 1174.5, and 1197.1, penalties under the applicable IWC Wage Order, and any and all additional penalties and remedies as provided

1 by the California Labor Code and/or other statutes.

2 37. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699(i), civil penalties recovered by  
3 Aggrieved Employees shall be distributed as follows: seventy-five percent (75%) to the LWDA for  
4 the enforcement of labor laws and education of employers and employees about their rights and  
5 responsibilities and twenty-five (25%) to the Aggrieved Employees.

6 38. Plaintiff retained counsel to file this court action, and to assess and collect the civil  
7 penalties owed by Defendants. Plaintiff therefore seeks an award of reasonable attorney's fees and  
8 costs pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210, 218.5, and 2699(g)(1), and any other applicable  
9 statute.

10 **Failure to Pay Minimum Wages**

11 39. California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 provide that the minimum wage  
12 for employees fixed by the IWC is the minimum wage to be paid to employees, and the payment of a  
13 wage less than the minimum so fixed is unlawful.

14 40. The IWC set the minimum wage for Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees in the  
15 applicable IWC Wage Order.

16 41. Defendants failed to pay minimum wage to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for  
17 a wide range of off-the-clock work performed, including, *inter alia*: opening the premises and  
18 performing regular job duties prior to clocking in and after clocking out.

19 42. Accordingly, Defendants regularly failed to pay at least minimum wages to Plaintiff  
20 and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours they worked in violation of California Labor Code sections  
21 1194, 1197, and 1197.1.

22 **Failure to Pay Proper Overtime Wages**

23 43. California Labor Code section 510 and the applicable IWC Wage Order require  
24 Defendants to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees who worked more than eight (8) hours in a day,  
25 forty (40) hours in a workweek, and/or seven (7) consecutive days, at the rate of one-and-a-half times  
26 their regular rate for all such hours worked.

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1           44.     California Labor Code section 510 and the applicable IWC Wage Order further requires  
2 Defendants to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees who worked more than twelve (12) hours in a  
3 day or more than eight (8) hours on the seventh consecutive day, overtime compensation at a rate of  
4 two (2) times their regular rate of pay for all such hours worked.

5           45.     During the relevant time period, Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees regularly worked  
6 in excess of eight (8) hours in a day, in excess of twelve (12) hours in a day, in excess of forty (40)  
7 hours in a workweek, and/or for seven (7) or more consecutive days, but Defendants routinely failed  
8 to properly account for all such overtime hours and further failed to compensate Plaintiff and  
9 Aggrieved Employees at the correct overtime rates.

10          46.     Defendants' failure to pay correct overtime wages included, *inter alia*: (a) when the  
11 combined total of the off-the-clock work discussed *supra* and the on-the-clock work exceed the  
12 number of hours that trigger the payment of overtime wages under Labor Code sections 510 and/or  
13 the applicable Wage Order; (b) when Defendants intentionally, willfully, and/or negligently  
14 mischaracterized overtime as straight time, or double time as time-and-a-half; (c) when Defendants  
15 assigned more work than could reasonably be completed in a workday or workweek to Plaintiff and  
16 Aggrieved Employees, but refused to authorize the overtime necessary for them to complete the  
17 assigned work; and (d) when Defendants failed to include all required wages and remuneration when  
18 calculating the overtime rate.

19          47.     Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees proper overtime  
20 compensation, as required by California law, violates the provisions of California Labor Code section  
21 510, and is therefore unlawful.

22                                   **Failure to Provide Meal Periods**

23          48.     California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an  
24 employee to work during any meal period mandated by an applicable IWC Order.

25          49.     California Labor Code section 512(a) provides that an employer may not require, cause,  
26 or permit an employee to work for a period of more than five (5) hours per day without providing the  
27 employee with a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes, except that if the total work period  
28 per day of the employee is not more than six (6) hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual

1 consent of both the employer and the employee.

2 50. California Labor Code section 512(a) further provides that an employer may not  
3 employ an employee for a work period of more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee  
4 with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that if the total hours worked is no more  
5 than 12 hours, the second meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the  
6 employee only if the first meal period was not waived.

7 51. The applicable IWC Wage Order sets forth the same requirements for meal breaks.

8 52. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees who were scheduled to work for no longer than six  
9 (6) hours, and who did not waive their legally mandated meal periods by mutual consent, were required  
10 to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without a meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes.

11 53. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees who were scheduled to work for more than six  
12 (6) hours were required to work for periods longer than five (5) hours without an uninterrupted meal  
13 period of not less than thirty (30) minutes.

14 54. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees, who were scheduled to work for more than ten  
15 (10) hours but no longer than twelve (12) hours, and who did not waive their legally mandated meal  
16 periods by mutual consent, were required to work in excess of ten (10) hours without receiving a  
17 second uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes.

18 55. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees, who were scheduled to work for more than  
19 twelve (12) hours, were required to work for periods longer than ten (10) hours without a second  
20 uninterrupted meal period of not less than thirty (30) minutes.

21 56. Moreover, when meal breaks were provided, they were often interrupted, cut short,  
22 and/or Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were not relieved of all duties as required by law.

23 57. Such conduct violates California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512(a) and the  
24 applicable IWC Wage Order.

25 **Failure to Pay Compliant Meal Break Premiums**

26 58. California Labor Code section 226.7 provides: “[i]f an employer fails to provide an  
27 employee a [meal] period in accordance with a state law, including, but not limited to, an applicable  
28 statute or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission... the

1 employer shall pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of  
2 compensation for each workday that the [meal] period is not provided.

3 59. The applicable IWC Wage Order provides: “[i]f an employer fails to provide an  
4 employee a meal period in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Order, the employer shall  
5 pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee’s regular rate of compensation for each workday  
6 that the meal period is not provided.”

7 60. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees meal period premiums  
8 due in violation of California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 512 on each day when a complete, timely,  
9 and uninterrupted meal period of at least thirty (30) minutes was not provided.

10 61. Moreover, if and when meal break premiums were provided, Defendants failed to  
11 incorporate all nondiscretionary payments for work performed by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved  
12 Employees in the regular rate of compensation for purposes of such premiums.

13 62. Defendants’ conduct violates the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor  
14 Code section 226.7.

15 **Failure to Provide Rest Periods**

16 63. California Labor Code section 226.7 provides that no employer shall require an  
17 employee to work during any rest period mandated by an applicable order of the California IWC.

18 64. The applicable IWC Wage Order provides that “[e]very employer shall authorize and  
19 permit all employees to take rest periods, which insofar as practicable shall be in the middle of each  
20 work period” and that the “rest period time shall be based on the total hours worked daily at the rate  
21 of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof” unless the total daily  
22 work time is less than three and one-half (3½) hours.

23 65. Defendants required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work four (4) or more  
24 hours without authorizing or permitting a timely ten (10) minute uninterrupted rest period during  
25 which time they were relieved of their duties per each four (4) hour period, or major fraction thereof  
26 worked.

27 66. Defendants’ conduct therefore violates the applicable IWC Wage Order and California  
28 Labor Code section 226.7.

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1                                   **Failure to Timely Pay Wages Upon Termination**

2           75.     Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 201, 202, and 203, Defendants are required  
3 to timely pay all earned and unpaid wages to an employee who is discharged.

4           76.     California Labor Code section 201 mandates that if an employer discharges an  
5 employee, the employee's wages accrued and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable  
6 immediately.

7           77.     California Labor Code section 202 mandates that if an employee quits, his or her wages  
8 shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee  
9 has given seventy-two (72) hours' notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee  
10 is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

11          78.     California Labor Code section 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay,  
12 in accordance with California Labor Code sections 201 and 202, any wages of an employee who is  
13 discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date  
14 thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefore is commenced; but the wages shall not  
15 continue for more than thirty (30) days.

16          79.     At the time that Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees' employment with Defendants  
17 ended, Defendants knowingly and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees all  
18 wages owed to them pursuant to California Labor Code sections 201 and 202, including, without  
19 limitation, overtime wages, minimum wages, and meal and rest period premium wages.

20          80.     Such conduct violates California Labor Code sections 201, 202 and 203.

21                                   **Failure to Provide Compliant Wage Statements**

22          81.     California Labor Code section 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each  
23 of its employees an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total  
24 hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate  
25 if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on  
26 written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6)  
27 the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and his  
28 or her social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9)

1 all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours  
2 worked at each hourly rate by the employee.

3 82. Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with complete and  
4 accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure to state all correct  
5 rates of pay, all hours worked, all meal period premium wages earned, and all rest period premium  
6 wages earned.

7 83. Such conduct violates California Labor Code section 226.

8 **Failure to Keep Requisite Payroll Records**

9 84. California Labor Code section 1174(d) requires an employer to keep at a central  
10 location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll  
11 records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units  
12 earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or  
13 establishments. These records shall be kept in accordance with rules established for this purpose by  
14 the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years.

15 85. Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to keep accurate and complete payroll  
16 records showing the hours worked daily and the wages paid to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

17 86. As a result of Defendants' violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d), Plaintiff  
18 and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

19 87. More specifically, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have been injured by  
20 Defendants' intentional and willful violation of California Labor Code section 1174(d) because they  
21 were denied both their legal right and protected interest, in having available, accurate and complete  
22 payroll records pursuant to California Labor Code section 1174(d).

23 **Failure to Reimburse Necessary Business Expenses**

24 88. Pursuant to California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802, an employer must  
25 reimburse its employees for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence  
26 of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her job duties or in direct  
27 consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer.

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89. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by Defendants.

90. Defendants intentionally and willfully failed to reimburse Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all necessary business-related expenses and costs.

91. Such conduct violates California Labor Code section 2802.

## Failure to Provide a Safe and Healthful Work Environment and Other Violations of Cal-OSHA

92. California Labor Code section 6400 requires an employer to provide a place of employment that is safe and healthful.

93. California Labor Code section 6401 requires an employer to furnish and use safety devices and safeguards, and adopt and use practices, means, methods, operations, and processes which are reasonably adequate to render such employment and place of employment safe and healthful.

94. California Labor Code section 6402 prohibits an employer from requiring, or permitting, any employee to go or be in any employment or place of employment which is not safe and healthful.

95. California Labor Code section 6403 prohibits an employer from failing or neglecting to do any of the following:

- a. To provide and use safety devices and safeguards reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe;
- b. To adopt and use methods and processes reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe; and
- c. To do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, safety, and health of employees.

96. Beginning in approximately March or April of 2023, and thereafter, Defendants required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to work in a building that was under construction. Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees could have completed their job duties remotely from a safe and healthful environment, yet the department head and other managing agents of Defendants required Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees to work at the workplace that was under construction.



## **EXHIBIT A**

January 31, 2024

**PAGA Claim Notice Via Online Electronic Submission**

California Labor & Workforce Development Agency

800 Capitol Mall, Suite 5000 (MIC-55)

Sacramento, CA 95814

<https://www.dir.ca.gov/Private-Attorneys-General-Act/Private-Attorneys-General-Act.html>

**RE: *Robin Jennings v. Mizuho Orthopedic Systems, Inc. dba Mizuho Osi; Mizuho America, Inc.***

To Whom It May Concern:

This office represents Robin Jennings (“Claimant”) with respect to their claims under the California Labor Code against Mizuho Orthopedic Systems, Inc. dba Mizuho Osi and Mizuho America, Inc. (including all affiliates, subsidiaries, parents, directors, and officers) (collectively referred to herein as “Employers”). This letter is being sent simultaneously to Employers by certified mail.

Employers employed Robin Jennings from approximately July 2022 to May 2023 as a non-exempt, hourly-paid employee. Robin Jennings worked as a Technical Service Analyst for Employers and was based out of Employers’ facility located at 30031 Ahern Ave, Union City, CA 94587.

Claimant intends to bring a representative action seeking penalties for violations of the California Labor Code which are recoverable under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”). Claimant is seeking penalties on behalf of his or herself and in a representative capacity on behalf of the State of California and all current and former hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employees who worked for Employers in the State of California during the relevant statutory period (“Aggrieved Employees”). This letter is being sent in compliance with California Labor Code section 2699.3 and shall serve as Claimant’s notice of the provisions of the California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories in support thereof.

As detailed below, Employers violated several of California’s wage and hour laws during Claimant’s employment, including but not limited to California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, 2802, and the

applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order (“IWC Wage Order”).

The claims made on behalf of Claimant and Aggrieved Employees are based upon the following facts and theories:

**1. FAILURE TO PAY FOR ALL TIME WORKED AT CORRECT RATES OF PAY, INCLUDING MINIMUM WAGES, STRAIGHT TIME WAGES, AND OVERTIME COMPENSATION**

Employers engaged in numerous unlawful practices which resulted in the failure to pay Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees for all time worked at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation.

California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 and the applicable IWC Wage Order require employers to pay at least the legal minimum wage to their employees. California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and the applicable IWC Wage Order further require employers to pay no less than one and one-half times an employee’s regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday, for hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in one workweek, and for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek, and to pay no less than twice an employee’s regular rate of pay of the employee for hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in one workday and for any work in excess of eight (8) hours on any seventh day of a workweek.

Throughout the relevant time, Employers regularly required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to perform work off-the-clock including, among other things, opening up the premises and performing regular job duties prior to clocking in and after clocking out. Employers failed to compensate Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees for any of this off-the-clock work, in violation of California law.

This uncompensated work often resulted in the total number of hours worked by Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees exceeding the daily and/or weekly triggers for overtime wages, yet Employers failed to pay Claimant and Aggrieved Employees applicable overtime rate(s) for these hours.

Employers also failed to accurately record the actual time worked by Claimant and Aggrieved Employees

Employers also failed to pay overtime to Claimant and Aggrieved Employees for all overtime hours worked based on regular rates of pay correctly calculated to include all applicable remuneration, including non-discretionary commissions, non-discretionary bonuses, and non-discretionary performance pay.

As a result of the foregoing practices, Employers failed to pay Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees for all wages earned at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation. Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable

IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198.

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558, 1197.1, and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **2. MEAL BREAK VIOLATIONS**

California law requires employers to provide employees with an opportunity to take an uninterrupted meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes before the end of the fifth hour of work when an employee works more than five (5) hours in a day. Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512(a). Employers must provide a second meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes before the end of the tenth hour of work when an employee works more than ten (10) hours in a day. *Id.* For each day that an employer fails to provide compliant meal period(s), the employer must pay the employee a meal penalty equal to one hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation. *Id.*

During the relevant time period, Employers failed to provide Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant 30-minute meal periods. Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were required by Employers to work more than five (5) hours per day but were not provided with uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods. Further, Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted 30-minute meal period when they worked over ten (10) hours per day. Employers regularly required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to work through their first and second meal periods, to take their first meal period after their fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) hour of work, and/or to take their second meal periods after their tenth (10<sup>th</sup>) hour of work. Meal breaks, when provided, were oftentimes interrupted and/or cut short.

Employers' policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, complete and duty-free meal periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employers did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of meal periods or systematically disregarded their own purported meal period policies; (2) Employers' management at various levels failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant meal period policies and practices; (3) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (4) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant meal periods; (5) Employers failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (6) Employers required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to respond to work-related requests at all times, including during meal periods; and (7) Employers' policy and culture prevented Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods because of the priority placed on maximizing profits over employees' right to receive timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal

periods.

Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for each day a compliant meal period was not provided to them in compliance with California law.

Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7, 512(a) and 1198.

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to penalties paragraph of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

### **3. REST BREAK VIOLATIONS**

California law requires employers to authorize and permit employees to take an uninterrupted rest period of no less than ten (10) minutes for every four (4) hours, or major fraction thereof, worked. Cal. Lab. Code § 226.7. For each day that an employer fails to authorize and permit a compliant rest period, the employer owes the employee one hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation. Cal. Lab. Code § 226.7(c).

Employers failed to authorize and permit Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to take compliant 10-minute rest periods. Employers required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to work through rest periods. Claimant and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with uninterrupted, duty-free rest periods when they worked more than four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof. Further, Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted, duty-free rest period when they worked more than six (6) hours in a day, or a third uninterrupted, duty-free rest period after working more than ten (10) hours in day. In the rare event that a rest period was taken, it was frequently interrupted or cut short. Moreover, Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were not completely relieved of duty as required by *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, 2 Cal.5th 257 (2016).

Employers' policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely and complete rest periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employers did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of rest periods or systematically disregarded its own purported rest period policies; (2) Employers' management at various levels failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant rest period policies and practices; (3) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (4) Employers failed to adequately inform and train Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant rest periods; (5) Employers failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (6)

Employers required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to respond to work-related requests at all times, including during rest periods; and (7) Employers' policy and culture prevented Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods because of the priority placed on completing job requirements over employees' right to receive rest periods.

Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for each day a rest period was not provided to them in compliance with California law. Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 1198.

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders; Labor Code sections 558 and 1199 penalties; and attorneys' fees and costs.

#### **4. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT**

California Labor Code section 204 requires that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 1st and the 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 1st and the 10th day of the following month.

California Labor Code section 204 also requires that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period. During the relevant time period, Employers failed to timely pay all wages earned because Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were not paid all the wages they were owed including, *inter alia*, overtime compensation, straight time wages, minimum wages, and meal and rest period premiums. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 204(a).

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

#### **5. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS**

California Labor Code section 226(a) requires an employer semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages to furnish wage statements to its employees setting forth, *inter alia*, (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or

her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, and (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer.

As a result of the practices described above, the wage statements provided to Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees failed to include the actual hours worked (including time spent working off-the-clock), the actual gross wages earned (including wages owed for time spent working off the clock and meal and rest period premiums), and the correct rates of pay. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code section 226(a).

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.3; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **6. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN ACCURATE RECORDS**

California Labor Code section 1174(d) requires an employer to keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years. During the relevant time period, Employers have failed to maintain accurate records relating to Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees' work periods, meal periods, total daily hours worked, and total hours worked per payroll period. Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 1198.5 and 1174(d).

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; California Labor Code section 1174.5 penalties; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **7. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE NECESSARY EXPENDITURES**

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employees for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. The applicable IWC Wage Order requires employers to provide employees with the tools or equipment necessary for the performance of their job. During the relevant time period, Claimant and Aggrieved Employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by Employers.

Accordingly, Employers violated the applicable IWC Order and California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802. Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to paragraph of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **8. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY ALL WAGES UPON TERMINATION**

California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and if an employee quits his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours' notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

During the relevant time period, upon the termination of employment (including but not limited to when they were temporarily laid off, laid off, discharged, and/or resigned), Employers failed to pay all wages due to their employees within twenty-four (24) hours of termination or even within seventy-two (72) hours for those who resigned. Specifically, as a result of Employers' practices of requiring Claimant and Aggrieved Employees to work off-the-clock without compensation, failing to pay proper overtime compensation, failure to properly calculate regular rates, and failure to accurately record all hours actually worked, Employers failed to pay Claimant and Aggrieved Employees for all straight time wage, minimum wages and overtime compensation owed to them upon termination of their employment. Employers also failed to pay Claimant and Aggrieved Employees for meal period premiums and rest period premiums they were owed, amongst other wages. Accordingly, Employers violated California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 203 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **9. EMPLOYER'S OTHER VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE**

Finally, pursuant to *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 25 Cal.App.5th 745 ("*Huff*"), as an Aggrieved Employee, Claimant has standing, and intends to pursue civil penalties on behalf of the LWDA against Employers for any and all other Labor Code violations committed by Employers. In *Huff*, the California Court of Appeals held that an employee alleging a single violation of the Labor Code under PAGA may also bring PAGA claims against Employer for all other alleged Labor Code violations, even those suffered by other employees of the same employer. According to the *Huff* decision, Claimant, as an "aggrieved" employee affected by at least one Labor Code violation may, and hereby does, pursue penalties on behalf of LWDA for all Labor Code violations by Employer.

Employers are in direct violation of numerous California wage and hour laws including but not limited to said sections stated above. Claimant hereby provides notice to the LWDA under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code Sections 2698, *et seq.*, and specifically asks for an investigation, or if the agency does not intend to investigate the alleged violations, a letter confirming the same so that Claimant may allege a cause of action under PAGA against Employers for the violations discussed in this letter.

This letter is sent in compliance with the reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3. By law, an employee alleging a violation of one of the above referenced sections must notify his or her employer and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA) before he or she can invoke the provisions of Sections 2699, *et seq.*, by seeking redress in court. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(1). The LWDA must then notify the employer and the employee within 60 calendar days regarding whether it intends to investigate the alleged violation. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(B). If the LWDA advises it will not investigate, or if no notice is provided within 65 calendar days, the employee may file a lawsuit invoking the provisions under Labor Code § 2699. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A). It is Claimant's intention to file a civil complaint and to bring the appropriate claims under California Labor Code § 2699 on behalf of themselves, the State of California and all Aggrieved Employees should your office not address Employers' alleged violations within this timeframe.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact my office. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

**BLACKSTONE LAW**

*Karen Gold*

Karen Gold, Esq.

cc: By U.S. Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Mizuho Orthopedic Systems, Inc. dba Mizuho Osi  
30031 Ahern Ave  
Union City, CA 94587

Mizuho Orthopedic Systems, Inc. dba Mizuho Osi  
Agent for Service, CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service  
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N  
Sacramento, CA 95833

Mizuho America, Inc  
Tadashi Yamaguchi  
30057 Ahern Avenue  
Union City, CA 94587

## **EXHIBIT B**

February 23, 2024

**PAGA Claim Notice Via Online Electronic Submission**

California Labor & Workforce Development Agency

800 Capitol Mall, Suite 5000 (MIC-55)

Sacramento, CA 95814

<https://www.dir.ca.gov/Private-Attorneys-General-Act/Private-Attorneys-General-Act.html>

**RE: *Robin Jennings v. Mizuho Orthopedic Systems, Inc. dba Mizuho Osi –  
Amended PAGA Notice for LWDA Case No. LWDA-CM-1008428-24***

To Whom It May Concern:

This office represents Robin Jennings (“Claimant”) with respect to their claims under the California Labor Code against Mizuho Orthopedic Systems, Inc. dba Mizuho Osi (including all affiliates, subsidiaries, parents, directors, and officers) (collectively referred to herein as “Employer”). This letter is being sent simultaneously to Employer by certified mail.

Employer employed Robin Jennings from approximately July 2022 to May 2023 as a non-exempt, hourly-paid employee. Robin Jennings worked as a Technical Service Analyst for Employer and was based out of Employer’s facility located at 30031 Ahern Ave, Union City, CA 94587.

Claimant intends to bring a representative action seeking penalties for violations of the California Labor Code which are recoverable under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code sections 2698, *et seq.* (“PAGA”). Claimant is seeking penalties on behalf of his or herself and in a representative capacity on behalf of the State of California and all current and former hourly-paid and/or non-exempt employees who worked for Employer in the State of California during the relevant statutory period (“Aggrieved Employees”). This letter is being sent in compliance with California Labor Code section 2699.3 and shall serve as Claimant’s notice of the provisions of the California Labor Code alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories in support thereof.

As detailed below, Employer violated several of California’s wage and hour laws during Claimant’s employment, including but not limited to California Labor Code sections 201, 202, 203, 204, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512(a), 1174(d), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2800, 2802, 6400, 6401, 6402, and 6403 and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order (“IWC Wage

Order”).

The claims made on behalf of Claimant and Aggrieved Employees are based upon the following facts and theories:

**1. FAILURE TO PAY FOR ALL TIME WORKED AT CORRECT RATES OF PAY, INCLUDING MINIMUM WAGES, STRAIGHT TIME WAGES, AND OVERTIME COMPENSATION**

Employer engaged in numerous unlawful practices which resulted in the failure to pay Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees for all time worked at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation.

California Labor Code sections 1194, 1197, and 1197.1 and the applicable IWC Wage Order require employers to pay at least the legal minimum wage to their employees. California Labor Code sections 510 and 1198 and the applicable IWC Wage Order further require employers to pay no less than one and one-half times an employee’s regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in one workday, for hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in one workweek, and for the first eight (8) hours worked on the seventh day of work in any one workweek, and to pay no less than twice an employee’s regular rate of pay of the employee for hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in one workday and for any work in excess of eight (8) hours on any seventh day of a workweek.

Throughout the relevant time, Employer regularly required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to perform work off-the-clock including, among other things, opening up the premises and performing regular job duties prior to clocking in and after clocking out. Employer failed to compensate Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees for any of this off-the-clock work, in violation of California law.

This uncompensated work often resulted in the total number of hours worked by Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees exceeding the daily and/or weekly triggers for overtime wages, yet Employer failed to pay Claimant and Aggrieved Employees applicable overtime rate(s) for these hours.

Employer also failed to accurately record the actual time worked by Claimant and Aggrieved Employees.

Employer also failed to pay overtime to Claimant and Aggrieved Employees for all overtime hours worked based on regular rates of pay correctly calculated to include all applicable remuneration, including non-discretionary commissions, non-discretionary bonuses, and non-discretionary performance pay.

As a result of the foregoing practices, Employer failed to pay Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees for all wages earned at the correct rates of pay, including minimum wages, straight time wages, and overtime compensation. Accordingly, Employer violated the applicable IWC

Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 204, 510, 1194, 1197, 1197.1 and 1198.

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558, 1197.1, and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **2. MEAL BREAK VIOLATIONS**

California law requires employers to provide employees with an opportunity to take an uninterrupted meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes before the end of the fifth hour of work when an employee works more than five (5) hours in a day. Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 & 512(a). Employers must provide a second meal period of no less than thirty (30) minutes before the end of the tenth hour of work when an employee works more than ten (10) hours in a day. *Id.* For each day that an employer fails to provide compliant meal period(s), the employer must pay the employee a meal penalty equal to one hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation. *Id.*

During the relevant time period, Employer failed to provide Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant 30-minute meal periods. Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were required by Employer to work more than five (5) hours per day but were not provided with uninterrupted 30-minute meal periods. Further, Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted 30-minute meal period when they worked over ten (10) hours per day. Employer regularly required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to work through their first and second meal periods, to take their first meal period after their fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) hour of work, and/or to take their second meal periods after their tenth (10<sup>th</sup>) hour of work. Meal breaks, when provided, were oftentimes interrupted and/or cut short.

Employer's policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, complete and duty-free meal periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employer did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of meal periods or systematically disregarded their own purported meal period policies; (2) Employer's management at various levels failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant meal period policies and practices; (3) Employer failed to adequately inform and train Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (4) Employer failed to adequately inform and train Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant meal periods; (5) Employer failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods; (6) Employer required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to respond to work-related requests at all times, including during meal periods; and (7) Employer's policy and culture prevented Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal periods because of the priority placed on maximizing profits over employees' right to receive timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free meal

periods.

Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for each day a compliant meal period was not provided to them in compliance with California law.

Accordingly, Employer violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7, 512(a) and 1198.

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to penalties paragraph of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 558 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

### **3. REST BREAK VIOLATIONS**

California law requires employers to authorize and permit employees to take an uninterrupted rest period of no less than ten (10) minutes for every four (4) hours, or major fraction thereof, worked. Cal. Lab. Code § 226.7. For each day that an employer fails to authorize and permit a compliant rest period, the employer owes the employee one hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation. Cal. Lab. Code § 226.7(c).

Employer failed to authorize and permit Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to take compliant 10-minute rest periods. Employer required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to work through rest periods. Claimant and Aggrieved Employees were not provided with uninterrupted, duty-free rest periods when they worked more than four (4) hours or a major fraction thereof. Further, Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were not provided with a second uninterrupted, duty-free rest period when they worked more than six (6) hours in a day, or a third uninterrupted, duty-free rest period after working more than ten (10) hours in day. In the rare event that a rest period was taken, it was frequently interrupted or cut short. Moreover, Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were not completely relieved of duty as required by *Augustus v. ABM Security Services, Inc.*, 2 Cal.5th 257 (2016).

Employer's policies, practices, and procedures were responsible for the violations alleged above and prevented Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely and complete rest periods because, amongst other reasons: (1) Employer did not have legally-compliant policies regarding the provision and timing of rest periods or systematically disregarded its own purported rest period policies; (2) Employer's management at various levels failed and refused to implement and enforce legally compliant rest period policies and practices; (3) Employer failed to adequately inform and train Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees regarding their right to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (4) Employer failed to adequately inform and train Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees about their right to premium wages for non-compliant rest periods; (5) Employer failed to ensure that there was adequate staffing to allow Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to take timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods; (6) Employer

required Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees to respond to work-related requests at all times, including during rest periods; and (7) Employer's policy and culture prevented Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees from taking timely, uninterrupted, and duty-free rest periods because of the priority placed on completing job requirements over employees' right to receive rest periods.

Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees did not receive an extra hour of wages at their regular rate of pay for each day a rest period was not provided to them in compliance with California law. Accordingly, Employer violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 226.7 and 1198.

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to the applicable IWC Wage Orders; Labor Code sections 558 and 1199 penalties; and attorneys' fees and costs.

#### **4. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY WAGES DURING EMPLOYMENT**

California Labor Code section 204 requires that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 1st and the 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and that all wages earned by any person in any employment between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, other than those wages due upon termination of an employee, are due and payable between the 1st and the 10th day of the following month.

California Labor Code section 204 also requires that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period. During the relevant time period, Employer failed to timely pay all wages earned because Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees were not paid all the wages they were owed including, *inter alia*, overtime compensation, straight time wages, minimum wages, and meal and rest period premiums. Accordingly, Employer violated California Labor Code section 204(a).

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 210 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

#### **5. FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS**

California Labor Code section 226(a) requires an employer semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages to furnish wage statements to its employees setting forth, *inter alia*, (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security

number, and (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer.

As a result of the practices described above, the wage statements provided to Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees failed to include the actual hours worked (including time spent working off-the-clock), the actual gross wages earned (including wages owed for time spent working off the clock and meal and rest period premiums), and the correct rates of pay. Accordingly, Employer violated California Labor Code section 226(a).

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.3; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **6. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN ACCURATE RECORDS**

California Labor Code section 1174(d) requires an employer to keep, at a central location in the state or at the plants or establishments at which employees are employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to, and the number of piece-rate units earned by and any applicable piece rate paid to, employees employed at the respective plants or establishments. These records shall be kept with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case, shall be kept on file for not less than three years. During the relevant time period, Employer has failed to maintain accurate records relating to Claimant and other Aggrieved Employees' work periods, meal periods, total daily hours worked, and total hours worked per payroll period. Accordingly, Employer violated the applicable IWC Wage Order and California Labor Code sections 1198.5 and 1174(d).

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to penalties paragraph of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; California Labor Code section 1174.5 penalties; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **7. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE NECESSARY EXPENDITURES**

California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802 require an employer to reimburse its employees for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her job duties or in direct consequence of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer. The applicable IWC Wage Order requires employers to provide employees with the tools or equipment necessary for the performance of their job. During the relevant time period, Claimant and Aggrieved Employees incurred necessary business-related expenses and costs that were not fully reimbursed by Employer.

Accordingly, Employer violated the applicable IWC Order **Error! Reference source not found.**and California Labor Code sections 2800 and 2802. Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to penalties paragraph of the applicable IWC Wage Orders; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **8. FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY ALL WAGES UPON TERMINATION**

California Labor Code sections 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and if an employee quits his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours' notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

During the relevant time period, upon the termination of employment (including but not limited to when they were temporarily laid off, laid off, discharged, and/or resigned), Employer failed to pay all wages due to their employees within twenty-four (24) hours of termination or even within seventy-two (72) hours for those who resigned. Specifically, as a result of Employer's practices of requiring Claimant and Aggrieved Employees to work off-the-clock without compensation, failing to pay proper overtime compensation, failure to properly calculate regular rates, and failure to accurately record all hours actually worked, Employer failed to pay Claimant and Aggrieved Employees for all straight time wage, minimum wages and overtime compensation owed to them upon termination of their employment. Employer also failed to pay Claimant and Aggrieved Employees for meal period premiums and rest period premiums they were owed, amongst other wages. Accordingly, Employer violated California Labor Code sections 201 and 202.

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; penalties pursuant to California Labor Code sections 203 and 1199; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **9. FAILURE TO PROVIDE A SAFE AND HEALTHFUL WORK ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF CAL-OSHA**

California Labor Code section 6400 requires an employer to provide a place of employment that is safe and healthful. California Labor Code section 6401 requires an employer to furnish and use safety devices and safeguards, and adopt and use practices, means, methods, operations, and processes which are reasonably adequate to render such employment and place of employment safe and healthful. California Labor Code section 6402 prohibits an employer from requiring, or permitting, any employee to go or be in any employment or place of employment which is not safe and healthful. California Labor Code section 6403 prohibits an employer from failing or neglecting to do any of the following: (a) to provide and use safety devices and safeguards reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe; (b) to adopt and use methods and processes reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe; and (c) to do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, safety, and health of employees.

Beginning in approximately March or April of 2023, and thereafter, Employer required Aggrieved Employees to work in a building that was under construction. Aggrieved Employees could have completed their job duties remotely from a safe and healthful environment, yet Department Head Bill Bregar and other managing agents required Aggrieve Employees to work at the workplace that was under construction. Employer did not provide or use safety devices or safeguards reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe; adopt or use methods or processes reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe; or do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, safety, and health of employees. As a result, Aggrieved Employees were exposed to toxic fumes, among other unsafe conditions. Accordingly, Employer violated California Labor Code sections 6400, 6401, 6402, and 6403.

Claimant and Aggrieved Employees will therefore seek PAGA default penalties pursuant to California Labor Code section 2699; and attorneys' fees and costs.

## **10. EMPLOYER'S OTHER VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE**

Finally, pursuant to *Huff v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (2018) 25 Cal.App.5th 745 (“*Huff*”), as an Aggrieved Employee, Claimant has standing, and intends to pursue civil penalties on behalf of the LWDA against Employer for any and all other Labor Code violations committed by Employer. In *Huff*, the California Court of Appeals held that an employee alleging a single violation of the Labor Code under PAGA may also bring PAGA claims against Employer for all other alleged Labor Code violations, even those suffered by other employees of the same employer. According to the *Huff* decision, Claimant, as an “aggrieved” employee affected by at least one Labor Code violation may, and hereby does, pursue penalties on behalf of LWDA for all Labor Code violations by Employer.

Employer is in direct violation of numerous California wage and hour laws including but not limited to said sections stated above. Claimant hereby provides notice to the LWDA under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, California Labor Code Sections 2698, *et seq.*, and specifically asks for an investigation, or if the agency does not intend to investigate the alleged violations, a letter confirming the same so that Claimant may allege a cause of action under PAGA against Employer for the violations discussed in this letter.

This letter is sent in compliance with the reporting requirements of California Labor Code section 2699.3. By law, an employee alleging a violation of one of the above referenced sections must notify his or her employer and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA) before he or she can invoke the provisions of Sections 2699, *et seq.*, by seeking redress in court. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(1). The LWDA must then notify the employer and the employee within 60 calendar days regarding whether it intends to investigate the alleged violation. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(B). If the LWDA advises it will not investigate, or if no notice is provided within 65 calendar days, the employee may file a lawsuit invoking the provisions under Labor Code § 2699. Cal. Lab. Code § 2699.3(a)(2)(A). It is Claimant's intention to file a civil complaint and to bring the appropriate claims under California Labor Code § 2699 on behalf of themselves, the



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State of California and all Aggrieved Employees should your office not address Employer's alleged violations within this timeframe.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact my office. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

**BLACKSTONE LAW**

*/s/ Karen Gold*

Karen Gold, Esq.

cc: By U.S. Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Mizuho Orthopedic Systems, Inc. dba Mizuho Osi  
30031 Ahern Ave  
Union City, CA 94587

Mizuho Orthopedic Systems, Inc. dba Mizuho Osi  
Agent for Service, CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service  
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N  
Sacramento, CA 95833

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

I, Karina Hernandez, certify and declare as follows:

I am over eighteen years of age and not a party to the within action; my business address is 8383 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 745, Beverly Hills, California 90211. On July 11, 2025, I served a copy of the following document(s):

- **FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR ENFORCEMENT ACTION UNDER THE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT, CAL. LABOR CODE §§ 2698 ET SEQ.**

on the interested parties as follows:

Michele Haydel Gehrke, Esq.  
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Olga Savage, Esq.  
osavage@reedsmith.com  
REED SMITH LLP  
101 Second Street, Suite 1800  
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355 S. Grand Ave, Suite 2800  
Los Angeles, CA 90071-1565

Attorneys for Defendant Mizuho Orthopedic Systems, Inc. dba Mizuho OSI

☒ **BY ELECTRONIC MAIL (E-MAIL):** I caused said document(s) to be delivered electronically to be delivered to the above referenced addressee(s) via email from email address [khernandez@blackstonepc.com](mailto:khernandez@blackstonepc.com) pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6(e)(1). I did not receive any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.

☒ **BY ONLINE SUBMISSION:** The above-referenced documents were transmitted to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency through the online system established for the submission of notices and documents, in conformity with California Labor Code section 2699(I). I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.

☒ **STATE:** I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on July 11, 2025 at Beverly Hills, California.

/s/ Karina Hernandez  
Karina Hernandez