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9 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

10 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

11 IZAAH ORELLANA, on behalf of the State
12 of California, as a private attorney general,

13
14 Plaintiff,

15 vs.

16 ARIZONA PIPELINE COMPANY, a
17 Corporation; and DOES 1 through 50,
inclusive,

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19 Defendants.
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Case No. 26VEC01561

REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR:

1. Civil Penalties Pursuant to Labor Code
§ 2699 for violations of Labor Code
§§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226(a), 226.7,
510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197,
1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of
Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040,
Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable
Wage Order(s).

1 Plaintiff Izaiah Orellana ("PLAINTIFF"), on behalf of the people of the State of
2 California and as an "aggrieved employee" acting as a private attorney general under the
3 Labor Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004, § 2699, ("PAGA") only, alleges on
4 information and belief, except for his own acts and knowledge which are based on personal
5 knowledge, the following:

6 INTRODUCTION

7 1. PLAINTIFF brings this action against defendant Arizona Pipeline Company
8 (referred to as "DEFENDANT") seeking only to recover PAGA civil penalties on behalf of all
9 current and former aggrieved employees that worked for DEFENDANT. PLAINTIFF does **not**
10 **seek to recover anything other than penalties as permitted by California Labor Code §**
11 **2699**. To the extent that statutory violations are mentioned for wage violations, PLAINTIFF
12 does not seek underlying general and/or special damages for those violations, but simply the
13 civil penalties permitted by California Labor Code § 2699.

14 2. California has enacted the PAGA which permits PLAINTIFF to bring an action
15 for PAGA penalties *only*, which is the precise and sole nature of this action.

16 3. Accordingly, PLAINTIFF seeks to obtain all applicable relief for
17 DEFENDANT's violations under PAGA and solely for the relief as permitted by PAGA – that
18 is, penalties and any other relief the Court deems proper pursuant to the PAGA. Nothing in this
19 complaint should be construed as attempting to obtain any relief that would not be available in
20 a PAGA-only action.

21 4. PLAINTIFF is not suing in his individual capacity; he is proceeding
22 herein solely under the PAGA, on behalf of the State of California for all aggrieved employees.
23 Nothing in this complaint should be construed as PLAINTIFF suing in his individual capacity.

24 THE PARTIES

25 5. Arizona Pipeline Company ("DEFENDANT") is a corporation that at all relevant
26 times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial business in California.

27 6. DEFENDANT provides underground construction services to its clients in
28

1 California.

2 7. PLAINTIFF was employed by DEFENDANT in California from November of
3 2023 to September of 2025. PLAINTIFF was at all times classified by DEFENDANT as a
4 non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest
5 periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked.

6 8. PLAINTIFF, and such persons that may be added from time to time who satisfy
7 the requirements and exhaust the administrative procedures under the Private Attorney General
8 Act, brings this Representative Action on behalf of the State of California with respect to all
9 individuals who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in California, including any
10 employees staffed with DEFENDANT by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees
11 (“AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES”) during the time period of January 5, 2025 until a date as
12 determined by the Court (the "PAGA PERIOD").

13 9. PLAINTIFF, on behalf of all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES presently or
14 formerly employed by DEFENDANT during the PAGA PERIOD, brings this representative
15 action pursuant to Labor Code § 2699 seeking fixed civil penalties for DEFENDANT’s
16 violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512,
17 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8,
18 Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable Wage Order(s). Based upon the
19 foregoing, PLAINTIFF and all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES are aggrieved employees
20 within the meaning of Labor Code § 2699.

21 10. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, subsidiary,
22 partnership, associate or otherwise of defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are
23 presently unknown to PLAINTIFF who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious
24 names pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 474. PLAINTIFF will seek leave to amend this
25 Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, when
26 they are ascertained. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based upon that information
27 and belief alleges, that the Defendants named in this Complaint, including DOES 1 through
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1 50, inclusive, are responsible in some manner for one or more of the events and happenings
2 that proximately caused the injuries and damages hereinafter alleged.

3 11. The agents, servants and/or employees of the Defendants and each of them
4 acting on behalf of the Defendants acted within the course and scope of his, her or its
5 authority as the agent, servant and/or employee of the Defendants, and personally
6 participated in the conduct alleged herein on behalf of the Defendants with respect to the
7 conduct alleged herein. Consequently, the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to
8 the other Defendants and all Defendants are jointly and severally liable to PLAINTIFF and
9 all the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, for the loss sustained as a proximate result of the
10 conduct of the Defendants' agents, servants and/or employees.

11 12 THE CONDUCT

13 12. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, DEFENDANT
14 was required to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all their time
15 worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an
16 employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work.
17 DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES to work without
18 paying them for all the time they are under DEFENDANT's control. Among other things,
19 DEFENDANT requires PLAINTIFF to work while clocked out during what is supposed to
20 be PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal break. PLAINTIFF was from time to time interrupted by
21 work assignments while clocked out for what should have been PLAINTIFF's off-duty meal
22 break. DEFENDANT, as a matter of established company policy and procedure,
23 administers a uniform practice of rounding the actual time worked and recorded by
24 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES, always to the benefit of DEFENDANT,
25 so that during the course of their employment, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
26 EMPLOYEES are paid less than they would have been paid had they been paid for actual
27 recorded time rather than "rounded" time. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
28 EMPLOYEES forfeit minimum wage, overtime wage compensation, and off-duty meal

1 breaks by working without their time being correctly recorded and without compensation at
2 the applicable rates. DEFENDANT's policy and practice not to pay PLAINTIFF and the
3 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for all time worked, is evidenced by DEFENDANT's business
4 records.

5 13. As a result of their rigorous work schedules, PLAINTIFF and the
6 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were from time to time unable to take thirty (30) minute off
7 duty meal breaks and were not fully relieved of duty for their meal periods. PLAINTIFF
8 and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were required from time to time to perform work as
9 ordered by DEFENDANT for more than five (5) hours during some shifts without receiving
10 a meal break. Further, DEFENDANT from time to time failed to provide PLAINTIFF and
11 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with a second off-duty meal period for some workdays in
12 which these employees were required by DEFENDANT to work ten (10) hours of work.
13 DEFENDANT also engaged in the practice of rounding the meal period times to avoid
14 paying penalties to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES. PLAINTIFF and the
15 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES therefore forfeit meal breaks without additional compensation
16 and in accordance with DEFENDANT's corporate policy and practice.

17 14. During the PAGA PERIOD, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
18 EMPLOYEES were also required from time to time to work in excess of four (4) hours
19 without being provided ten (10) minute rest periods. Further, these employees were denied
20 their first rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of at least two (2)
21 to four (4) hours from time to time, a first and second rest period of at least ten (10) minutes
22 for some shifts worked of between six (6) and eight (8) hours from time to time, and a first,
23 second and third rest period of at least ten (10) minutes for some shifts worked of ten (10)
24 hours or more from time to time. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were
25 also not provided with one hour wages in lieu thereof. Additionally, the applicable
26 California Wage Order requires employers to provide employees with off-duty rest periods,
27 which the California Supreme Court defined as time during which an employee is relieved
28 from all work related duties and free from employer control. In so doing, the Court held that

1 the requirement under California law that employers authorize and permit all employees to
2 take rest period means that employers must relieve employees of all duties and relinquish
3 control over how employees spend their time which includes control over the locations
4 where employees may take their rest period. Employers cannot impose controls that prohibit
5 an employee from taking a brief walk - five minutes out, five minutes back. Here,
6 DEFENDANT's policy restricted PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES from
7 unconstrained walks and is unlawful based on DEFENDANT's rule which states
8 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES cannot leave the work premises during
9 their rest period.

10 15. During the PAGA PERIOD, DEFENDANT failed to accurately record and
11 pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for the actual amount of time these
12 employees worked. Pursuant to the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders,
13 DEFENDANT was required to pay PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for
14 all time worked, meaning the time during which an employee was subject to the control of
15 an employer, including all the time the employee was permitted or suffered to permit this
16 work. DEFENDANT required these employees to work off the clock without paying them
17 for all the time they were under DEFENDANT's control. As such, DEFENDANT knew or
18 should have known that PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were under
19 compensated for all time worked. As a result, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
20 EMPLOYEES forfeited time worked by working without their time being accurately
21 recorded and without compensation at the applicable minimum wage and overtime wage
22 rates. To the extent that the time worked off the clock does not qualify for overtime
23 premium payment, DEFENDANT failed to pay minimum wages for the time worked off-
24 the-clock in violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197, and 1197.1.

25 16. From time to time, DEFENDANT also failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
26 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with complete and accurate wage statements which failed to
27 show, among other things, the correct gross and net wages earned. Cal. Lab. Code § 226
28 provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees with an accurate

1 itemized wage statement in writing showing, among other things, gross wages earned and all
2 applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding amount of time
3 worked at each hourly rate. PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were paid on
4 an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates
5 during the pay period and the total hours worked, and the applicable pay period in which the
6 wages were earned pursuant to California Labor Code Section 226(a). The wage statements
7 DEFENDANT provided to PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES failed to
8 identify such information. More specifically, the wage statements failed to identify the
9 accurate total hours worked each pay period. When the hours shown on the wage statements
10 were added up, they did not equal the actual total hours worked during the pay period in
11 violation of Cal. Lab. Code 226(a)(2). Aside, from the violations listed above in this
12 paragraph, DEFENDANT failed to issue to PLAINTIFF an itemized wage statement that
13 lists all the requirements under California Labor Code 226. As a result, DEFENDANT from
14 time to time provided PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES with wage
15 statements which violated Cal. Lab. Code § 226.

16 17. Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d) provides, the requirements of this section shall be
17 deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if
18 the wages are paid not more than seven (7) calendar days following the close of the payroll
19 period. Cal. Lab. Code § 210 provides:

20 in [I]n addition to, and entirely independent and apart from, any other penalty provided
21 this article, every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee as provided in
22 Sections. . . 204. . . shall be subject to a civil penalty as follows: (1) For any initial
23 violation, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee; (2) For
each subsequent violation, or any willful or intentional violation, two hundred dollars
(\$200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus 25 percent of the amount
unlawfully withheld.

24 18. DEFENDANT from time to time failed to pay PLAINTIFF and the
25 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES within seven (7) days of the close of the payroll period in
26 accordance with Cal. Lab. Code § 204(d), including but not limited to the “Hourly” regular
27 wage payments.
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1 19. As a pattern and practice, DEFENDANT regularly failed to pay PLAINTIFF
2 and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES their correct wages and accordingly owe waiting time
3 penalties pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code Section 203.

4 20. DEFENDANT intentionally and knowingly failed to reimburse and indemnify
5 PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES for required business expenses incurred
6 by the PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES in direct consequence of
7 discharging their duties on behalf of DEFENDANT. Under California Labor Code Section
8 2802, employers are required to indemnify employees for all expenses incurred in the course
9 and scope of their employment. Cal. Lab. Code § 2802 expressly states that "an employer
10 shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the
11 employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her
12 obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at
13 the time of obeying the directions, believed them to be unlawful."

14 21. In the course of their employment PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED
15 EMPLOYEES as a business expense, were required by DEFENDANT to use their own
16 personal cellular phones as a result of and in furtherance of their job duties as employees for
17 DEFENDANT but are not reimbursed or indemnified by DEFENDANT for the cost
18 associated with the use of their personal cellular phones for DEFENDANT's benefit.
19 Specifically, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES were required by
20 DEFENDANT to use their personal cellular phones. As a result, in the course of their
21 employment with DEFENDANT, PLAINTIFF and the AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES
22 incurred unreimbursed business expenses which included, but were not limited to, costs
23 related to the use of their personal cellular phones all on behalf of and for the benefit of
24 DEFENDANT.

25 22. The employment of PLAINTIFF and some AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES has
26 terminated and DEFENDANT has not tendered payment of all wages owed as required by
27 law.
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1 with respect to all individuals who are or previously were employed by DEFENDANT in
2 California, including any employees staffed with DEFENDANT by a third party, and
3 classified as non-exempt employees ("AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES") during the time
4 period of January 5, 2025 until a date as determined by the Court (the "PAGA PERIOD").

5 28. On January 5, 2026, PLAINTIFF gave written notice by electronic mail to the
6 Labor and Workforce Development Agency (the "Agency") and by certified mail to the
7 employer of the specific provisions of this code alleged to have been violated as required by
8 Labor Code § 2699.3. *See Exhibit #1*, attached hereto and incorporated by this reference
9 herein. The statutory waiting period for PLAINTIFF to add these allegations to the
10 Complaint has expired. As a result, pursuant to Section 2699.3, PLAINTIFF may now
11 commence a representative civil action under PAGA pursuant to Section 2699 as the proxy
12 of the State of California with respect to all AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES as herein defined.

13 29. The policies, acts and practices heretofore described were and are an unlawful
14 business act or practice because DEFENDANT (a) failed to provide PLAINTIFF and the
15 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES accurate itemized wage statements, (b) failed to properly
16 record and provide legally required meal and rest periods, (c) failed to pay minimum wages,
17 (d) failed to pay overtime wages, (e) failed to reimburse employees for required expenses,
18 and (f) failed to provide wages when due, all in violation of the applicable Labor Code
19 sections listed in Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512,
20 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8,
21 Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and the applicable Wage Order(s), and thereby gives
22 rise to civil penalties as a result of such conduct.¹ PLAINTIFF hereby seeks recovery of only
23 civil penalties as prescribed by the Labor Code Private Attorney General Act of 2004 as the
24 representative of the State of California for the illegal conduct perpetrated on other
25 AGGRIEVED EMPLOYEES.

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28 ¹Plaintiff specifically excludes and/or does not allege any claims under California Labor
Code §558(a)(3).

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EXHIBIT 1

BLUMENTHAL NORDREHAUG BHOWMIK DE BLOUW LLP

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WRITERS E-MAIL:
rico@bamlawca.com

WRITERS EXT:
1009

January 5, 2026
CA3802

VIA ONLINE FILING TO LWDA AND CERTIFIED MAIL TO DEFENDANT

Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Online Filing

ARIZONA PIPELINE COMPANY
Certified Mail #9589071052700057730599
REGISTERED AGENTS, INC.
1401 21st Street, Ste R
Sacramento, CA 95811

Re: Notice Of Violations Of California Labor Code Sections §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 226(a), 226.7, 510, 512, 558(a)(1)(2), 1194, 1197, 1197.1, 1198, 2802, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11040, Subdivision 5(A)-(B), and Violation of Applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order(s) brought Pursuant To California Labor Code Section 2699.5.

Dear Sir/Madam:

This letter serves as a written notice under California Labor Code Section 2699.3 on behalf of Izaiah Orellana (“Plaintiff”) and all other Aggrieved Employees of Arizona Pipeline Company (“Defendant”). “Aggrieved Employees” refers to all individuals who are or previously were employed by Defendant in California, including any employees staffed with Defendant by a third party, and classified as non-exempt employees, during the time period of January 5, 2025 until a date as determined by the Court (“PAGA Period”). Our offices represent Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees in a lawsuit against Defendant. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant from November of 2023 to September of 2025. Plaintiff was at all times classified by Defendant as a non-exempt employee, paid on an hourly basis, and entitled to the legally required meal and rest periods and payment of minimum and overtime wages due for all time worked. Defendant, however, unlawfully failed to record and pay Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees for, including but not limited to, all of their time worked, including minimum and overtime wages, for all of their missed and/or non-compliant meal and rest breaks, for all of their time spent working off the clock as described further below, and for businesses expenses incurred but not reimbursed.

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During the PAGA Period, Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees were subjected to numerous violations during their employment with Defendant. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant as a Gas Plumber based out of Hesperia but worked in multiple locations throughout Southern California. Plaintiff's normal shift was 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday thru Friday. Plaintiff was often unable to take compliant meal breaks which were late, taken after the 5th hour of his shift, interrupted by work-related issues or missed entirely. For example, for the first year and a half of his employment, Plaintiff regularly took his meal break late, at approximately 1 p.m. Also, Plaintiff's meal breaks were sometimes interrupted by his manager, Greg Kennedy, who would sometimes call Plaintiff regarding work-related issues, such as customer locations he wanted Plaintiff to go to after his meal break. As to Plaintiff's rest breaks, they were late on a regular basis due to high work volume and being constantly interrupted with work-related issues. Indeed, Plaintiff estimates 75% of his first and second rest breaks were missed entirely. By way of illustration, between September 8, 2025 and September 21, 2025, Defendant recorded and paid Plaintiff zero premium payments for meal and/or rest break violations which is a wholly inaccurate reflection of actual violations that occurred during that time period. See **Exhibit #1** which is a true and correct copy of Plaintiff's wage statements for the pay periods between September 8, 2025 and September 21, 2025, showing no meal or rest break premiums paid. As a result, during the PAGA period Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees were often unable to take compliant meal breaks and rest breaks which is in violation of Cal. Labor Codes Sections 226.7 and 512.

In addition, Plaintiff worked while off the clock which resulted in unpaid minimum and overtime wages in violation of California Labor Code Sections 510, 1194, 1197 & 1198. In addition to work-related meal and rest break interruptions as set forth above, Plaintiff also had additional time worked that was off the clock and not paid. For example, one of Plaintiff's main duties was to travel to homes and turn gas off if a customer's bill was delinquent. On occasions when Plaintiff was sent to a house close to the end of his shift (3:30 p.m.), it sometimes took longer to longer to complete the job (eg. 4:15 p.m.). This would happen if, for example, the customer was mad or aggravated by the decision to shut off the gas – causing a delay. On many of these occasions Plaintiff would not get paid for the time he worked after his official shift ended at 3:30 p.m. Plaintiff also had pre-shift work that was not paid. For example, one of Defendant's clients was Southwest Gas, and Plaintiff was instructed to clock in for work at Southwest Gas at 6:15 a.m., but not clock in to Defendant's timekeeping system until 7:00 a.m. – and during this 45 minutes Plaintiff was expected to get ready for the work day, including reviewing what job duties would be performed that day. This pre-shift work was unpaid by Defendant. Another example of unpaid off the clock work occurred when Plaintiff had a job site in the Big Bear Mountain area, which necessitated a 2.5 hour drive each way. Defendant, however, would not pay Plaintiff for the drive time to and from the job

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site. Pursuant to Labor Code § 204 & 210, Defendant failed to timely provide Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees with their wages. The violations by Defendant were significant as a result of the non-payment of meal and rest break penalties and the failure to pay for all the off the clock work, as set forth above.

Additionally, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were paid on an hourly basis. As such, the wage statements should reflect all applicable hourly rates during the pay period and the proper regular and overtime wages earned. Plaintiff contends that Defendant failed to provide accurate wage statements to him, and other Aggrieved Employees, in violation of California Labor Code section 226(a). The wage statements Defendant provided to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved employees were not accurate because, for example, the wage statements failed to record work-related meal and rest break interruptions and off the clock work as set forth above.

Plaintiff was also not reimbursed for business related expenses he incurred as a result of his job duties for Defendant in violation of Cal. Lab. Code Section 2802. For example, even though Plaintiff received a company cell phone, that did not stop his supervisor, co-workers and dispatch from contacting Plaintiff on his personal cell phone on a regular basis regarding work-related issues. Plaintiff also had to purchase special equipment to perform his job duties but was not reimbursed. Specifically, as part of his job, Plaintiff had to clean burner holes in stoves. For this task, he needed a special mirror and lighters but had to purchase those items at his own expense. Plaintiff also had to buy respirator masks and gloves at his own expense without reimbursement.

Finally, as described in detail in this notice, Defendant failed to pay all wages and premiums owed to Plaintiff and Aggrieved Employees during their employment and also failed to timely pay those amounts due and earned to departing employees upon separation of employment, such as when Plaintiff's employment with Defendant ended in September of 2025, in violation of California Labor Code Sections 201-204. Defendant also failed to pay the waiting time penalties owed to Plaintiff and other Aggrieved Employees that stemmed from the non-payment of wages and premiums owed based on the allegations above.

This notice is provided to enable Plaintiff to proceed with a Complaint against Defendant as authorized by California Labor Code section 2699, *et seq.* The lawsuit will consist of other Aggrieved Employees. As counsel, our intention is to vigorously prosecute the claims, and to procure civil penalties as provided by the Private Attorney General Statute of 2004 on behalf of Plaintiff and all Aggrieved Employees.

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If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number and email address.

Respectfully,

/s/ Ricardo R. Ehmann

Ricardo R. Ehmann, Esq.

EXHIBIT 1

CO.	DIV.	CREW.	EMPL. NO.	EMPLOYEE NAME		TRADE	PERIOD END DATE	DEPT./LAST JOB	CHECK NO.
1	0	314	██████	IZAIAH X ORELLANA		PLUMBER	09/08/2025 - 09/14/2025	C03100	1143537
EARNINGS						DEDUCTIONS/BENEFITS			
DESCRIPTION		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNT		DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT	Y.T.D. AMOUNT
REGULAR HOURS		40.00	24.000	960.00		CALIFORNIA		32.06	897.66
OVERTIME HOURS		2.45	36.000	88.20		STATE DISABILIT		12.58	407.39
VACATION AVAIL		2.85				DIR DEP 2 *		875.37	28,614.87
CA AVAIL SICK		32.96							
CA SCK TKN HR/\$		40.00		960.00					
ARIZONA PIPELINE COMPANY 760-244-8212									
CURRENT	1,048.20	48.00	80.19	32.06	12.58	172.83	NET PAY		
Y.T.D.	33,948.36	1,240.00	2,597.07	897.66	407.39	12.58	**875.37		
	GROSS EARNINGS	FEDERAL WITH. TAX	F.I.C.A.	STATE TAXES	LOCAL TAXES	TOTAL TAXES/DED.			

ARIZONA PIPELINE COMPANY
341 Corporate Terrace Cir
Ste 200
Corona, CA 92879
760-244-8212

PNC BANK
901 VIA PIEMONTE, SUITE 140
ONTARIO, CA 91764

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CHECK DATE CHECK NO
09/19/2025 1143537

PAY *****VOID CHECK***** *****VOID CHECK*****

TO IZAIAH X ORELLANA
THE
ORDER OF
OF

CHECK AMOUNT

*****VOID CHECK*****

CO.	DIV.	CREW.	EMPL. NO.	EMPLOYEE NAME		TRADE	PERIOD END DATE	DEPT./LAST JOB	CHECK NO.
1	0	314	██████	IZAIAH X ORELLANA		PLUMBER	09/15/2025 - 09/21/2025	C03100	1144688
EARNINGS						DEDUCTIONS/BENEFITS			
DESCRIPTION		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNT		DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT	Y.T.D. AMOUNT
REGULAR HOURS		40.00	24.000	960.00		CALIFORNIA		47.10	944.76
DOUBLE TIME		.33	48.000	15.84		STATE DISABILIT		15.03	422.56
OVERTIME HOURS		7.68	36.000	276.48		DIR DEP 2 *		1,018.39	29,644.21
VACATION AVAIL		3.63							
CA AVAIL SICK		34.58							
CA SCK TKN HR/\$		40.00		960.00					
ARIZONA PIPELINE COMPANY 760-244-8212									
CURRENT	1,252.32	76.00	95.80	47.10	15.03	233.93	NET PAY		
Y.T.D.	35,212.68	1,316.00	2,693.78	944.76	422.56	15.03	**1,018.39		
	GROSS EARNINGS	FEDERAL WITH. TAX	F.I.C.A.	STATE TAXES	LOCAL TAXES	TOTAL TAXES/DED.			

ARIZONA PIPELINE COMPANY
341 Corporate Terrace Cir
Ste 200
Corona, CA 92879
760-244-8212

PNC BANK
901 VIA PIEMONTE, SUITE 140
ONTARIO, CA 91764

71-906
830

CHECK DATE CHECK NO
09/26/2025 1144688

PAY *****VOID CHECK***** *****VOID CHECK*****

TO IZAIAH X ORELLANA
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