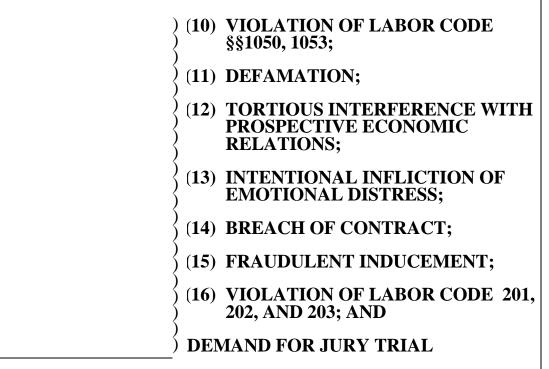
James Urbanic, Esq. SBN 161816 jurbanic@urbaniclaw.com URBANIC & ASSOCIATES 1600 Rosecrans Ave	ELECTRONICALLY
Media Center, 4 th Floor Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 Telephone Number: (310) 216-0900 Facsimile Number: (310) 216-9400	FILED Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco
Attorneys for Plaintiff, CHRISTOPHER LYNCH	03/27/2023 Clerk of the Court BY: JEFFREY FLORES Deputy Clerk
SUPERIOR COURT OF	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUN	TY OF SAN FRANCISCO
CHRISTOPHER LYNCH,) Case No.: CGC-23-6054
Plaintiff,	<pre> / / PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT FOR: // / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /</pre>
	(1) DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATI OF FEHA;
	(2) HARASSMENT IN VIOLATION FEHA;
vs.	(3) RETALIATION IN VIOLATION FEHA;
	 (4) FAILURE TO PREVENT HARASSMENT IN VIOLATION FEHA;
NODE LABS INC.; COMPOUND GENETICS LLC; FELIPE RECALDE;	(5) FAILURE TO ACCOMMODATE
LAUREN AVENIUS; and DOES 1 to 100, inclusive,	6) FAILURE TO ENGAGE IN THE INTERACTIVE PROCESS;
Defendants.	(7) RETALIATION IN VIOLATION THE CALIFORNIA FAMILY RIGHTS ACT;
	(8) WRONGFUL TERMINATION IN VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLIC
	(9) VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE §1102.5;



Plaintiff, CHRISTOPHER LYNCH, hereby alleges:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER LYNCH ("Plaintiff" or "LYNCH") is, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a resident of San Francisco County and San Mateo County, California.

2. At all times relevant defendant NODE LABS INC. (hereafter, "Defendant," or "NODE" was and is a company organized in the State of California and duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

3. At all times herein mentioned, Defendant COMPOUND GENETICS LLC was and is a company organized in the State of California and duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California.

4. At all relevant times, Defendants NODE, COMPOUND, and DOES 1 through 100, operated, managed, maintained, oversaw and controlled the activities of all co-Defendants and DOES 1-100, inclusive, and each of them, so that the conduct, acts, and omissions of each co-Defendant and DOES 1-100, inclusive, and each of them, were the conduct, acts and omissions of NODE and COMPOUND and DOES 1 through 100, and,

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at all relevant times, said co-Defendants were then acting as the actual or ostensible agents of Defendants NODE, COMPOUND and DOES 1 through 100. Defendants NODE, COMPOUND, and DOES 1 through 100, and each of them, operated in such a way as to make their individual identities indistinguishable, and are, therefore, the mere alter egos of one another.

5. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon allege, that Defendant NODE is the parent company of Defendant COMPOUND and as such, was responsible for the administrative and fiscal management of COMPOUND. Defendants NODE and DOES 1 through 100, and each of them, through their managers, directors, officers, and other agents, directly oversaw, managed, and/or controlled all aspects of the operation and management of COMPOUND, including but not limited to, the budget, staffing, staff training, policy and procedures manuals, accounts payable, accounts receivable, facility development and leasing, general accounting, cash management, pricing, reimbursement, capitalization, and profit and loss margins.

6. Defendants NODE and COMPOUND directly and indirectly employed Plaintiff until they constructively terminated Plaintiff's employment. At all relevant times alleged, all Defendants acted as agents of all other Defendants in committing the acts alleged herein.

7. Defendant FELIPE RECALDE ("Defendant" or "RECALDE" is, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, employed by Defendant NODE and COMPOUND. At all times known to Plaintiff, defendant RECALDE was a resident of San Francisco and Alameda Counties.

8. Defendant LAUREN AVENIUS ("Defendant" or "AVENIUS" is, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, employed by Defendant NODE and COMPOUND. At all times known to Plaintiff, defendant AVENIUS was a resident of San Francisco and Alameda Counties.

9. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or

otherwise, of the Defendants named herein as Does 1 through 100 inclusive are unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues them under fictitious names pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 474. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that each of the Defendants sued under fictitious names is in some manner responsible for the wrongs and damages alleged below, in so acting was functioning as the agent, servant, partner, and employee of the co-defendants, and in taking the actions mentioned below was acting within the course and scope of his, her, or their authority as such agent, servant, partner, and employee, with the permission and consent of the co-defendants.

10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that at all times relevant hereto, Defendants, and each of them, were the agents, employees, managing agents, supervisors, co-conspirators, parent corporation, joint employers, alter ego, and/or joint ventures of the other Defendants, and in doing the things alleged herein, were acting at least in part within the course and scope of said agency, employment, conspiracy, joint employer, alter ego status, and/or joint venture and with the permission and consent of each of the other Defendants. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or failure to act by a Defendant or co-Defendant, such allegations and references shall also be deemed to mean the acts and/or failures to act by each Defendant acting individually, jointly and severally.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

11. In June, 2014 Plaintiff was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. Despite his disability Plaintiff was able to perform all jobs held with Defendants alleged herein, with or without accommodation.

12. Beginning in 2017 Plaintiff began work on the genetic development and breeding of Cannabis plants including, but not limited to "C. Sativa" varieties. Thereafter, Plaintiff formed Compound IP LLC, and trademarked the name, "Compound Genetics." Plaintiff was sole owner of Compound IP LLC.

13. In the spring of 2019, Plaintiff and Defendants began negotiating the sale of properties and assets of Compound IP LLC and its intellectual property, to NODE.

14. On or about May 29, 2019, NODE sent Plaintiff a letter of intent to buy Compound IP LLC assets.

15. In June 2019, Plaintiff and NODE entered into an agreement for the sale of Compound IP LLC assets ("Contract").

16. Pursuant to the Contract Plaintiff was to transfer ownership of Compound IP LLC's assets, with the exception of social media accounts and data, to NODE in exchange for \$100,000 in cash and \$400,000 in equity plus bonuses based upon sales. Defendants were also required to pay Plaintiff \$100,000 for every \$500,000 in sales, and \$200,000 for every \$1,000,000 in sales for a two-year period thereafter. Defendants were also required to pay Plaintiff a salary of \$100,000 per year, and Defendants were to pay Plaintiff \$15,000 for every seed harvest. Defendants were to provide Plaintiff with health insurance, short-term housing, and relocation expenses of up to \$10,000.

17. In consideration for the Contract, Plaintiff delivered to NODE Compound IP LLC's intellectual property (plants and genetic material) as well as Compound IP LLC's trademarked intellectual property, with the exception of social media accounts and data. Thereafter, NODE immediately incorporated the Compound IP LLC trademark into their business and marketing, began using the plant-related intellectual property for profit, and otherwise held itself out as the owner, agent, and/or alter ego of Compound IP LLC and began doing business as COMPOUND. The terms of the Contract were confirmed in an email between Plaintiff and NODE's Chief Executive Officer at the time, DANIEL ADLER-GOLDEN (hereafter, "ADLER-GOLDEN"). The terms of the Contract were also memorialized in writing in a document entitled, "Node Labs, Compound Genetics Term Sheet" (hereafter, "Term Sheet").

18. On July 18, 2019, Plaintiff entered into an employment agreement with Defendants that contained many of the same terms set forth in the Term Sheet. Pursuant

to the employment agreement, Plaintiff was to perform work as a Breeding and Genetics Specialist overseeing COMPOUND, Defendants' seed production, and sourcing genetics. Defendants were to pay Plaintiff \$15,000 for every seed harvest, \$100,000 for every \$500,000 in sales, and \$200,000 for every \$1,000,000 in sales, in addition to a salary of \$100,000 per year.

19. On August 14, 2019, ADLER-GOLDEN met with Plaintiff and informed him he had more formally memorialized the Contract in an Asset Purchase Agreement (hereafter, "APA"). Rather than provide Plaintiff with a paper copy of the document, ADLER-GOLDEN told Plaintiff to download and sign the document using an application on Plaintiff's phone. ADLER-GOLDEN reassured Plaintiff that the APA terms were identical to the Contract, and Plaintiff needed to scroll to the last page and electronically "sign" it. ADLER-GOLDEN waited as Plaintiff affixed his electronic signature to the APA.

20. In actuality, the APA ADLER-GOLDEN asked Plaintiff to sign did not memorialize the terms of the Contract. Instead, Defendants intentionally included terms that had not been agreed to and were materially different and less favorable to Plaintiff. Whereas the Contract afforded Plaintiff approximately 235,294 shares amounting to \$400,000 in equity, the APA stated that Plaintiff was only owed 58,514 in shares amounting to approximately \$125,000 in equity. The APA was not presented to Plaintiff as a new contract. Further, Plaintiff was not made aware of the changed terms until approximately February, 2022.

21. By September 1, 2020, Defendants were actively frustrating the purpose of the original Contract by refusing to provide Plaintiff with an accounting of the sales upon which Plaintiff's compensation was based. Further, Defendants had failed to pay Plaintiff his sales bonus. Defendants continued to actively frustrate the purpose and intent of the original Contract throughout the remainder of his employment and beyond.

22. Throughout Plaintiff's employment Defendants used Plaintiff's standing in the

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genetic industry to bolster the NODE and COMPOUND brand. Although Plaintiff was not required by his employment agreement to do so, Defendants demanded that Plaintiff make appearances, participate in interviews, and market the brand using his name and likeness.

23. In approximately May 2021, both RECALDE and AVENIUS gained control over NODE and COMPOUND; RECALDE became COMPOUND's Chief Executive Officer and AVENIUS became NODE'S Chief Executive Officer. Immediately thereafter, RECALDE began to present himself as a geneticist and creator of some of the products that in fact had been developed by Plaintiff. RECALDE had no training, education, or ability to breed plants; however in an effort to bolster his credibility, he concocted a biography that included a purported life in the South American illegal drug trade. In reality, RECALDE had little education in finance, genetics, or plant breeding; he was simply a carnival barker and opportunist. Nonetheless, RECALDE and AVENIUS began to make efforts to oust both ADLER-GOLDEN and Plaintiff from the company and take their shares.

24. In late May 2021, AVENIUS attempted to minimize Plaintiff's importance and future role with the company by telling a key investor that Plaintiff had been diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease.

25. By approximately May 2021, Plaintiff needed an accommodation for his disability. As part of his job duties Plaintiff was required to attend meetings throughout the Northern California region. Plaintiff's disability hindered and at times prevented Plaintiff from driving. Plaintiff therefore required a driver as an accommodation. Plaintiff informed RECALDE and AVENIUS that he needed an accommodation.

26. Defendants never discussed Plaintiff's need for accommodation with Plaintiff.

27. In approximately June 2021, RECALDE and AVENIUS began efforts to remove ADLER-GOLDEN, no longer a CEO but still a primary shareholder, from his influence and control over the company, by developing plans to sue ADLER-GOLDEN for his

shares.

28. In September 2021, AVENIUS increased her efforts to discredit Plaintiff and minimize his role in the company by telling others that Plaintiff suffered from Schizophrenia, a fact that was false. These false assertions were made by AVENIUS to ADLER-GOLDEN, Plaintiff's personal assistant, and others.

29. RECALDE also learned that Plaintiff had given a friend a substantial sum of money to use in the future for Plaintiff's care. When RECALDE learned of this he immediately began lobbying Plaintiff to give him the money instead. RECALDE promised Plaintiff he would invest the money in cryptocurrency on his behalf.

30. In early February 2022 Plaintiff was provided with an email from AVENIUS stating that Plaintiff owned only 142,131 shares, amounting to far less equity than the parties had agreed to in the Contract. Plaintiff informed AVENIUS that the number was incorrect and that he actually owned \$400,000 in equity. Although ADLER-GOLDEN confirmed in text messages that Plaintiff was in fact correct and that NODE owed the originally promised \$400,000 in equity, nothing was done to provide Plaintiff with the shares he was owed over the next nine months.

31. On September 19, 2022 Plaintiff notified Node of his need for accommodation. On September 20, 2022 Plaintiff submitted a doctor's note directing that he be placed on medical leave. Defendants did not engage in the interactive process nor make an effort to provide an accommodation; instead, Plaintiff was placed on unpaid medical leave on September 21, 2022. His leave was to begin on September 21, 2022 and end on January 1, 2023.

32. On September 30, 2022 Plaintiff obtained a second note from his doctor requesting that his medical leave be modified allowing him to work on an intermittent status, from home. The accommodation required that he only attend a single meeting a week, and receive no phone calls after 8 p.m. Given the nature of Plaintiff's work this accommodation was reasonable. On October 5, 2022 Plaintiff began to work from home

intermittently.

33. Despite the doctor's note amending his leave and requesting accommodation, no effort was made to engage Plaintiff in a discussion about his accommodation, and Plaintiff was neither given the accommodation nor actually allowed the intermittent medical leave. Instead, Defendants continually required Plaintiff to attend meetings, continued to present Plaintiff with emails, texts, and work requests during the leave period, and refused to provide him with a driver.

34. Within weeks RECALDE and AVENIUS began disclosing Plaintiff's illness to others.

35. In a further effort to obtain control over Plaintiff's finances, RECALDE visited Plaintiff's home unannounced without Plaintiff's knowledge in an effort to meet with Plaintiff's mother. During the visit RECALDE attempted to influence Plaintiff's mother and asked probing questions about Plaintiff's relationship with his fiancée, all in an effort to extract control over Plaintiff.

36. In October, 2022, in a further effort to discredit Plaintiff and take control over the company, RECALDE told others that "Chris is going to die soon," and that he (RECALDE) and the company needed to prepare for Chris passing away soon.

37. In approximately October 2022, RECALDE admitted that Plaintiff had been owed \$400,00 in equity in accordance with the original APA but refused to comply with its terms and pay what Plaintiff was owed. Instead, RECALDE demanded that Plaintiff execute a release of all claims, releasing his right to enforce the original APA and/or pursue any other claims against RECALDE, AVENIUS, NODE, COMPOUND, and others. RECALDE offered to provide Plaintiff with additional shares in exchange for this Release. Plaintiff refused to execute the Release.

38. In November 2022 Plaintiff again asked that Defendants pay Plaintiff the full value of his original APA. In response, Defendants locked Plaintiff out of his email without explanation. Around this time, Defendants began telling employees that Plaintiff

had resigned. In fact, Plaintiff was working from home, on intermittent medical leave. Plaintiff informed AVENIUS that he had been locked out of his email and was uncertain about his work status.

39. Also in November 2022, RECALDE and AVENIUS told an owner of another major cannabis company, SEED JUNKY GENETICS, that Plaintiff stole plants and conspired with the CEO of another cannabis company, COOKIES, to leave NODE to work with COOKIES. This was false and said with the intention to damage Plaintiff's reputation and prevent him from working in the cannabis industry. Defendant's defamatory statements prevented Plaintiff from obtaining employment and/or a business partnership with SEED JUNKY GENETICS

40. In approximately early December, 2022, RECALDE began telling others that Plaintiff stole from the company and that video existed showing that Plaintiff stole from the company. RECALDE and AVENIUS, acting on their own and in their capacity as officers of NODE and COMPOUND, began publishing defamatory, false factual statements about Plaintiff in an effort to prevent Plaintiff from working in the cannabis industry and to cause Plaintiff emotional distress.

41. Also in December 2022, RECALDE told an owner of a major cannabis company, RUNTZ, that Plaintiff stole plants from NODE and was trying to sell them to a RUNTZ competitor, COOKIES. This was false and said with the intention to damage Plaintiff's reputation and prevent him from working in the cannabis industry. RUNTZ was a potential employer/business partner of Plaintiff. Defendant's defamatory statements prevented Plaintiff from obtaining employment and/or engaging in a business relationship with RUNTZ.

42. On December 8, 2022, NODE sent Plaintiff a letter advising Plaintiff that he should resign. The same day, NODE sent NODE's competitor, COOKIES, a letter stating that "Mr. Lynch has never resigned from Node Labs and, to this very day, continues to be an employee." NODE further advised COOKIES that Plaintiff stole "valuable and

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proprietary genetics," and that he intended to use the "purloined" proprietary property in connection with a business venture with COOKIES. This statement was false and made with the intention of preventing Plaintiff from working in the industry and made with the intention of causing Plaintiff significant emotional and physical distress.

43. On December 12, 2022 Plaintiff filed a complaint against Defendants with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing. Approximately one week later, on or about December 19, 2022, NODE and COMPOUND fired Plaintiff. At the time, Plaintiff was on medical leave and Defendants had locked Plaintiff out of the company email system.

44. On December 20, 2022, the Fair Employment and Housing Act issued Plaintiff a Right to Sue letter.

45. On December 21, 2022, Defendants sent Plaintiff what they purportedly described as his final wage payments. However Defendants used an expired checking account, and the payment was invalid. Plaintiff informed Defendants that the check was bad; in response, Defendants then issued a second check, which was also a bad check.

46. After Plaintiff's termination NODE and COMPOUND made public statements in emails and on social media that Plaintiff resigned; Plaintiff in fact did not resign. NODE further informed prospective employers, including, but not limited to, Cookies, that Plaintiff was fired for stealing intellectual property.

47. Both NODE and COMPOUND repeatedly and intentionally interfered with the ability of Plaintiff and the COBRA insurance exchange Cal Choice, often providing false or misleading information which prevented Plaintiff from receiving health coverage. Defendants did this to vex and harass Plaintiff.

48. Plaintiff was a COBRA qualified beneficiary and Defendants were obligated to takes steps to ensure Plaintiff would receive COBRA continuation coverage upon his termination. From December until mid-February 2022, Defendants intentionally refused to properly complete COBRA procedures in accordance with the law so that Plaintiff could receive continuation benefits under COBRA. As a result of Defendants failure to follow

COBRA procedures Plaintiff was forced to pay for medical expenses out of pocket. Plaintiff's Parkinson's medications exceeded \$6,000. Unable to pay the \$6000 for his medication, Plaintiff was forced to purchase inadequate treatment medication. This medication was far less effective, and caused Plaintiff profound physical and emotional distress, worsening the symptoms of Parkinson's Disease.

49. On or about March 22, 2023, Plaintiff filed a complaint against Defendants with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing alleging that he had been terminated. On or about March 22, 2023, the Fair Employment and Housing Act issued Plaintiff a Right to Sue letter.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Discrimination in Violation of FEHA (FEHA, Gov. Code § 12940 — Against NODE and COMPOUND)

50. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 49 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

51. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants subjected Plaintiff to discrimination as set forth above as a result of Plaintiff's disability, need for accommodation, requests for accommodation, and taking medical leave, in violation of California Government Code §12900 *et seq*.

52. At all times relevant Plaintiff was disabled, suffering from Parkinson's Disease, a progressive disorder that affects the nervous system and the parts of the body controlled by the nerves. This disease affected Plaintiff's major life activities. This disability was known to Defendants during Plaintiff's employment.

53. At all times relevant, Plaintiff was regarded by Defendants as having a disability.
54. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff because of his disability, need for accommodation, need for medical leave, and requests for accommodation. This discrimination included, but was not limited to, adverse employment actions including,

but not limited to, the termination of Plaintiff's employment.

55. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that in addition to the practices enumerated above, Defendants, and each of them, have engaged in other discriminatory practices against Plaintiff which are not yet fully known. At such time as said discriminatory practices become known to Plaintiff, Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint in that regard.

56. Plaintiff filed a Charge of Discrimination with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing. Plaintiff has exhausted the administrative remedies, received a Right to Sue letter, and timely files this action.

57. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing and intentional discrimination against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, economic losses, including the loss of earnings and benefits, the full nature and extent of which are presently unknown to Plaintiff, in an amount to be proven at trial.

58. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing and intentional discrimination against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, non-economic damages, including pain and suffering, extreme and severe mental anguish and emotional distress, and financial loss. Plaintiff is hereby entitled to general and compensatory damages in amounts to be proven at trial.

59. Plaintiff further requests attorney fees be awarded pursuant to California Government Code §12965.

60. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that the outrageous conduct of Defendants described above was done with malice, fraud and oppression and with conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights and with the intent, design and purpose of injuring Plaintiff. Defendants, through its officers, managing agents and/or its supervisors, authorized, condoned and/or ratified the unlawful conduct of the other Defendants named in this action. By reason thereof, Plaintiff is entitled to punitive or exemplary damages from all Defendants in a sum according to proof at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Harassment in Violation of FEHA (FEHA, Gov. Code § 12940 —

Against all Defendants)

61. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 60 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

62. At all times herein, the Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA"), Cal. Govt. Code §12900, et seq., was in full force and effect and was binding on Defendants. This statute requires Defendants to refrain from harassing any employee on the basis of disability, needing/requesting accommodation, and/or needing/requesting/taking medical leave.

63. At all times relevant Plaintiff was disabled, suffering from Parkinson's Disease, a progressive disorder that affects the nervous system and the parts of the body controlled by the nerves. This disease affected Plaintiff's major life activities. This disability was known to Defendants during Plaintiff's employment.

64. Every employer and individual in California is subject to the Fair Employment and Housing Act's prohibition against harassment of the kind alleged herein by Plaintiff. Defendants were prohibited from engaging in such harassment and were obligated to take every reasonable step to avoid such harassment and to take immediate effective remedial action upon learning of harassing conduct by an employee or agent.

65. During Plaintiff's employment, Plaintiff was subjected to various forms of harassment. The individuals harassing Plaintiff were Plaintiff's supervisors.

66. Plaintiff complained to Defendants about this harassment and made it clear to Defendants that the harassment was unwelcome and unwanted. Despite Plaintiff's complaints the harassment continued and Defendants permitted it to continue, despite Plaintiff's pleas for the harassment to stop.

67. Within the time provided by law, Plaintiff filed a complaint with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH") against each Defendant, in full compliance

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with these sections, and received a right-to-sue letter. Such complaint exhausted the administrative requirements for Plaintiff's claims brought against Defendants.

68. Because of the harassment described above Plaintiff has suffered substantial economic losses, including lost wages and benefits, in an amount to be determined at trial.

69. Because of Defendants' harassment and the failure of Defendants to prevent and/or stop it, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer non-economic damages, consisting of pain and suffering, mental anguish, humiliation, alienation, emotional distress and embarrassment in a sum according to proof at the time of trial.

70. Plaintiff is entitled to and further requests attorney fees be awarded to Plaintiff pursuant to California Government Code §12965.

71. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that the outrageous conduct of Defendants described above was done with malice, fraud and oppression and with conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights and with the intent, design, and purpose of injuring Plaintiff. Defendants, through their officers, managing agents and/or its supervisors, authorized, condoned and/or ratified the unlawful conduct of all of the other Defendants named in this action. By reason thereof, Plaintiff is entitled to punitive or exemplary damages from all Defendants in a sum according to proof at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Retaliation in Violation of FEHA (FEHA, Gov. Code § 12940 — Against NODE and COMPOUND)

72. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 71 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

73. At all times relevant Plaintiff was disabled, suffering from Parkinson's disease, a physical condition that affected a major life activity. This disability was known to Defendants during Plaintiff's employment.

74. At all times relevant, Plaintiff complained to Defendants of harassing comments

and conduct regarding his disability, requested and/or needed accommodation, requested and/or took medical leave, and resisted adverse employment actions based upon his disability.

75. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants subjected Plaintiff to retaliation as set forth above as a result of Plaintiff's complaints of harassment and discrimination, requesting and/or needing accommodation, requesting and/or taking medical leave, and resisting adverse employment actions based upon his disability, in violation of California Government Code §12900 *et seq.*.

76. Plaintiff filed a Charge of Discrimination with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing. Plaintiff has exhausted the administrative remedies, received a Right to Sue letter, and timely files this action.

77. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing and intentional retaliation against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, economic losses, including the loss of earnings and benefits, the full nature and extent of which are presently unknown to Plaintiff, in an amount to be proven at trial.

78. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing and intentional retaliation against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, non-economic damages, including pain and suffering, extreme and severe mental anguish and emotional distress, and financial loss. Plaintiff is hereby entitled to general and compensatory damages in amounts to be proven at trial.

79. Plaintiff further requests attorney fees be awarded pursuant to California Government Code §12965.

80. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that the outrageous conduct of Defendants described above was done with malice, fraud and oppression and with conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights and with the intent, design and purpose of injuring Plaintiff. Defendants, through its officers, managing agents and/or its supervisors, authorized, condoned and/or ratified the unlawful conduct of the other Defendants named

in this action. By reason thereof, Plaintiff is entitled to punitive or exemplary damages from all Defendants in a sum according to proof at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Prevent Harassment (FEHA, Gov. Code § 12940 — Against Defendants NODE and COMPOUND)

81. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 80 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

82. During Plaintiff's employment and prior to his constructive termination Plaintiff complained that he was being harassed and retaliated against. Defendants failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the above-referenced harassment and retaliation in violation of California Government Code §12940(k).

83. Plaintiff filed a Charge of Discrimination with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (hereinafter "DFEH") alleging Defendants failed to prevent harassment and retaliation and received a Right to Sue letter, exhausting his administrative remedies.

84. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing and intentional discrimination against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, economic damages, including loss of earnings and benefits, the full extent of which are presently unknown to Plaintiff, in an amount to be proven at trial.

85. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' discriminatory conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer, non-economic damages, including pain and suffering, emotional and mental distress, anguish, embarrassment and humiliation, all to Plaintiff's general damages in an amount according to proof at trial.

86. Plaintiff is entitled to and further requests attorney fees be awarded to Plaintiff pursuant to California Government Code §12965.

87. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that the outrageous

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conduct of Defendants described above was done with malice, fraud and oppression and with conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights and with the intent, design, and purpose of injuring Plaintiff. Defendants, through their officers, managing agents and/or its supervisors, authorized, condoned and/or ratified the unlawful conduct of the other Defendants named in this action. By reason thereof, Plaintiff is entitled to punitive or exemplary damages from all Defendants in a sum according to proof at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Accommodate in Violation of FEHA (Against NODE and COMPOUND)

88. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 87 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

89. At all times herein, the Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA"), Government Code §12940 et seq, was in full force and effect and was binding on Defendants. This statute requires Defendant to provide reasonable accommodation to disabled employees and/or employees who are disabled. In particular, FEHA requires employers to make reasonable accommodation for the known disabilities of applicants and employees to enable them to perform a position's essential functions, unless doing so would produce undue hardship to the employer's operations.

90. At all times relevant, Plaintiff suffered from a disability and/or the residual effects of a disability. As a result of Plaintiff's disability and/or the residual effects of his disability Plaintiff required reasonable accommodation. This accommodation in each instance and circumstances included, but was not limited to, a reassignment to another position, time off from work for recuperation and/or the ability to take time off to see the doctor, and/or a respirator.

91. Plaintiff requested reasonable accommodation. Defendants refused and/or failed to accommodate Plaintiff.

92. Within the time provided by law, Plaintiff filed a complaint with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH") against each Defendant, in full compliance with these sections, and received right-to-sue letters. Such complaint exhausted the administrative requirements for Plaintiff's claims brought against Defendant.

93. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing and intentional discrimination against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, economic damages, including loss of earnings and benefits, the full extent of which are presently unknown to Plaintiff, in an amount to be proven at trial.

94. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional failure to accommodate Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer non-economic damages, including but not limited to pain, anguish, humiliation and emotional distress, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.

95. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional failure to accommodate Plaintiff, Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees in a sum according to proof.

96. Defendant's failure to accommodate was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive and/or fraudulent manner. Further, defendant's tortious actions were carried out and/or authorized and/or ratified by a managing agent(s) of Plaintiff employer. This entitles Plaintiff to punitive damages.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Engage in the Interactive Process in Violation of

FEHA

(Against NODE and COMPOUND)

97. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 96 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

98. At all times herein mentioned, FEHA, Government Code section 12940(a), (i),

(m), and (n), was in full force and effect and was binding on Defendants. This statute requires Defendants to engage in a timely, good-faith interactive process to accommodate known disabled employees.

99. At all times relevant, Plaintiff suffered from a disability and/or the residual effects of a disability. As a result of Plaintiff's disability and/or the residual effects of his disability Plaintiff required reasonable accommodation. This accommodation in each instance and circumstances included, but was not limited to, a reassignment to another position, time off from work for recuperation and/or the ability to take time off to see the doctor, and/or a respirator.

100. Plaintiff advised Defendants of his disability and/or Defendant wholly failed to engage in a timely, good-faith interactive process with plaintiff to accommodate his disability.

101. Within the time provided by law, Plaintiff filed a complaint with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH") against each Defendant, in full compliance with these sections, and received right-to-sue letters. Such complaint exhausted the administrative requirements for Plaintiff's claims brought against Defendant.

102. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing and intentional discrimination against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, economic damages, including loss of earnings and benefits, the full extent of which are presently unknown to Plaintiff, in an amount to be proven at trial.

103. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' discriminatory conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer, non-economic damages, including pain and suffering, emotional and mental distress, anguish, embarrassment and humiliation, all to Plaintiff's general damages in an amount according to proof at trial.

104. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional failure to accommodate Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer non-economic damages, including but not limited to pain, anguish, humiliation and emotional distress,

all to his damage in a sum according to proof.

105. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional failure to accommodate Plaintiff, Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees in a sum according to proof.

106. Defendant's failure to accommodate was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive and/or fraudulent manner. Further, defendant's tortious actions were carried out and/or authorized and/or ratified by a managing agent(s) of Plaintiff employer. This entitles Plaintiff to punitive damages.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Retaliation in Violation of CFRA (Gov. Code § 12945.2 --Against Defendants NODE and COMPOUND)

107. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 106 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

108. At all relevant times, the California Family Rights Act ("CFRA"), Government Code §12945.2, was in effect and applied to Defendants. This statute provides, in relevant part, that an employer cannot discriminate against any employee who takes a leave to care for a serious illness of the employee or retaliates against an employee for needing or taking leave under the California Family Rights Act.

109. During Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Plaintiff was qualified for leave, requested leave, and took leave under the California Family Rights Act.

110. As a result of Plaintiff's need, request, and taking CFRA leave, Defendants, through their supervisors, took actions that constituted retaliation against Plaintiff in violation of the CFRA.

111. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination and/or retaliation against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses of earnings and other employment benefits, in an amount to be

proven a trial.

112. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination and/or retaliation against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.

113. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional failure to prevent discrimination and/or retaliation against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees.

114. Defendant's discrimination and/or retaliation was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive and/or fraudulent manner. Further, defendant's tortious actions were carried out and/or authorized and/or ratified by a managing agent(s) of Plaintiff's employer. This entitles Plaintiff to punitive damages.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy -- Against Defendants NODE and COMPOUND)

115. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 114 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

116. Defendants employed Plaintiff and were at all times subject to fundamental and substantial public policies regarding discrimination, harassment, theft of property, fraud, the lawful payment of wages, and interference with business prospects. These public policies are enunciated in California's Fair Employment and Housing Act, California Constitution, and other statutes and/or regulations.

117. Defendants' termination of Plaintiff's employment was in violation of fundamental policies for the benefit of the public, as set forth in the Fair Employment and Housing Act, the California Family Rights Act, the Business and Professions Code, as well as other statutes, laws and regulations regarding discrimination, harassment, theft of property, fraud, the lawful payment of wages, and interference with business prospects.

118. Defendants violated these public policies by terminating Plaintiff's employment because of his complaints the Defendants conduct were violative of these policies.

119. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct, Plaintiff sustained and continues to sustain substantial economic losses, including loss of wages and benefits in an amount to be proven at trial.

120. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer non-economic loss, including humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof. Plaintiff is hereby entitled to general and compensatory damages in amounts to be proven at trial.

121. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct, Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees. Defendants' retaliation and harassment and other tortious conduct was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive and/or fraudulent manner. Further, defendants' tortious actions were carried out and/or authorized and/or ratified by a managing agent(s) of Plaintiff employer. This entitles Plaintiff to punitive damages.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of California Labor Code §1102.5 (Against Defendants NODE and COMPOUND)

122. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 121 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

123. During his employment with Defendants Plaintiff informed Defendants' management of health and safety risks and actual and/or perceived violations of local, state, and/or federal regulations and/or laws, including, but not limited to, Fair Employment and Housing Act, California Family Rights Act, the Business and

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Professions Code, the Labor Code, and other statutes and/or regulations regarding fair and legal business practices, the payment of wages, and employee rights. Plaintiff had reasonable cause to believe that the conduct he complained of constituted a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state, or federal rule or regulation. Plaintiff reported this information to individuals within Defendants' management with authority over Plaintiff who had the authority to investigate, discover, and/or correct these violations and/or other health, safety, and/or security violations on the part of Defendants.

124. Defendants' terminated Plaintiff in retaliation for refusing to participate in an activity that would have resulted in a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state, or federal rule or regulation. Defendants also terminated Plaintiff based upon the belief that Plaintiff disclosed or was going to disclose information regarding Defendants' violations of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with, a local, state, or federal rule or regulation.

125. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct, against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses economic loss, including the loss earnings, bonuses, profits, and other employment benefits in an amount to be proven at trial.

126. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct and retaliation against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered and continue to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.

127. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct and retaliation against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees in a sum according to proof.

128. Defendants' conduct was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive and/or fraudulent manner. Further, Defendants' tortious actions were carried out and/or authorized and/or ratified by a managing agent(s) of Defendants, entitling Plaintiff to

punitive damages.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Labor Code §1050, 1053 — Against All Defendants

129. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 128 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

130. Subsequent to Plaintiff leaving his employment with Defendants, Defendants made misrepresentations concerning Plaintiff's character, performance, behavior, and/or conduct.

131. These statements were made to prospective employers and/or others within Plaintiff's industry and practice whose influence, knowledge, and contacts reasonable assured that the statements would be published to Plaintiff's potential employers.

132. Such misrepresentations were done to prevent Plaintiff from obtaining employment.

133. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has has sustained and continues to sustain substantial economic losses, including the of earnings, earning capacity, bonuses, opportunity costs, profits, and other employment benefits in an amount to be proven at trial.

134. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.

135. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees in a sum according to proof.

136. 134. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional

conduct, Plaintiff is entitled to and seeks treble damages pursuant to Labor Code §1053. 137. Defendants' conduct, retaliation, and other tortious conduct was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive and/or fraudulent manner. Further, Defendants' tortious actions were carried out and/or authorized and/or ratified by a managing agent(s) of NODE and COMPOUND entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Defamation and Compelled Self-Defamation (Civil Code

§§45, 46) — Against All Defendants

138. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 137 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

139. During and after Plaintiff's employment with Defendants Plaintiff made false statements concerning Plaintiff's mental health that characterized Plaintiff as having a mental illness. Defendants also made statements concerning Plaintiff's physical health, stating that Plaintiff was dying. Defendants also made statements about Plaintiff's character, including comments that he had stolen from Defendants. Defendants also made statements about Plaintiff's employment, stating that Plaintiff had resigned his employment, when he had not.

140. These statements were factual, false, and were made with the intention that they be construed and/or understood as truthful facts.

141. When these statements were made, they were known to be false, and/or made with reckless disregard as to their veracity.

142. These statements constituted defamation per se, imputing to plaintiff a loathsome quality that was injurious to her reputation as a professional in the field of education.

143. The statements were not privileged. They were made to individuals who had no reason to possess the information. The statements were not made in the course and scope

of any legitimate or necessary business practice, investigation, or audit, internal or otherwise.

144. The statements were made with the intent to communicate false and injurious facts about Plaintiff, and with the intent to cause harm to Plaintiff. The statements were made willfully, purposely, and maliciously, and were published and republished. Defendants knew the statements not to be true.

145. In fact, Defendants real reason for making these statements about Plaintiff was to drive him out of his job; to force him to give up shares or other interests in NODE and/or COMPOUND; to prevent Plaintiff from competing with Defendants upon his separation with Defendants; to discredit Plaintiff; to prevent others from hiring Plaintiff; and/or to silence Plaintiff such that his truthful complaints regarding Defendants would not be believed.

146. When Defendants made these false statements they knew that Plaintiff would be under a strong compulsion to repeat them to others with whom he was seeking employment or business relations.

147. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional defamatory statements, Plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial economic losses, including the of earnings, earning capacity, bonuses, opportunity costs, profits, and other employment benefits in an amount to be proven at trial.

148. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional defamatory statements, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.

149. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional conduct and retaliation against Plaintiff, Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees in a sum according to proof.

150. Defendants' conduct, retaliation, and other tortious conduct was done

intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive and/or fraudulent manner. Further, Defendants' defamation was carried out and/or authorized and/or ratified by a managing agent(s) of NODE and COMPOUND, entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages.

TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Tortious Interference with Prospective Economic Relations -- Against NODE and COMPOUND)

151. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 150 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

152. PLAINTIFF and third parties were in an economic relationship that contained the probability and reasonable expectancy of future economic benefit to PLAINTIFF.

153. DEFENDANTS knew of these relationships;

154. DEFENDANTS engaged in intentionally wrongful conduct designed to disrupt these relationships;

155. By engaging in such conduct, DEFENDANTS intended to disrupt the relationship and/or knew that disruption of the relationship was certain or substantially certain to occur;

156. The relationships between Plaintiff and third parties were in fact disrupted;

157. As a result of the disruption Plaintiff was harmed; and

158. DEFENDANTS' conduct was a substantial factor in causing PLAINTIFF harm. 159. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional failure to prevent discrimination and/or harassment, Plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial economic losses, including the of earnings, earning capacity, bonuses, opportunity costs, profits, and other employment benefits in an amount to be proven at trial.

160. As a proximate result of defendants' extreme and outrageous conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer severe emotional distress, pain, suffering,

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embarrassment, physical pain, anguish, and other general damages, entitling him to damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiff is hereby entitled to general and compensatory damages in amounts to be proven at trial.

161. Defendant's discrimination, retaliation, harassment and other tortious conduct was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive and/or fraudulent manner. Further, defendant's tortious actions were carried out and/or authorized and/or ratified by a managing agent(s) of Plaintiff employer. This entitles Plaintiff to punitive damages.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress-

Against All Defendants)

162. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 161 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

163. Defendants' conduct in violation of FEHA and the CFRA constituted severe and outrageous misconduct. Such conduct caused Plaintiff severe emotional distress.

164. Defendants had the intention of causing Plaintiff severe emotional distress and/or recklessly disregarded the probability of causing severe emotional distress to Plaintiff.

165. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional failure to prevent discrimination and/or harassment, Plaintiff sustained and continues to sustain substantial economic losses, including loss of wages and benefits, in a sum according to proof. Plaintiff is hereby entitled to economic damages in amounts to be proven at trial. 166. As a proximate result of defendants' extreme and outrageous conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer severe emotional distress, pain, suffering, embarrassment, physical pain, anguish, and other general damages, entitling him to

compensatory damages in amounts to be proven at trial.

167. Defendant's discrimination, retaliation, harassment and other tortious conduct

damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiff is hereby entitled to general and

was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive and/or fraudulent manner. Further, defendant's tortious actions were carried out and/or authorized and/or ratified by a managing agent(s) of Plaintiff employer. This entitles Plaintiff to punitive damages.

FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Contract — Against NODE and COMPOUND)

168. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 167 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

169. Plaintiff and Defendants NODE and COMPOUND entered into an agreement. Pursuant to this APA Plaintiff was to transfer ownership of certain assets and intellectual property to NODE and COMPOUND in exchange for \$400,000 in equity plus bonuses based upon sales.

170. In consideration for the agreement, Plaintiff delivered to NODE and COMPOUND these assets and intellectual property.

171. NODE and COMPOUND failed to perform their obligations under the terms of the agreement.

172. NODE and COMPOUND'S failure to perform was not excused, modified, or frustrated in any way.

173. As a proximate result of Defendants' breach, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer the benefits of his contract, including, but not limited to, options, shares, wages, benefits, profits, opportunity costs, and/or other economic damages.

174. On July 18, 2019, Plaintiff entered into an employment agreement with Defendants. Pursuant to the agreement, Plaintiff was to perform work as a Breeding and Genetics Specialist, and Defendants were to pay Plaintiff \$15,000 for every seed harvest, \$100,000 for every \$500,000 in sales, and \$200,000 for every \$1,000,000 in sales.

175. Plaintiff performed his obligations under the employment contract.

176. NODE and COMPOUND failed to perform its obligations under the terms of the

agreement.

177. NODE and COMPOUND's failure to perform was not excused, modified, or frustrated in any way.

178. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful breach, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer the benefits of his contract, including, but not limited to, options, shares, wages, benefits, and/or other economic and non-economic damages.

179. Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees. Plaintiff is at present unaware of the precise amounts of these expenses and fees and will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint when the amounts are fully known.

FIFTHTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION Fraudulent Inducement -- Against NODE and COMPOUND)

180. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 179 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

181. In or May 2019, Defendant NODE made representations to Plaintiff that upon Plaintiff's assignment of all certain intellectual property and other property and assets, plaintiff would receive certain compensation in the form of cash payments, wages, benefits, and shares representing \$400,000 in equity at that time. Defendants also represented that Plaintiff would be paid a percentage of sales made by the company.

182. Such representations were made by Defendants, and each of them, with the intent to induce Plaintiff to (1) assign all rights and ownership of intellectual property; and (2) continue performing services on behalf of Defendants, and (3) eliminate Plaintiff's direct or indirect competition with Defendants.

183. At the time that Defendants, and each of them, made such representations, Plaintiff believed those representations to be true, and were ignorant of Defendants' secret intention not to perform and to deprive Plaintiff of the benefits of the Agreement. Plaintiff

could not, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, have discovered Defendants' secret intentions.

184. The true facts were that Defendants had no intention of performing such promises, conditions, and obligations as they represented to Plaintiff, and intended to enjoy the benefits of Plaintiff's continued management without having to pay therefor.

185. In justifiable reliance on the aforementioned representations of Defendants, and each of them, Plaintiff continued to perform the aforementioned assignments and services on behalf of Defendants, and each of them, until Defendants terminated Plaintiff.

186. Plaintiff did not pay Plaintiff the amounts owed.

187. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned conduct by Defendants, and each of them, as alleged herein, Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount that has yet to be ascertained, including consequential and incidental damages.

188. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial economic losses, including the of earnings, earning capacity, bonuses, opportunity costs, profits, and other employment benefits in an amount to be proven at trial.

189. As a proximate result of defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer severe emotional distress, pain, suffering, embarrassment, physical pain, anguish, and other general damages, entitling him to damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiff is hereby entitled to general and compensatory damages in amounts to be proven at trial

190. The aforementioned acts, among others, of Defendants, and each of them, of which an officer, director and/or managing agent had advance knowledge and/or ratified said wrongful conduct, were done intentionally or with a conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, and with the intent to vex, injure or annoy Plaintiff such as to constitute oppression, fraud, or malice, thus entitling Plaintiff to exemplary and punitive damages in an amount appropriate to punish or set an example of Defendants, and each of them, and to deter such

conduct in the future, which amount will be proved at trial.

SIXTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of Labor Code §§201, 202, AND 203-- Against NODE and COMPOUND)

191. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 190 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

192. Prior to the commencement of this action Defendants, and each of them, by oral and written agreements hired, employed and/or retained, expressly and/or impliedly, Plaintiff to perform work, labor and services on behalf of Defendants and each of them.

193. At all times herein mentioned, there was in full force and effect Labor Code Sections 201, 203, 223, 225.5, and 226, which sections provide for the timely payment of wages, record keeping practices, and penalties for violations of said sections.

194. During Plaintiff's employment Plaintiff was not compensated for such time as he worked. Plaintiff demanded these unpaid wages from Defendants, but Defendants have refused to pay Plaintiff.

195. At the time of Plaintiff's termination, Plaintiff was not paid the full amount of wages owed. The amount owed is still outstanding.

196. Defendants have committed and continue to commit the acts alleged herein knowingly, willfully, and maliciously.

197. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful actions and omissions, Plaintiff has sustained economic damages, including, but not limited to, unpaid wages, bonuses, profit sharing, lost interest, and other economic damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiff is entitled to recover economic and statutory damages and penalties and other appropriate relief arising from Defendants' violations of the California Labor Code.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, CHRISTOPHER LYNCH, pray for judgment against

1	Defendants as follows:	
2	1. For economic damages according to proof (all causes of action);	
3	2. For non-economic damages according to proof (all causes of action except for	
4	the Fourteenth and Sixteenth causes of action);	
5	3. For exemplary damages according to proof (all causes of action except for the	
6	Thirteenth Cause of Action);	
7	4. For treble damages (Tenth cause of action);	
8	5. For penalties (Tenth and Sixteenth cause of action);	
9	6. For reasonable attorneys' fees (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth,	
10	Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, and Sixteenth causes of action);	
11	7. For costs of suit incurred (all causes of action);	
12	8. For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on all damages awarded (all causes	
13	of action);	
14	9. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.	
15	DEMAND FOR JURY	
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17	ADDITIONALLY, Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER LYNCH demands a trial by jury of	
18	this matter.	
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20	Dated: March 27, 2023 URBANIC & ASSOCIATES, INC.	
21		
22	By:	
23	James Urbanic, Esq.	
24	Attorneys for Plaintiff, CHRISTOPHER LYNCH	
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28	34	
	PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES	