

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH DIVISION

TEJON ADAMS, individually and
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

EQT CORPORATION,

Defendant.

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Docket No. _____

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS/COLLECTIVE ACTION
PURSUANT TO 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)/
FED. R. CIV. P. 23

ORIGINAL CLASS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

I. SUMMARY

1. Tejon Adams (“Adams”) brings this lawsuit to recover unpaid overtime wages and other damages from EQT Corporation (“EQT”) under the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) and the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage Act, 43 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 333.104 (“PMWA”).

2. Adams and the other workers like him regularly worked for EQT in excess of forty (40) hours each week.

3. But these workers never received overtime for hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in a single workweek.

4. Instead of paying overtime as required by the FLSA and the PMWA, EQT improperly classified Adams and those similarly situated workers as independent contractors and paid them a daily rate with no overtime compensation.

5. This class and collective action seeks to recover the unpaid overtime wages and other damages owed to these workers.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331

because this action involves a federal question under the FLSA. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

7. The Court has federal jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the jurisdictional provisions of the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

8. The Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over any state law sub-class pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

9. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

10. Adams and other Putative Class Members performed work related tasks for EQT in this District and Division.

III. THE PARTIES

11. Adams worked for EQT as a Completions Consultant from approximately July 2014 until February 2015.

12. Throughout his employment with EQT, he was paid a day-rate with no overtime compensation and was classified as an independent contractor.

13. His consent to be a party Adams is attached as Exhibit A.

14. Adams brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated workers who were classified as independent contractors and paid by EQT's day-rate system. EQT paid each of these workers a flat amount for each day worked and failed to pay them overtime for all hours that they worked in excess of 40 hours in a workweek in accordance with the FLSA.

15. The class of similarly situated employees or potential class members sought to be certified is defined as follows:

All current and former day rate independent contractors working for, or on behalf of, ETQ during the last three years.

16. Adams also seeks class certification of such a class under FED. R. CIV. P. 23 under the PMWA.

17. Defendant **EQT Corporation**, one of the largest natural gas producers in the Appalachian Basin, maintains its corporate headquarters at EQT Plaza, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

IV. COVERAGE UNDER THE FLSA

18. At all times hereinafter mentioned, EQT has been an employer within the meaning of the Section 3(d) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d).

19. At all times hereinafter mentioned, EQT has been part of an enterprise within the meaning of Section 3(r) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(r).

20. At all times hereinafter mentioned, EQT has been part of an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of Section 3(s)(1) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(s)(1), in that said enterprise has and has had employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, or employees handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials – such as tools, cell phones, and personal protective equipment - that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person and in that EQT has had and has an annual gross volume of sales made or business done of not less than \$1,000,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated).

21. At all times hereinafter mentioned, Adams and the Putative Class Members were engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

22. As will be shown through this litigation, EQT treated Adams (and indeed all of its workers that it classified as independent contractors and paid a daily rate to without overtime compensation) as employees and uniformly dictated the pay practices Adams and its other workers including its so-called “independent contractors”.

23. EQT’s misclassification of Adams as independent contractors does not alter their status as employees for purposes of the FLSA or the PMWA.

V. FACTS

24. EQT is an oil and natural gas exploration and production company operating worldwide and throughout the United States, including in Pennsylvania.

25. To provide services to many of its customers, EQT contracts with certain companies to provide it with personnel to perform the necessary work.

26. Many of these individuals worked for EQT on a day-rate basis, were misclassified as independent contractors, and make up the proposed Putative Class. While exact job titles and job duties may differ, these employees are subjected to the same or similar illegal pay practices for similar work.

27. EQT classified all of these workers as independent contractors and paid them a flat sum for each day worked, regardless of the number of hours that they worked that day (or in that workweek) and failed to provide them with overtime pay for hours that they worked in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek.

28. For example, Adams worked for EQT as a Completions Consultant from approximately July 2014 until February 2015.

29. Throughout his employment with EQT, he was classified as an independent contractor and paid on a day-rate basis.

30. As a Completions Consultant, Adams's primary job duties included operating oilfield machinery, performing maintenance on the equipment used, and working with other oilfield employees to insert plugs, packers, and other blocking devices down well.

31. Adams worked well in excess of 40 hours each week while employed by EQT, often for weeks at time.

32. The work Adams performed was an essential party of EQT's core business.

33. During Adams's employment with EQT while he was classified as an independent contractor, EQT and/or the client it contracted with exercised control over all aspects of his job.

34. EQT did not require any substantial investment by Adams in order for him to perform the work required of him.

35. EQT determined Adams's opportunity for profit and loss. Adams was not required to possess any unique or specialized skillset (other than that maintained by all other employees in his respective position) to perform his job duties.

36. Adams worked for EQT as an independent contractor from approximately July 2014 until February 2015.

37. Indeed, EQT and/or the client it contracted with controlled all of the significant or meaningful aspects of the job duties performed by Adams.

38. EQT ordered the hours and locations Adams worked, tools used, and rates of pay received.

39. Even though Adams often worked away from EQT's offices without the presence of a direct supervisor employed by EQT, EQT still controlled all aspects of Adams's job activities by enforcing mandatory compliance with EQT's and/or its client's policies and procedures.

40. No real investment was required of Adams to perform his job.

41. More often than not, Adams utilized equipment provided by EQT and/or its clients to perform his job duties.

42. Adams did not provide the equipment he worked with on a daily basis.

43. EQT and/or its clients made the large capital investments in buildings, machines, equipment, tools, and supplied in the business in which Adams worked.

44. Adams did not incur operating expenses like rent, payroll, marketing, and insurance.

45. Adams was economically dependent on EQT during his employment.

46. EQT set Adams's rates of pay, his work schedule, and prohibited him from working other jobs for other companies while he was working on jobs for EQT.

47. EQT directly determined Adams's opportunity for profit and loss. Adams's earning opportunity was based on the number of days EQT scheduled him to work.

48. Very little skill, training, or initiative was required of Adams to perform his job duties.

49. The daily and weekly activities of the Putative Class Members were routine and largely governed by standardized plans, procedures, and checklists created by EQT and/or its clients. Virtually every job function was pre-determined by EQT and/or its clients, including the tools to use at a job site, the data to compile, the schedule of work, and related work duties. The Putative Class Members were prohibited from varying their job duties outside of pre-determined parameters.

50. Moreover, the job functions of the Putative Class Members were primarily manual labor/technical in nature, requiring little to no official training, much less a college education or other advanced degree.

51. The Putative Class Members did not have any supervisory or management duties.

52. Finally, for the purposes of an FLSA overtime claim, the Putative Class Members performed substantially similar job duties related to servicing energy operations in the field.

53. Adams performed routine manual and technical labor duties that were largely dictated by EQT and/or its clients.

54. Adams was not employed by EQT on a project-by-project basis. In fact, while Adams was classified as an independent contractor, he was regularly on call for EQT and/or its clients and was expected to drop everything and work whenever needed.

55. All of the Putative Class Members perform the same or similar job duties and are subjected to the same or similar policies and procedures which dictate the day-to-day activities performed by each person.

56. The Putative Class Members also worked similar hours and were denied overtime as a result of the same illegal pay practice.

57. EQT's policy of failing to pay their independent contractors, including Adams, overtime violates the FLSA and PMWA because these workers are, for all purposes, employees performing non-exempt job duties.

58. Because Adams (and EQT's other independent contractors) was misclassified as an independent contractor by EQT, he should receive overtime for all hours that he worked in excess of 40 hours in each workweek.

59. EQT's day-rate system violates the FLSA and the PMWA because Adams and those similarly situated did not receive any overtime pay for hours worked over 40 hours each week.

VI. FLSA VIOLATIONS

60. As set forth herein, EQT has violated, and is violating, Section 7 of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 207, by employing employees in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of the FLSA for workweeks longer than forty (40) hours without compensating such employees for their employment in excess of forty (40) hours per week at rates no less than 1 and ½ times the regular rates for which they were employed.

61. EQT knowingly, willfully, or in reckless disregard carried out this illegal pattern or practice of failing to pay the Putative Class Members overtime compensation. EQT's failure to pay overtime compensation to these employees was neither reasonable, nor was the decision not to pay overtime made in good faith.

62. Accordingly, Adams and all those who are similarly situated are entitled to overtime wages under the FLSA in an amount equal to 1 and ½ times their rate of pay, plus liquidated damages, attorney's fees and costs.

VII. PMWA VIOLATIONS

63. Adams brings this claim under the PMWA as a Rule 23 class action.

64. The conduct alleged violates the PMWA (43 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 333.104).

65. At all relevant times, EQT was subject to the requirements of the PMWA.

66. At all relevant times, EQT employed Adams and each Class Member with Pennsylvania state law claims as an “employee” within the meaning of the PMWA.

67. The PMWA requires employers like EQT to pay employees at one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in any one week. Adams and each member of the Pennsylvania Class are entitled to overtime pay under the PMWA.

68. EQT had a policy and practice of misclassifying Adams and each member of the Pennsylvania class as independent contractors and failing to pay these workers overtime for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per workweek.

69. Adams and each member of the Pennsylvania Class seek unpaid overtime in amount equal to 1.5 times the regular rate of pay for work performed in excess of 40 hours in a workweek, prejudgment interest, all available penalty wages, and such other legal and equitable relief as the Court deems just and proper.

70. Adams and each member of the Pennsylvania Class also seek recovery of attorneys’ fees, costs, and expenses of this action, to be paid by EQT, as provided by the PMWA.

VIII. CLASS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

71. Adams incorporates all previous paragraphs and alleges that the illegal pay practices EQT imposed on Adams were likewise imposed on the members of the Classes.

72. Numerous individuals were victimized by this pattern, practice, and policy which is in willful violation of the FLSA and the state wage laws of Pennsylvania.

73. Numerous other individuals who worked with Adams indicated they were improperly classified as independent contractors, paid in the same manner, performed similar work, and were not properly compensated for all hours worked as required by state and federal wage laws.

74. Based on his experiences and tenure with EQT, Adams is aware that EQT's illegal practices were imposed on the members of the Classes.

75. The members of the Classes were all improperly classified as independent contractors and not afforded the overtime compensation when they worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week.

76. EQT's failure to pay wages and overtime compensation at the rates required by state and/or federal law result from generally applicable, systematic policies, and practices which are not dependent on the personal circumstances of the members of the Classes.

77. Adams's experiences are therefore typical of the experiences of the members of the Classes.

78. The specific job titles or precise job locations of the various members of the Classes do not prevent class or collective treatment.

79. Adams has no interests contrary to, or in conflict with, the members of the Classes. Like each member of the Classes, Adams has an interest in obtaining the unpaid overtime wages owed under state and/or federal law.

80. A class and collective action, such as the instant one, is superior to other available means for fair and efficient adjudication of the lawsuit.

81. Absent this action, many members of the Classes likely will not obtain redress of their injuries and EQT will reap the unjust benefits of violating the FLSA and applicable state labor laws.

82. Furthermore, even if some of the members of the Classes could afford individual litigation against EQT, it would be unduly burdensome to the judicial system.

83. Concentrating the litigation in one forum will promote judicial economy and parity among the claims of individual members of the classes and provide for judicial consistency.

84. The questions of law and fact common to each of the members of the Classes predominate over any questions affecting solely the individual members. Among the common questions of law and fact are:

- a. Whether EQT employed the members of the Classes within the meaning of the applicable state and federal statutes, including the FLSA and the PMWA;
- b. Whether the members of the Classes were improperly misclassified as independent contractors;
- c. Whether EQT's decision to classify the members of the Classes as independent contractors was made in good faith;
- d. Whether EQT's decision to not pay time and a half for overtime to the members of the Classes was made in good faith;
- e. Whether EQT's violation of the FLSA and the PMWA was willful; and
- f. Whether EQT's illegal pay practices were applied uniformly across the nation to all members of the Classes.

85. Adams's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Classes. Adams and the members of the Classes sustained damages arising out of EQT's illegal and uniform employment policy.

86. Adams knows of no difficulty that will be encountered in the management of this litigation that would preclude its ability to go forward as a collective or class action.

87. Although the issue of damages may be somewhat individual in character, there is no detraction from the common nucleus of liability facts. Therefore, this issue does not preclude collective and class action treatment.

IX. JURY DEMAND

88. Adams demands a trial by jury.

X. RELIEF SOUGHT

89. WHEREFORE, Adams prays for judgment against EQT as follows:

- a. An Order designating the Potential Putative FLSA Class as a collective action and permitting the issuance of a notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all similarly situated individuals with instructions to permit them to assert timely FLSA claims in this action by filing individual Consents to Sue pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);
- b. For an Order pursuant to Section 16(b) of the FLSA finding EQT liable for unpaid back wages due to Adams and the Potential Putative FLSA Class for liquidated damages equal in amount to their unpaid compensation;
- c. For an Order designating the state law classes as class actions pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23;
- d. For an Order appointing Adams and his counsel as Class Counsel to represent the interests of the both the federal and state law classes;
- e. For an Order awarding attorneys' fees, costs and pre- and post-judgment interest; and
- f. For an Order granting such other and further relief as may be necessary and appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Joshua P. Geist

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ATTORNEYS IN CHARGE FOR PLAINTIFF

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Tejon Adams, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Shelby County (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Joshua P. Geist, Goodrich & Geist, PC, 3634 California Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15212

DEFENDANTS

EQT Corporation

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Insurance, Personal Injury, Real Estate, etc.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)
Brief description of cause: Violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 07/30/2015 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Joshua P. Geist

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

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JS 44AREVISED June, 2009
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
THIS CASE DESIGNATION SHEET MUST BE COMPLETED

PART A

This case belongs on the (Erie Johnstown Pittsburgh) calendar.

1. **ERIE CALENDAR** - If cause of action arose in the counties of Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Venang or Warren, OR any plaintiff or defendant resides in one of said counties.
2. **JOHNSTOWN CALENDAR** - If cause of action arose in the counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield or Somerset OR any plaintiff or defendant resides in one of said counties.
3. Complete if on **ERIE CALENDAR**: I certify that the cause of action arose in _____ County and that the _____ resides in _____ County.
4. Complete if on **JOHNSTOWN CALENDAR**: I certify that the cause of action arose in _____ County and that the _____ resides in _____ County.

PART B (You are to check ONE of the following)

1. This case is related to Number _____ . Short Caption _____
2. This case is not related to a pending or terminated case.

DEFINITIONS OF RELATED CASES:

CIVIL: Civil cases are deemed related when a case filed relates to property included in another suit or involves the same issues of fact or it grows out of the same transactions as another suit or involves the validity or infringement of a patent involved in another suit

EMINENT DOMAIN: Cases in contiguous closely located groups and in common ownership groups which will lend themselves to consolidation for trial shall be deemed related.

HABEAS CORPUS & CIVIL RIGHTS: All habeas corpus petitions filed by the same individual shall be deemed related. All pro se Civil Rights actions by the same individual shall be deemed related.

PART C

I. CIVIL CATEGORY (Select the applicable category).

1. Antitrust and Securities Act Cases
2. Labor-Management Relations
3. Habeas corpus
4. Civil Rights
5. Patent, Copyright, and Trademark
6. Eminent Domain
7. All other federal question cases
8. All personal and property damage tort cases, including maritime, FELA, Jones Act, Motor vehicle, products liability, assault, defamation, malicious prosecution, and false arrest
9. Insurance indemnity, contract and other diversity cases.
10. Government Collection Cases (shall include HEW Student Loans (Education), V A Overpayment, Overpayment of Social Security, Enlistment Overpayment (Army, Navy, etc.), HUD Loans, GAO Loans (Misc. Types), Mortgage Foreclosures, SBA Loans, Civil Penalties and Coal Mine Penalty and Reclamation Fees.)

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the entries on this Case Designation Sheet are true and correct

Date: 6/27/2017

Joshua P. Geist

ATTORNEY AT LAW

NOTE: ALL SECTIONS OF BOTH ÔŠPRU MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE CASE CAN BE PROCESSED.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

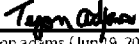
- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

EXHIBIT A

CONSENT TO JOIN WAGE CLAIM

Print Name: tejon adams

1. I hereby consent to participate in a collective action lawsuit against EQT to pursue my claims of unpaid overtime during the time that I worked with the company.
2. I understand that this lawsuit is brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and consent to be bound by the Court's decision.
3. I designate the law firm and attorneys at JOSEPHSON DUNLAP as my attorneys to prosecute my wage claims.
4. I authorize the law firm and attorneys at JOSEPHSON DUNLAP to use this consent to file my claim in a separate lawsuit, class/collective action, or arbitration against the company.

Signature: 
tejon.adams (Jun 19, 2017)

Date Signed: Jun 19, 2017

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Pennsylvania

Tejon Adams, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated

Plaintiff(s)

v.

EQT Corporation

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address) EQT Corporation
EQT Plaza, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, PA 15222

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Joshua P. Geist
Goodrich & Geist, PC
3634 California Ave.
Pittsburg, PA 15212

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date:

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print

Save As...

Reset

ClassAction.org

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