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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GLEN DAVIS and DARCY DAVIS, his wife,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ZIMMER BIOMET INC. f/k/a ZIMMER INC. and ZIMMER BIOMET HOLDINGS, INC. f/k/a ZIMMER HOLDINGS INC.,

Defendants.

Case No.: _____

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs GLEN DAVIS and DARCY DAVIS, his wife (hereinafter "Plaintiff"), individually and through their attorneys, sue ZIMMER BIOMET INC. f/k/a ZIMMER, INC., an Indiana Corporation and ZIMMER BIOMET HOLDINGS, INC. f/k/a ZIMMER HOLDINGS INC, an Indiana Corporation, (collectively, referred to as "Zimmer"); allege and state as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action for strict products liability, failure to warn, defective design, negligence, breach of express and implied warranties, negligent misrepresentation and punitive damages brought by Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS for injuries arising out of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

2. Defendant Zimmer manufactured and supplied to doctors total hip arthroplasty systems known as the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, which was designed to be implanted with either (1) a cobalt-chromium femoral head or (2) a ceramic femoral head.

3. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System utilized with cobalt-chromium femoral heads created unreasonable risks of harm to Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS.

4. The unreasonable risks of pain, swelling, metallosis, trunnionosis, adverse local tissue reaction, and/or the need for early revision surgical intervention, whether from corrosion, micromotion, fretting or some other mechanism, renders both the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System with a metal cobalt-chromium femoral head defective products.

5. The selection and implantation of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System by Plaintiff's surgeon, John Dearborn, MD, was a result of the misinformation, marketing, sales, promotion and direction by Zimmer.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION & VENUE

6. Plaintiffs GLEN DAVIS and DARCY DAVIS, his wife, are and were at all times relevant, residents of California.

7. Defendant ZIMMER BIOMET, INC., formerly known as ZIMMER INC. is, and at all times material hereto was, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business in Indiana.

8. Defendant ZIMMER BIOMET HOLDINGS, INC., formerly known as ZIMMER HOLDINGS, INC. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business in Indiana. ZIMMER, INC. is a subsidiary of ZIMMER HOLDINGS, INC. ZIMMER distributes their products throughout the United States and internationally.

9. Defendants ZIMMER BIOMET, INC. and ZIMMER BIOMET HOLDINGS, INC.,

are hereinafter collectively referred to as "Zimmer". "Zimmer" includes and included any and all parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, divisions, franchises, partners, joint ventures, and organizational units of any kind, their predecessors, successors and assigns and their officers, directors, employees, agents and representatives and any and all other persons acting on behalf of Defendants ZIMMER BIOMET, INC. and ZIMMER BIOMET HOLDINGS, INC.

10. ZIMMER designed, manufactured, fabricated, marketed, packaged, advertised, distributed and sold the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System throughout the world, including in the County of Alameda, State of California.

11. ZIMMER knowingly markets to and derives income from patients in Alameda County, in the State of California, from the sale of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

12. The Defendants acted jointly and severally.

13. The defective Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was implanted into Plaintiff's right hip in December 2007 and left hip on August 27, 2008 at Washington Hospital, in Alameda County, California by John Dearborn, M.D. At that time, the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System manufactured, designed, distributed, and warranted by Defendants were implanted into Plaintiff. Plaintiff's surgeon, medical staff, and other healthcare providers met or exceeded the standard of care applicable to the hip replacement surgeries.

14. As a result of his condition, Plaintiff underwent painful, expensive, and physically risky surgeries to remove and replace the defective Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System on his left side on January 16, 2017 and on his right side on March 28, 2018 at Washington Hospital, in Alameda County, California by John Dearborn, M.D.

15. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants and this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because there is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiff and Defendants and because the amount in controversy between Plaintiff and Defendants exceeds $75,000, exclusive of interest and cost, and because, among other reasons, Defendants have significant contacts with this district by virtue of doing business within this judicial district.

16. Venue is proper within this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the acts and/or omissions giving rise to these claims occurred within this district.

GENERAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

17. Zimmer were the designers, manufacturers, and suppliers of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and related components in the business of putting medical devices on the market. Zimmer were engaged in the business of marketing, distributing, and/or selling the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System at all times relevant hereto.

18. Zimmer warranted the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and placed the device into the United States stream of commerce.

19. Before it set out to design the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, Zimmer knew of the danger to human beings if cobalt-chromium metal debris from its products were released into the body through corrosion, micromotion, and/or fretting.

20. Before placing the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System on the market, Zimmer was required to mitigate risks of the product, including any element of the design that created toxic levels of corrosion and debris that could cause pain, swelling, pseudotumor formation, osteolysis, instability, dislocation, metallosis, trunnionosis, adverse tissue reaction and/or the need for early surgical revision in patients-consumers.

21. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System taper is a 12/14 size with threading on the taper. This threading can be described as shallow grooves on the portion of the taper that articulates with the head. This threading on the taper is used to comply with the requirements of the manufacturer of ceramic head option, CeramTec.

22. The significance of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System taper threading is (1) it protects ceramic heads and (2) provides an interface at the junction with a metal head which is much more likely to produce wear and debris under fretting conditions. The threads were not designed to enhance the performance of metal heads.

23. The decision to allow the use of metals and CoCr heads (rather than ceramic heads) in the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System created an unreasonable risk and made it defective.

24. The concept that that corrosion might occur at the head-neck taper junction of a total hip prosthesis was first described in the early 1980s. When Zimmer was designing the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System this concept had to be a consideration.

ZIMMER M/L TAPER® HIP SYSTEM

25. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System implanted into Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS's left and right hips primarily consisted of four components: a) the M/L Taper® Press-Fit Standard Neck Offset Femoral Stem made of titanium alloy, b) the Versys® Hip System Femoral Head made of cobalt/chromium alloy affixed to the trunnion of the femoral stem, c) the Trilogy Acetabular System Shell made of titanium alloy, and d) the Longevity Liner made of highly cross-linked polyethylene. Plaintiff's Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System implanted in his left and right hips is referred to as a "metal-on-polyethylene" bearing system.

26. In designing the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, Zimmer knew that the use of dissimilar metal alloys as well as taper size and geometry, trunnion surface finish, and flexural rigidity contribute to causing fretting and corrosion at the femoral head-neck/stem taper interface.

27. Mechanically assisted crevice corrosion ("MACC") has been identified as a cause for symptomatic implant failure in metal-on-polyethylene hip devices. MACC produces cobalt and chromium ions, fretting byproducts and corrosive debris that can lead to adverse local tissue reaction.

28. Adverse local tissue reaction, also referred to as aseptic lymphocyte dominated vasculitis-associated lesions ("ALVAL"), represents a distinctive periprosthetic inflammatory reaction accompanied by extensive necrosis in the soft tissue-envelope of the hip. Early detection of adverse local tissue reaction is important because as time from onset of MACC to revision surgery increases, tissue damage may worsen.

FAILURE TO WARN PHYSICIANS OF THE DANGERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ZIMMER M/L TAPER® HIP SYSTEM

29. Zimmer marketed its hip implants, including the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, to orthopedic surgeons and hospitals rather than end-user patients.

30. Zimmer had the ability to inform surgeons or hospitals of developing problems or defects in its devices through e-mail, letter, recalls, warnings in product inserts and/or through its product representative(s), who works directly with the surgeon.

31. The mechanical environment of the junction place the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip

System at increased risk for failure from pain, swelling, pseudotumor formation, metallosis, adverse local tissue reaction, synovitis, osteolysis, and/or dislocation, resulting from excessive wear debris, fretting corrosion and recurrent repassivation.

32. The fretting process (mechanical micromotion) is strongly influenced by distribution of pressure and force at the junctions, rendering these junctions vulnerable to accelerated generation of metal wear debris and corrosion.

33. Each interface introduces a contributing source for metal wear particular and debris generation. These junctions exponentially compound and accelerate the wear debris generation process.

34. Corrosion is time-sensitive and accelerated with mechanical stresses. This phenomenon was known to Zimmer, or should have been known by Zimmer, at all times relevant to the design, manufacture, marketing and sale of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

35. At the time of design, manufacture, testing and marketing, Zimmer knew or should have known, combinations of metal alloys at a junction, such as the metal CoCr heads and cobalt-chromium and/or titanium neck/stem junctions of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, generate excessive fretting, corrosion and metal wear debris.

36. Zimmer did not inform or warn and is still not informing or warning physicians or consumers either through its sales representatives, correspondence, advertising or package inserts that:

a. Selection of a metal CoCr head rather than a ceramic head to pair with the cobalt-chromium and/or titanium neck/stem significantly increases the risk of toxic amounts of corrosion and metal debris which might cause pain; swelling; metallosis; trunnionosis; tissue necrosis; adverse local tissue reaction; osteolysis; dislocation; and/or the need for early revision;

b. Upon information and belief, Zimmer's pre-market corrosion testing, if any, was inadequate as it pertains to the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System; and/or,

c. Upon information and belief, Zimmer's Spectrum Accelerated Corrosion Fatigue ("SACF") Testing, if any, was inadequate as it pertains to the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

37. Zimmer never performed any clinical trials and/or studies prior to marketing the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

38. Zimmer did not fully and/or adequately test the configuration utilizing CoCr femoral heads and titanium neck/stem junctions.

39. Zimmer continues to market the CoCr heads for use with the cobalt-chromium and/or titanium neck/stems in the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

40. Reassurances of device safety were made through direct promotional contact by Defendants' sales representatives and distributors, through word-of-mouth from Zimmer's physician/technical consultants, and/or through industry targeted promotional materials.

41. Despite these reassurances, the defective design and manufacture of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, with a CoCr femoral head, generates excessive fretting and corrosion occurring at the head-neck/stem taper junctions. The fretting and corrosion generates toxic metal debris, metal ions and other chemical byproducts which are released into the surrounding tissues. These metal debris, metal ions and byproducts destroy the surrounding tissue and bone, often causing pseudotumors and other metal related conditions. The release of metal debris and metal ions also causes systemic exposure to the toxic metallic elements, often reflected in elevated blood serum and/or urine testing levels.

42. Defendants were aware of the problems when they designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System. Nonetheless, Defendants employed the design in its Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System in reckless disregard for the safety of patients, including Plaintiff.

43. Despite direct knowledge of significant adverse events reported by patients and physicians, as well as awareness of failures reported in the literature and published in national registries, Defendants have continued to market the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System as being safe and effective with the CoCr femoral head.

44. From the time that Defendants first began selling the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System in the United States through today, its product labeling and product information failed to contain adequate information, instructions, and warnings concerning implantation of the product,

specifically with a CoCr femoral head, and its increased risks of fretting and corrosion.

45. The problems with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System are similar to the issues that caused Stryker Orthopedics' recent recall of the LFIT® Anatomic CoCr V40™ Femoral Heads on August 29, 2016. Both the LFIT® Anatomic CoCr V40™ Femoral Heads and the Versys Femoral Heads are made of cobalt-chromium and both are mated with metal alloy stems. Stryker's Urgent Medical Device Recall Notification states that the company initiated the worldwide recall after receiving higher than expected complaints of "taper lock failure" which could cause numerous potential hazards including but not limited to excessive metal debris, excessive wear debris, disassociation of the femoral head from the hip stem and fractured hip stem trunnion leading to adverse local tissue reaction, implant loosening, loss of mobility, and pain requiring revision surgery.

PLAINTIFF'S USE OF THE PRODUCT

46. On or around December 20, 2007, a defectively designed, manufactured and marketed Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System left the hands of Defendants in its defective condition, delivered into the stream of commerce, and was implanted in Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS' right hip at Washington Hospital at 2000 Mowry Avenue, Fremont, CA 94538 by John Dearborn, M.D. Plaintiff was implanted on the right hip with the following components:

a. Versys® 12/14 Tapered Cobalt-Chromium 40mm +0mm femoral head,

b. Zimmer M/L Taper® Press-Fit Standard Neck Offset femoral stem,

c. Trilogy Acetabular 62mm shell and,

d. Longevity® Poly Acetabular Liner.

47. On or around August 27, 2008, a defectively designed, manufactured and marketed Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System left the hands of Defendants in its defective condition, delivered into the stream of commerce, and was implanted in Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS' left hip at Washington Hospital at 2000 Mowry Avenue, Fremont, CA 94538 by John Dearborn, M.D. Plaintiff was implanted on the left hip with the following components:

a. Versys® 12/14 Tapered Cobalt-Chromium 40mm +0mm femoral head,

b. Zimmer M/L Taper® Press-Fit Standard Neck Offset femoral stem,

c. Trilogy Acetabular 60mm shell and,

d. Longevity® Poly Acetabular Liner.

48. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants defective design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and placing the defective Device into the stream of commerce, Plaintiff underwent revision surgery at Washington Hospital performed by John Dearborn, M.D. on January 16, 2017 due to "adverse local tissue reaction secondary to tribocorrosion, status post left total hip arthroplasty."

49. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants defective design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and placing the defective Device into the stream of commerce, Plaintiff underwent revision surgery at Washington Hospital performed by John Dearborn, M.D. on March 28, 2018 due to "adverse local tissue reaction secondary to tribocorrosion, status post right total hip arthroplasty."

50. The mechanism of failure in Plaintiff's device was exactly the same mechanism of failure that Defendants had marketed and warranted would not occur because of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System design and composition. It was also the same failure mechanism that the medical and scientific community had been studying and documenting in modular device designs since the 1990s,

51. Moreover, the symptoms and findings associated with modular device failures reported in the literature are identical to those suffered by Plaintiff.

52. Prior to the Plaintiff's revision, Plaintiff had neither knowledge nor notice there was any defect in the design, manufacture or labeling of his Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

53. Moreover, Plaintiff had neither knowledge nor notice that there was any defect in the implantation of his Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

54. Neither Plaintiff nor his physicians acted negligently in any way which might have

brought about the failure of the device.

55. It was not until sometime on or after the date of Plaintiff's revision surgeries, when the Plaintiff was made aware of the intraoperative findings from his revision surgeries, that Plaintiff suffered an injury as a result of his implantation on his left and right hips with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

56. It was not until sometime on or after the date of Plaintiff's revision surgeries when the Plaintiff was made aware of the intraoperative findings from his revision surgeries, that Plaintiff had any notice or knowledge that his injuries and/or that the failure of his Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System on both the left and right hips was the result of any defects in the design, manufacture or labeling of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

57. Prior to Plaintiff's revision surgeries, Plaintiff did not know and could not have known by the exercise of reasonable diligence that his left and right hips had been injured.

58. Prior to Plaintiff's revision surgeries, Plaintiff did not know and could not have known by the exercise of reasonable diligence, of any cause of any injury to his left and right hips.

59. Plaintiff's cause of action, as alleged in this complaint against Defendants, did not accrue until sometime on or after the date of Plaintiff's revision surgeries.

60. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' defective design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, sale and warnings, of the defective Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer both injuries and damages, including, but not limited to: past, present and future physical and mental pain and suffering; physical disability, and past, present and future, medical, hospital, rehabilitative and pharmaceutical expenses, and other related damages.

THE FDA'S 510(k) CLEARANCE PROCESS

61. The 510(k) clearance process refers to Section 510(k) of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 (hereafter "MDA") of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Under this process, device manufacturers are only required to notify the FDA at least 90 days before they market a device claimed to be "substantially equivalent" to a device the FDA approved for sale prior to 1976, when the MDA was enacted.

62. No clinical testing is required under this process.

63. Subsequent amendments to the MDA allowed for 510(k) clearance for products deemed "substantially equivalent" to post-MDA, 510(k) cleared devices.

64. Through this domino effect, devices deemed "substantially equivalent" to devices previously deemed "substantially equivalent" to devices approved for sale by the FDA prior to 1976 could be sold to patients in a matter of 90 days without any clinical testing.

65. Clearance for sale under the 510(k) process does not equate to FDA approval of the cleared device.

66. In 2012, at the request of the FDA, the National Institute of Health (hereafter "NIH") thoroughly reviewed the 510(k) process, coming to these major conclusions:

> **The 510(k) clearance process is not intended to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of medical devices with some exceptions. The 510(k) process cannot be transformed into a pre-market evaluation of safety and effectiveness so long as the standard for clearance is substantial equivalence to any previously cleared device.**

67. The NIH explained, "The assessment of substantial equivalence does not require an independent demonstration that the new device provides a 'reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness.'" Further, the NIH even pointed out that the classification of predicate devices approved for sale prior to the 1976 MDA "did not include any evaluation of the safety and effectiveness of individual medical devices . . . Thus is common for devices to be cleared through the 510(k) program by being found substantially equivalent to devices that were never individually evaluated for safety and effectiveness, either through the original device classification program or through the 510(k) process."

68. Zimmer cleared the M/L Taper® Hip System, and its related components, under a process used by the United States Food and Drug Administration known as the 510(k) Premarket Notification. Under Section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, a medical device does not have to go through the rigors of a clinical study to gain approval by the FDA. Instead, the device is supposed to demonstrate substantial equivalence to a predicate medical device.

69. The first components of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System were cleared for sale

in the United States according to Section 510(k) in October 2003.

CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

Strict Products Liability – Unreasonably Dangerous Design

70. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 69 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

71. The ZIMMER Defendants had a duty to design and manufacture, and all Defendants had a duty to place into the stream of commerce, distribute, market, promote and sell, the specific Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System so that it was neither defective nor unreasonably dangerous when put to the use for which it was designed, manufactured, distributed, marketed and sold.

72. On and prior to December 2007, the Zimmer Defendants were engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, marketing, distributing and selling orthopedic hip implants and did design, manufacture, distribute, market and sell the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

73. The Zimmer Defendants did in fact design and manufacture, while all Defendants were engaged in selling, distributing, supplying and/or promoting the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System to Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS and his implanting physician.

74. Defendants expected the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System they were selling, distributing, supplying, manufacturing and/or promoting to reach, and it did in fact reach, implanting physicians and consumers in the County of Alameda, State of California, including Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS and his implanting physician, without substantial change in the condition.

75. Plaintiff is in the class of persons that Defendants should reasonably foresee as being subject to the harm caused by the defectively designed the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, insofar as Plaintiff was the type of person for whom the hip implants were intended to be used.

76. At the time the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System left the Defendants' possession and at the time the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System entered the stream of commerce in the County of Alameda, State of California, it was in an unreasonably dangerous or defective condition. These defects include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was not reasonably safe as intended to be used;

b. the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System had an inadequate design for the purpose of hip replacement;

c. the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System contained unreasonably dangerous design defects, including an inherently unstable and defective design paired with a Cobalt-Chromium femoral head, which resulted in an unreasonably high metal wear debris, corrosion, fretting and probability of early failure;

d. the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System's unstable and defective design resulted in a hip prosthesis which had risks which exceeded the benefits of the medical device;

e. the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was not appropriately or adequately tested before its distribution; and

f. the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System had an unreasonably high propensity for corrosion, fretting and fatigue under normal and expected use of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

77. At the time of the Zimmer Defendants' initial design and manufacture, and of all Defendants' marketing and sale of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, a feasible, alternative safer design for the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was known and available, including, but not limited to, a design that utilized a ceramic femoral head and monoblock design. A ceramic head would reduce and/or eliminate metal debris and particles.

78. At the time of and subsequent to the Zimmer Defendants' initial design and manufacture and all Defendants' marketing and sale of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, including prior to the time of Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS's hip implant surgeries, Defendants had the ability to eliminate the unsafe character of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System without impairing its usefulness.

79. Had the Zimmer Defendants properly and adequately tested the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, they would have discovered that the components, paired with a cobalt-chromium femoral head, generated excessive metal wear caused by the surface contact of the metal articulating components resulting in pain, swelling, metallosis, tissue necrosis, bone necrosis, and a host of other maladies.

80. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, manufactured and supplied by the Zimmer Defendants and distributed, marketed, promoted and sold by all Defendants, were, therefore, defective in design or formulation in that, when they left the hands of Defendants, the foreseeable risk of harm from the product exceeded or outweighed the benefit or utility of the consumer would expect, and/or it failed to comply with federal requirements for these medical devices.

81. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers used the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System for its intended or reasonably foreseeable purpose, and pursuant to instruction, guidance, education and training specifically provided by Defendant and/or its representatives.

82. At all times relevant hereto, the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was dangerous, unsafe and defective in design including but not limited to its tendency to: (a) create dangerous and harmful metal debris in the patient's body; (b) cause pain; (c) inhibit mobility; and (d) require revision surgery with predictable cascading complications.

83. Defendants knew or should have known of the unreasonably dangerous and serious risks associated with the design of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

84. Such risks were scientifically knowable to Defendants.

85. Defendants knew or should have known of the dangers.

86. Defendants either performed inadequate evaluation and testing; kept themselves willfully blind to the dangers; hid the dangers from physicians and patients, or some combination of the three.

87. As a direct, legal, and proximate result of Defendants' dangerous design, Plaintiff sustained injuries as set forth above.

88. Defendants' dangerous design and failure to adequately test contributed to cause the injuries suffered by Plaintiff.

89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, including the defective and dangerous design and inadequate warnings of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, Plaintiff has sustained and will continue to sustain severe and debilitating injuries, economic loss, and other damages including, but not limited to, cost of medical care, rehabilitation, lost income,

permanent instability and loss of balance, immobility, and pain and suffering, for which he is entitled to compensatory and equitable damages and declaratory relief in an amount to be proven at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

Strict Products Liability – Failure to Warn

90. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 89 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

91. Defendants researched, developed, designed, tested, manufactured, inspected, labeled, distributed, marketed, promoted, sold, and otherwise released into the stream of commerce the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, in the course of same, directly advertised or marketed the product to the FDA, health care professionals, and consumers, including the Plaintiff, or persons responsible for consumers, and therefore had a duty to warn of the risks associated with the use of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

92. Defendants distributed and sold the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System in their original form of manufacture, which included the defects described herein.

93. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was defective and unreasonably dangerous when it left the possession of Defendants because it contained an absence of warnings or limitations on when such device should be selected over safer alternatives.

94. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was defective and unreasonably dangerous when it left the possession of Defendants because it contained an absence of warnings alerting the medical community and patients on the dangerous risks associated with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System when used for its intended and reasonably foreseeable purpose.

95. The risks associated with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System when used for its intended and reasonably foreseeable purpose, include but are not limited to: (a) the creation of dangerous and harmful metal debris in the patient's body; (b) pain; (c) mobility inhibition; and (d) likelihood of revision surgery with predictable cascading complications.

96. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was expected to and did reach Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS and his implanting physician, in the County of Alameda, State of California without

substantial change or adjustment in its condition as manufactured and sold by Defendants.

97. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System designed, developed, tested, manufactured, distributed, promoted, marketed and/or sold or otherwise placed into the stream of commerce by Defendants was in a dangerous and defective condition and posed a threat to any user or consumer of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

98. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS was a person the Defendants should have considered to be subject to the harm caused by the defective nature of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

99. Defendants' Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was implanted into Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS and used in the manner for which it was intended.

100. This use has resulted in severe physical, financial, emotional and other injuries to Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS.

101. Defendants failed to adequately warn health care professionals and the public, including Plaintiff and his prescribing physician, of the true risks of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, including that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was susceptible to micromotion, fretting and corrosion at the junction, generating significant and toxic amounts of metal wear debris and corrosive byproducts in patients, causing severe pain and injury, and requiring further treatment, including revision surgeries and/or hip replacements.

102. Defendants failed to timely and reasonably warn of material facts regarding the safety and efficacy of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System. Had they done so, proper warnings would have been heeded and no health care professional, including Plaintiff's physician, would have used the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, or no consumer, including Plaintiff, would have purchased and/or used the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

103. Defendants failed to timely and reasonably provide adequate instructions and training concerning safe and effective use of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

104. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, which was researched, developed, designed, tested, manufactured, inspected, labeled, distributed, marketed, promoted, sold and otherwise released into the stream of commerce by Defendants, was defective due to inadequate post-

marketing warnings and/or instruction because, after Defendants knew or should have known there was reasonable evidence of an association between the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System components and the development of corrosion, metal fatigue, failure, micromotion and/or release of significant amounts of metal debris and/or ions, causing serious injury and pain, Defendants failed to provide adequate warnings to health care professionals and the consuming public, including Plaintiff, and continued to aggressively promote the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

105. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, which was researched, developed, designed, tested, manufactured, inspected, labeled, distributed, marketed, promoted, sold and otherwise released into the stream of commerce by Defendants, was defective due to inadequate post-marketing warnings and/or instruction regarding the increased risk of failure of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System resulting in revision surgery while knowing that a safer alternative design including, the use of a ceramic femoral head and monoblock stem components existed.

106. Defendants failed to perform or otherwise facilitate adequate testing; failed to reveal and/or concealed testing and research data; and selectively and misleadingly revealed and/or analyzed testing and research data.

107. Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS and his physician used the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System for its intended purpose, i.e., hip replacement.

108. Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS could not have discovered any defect in the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System through the exercise of due care.

109. Defendants, as designers, manufacturers, distributors, promoters, marketers and/ or sellers of medical devices are held to the level of knowledge of experts in their field.

110. Neither Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS nor his implanting physician had substantially the same knowledge about the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System as Defendants.

111. Defendants reasonably should have known the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was unsuited for active individuals such as Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS.

112. The warnings and instructions provided with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and through Defendants and/or its representatives did not adequately educate and train medical providers on the risk of side effects, or the cost-benefit analysis necessary for justified use of this

product versus safer alternative designs.

113. Defendants had a continuing duty to warn the medical community and public, including Plaintiff and Plaintiff's healthcare providers, of the potential risks and increased failure rates or propensity for failure associated with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

114. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to adequately communicate a warning and/or failure to provide an adequate warning and other wrongful conduct as set forth herein, Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS has sustained and will continue to sustain severe physical injuries, severe emotional distress, mental anguish, economic losses and other damages, as set forth herein.

115. As a direct result of Defendants' failure to warn and/or inadequate warning and their other tortious conduct, Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS has suffered serious physical injury, harm, damages and economic loss and will continue to suffer such harm, damages and economic loss in the future.

116. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to warn and/or inadequate warning and their other tortious conduct, as set forth herein, Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS has suffered and will continue to suffer injuries, damages and losses, and is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by the trier of fact.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

Strict Products Liability – Manufacturing Defect

117. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 116 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

118. Defendants designed, developed, manufactured, tested, packaged, advertised, promoted, marketed, distributed, labeled and/or sold the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, in a condition which rendered it unreasonably dangerous due to its propensity to result in early failure of the device. The subject product was unreasonably dangerous in construction or composition.

119. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System manufactured and/or supplied by Defendants was defective in manufacture, construction or composition in that, when it left the hands of Defendants, it deviated in a material way from Defendants' manufacturing performance standards and/or it differed from otherwise identical products manufactured to the same design formula.

Defendants knew or should have known that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System could fail early in patients therefore causing pain and suffering, debilitation and the need for revision surgeries to replace the device with the attendant risks of complications and death from such further surgeries, Defendants continued to market the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System as a safe and effective hip replacement system.

120. As a direct and proximate result of the use of the subject product as manufactured, designed, sold, supplied and introduced into the stream of commerce by Defendant, Plaintiff suffered harm, damages and economic loss as previously described and will continue to suffer such harm, damages and economic loss in the future.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

Negligence

121. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 120 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

122. While the focus of Plaintiff's strict liability claims (Counts I-III) is on the condition of the product, the focus of Plaintiff's negligence claim is instead on Defendants' conduct.

123. Zimmer Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care in the design, formulation, manufacture, testing, quality assurance, quality control, labeling, and/or warning of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, including a duty to assure that their products did not pose a significantly increased risk of bodily harm and adverse events.

124. The Zimmer Defendants failed to exercise ordinary care in the design, formulation, manufacture, testing, quality assurance, quality control, labeling, and warning of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System devices because they knew or should have known these products caused significant bodily harm and were not safe for use by consumers.

125. All Defendants failed to exercise ordinary care in the sale marketing, promotions and distribution of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System devices because they knew or should have known these products caused significant bodily harm and were not safe for use by consumers.

126. The Zimmer Defendants failed to exercise ordinary care in testing the Zimmer M/L

Taper® Hip System prior to marketing, sale and distribution of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

127. At all relevant times, Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care in the design, formulation, testing, manufacture, marketing, sale, and distribution of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, including a duty to ensure that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System did not pose a significantly increased risk of bodily injury to its users.

128. Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care in the advertising and sale of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, including a duty to warn Plaintiff and other consumers, of the dangers associated with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System that were known or should have been known to Defendants at the time of the sale of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System to the Plaintiff.

129. Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care in the design, testing, manufacture, marketing, sale and distribution of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System because Defendants knew or should have known that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System had a propensity to cause serious injury, including adverse local tissue reaction, pseudotumor formation, metal debris, corrosion, metal ions, excessive wear, tissue necrosis, pain, swelling, metal ion release, loosening of the implants, bone loss, decreased range of motion, diminished mobility, and revision surgeries.

130. Defendants failed to exercise ordinary care in the labeling of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and failed to issue adequate pre-marketing or post-marketing warnings to doctors and the general public, including Plaintiff, regarding the risk of serious injury, including, including adverse local tissue reaction, pseudotumor formation, metal debris, corrosion, metal ions, excessive wear, tissue necrosis, pain, swelling, metal ion release, loosening of the implants, bone loss, decreased range of motion, diminished mobility, and revision surgeries.

131. Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff could foreseeably suffer injury as a result of Defendants' failure to exercise ordinary care as described above.

132. Defendants breached their duty of reasonable care to Plaintiff by failing to exercise due care under the circumstances as follows:

a. Failing to use due care in the development, design, formulation, manufacturing, labeling, testing, assembly, marketing,

advertising, promotion, inspection, sale and/or distribution of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, and/or to utilize and/or implement reasonably safe designs for them;

b. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants knew or should have known that the design of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was generating the potential for metal on metal problems, vulnerabilities, and injuries;

c. Defendants failed to perform sufficient clinical trials and other pre-marketing evaluations to determine risk and efficacy of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System;

d. Such testing would have revealed the increased risk of failure and tendency to cause significant corrosion, metal wear debris, metal byproduct release, resulting in necrosis, pain, swelling, adverse local tissue reaction, trunnionosis, and/or metallosis;

e. A reasonable manufacturer under the same or similar circumstances would have conducted additional testing and evaluation of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System before placing it into the stream of commerce;

f. A reasonable manufacturer under the same or similar circumstances would have conducted adequate testing of all junctions coupled with the cobalt-chromium femoral head and evaluation of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System before placing it into the stream of commerce;

g. A reasonable manufacturer under the same or similar circumstances would have required that significant information be provided to physicians regarding the risks associated with foreseeable metal on metal problems stemming from the design;

h. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants knew or should have known of the serious complications and high failure rate associated with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System;

i. Failing to provide adequate and proper warnings to the public and to Plaintiff of the dangerous propensities of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System when used in a reasonably foreseeable manner;

j. Failed to conduct adequate post marketing surveillance;

k. Failing to design, formulate, manufacture and incorporate or to reformulate the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System with reasonable safeguards and protections against the type of injury and damage suffered by Plaintiff when used in a reasonably foreseeable manner;

l. Failing to adequately prevent, identify, mitigate, and fix

defective designs and hazards associated with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System in accordance with good design practices;

m. Failing to notify and warn the public including Plaintiff of reported incidents involving injury, etc., and the negative health effects attendant to the use of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, thus misrepresenting the safety of the product;

n. Failing to make timely and adequate corrections to the manufacture, design and formulation of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System so as to prevent and/or minimize the problems suffered by the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System use;

o. Despite its knowledge of these risks, Defendants continued to promote and market the device; and,

p. Being otherwise being careless, reckless and negligent.

133. Despite knowing or having reason to know of the risks, Defendants did not (1) perform additional testing, (2) investigate the risks, (3) suspend sales or distribution, (4) warn physicians or patients of the propensity for the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System to cause or create significant corrosion, metal wear debris, metal byproduct release, resulting in necrosis, pain, swelling, dislocation, osteolysis, pseudotumor formation, adverse local tissue reaction, trunnionosis, metallosis, and/or need for early surgical revisions.

134. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions, including their failure to exercise ordinary care in the design, formulation, testing, manufacture, sale, labeling, warnings and distribution of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and Plaintiff was implanted with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and suffered severe and debilitating injuries, economic loss, and other damages, including but not limited to, cost of medical care, rehabilitation, lost income, permanent instability and loss of balance, immobility, and pain and suffering, for which he is entitled to compensatory and equitable damages and declaratory relief in an amount to be proven at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

Negligent Misrepresentation

135. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 134 of this Complaint, as

if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

136. Prior to the Plaintiff receiving the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System on his left and right hips, Defendants misrepresented that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was a safe and effective total hip replacement system.

137. In the exercise of reasonable care, Defendants should have known that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System failed to comply with federal requirements for safe design and manufacture and/or was in other ways out of specification, yet they negligently misrepresented to Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS and/or his physician that their device was safe and met all applicable design and manufacturing requirements.

138. Defendants failed to disclose material facts regarding the safety and efficacy of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System utilizing a CoCr femoral head, including information regarding increased risk of failure, harmful side-effects, increased risk of revision surgeries and lack of adequate testing.

139. Defendants had a duty to provide Plaintiff, physicians and other consumers with true and accurate information and warnings of any known risks and harmful side effects of the medical devices they marketed, distributed and sold.

140. Defendants knew or should have known, based on prior experience, adverse event reports, studies and knowledge of the efficacy and safety failures associated with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, that their representations regarding the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System were false, and that they had a duty to disclose the dangers associated with the devices.

141. Plaintiff and his physician reasonably relied to Plaintiff's detriment upon Defendants' misrepresentations and material omissions in their marketing, advertisements, and promotions concerning the quality and safety of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System. Plaintiff and his physicians reasonably relied upon Defendants' representations that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System were of high quality and safe for implantation into his body.

142. Defendants made the representations and failed to disclose the material facts with the intent to induce consumers, including the Plaintiff, and the medical community to act in reliance by purchasing the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System with a CoCr femoral head.

143. Defendants' representations and nondisclosures regarding the safety and efficacy of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries.

144. Defendants' conduct, as described above, was reckless. Defendants risked the lives of consumers and users of their products, including Plaintiff, with knowledge of the safety and efficacy problems and suppressed this knowledge from the general public. Defendants made conscious decisions not to redesign, re-label, warn or inform the unsuspecting consuming public. Defendants' reckless conduct warrants an award of punitive damages.

145. Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS and/or his physician justifiably relied to their detriment upon Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions in their marketing, advertisements, promotions and labeling concerning these products.

146. Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS and/or his physician justifiably relied upon Defendants' representations that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was safe for use in persons such as Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS.

147. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent misrepresentations and/or omissions regarding the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS used the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and has suffered serious physical injury, harm, damages and economic loss ad will continue to suffer such harm, damages and economic loss in the future.

148. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent misrepresentations, Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS has suffered and will continue to suffer injuries, damages and losses, and is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by the trier of fact.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

Breach of Express Warranty

149. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 148 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

150. Defendants advertised, labeled, marketed and promoted the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System, representing the quality to health care professionals, the FDA, Plaintiff, and the public in such a way as to induce its purchase or use, thereby making an express warranty that the Zimmer

M/L Taper® Hip System would conform to the representations. More specifically, Defendants represented that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was safe and effective, that it was safe and effective for use by individuals such as Plaintiff, and/or that it was safe and effective to treat Plaintiff's condition.

151. The representations, as set forth above, contained or constituted affirmations of fact or promises made by the seller to the buyer which related to the goods and became part of the basis of the bargain creating an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the affirmations of fact or promises.

152. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System did not conform to the representations made by Defendants in that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was not safe and effective, was not safe and effective for use by individuals such as Plaintiff, and/or was not safe and effective to treat in individuals, such as Plaintiff.

153. At all relevant times, Plaintiff used the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System for the purpose and in the manner intended by Defendants.

154. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's physicians, by the use of reasonable care, could not have discovered the breached warranty and realized its danger.

155. The breach of the warranty was a substantial factor in bringing about Plaintiff's injuries.

156. Within a reasonable time after Plaintiff knew or should have known of the failure of his Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System components, Plaintiff gave notice to Zimmer of such failure.

157. Zimmer breached the express warranty it provided with the devices.

158. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions, including their failure to exercise ordinary care in the design, formulation, testing, manufacture, sale, and distribution of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and Plaintiff was implanted with the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and suffered severe and debilitating injuries, economic loss, and other damages, including but not limited to, cost of medical care, rehabilitation, lost income, permanent instability and loss of balance, immobility, and pain and suffering, for which they are entitled to compensatory and equitable damages and declaratory relief in an amount to be proven at trial.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

Breach of Implied Warranty

159. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 158 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:

160. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System was not reasonably fit for the ordinary purposes for which such goods are used and did not meet the expectations for the performance of the product when used in the customary, usual and reasonably foreseeable manner. Nor was the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System minimally safe for its expected purpose.

161. At all relevant times, Plaintiff used the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System for the purpose and in the manner intended by Defendants.

162. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's physicians, by the use of reasonable care could not have discovered the breached warranty and realized its danger.

163. The breach of the warranty was a substantial factor in bringing about Plaintiff's injuries.

164. Zimmer impliedly warranted that the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System and its components were merchantable and fit for the ordinary and intended purposes for which hip systems are used.

165. Plaintiff was a foreseeable user of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

166. Plaintiff's surgeon, as purchasing agent, purchased the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System for Plaintiff from Zimmer.

167. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff was and is in privity with Zimmer.

168. Plaintiff used the products for its ordinary and intended purpose.

169. The Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System failed while being used for its ordinary and intended purpose.

170. As a direct and proximate result of Zimmer's breach of implied warranty of merchantability, Plaintiff suffered injuries as described specifically above.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

Loss of Consortium

171. Plaintiff DARCY DAVIS hereby repeats, realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations and statements contained in Paragraphs 1 through 69, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

172. Plaintiff DARCY DAVIS was and is the lawful spouse of Plaintiff GLEN DAVIS and in such capacity, was and is entitled to the comfort, enjoyment, society and services of her spouse.

173. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing allegations, Plaintiff DARCY DAVIS was deprived of the comfort, enjoyment, society and services of her spouse, has suffered and will continue to suffer economic loss, and otherwise has been emotionally and economically injured. Plaintiff DARCY DAVIS' injuries and damages are permanent and will continue into the future.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment and an award of damages against Defendants, as follows:

(a) For special damages, to include past and future medical and incidental expenses, according to proof;

(b) For past and future loss of earnings and/or earning capacity, according to proof;

(c) For past and future general damages, to include pain and suffering, emotional distress and mental anguish, according to proof;

(d) For punitive damages;

(e) For Plaintiff DARCY DAVIS damages for loss of consortium;

(f) For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;

(g) For the costs of this action; and

(h) Granting any and all such other and further legal and equitable relief as the Court deems necessary, just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs hereby demand a jury trial to the full extent permitted by law.

Dated: July 20, 2018.

Respectfully submitted,

By: */s/ Stuart C. Talley*
Stuart C. Talley

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. *(SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)*

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
GLEN DAVIS and DARCY DAVIS

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

(c) Attorneys *(Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)*
Stuart C. Talley, KERSHAW, COOK & TALLEY PC
401 Watt Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95864 916-779-7000

DEFENDANTS
ZIMMER BIOMET INC. f/k/a ZIMMER INC. and ZIMMER BIOMET HOLDINGS, INC. f/k/a ZIMMER HOLDINGS INC.

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
- ☐ 3 Federal Question *(U.S. Government Not a Party)*
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☒ 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)*
(For Diversity Cases Only)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	☒ 1	☐ 1	Incorporated *or* Principal Place of Business In This State	☐ 4	☐ 4
Citizen of Another State	☐ 2	☐ 2	Incorporated *and* Principal Place of Business In Another State	☐ 5	☒ 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	☐ 3	☐ 3	Foreign Nation	☐ 6	☐ 6

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

CONTRACT
- ☐ 110 Insurance
- ☐ 120 Marine
- ☐ 130 Miller Act
- ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument
- ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits
- ☐ 151 Medicare Act
- ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)
- ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits
- ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits
- ☐ 190 Other Contract
- ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability
- ☐ 196 Franchise

REAL PROPERTY
- ☐ 210 Land Condemnation
- ☐ 220 Foreclosure
- ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment
- ☐ 240 Torts to Land
- ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability
- ☐ 290 All Other Real Property

TORTS

PERSONAL INJURY
- ☐ 310 Airplane
- ☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability
- ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander
- ☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability
- ☐ 340 Marine
- ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability
- ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle
- ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability
- ☐ 360 Other Personal Injury
- ☐ 362 Personal Injury -Medical Malpractice

PERSONAL INJURY
- ☐ 365 Personal Injury – Product Liability
- ☒ 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability
- ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability

PERSONAL PROPERTY
- ☐ 370 Other Fraud
- ☐ 371 Truth in Lending
- ☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage
- ☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability

CIVIL RIGHTS
- ☐ 440 Other Civil Rights
- ☐ 441 Voting
- ☐ 442 Employment
- ☐ 443 Housing/ Accommodations
- ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities–Employment
- ☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities–Other
- ☐ 448 Education

PRISONER PETITIONS

HABEAS CORPUS
- ☐ 463 Alien Detainee
- ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence
- ☐ 530 General
- ☐ 535 Death Penalty

OTHER
- ☐ 540 Mandamus & Other
- ☐ 550 Civil Rights
- ☐ 555 Prison Condition
- ☐ 560 Civil Detainee–Conditions of Confinement

FORFEITURE/PENALTY
- ☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881
- ☐ 690 Other

LABOR
- ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act
- ☐ 720 Labor/Management Relations
- ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act
- ☐ 751 Family and Medical Leave Act
- ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation
- ☐ 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act

IMMIGRATION
- ☐ 462 Naturalization Application
- ☐ 465 Other Immigration Actions

BANKRUPTCY
- ☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC § 158
- ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157

PROPERTY RIGHTS
- ☐ 820 Copyrights
- ☐ 830 Patent
- ☐ 835 Patent—Abbreviated New Drug Application
- ☐ 840 Trademark

SOCIAL SECURITY
- ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff)
- ☐ 862 Black Lung (923)
- ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))
- ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI
- ☐ 865 RSI (405(g))

FEDERAL TAX SUITS
- ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
- ☐ 871 IRS–Third Party 26 USC § 7609

OTHER STATUTES
- ☐ 375 False Claims Act
- ☐ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a))
- ☐ 400 State Reapportionment
- ☐ 410 Antitrust
- ☐ 430 Banks and Banking
- ☐ 450 Commerce
- ☐ 460 Deportation
- ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations
- ☐ 480 Consumer Credit
- ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV
- ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange
- ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions
- ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts
- ☐ 893 Environmental Matters
- ☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act
- ☐ 896 Arbitration
- ☐ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
- ☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

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 *(specify)* ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation–Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation–Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing ***(Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity)***:
28 U.S.C. § 1332
Brief description of cause:
Products liability case for injuries arising out of the Zimmer M/L Taper® Hip System.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A **CLASS ACTION** UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P.
DEMAND $
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY *(See instructions):*
JUDGE Jeffrey S. White DOCKET NUMBER 4:18-cv-03564-JSW

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)
(Place an "X" in One Box Only) ☒ **SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND** ☐ **SAN JOSE** ☐ **EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE**

DATE 07/20/2018 **SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD** /s/ Stuart C. Talley