Sarmiento v Turner Constr. Co., Inc.
2012 NY Slip Op 31024(U)
April 13, 2012
Supreme Court, New York County
Docket Number: 110432-09
Judge: Judith J. Gische
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MOTION CASE IS RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO JUSTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING REASON(S):

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK **NEW YORK COUNTY**

JUDITH J. GISCHE, J.S.G.	10°
PRESENT: Justice	PART O
Index Number : 110432/2009	
SARMIENTO, MANUEL	INDEX NO.
vs. TURNER CONSTRUCTION CO.	MOTION DATE
SEQUENCE NUMBER: 003	MOTION SEG. NO. DO
SUMMARY JUDGMENT	1
The following papers, numbered 1 to were read on this motion to/for	
Notice of Motion/Order to Show Cause — Affidavits — Exhibits	No(e)
Answering Affidayits — Exhibits	No(s).
Replying Affidavite	No(s).
Upon the foregoing papers, it is ordered that this motion is	
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	of the State of New York York: IAS Part 10		
Manuel Sarmiento a	and Haidee Orozco,	DECISION/ ORDER	
	Plaintiff (s),	Index No.: 110432-09 Seq. No.: 003	
-agalı	nst-	PRESENT:	
Turner Construction AMCC Corp.,	Company, Inc. and	Hon, Judith J. Gische J.S.C.	
	Defendant (s).	•	
AMCC Corp.,	3 rd Party Plaintiff;	T.P. Index No.: 591195/09	
-agair	nst-	FILE	n
New York Concrete	Corp.,	i I but land	
	3 rd Party Defendant.	APR 17 2012	 •
Recitation, as require (these) motion(s):		NEW YORK ors considered in the or yigh of the RK'S O	FFICE
Sarmiento op Turner/AMC0	ded n/m (3212) w/JTP affirm, exhs op w/GWI affirm C opp w/SAM, exh		
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Upon the foregoing papers, the decision and order of the court is as follows:

GISCHE J.:

Plaintiff Michael Sarmiento alleges that defendants Turner Construction Company, Inc. ("Turner") and AMCC, Corp. ("AMCC") violated the Labor Laws (sections 240, 241 [6] and 200) and that such violations (and defendants' negligence) were the proximate cause of his injuries. Issue was joined and AMCC impleaded New York Concrete Corp

* 3

("NYCC") which appeared and now moves for summary judgment dismissing the third party complaint and any "residual" negligence claims by Turner. The motion is opposed by Turner and AMCC. Sarmiento takes no position on the motion other than to oppose some of NYCC's recitations of the facts surrounding his accident.

Sarmiento prematurely filed his note of issue and it was stricken. It has been refiled (November 2, 2011) and this motion is timely brought (CPLR § 3212; Brill v. City of New York, 2 NY3d 648 [2004]). The court's decision and order is as follows:

Facts and Arguments

The issue of whether the defendants violated the Labor Laws is not before the court to decide. The sole issue is whether NYCC has established that Sarmiento's injuries were not as a result of any negligence by it. Although the third party complaint asserts claims for contribution and indemnification, NYCC has not moved with respect to those claims.

A very brief recitation of Sarmiento's claims is necessary. Sarmiento, an employee of AMCC and/or AMCI, a union affiliate of AMCC, claims that while he was instructed to clean the third floor with a scaffold and on the day of the accident, as he was pulling along the scaffold, he tripped and fell. Sarmiento testified at his EBT that he "tripped with the trash. When I was on the ground, laying down, I saw all the trash that was around me." Sarmiento elaborated that the trash or debris consisted of "pipes and pieces of ducts" and that there were pieces of concrete among the debris. Although an accident report made at the time of the accident indicates Sarmiento "tripped over a concrete curb, the report is not signed by Sarmiento and at his EBT he testified that he did not recall telling anyone that he had tripped over a concrete curb.

One of Sarmlento's co-workers ("Yanez") is listed as a witness to the accident on a report. Yanez was deposed and testified that he did not actually witness the accident (he had his back turned) but when he heard Sarmiento scream, he turned around and saw Sarmiento on the floor near the door to the mechanical room, close to an uneven area which he explained is "like a little thing that is raised so to stop the water." Yanez also testified "everything [was] clean" in the area where Sarmiento fell. According to Yanez, he had been helping Sarmlento clean the mechanical room which is located on the 4th floor.

NYCC was a subcontractor for AMCC on this project. Pursuant to Article I.A of its subcontract agreement¹ with AMCC made March 29, 2006, NYCC was obligated to provide all labor, materials, tools, etc for "site concrete, excavation, removals, concrete, drainage and sewage systems [etc.]. subcontractor to place dirt, rubbish, debris, etc. into piles for removal by others. NYCC contends it is entitled to summary judgment because there is no evidence it created a dangerous condition, Sarmiento is the only witness to his accident and there is no proof that he tripped over a "curb."

Discussion

"The proponent of a summary judgment motion must make a <u>prima facle</u> showing of entitlement to judgment as a matter of law, tendering sufficient evidence to eliminate any material issues of fact from the case." <u>Winegrad v. New York Univ. Med. Ctr.</u>, 64 N.Y.2d 851, 853 (1985). Sarmiento testified he tripped over debris on third floor as he was cleaning. Although there were some concrete pieces, it was not a concrete curb, as

¹Although NYCC did not provide the court with a copy of its subcontract with AMCC, it is provided by AMCC.

AMCC alleges, nor did the accident occur on the 4th floor mechanical room². NYCC has, therefore, established its prima facie case, that Sarmiento did not trip over a concrete curb that was negligently installed by it.

To raise triable issues of fact, AMCC and Turner argue that Sarmiento tripped over the "little raised thing" that Yanez referred to in his EBT, presumably referring the five (5) inch curb like structure bear the entrance to the mechanical room on the 4th floor.

Sarmiento testified, however, at his EBT that he did not know where the mechanical room was and that he had been working on the 3rd floor when the accident happened. Turner and AMCC also point out that the accident report completed when Sarmiento fell states that he tripped over a "concrete curb in the South Mechanical Room on the 4th floor." The accident report is not signed by Sarmiento and he denies he tripped over any kind of curb.

Turner and AMCC have falled to demonstrate the existence of a triable issue of fact (Alvarez v. Prospect Hosp., 68 N.Y.2d 320 [1986]; Zuckerman v. City of New York, 49 N.Y.2d 557 [1980]). Although they may be inconsistencies about how Sarmiento's accident happened, Yanez is not an eye witness to what happened and Sarmiento denies it is an accurate statement of what occurred. A party may not defeat a motion for summary judgment with bare allegations of unsubstantiated facts (Zuckerman v. City of New York, supra at 563-4). Consequently, the motion by NYCC to dismiss the third party action is granted. The third party complaint is dismissed.

Although NYCC has not elaborated what it means by its motion that any residual

²NYCC states that after his EBT, Sarmiento supplemented his Bill of Particulars to clarify this point. That document has not been provided to the court.

or remaining negligence claims against it by Turner be dismissed, Turner does not oppose this branch of the motion and it is granted as well.

This case is ready for trial once mediation is completed on June 13, 2012.

Sarmiento shall serve a copy of this decision/order on the on the Mediator and on the Office of Trial Support so the case can be scheduled.

Conclusion

In accordance with the foregoing,

It is hereby.

ORDERED that the motion by New York Concrete Corp. for summary judgment dismissing the third party complaint against it is granted; and it is further

ORDERED that the clerk shall enter judgment in favor of New York Concrete Corp. dismissing the third party action; and it is further

ORDERED that any residual or remaining negligence claims against it by Tumer are also dismissed; and it is further

ORDERED that this case is ready for trial once mediation is completed on June 13, 2012; Sarmiento shall serve a copy of this decision/order on the on the Mediator and on the Office of Trial Support so the case can be scheduled; and it is further

ORDERED that any relief requested but not specifically addressed is hereby denied; and it is further

ORDERED that this constitutes the decision and order of the court.

Dated:

New York, New York April 13, 2012 FILED

APR 17 2012

So Ordered:

NEW YORK COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

lon. Judith J) Gische, JSC

-Page 5 of 5-