

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH
CENTRAL DIVISION

DIANNA K. LARSON and MERLIN B.
LARSON,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BONDEX INTERNATIONAL, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

MEMORANDUM DECISION AND
ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT
GEORGIA-PACIFIC LLC’S MOTION
IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE
EVIDENCE OF THE POST-
EXPOSURE CPSC BAN ON
CERTAIN ASBESTOS-
CONTAINING JOINT COMPOUNDS

Case No. 2:08-CV-333 TS

The Court has before it Defendant Georgia-Pacific LLC’s (“Georgia-Pacific”) Motion in Limine to Exclude Evidence of the Post-Exposure CPSC Ban on Certain Asbestos-Containing Joint Compounds.¹ Georgia-Pacific contends that such evidence is irrelevant, highly prejudicial, and inadmissible hearsay. For the reasons set forth below, the Court will deny the Motion.

¹Docket No. 108. This Motion is joined by Defendant Union Carbide. See Docket No. 166.

I. DISCUSSION

A. RELEVANCY

Georgia-Pacific contends that evidence of the Consumer Product Safety Commission's December 15, 1977 ban (the "CPSC ban") on the use of asbestos in joint compound products is irrelevant and, therefore, inadmissible. In support of this argument, Georgia-Pacific cites to several alleged defects in the CPSC's methodology and contends that regulatory agency determinations are unreliable because these agencies serve in a preventative role and need not justify their determinations with scientific certainty.

The Court finds that, while Georgia-Pacific's contentions certainly go to the weight of such evidence, these shortcomings do not make the CPSC ban irrelevant to the present matter. "Relevant evidence" means evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence."² Of course, "[t]he standard is not stringent; it is aimed at each 'brick' of evidence potentially making a wall and not every witness 'mak[ing] a home run.'"³ As noted by Plaintiffs, evidence of the CPSC ban is relevant to several of Plaintiffs' claims, including that Defendant's products were unreasonably dangerous based on a failure to warn of dangers known or knowable to the Defendants. The Court will, therefore, deny this ground for relief.

B. HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL

Georgia-Pacific further contends that the CPSC ban is inadmissible under Fed.R.Civ.P.

²Fed. R. Evid. 401.

³*United States v. Yazzie*, 188 F.3d 1178, 1189 (10th Cir. 1999) (quoting Fed. R. Evid. 401 advisory committee's note.)

403 because a jury is likely to give the pronouncement undue weight and introduction of such evidence would require the investigation and development of numerous collateral issues. Rule 403 requires the Court to evaluate whether the probative value of a piece of evidence is “substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or delay, waste of time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence.”⁴ In making this determination, the Court should always be mindful that “exclusion of evidence under Rule 403 that is otherwise admissible under the other rules ‘is an extraordinary remedy and should be used sparingly.’”⁵

The Court finds that the concerns cited by Georgia-Pacific do not substantially outweigh the proposed evidence’s probative value. As persuasively explained by the Fourth Circuit, when the issue of causation is important to the outcome of a matter,

an extended debate on the validity was not only permissible; it was to be encouraged. That [Defendant] foresaw it would take considerable time and effort to explain why the data were not relevant or reliable is not a reason to exclude the data. To the contrary, if [Defendant] had a case to make, there is all the more reason to insist the jury hear a full debate from the experts on the reliability of the data.⁶

Georgia-Pacific will have an opportunity to test the validity of the CPSC data and explain any alleged shortcoming to the jury. The Court, therefore, finds that the ban’s relevance is not substantially outweighed by its prejudicial effect and will deny Georgia-Pacific’s Motion on this ground.

⁴Fed.R.Evid. 403.

⁵*United States v. Tan*, 254 F.3d 1204, 1211 (10th Cir. 2001)(quoting *United States v. Rodriquez*, 192 F.3d 946, 949 (10th Cir. 1999)).

⁶*Ellis v. Int’l Playtex, Inc.*, 745 F.2d 292, 304 (4th Cir. 1984).

C. HEARSAY

Georgia-Pacific lastly contends that the CPSC ban is inadmissible hearsay because it is not evidence “of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field.”⁷ Georgia-Pacific, however, fails to cite any evidence to support this assertion. By contrast, Plaintiffs provide the Court with the testimony of its expert Dr. Jacques Legier that such findings and pronouncements by government agencies represent a type of information routinely relied upon in diagnosing patients. The Court, therefore, finds Georgia-Pacific’s argument unavailing and will deny the Motion on this ground.

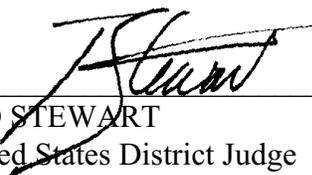
II. CONCLUSION & ORDER

It is therefore

ORDERED that Defendant Georgia-Pacific LLC’s Motion in Limine to Exclude Evidence of the Post-Exposure CPSC Ban on Certain Asbestos-Containing Joint Compounds (Docket No. 108) is DENIED.

DATED July 18, 2011.

BY THE COURT:



TED STEWART
United States District Judge

⁷Fed.R.Evid. 703.