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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

DONALD VARNEY AND MARIA  
VARNEY, husband and wife,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AIR & LIQUID SYSTEMS  
CORPORATION; et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C18-5105 RJB

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT  
WARREN PUMPS, LLC’S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Warren Pumps, LLC’s (“Warren”) Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 378) and Warren’s Motion to Strike (Dkt. 411). The Court is familiar with the records and files herein and all documents filed in support of in opposition to the motion. Oral argument is unnecessary.

For the reasons stated below, Warren’s Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 378) should be granted.

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**I. BACKGROUND**

The above-entitled action was commenced in Pierce County Superior Court on February 2, 2018. Dkt. 1, at 2. Notice of removal from the state court was filed with this Court on February 12, 2018. Dkt. 1.

In the operative complaint, Plaintiffs allege that Plaintiff Donald Varney (“Mr. Varney”), now deceased, was exposed to asbestos while working as a marine machinist at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Hunter’s Point Naval Shipyard, and through personal automotive exposure and from his father’s automotive exposure. Dkt. 342, at 5. “Plaintiffs claim liability based upon the theories of product liability, including not but limited to negligence, strict product liability ..., conspiracy, premises liability, the former RCW 49.16.030, and any other applicable theory of liability, including, if applicable, RCW 7.72 et seq.” Dkt. 342, at 5; *see generally* § II(D), *infra*.

Mr. Varney passed away from mesothelioma on February 8, 2018 (Dkt. 220-1), before being deposed. Dkt. 245-2. On December 7, 2018, one day before his passing, Mr. Varney apparently signed an affidavit purportedly identifying several asbestos-containing materials that he worked with and that were manufactured by various defendants, including Warren. Dkt. 342.

Dr. John Maddox, Plaintiffs’ causation expert in this matter, reviewed Mr. Varney’s medical records and his aforementioned affidavit. Dkt. 309, at 4. Dr. Maddox, relying, in part, on Mr. Varney’s affidavit, opined that Mr. Varney’s “lethal malignant pleural mesothelioma was caused by his cumulative asbestos exposures to a variety of component exposures.” Dkt. 313-11, at 4.

Numerous defendants, including Warren, in their respective motions for summary judgment and in additional briefs, raised issues regarding the admissibility of Mr. Varney’s affidavit and Dr. Maddox’s opinion. *See, e.g.*, Dkts. 217; 219; 237; 257; 281; 285; 363; 372; 378;

1 380; 382; and 384. They argued that the affidavit, and Dr. Maddox’s opinion relying thereon,  
2 were inadmissible as evidence. *Id.*

3 The Court invited additional briefing regarding the admissibility of Mr. Varney’s  
4 affidavit and Dr. Maddox’s opinion. Dkt. 255. Upon review of the additional briefing, the Court  
5 ordered that an evidentiary hearing be held to determine the admissibility of the affidavit and  
6 opinion. Dkt. 300. After a mini-trial lasting more than two days, the Court held that the affidavit  
7 and opinion are inadmissible as evidence in regard to summary judgment motions and at trial.  
8 Dkt. 361, at 1.

9 Warren argues that, because the affidavit and opinion are inadmissible, pursuant to FRCP  
10 56, Plaintiffs have offered “no evidence that Mr. Varney ever worked on or around a Warren  
11 pump.” Dkt. 378, at 1.

12 Plaintiffs filed a response in opposition to Warren’s instant motion for summary  
13 judgment. Dkt. 406. Warren filed a reply in support of its motion for summary judgment. Dkt.  
14 411.

## 15 **II. DISCUSSION**

### 16 **A. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD**

17 Summary judgment is proper only if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials  
18 on file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the  
19 movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). The moving party is  
20 entitled to judgment as a matter of law when the nonmoving party fails to make a sufficient  
21 showing on an essential element of a claim in the case on which the nonmoving party has the  
22 burden of proof. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1985). There is no genuine issue of  
23 fact for trial where the record, taken as a whole, could not lead a rational trier of fact to find for  
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1 the nonmoving party. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586  
2 (1986) (nonmoving party must present specific, significant probative evidence, not simply “some  
3 metaphysical doubt.”). *See also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). Conversely, a genuine dispute over a  
4 material fact exists if there is sufficient evidence supporting the claimed factual dispute,  
5 requiring a judge or jury to resolve the differing versions of the truth. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby,*  
6 *Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 253 (1986); *T.W. Elec. Service Inc. v. Pacific Electrical Contractors*  
7 *Association*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

8         The determination of the existence of a material fact is often a close question. The court  
9 must consider the substantive evidentiary burden that the nonmoving party must meet at trial –  
10 e.g., a preponderance of the evidence in most civil cases. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 254, *T.W. Elect.*  
11 *Service Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630. The court must resolve any factual issues of controversy in favor  
12 of the nonmoving party only when the facts specifically attested by that party contradict facts  
13 specifically attested by the moving party. The nonmoving party may not merely state that it will  
14 discredit the moving party’s evidence at trial, in the hopes that evidence can be developed at trial  
15 to support the claim. *T.W. Elect. Service Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630 (relying on *Anderson, supra*).  
16 Conclusory, non-specific statements in affidavits are not sufficient, and “missing facts” will not  
17 be “presumed.” *Lujan v. National Wildlife Federation*, 497 U.S. 871, 888–89 (1990).

## 18         **B. WASHINGTON STATE SUBSTANTIVE LAW APPLIES**

19         Under the rule of *Erie R.R. Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64 (1938), federal courts sitting in  
20 diversity jurisdiction apply state substantive law and federal procedural law. *Gasperini v. Center*  
21 *for Humanities, Inc.*, 518 U.S. 415, 427 (1996).

1           **C. SUMMARY JUDGMENT ANALYSIS**

2           1. Washington Products Liability Standard

3           “Generally, under traditional product liability theory, the plaintiff must establish a  
4 reasonable connection between the injury, the product causing the injury, and the manufacturer of  
5 that product. In order to have a cause of action, the plaintiff must identify the particular  
6 manufacturer of the product that caused the injury.” *Lockwood v. AC & S, Inc.*, 109 Wn.2d 235,  
7 245–47 (1987) (quoting *Martin v. Abbott Laboratories*, 102 Wn.2d 581, 590 (1984)).

8                     Because of the long latency period of asbestosis, the plaintiff’s  
9 ability to recall specific brands by the time he brings an action will  
10 be seriously impaired. A plaintiff who did not work directly with  
11 the asbestos products would have further difficulties in personally  
12 identifying the manufacturers of such products. The problems of  
13 identification are even greater when the plaintiff has been exposed  
14 at more than one job site and to more than one manufacturer’s  
15 product. [] Hence, instead of personally identifying the  
16 manufacturers of asbestos products to which he was exposed, a  
17 plaintiff may rely on the testimony of witnesses who identify  
18 manufacturers of asbestos products which were then present at his  
19 workplace.

20           *Id.* (citations omitted).

21                     *Lockwood* prescribes several factors for courts to consider when “determining if there is  
22 sufficient evidence for a jury to find that causation has been established”:

- 23           1. Plaintiff’s proximity to an asbestos product when the exposure occurred;
- 24           2. The expanse of the work site where asbestos fibers were released;
3. The extent of time plaintiff was exposed to the product;
4. The types of asbestos products to which plaintiff was exposed;
5. The ways in which such products were handled and used;
6. The tendency of such products to release asbestos fibers into the air depending on their  
          form and the methods in which they were handled; and

1 7. Other potential sources of the plaintiff's injury.

2 *Id.* at 248–49.

3 2. Washington Products Liability Analysis

4 Plaintiffs have not offered evidence admissible for summary judgment establishing a  
5 reasonable connection between Mr. Varney's mesothelioma, products manufactured by Warren,  
6 and Warren itself. Plaintiffs have pointed to historical evidence that Warren sold asbestos-  
7 containing pumps until the 1980s. *See* Dkt. 406, at 4. However, crucially, Plaintiffs have not  
8 offered admissible evidence showing, even viewed in a light most favorable to Plaintiffs, that  
9 Warren or products that it manufactured caused, or a were a substantial factor that caused, Mr.  
10 Varney's mesothelioma.

11 Despite the Court's April 17, 2019, ruling excluding this evidence, Plaintiffs apparently  
12 still seek to use Mr. Varney's affidavit and Dr. Maddox's report to establish causation and a  
13 reasonable connection between Mr. Varney's mesothelioma, Warren's products, and Warren. *See*  
14 Dkt. 406, at 2–4. Plaintiffs state that they “refer to these documents not only in the hope that the  
15 Court will reconsider its decision to exclude [them,] but also to ensure the record is complete for  
16 appellate purposes.” Dkt. 406, at 2.

17 Plaintiffs maintain that there is “considerable circumstantial evidence that Mr. Varney  
18 was exposed to asbestos attributable to Warren Pumps[.]” Dkt. 406, at 10. Plaintiffs point to  
19 portions of Mr. Varney's affidavit, where he “declared before his death that he was regularly  
20 exposed to asbestos dust generated from the removal and replacement of gaskets and packing  
21 associated with valves and pumps . . . [that] the work . . . [was] . . . very dusty. . . [and that it]  
22 created dust which Mr. Varney regularly breathed.” *Id.* Plaintiffs assert that Warren's corporate  
23 representative confirmed it “sold, shipped and manufactured valves which used asbestos-

1 containing gaskets and asbestos packing ... until the 1980s.” Dkt. 406, at 9. They note that their  
2 “causation expert Dr. Maddox has opined that Mr. Varney’s repetitive, high, and prolonged  
3 exposures to asbestos gaskets and packing were sufficient to cause Mr. Varney’s mesothelioma.”  
4 *Id.* The Plaintiffs argue that a reasonable jury could conclude that Mr. Varney was exposed to  
5 asbestos products supplied by Warren. *Id.*, at 8.

6 To the extent that the Plaintiffs move for reconsideration of the April 17, 2019 order  
7 excluding Mr. Varney’s affidavit and Dr. Maddox’s report, the motion should be denied. Aside  
8 from being untimely, (under W.D. Wash. Local Rule 7(h)(2) motions for reconsideration are to  
9 be filed within 14 days after the order to which they relate, and this motion was filed on May 13,  
10 2019 – 12 days too late), pursuant to Local Rule 7(h)(1), “motions for reconsideration are  
11 disfavored. The court will ordinarily deny such motions in the absence of a showing of manifest  
12 error in the prior ruling or a showing of new facts or legal authority which could not have been  
13 brought to its attention earlier.” The Plaintiffs fail to make such a showing. They do not point to  
14 “a manifest error in the prior ruling” or “new facts or legal authority which could not have been  
15 brought to [the court’s] attention earlier.” W.D. Wash. Local Rule 7(h)(1). Mr. Varney’s  
16 affidavit and Dr. Maddox’s opinion are inadmissible as evidence in regard to summary judgment  
17 or at trial.

18 In the absence of Mr. Varney’s affidavit and Dr. Maddox’s opinion as evidence in regard  
19 to summary judgment, and in consideration of the *Lockwood* factors above, there is nothing the  
20 Court can use to determine whether there is sufficient evidence for a jury to find that causation—  
21 a necessary element of Plaintiffs’ claim—has been established.

22 Therefore, the Court should grant Warren’s Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 378)  
23 and dismiss Warren from this case.

1           **D. OTHER POSSIBLE CLAIMS**

2           The operative complaint’s causes of action are vague. *See* Dkt. 342, at 5 (“Plaintiffs  
3 claim liability based upon the theories of product liability, including not but limited to  
4 negligence, strict product liability ..., conspiracy, premises liability, the former RCW 49.16.030,  
5 and any other applicable theory of liability, including, if applicable, RCW 7.72 et seq.”). Many  
6 theories or claims can be gleaned therefrom.

7           In response to Warren’s instant motion for summary judgment, which appears to argue  
8 that maritime law applies (Dkt. 378, at 3; *see also* Dkt. 411, at 2), Plaintiffs limit their discussion  
9 of claims and theories to just Washington products liability. *See* Dkt. 406. In this order, the Court  
10 has done the same. *See* § (II)(C), *supra*.

11           Causation is an essential element under either Washington products liability or maritime-  
12 based tort law (see, e.g., *Lockwood*, 109 Wn.2d 235; *Lindstrom v. A-C Product Liability Trust*,  
13 424 F.3d 488, 492 (6th Cir. 2005)), and Plaintiffs have not offered evidence showing that  
14 causation has been established. *See* § II(c)(2), *supra*.

15           **E. MOTION TO STRIKE**

16           In Warren’s reply in support of its motion for summary judgment, Warren motioned  
17                   to strike Exhibit 9 and Exhibit 23 to Plaintiff’s response to  
18                   Warren’s motion for summary judgment. Both the declaration of  
19                   Donald Varney (Ex. 9) and the report of Dr. Maddox (Ex. 23) have  
20                   been ruled inadmissible as evidence for both summary judgment  
                    motions and at trial. Warren further objects under Rule 56(c)(2)  
                    that any alleged facts based on Exhibits 9 and 23 are not supported  
                    by admissible evidence.

21 Dkt. 411, at 2.



1 The Court has already ruled that Mr. Varney's affidavit and Dr. Maddox's opinion are  
2 inadmissible regarding summary judgment and trial. Dkt. 361. Therefore, the Court should deny  
3 as moot Warren's motion to strike.

4 **F. ADDITIONAL COMMENTARY**

5 The Court's order here is a sad one. Mr. Varney passed away from mesothelioma, likely  
6 as a result of his work at the shipyards. Given the circumstances of his passing, it appears that  
7 there is no evidence to support a claim available against the industry in which Mr. Varney  
8 worked. The Court cannot find causation without evidence, and there is none here, under the  
9 Federal Rules of Evidence.

10 **III. ORDER**

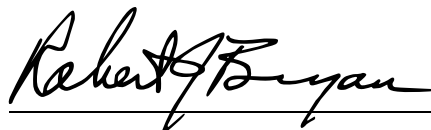
11 Therefore, it is hereby ORDERED that:

- 12 • To the extent that Plaintiffs move for reconsideration of the April 17, 2019 order  
13 excluding Mr. Varney's affidavit and Dr. Maddox's report (Dkt. 406), the motion  
14 is **DENIED**;
- 15 • Warren's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 378) is **GRANTED**;
- 16 • Warren's Motion to Strike (Dkt. 411) is **DENIED AS MOOT**; and
- 17 • Warren is **DISMISSED** from the case.

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and  
20 to any party appearing pro se at said party's last known address.

21 Dated this 20<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2019.

22 

23 ROBERT J. BRYAN  
24 United States District Judge