Supreme Court of the State of New York Appellate Division: Second Indicial Department

D73381 N/id

AD3d	Argued - June 1, 2023
COLLEEN D. DUFFY, J.P. ANGELA G. IANNACCI LINDA CHRISTOPHER HELEN VOUTSINAS, JJ.	
2021-00221	DECISION & ORDER
Thomas Tompkins, appellant, v Turner Construction Company, et al., respondents.	
(Index No. 600862/15)	_

Dell & Dean, PLLC, Garden City, NY (Joseph G. Dell and Michel & Horn, P.C. [Scott T. Horn and Lauren E. Bryant], of counsel), for appellant.

Malapero Prisco & Klauber LLP, New York, NY (Mark A. Bethmann and Tracy L. Frankel of counsel), for respondents.

In an action to recover damages for personal injuries, the plaintiff appeals from an order of the Supreme Court, Suffolk County (William G. Ford, J.), entered December 31, 2020. The order denied the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment on the issue of liability on the cause of action alleging a violation of Labor Law § 241(6).

ORDERED that the order is reversed, on the law, with costs, and the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment on the issue of liability on the cause of action alleging a violation of Labor Law § 241(6) is granted.

The plaintiff was working as a carpenter on a construction project when he tripped and fell on a raised or bowed piece of Masonite board while carrying materials along a walkway. The plaintiff subsequently commenced this personal injury action against the lessee of the premises, the defendant Conde Nast, and the general contractor on the project, the defendant Turner Construction Company, alleging, inter alia, a violation of Labor Law § 241(6). After discovery, the plaintiff moved for summary judgment on the issue of liability on that cause of action. By order entered December 31, 2020, the Supreme Court denied the motion, and the plaintiff appeals.

November 8, 2023 Page 1.

Labor Law § 241(6) imposes a nondelegable duty upon owners and contractors to provide reasonable and adequate protection and safety to workers by complying with specific safety rules and regulations set out in the Industrial Code (12 NYCRR) (see Misicki v Caradonna, 12 NY3d 511; Lopez v New York City Dept. of Envtl. Protection, 123 AD3d 982, 983). "To succeed on a cause of action alleging a violation of Labor Law § 241(6), a plaintiff must demonstrate that his or her injuries were proximately caused by a violation of an Industrial Code provision that is applicable under the circumstances of the accident" (Doran v JP Walsh Realty Group, LLC, 189 AD3d 1363, 1364). The plaintiff here relies upon 12 NYCRR 23-1.7(e)(1), which provides, in pertinent part, that "[a]ll passageways shall be kept free from accumulations of dirt and debris and from any other obstructions or conditions which could cause tripping."

The plaintiff demonstrated his prima facie entitlement to judgment as a matter of law on the issue of liability on the cause of action alleging a violation of Labor Law § 241(6) by tendering evidence establishing that while performing construction work, he fell over a tripping hazard in a passageway (see Aragona v State of New York, 147 AD3d 808, 809), in the form of a raised or bowed piece of Masonite board, and that this unsafe condition was the proximate cause of his injuries (see Lopez v New York City Dept. of Envtl. Protection, 123 AD3d at 984).

In opposition, the defendants failed to raise a triable issue of fact as to whether a raised or bowed piece of Masonite board was an integral part of the construction (*see Murphy v 80 Pine, LLC*, 208 AD3d 492, 497; *Lopez v New York City Dept. of Envtl. Protection*, 123 AD3d at 984).

The defendants' remaining contentions are without merit.

Accordingly, the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment on the issue of liability on the cause of action alleging a violation of Labor Law § 241(6) should have been granted.

DUFFY, J.P., IANNACCI, CHRISTOPHER and VOUTSINAS, JJ., concur.

ENTER: Dami 14.

Darrell M. Joseph Acting Clerk of the Court