

Sieling v ABB, Inc.

2022 NY Slip Op 31410(U)

April 15, 2022

Supreme Court, New York County

Docket Number: Index No. 190220/2020

Judge: Adam Silvera

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This opinion is uncorrected and not selected for official publication.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK COUNTY

PRESENT: HON. ADAM SILVERA

PART

13

Justice

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INDEX NO. 190220/2020

FREDERIC SIELING,

MOTION DATE 04/24/2021

Plaintiff,

MOTION SEQ. NO. 001

- v -

ABB, INC. INDIVIDUALLY AND AS SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST TO ITE CIRCUIT BREAKERS, INC, AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC., N/K/A RHONE POULENC AG COMPANY, N/K/A BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC, BURNHAM, LLC, INDIVIDUALLY, AND AS SUCCESSOR TO BURNHAM CORPORATION, CARRIER CORPORATION, CBS CORPORATION, F/K/A VIACOM INC., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO CBS CORPORATION, F/K/A WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, COMPUTDYNE CORPORATION, INDIVIDUALLY, AND AS SUCCESSOR TO YORK SHIPLEY, INC, CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC, COOPER INDUSTRIES, LLC, EATON CORPORATION, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS SUCCESSOR -IN-INTEREST TO CUTLER-HAMMER, INC, FEDERAL PACIFIC TRANSFORMER COMPANY, INDIVIDUALLY, AND AS A DIVISION OF ELECTRO-MECHANICAL CORPORATION, FOSTER WHEELER, L.L.C, GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, GOULD ELECTRONICS INC, GOULDS PUMPS LLC, HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL, INC., F/K/A ALLIED SIGNAL, INC. / BENDIX, LEVITON MANUFACTURING CO., INC, MARIO & DIBONO PLASTERING CO., INC, MCCORD CORPORATION, MORSE DIESEL, INC, MORSE TEC LLC, NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORP. AS SUCCESSOR TO GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY, PB HEAT LLC, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST TO PEERLESS INDUSTRIES, PFIZER, INC. (PFIZER), RILEY POWER INC, ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC., AS SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST TO ALLEN- BRADLEY COMPANY, LLC, SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC USA, INC. FORMERLY KNOWN AS SQUARE D COMPANY, SIEMENS INDUSTRY, INC., SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST TO SIEMENS ENERGY & AUTOMATION, INC, TISHMAN LIQUIDATING CORP, TREADWELL CORPORATION, TURNER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, U.S. RUBBER COMPANY (UNIROYAL), UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, WEIL-MCLAIN, A DIVISION OF THE MARLEY-WYLAIN COMPANY, A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF THE MARLEY COMPANY, LLC, CRANE CO., GRINNELL LLC, OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY, YORK

DECISION + ORDER ON MOTION

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION,

Defendant.

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The following e-filed documents, listed by NYSCEF document number (Motion 001) 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125

were read on this motion to/for DISMISS

Upon the foregoing documents, it is hereby ordered that Defendant PB Heat LLC's (hereinafter referred to as PB Heat) motion to dismiss and to impose sanctions is denied for the reasons set forth below.

Peerless Industries was established in 1981. From its inception to 2019, Peerless Industries' insurers defended and indemnified the company against all asbestos related lawsuits. PB Heat was formed on April 16, 2003, by the filing of the Certificate of Formation. See Notice of Motion, Exh. D. Shortly thereafter, Atlantic Shores Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Atlantic Shores) acquired both assets and liabilities to a company named Peerless Heater Company on April 30, 2003. See *Id.* at Exh. E. Atlantic Shores was the sole member of PB Heat at the time of this transaction. As a part of this transaction, any asbestos related liability prior to September of 1997 was not assumed by Atlantic Shore, as the liability pre 1997 remained with Peerless Heater Company. Following such transaction, Atlantic Shore transferred the assets and liabilities acquired from Peerless Heater Company to PB Heat. *Id.* at Exh. K. Subsequently, Peerless Heater Company merged with Boiler Products Co., which is a subsidiary wholly owned by Peerless Industries, thus dissolving Peerless Heater Company. As a result, the pre 1997 asbestos related liability transferred to Boiler Products Co.

In the instant matter, Plaintiff filed suit against PB Heat claiming exposure to asbestos, arguing that the doctrine of successor liability is applicable to PB Heat. PB Heat moves to dismiss

pursuant to CPLR 3211(a)(7) for failure to state a cause of action. Further, under CPLR 3211(a)(1) based upon the documentary evidence. Finally, PB Heat moves for sanctions under 22 NYCRR 130-1.1 for alleged frivolous conduct.

As to PB Heat's motion to dismiss for failure to state a cause of action, such motion "assumes the truth of the material allegations and everything reasonably to be implied therefrom. . . . [T]he plaintiff must be 'given the benefit of every possible favorable inference' and the motion to dismiss will fail if, 'from [the pleading's] four corners factual allegations are discerned which taken together manifest any cause of action cognizable at law'". *Khan v Newsweek, Inc.*, 160 AD2d 425, 426 (1st Dept 1990) (internal citations omitted). Defendant contends that the complaint utilizes "legal boilerplate language and lacks any factual allegations that could possibly warrant the imposition of successor liability against PB Heat". Memorandum of Law In Support of PB Heat, LLC's Motion to Dismiss, p.i. However, if such alleged boilerplate language rises to the level of stating a cause of action, the motion to dismiss must be denied. After careful review of the papers herein, as well as the language of the complaint, the Court finds that Plaintiff has stated a cause of action. The complaint states "[f]or any entity referenced in this Complaint. . . Plaintiff(s) alleges as follows: (1) the successor entity or corporation expressly or impliedly assumed the predecessor's tort liability or liabilities described herein; (2) there was a consolidation or a de jure or de facto merger of the seller and purchaser; (3) the purchasing entity or corporation was a mere continuation of the selling entity or corporation; or (4) the transaction was entered into fraudulently to escape such liabilities or obligations." Notice of Motion, Exh. B, Weitz & Luxenberg, P.C. Standard Complaint for Personal Injury, No. 8, Verified Complaint, ¶ 6. The Plaintiffs have set forth clear and unambiguous factual allegations that relate to successor

liability. Taking the four corners of the pleading as true, a cause of action in relation to successor liability has been alleged.

Defendants also move to dismiss the complaint under CPLR 3211(a)(1), claiming that the documentary evidence proffered demonstrates PB Heat is not a successor in interest to Peerless Industries. Pursuant to “CPLR 3211(a)(1), dismissal may be appropriately granted only where the documentary evidence utterly refutes plaintiff’s factual allegations, conclusively establishing a defense as a matter of law”. *Seaman v Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP*, 176 AD3d 538, 538-39 (1st Dept 2019) (internal quotations omitted). Here, PB Heat contends that “[d]ismissing any suggestion that Atlantic Shores assumed any product/asbestos related liabilities from the asbestos era, the Peerless Heater Company/Atlantic Shores APA (Section 3 – Schedule 3.1(a)(15)) expressly states that Atlantic Shores assumes ‘[a]ny and all liabilities, whether known or unknown, now existing or as might arise hereafter, with respect to events, conditions, acts and omissions existing or occurring with respect to Peerless [Heater Company] products sold and installed after September 1997.’” Memorandum of Law In Support of PB Heat, LLC’s Motion to Dismiss, p. 13 (internal emphasis omitted). While PB Heat’s documentary evidence is proffered to establish that Atlantic Shores, and thereafter PB Heat, did not assume any liability of Peerless Industries prior to 1997, such documents fail to refute each of Plaintiff’s allegations regarding successor liability, such as the mere continuation doctrine which “refers to corporate reorganization, . . . where only one corporation survives the transaction; the predecessor corporation must be extinguished”. *Schumacher v Richards Shear Co., Inc.*, 59 NY2d 239, 245 (1983). Plaintiff correctly argues that “[t]his doctrine is wholly applicable here, as PB Heat and PHC entered into a ‘corporate reorganization’ in 2003 where only PB Heat survived.” Affirmation In Opposition to Defendant

PB Heat, LLC's Motion To Dismiss, ¶ 19. Thus, PB Heat's documentary evidence fails to utterly refute the factual allegations set forth in the complaint.

Finally, as to sanctions, PB Heat moves for sanctions against Weitz and Luxenberg P.C. for frivolous conduct. "[C]onduct is frivolous if: (1) it is completely without merit in law and cannot be supported by a reasonable argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law; (2) it is undertaken primarily to delay or prolong the resolution of the litigation, or to harass or maliciously injure another; or (3) it asserts material factual statements that are false." 22 NYCRR 130-1.1(c). Since the complaint is not without merit, contains factual allegations that substantiate a cause of action without the intent to prolong litigation, and further refute the documentary evidence relied upon by PB Heat, the complaint is not frivolous.

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that Defendant's motion to dismiss is denied in its entirety; and it is further ORDERED that Defendant's motion for sanctions is denied in its entirety; and it is further ORDERED that within 30 days of entry, plaintiff shall serve a copy of this decision/order upon all parties with notice of entry.

This constitutes the decision / order of the Court.

ADAM SILVERA, J.S.C.

4/15/2022
DATE

CHECK ONE:

CASE DISPOSED
GRANTED DENIED
SETTLE ORDER
INCLUDES TRANSFER/REASSIGN

NON-FINAL DISPOSITION
GRANTED IN PART
SUBMIT ORDER
FIDUCIARY APPOINTMENT

OTHER

REFERENCE

APPLICATION:

CHECK IF APPROPRIATE: