



Insurance Coverages Explained

What do some of these terms mean that are listed below. Questions have been asked and I will attempt to provide answers as to what they might be used for by PROBUS Clubs and PROBUS CANADA.

They are for the most part add ons to our Liability policy at no charge or very little as the exposure is low.

What Does Advertisers Liability Insurance Mean?

Advertisers liability insurance is a type of insurance coverage that protects advertising companies in the event that they are sued for slander, defamation of character, libel, copyright infringement, or a number of other offenses. Advertisers liability insurance will cover these liabilities up to a certain amount. If Losses are greater than the policy limit, then the policyholders will have to shoulder the costs.

Advertising companies often purchase advertisers liability insurance because they run many ads, and there is always the chance that an ad can result in a lawsuit. This can happen if a false claim is made or if another company feels that the ad has infringed upon a copyright, etc. Whatever the case may be, advertisements sometimes result in lawsuits. Advertisers liability insurance is simply a way for advertising companies to hedge their risk of losses from lawsuits against them.

PROBUS CANADA has it in their coverage on the off chance that a club or PROBUS CANADA publishes a brochure that is false ...has a statement in it that is libelous ...or something else and the club or PROBUS CANADA is sued for the published document.

Most businesses have a CGL insurance policy. Medical Payments is a coverage that is listed in a Commercial General Liability (CGL) Insurance Policy.

Medical Payments coverage pays emergency medical expenses for bodily injury to you if you were hurt on someone else's property.

If you are an insured or are an employee of the company, it may or will not cover you and you should look into the workers compensation coverage.



Medical Payments coverage pays for your medical expenses regardless of who is at fault. You do not have to prove that someone's negligence (carelessness) caused your accident in order to get your medical bills paid from the Medical Payments portion of a CGL policy.

Looking for Medical Payments coverage is one of the things that you should do if you slip and fall at a store or business. Medical payments coverage will not pay for your lost wages or pain and suffering. (On the other hand, Bodily Injury Liability coverage pays for pain and suffering. Bodily Injury Liability is Coverage A in a CGL insurance policy.)

You can get money for pain and suffering in a slip, trip or fall or other injury on the premises of another if you can prove that they caused your accident.

Some companies do not have Medical Payments coverage – or the amount is limited. Therefore, you must know what to do after you receive a medical bill from your accident at a store, mall, hotel or other premises. You would usually consult a lawyer.

What Is Tenant Legal Liability Insurance Coverage?

Otherwise known as commercial tenant insurance, tenant legal liability insurance is a type of commercial general liability insurance that keeps your business safe against daily operational risks within a rented space.

Usually, it covers the payments of claims and lawsuits associated with third-party bodily injury and property damage.

Landlords typically request you purchase a tenant legal liability insurance policy before they are willing to lease their space to you.

Common Tenant Legal Liability Claims Examples

Consider the following real-world claims examples to give you a clearer understanding of how tenant legal liability insurance coverage can protect your business:

Example One: Bodily Injury Claim

While browsing your store, a customer (we'll call them Jane) trips over an item that appears to have fallen from the shelf. Jane sprains her wrist and decides to sue your business for bodily injury.

Jane is successful with her claim, but thankfully the bodily injury section of your tenant legal liability insurance pays the medical and legal fees, equalling \$5,000.



Example Two: Vandalism Claim

You lock your rented office space for the night and go home. While you're asleep, somebody vandalizes your business premise.

Fortunately, none of your office equipment is harmed. However, the walls have been spray-painted, and a vast window has smashed.

You call your landlord to tell them about the incident. You then claim on your tenant legal liability insurance which covers the cost of replacing the window and professionally removing the graffiti, totalling \$15,000.

Example Three: Water Damage Claim

You are decorating your office space. As you're drilling a hole, you accidentally hit a water pipe. The resulting water onslaught destroys the carpet in your office.

Fortunately, your tenant legal liability insurance policy pays for the carpet repair, which ended up costing \$15,000.

Non Owned Automobile

Does your business have potential automobile loss exposures that you aren't aware of? You've taken all of the necessary steps to ensure that your own fleet operation is properly covered in the event of an accident but what about the potential loss that arises from employees who operate their own personal vehicles for company business?

There are many situations that may cause you to be held accountable for the actions of your employees while they are driving their own vehicles.

Do administrative employees use their own vehicles to go to the post office or bank on your company's behalf?

Do you occasionally send an employee to pick up a visiting client at the airport? Have you sent employees to pick up lunch, drop off mail or pick up office supplies? Have you ever rented a vehicle while on a business trip?

Do you have a sales force to which you provide a car allowance for business use of their personal vehicles?



If an employee has an accident under any of these situations, your business can be held accountable and may be sued for damages. Basic business automobile policies only cover employees while they operate company-owned vehicles to perform company business. Your best protection in Ontario: non-owned auto coverage. This type of coverage will kick in if there is an accident and your company is found legally liable.

Typically, an employee's personal automobile insurance will provide primary insurance to both the employee and the business if the employee is using his or her own vehicle on company business.

However, there is the chance that charges will exceed the employee's policy limit and would then be passed on to the company. Without non-owned and hired automobile liability coverage you may be vulnerable to a costly exposure.

Non-owned auto insurance covers bodily injury and property damage caused by a vehicle you hire (including rented or borrowed vehicles) or caused by non-owned vehicles (vehicles owned by others, including vehicles owned by your employees). This coverage can be added to your business automobile policy or added to your general liability policy. It protects your company if it is found legally liable as a result of an automobile accident that you or your employee has in a hired or non-owned vehicle while on company business.

Directors and Officers Insurance....

There are 4 pages about this coverage on the website which is ample in my opinion.

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