

General Liability Exposures Every Organization Should Know

Almost every organization faces commercial liability exposures.

A commercial liability loss exposure is a condition or situation that presents the possibility of an organization becoming legally and financially responsible for injury, harm or damage to another party.

These exposures stem from the kind of work an organization performs and where that work is executed. They also encompass other aspects of business-related circumstances, activities or events that could result in harm to a third party.

This article explains the most common types of commercial liability loss exposures and potential consequences and offers guidance on how the correct insurance policy can reduce an organization's risks.

Common Types of Commercial Liability Exposure to Know

- 1. Occupiers' liability**—Occupiers' liability describes the risk an organization faces if a customer or client is injured on the premises (e.g., tripping and hurting themselves at the store). Organizations that require customers or clients to be physically present, such as retail stores and landlords, are particularly at risk for these losses and may be held liable for bodily injury or property damage.
- 2. Operational liability**—Operational liability exposure refers to the possibility that an organization will be held liable because of bodily injury or property damage

that occurs as a result of their ongoing (as opposed to completed) operations. For example, imagine a contractor working on a client's home. During the course of their work, an employee from the contractor drops a tool, striking a passerby and causing bodily injury and property damage to the home itself.

- 3. Products liability**—Products liability refers to the loss exposure an organization faces as a result of manufacturing, distributing or selling an unsafe or defective product. Any organization that makes or sells products is at risk. Associated injuries may occur virtually anywhere in the world once an organization's products have been manufactured or sold.
- 4. Completed operations liability**—The completed operations liability exposure refers to injuries or damages incurred by a third party due to work (including construction work) that has been finished, turned over to the purchaser or client, and/or put to its intended use. For example, an electrical fire caused by faulty wiring at a completed construction project would represent a completed operations exposure for the contractor who completed the work. It should be noted that injuries or damages arising out of completed operations can occur after a business's relationship with the injured party has ended.
- 5. Contractual Liability**—Organizations take on contractual liability loss exposures when they enter into a contract. By agreeing to contractual terms, an organization becomes liable if the other parties involved in the contract believe an organization has not fulfilled its obligations under the agreement.

Again, the above list is only intended as a basic overview; employers should consult with their insurance representatives to better assess all their potential commercial liability risk exposures.

Potential Consequences of Liability Exposures

In the event of a commercial liability loss, organizations can face a variety of potential consequences, such as:

- **Damages**—If a court deems an organization responsible for a loss, that organization may

be held financially accountable for paying damages to the harmed or injured party.

- **Defence costs**—The organization may have to pay legal defence costs and the costs associated with the claim.
- **Reputational harm**—Due to general liability losses, organizations may experience reputational harm, including but not limited to the loss of business, decreased employee retention, and a loss of consumer loyalty and investor trust.

Although commercial liability loss exposures are a risk for every organization, the severity of the consequences can be alleviated with proper insurance policies.

Commercial Liability Insurance

No matter how careful an organization is, there will always be risks associated with commercial liability loss exposures. Therefore, the best way to protect an organization is to purchase commercial general liability coverage (CGL).

CGL policies are designed to cover an organization from liability claims for bodily injury and property damage to third parties.

CGL policies generally have three standard coverages:

1. **Bodily injury and property damage**—This coverage protects organizations from the legal liability arising from bodily injury and property damage stemming from an organization's premises or operations.
2. **Personal and advertising injury**—This aspect of CGL policies protects insureds from liability stemming from accusations of libel, slander, false arrest, copyright infringement, malicious prosecution, theft of advertising ideas and invasion of privacy.
3. **Medical payments**—Medical payments coverage includes payments for injuries sustained by third parties that are caused by an accident at the insured's premises or the insured's operations.



If you have questions specific to your business, or would like additional information, please reach out to your Lloyd Sadd Advisor.

™@Local Touch. National Strength. Navacord and Navacord logo are Trademarks of Navacord. The information contained herein is general in nature and general insurance description only. The information is not intended to be insurance advice; nor does it amend, modify or supplement any insurance policy. Consult your actual policy or your broker for details regarding terms, conditions, coverage, exclusions, products, services and programs which may be available to you.

**LET US HELP YOU
MANAGE YOUR RISK**

Edmonton: 1.800.665.5243
Calgary: 1.866.845.8330
Kelowna: 1.800.665.5243

lloydsadd.com
info@lloydsadd.com

Local Touch. National Strength.™