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3

## Facilitated by

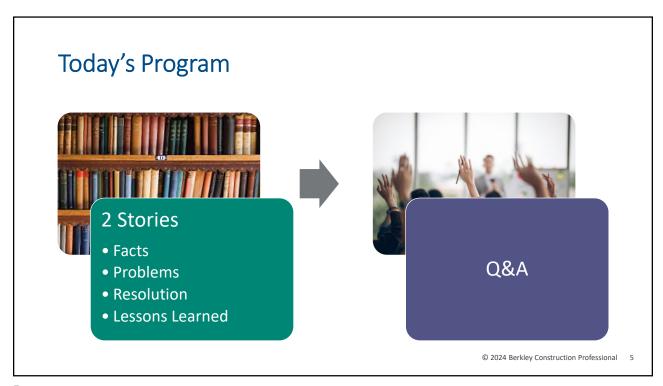


Diane P. Mika Senior Vice President, Risk Management Officer

- 25+ years in loss prevention education for A/E professional liability insurance
- BS in Organizational Behavior from University of San Francisco
- Certified Instructional Designer
- Has led in-depth claims studies to understand A/E risks and has translated that into meaningful education programs



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## Presented by



Walter J. Adams, Jr. Vice President, Professional Liability Claims Manager

- 22 years of experience handling claims and is licensed to practice law in New York.
- Practiced law at a New York law firm handling professional liability, general liability and environmental coverage matters, as well as construction coverage litigation
- · Earned a Juris Doctorate degree from Fordham University School of Law in New York



7

# The Project

Construction of two nursing home facilities

#### **Coverage Type: Pollution**

Project Type: Nursing Home Role: General Contractor

Delivery Method: Traditional – Design-Bid-Build

Construction Value: \$50 Million



8

## The Major Players

- Insured: General Contractor
  - Fireproofing Trade Contractor (FTC)
- Owner
- Fireproofing Manufacturer



9

9

### The Claim

- Mold was discovered on a fireproofing product sprayed on the buildings' surface throughout the basements
- General Contractor (our insured) notified us and initiated mold testing
- Initially believed the mold was caused by a manufacturing defect and/or improper installation
- Estimated cost to remediate was \$300K to \$400K



10

### The Action Plan

- Fireproofing trade contractor (FTC) and manufacturer denied responsibility and refused to contribute financially
- Berkley CP authorized the insured to hire contractors and consultants to engage in the remediation
- Our plan of action was to complete and pay for the remediation and subrogate against both FTC and the manufacturer
- The insured hired contractors and consultants to engage in the remediation



11

11

## Subrogation Problems: Defenses and Counterclaims

- Manufacturer and FTC continued to deny responsibility
- Mold appeared on surfaces that had and had not been treated with the fungicide (photographic evidence and witness testimony)
- FTC asserted they notified the insured's project superintendent that ventilation was required to dry and cure the product (and advised multiple times that ventilation was inadequate)
- Additionally, FTC questioned why the insured installed windows that further blocked air flow
- Manufacturer's testing showed fungicide present, and its warranty did not cover consequential damages

## Factors in Settlement Negotiation and Mediation

- Contract between insured and FTC:
  - Provided the right to recover from FTC "all losses, damages, penalties and fines, whether actual or liquidated, direct or consequential, and all reasonable attorney's fees suffered or incurred by Contractor by reason of or as a result of Subcontractor's Default."
  - Required FTC to carry pollution insurance
- Insured never verified coverage and, in fact, FTC did not have an insurance policy to respond
- Further, FTC was a small company with limited assets
- First mediation attempt was unsuccessful
- Settlement reached to avoid litigation

13

13

## The Resolution

- Berkley CP paid \$1.2 Million for the demolition, removal, repair, and replacement of the affected walls, fireproofing, and remediation of the mold
- Legal expenses were roughly \$44K
- Manufacturer contributed \$100K
- Fireproofing trade consultant contributed \$20K
- Insured paid its SIR of \$100K



14

### The Lessons Learned

#### **Insurance**

- General contractors should require their subcontractors to have pollution insurance
- Verification of insurance is critical
- Cannot rely on the usual certificate of insurance that is often provided as the certificate does not indicate that the insurance was bound
- Need a copy of the policy's declarations page or a letter from the subcontractor's insurance company or broker confirming coverage is in place

15

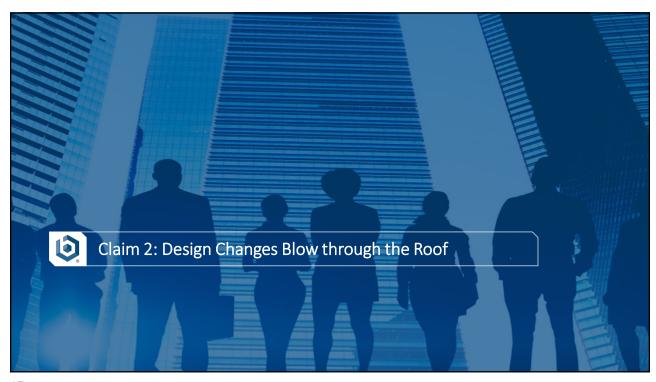
15

### The Lessons Learned

### **Project Management**

- Establish and adhere to QA/QC procedures
- Understand and follow manufacturer's installation guidelines
- Maintain adequate documentation

16



# Presented by



**Janice Greenberg**Assistant Vice President,
Senior Claims Examiner

- Attorney with more than 20 years of experience counseling and litigating on behalf of insurance companies in various jurisdictions
- Previously handled professional liability claims for design and construction professionals as well as pollution liability claims for a leading carrier
- Earned Juris Doctorate from Hofstra University School of Law, Hempstead, New York



18

# The Project

Design of a new building to treat materials for a manufacturing process

#### **Damage Type: Economic Loss/Cost Overruns / Delays**

Project Type: Manufacturing

Role: Design-Builder

Delivery Method: Design-Build Construction Value: \$1.5 M



19

19

# The Major Players

- Insured: Design-Builder
- Roofing Subcontractor
- Owner



20

### The Situation

- Fans/ventilation system broke in early Spring (18 months after project completion)
- Ventilation system was shut down for several days
- After repair of ventilation system, the roof ballooned causing damage to much of the roof
- Owner contacted roof warranty company to inspect the issue
- Estimated cost to repair and owner's shutdown costs was \$384K



2

21

### Inspections

- Roof warranty company refused to warranty the roof due to failure to install vapor barrier
- Design-Builder (our insured) retained its own engineer to inspect the damage
- Engineer confirmed that replacement of the entire roof system was needed for proper functioning, including application of the required vapor barrier

### The Action Plan

- Berkley CP authorized the insured to hire the roofing subcontractor to remediate as soon as possible to avoid:
  - Unpredictable winter weather in a few months
  - Shutdown costs for the owner while repairs are made



23

23

## Key Issues with Project

- Insured had not designed this type of building before
- Owner wanted to reduce costs
- Initial purchase order included a vapor barrier (which is needed in this style of building with high temperatures/humidity)
- Selected an option without a vapor barrier



24

### The Resolution

- Resolved through informal negotiations
- Roof repairs and shutdown costs \$285K
  - Berkley CP paid \$170K
  - CGL carrier contributed \$65K
  - Insured paid their SIR of \$50K
- Legal expenses totaled almost \$2K



25

25

### The Lessons Learned

- It is crucial to have experience in the project type
- Due diligence on similar type buildings would have revealed that a vapor barrier was needed
- Have QA/QC measures in place when making any designs changes to save on costs, particularly if your company has limited experience in the project type
- Like contracts, purchase orders should be reviewed for consistency with deliverables



### Professional Liability Claims Generally Arise out of **Economic Loss**

- Professional services provided pre-construction
- Cost overruns as a result of scheduling/delays
- Owner's consequential damages
  - Loss of Use, Revenue
  - Loss of Financing
  - Loss of Reputation

In addition, GL policies typically exclude pollution and mold losses



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BCP is at the forefront of educating and identifying potential professional liability hazards of the construction industry and providing innovative solutions to the industry

#### **Claim Scenarios**





https://berkleycp.com/risk-management

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29

