Home Owner Insurance

Overview

Commercial property insurance protects tangible assets owned by your business, including buildings, inventory, and equipment. It safeguards your investment against natural disasters, theft, or arson. A tailored policy can help you recover from losses that could otherwise cripple your business. However, insurance needs vary based on industry and location, requiring careful consideration.

Key Points

Seven Things to Consider Before Buying Commercial Property Insurance:

Property Risks: Assess location-specific risks like hurricanes, hail, or wildfires, and building-specific vulnerabilities like the roof's age or the presence of a sprinkler system.

Insurance Value: Insurance covers rebuilding costs, not market value. Include coverage for maximum inventory levels.

Quality vs. Cheap Insurance: Cheaper policies may have gaps and exclusions. Consider combining commercial general liability and property insurance in a Commercial Package Policy (CPP) for better coverage.

Earthquake and Flood Coverage: Standard policies exclude these perils. Assess the risk and consider additional coverage if necessary.

Lender Requirements: Understand and meet your lender's specific insurance requirements.

Usage Preferences: Decide if you prefer a small deductible for filing smaller claims or a larger deductible for catastrophic coverage.

Deductible Range: Choose a deductible that fits your finances and ensure you can pay it in the event of a claim. Get a Quote: Commercial property insurance is a crucial investment for protecting your business from natural and manmade problems. Our experienced team can help you select the right policy. Contact us for assistance

Summary

Commercial property insurance protects your business's tangible assets, including buildings, inventory, and equipment, against natural disasters, theft, and arson. Key considerations include assessing property risks, determining insurance value, choosing quality over cheap policies, considering additional earthquake and flood coverage, meeting lender requirements, understanding usage preferences, and selecting an appropriate deductible range.