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THE COMPLAINT

hree months after an inspection of a short-sale property that had suffered from some previous flooding, home inspector Jeremy Pierce received a series of heated emails. Inspection client Emily Frandsen claimed that Pierce had not performed an adequate inspection. She cited two major concerns: a failed water heater and a crack in a bathtub.

"Less than 24 hours after your inspection, the hot water leaked, the shower valve leaked and the toilet in the half bath didn't flush. May I remind you that the home was vacant," Frandsen said. "There are a number of plumbing issues that have caused water damage. Had you investigated into the previous plumbing issues that the seller experienced and that I disclosed, my family may not have been in this situation."

Frandsen demanded that Pierce pay to mitigate the water damage, fix the water heater and repair the bathtub. In addition, Frandsen insisted that the inspection "remain active," meaning that if, after resolving her current complaints, she found anything else unsatisfactory, she'd still be able to file a claim.

"I was not there to see you fill the tub. Therefore, your response is hearsay. In my presence, the tub was not filled and the cracks existed at the time of your inspection," Frandsen said.

Despite inspector Pierce's attempts to address the client's concerns by phone and by email, Frandsen stood her ground.

"When I hired you, I trusted you to protect the biggest investment of my life. I feel you were negligent in your profession," Frandsen said. "When you hire a professional, it is their duty to assure the homeowner the house is safe."

With Frandsen's accusations mounting, and threats of a formal lawsuit impending, Pierce filed the claim with us.

THE RESPONSE

Upon receiving Pierce's claim, the insurance carrier's claims department reached out to the claimant directly. They asked Frandsen for a statement, a timeline of events and any alleged invoices and estimates for the cost to repair. After multiple requests and no response, the carrier drafted a response based on Pierce's documentation alone.

First, the letter stated that both the signed pre-inspection agreement and the ASHI Standard of Practice (SoP [https://www. homeinspector.org/Standards-of-Practice]) require Pierce to "inspect readily accessible, visually observable, installed systems and components" (SoP, 2.2.A). Furthermore, Pierce is only required to "provide the client with information about the condition of inspected systems and components at the time of the home inspection" (SoP, 2.1).

Because many components of the property weren't visible during the inspection and very little historical information was provided in advance of the inspection, Pierce's inspection was not (and should not have been) technically exhaustive.

With the stage set, the letter addressed Frandsen's specific allegations. Using an excerpt from Pierce's inspection report, the letter revealed that the water heater functioned at the time of the inspection. However, Pierce noted that the TPR valve extension pipe was not the appropriate size for safe expulsion of pressurized water and suggested Frandsen contact a qualified plumber to repair or replace the valve. Had Frandsen followed Pierce's recommendation, the letter said, Frandsen would not have experienced the plumbing issues.

Regarding the bathtub, the letter reasserted Pierce's findings, which indicated that there were no cracks in the tub at the time of the inspection. Per standard practice, Pierce filled and emptied the tub and did not note any leaking water.

However, the letter explained, Pierce did observe that there was ongoing construction in the home during the time of the inspection. In fact, there were contractors standing in the tub.

THE RESOLUTION

Since sending the letter to the inspection client nearly a year ago, Pierce hasn't received further complaints. Despite Frandsen's upset demeanor and threats of additional legal action, the letter appears to have sufficiently addressed her concerns.

According to the insurance carrier's claims department, such a resolution is not uncommon.

"We take a strong, active approach in investigating claims rather than allowing them to linger," explained the carrier's claims adjuster involved in the resolution. "The early investigative results and efforts helped us prepare a strong response to the claimant. The usual result to such responses is like this one: the claimant not pursuing the matter any further."

To avoid such accusations yourself, InspectorPro recommends making sure you define a home inspection and limit your liability in your contract.

When defining a home inspection, consider addressing the following:

- A home inspection is a visual examination of the home's physical structure and systems. Because you can only inspect what you can see, you cannot account for anything hidden from view, such as things obstructed by furniture or personal belongings and things behind walls or below ground.
- A home inspection is a snapshot in time. The defects you find during your inspection are the ones that were present at the time of the inspection. While you will do your best to identify potential future problems and suggest preventive measures, the client will experience future issues in the house that cannot be predicted by your inspection.
- Your home inspection will only cover a representative sample. That means not every outlet or window will be checked.
- Weather may inhibit your ability to inspect certain systems and structures. If, for example, it's raining, you may be unable to traverse the roof. You will note any areas you were unable to inspect in your report.
- Home inspections are not code inspections. While many home defects have roots in code compliance, you don't enforce building code.
- Based on the size of the property, your home inspection will take about [insert number] hours. During that time, you will...[insert brief explanation of how you will traverse and inspect the home].

A limitation of liability clause puts a cap on your financial responsibility for missing or omitting defects. For example, if a home inspector misses a roof leak, the client may demand that the inspector pay for a brand-new roof. The limitation of liability clause can restrict the client's demand to no more than double the inspection fee.

When crafting your pre-inspection agreement, including your limitations of liability clause, it's important to have local legal counsel assist you since state and even county laws vary. With limitation of liability provisions in particular, it's essential to receive legal assistance as restrictions on these provisions are extremely location-specific.

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