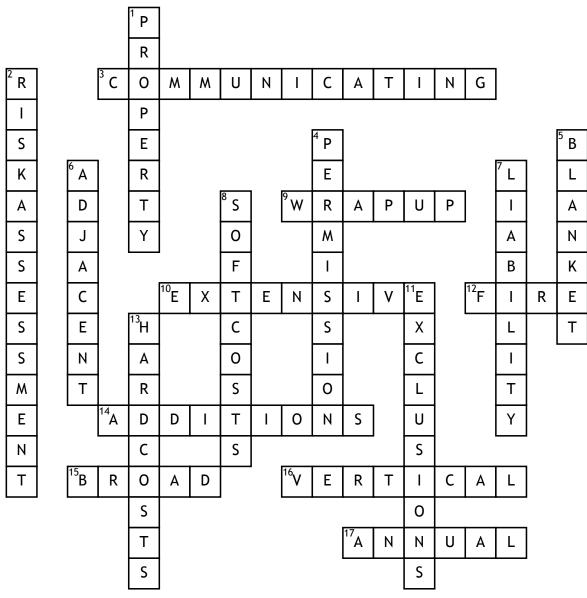
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<u>Across</u>

3. ______ structures have increased liability exposures complicated by the way the new structure attaches to an existing building.

9. A better way to arrange liability insurance on larger projects is through _____- liability wording.

10. When proposing additions, renovations or alterations, the type of coverage will depend on how ______ the scope of the work is.

12. UW are mainly concerned with

adequate water supply when considering _____ Protection.

14. When constructing an _____ is a builders risk policy necessary.

15. What type of named insured includes the architects, engineers, project managers, owners and general contractors inclusively.

16. Adding more stories to a building is called a _____ addition.

17. Liability insurance wordings are generally subject to an _____ aggregate. Down

1. BUC, temporary structures, equipment used in construction on an off site and in transit are examples of _____ insured.

2. This insures clients if there is a delay in completing construction of a building, addition or renovation due to an insured peril.

4. What clause grants the insured authority to proceed with alterations or repairs as required without informing the insurance company.

5. A contractor specializing in construction risks should arrange ______ builders risk policy on a reporting basis rather than each project.

6. The proximity of _____ buildings increases the probability of damaging other structures during demolition or new construction. Business Interruption / This insures clients if there is a delay in completing construction of a building, addition or renovation due to an insured peril.

7. Posting signs and controlling access to sites greatly reduces _____ risks to site visitors.

8. Another name for variable costs incurred at the design and admin phase.
11. Rip and tear coverage, flood, earthquake and bylaws are examples of common ______.

13. The fixed costs to build the structure.