

Loan Agreement Reading Checklist

A Plain-English Reference Before You Sign, 2026

The six clauses to read carefully every time

1 The TILA disclosure box

On page 1 or 2, framed by a black border. Federally required summary of APR, finance charge, amount financed, total of payments, and payment schedule. If this is missing or hidden, that is a serious red flag.

2 The promise to pay (promissory note)

Identifies you, the lender (by legal name), the principal, and total owed. Look for joint-and-several language if a co-signer is involved; that phrase makes each signer individually liable for 100 percent.

3 APR and finance charge

APR is the all-in annualized cost (interest plus most fees). Finance charge is the dollar total of interest and fees over the full loan. Compare APRs across offers, not stated interest rates.

4 Payment schedule and prepayment

Confirm the first payment date works for your pay cycle. Look for "no prepayment penalty" (good) versus "minimum interest charge" or "rule of 78s" (unfavorable for early payoff).

5 Late fees and definition of default

Typically a flat fee or small percentage, kicking in after a 10 to 15 day grace period. Default is usually 30 to 60 days past due. Call the lender before a missed payment, not after, the leverage is much better.

6 Arbitration and your rights

Most agreements include mandatory arbitration and a class-action waiver. Some have a 30-day opt-out window (check the arbitration section). Federal rights (FDCPA, FCRA) cannot be waived by any agreement.

Questions to ask out loud before signing

1 What is the APR, simple interest rate, and total finance charge?

All three numbers should match the TILA disclosure box exactly.

2 Is there a prepayment penalty?

If yes, ask what it costs to pay off in months 6, 12, and 24.

3 What counts as default and what is the grace period?

Get the grace period (typically 10 to 15 days) and the default trigger (typically 30 to 60 days) in writing.

4 How do you report to credit bureaus?

Confirm which bureaus (Experian, Equifax, TransUnion) and how often, this affects credit-building strategy.

5 Can the payment due date be shifted to align with my pay cycle?

Most lenders accommodate a one-time shift if asked before signing.

6 Is there an opt-out from arbitration?

Some agreements include a 30-day opt-out window. The instructions are usually buried in the arbitration section.

7 What is the hardship or deferral policy?

Get the policy for job loss, medical emergencies, or temporary income drops in writing before signing, not after.

This guide provides general information only and is not personalized financial, legal, or tax advice. Loan qualification depends on individual income, credit history, debt-to-income ratio, and lender policies. Consult a licensed financial professional and your bank or credit union before making any borrowing decision.

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Authority resources

Truth in Lending Act:	consumerfinance.gov/rules-policy/regulations/1026/
Debt collection rights:	consumerfinance.gov/ask-cfpb/category-debt-collection/
FDCPA summary:	consumer.ftc.gov/articles/fair-debt-collection-practices-act
Complaint filing:	consumerfinance.gov/complaint/

Soft-pull pre-qualification available at loanridge.com/contact/