

## FRANCHISE DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

NAILED IT FRANCHISING, LLC

139 E. Main Street

Rock Hill, SC 29730

804-426-9788

corporate@naileditdiy.com

[www.naileditdiy.com](http://www.naileditdiy.com)



The Franchisee will own and operate a hands-on do-it-yourself style studio that will offer walk-in and registered patrons opportunities to create and take home a piece of home decor. The studios will offer children's parties as well as have the option to offer summer camps. Guests may purchase completed projects from the franchisee as well as any approved promotional items they wish to sell. In addition, if approved, your franchise may offer and provide mobile and off-site DIY craft experiences. Patrons may bring their own food and beverages of choice to your studio for consumption during the Nailed It experience. NAILED IT FRANCHISING, LLC, provides services to Franchisees including assistance with training, operations, staffing, advertising and marketing, purchasing and promotional techniques.

The total investment necessary to begin operation of a Nailed It DIY Studio franchise is between \$61,500 and \$139,000. This includes \$23,500 that must be paid to the franchisor or affiliate, respectively.

This disclosure document summarizes certain provisions of your franchise agreement and other information in plain English. Read this disclosure document and all accompanying agreements carefully. You must receive this disclosure document at least 14 calendar days before you sign a binding agreement with, or make any payment to, franchisor or an affiliate in connection with the proposed franchise sale. **Note, however, that no governmental agency has verified the information contained in this document.**

You may wish to receive your disclosure document in another format that is more convenient for you. To discuss availability of disclosures in different formats, contact the Franchise Administration Department of NAILED IT FRANCHISING, LLC at 139 E. Main Street, Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730, 804-926-9788.

The terms of your contract will govern your franchise relationship. Don't rely on the disclosure document alone to understand your contract. Read all of your contract carefully. Show your contract and this disclosure document to an advisor, like a lawyer or an accountant.

Buying a franchise is a complex investment. The information in this disclosure document can help you make up your mind. More information on franchising, such as "[A Consumer's Guide to Buying a Franchise](#)," which can help you understand how to use this disclosure document, is available from the Federal Trade Commission. You can contact the FTC at 1-877-FTC-HELP or by writing to the FTC at 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20580. You can also visit the FTC's home page at [www.ftc.gov](http://www.ftc.gov) for additional information. Call your state agency or visit your public library for other sources of information on franchising.

There may also be laws on franchising in your state. Ask your state agencies about them.

Issuance Date: April 30, 2019

## STATE COVER PAGE

Your state may have a franchise law that requires a franchisor to register or file with a state franchise administrator before offering or selling in your state. REGISTRATION OF A FRANCHISE BY A STATE DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE STATE RECOMMENDS THE FRANCHISE OR HAS VERIFIED THE INFORMATION IN THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT.

Call the state franchise administrator listed in Exhibit E for information about the franchisor, or about franchising in your state.

MANY FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS DO NOT ALLOW YOU TO RENEW UNCONDITIONALLY AFTER THE INITIAL TERM EXPIRES. YOU MAY HAVE TO SIGN A NEW AGREEMENT WITH DIFFERENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS IN ORDER TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE YOUR BUSINESS. BEFORE YOU BUY, CONSIDER WHAT RIGHTS YOU HAVE TO RENEW YOUR FRANCHISE, IF ANY, AND WHAT TERMS YOU MIGHT HAVE TO ACCEPT IN ORDER TO RENEW.

Please consider the following RISK FACTORS before you buy this franchise:

1. THE FRANCHISE AGREEMENT STATES THAT ALL DISAGREEMENTS BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. OUT OF STATE ARBITRATION MAY FORCE YOU TO ACCEPT A LESS FAVORABLE SETTLEMENT FOR DISPUTES. IT MAY ALSO COST YOU MORE TO ARBITRATE WITH US IN NORTH CAROLINA THAN IN YOUR HOME STATE.
2. THE FRANCHISE AGREEMENT STATES THAT SOUTH CAROLINA LAW GOVERNS THE AGREEMENTS, AND THIS LAW MAY NOT PROVIDE THE SAME PROTECTIONS AND BENEFITS AS LOCAL LAW. YOU MAY WANT TO COMPARE THESE LAWS.
3. THE FRANCHISE AGREEMENT REQUIRES BOTH YOU AND YOUR SPOUSE TO SIGN A PERSONAL GUARANTY MAKING THE SPOUSE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY LIABLE FOR ALL OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE FRANCHISE AGREEMENT, EVEN IF THE SPOUSE IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE FRANCHISED BUSINESS. THE PERSONAL GUARANTY PLACES BOTH YOUR AND YOUR SPOUSE'S PERSONAL ASSETS AT RISK.
4. THE FRANCHISOR IS AT AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT AND HAVE A BRIEF OPERATING HISTORY. YOU MAY WANT TO CONSIDER THIS WHEN MAKING A DECISION TO PURCHASE THIS FRANCHISE OPPORTUNITY.
5. STATE ALCOHOL CONTROL LAWS MAY PLACE RESTRICTIONS ON OR PROHIBIT BRING-YOUR-OWN-BEVERAGE ("BYOB") EVENTS. YOU SHOULD INVESTIGATE THESE LAWS PRIOR TO PURCHASING THIS FRANCHISE.
6. THERE MAY BE OTHER RISKS CONCERNING THIS FRANCHISE.

Effective Date: See attached effective date list.

THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS APPLY ONLY TO TRANSACTIONS GOVERNED BY  
THE MICHIGAN FRANCHISE INVESTMENT LAW

**The state of Michigan prohibits certain unfair provisions that are sometimes in franchise documents. If any of the following provisions are in these franchise documents, the provisions are void and cannot be enforced against you.**

- (a) A prohibition on the right of a franchisee to join an association of franchisees.
- (b) A requirement that a franchisee assent to a release, assignment, novation, waiver, or estoppel which deprives a franchisee of rights and protections provided in this act. This shall not preclude a franchisee, after entering into a franchise agreement, from settling any and all claims.
- (c) A provision that permits a franchisor to terminate a franchise prior to the expiration of its term except for good cause. Good cause shall include the failure of the franchisee to comply with any lawful provision of the franchise agreement and to cure such failure after being given written notice thereof and a reasonable opportunity, which in no event need be more than 30 days, to cure such failure.
- (d) A provision that permits a franchisor to refuse to renew a franchise without fairly compensating the franchisee by repurchase or other means for the fair market value at the time of expiration of the franchisee's inventory, supplies, equipment, fixtures, and furnishings. Personalized materials which have no value to the franchisor and inventory, supplies, equipment, fixtures, and furnishings not reasonably required in the conduct of the franchise business are not subject to compensation. This subsection applies only if:
  - (i) The term of the franchise is less than 5 years and
  - (ii) the franchisee is prohibited by the franchise or other agreement from continuing to conduct substantially the same business under another trademark, service mark, trade name, logotype, advertising, or other commercial symbol in the same area subsequent to the expiration of the franchise or the franchisee does not receive at least 6 months advance notice of franchisor's intent not to renew the franchise.
- (e) A provision that permits the franchisor to refuse to renew a franchise on terms generally available to other franchisees of the same class or type under similar circumstances. This section does not require a renewal provision.
- (f) A provision requiring that arbitration or litigation be conducted outside this state. This shall not preclude the franchisee from entering into an agreement, at the time of arbitration, to conduct arbitration at a location outside this state.
- (g) A provision which permits a franchisor to refuse to permit a transfer of ownership of a franchise, except for good cause. This subdivision does not prevent a franchisor from exercising a right of first refusal to purchase the franchise. Good cause shall include, but is not limited to:
  - (i) The failure of the proposed transferee to meet the franchisor's then current reasonable qualifications or standards.
  - (ii) The fact that the proposed transferee is a competitor of the franchisor or subfranchisor.
  - (iii) The unwillingness of the proposed transferee to agree in writing to comply with all lawful obligations.
  - (iv) The failure of the franchisee or proposed transferee to pay any sums owing to the franchisor or to cure any default in the franchise agreement existing at the time of the proposed transfer.

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