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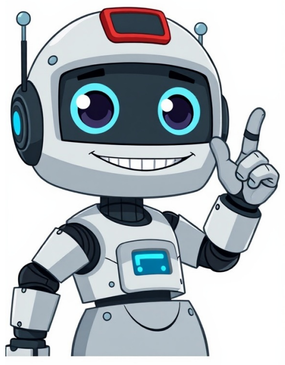

American fast food restaurant chain "McD" redirects here. For other uses, see MCD (disambiguation) and McDonald (disambiguation). For technical reasons, "McDonald's #1 Store Museum" redirects here. For the museum, see McDonald's No. 1 Store Museum. McDonald's CorporationGolden Arches logo used since 2006Headquarters in Chicago, IllinoisCompany typePublicTraded asNYSE: MCDDJIA componentS&P 100 componentS&P 500 componentISINUS5801351017IndustryRestaurantGenreFast foodFoundedMay 15, 1940; 85 years ago (1940-05-15), in San Bernardino, California, U.S.April 15, 1955; 70 years ago (1955-04-15)(McDonald's Corporation)FoundersRichard & Maurice McDonald (original restaurant chain)Ray Kroc(McDonald's Corporation)HeadquartersChicago, Illinois, U.S.Number of locations 41,822 restaurants (2023)Area servedWorldwide (119+ countries)Key peopleChris Kempczinski (chairman & CEO)ProductsBurgerschickenfrench friessoft drinkssoft servesshakessaladsdessertshotcakecoffeebreakfastwrapsRevenue US$25.49 billion (2023)Operating income US$11.65 billion (2023)Net income US$8.469 billion (2023)Total assets US$56.15 billion (2023)Total equity −US$4.71 billion (2023)Number of employeesc. 150,000 (2023)Websitemcdonalds.comcorporate.mcdonalds.comFootnotes / references[a][1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8] McDonald's Corporation, doing business as McDonald's, is an American multinational fast food restaurant chain. As of 2024, it is the second-largest by number of locations in the world, behind the Chinese chain Mixue Ice Cream & Tea.[9] Brothers Richard and Maurice McDonald founded McDonald's in San Bernardino, California, in 1940 as a hamburger stand. They soon franchised the company.[10] The Golden Arches logo was introduced in 1953.[11] In 1955, the businessman Ray Kroc joined McDonald's as a franchise agent; he bought the company in 1961.[12] In the years since, it has expanded internationally. Today, McDonald's has more than 40,000 restaurant locations worldwide, with around one-quarter in the US.[13][14] Other than food sales, McDonald's generates income through its ownership of 70% of restaurant buildings and 45% of the underlying land (which it leases to its franchisees).[15][16] In 2018, McDonald's was the world's second-largest private employer after Walmart;[17][18][19] most of its 1.7 million employees work in the restaurant's franchises.[18][19] McDonald's bestselling licensed items are their french fries and Big Mac hamburgers;[20] other fare includes cheeseburgers, chicken, fish, fruit, and salads. McDonald's has been criticized for its foods' nutrition, animal welfare and low worker wages.[21] Main article: History of McDonald's The oldest operating McDonald's restaurant is the third one built, opened in 1953 in Downey, California Siblings Richard and Maurice McDonald, with the goal of making $1 million before they turned 50,[22] opened the first McDonald's at 1398 North E Street at West 14th Street in San Bernardino, California, on May 15, 1940. The McDonald brothers introduced the "Speedee Service System" in 1948, putting into expanded use the principles of the modern fast-food restaurant that predecessor White Castle had put into practice more than two decades earlier.[23][10] When the brothers made the Speedee Service System, they fired their 20 carhops, removed their silverware and plates for paper wrappings and cups so that they no longer needed a dishwasher, and simplified their menu to just nine items: hamburgers, cheeseburgers, three soft drink flavors in one 12-ounce size, milk, coffee, potato chips and pie. "Our whole concept was based on speed, lower prices, and volume," Richard McDonald later said.[24] The original mascot of McDonald's was a hamburger-headed chef who was referred to as "Speedee".[25] In 1962, the Golden Arches replaced Speedee as the universal mascot.[11] Clown mascot Ronald McDonald was introduced in 1963 to market the chain to children.[26] Logo from 1940 until 1948Logo from 1948 until 1953Logo from 1953 until 1960The present corporation credits its founding to franchised businessman Ray Kroc on April 15, 1955.[27][28] This was the ninth opened McDonald's restaurant overall, although this location was destroyed in 1984[29] after the San Ysidro McDonald's massacre.[30] Kroc was recorded as being an aggressive business partner, driving the McDonald brothers out of the industry.[31] Kroc and the McDonald brothers fought for control of the business, as documented in Kroc's autobiography. In 1961, he purchased the McDonald brothers' equity in the company and began the company's worldwide reach.[32] The sale cost Kroc $2.7 million (worth almost $28,410,134 in the current day).[31] The San Bernardino restaurant was eventually torn down in 1971, and the site was sold to the Juan Pollo chain in 1998. This area serves as headquarters for the Juan Pollo chain, and a McDonald's and Route 66 museum.[33][34] With the expansion of McDonald's into many international markets, the company has become a symbol of globalization and the spread of the American way of life.[35] In 1994, McDonald's banned smoking at the 1,400 locations it wholly owned.[36][37]An American McDonald's in Franklin, North Carolina, in 2024; it is an example of the "new" look of American McDonald's restaurants In 2006, McDonald's introduced its "Forever Young" brand by redesigning all of its restaurants. The restaurants were turned into cafe-esque space, being mostly terracotta, grey, and olive. The redesigned restaurants were also primary furnished with wood furniture.[38] One McDonald's franchise owner described the new look as, "It's personable. It's friendly. It's inviting."[39] As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, McDonald's closed most seating and all play areas in its United States restaurants.[40] It transitioned to drive-through and curbside orders at locations and online food ordering delivery services.[41] Main article: List of McDonald's products French fries, a soft drink, McSpicy Chicken Fillet, and tomato ketchup packet McDonald's predominantly sells hamburgers, cheeseburgers, various types of chicken, chicken sandwiches, french fries, soft drinks, shakes, breakfast items, and desserts. In most markets, McDonald's offers salads and vegetarian items, wraps and other localized fare. On a seasonal basis, McDonald's offers the McRib sandwich.[42] During March of each year, McDonald's offers a Shamrock Shake to honor Saint Patrick's Day.[43] The company often introduces items temporarily or brings them back after long absences.[44][45] In addition, the chain also sells some items within the United States on a regional basis; for example, the Hatch Green Chile Double Cheeseburger, which is topped with New Mexico green chile, is only available in the southwestern state of New Mexico.[46][47] In 2021, the company cut value meals and cheaper items from its menu as part of a focus on higher-priced items.[48][49] The McValue Meal, which has four items and was created in 2024. The meal deal is in the McValue menu and costs $5.[50] It was created to be a budget friendly meal on the McValue menu.[51] When Steve Easterbrook became CEO of the company in 2015, McDonald's streamlined the menu which in the United States contained nearly 200 items. The company looked to introduce healthier options and removed high-fructose corn syrup from hamburger buns. The company removed artificial preservatives from Chicken McNuggets,[52] replacing chicken skin, safflower oil and citric acid found in Chicken McNuggets with pea starch, rice starch, and powdered lemon juice.[53] In September 2018, McDonald's USA announced that they no longer use artificial preservatives, flavors and colors entirely from seven classic burgers sold in the U.S., including the hamburger, cheeseburger, double cheeseburger, McDouble, Quarter Pounder with Cheese, double Quarter Pounder with Cheese and the Big Mac.[54][55] Nevertheless, the pickles will still be made with an artificial preservative, although customers can choose to opt out of getting pickles with their burgers.[56][57] In November 2020, McDonald's announced McPlant, a plant-based burger, along with plans to develop additional meat alternative menu items that extend to chicken substitutes and breakfast sandwiches.[58][59] This announcement came after the successful testing of Beyond Meat plant based meat substitutes.[60] In late 2022, McDonald's announced the addition of the Double McPlant at all restaurants in the United Kingdom and Ireland starting January 4 due to the success of the McPlant.[60] In 2024, select McDonald's in the UK were testing vegan ice cream called Choco Scoop and Strawberry Scoop and receiving positive reviews.[61] See also: International availability of McDonald's products McDonald's Menu is customized to reflect consumer tastes in their respective countries. Restaurants in several countries, particularly in Asia, serve soup. This local deviation from the standard menu is a characteristic for which the chain is particularly known and one which is employed either to abide by regional food taboos (such as the religious prohibition of beef consumption in India) or to make available foods with which the regional market is more familiar (such as the sale of McRice in Indonesia, or Ebi (prawn) Burger in Singapore and Japan). McDonald's restaurants in China include fried buns and soybean milk on their breakfast menus.[62] In partnership with the Central Food Technological Research Institute in India, McDonald's has introduced millet-based buns on September 4, 2024. Three major (Pearl millet, Sorghum, and Finger millet) and two minor (Proso and Paspalum scrobiculatum) millets are used which makes up 22% of the bun. It provides more calcium, iron, and protein in addition to a small amount of complex carbs to aid in satiety more quickly.[63] A Croque McDo from FranceIn France, McDonald's is called McDo. They sell macaroons, Croque McDos, croissants, pain au chocolat, and beer.[64] In Germany and some other Western European countries, McDonald's also sells beer. In Greece, the signature hamburger, Big Mac, is changed by adding Tzatziki sauce and packaging in a pita.[65] In New Zealand, until 2020, McDonald's sold meat pies after local affiliate McDonald's New Zealand (known locally as "Macca's"[66]) partially relaunched the Georgie Pie fast food chain it bought out in 1996.[67] In the United States and Canada, after limited trials on a regional basis, McDonald's began offering in 2015[68] and 2017,[69] respectively, a partial breakfast menu during all hours its restaurants were open. All-day breakfast was phased out from menus in the United States at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The all-day breakfast menu is still available in select locations across Canada.[70] McDonald's was forced to maintain pre-existing exterior of the house at their location in Freeport, Maine.[71]In the United States, most standalone McDonald's restaurants offer both counter service and drive-through service, with indoor and sometimes outdoor seating.[72] In 1994, McDonald's attempted Hearth Express, a prototype specializing in homestyle takeout meals. Among the fare offered were meatloaf, fried chicken, and baked ham. This experiment started with a single location in Darien, Illinois but closed after one year.[73] Drive-Thru, Auto-Mac, Pay and Drive, or "McDrive" as it is known in many countries, often has separate stations for placing, paying for, and picking up orders while the customer remains in their vehicle;[72] it was first introduced in Sierra Vista, Arizona in 1975,[74] following the lead of other fast-food chains. The first such restaurant in Britain opened at Fallowfield, Manchester, in 1986.[75] In some countries, McDrive locations near highways offer no counter service or seating. In contrast, locations in high-density city neighborhoods often omit drive-through service.[76] There are also a few locations, mostly in downtown districts, that offer a "Walk-Thru" service in place of Drive-Thru.[77] Main article: McCafé McCafé is a café-style accompaniment to McDonald's restaurants. The concept was created by McDonald's Australia, starting with Melbourne in 1993.[78] McDonald's Next uses open-concept design and offers "Create Your Taste" digital ordering. The concept store also offers free mobile device charging and table service after 6:00 pm. The first store opened in Hong Kong in December 2015.[79] The buildings are not colorful, and instead use more natural colors, like from concrete and unpolished oak.[80] Main article: PlayPlace A McDonald's in Panorama City, Los Angeles, California with a Playplace designed to promote a family-friendly image McDonald's playgrounds used to be called Playlands and were outside. After concerns were raised that the playgrounds were dangerous, McDonald's moved them inside and began to make them out of softer materials, such as plastic instead of metal. They renamed them PlayPlaces in 1987.[81] Some locations are connected to gas stations and convenience stores,[82] while others called McExpress have limited seating or menu or may be located in a shopping mall. Other McDonald's are located in Walmart stores. McStop is a location targeted at truckers and travelers who may have services found at truck stops.[83] Main article: CosMc's In July 2023, the company announced it was working toward a new fast-food brand called CosMc's, which would be tested at 10 sites. The first location was opened in December 2023 in Bolingbrook, Illinois. The outlet had a smaller real-estate footprint than regular McDonald's restaurants and focused on selling coffee and other drinks to afternoon customers.[84] The name for the new brand came from CosMc, a McDonaldland mascot that appeared in advertisements in the late 1980s and early 1990s.[85][86] Although four additional locations were eventually opened in Texas, McDonald's announced in May 2025 that all locations would be shuttered and the associated app removed by the end of June of that year. Some CosMc's beverage flavors will be tested in other U.S. McDonald's locations.[87] Corporate logo used from 1960 until November 18, 1968Corporate logo used from November 18, 1968, until 2003Corporate logo used from 1993 to 2010 Corporate logo on red background with the wordmark, used in the 1990s and 2000s By 1993, McDonald's had sold more than 100 billion hamburgers, causing two-digit signs to be left at "99 billion"[88] McDonald's restaurants are in 120 countries and territories and serve 68 million customers daily.[89] There are 41,800 McDonald's locations as of 2023, and 45,000 employees in the United States.[90][91] The McDonald's on-demand delivery concept, which began in 2017 with a partnership with Uber Eats and added DoorDash in 2019 (with select locations adding Grubhub in 2021), accounts for up to 3% of all business as of 2019.[92] The $100 billion in sales generated by McDonald's company-owned and franchise restaurants in 2019 accounts for almost 4% of the estimated $2.5 trillion global restaurant industry.[93] Focusing on its core brand, McDonald's began divesting itself of other chains it had acquired during the 1990s. The company owned a majority stake in Chipotle Mexican Grill until October 2006, when McDonald's fully divested from Chipotle through a stock exchange.[94][95] Until December 2003, it owned Donatos Pizza, and it owned a small share of Aroma Café, from 1999 to 2001. On August 27, 2007, McDonald's sold Boston Market to Sun Capital Partners.[96] McDonald's has increased shareholder dividends for 25 consecutive years,[97] making it one of the S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats.[98] The company is ranked 131st on the Fortune 500 of the largest United States corporations by revenue.[99] In October 2012, its monthly sales fell for the first time in nine years.[100] In 2014, its quarterly sales fell for the first time in seventeen years, when its sales dropped for the entirety of 1997.[101] In the United States, it is reported that drive-throughs account for 70 percent of sales.[102][103] McDonald's closed down 184 restaurants in the United States in 2015, which was 59 more than what they planned to open.[104][105] This move was the first time McDonald's had a net decrease in the number of locations in the United States since 1970.[105] In the first three months of 2025, as U.S. President Donald Trump's tariff plans began to be unveiled and implemented, McDonald's revenue in the US fell 3.6% compared to the previous year, the largest sales decline in the US since the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic.[106] The key trends for the McDonald's Corp. are (as of the financial year ending December 31)[107][108] Year Revenuein billion US$ Net incomein billion US$ Total assetsin billion US$ Locations[109] Employees(in thousands)[110][111] Ref. 2005 19.1 2.6 29.9 447 [112] 2006 20.8 3.5 28.9 31,046 465 [112] 2007 22.7 2.3 29.3 31,377 390 [112] 2008 23.5 4.3 28.4 31,967 400 [113] 2009 22.7 4.5 30.2 32,478 385 [114] 2010 24.0 4.9 31.9 32,737 400 [115] 2011 27.0 5.5 32.9 33,510 420 [116] 2012 27.5 5.4 35.3 34,480 440 [117] 2013 28.1 5.5 36.6 35,429 440 [118] 2014 27.4 4.7 34.2 36,258 420 [119] 2015 25.4 4.5 37.9 36,525 420 [120] 2016 24.6 4.6 31.0 36,899 375 [121] 2017 22.8 5.1 33.8 37,241 235 [122] 2018 21.0 5.9 32.8 37,855 210 [123] 2019 21.0 6.0 47.5 38,695 205 [124] 2020 19.2 4.7 52.6 39,198 200 [125] 2021 23.2 7.5 53.6 40,031 200 [126][5] 2022 23.1 6.1 50.4 40,275 150 [127] 2023 25.4 8.4 56.1 41,822 150 2024 25.9 8.2 55.1 43,477 150 [128] Ray Kroc joined the chain in 1954 and built it into a global franchise, making it the most successful fast food corporation in the world McDonald's owns the land on which many of its restaurants are situated,[15] which is valued at an estimated $42 billion.[129] The company earns a significant portion of its revenue from rental payments from franchisees. These rent payments rose 26 percent between 2010 and 2015, accounting for one-fifth of the company's total revenue at the end of the period.[130] In recent times, there have been calls to spin off the company's U.S. holdings into a potential real estate investment trust, but the company announced at its investor conference on November 10, 2015, that this would not happen. CEO Steve Easterbrook discussed that pursuing the REIT option would pose too large a risk to the company's business model.[131] McDonald's trains its franchisees and management at one of the Hamburger Universities. As of 2015, the Hamburger Universities reside in Oak Brook, Tokyo, London, Sydney, Munich, São Paulo, Shanghai, and Moscow.[132] In other countries, McDonald's restaurants are operated by joint ventures of McDonald's Corporation and other, local entities or governments.[133] QSC&V (Quality, Service, Cleanliness & Value) is a corporate motto adopted by McDonald's to describe the company's philosophy for operating restaurants.[134] The motto is codified in the procedures McDonald's uses to evaluate its franchisees.[135] According to Fast Food Nation by Eric Schlosser (2001), nearly one in eight workers in the U.S. have at some time been employed by McDonald's. Employees are encouraged by McDonald's Corp. to maintain their health by singing along to their favorite songs to relieve stress, attending church services to have a lower blood pressure, and taking two vacations annually to reduce the risk for myocardial infarction.[136] Fast Food Nation states that McDonald's is the largest private operator of playgrounds in the U.S., as well as the single largest purchaser of beef, pork, potatoes, and apples. The selection of meats McDonald's uses varies to some extent based on the host country's culture.[137] On June 13, 2016, McDonald's confirmed plans to move its global headquarters to Chicago's West Loop neighborhood in the Near West Side. The 608,000-square-foot structure opened on June 4, 2018, and was built on the former site of Harpo Productions.[138][139] The McDonald's former headquarters complex, McDonald's Plaza, is in Oak Brook, Illinois. It sits on the site of the former headquarters and stabling area of Paul Butler, the founder of Oak Brook.[140] McDonald's moved into the Oak Brook facility from an office within the Chicago Loop in 1971.[141] As of December 2024[update], the board of directors had the following members:[142] Chris Kempczinski; chairman and CEO of McDonald's Anthony G. Capuano, CEO of Marriott International Kareem Daniel, former chairman of Disney Media and Entertainment Distribution Lloyd H. Dean, president and CEO of Dignity Health Catherine M. Engelbert, commissioner of the Women's National Basketball Association Margo Georgiadis, former CEO of Ancestry.com Mike Hsu, chairman and CEO of Kimberly-Clark John J. Mulligan, executive vice president and COO of Target Corporation Jennifer L. Taubert, Executive Vice President and Worldwide Chairman, Innovative Medicine, Johnson & Johnson Paul S. Walsh, executive chairman of McLaren Group Amy E. Weaver, President and Chief Financial Officer of Salesforce Miles D. White, chairman and CEO of Abbott Laboratories Steve Easterbrook was CEO and president of McDonald's from 2015 to 2019, replacing the old CEO Don Thompson.[143] McDonald's board of directors voted to remove Easterbrook as CEO since he had violated corporate policies on personal conduct by entering into a relationship with a company employee.[144] He was replaced as CEO by Chris Kempczinski, who had been president of McDonald's USA.[145] In August 2022, McDonald's announced significant changes to its board. It said that existing director Sheila Penrose, chair of JLL Inc., would retire and that Anthony Capuano, CEO of Marriott International, executive vice president and worldwide chairman of pharmaceuticals Jennifer Taubert of Johnson & Johnson, and Amy Weaver president and CFO of Salesforce would join. The changes were unrelated to an effort by activist investor Carl Icahn.[146][147][148] The ten largest shareholders of McDonald's on March 31, 2025[149] Shareholder name Percentage The Vanguard Group 9.85% BlackRock 7.35% State Street Corporation 4.83% JP Morgan Chase 5.25% Geode Capital Management 2.31% Bank of America 2.08% Morgan Stanley 2.46% Wellington Management Company 1.66% Norges Bank (December 31, 2024) 1.31% Others 66.17% See also: List of countries with McDonald's restaurants and International availability of McDonald's products Countries with McDonald's restaurants, showing their first year with its first restaurant A McDonald's restaurant located in an Art Nouveau building in Subotica, Serbia McDonald's has become emblematic of globalization, sometimes referred to as the "McDonaldization" of society. The Economist newspaper uses the "Big Mac Index": the comparison of the cost of a Big Mac in various world currencies can be used to informally judge these currencies' purchasing power parity. Switzerland has the most expensive Big Mac in the world as of July 2015, while the country with the least expensive Big Mac is India[150][151] (albeit for a Maharaja Mac—the next cheapest Big Mac is Hong Kong).[152] The northernmost McDonald's restaurant in the world is located in Rovaniemi, Finland (after the restaurant in Murmansk, Russia was closed in 2022),[153] however from January 2024 this had changed again as McDonald's opened a new restaurant in Tromsø, Norway.[154] And the southernmost in the world is located in Invercargill, New Zealand.[155] Thomas Friedman said that no country with a McDonald's had gone to war with another.[156][157] McDonald's suspended operations in its corporate-owned stores in Crimea after Russia annexed the region in 2014.[158] On August 20, 2014, as tensions between the United States and Russia strained over the Russian annexation of Crimea, and the resultant U.S. sanctions, the Russian government temporarily shut down four McDonald's outlets in Moscow, citing sanitary concerns. The company has operated in Russia since 1990 and, in August 2014, had 438 stores across the country.[159] On August 23, 2014, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Arkady Dvorkovich ruled out any government move to ban McDonald's and dismissed the notion that the temporary closures had anything to do with the sanctions.[160] Some observers have suggested that the company should be given credit for increasing the service standard in markets it enters. A group of anthropologists in a study entitled Golden Arches East[161] looked at McDonald's impact on East Asia and Hong Kong, particularly. When it opened in Hong Kong in 1975, McDonald's was the first restaurant to consistently offer clean restrooms, driving customers to demand the same of other restaurants and institutions. McDonald's has partnered with Sinopec, the second-largest oil company in the People's Republic of China, as it takes advantage of the country's growing use of personal vehicles by opening numerous drive-through restaurants.[162] In Beijing, China, McDonald's restaurants are state-owned enterprises operating according to franchise agreements.[163] Beijing Capital Agricultural Group owns these franchises.[163] McDonald's has opened a McDonald's restaurant and McCafé on the underground premises of the French fine arts museum, The Louvre.[164] The company opened vegetarian-only restaurants in India. The first one opened in 2012 at Amritsar, India.[165] On January 9, 2017, 80% of the franchise rights in mainland China and Hong Kong were sold for US$2.08 billion to a consortium of CITIC Limited (for 32%). Private equity funds managed by CITIC Capital (for 20%) and Carlyle (for 20%), which CITIC Limited and CITIC Capital would form a joint venture to own the stake.[166] Pro-Palestinian protest outside McDonald's in Exeter, England on February 10, 2024 On the river Elbe in Hamburg, Germany, is the world's only "McBoat", a float-through service (similar to drive-through) for people on the river.[167] In Sweden, Happy Meal boxes can be used as goggles,[168] with the game Slope Stars.[168] In the Netherlands, McDonald's has introduced McTrax that doubles as a recording studio; it reacts to touch.[168] They can create their own beats with a synth and tweak sounds with special effects.[168] In March 2022, McDonald's closed and sold their 850 locations in Russia due to the invasion of Ukraine. Approximately nine percent of global revenue and three percent of operating profit had come from Russia and the 100 locations in Ukraine.[169][170][171] They sold the restaurants to a Russian buyer under the condition that the locations would not use the McDonald's branding.[172][173] The new stores were rebranded as Vkusno i tochka,[174] beginning to reopen in June.[175] Later in 2022, the 25 McDonald's restaurants in Belarus rebranded as Vkusno i tochka[176] and operations were suspended in Kazakhstan due to issues supplying minced meat from Russia. They rebranded the following year.[177] During the Gaza war, McDonald's branches in Muslim countries were boycotted after McDonald's branches in Israel provided free meals to the Israel Defense Forces, who had been accused of committing war crimes.[178][179][180] McDonald's in some countries distanced themselves from the actions of McDonald's Israel.[181] As a result, McDonald's bought all 225 Israeli franchise-owned restaurants.[182] A kiosk for placing orders at the Denton House McDonald's in New Hyde Park on Long Island, New YorkSee also: McDonald's and unionsFast food workers on strike outside of a McDonald's in St. Paul, Minnesota Since the late 1990s, McDonald's has attempted to replace employees with electronic kiosks that would perform actions such as taking orders and accepting money. In 1999, McDonald's first tested "E-Clerks" in suburban Chicago, Illinois, and Wyoming, Michigan, with the devices being able to "save money on live staffers" and attracting larger purchase amounts than average employees.[183] In 2013, the University of Oxford estimated that in the succeeding decades, there was a 92% probability of food preparation and serving becoming automated in fast food establishments.[184] By 2016, McDonald's "Create Your Taste" electronic kiosks were seen in some restaurants internationally where customers could custom order meals.[185] In 2017, McDonald's launched an app in the United States that allows customers to skip the ordering line inside or drive through and order online. Many McDonald's locations have special parking spaces for such orders.[186] In September 2019, McDonald's purchased an AI-based start-up, Apprente, to replace human servers with voice-based technology in its US drive-throughs.[187] In early 2023, McDonald's opened its first largely automated restaurant in Fort Worth, Texas. The restaurant in question would de-emphasize human contact when ordering, with employees available if there were problems but who would otherwise be absent from the ordering process (along with others working in the kitchen or other back-of-the-house roles). There was no seating in this restaurant.[188][189] McDonald's workers striking against coercive labor practices and low wages, 2018 In March 2015, McDonald's workers in 19 U.S. cities filed 28 health and safety complaints with the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which allege that low staffing, lack of protective gear, poor training, and pressure to work fast resulted in injuries. The complaints allege that, because of a lack of first aid supplies, workers were told by management to treat burn injuries with condiments such as mayonnaise and mustard.[190] The Fight for $15 labor organization aided the workers in filing the complaints.[191] The Roosevelt Institute, a liberal think tank, accuses some McDonald's restaurants of actually paying less than the minimum wage to entry positions due to "rampant" wage theft.[192] Workers at the McDonald's franchise at Saint-Barthélémy, Marseille, occupied the restaurant in protest against its planned closure. Employing 77 people, the restaurant is the second-biggest private sector employer in Saint-Barthélémy, which has an unemployment rate of 30 percent.[193] Lawyers for Kamel Guemari, a shop steward at the franchise, claimed an attempt was made to kill him when a car drove at him in the restaurant car park.[194][195] In South Korea, McDonald's pays part-time employees $5.50 an hour and is accused of paying less with arbitrary schedule adjustments and pay delays.[196] See also: Fast food worker strikesAs of 2013, 90% of McDonald's UK workforce were on zero-hour contracts, making it potentially the largest such private sector employer in the country.[197] In April 2017, after workers engaged in labor strke, all employees were given the option of fixed contracts.[198] From 2007 to 2011, fast food workers in the U.S. drew an average of $7 billion of public assistance annually resulting from receiving low wages.[199] The McResource website advised employees to break their food into smaller pieces to feel fuller, seek refunds for unopened holiday purchases, sell possessions online for quick cash, and "quit complaining" as "stress hormone levels rise by 15 percent after ten minutes of complaining."[200] In December 2013, McDonald's shut down the McResource website amidst negative publicity and criticism. McDonald's plans to continue an internal telephone help line through which its employees can obtain advice on work and life problems.[201] In September 2017, two British McDonald's stores agreed to a strike over zero-hours contracts for staff. Picket lines were formed around the two stores in Crayford and Cambridge. The strike was supported by then Leader of the Opposition Jeremy Corbyn.[202][203] Main article: Criticism of McDonald's McDonald's has been criticized for numerous aspects of its business, including its products' health effects, employees' treatment, and other business practices. In 2001, Eric Schlosser's book Fast Food Nation criticised aspects of McDonald's business practices, particularly around its political lobbying and criticism of the business practices of McDonald's, particularly concerning its use of political influence and targeting advertisements to children.[204] In 1990, activists from a small group known as London Greenpeace (no connection to the international group Greenpeace) distributed leaflets entitled What's wrong with McDonald's?, criticizing its environmental, health, and labor record. The corporation wrote to the group demanding they desist and apologize, and, when two of the activists refused to back down, sued them for libel leading to the "McLibel case", one of the longest cases in English civil law. A documentary film of the McLibel Trial has been shown in several countries.[205] Morgan Spurlock's 2004 documentary film Super Size Me claimed that McDonald's food was contributing to the increase of obesity in society and that the company was failing to provide nutritional information about its food for its customers. Six weeks after the film premiered, McDonald's announced that it was eliminating the super size option and was creating the adult Happy Meal. In response to public pressure, McDonald's has sought to include more healthy choices in its menu, announcing in May 2008 that, in the United States and Canada, it has switched to using cooking oil that contains no trans fats for its french fries, and canola-based oil with corn and soy oils, for its baked items, pies, and cookies, by the end of 2018.[206] The company introduced a new slogan to its recruitment posters: "Not bad for a McJob."[207] McDonald's has been criticized for using factory farmed fast growing chicken breeds in their supply chain.[208] These breeds are more likely to suffer from welfare issues such as broken or fractured bones, leg deformities and heart failure.[209][210] Since McDonald's purchases over 2 billion eggs per year, which accounts for about 4 percent of eggs produced in the United States, the switch to cage-free eggs is expected to have a major impact on the egg industry. It is part of a general trend toward cage-free eggs driven by consumer concern over the harsh living conditions of hens.[211][212] In 2014, McDonald's pledged to stop using eggs from battery cage facilities in restaurants in Australia by 2017, which was met in 2018.[213][214] McDonald's has been the subject of animal rights activism. In 2021, Animal Rising blockaded four UK distribution centers using bamboo towers, leading to food shortages at restaurants.[215] They cited "suffering of animals" in the McDonald's supply chain as a motivating factor.[216] Main article: McDonald's legal cases McDonald's has been involved in several lawsuits and other legal cases, most involving trademark disputes. The company has threatened many food businesses with legal action unless it drops the 'Mc' or 'Mac' from trading names. In April 2017, Irish fast-food chain Supermac's submitted a request to the European Union Property Office to cancel McDonald's owned trademarks within the European Union, claiming that McDonald's engaged in "trademark bullying; registering brand names... which are simply stored away in a war chest to use against future competitors", after the trademarks had prevented Supermac's from expanding out of Ireland. The EUIPO ruled in Supermac's favor, finding that McDonald's "has not proven genuine use" of many trademarks, canceling McDonald's owned trademarks such as "Big Mac" and specific "Mc"-related trademarks within the European Union.[217][218][219] Burger King responded by "trolling" McDonald's by giving their burgers names that included the words "Big Mac" that also mocked the original burger, which included "Like a Big Mac But Juicier", "Like a Big Mac, But Actually Big" and "Big Mac-ish But Flame-Grilled of Course."[220] In 2023, the EUIPO Board of Appeal partially annulled their decision after McDonald's filed 700 pages of additional evidence despite objections.[221] However, on further appeal to the European Court of Justice, the court ruled in 2024 that McDonald's had failed to prove the use of the Big Mac trademark in relation to chicken products or services associated with operating restaurants, meaning Supermac's and other businesses are now free to use the "Mac" in their business names and in names for poultry products in Europe. McDonald's retains the Big Mac trademark solely for its beef burgers.[222][223][224] The McDonald's group has had proceedings taken against it by the French Tax Authorities, with possible charges of criminal tax fraud. In July 2022, the group reached an agreement with the French judicial authorities to end criminal proceedings for tax fraud.[225] On September 8, 2009, McDonald's Malaysian operations lost a lawsuit to prevent another restaurant from calling itself McCurry. McDonald's lost in an appeal to Malaysia's highest court, the Federal Court.[226] On December 29, 2016, McDonald's Malaysian issue a statement that said only certified halal cakes are allowed inside its restaurants nationwide.[227] The longest-running legal action of all time in the UK was the McLibel case against two defendants who criticized several aspects of the company. The trial lasted ten years and called 130 witnesses. The European Court of Human Rights deemed that the unequal resources of the litigants breached the defendants' rights to freedom of speech and biased the trial. The result was widely seen as a "PR disaster" for McDonald's.[228] In 2021, it emerged that at least 50 employees had filed charges against the chains regarding harassment in the workplace in five years, leading to the company instituting anti-harassment training. Some of the complainants also stated that they were verbally and physically harassed in retaliation for their complaints.[229] In 2023, the BBC conducted an investigation, and reported that more than 100 current and recent UK workers at outlets of the fast-food chain allege there is a continuing toxic culture of sexual assault, harassment, racism and bullying.[230] In January 2025, it was reported that over 700 young workers had filed lawsuits against McDonald's UK, alleging widespread harassment and discrimination. The claims, handled by the law firm Leigh Day, involved current and former employees under the age of 20 and spanned more than 450 restaurants. Following a BBC investigation in July 2023, testimonies highlighted issues such as racism, homophobia, ableism, and harassment. McDonald's UK, dismissed 29 workers for sexual harassment in 2023 and established a specialist unit to investigate such allegations. However, unions argued that these measures did not resolve the issues. Employees shared accounts of inappropriate behavior, including homophobic remarks, sexual advances, and unwanted physical contact from managers. Similar allegations had been raised in 2019, with the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers Union reporting over 1,000 cases of harassment involving female employees.[231] In March 2025, the Equality and Human Rights Commission wrote to all 1,400 McDonald's branches telling them they must comply with their legal duties, or risk enforcement action.[232] In June 2025, it was reported that McDonald's was attempting to block the expansion of the Irish chain Supermac's into the UK market and intended to proceed with IPO trademark court proceedings in the UK, despite having been unsuccessful in similar proceedings against Supermac's in the EU in 2024.[233] The 1994 court case Liebeck v. McDonald's Restaurants examined a McDonald's practice of serving coffee so hot that when spilled, it caused third degree burns requiring weeks of hospitalization and skin grafting surgery.[234] The trial outcome was an award of $2.86 million (equivalent to $5.47 million in 2024) for the plaintiff, 81-year old Stella Liebeck.[234] The amount was later reduced to $640,000 (equivalent to $1.2 million in 2024). In 2019, a McDonald's employee, Jenna Ries, sued the restaurant chain over allowing sexual harassment in the workplace and described the working environment as "toxic".[235] In 2023, an investigation by the United States Department of Labor found child labor violations at McDonald's franchises in the state of Kentucky, which involved over 300 children, two of them 10-year-olds. A total of $212,000 was levied against three franchises for the violations.[236] Further investigations uncovered child labor violations involving 83 minors at 16 different locations in Louisiana and Texas, with imposed fines amounting to $77,572.[237] Main article: McDonald's advertising McDonald's has maintained an extensive advertising campaign for decades. In addition to the usual media (television, radio, and newspaper), the company makes use of billboards and signage. Also, it sponsors sporting events ranging from Little League to the FIFA World Cup and Olympic Games.[238] Television has been central to the company's advertising strategy.[239] To date, McDonald's has used 23 different slogans in United States advertising, as well as a few other slogans for select countries and regions.[240] Main articles: Ronald McDonald and McDonaldlandMcDonald's uses playgrounds, games, and toys to make children want to go to McDonald's.[241] In 1992, basketball player Michael Jordan became the first celebrity to have a McDonald's value meal named after him. The "McJordan" was available at Chicago franchises. The exclusivity of the meal lead to fans in other regions being envious, more notably leading to a man buying a gallon of the McJordan BBQ sauce for 10,000 dollars.[242] LeBron James was a spokesman for McDonald's from 2003 to 2017,[243] while co-endorsing Coca-Cola-Sprite since early in his career.[244] In January 2025, WNBA player Angel Reese became the first woman to partner with McDonald's, creating the Angel Reese Special.[245][246] Ordering the meal as a double Quarter Pounder was promoted in reference to Reese's consistent double-doubles during games.[247] In September 2020, McDonald's partnered with rapper Travis Scott to release the "Travis Scott Meal" nationwide. Scott designed new uniforms for McDonald's employees and released Cactus Jack merchandise using vintage visuals from the fast food chain's history.[248] The company followed up with the "J Balvin Meal" in a partnership with reggaeton singer J Balvin.[249] In 2021, McDonald's partnered with Korean boy group BTS to release the "BTS Meal" in 50 countries around the world, starting on May 26 in select countries.[250] McDonald's and NASA explored an advertising agreement for a planned mission to the asteroid 449 Hamburga; however, the spacecraft was eventually canceled.[251] The McDonald's-sponsored car of Jamie McMurray in 2016Bubba Wallace in a McDonald's-sponsored racing suit in 2022 McDonald's entered the NASCAR Cup Series in 1977, sponsoring Richard Childress for one race. Between 1977 and 1986, McDonald's only sponsored a handful of races in a season. In 1993, McDonald's became the full-time sponsor for the No. 27 Junior Johnson & Associates Ford, driven by Hut Stricklin.[252] In 1994, Stricklin was replaced in the car by Jimmy Spencer, who went on to win twice that season. The following season McDonald's would move over to the No. 94 Bill Elliott Racing Ford, driven by team-owner Bill Elliott.[253] McDonald's stayed with Elliott until the 2001 season when they moved again, this time to the No. 96 PPI Motorsports Ford, driven by rookie Andy Houston. However, when the team failed to field a car for the entire season, McDonald's became absent from NASCAR until 2004, when it joined Evernham Motorsports as a part-time sponsor for drivers Elliott, Kasey Kahne, Elliott Sadler, A. J. Allmendinger, and Reed Sorenson until 2010.[252] During the 2010 season, McDonald's entered its longest partnership with a team at Chip Ganassi Racing, sponsoring the No. 1 Chevrolet driven by Jamie McMurray until his final race in the 2019 Daytona 500.[254][255] McDonald's moved to CGR's No. 42 of Kyle Larson, whom the company sponsored until his suspension in 2020,[256] and also had a one-race partnership with Richard Petty Motorsports' No. 43 Chevrolet driven by Bubba Wallace in 2019 and 2020.[257][258] McDonald's continued working with the No. 42 under new driver Ross Chastain in 2021 and also joined Wallace's new team 23XI Racing as a "founding partner".[259][260] A Ronald McDonald House collection box in Framingham, Massachusetts McHappy Day is an annual event at McDonald's, during which a percentage of the day's sales go to charity. It is the signature fundraising event for Ronald McDonald House Charities (RMHC).[261] According to the Australian McHappy Day website, McHappy Day raised $20.4 million in 2009. The goal for 2010 was $20.8 million.[262] Ronald McDonald House Charities is a global network of more than 260 Chapters that is made to help families access medical care for their children and family support services in more than 60 countries and regions throughout the world. In 2022, over $182 million were donated to Ronald McDonald House Charities from McDonald's, its franchisees, and its customers.[263] In 1995, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital received an anonymous letter postmarked in Dallas, Texas, containing a $1 million winning McDonald's Monopoly game piece. McDonald's officials came to the hospital, accompanied by a representative from the accounting firm Arthur Andersen, who examined the card under a jeweler's eyepiece, handled it with plastic gloves, and verified it as a winner.[264] McDonald's has many plans to expand, digitize, and reduce carbon emissions in the near future. McDonald's wants to add 900 McDonald's restaurants in the U.S. and 10,000 more worldwide (totaling 50,000 restaurants globally) by 2027.[265][266] McDonald's has committed to eliminating deforestation from its global supply chain by 2030 for beef and four other commodities. The company also has a 2050 net-zero carbon emissions commitment, to bring global carbon emissions down.[267] Digitizing the Arches is a new initiative of McDonald's.[268] From this, McDonald's announces a partnership with Google to automate restaurants using artificial intelligence,[265] and Google Cloud technology.[269] They also plan to expand the McDonald's loyalty program from 150 million to 250 million 90-day active users by 2027.[269][268] McDonald's is also planning to expand its digital ordering system to 30% of deliveries originating from their app by 2027.[265] Arcos Dorados Holdings The Founder, a 2016 biopic of Ray Kroc and the business history of McDonald's International availability of McDonald's products List of countries with McDonald's restaurants List of hamburger restaurants List of largest employers List of fast food restaurant chains MaDonal, a restaurant in Iraq that copies many features of McDonald's Vkusno i tochka A fast food chain in Russia that replaced McDonald's following Western sanctions on Russia during the Russo-Ukrainian war Maxime, McDuff & McDo, a 2002 documentary film about the unionizing of a McDonald's in Montreal McMillions, a 2020 HBO documentary miniseries about the McDonald's Monopoly promotion scam that occurred between 1989 and 2001 "Sundae Bloody Sundae", a public relations controversy in Portugal McDonald's and unions ^ In some markets, including the United States, McDonald's, like many other restaurant chains, refers to its frozen dairy-based beverages as "shakes" rather than "milkshakes" for legal reasons. ^ Purdy, Chase (April 25, 2017). 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CableCharles Simmons[2]HeadquartersMaplewood, Minnesota, U.S.Area servedWorldwideKey people Michael F. Roman (chairman) William M. Brown (CEO)[3] Revenue US$24.58 billion (2024)Operating income US$4.822 billion (2024)Net income US$4.173 billion (2024)Total assets US$39.87 billion (2024)Total equity US$3.842 billion (2024)Number of employeesc. 61,500 (2024)Website3m.comFootnotes / references[4] The 3M Company (originally the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company) is an American multinational conglomerate operating in the fields of industry, worker safety, and consumer goods.[5] Based in the Saint Paul suburb of Maplewood,[6] the company produces over 60,000 products,[7] including adhesives, abrasives, laminates, passive fire protection, personal protective equipment, window films, paint protection film, electrical, electronic connecting, insulating materials, car-care products,[8] electronic circuits, and optical films.[9] Among its best-known consumer brands are Scotch Tape, Scotchgard surface protectants, Post-it notes, and Nexcare adhesive bandages. 3M's stock ticker symbol is MMM and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., and the SIX Swiss Exchange. 3M made $35.4 billion in total sales in 2021 and ranked number 102 in the Fortune 500 list of the largest United States corporations by total revenue.[10] As of 2021[update], the company had approximately 95,000 employees and operations in more than 70 countries.[11] There are a few international subsidiaries, such as 3M India, 3M Japan, and 3M Canada.[12] In June 2023, 3M reached a settlement to pay more than $10 billion to US public water systems to resolve claims over the company's contamination of water with PFASs (so-called forever chemicals).[13] It has been revealed that the company knew of the health harms of PFAS in the 1990s, yet concealed these harms and continues to sell contaminated products.[14][15] Five businessmen founded the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company as a mining venture in Two Harbors, Minnesota, making their first sale on June 13, 1902.[1] The goal was to mine corundum, a crystalline form of aluminium oxide, which failed because the mine's mineral holdings were anorthosite, a feldspar which had no commercial value. Co-founder John Dwan solicited funds in exchange for stock and Edgar Ober and Lucius Ordway took over the company in 1905. The company moved to Duluth and began researching and producing sandpaper products. William L. McKnight, later a key executive, joined the company in 1907, and A. G. Bush joined in 1909. 3M finally became financially stable in 1916 and was able to pay dividends.[definition needed][16] The company moved to Saint Paul in 1910, where it remained for 52 years before outgrowing the campus and moving to its current headquarters at 3M Center in Maplewood, Minnesota, in 1962.[17] The John Dwan Office Building, where 3M was founded, now a museum The 3M Administration Building, which served as headquarters from 1940 to 1962 In 1947, 3M began producing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), an industrial surfactant and chemical feedstock, by electrochemical fluorination.[18] In 1951, DuPont purchased PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company for use in the manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont a billion-dollar-a-year profit by the 1990s.[19] DuPont referred to PFOA as C8.[20] The original formula for Scotchgard, a water repellent applied to fabrics, was discovered accidentally in 1952 by 3M chemists Patsy Sherman and Samuel Smith. Sales began in 1956, and in 1973 the two chemists received a patent for the formula.[21][22] In the late 1950s, 3M produced the first asthma inhaler,[23] but the company did not enter the pharmaceutical industry until the mid-1960s with the acquisition of Riker Laboratories, moving it from California to Minnesota.[24] 3M retained the Riker Laboratories name for the subsidiary until at least 1985.[25] In the mid-1990s, 3M Pharmaceuticals, as the division came to be called, produced the first CFC-free asthma inhaler in response to adoption of the Montreal Protocol by the United States.[26][27] In the 1980s and 1990s, the company spent fifteen years developing a topical cream delivery technology which led in 1997 to health authority approval and marketing of a symptomatic treatment for genital warts, Aldara.[28][29] 3M divested its pharmaceutical unit through three deals in 2006, netting more than US$2 billion.[30][31] At the time, 3M Pharmaceuticals comprised about 20% of 3M's healthcare business and employed just over a thousand people.[30] By the 1970s, 3M developed a theatrical blood formula based on red colorfast microbeads suspended in a carrier liquid.[32] This stage blood was sold as Nextel Simulated Blood[32][33] and was used during the production of the 1978 film Dawn of the Dead.[34] It has since been discontinued.[33] In the late 1970s, 3M Mincom was involved in some of the first digital audio recordings to see commercial release when a prototype machine was brought to the Sound 80 studios in Minneapolis. In 1979 3M introduced a digital audio recording system called "3M Digital Audio Mastering System".[35] 3M launched "Press 'n Peel" a sticky bookmark page holder in stores in four cities in 1977, but the results were disappointing.[36][37] A year later 3M instead issued free samples of it as a sticky note directly to consumers in Boise, Idaho, with 95% of those who tried them indicating they would buy the product.[36] The product was sold as "Post-Its" in 1979 when the rollout introduction began,[38] and was sold across the United States[38] from April 6, 1980.[39] The following year they were launched in Canada and Europe.[40] In 1980, the company acquired Comtal, a manufacturer of digital image processors.[41] In 1996, the company's data storage and imaging divisions were spun off as Imation Corporation. In doing so 3M shed 20% of its sales, employees and product lines at a cost of only 5% of its profits and immediately looked much improved in the estimation of Wall Street analysts. These businesses, with annual sales of over $2 billion had generated handsome profits for 3M which funded R&D and development of many new business lines but were largely in "sunset" industries: printing products, photographic film, and removeable storage media. Imation shortly sold its imaging and photographic film businesses largely to Kodak in order to concentrate on storage. Imation was purchased by a hedge fund in 2016 and ceased to exist as an independent business. What is left is now called Glassbridge Enterprises, an American holding company. 3M wordmark used from 1961 to 1978 On April 8, 2002, 3M's 100th anniversary, the company changed its legal name to "3M Company".[42][43] On September 8, 2008, 3M announced an agreement to acquire Meguiar's, a car-care products company that was family-owned for over a century.[44] In August 2010, 3M acquired Cogent Systems for $943 million,[45] and on October 13, 2010, 3M completed acquisition of Arizant Inc.[46] In December 2011, 3M completed the acquisition of the Winterthur Technology Group, a bonded abrasives company. In 2011 by 3M created CloudLibrary as part of its library systems unit as a competitor to OverDrive, Inc.; in 2015 3M sold the North American part of that unit to Bibliotheca Group GmbH, a company founded in 2011 that was funded by One Equity Partners Capital Advisors, a division of JP Morgan Chase.[47][48] As of 2012, 3M was one of the 30 companies included in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, added on August 9, 1976, and was 97 on the 2011 Fortune 500 list.[49] On January 3, 2012, it was announced that the Office and Consumer Products Division of Avery Dennison was being bought by 3M for $550 million.[50] The transaction was canceled by 3M in September 2012 amid antitrust concerns.[51] In May 2013, 3M sold Scientific Anglers and Ross Reels to Orvis. Ross Reels had been acquired by 3M in 2010.[52] In March 2017, 3M purchased Johnson Controls International Plc's safety gear business, Scott Safety, for $2 billion.[53] In 2017, 3M had net sales for the year of $31.657 billion, up from $30.109 billion the year before.[54] In 2018, it was reported that the company would pay $850 million to end the Minnesota water pollution case concerning perfluorochemicals.[55] On May 25, 2018, Michael F. Roman was appointed CEO by the board of directors.[56] On December 19, 2018, 3M announced it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the technology business of M*Modal, for a total enterprise value of $1.0 billion.[57] In October 2019, 3M purchased Acelity and its KCI subsidiaries for $6.7 billion, including assumption of debt and other adjustments.[58] On May 1, 2020, 3M divested substantially all of its drug delivery business to an affiliate of Altaris Capital Partners, LLC. for approximately $650 million, including a 17% interest in the new operating company, Kindeva Drug Delivery.[59] In December 2021, 3M announced that it would merge its food-safety business with food testing and animal healthcare products maker Neogen.[60] The deal, with an enterprise value of about $5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022.[61] In July 2022, the company announced it would spin off its healthcare assets to form a new, independent firm, likely completing the transaction in 2023.[62] 3M will retain an ownership stake of 19.9% in the new, publicly traded health care company and gradually divest the holdings.[62][63] The company will be known as Solventum Corporation.[64] In December 2022, the company announced plans to stop producing and using so-called forever chemicals (per and polyfluoroalkyl[65]), which have been commonly used in items such as food packaging, cellphones, nonstick pans, firefighting foams, and clothing. These chemicals are well known for their water-resistant and nonstick properties, but they are also dangerous pollutants that are linked to serious health problems, including ulcerative colitis and cancer.[66][67] The move comes as governments in the Netherlands and the United States consider actions against 3M.[68][69] In March 2024, 3M announced the appointment of William "Bill" Brown as chief executive officer to take effect on May 1, 2024. Michael Roman would remain in the role of executive chairman. Brown, 61, is the former chairman of the board and chief executive officer of L3Harris Technologies.[70] As of 2019, 3M produces approximately 60,000 products,[71] and has four business groups focused on safety and industrial, transportation and electronics, health care, and consumer products.[72] 3M obtained its first patent in 1924 and acquires approximately 3,000 new patents annually. The company surpassed the 100,000-patent threshold in 2014.[73] The Target Light System, built by 3M at Target headquarters in Minneapolis[74] 3M's Pollution Prevention Pays (3P) program was established in 1975. The program initially focused on pollution reduction at the plant level and was expanded to promote recycling and reduce waste across all divisions in 1989. By the early 1990s, approximately 2,500 3P projects decreased the company's total global pollutant generation by 50 percent and saved 3M $500–600 million by eliminating the production of waste requiring subsequent treatment.[75][76] In 1983, the Oakdale Dump in Oakdale, Minnesota, was listed as an EPA Superfund site after significant groundwater and soil contamination by VOCs and heavy metals was uncovered.[77] The Oakdale Dump was a 3M dumping site utilized through the 1940s and 1950s. During the 1990s and 2000s, 3M reduced releases of toxic pollutants by 99 percent and greenhouse gas emissions by 72 percent. As of 2012, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had awarded 3M with the Energy Star Award each year that it has been presented.[78] In 1999, the EPA began investigating perfluorinated chemicals after receiving data on the global distribution and toxicity of perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances often referred to as PFAS, each of which has different chemical properties.[80] 3M, the former primary producer of PFOS from the U.S., announced the phase-out of PFOS, perfluorooctanoic acid, and PFOS-related product production in May 2000.[81][82] Perfluorinated compounds produced by 3M have been used in non-stick cookware, stain-resistant fabrics, and other products. The Cottage Grove facility manufactured PFAS from the 1940s to 2002.[83] In response to PFAS contamination of the Mississippi River and surrounding area, 3M stated the area will be "cleaned through a combination of groundwater pump-out wells and soil sediment excavation". The restoration plan was based on an analysis of the company property and surrounding lands.[84] The on-site water treatment facility that handled the plant's post-production water was not capable of removing PFAS, which were released into the nearby Mississippi River.[83] The clean-up cost estimate, which included a granular activated carbon system to remove PFAS from the ground water was $50 to $56 million,[85] funded from a $147 million environmental reserve set aside in 2006.[86] In 2008, 3M created the Renewable Energy Division within 3M's Industrial and Transportation Business to focus on Energy Generation and Energy Management.[87][88] In late 2010, the state of Minnesota sued 3M for $5 billion in punitive damages, claiming they released PFCs—classified a toxic chemical by the EPA—into local waterways.[89] A settlement for $850 million was reached in February 2018.[90][82][91] In 2019, 3M, along with the Chemours Company and DuPont, appeared before lawmakers to deny responsibility, with company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemicals pose no human health threats at current levels and that there were no victims.[92] In 2021, research had determined that 3M's Zwijndrecht (Belgium) factory caused PFOS pollution that may be contaminating agricultural products within a 15 kilometer radius of the plant which includes Antwerp.[93][94] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government issued measures advising against the consumption of, for example, home-grown eggs within a radius of 5 kilometers.[96] In 2023, 3M reached an agreement to pay a $10.3bn settlement with numerous US public water systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Kt (-550 /-9.4% y-o-y)[97] and plans to reduce emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.[98] The company also aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.[99] 3M's annual Total CO2e Emissions – Location-Based Scope 1 + Scope 2 (in kilotonnes) Dec 2014 Dec 2015 Dec 2016 Dec 2017 Dec 2018 Dec 2019 Dec 2020 6,630[100] 5,630[101] 5,980[102] 5,840[103] 6,650[104] 5,830[105] 5,280[97] The Combat Arms Earplugs, Version 2 (CAEv2), was developed by Aearo Technologies for U.S. military and civilian use. The CAEv2 was a double ended earplug that 3M claimed would offer users different levels of protection.[106] Between 2003 and 2015, these earplugs were standard issue to members of the U.S. military.[107] 3M acquired Aearo Technologies in 2008.[108] In May 2016, Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric claimed that 3M made false claims to the U.S. government about the safety of its earplugs and that it knew the earplugs had an inherently defective design.[109] In 2018, 3M agreed to pay $9.1 million to the U.S. government to resolve the allegations, without admitting liability.[110] Since 2018, more than 140,000 former users of the earplugs (primarily U.S. military veterans) have filed suit against 3M claiming they suffer from hearing loss, tinnitus, and other damage as a consequence of the defective design.[111] Internal emails showed that 3M officials boasted about charging $7.63 per piece for the earplugs which cost 85 cents to produce. The company's official response indicated that the cost to the government includes R&D costs.[112] 3M settled close to 260,000 lawsuits in August 2023 by agreeing to pay $6 billion to current and former U.S. military members who were affected.[113] The N95 respirator mask was developed by 3M and approved in 1972.[114] Due to its ability to filter viral particulates, its use was recommended during the COVID-19 pandemic but supply soon became short.[114] Much of the company's supply had already been sold prior to the outbreak.[115] The shortages led to the U.S. government asking 3M to stop exporting US-made N95 respirator masks to Canada and to Latin American countries,[116] and President Donald Trump invoked the Defense Production Act to require 3M to prioritize orders from the federal government.[117] The dispute was resolved when 3M agreed to import more respirators, mostly from its factories in China.[117] 3M later struck a CA$70M deal with the federal government of Canada and the Ontario provincial government to produce N95 masks at their plant in Brockville, Ontario.[118] Former 3M facility in St. Paul, Minnesota 3M's general offices, corporate research laboratories, and some division laboratories in the U.S. are in St. Paul, Minnesota. In the United States, 3M operates 80 manufacturing facilities in 29 states, and 125 manufacturing and converting facilities in 37 countries outside the U.S. (in 2017).[119] During March 2016, 3M completed a 400,000-square-foot (37,000 m2) research-and-development building on its Maplewood campus that cost $150 million. Seven hundred scientists from various divisions occupy the building. They were previously scattered across the campus. 3M hopes concentrating its research and development in this manner will improve collaboration. 3M received $9.6 million in local tax increment financing and relief from state sales taxes in order to assist with development of the building.[120] Selected factory detail information: Cynthiana, Kentucky, U.S. factory producing Post-it Notes (672 SKU) and Scotch Tape (147 SKU). It has 539 employees and was established in 1969.[121] Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, UK factory producing respirators for workers safety using laser technology. It has 370 employees. In Minnesota, 3M's Hutchinson facility produces products for more than half of the company's 23 divisions, as of 2019.[122] The "super hub" has manufactured adhesive bandages for Nexcare, furnace filters, and Scotch Tape, among other products.[123][124] The Cottage Grove plant is one of three operated by 3M for the production of pad conditioners, as of 2011.[125] 3M has operated a manufacturing plant in Columbia, Missouri since 1970. The plant has been used for the production of products including electronic components[126][127] solar and touchscreen films, and stethoscopes. The facility received a $20 million expansion in 2012 and has approximately 400 employees.[128][129] 3M opened the Brookings, South Dakota plant in 1971,[130] and announced a $70 million expansion in 2014.[131] The facility manufactures more than 1,700 health care products and employs 1,100 people, as of 2018, making the plant 3M's largest focused on health care.[132] Mask production at the site increased during the 2009 swine flu pandemic, 2002–2004 SARS outbreak, 2018 California wildfires, 2019–20 Australian bushfire season, and COVID-19 pandemic.[133] 3M's Springfield, Missouri plant opened in 1967 and makes industrial adhesives and tapes for aerospace manufacturers. In 2017, 3M had approximately 330 employees in the metropolitan area, and announced a $40 million expansion project to upgrade the facility and redevelop another building.[134] In Iowa, the Ames plant makes sandpaper products and received funding from the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) for expansions in 2013 and 2018.[135][136] The Knoxville plant is among 3M's largest and produces approximately 12,000 different products, including adhesives and tapes.[137] 3M's Southeast Asian operations are based in Singapore, where the company has invested $1 billion over 50 years. 3M has a facility in Tuas, a manufacturing plant and Smart Urban Solutions lab in Woodlands, and a customer technical center in Yishun.[138] 3M expanded a factory in Woodlands in 2011,[125] announced a major expansion of the Tuas plant in 2016,[138] and opened new headquarters in Singapore featuring a Customer Technical Centre in 2018.[139] The company has operated in China since 1984,[140] and was Shanghai's first Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise.[141] 3M's seventh plant, and the first dedicated to health care product production, opened in Shanghai in 2007.[142] By October 2007, the company had opened an eighth manufacturing plant and technology center in Guangzhou.[140][143] 3M broke ground on its ninth manufacturing facility, for the production of photovoltaics and other renewable energy products, in Hefei in 2011.[144] 3M announced plans to construct a technology innovation center in Chengdu in 2015,[145] and opened a fifth design center in Shanghai in 2019.[146] Edgar B. Ober (1905–1929),[147] William L. McKnight (1929–1949),[148][149] Richard P. Carlton (1949–1953),[150] Herbert P. Buetow (1953–1963),[151] Bert S. Cross (1963–1966),[152] Harry Heltzer (1966–1970),[153] Raymond H. Herzog (1970–1975).[154] William L. McKnight (1949–1966),[155][148] Bert S. Cross (1966–1970),[153][156] Harry Heltzer (1970–1975),[157] Raymond H. Herzog (1975–1980),[158] Lewis W. Lehr (1980–1986) Allen F. Jacobson (1986–1991),[159] Livio DeSimone (1991–2001),[160] James McNerney (2001–2005),[161] George W. Buckley (2005–2012),[162][163] Inge Thulin (2012–2018).[164] Bert S. Cross (1966–1970),[165] Harry Heltzer (1970–1975),[157] Raymond H. Herzog (1975–1979),[165][166] Lewis W. Lehr (1979–1986),[167] Allen F. Jacobson (1986–1991),[159] Livio DeSimone (1991–2001),[160] James McNerney (2001–2005),[161] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[168] George W. Buckley (2005–2012),[162][163] Inge Thulin (2012–2018) Michael Roman (2018–present)[164] Oakdale Dump

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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Apple Inc. (links | edit) Arizona State University (links | edit) Acquire (links | edit) Austin, Texas (links | edit) AMD (links | edit) Aberdeen, South Dakota (links | edit) Bing Crosby (links | edit) Printer (computing) (links | edit) Digital Equipment Corporation (links | edit) Hard disk drive (links | edit) Intel (links | edit) ISO 9660 (links | edit) Microsoft (links | edit) Minnesota (links | edit) Ottawa (links | edit) Sun Microsystems (links | edit) Serendipity (links | edit) Tape drive (links | edit) Walmart (links | edit) Wrocław (links | edit) 1930s (links | edit) 1902 (links | edit) 1930 (links | edit) The Walt Disney Company (links | edit) Nvidia (links | edit) London, Ontario (links | edit) 1972 United States presidential election (links | edit) Duct tape (links | edit) Swansea (links | edit) Dow Jones Industrial Average (links | edit) Texas Instruments (links | edit) Cisco (links | edit) South East England (links | edit) Digital audio (links | edit) Salt Lake City (links | edit) Control Data Corporation (links | edit) Fujitsu (links | edit) Toshiba (links | edit) Leicestershire (links | edit) Campinas (links | edit) Dawn of the Dead (1978 film) (links | edit) Digital Audio Tape (links | edit) Tape recorder (links | edit) Boy Scouts of America (links | edit) Engineering Research Associates (links | edit) 1968 Summer Olympics (links | edit) Amazon (company) (links | edit) Chatham County, North Carolina (links | edit) Blackford County, Indiana (links | edit) Metal matrix composite (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/3M" Important Note : At McDonald's, we take great care to serve quality, great-tasting menu items to our customers each and every time they visit our restaurants. We understand that each of our customers has individual needs and considerations when choosing a place to eat or drink outside their home, especially those customers with food allergies. As part of our commitment to you, we provide the most current ingredient information available from our food suppliers for the nine most common allergens as identified by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (eggs, dairy, wheat, soy, peanuts, tree nuts, fish, shellfish and sesame), so that our guests with food allergies can make informed food selections. However, we also want you to know that despite taking precautions, normal kitchen operations may involve some shared cooking and preparation areas, equipment and utensils, and the possibility exists for your food items to come in contact with other food products, including allergens. We encourage our customers with food allergies or special dietary needs to visit www.mcdonalds.com for ingredient information, and to consult their doctor for questions regarding their diet. If you have questions about our food, please reach out to us directly using our contact us forms. Percent Daily Values (DV) and RDIs are based on unrounded values. **Percent Daily Values (DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs. The nutrition information on this website is derived from testing conducted in accredited laboratories, published resources, or from information provided from McDonald's suppliers. The nutrition information is based on standard product formulations and serving sizes. Calories for fountain beverages are based on standard fill levels plus ice. If you use the self-service fountain inside the restaurant for your drink order, see the sign posted at the beverage fountain for beverage calories without ice. All nutrition information is based on average values for ingredients and is rounded in accordance with current U.S. FDA NLEA regulations. Variation in serving sizes, preparation techniques, product testing and sources of supply, as well as regional and seasonal differences may affect the nutrition values for each product. In addition, product formulations change periodically. You should expect some variation in the nutrient content of the products purchased in our restaurants. Beverage sizes may vary in your market. McDonald’s USA does not certify or claim any of its US menu items as Halal, Kosher or meeting any other religious requirements. We do not promote any of our US menu items as vegetarian, vegan or gluten-free. This information is correct as of January 2022, unless stated otherwise.