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PHASE ONE CHEMOLITE WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

The existing five acre waste pond at our Chemolite plant was used as a seepage pond since 1948. This pond was gradually filled up by sediments and could not be effectively cleaned after several years of operation. In 1955, based on the Minnesota Water Pollution Control Act, 3M requested permission from the State Water Pollution Control Commission to discharge the waste water overflow from the pond into the Mississippi River.

In August 1955, 3M's request was tentatively approved by the State Control Commission and a permit was issued to 3M for construction of necessary facilities to discharge the waste mater to the river at a rate not exceeding 2200 gallon per minute (gpm), Bio-Chemical Oxidation Demand (BOD) not exceeding 100 parts per million parts (ppm), and phenol not exceeding 1 ppm. It was also stated that "additions to the plant or the waste disposal system for the purpose of providing additional treatment or reducing strength of the waste will be made without delay if tests on the effluent from the lagoons are unsatisfactory, or discharge from the lagoon will be discontinued.

in spite of our efforts to enlarge the existing waste pond and construct skimming basins, it was found that our plant waste effluent contained BOD of 250 ppm which exceeded the limit by 150% during a waste survey made by the State Health Department in 1958. The commission recommended that additional waste treatment facilities be provided to reduce the ECD to 100 ppm and demanded a construction time schedule to control the pollution. Preliminary estimates indicated that such waste disposal facilities might cost 3% over 1½ million dollars.



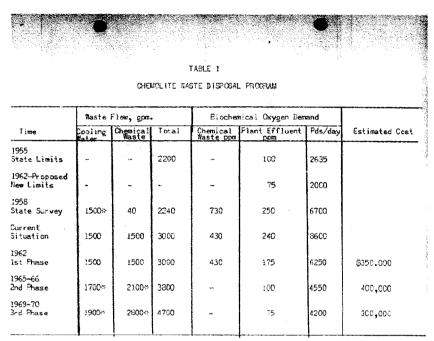
Exhibit 1033

State of Minnesota v. 3M Co., Court File No. 27-CV-10-28862 From 1960 to 1961, 3M Central Engineering conducted an In-Plant Waste.

Survey in the entire plant to determine how much of "what" was coming from "where", and also conducted a series of pilot experiments in order to find a cheaper method of reducing the BCD to the desired level. Certain phases of these experiments will be continued until 1963. Currently, 3% is discharging 3500 gpm of waste water containing BCD of about 240 ppm. Evidence also indicated that the present waste pond has contaminated a nearby water supply well at our Chemolite plant site. The are convinced that contamination will gradually spread to other wells if no corrective measure is taken scon.

The St.Paul-Minneapolis Sanitary District is working on a 2% million dollar expansion project to reduce the BCD of their waste from 130 ppm to 75 ppm by 1964. Because of the increasing pollution load on the river, the State Water Pollution Control Commission is recommending the final SCD level be lowered from 100 ppm to 75 ppm. The pressure from the state has been gradually built up to such an extent that some immediate action has to be taken in order to maintain the continuous discharge of our waste water to the river.

Upon the request of the Chemolite Management Committee, an overall, long range three-phase waste disposal program for our Chemolite plant has been worked out by 3M Central Engineering to assure meximum utilization of all the treatment facilities. This overall program, including cost estimates and estimated time schedules, is presented in Table 1. The present proposed project, estimated at \$350,000, will reduce the BOD from 250 ppm to 175 ppm. This project will not only temporarily relieve the pressure from the state officials, but it will also eliminate the pollution source which is contaminating the water supply.



^{*} Estimated Value