

HOW DID THE WOODBURY SITUATION HAPPEN

Points to Avoid:

1. Any mention of St. Paul Terminal Warehouse.
2. Specific reference to how much waste was buried.
3. Procedure or accidents involved with burying.

Answer:

Industrial Waste disposal techniques had not advanced into practical methods by 1960 and 3M, like most other large firms, was faced with two basic alternatives: dumping into the river or burying it. 3M chose to bury it in an open field in a rural area of Woodbury.

In 1962, 3M constructed lined pits for containing further waste material that was to be buried. (We believe the unlined pits used between 1960 and 1962 have caused the problem).

Also in 1962, 3M began to experiment with new methods of disposing of chemical waste, mainly incineration. From 1962 to April, 1966, when use of the area for waste disposal stopped entirely, 3M steadily decreased the amount of waste it buried.

At first, the State of Minnesota was in no position to give 3M advice on burial of industrial waste because there was no clear line of authority.

In the period 1962-1966, 3M drilled some observation wells on its property but found no evidence of water contamination.

**Exhibit
1068**

State of Minnesota v. 3M Co.,
Court File No. 27-CV-10-28862

Exhibit 814
Date: 9-17-08
Debby J. Campeau
Stirewalt & Associates

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WHAT DID 3M DO WITH ITS INDUSTRIAL WASTE BEFORE 1960

HOW WAS THE WOODBURY PROBLEM DISCOVERED

WHAT HAPPENED THEN

Points to Stress:

1. 3M explained problem to Woodbury & Cottage Grove officials and to the State of Minnesota.
2. 3M hired Eugene Hickok & Associates.
3. 3M began lengthy analysis of Woodbury situation and followed with a plan for practical solution of the problem.

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DISTRICT COURT, NO. 27-CV-10-28862

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WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

Points to Avoid:

1. Any admission the Jordan water table may be contaminated.
2. Any reference to the acid pits.
- 3.

Points to Stress:

1. Only 1 well has been affected. A substitute well is to be drilled and, meanwhile, 3M is providing the home with fresh water by truck.
2. There is no immediate threat to any other private home in the area.
3. With the start of pumping operations the situation is under control and we expect gradual improvement.

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EXTENT OF 3M EFFORT TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

BURNING:

Since he may not be too familiar with details of the burning operation, an attempt should be made to play this down. It may not be necessary to discuss the extent of the smoke, odor, air pollution, length of burning etc.

Stress that 3M has opened the pits and burned the waste. The burning should be over at week's end and an estimated 95% of the problem will be eliminated.

PUMPING:

Reporter may be more interested in pumping aspect. Stress that only 5% of problem remains in the ground and that the pumping is expected to take care of that.

Detailed questions can be expected on the pumping operation. At this point we should be alert to counter any trap laid in the Division of Waters or elsewhere.

How much water is being pumped (now) (anticipated)

Is polluted water being discharged into the Mississippi

Was permit obtained without a public hearing. Why.

How will pumping affect wells in the area.

How contaminated is the water being pumped.

DR. JOSEPH T. LING, manager, 3M Environmental and Civil Engineering.

Received the first Ph. D. degree in sanitary engineering ever issued by the University of Minnesota. Joined 3M in 1962. Prior to that was senior staff sanitary engineer for General Mills. Has been associated with several consulting firms including Ellerbe Architects & Engineers. Past director of the Chinese National Sanitary Engineering Research Institute and a former professor of civil engineering at Hong Kong Baptist college.

Registered professional engineer. Member of a number of national technical committees on pollution. Author of several technical papers in this field; received Radebaugh award for best pollution control paper of the year in 1963.

CHARLES E. KIESTER, supervisor, 3M Environmental and Civil Engineering.

Holds Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from Iowa State university and completed his graduate studies for a Masters Degree in Sanitary Engineering from the University of Minnesota. Joined 3M in 1962. Has had 9 years experience, including 4 years with the Minnesota State Department of Health.

Registered professional engineer. Author of several professional papers in the water pollution area.