UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For Quarter ended September 30, 2000   Commission file number: 1-3285

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

State of Incorporation: Delaware
I.R.S. Employer Identification No. 41-0417775

Executive offices: 3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55144

Telephone number: (651) 733-1110

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X . No .

On September 30, 2000, there were 394,433,465 shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding.

This document contains 31 pages.
The exhibit index is set forth on page 27.

<TABLE>

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries

PART I. Financial Information

Consolidated Statement of Income
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)
(Unaudited)

<CAPTION>

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net sales	$4,252	$3,997	$12,528	$11,636
Operating expenses				
Cost of goods sold	2,479	2,253	7,124	6,603
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,073	979	3,162	2,919
Restructuring credit	--	(26)	--	(26)
Other expense (income)	(119)	30	(169)	(74)
Total	3,433	3,236	10,117	9,422
Operating income	819	761	2,411	2,214
Other income and expense				
Interest expense	29	26	81	83
Investment and other income	(4)	(7)	(16)	(22)
Total	25	19	65	61
Income before income taxes and minority interest	794	742	2,346	2,153
Provision for income taxes	274	260	821	776
Minority interest	21	23	69	58

Net income	$ 499	$ 459	$ 1,456	$ 1,319
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	395.1	402.1	396.1	402.5
Earnings per share - basic	$ 1.26	$ 1.14	$ 3.67	$ 3.28
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	399.0	406.8	400.0	406.5
Earnings per share - diluted	$ 1.25	$ 1.13	$ 3.64	$ 3.25

<FN>
<F1>
The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
are an integral part of this statement.
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</TABLE>

<TABLE>

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
(Dollars in millions, except per-share amounts)

<CAPTION>

	(Unaudited) September 30, 2000	December 31, 1999
<S>	<C>	<C>
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 323	$ 387
Other securities	--	54
Accounts receivable - net	3,057	2,778
Inventories		
Finished goods	1,218	1,103
Work in process	603	544
Raw materials and supplies	415	383
Total inventories	2,236	2,030
Other current assets	1,035	817
Total current assets	6,651	6,066
Investments	514	487
Property, plant and equipment	13,558	13,379
Less accumulated depreciation	(8,022)	(7,723)
Property, plant and equipment - net	5,536	5,656
Other assets	1,981	1,687
Total	$14,682	$13,896
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Short-term debt	$ 1,633	$ 1,130
Accounts payable	1,077	1,008
Payroll	382	361
Income taxes	754	464
Other current liabilities	984	856
Total current liabilities	4,830	3,819
Long-term debt	1,141	1,480
Other liabilities	2,274	2,308
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, 472,016,528 shares issued, $.01 par value ($.50 par value - 1999)	5	236
Capital in excess of par value	291	60
Retained earnings	11,446	10,741
Treasury stock, at cost	(4,210)	(3,833)
September 30, 2000: 77,583,063 shares		
December 31, 1999: 73,305,711 shares		
Unearned compensation - ESOP	(303)	(327)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Cumulative translation - net	(910)	(694)
Minimum pension liability adjustments - net	(30)	(30)
Debt and equity securities, unrealized gain - net	148	136
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(792)	(588)
Stockholders' equity - net	6,437	6,289
Total	$14,682	$13,896

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<TABLE>

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

<CAPTION>

	Nine months ended September 30	
	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	$1,456	$1,319
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	737	669
Asset impairment charges (credits)	48	(31)
Accounts receivable	(329)	(255)
Inventories	(205)	75
Implant litigation	51	44
Other	10	619
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,768	2,440
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(673)	(727)
Acquisitions of businesses	(307)	(5)
Proceeds from sale of businesses	1	248
Proceeds from sale of investments	115	7
Other changes - net	(20)	(45)
Net cash used in investing activities	(884)	(522)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Change in short-term debt - net	75	(786)
Repayment of long-term debt	(22)	(113)
Proceeds from long-term debt	152	2
Purchases of treasury stock	(675)	(478)
Reissuances of treasury stock	202	265
Dividends paid to stockholders	(689)	(677)
Distributions to minority interests	(70)	(49)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,027)	(1,836)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	79	9
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(64)	91
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	387	211
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 323	$ 302

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<F1>
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Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

The interim consolidated financial statements are unaudited but, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. These adjustments consist of normal, recurring items, except for non-recurring items in the third quarter of 2000, primarily relating to costs to phase out perfluorooctanyl chemistry production and gains related to asset dispositions; a benefit from the termination of a product distribution agreement in the first quarter of 2000; and non-recurring items relating to divestitures (net of an investment valuation adjustment), litigation and restructuring activities in the second and third quarters of 1999. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. The interim consolidated financial statements and notes are presented as permitted by the requirements of Form 10-Q and do not contain certain information included in the company's annual consolidated financial statements and notes. This Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the company's consolidated financial statements and notes included in its 1999 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Acquisitions:
In separate transactions during the second and third quarters of

2000, 3M acquired about 85 percent of Quante AG (a telecommunications company) and 100 percent of five smaller businesses for a total purchase price of $307 million in cash (net of cash acquired) plus 128,994 shares of 3M common stock. The stock had a fair market value of $11 million at the acquisition date and was previously held as 3M treasury stock. All of these transactions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The preliminary estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed relating to these acquisitions are summarized below:

Amounts in millions - Asset (Liability):

Accounts receivable	$ 86
Inventories	99
Other working capital - net	(93)
Property, plant and equipment	140
Purchased intangible assets	182
Other assets	30
Interest bearing debt	(99)
Long-term liabilities	(27)
Net assets acquired	$318

The purchased intangible assets, including goodwill, are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the periods benefited, ranging from three to twenty years. In-process research and development charges associated with these acquisitions were not significant. The company has made a tender offer for the remaining shares outstanding of Quante AG. Proforma information related to these acquisitions is not included as the impact of these acquisitions on the company's results of operations is not considered to be significant.

Specialty Material - Perfluorooctanyl Chemistry Phase Out:
In May 2000, 3M announced its intent to substantially phase out production by the end of 2000 of the perfluorooctanyl chemistry used to produce certain repellents and surfactant products. These include many Scotchgard brand products, such as soil, oil and water repellent products; coatings used for oil and grease resistance on paper packaging; fire-fighting foams; and specialty components for other products. The affected product lines represent about $300 million in annual sales with an operating income margin around 20 percent.

In the third quarter of 2000, after further analysis of the alternative future use of productive assets impacted by the perfluorooctanyl phase-out, the company determined that certain affected equipment was not expected to be utilized after the phase-out. The company determined that estimated future undiscounted cash flows were insufficient to recover the related carrying values. Accordingly, the carrying value of these assets was written down by $48 million to reflect the company's estimates of fair value (determined by discounting estimated future cash flows). The other components of the $106 million in phase-out costs include $29 million for accelerated depreciation, and other incremental costs directly related to the phase-out. This $106 million charge is recorded in cost of goods sold. The company expects to incur additional phase-out costs in future periods of approximately $50 million, primarily related to accelerated depreciation and severance.

Company Restructuring Charge:
As of December 31, 1999, the company-wide restructuring program, initiated in the second half of 1998, was substantially complete. This is discussed in the 1999 Form 10-K. Because certain employees can defer receipt of termination benefits for up to 12 months, cash payments in the first nine months of 2000 relate primarily to previous terminations. Selected information relating to the restructuring liability follows.

Restructuring Liability (Millions)	Employee Termination Benefits	Other	Total
December 31, 1999 liability	$ 31	$ 8	$ 39
Cash payments			
First quarter 2000	(18)	(1)	(19)
Second quarter 2000	(1)	(1)	(2)
Third quarter 2000	(2)	(3)	(5)

September 30, 2000 liability	$ 10	$ 3	$ 13

</TABLE>

Financial Instruments:
In the second and third quarters of 2000, the company entered into additional foreign exchange forward contracts, primarily in Euros and Japanese yen, to reduce exchange rate risk arising from cross-border financing activities denominated in foreign currencies. This increased the forward contracts face amounts from $997 million at year-end 1999 to about $1.4 billion at September 30, 2000. The amounts at risk are not material because the company has the ability to generate offsetting foreign currency cash flows.

Business Segments:
In the first quarter of 2000, business segment operating income for 1999 was restated for minor amounts, to be consistent with year 2000 management reporting practices. Certain costs previously included in Corporate and Unallocated were allocated to the individual business segments. 3M net sales and operating income by segment for 1999 and 2000 follow.

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Business Segment Information (Millions)	Third Quarter 2000	Third Quarter 1999	Second Quarter 2000	Second Quarter 1999	First Quarter 2000	First Quarter 1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net sales						
Industrial	$ 885	$ 851	$ 873	$ 836	$ 911	$ 842
Transportation, Graphics and Safety	891	826	912	806	872	777
Health Care	773	768	794	793	765	768
Consumer and Office	750	712	692	638	687	638
Electro and Communications	654	534	642	485	505	442
Specialty Material	292	298	302	292	305	292
Corporate and Unallocated	7	8	9	13	7	17
Total Company	$4,252	$3,997	$4,224	$3,863	$4,052	$3,776
Operating income						
Industrial	$ 166	$ 154	$ 153	$ 154	$ 185	$ 148
Transportation, Graphics and Safety	194	184	213	171	209	148
Health Care	165	183	158	194	193	144
Consumer and Office	132	121	102	95	105	88
Electro and Communications	111	119	105	90	89	82
Specialty Material	(43)	50	57	60	51	55
Corporate and Unallocated	94	(50)	(11)	40	(17)	(16)
Total Company	$ 819	$ 761	$ 777	$ 804	$ 815	$ 649

</TABLE>

<TABLE>
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Business Segment Information (Millions)	Net sales Nine Months 2000	Net sales Nine Months 1999	Net sales Year 1999	Operating income Nine Months 2000	Operating income Nine Months 1999	Operating income Year 1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Industrial	$ 2,669	$2,529	$3,394	$ 504	$ 456	$ 612
Transportation, Graphics and Safety	2,675	2,409	3,228	616	503	675
Health Care	2,332	2,329	3,118	516	521	680
Consumer and Office	2,129	1,988	2,688	339	304	401
Electro and Communications	1,801	1,461	2,014	305	291	402
Specialty Material	899	882	1,166	65	165	185
Corporate and Unallocated	23	38	51	66	(26)	1
Total Company	$12,528	$11,636	$15,659	$2,411	$2,214	$2,956

</TABLE>

Several non-recurring items impacted the operating income by business segment. Third quarter 2000 operating income includes non-recurring costs of $118 million (included in cost of goods sold) and non-recurring gains of $119 million. Non-recurring items in the third quarter of 2000 include $106 million of costs in the Specialty

Material segment relating to the company's phase out of perfluorooctanyl chemistry. Remaining non-recurring items in the third quarter of 2000 were largely gains related to asset dispositions, principally the sale of available-for-sale equity securities, and are primarily recorded in Corporate and Unallocated. First quarter 2000 operating income includes a $50 million benefit relating to the termination of a product distribution agreement in the Health Care segment. Third quarter 1999 operating income includes a $43 million gain related to divestitures, mainly in the Health Care segment, and Corporate and Unallocated includes $73 million in litigation expense partially offset by a $26 million change in estimate that reduced the restructuring charge. Second quarter 1999 operating income includes gains on divestitures, net of an investment valuation adjustment, of $30 million in the Health Care segment and $74 million in Corporate and Unallocated.

Accounting Pronouncements:
In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition." An amendment in June 2000 delayed the effective date until the fourth quarter of 2000. The company is reviewing the requirements of this standard and is evaluating the potential effects on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 133, as amended, must be adopted by the company no later than January 1, 2001. Based on the company's current derivative positions, the company does not expect this standard to materially affect its financial position or results of operations.

As required by a recent Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) consensus, stock option income tax benefits have been classified as a component of cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows. Prior period consolidated statement of cash flows amounts have been restated to conform with this presentation.

Debt Issuance:
In September 2000, the company completed a 3-year, 16 billion yen (approximately $150 million), 1.0 percent Euro Yen Bond offering.

Shelf Registration:
On October 30, 2000, the company filed a shelf registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This registration provides the means to offer debt securities of up to $1.5 billion. 3M plans to use the net proceeds from future issuances of debt securities under this shelf registration for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of debt, investments in or extensions of credit to the company's subsidiaries, or the financing of possible acquisitions or business combinations.

Earnings Per Share:
The difference in the weighted average common shares outstanding for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share is attributable to the assumed exercise of the Management Stock Ownership Program (MSOP) stock options for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2000 and 1999. Certain MSOP options outstanding were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they would not have had a dilutive effect (about 5.2 million to 16.0 million shares for the periods presented).

Comprehensive Income:
The components of total comprehensive income are shown below. In the third quarter of 2000, deferred income taxes for the unrealized loss on debt and equity securities totaled $18 million. For the third quarter of 1999, deferred income taxes for the unrealized gain on debt and equity securities totaled $30 million, and in the first nine months of 2000 and 1999 totaled $7 million and $59 million, respectively. Reclassification adjustments in the third quarter and first nine months of 2000 for realized gains included in income totaled $85 million ($52 million after tax). These gains related to the sale of available-for-sale marketable equity securities.

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Total Comprehensive Income	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
(Millions)	2000	1999	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net income	$ 499	$ 459	$1,456	$1,319
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Cumulative translation - net	(157)	70	(216)	(140)

Debt and equity securities, unrealized gain (loss) - net	(30)	49	12	97
Total comprehensive income	$ 312	$ 578	$1,252	$1,276

</TABLE>

Common Stock:
At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on May 9, 2000, the company's shareholders approved amendments to the company's Restated Certificate of Incorporation (i) to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock of the company to 1.5 billion shares and (ii) to change the par value of the company's common stock to $.01 per share. This change resulted in a reclassification of $231 million from common stock to capital in excess of par value.

Other:
Discussion of legal matters is cross-referenced to this Form 10-Q, Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings, and should be considered an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the company's independent auditors, have performed a review of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included herein, and their review report thereon accompanies this filing.

Review Report of Independent Auditors

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries as of September 30, 2000, and the related consolidated statements of income for each of the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, and of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2000 and 1999. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1999, and the related consolidated statements of income, of changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and of cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 14, 2000, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1999, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

St. Paul, Minnesota
October 23, 2000

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries

Management's Discussion and Analysis of

Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
Third Quarter
Worldwide sales for the third quarter totaled $4.252 billion, up 6.4 percent from the third quarter last year. Volume increased 11 percent on a reported basis and 8.5 percent excluding acquisitions and divestitures. Selling prices worldwide declined about 1.5 percent, largely due to volume-related price reductions in 3M's electronics business, which posted strong volume gains. Currency, driven by the weak Euro, decreased worldwide sales by about 3 percent.

In the United States, sales totaled $2.040 billion, with volume up 5.5 percent. U.S. selling prices declined 1 percent overall.

Internationally, sales totaled $2.212 billion, up about 8 percent in dollars. Volume increased 16 percent and selling prices decreased about 2 percent. Adjusting for the acquisition of Quante AG, a manufacturer of telecommunications products and systems, volume increased about 12 percent. Currency reduced international sales by 6 percent, driven by negative currency translation of 13 percent in Europe.

European volume increased about 18 percent. Adjusting for the acquisition of Quante AG, volume increased about 8 percent. In the Asia Pacific area, volume increased 17 percent. In Asia outside Japan, volume increased 22 percent, led by Korea and the China region. In Japan, volume increased 17 percent. In Latin America, volume increased about 11 percent, with strong growth in Mexico and good growth in Brazil. In Canada, volume increased 7 percent.

Cost of goods sold includes non-recurring costs of $118 million, primarily related to the company's decision to phase-out its perfluorooctanyl chemistry. Excluding these costs, cost of goods sold was 55.6 percent of sales, down eight-tenths of a percentage point from the third quarter last year. Gross margins benefited from a strong performance in our factories, volume growth, productivity gains and lower employee benefit costs, but were negatively affected by raw material costs and currency effects. Cost of goods sold includes manufacturing; research, development, and related expenses; and engineering expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were 25.2 percent of sales, up from 24.4 percent in the third quarter of last year. These expenses reflected higher advertising and promotion expenses, but benefited from lower employee benefit costs.

The non-recurring restructuring pre-tax credit of $26 million in 1999 related to changes in estimates that reduced certain restructuring charges originally recorded in the second half of 1998.

Other operating income in the third quarter of 2000 includes non-recurring gains of approximately $119 million related to asset dispositions, principally the sale of available-for-sale equity securities. Other operating expense in the third quarter of 1999 reflects a pre-tax charge of $30 million related to two non-recurring items. A pre-tax charge of $73 million was recorded relating to an adverse jury verdict and legal fees associated with a lawsuit filed by LePage's, Inc. 3M also recorded a pre-tax gain of $43 million related to divestitures, mainly in the Health Care segment.

The following discussion excludes the impact of third quarter 2000 and 1999 non-recurring items.

<TABLE>
Supplemental Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Income Information
(Millions, except per-share amounts)
<CAPTION>

	Three months ended September 30, 2000			Three months ended September 30, 1999		
	Excluding non-recurring items	Non-recurring items	Reported total	Excluding non-recurring items	Non-recurring items	Reported total
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Operating income (loss)	$ 818	$ 1	$ 819	$ 765	$ (4)	$ 761
Other expense	25	--	25	19	--	19
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	$ 793	$ 1	$ 794	$ 746	$ (4)	$ 742
Provision (benefit)						

for income taxes	273	1	274	261	(1)	260
Effective tax rate	34.4%		34.5%	35.0%	27.3%	35.0%
Minority interest	21	--	21	23	--	23
Net income (loss)	$ 499	$ --	$ 499	$ 462	$ (3)	$ 459
Per share-diluted	$1.25	$ --	$1.25	$1.14	$ (.01)	$1.13

</TABLE>

Worldwide operating income was 19.2 percent of sales, the same as in the third quarter last year.

Third-quarter interest expense of $29 million was $3 million higher than the third quarter last year, reflecting higher interest rates. Investment and other income was $4 million, compared with $7 million in the same quarter last year, reflecting slightly lower interest income.

The worldwide effective income tax rate for the quarter was 34.4 percent, down from 35.0 percent in the third quarter last year.

Minority interest was $21 million, compared with $23 million in the third quarter of 1999. The decrease is a result of 3M's acquisition of the 46 percent minority interest in Dyneon in December of 1999, largely offset by higher profits in Sumitomo 3M Limited.

Net income for the third quarter of 2000 totaled $499 million, or $1.25 per diluted share, compared with $462 million, or $1.14 per diluted share, in the third quarter of 1999. The company estimates that changes in the value of the U.S. dollar decreased earnings for the quarter by about 2 cents per share compared with the third quarter of 1999. This estimate includes the effect of translating profits from local currencies into U.S. dollars; the impact of currency fluctuations on the transfer of goods between 3M operations in the United States and abroad; and transaction gains and losses, including derivative instruments designed to reduce exchange rate risks. Derivative transactions resulted in a net pre-tax gain of $9 million (included in cost of goods sold) in the third quarter of 2000, primarily related to terminated foreign exchange forward contracts which had been used to hedge Euro exposure.

First Nine Months

Worldwide sales for the first nine months totaled $12.528 billion, up 7.7 percent from the same period last year. Volume increased 11 percent on a reported basis and 10 percent adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures. Selling prices worldwide declined about 1.5 percent, largely due to volume-related price reductions in 3M's electronics business, which posted strong volume gains. Currency decreased worldwide sales by about 2 percent.

In the United States, sales totaled $5.890 billion, with volume up 7 percent and selling prices down 1 percent overall. Internationally, sales totaled $6.638 billion. Volume increased 15 percent, while selling prices were down about 2 percent, resulting in overall local-currency sales gains of about 13 percent. Currency translation reduced international sales by 3.5 percent.

Cost of goods sold includes non-recurring costs of $118 million, primarily related to the company's decision to phase out its perfluorooctanyl chemistry. Excluding these costs, cost of goods sold was 56.0 percent of sales, down eight-tenths of a percentage point from the same period last year. Gross margins benefited from a strong performance in our factories, volume growth, productivity gains and lower employee benefit costs, but were negatively affected by raw material costs and currency effects. Cost of goods sold includes manufacturing; research, development, and related expenses; and engineering expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were 25.2 percent of sales, compared with 25.0 percent in the same period last year. These expenses reflected higher advertising and promotion expenses, but benefited from lower employee benefit costs.

Other operating income in the first nine months of 2000 includes non-recurring gains of $169 million. These gains include $119 million relating to asset dispositions, principally the sale of available-for-sale equity securities, and also reflect a pre-tax benefit of $50 million associated with the termination of a product marketing and distribution agreement in the health care segment. Results for the first nine months of 1999 reflect a pre-tax benefit of $100 million relating to gains on divestitures (net of an investment valuation adjustment), litigation and restructuring activities. The impact of these items on 3M's Consolidated Statement of Income follows.

<TABLE>
Supplemental Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Income Information
(Millions, except per-share amounts)
<CAPTION>

	Nine months ended September 30, 2000			Nine months ended September 30, 1999		
	Excluding non-recurring items	Non-recurring items	Reported total	Excluding non-recurring items	Non-recurring items	Reported total
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Operating income	$2,360	$ 51	$2,411	$2,114	$ 100	$2,214
Other expense	65	--	65	61	--	61
Income before income taxes and minority interest	$2,295	$ 51	$2,346	$2,053	$ 100	$2,153
Provision for income taxes	801	20	821	728	48	776
Effective tax rate	34.9%	39.7%	35.0%	35.5%	47.8%	36.0%
Minority interest	69	--	69	58	--	58
Net income	$1,425	$ 31	$1,456	$1,267	$ 52	$1,319
Per share-diluted	$ 3.56	$ .08	$ 3.64	$ 3.12	$ .13	$ 3.25

The following discussion excludes the impact of non-recurring items.

Worldwide operating income was 18.8 percent of sales, up six-tenths of a percentage point from the same period last year. Volume growth and productivity gains drove most of the improvement in worldwide operating income. The lower employee benefit costs discussed previously is the result of lower pension expense, primarily in the United States. This estimated five-tenths of a percentage point improvement is more than offset by higher payroll costs and other inflationary impacts.

Interest expense for the first nine months was $81 million, down $2 million from the same period last year. Net investment and other income was $16 million, compared with $22 million in the first nine months of 1999.

The worldwide effective income tax rate for the first nine months was 34.9 percent, down from 35.5 percent in the same period last year.

Minority interest was $69 million, compared with $58 million in the same period of 1999. The increase reflects higher profits in Sumitomo 3M Limited, partially offset by a decrease as a result of 3M's acquisition of the 46 percent minority interest in Dyneon in December of 1999.

Net income for the first nine months of 2000 totaled $1.425 billion, or $3.56 per diluted share, compared with $1.267 billion, or $3.12 per diluted share, in the same period of 1999. The company estimates that changes in the value of the U.S. dollar decreased earnings for the first nine months of 2000 by about 8 cents per share compared with the same period of 1999. This estimate includes the effect of translating profits from local currencies into U.S. dollars; the impact of currency fluctuations on the transfer of goods between 3M operations in the United States and abroad; and transaction gains and losses, including derivative instruments designed to reduce exchange rate risks.

Performance by Business Segment

The following is a discussion of the global operating results of the company's six business segments. The discussion applies to both third quarter and first nine month results unless otherwise indicated.

In Industrial Markets, sales for the third quarter increased 7 percent in local currencies and 4 percent in dollars, and for the first nine months sales increased 8 percent in local currencies and 6 percent in dollars. Leading growth in this market was the Superabrasives and Microfinishing Systems business, which is growing through strong demand for proprietary 3M abrasives used in the electronics and telecommunications industries. Industrial Markets also saw good growth in packaging and bonding tapes and specialty adhesives. Profits of this market increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2000 compared with the same periods last year. Operating income improvement was driven by volume gains, increased manufacturing efficiencies, and other cost improvements.

In the Transportation, Graphics and Safety segment, sales for the third quarter increased 11 percent in local currencies and 8 percent in dollars, and for the first nine months rose 12 percent in local currencies and 11 percent in dollars. Optical Systems continued to show outstanding growth. This business provides optical films for computer monitors, electronic organizers, cell phones and other devices with electronic displays. At the end of second quarter of 2000, 3M acquired a manufacturer of touch screens and related products, which adds product offerings to the Optical Systems business. The occupational health and safety, automotive, and safety and security businesses also turned in good worldwide sales growth. Operating income margins were down slightly in the third quarter, affected by acquisition-related costs. Double-digit sales growth and productivity gains drove margin improvements for the first nine months.

In the Health Care segment, sales for the third quarter were up 5 percent in local currencies and up 1 percent in dollars, and for the first nine months rose 3 percent in local currencies and were flat in dollars. Excluding acquisitions and divestitures, local-currency health care sales increased about 6 percent for the first nine months of 2000. Leading this growth was the health information systems business. The dental business also showed good sales growth.

Non-recurring items in Health Care in the first quarter of 2000 include a $50 million gain associated with the termination of a product distribution agreement. A new co-promotion and distribution agreement was entered into in the fourth quarter of 2000. Non-recurring items in the first nine months of 1999 include gains on divestitures of $62 million. Excluding non-recurring items, operating income improved in the third quarter, while the first nine months was relatively flat, affected by the impact of divestitures made in 1999 and by inflationary and spending increases in 2000.

In the Consumer and Office segment, sales for the third quarter increased more than 8 percent in local currencies and 5 percent in dollars, and for the first nine months increased about 9 percent in local currencies and 7 percent in dollars. The office supply, home care and do-it-yourself businesses drove higher revenues. Profits rose in the third quarter and the first nine months, mainly due to solid volume gains. Increased advertising and promotion expenses, together with strong relationships with retailers, helped to drive this volume growth.

In the Electro and Communications segment, revenues for the third quarter and first nine months increased 24 percent in local currencies and more than 22 percent in dollars. Excluding acquisitions, revenues for the third quarter increased 6 percent and for the first nine months increased 11 percent. In the second and third quarters of 2000, 3M acquired about 85 percent of the total shares outstanding of Quante AG, a German telecommunications company. Sales of Quante AG in 1999 were approximately $350 million. This market continued to see strong growth in Microflex circuits, connectors, telecom, and electronic handling and protection products. Profits of this market decreased in the third quarter, but showed good growth for the first nine months. Profits grew more slowly than sales due to volume-related price decreases in certain 3M electronic products and acquisition-related costs associated with the Quante AG acquisition.

In the Specialty Material segment, sales for the third quarter increased 1 percent in local currencies and were down 2 percent in dollars, and for the first nine months sales increased 4 percent in local currencies and about 2 percent in dollars. High-performance materials for telecommunications and electronics markets posted solid gains. In May 2000, 3M announced its intent to substantially phase out production by the end of 2000 of the perfluorooctanyl chemistry used to produce certain repellents and surfactant products. The affected product lines represent about $300 million in annual sales with an operating income margin around 20 percent. Overall sales were affected by this phase-out. The company is introducing alternatives that are gaining customer acceptance and should enable 3M to retain an important portion of this business. Operating income in the third quarter of 2000 includes non-recurring costs of $106 million related to the company's decision to phase-out the perfluorooctanyl chemistry. Excluding these costs, this segment reported good operating income results for the quarter and for the first nine months.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

The company's financial condition and liquidity remain strong. Working capital totaled $1.821 billion at September 30, 2000, compared with $2.247 billion at year-end 1999. The company's current ratio was 1.4, down from 1.6 at year-end. Working capital and the current ratio were both impacted by higher short-term debt at September 30, 2000, largely relating to acquisitions, compared with a lower short-term debt balance at December 31, 1999, helped by business divestiture proceeds received in 1999. The accounts receivable average days' sales outstanding was 59 days, down from 61 days at year-end, but the same as September 30, 1999. The company's inventory index, which represents the average number of months of inventory on-hand, was 3.2 months, up slightly from 3.1 months at year-end.

Total debt increased $164 million from year-end 1999 to $2.774 billion. As of September 30, 2000, total debt was 30 percent of total capital.

The company's strong credit rating provides ready and ample access to funds in global capital markets. At September 30, 2000, the company had available short-term lines of credit totaling about $768 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled $1.768 billion in the first nine months of the year, down $672 million from the same period last year. In 2000, depreciation and amortization includes $29 million for accelerated depreciation relating to the phase out of perfluorooctanyl chemistry. In 2000, accounts receivable and inventory dollars increased, primarily due to solid sales growth. In 1999, the company had benefits in working capital and other areas. Net cash inflows from mammary implant litigation were $51 million in the first nine months of 2000, compared with $44 million in net cash inflows in the same period last year.

Timing differences between payment of implant liabilities and receipt of related insurance recoveries could affect the cash flows of future periods. This is discussed in Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings, of this Form 10-Q.

Cash used in investing activities totaled $884 million in the first nine months of the year, compared with $522 million in the same period last year. Capital expenditures for the first nine months of 2000 were $673 million, a decrease of about 7 percent from the same period last year. Proceeds from sales of businesses in 1999 totaling $248 million related to divestitures of Eastern Heights Bank and certain health care businesses. In the third quarter of 2000, the company sold an available-for-sale equity security with net cash proceeds of $93 million.

In the second and third quarters of 2000, in separate transactions, 3M acquired about 85 percent of Quante AG and 100 percent of five smaller businesses for a total purchase price of $307 million in cash (net of cash acquired) plus 128,994 shares of 3M common stock. Refer to "Acquisitions" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details concerning these acquisitions.

In October 2000, the company finalized the acquisition of a Wisconsin-based single-chip module substrate business. The company expects to complete additional business combinations in the near future, dependent upon necessary approvals, including 1) acquiring Robinson Nugent, Inc., which provides electronic connector products for the telecommunications market and 2) combining 3M's Dental Products Division with ESPE Dental AG, a Munich, Germany-based developer and manufacturer of high-quality products and delivery systems for the dental profession. The company continues to explore additional acquisition opportunities.

Financing activities in the first nine months of 2000 for both short-term and long-term debt included net cash inflows of $205 million, compared with net cash outflows of $897 million in the same period last year. In September 2000, the company completed a 3-year, 16 billion yen (approximately $150 million), 1.0 percent Euro Yen Bond offering. On October 30, 2000, the company filed a shelf registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission that provides the means to offer debt securities of up to $1.5 billion.

Treasury stock repurchases for the first nine months of 2000 were $675 million, compared with $478 million in the same period last year. The company repurchased about 7.6 million shares of common stock in the first nine months of 2000, compared with about 5.3 million shares in the same period last year. In November 1999, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 12 million shares of 3M common stock through December 31, 2000. As of September 30, 2000, 4.4 million shares remained authorized for repurchase. Stock repurchases are made to support employee stock purchase plans and for other corporate purposes, including acquisitions.

Cash dividends paid to shareholders totaled $689 million in the first nine months of this year, compared with $677 million in the same period last year. In February 2000, the quarterly dividend was increased to 58 cents per share. Distributions to minority interests totaled $70 million in the first nine months of 2000, compared with $49 million in the same period last year, and relate to 3M's minority interest in Sumitomo 3M Limited and 3M Health Care Limited.

Legal proceedings are discussed in the Legal Proceedings section in Part II, Item 1, of this Form 10-Q.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The company is not able to project what the consequences will be from the dynamic economies around the world. The company is monitoring business conditions closely and is prepared to make adjustments in costs, pricing and investments as appropriate.

The company expects continued solid revenue and earnings growth in the fourth quarter of 2000. Volume gains in the fourth quarter are expected to be a little stronger than the third quarter, primarily due to a resumption of European growth to the levels experienced in the first half of 2000. The company estimates, based on currency rates as of September 30, 2000, that currency would reduce earnings for the year by about 15 cents per share, primarily due to a weaker-than-anticipated Euro. The company expects raw material costs to increase 1 to 2 percent for the year 2000. Despite these challenges, the company believes it will continue to deliver solid results, helped by strong volume gains and good productivity.

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Refer to "Accounting Pronouncements" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of accounting pronouncements to be adopted in the future which could affect the company's current financial reporting practices.

YEAR 2000 UPDATE

As of the date of this filing, the company has not experienced any material Year 2000 problems with its IT or non-IT systems or products, nor has the company experienced any material problems with any of its key customers or suppliers. Refer to the 1999 Form 10-K for a complete discussion of the Year 2000 issue.

THE EURO CONVERSION

There have not been any significant new developments relating to the Euro Conversion since year-end 1999. Refer to the 1999 Form 10-K for a complete discussion of the Euro Conversion.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may be identified by their use of words like "plan," "expect," "aim," "believe," "project," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "will," "should," "could" and other expressions that indicate future events and trends. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including statements about the company's strategy for growth, product development, market position, expenditures and financial results are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual future results and trends may differ materially from historical results or those projected in any such forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors, including but not limited to the following:

* The effects of, and changes in, worldwide economic conditions - The company operates in more than 60 countries and derives more than half of its revenues from sales outside the United States. 3M's business may be affected by factors in other countries that are outside its control, such as downturns in economic activity in a specific country or region, the economic difficulties that occurred in Asia in 1998 as an example; social, political or labor conditions in a specific country or region; or potential adverse foreign tax consequences.

* Foreign currency exchange rates and fluctuations in those rates - Because 3M derives more than half its revenues from sales outside the United States, its ability to realize projected growth rates in sales and net earnings and results of operations could be adversely affected if the United States dollar strengthens significantly

against foreign currencies.

* The timing and market acceptance of 3M's new product offerings - 3M's growth objectives are largely dependent on its ability to renew its pipeline of new products and to bring those products to market. This ability may be adversely affected by difficulties or delays in product development, such as the inability to: identify viable new products; successfully complete clinical trials and obtain regulatory approvals; obtain adequate intellectual property protection; or gain market acceptance of new products.

* Raw materials, including shortages and increases in the costs of key raw materials.

* Acquisitions, divestitures and strategic alliances - As part of 3M's strategy for growth, the company has made and may continue to make acquisitions, divestitures and strategic alliances. However, there can be no assurance that these will be completed or beneficial to the company.

* Legal proceedings (see discussion of Legal Proceedings in Part II, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q).

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries
PART II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings
The company and certain of its subsidiaries are named as defendants in a number of actions, governmental proceedings and claims, including environmental proceedings and products liability claims involving products now or formerly manufactured and sold by the company. In some actions, the claimants seek damages as well as other relief, which, if granted, would require substantial expenditures. The company has accrued certain liabilities, which represent reasonable estimates of its probable liabilities for these matters. The company also has recorded receivables for the probable amount of insurance recoverable with respect to these matters.

Some of these matters raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues, and are subject to many uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the facts and circumstances of each particular action, the jurisdiction and forum in which each action is proceeding and differences in applicable law. Accordingly, the company is not always able to estimate the amount of its possible future liabilities with respect to such matters.

There can be no certainty that the company may not ultimately incur charges, whether for governmental proceedings and claims, products liability claims, or other actions, in excess of presently established accruals. While such future charges could have a material adverse impact on the company's net income in the quarterly period in which they are recorded, the company believes that such additional charges, if any, would not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, annual results of operations, or cash flows of the company. (NOTE: The preceding sentence applies to all legal proceedings involving the company except the breast implant litigation and environmental matters, which are discussed separately in the next sections).

Breast Implant Litigation

As previously reported in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, the company and certain other companies have been named as a defendant in a number of claims and lawsuits alleging damages for personal injuries of various types resulting from breast implants formerly manufactured by the company or a related company. The company entered the business of manufacturing breast implants in 1977 by purchasing McGhan Medical Corporation. In 1984, the company sold the business to a corporation that also was named McGhan Medical Corporation.

As of September 30, 2000, the company is currently named as a defendant, often with multiple co-defendants, in 1,523 lawsuits and 46 claims in various courts, all seeking damages for personal injuries from allegedly defective breast implants. These lawsuits and claims purport to represent 4,514 individual claimants. It is not yet certain how many of these lawsuits and claims involve (i) products manufactured and sold by the company, as opposed to other manufacturers, or (ii) individuals who accepted benefits under the Revised Settlement Program (as defined later). The company has confirmed that 111 of the 4,514 individual claimants have opted out of the class action and have 3M Implants. The company believes that most of these lawsuits and claims will be dismissed either because the claimants did not have 3M Implants or the claimants accepted benefits under the Revised Settlement Program. The company continues to work to clarify the status of these lawsuits and claims.

On December 22, 1995, the Court approved a revised class action settlement program for resolution of claims seeking damages for personal injuries from allegedly defective breast implants (the "Revised Settlement Program"). The Court ordered that, beginning after November 30, 1995, members of the plaintiff class may choose to participate in the Revised Settlement Program or opt out, which would then allow them to proceed with separate product liability actions.

The company believes that approximately 90 percent of the registrants, including those claimants who filed current claims, have elected to participate in the Revised Settlement Program. It is still unknown as to what disease criteria all claimants have satisfied, and what options they have chosen. As a result, the total amount and timing of the company's prospective payments under the Revised Settlement Program cannot be determined with precision at this time. As of September 30, 2000, the company has paid $296 million into the court-administered fund as a reserve against costs of claims payable by the company under the Revised Settlement Program (including a $5 million administrative assessment). Additional payments will be made as necessary. Payments to date have been consistent with the company's estimates of the total liability for these claims.

Under the Revised Settlement Program, additional opt outs are expected to be minimal since the opt-out deadline has passed for virtually all U.S. class members. The company's remaining obligations under the Revised Settlement Program are limited since (i) most payments to Current Claimants have already been made, (ii) no additional Current Claims may be filed without court approval, and (iii) Late Registrants are limited by the terms of the Revised Settlement Program.

The company's current best estimate of the amount to cover the cost and expense of the Revised Settlement Program and the cost and expense of resolving opt-out claims and recovering insurance proceeds is $1.2 billion. After subtracting payments of $1.159 billion as of September 30, 2000, for defense and other costs and settlements with litigants and claimants, the company had accrued liabilities of $41 million.

As previously reported in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, the company's insurers initiated a declaratory judgment action in Ramsey County Minnesota against the company seeking adjudication of certain coverage and allocation issues. The jury trial finished on February 24, 2000.

The jury returned a verdict favorable to the company by rejecting all of the insurers' remaining defenses to coverage for breast implant liabilities and costs. The court will consider additional remedies requested by the company and the insurers including eliminating, limiting or extending allocation among the insurers providing occurrence-based coverage (before 1986), pre- and post-judgment interest, attorneys' fees and further equitable relief. The court's rulings in post verdict motions were rendered favorable to 3M. The court awarded 3M prejudgment interest on amounts owing by insurers including 3M's reasonable attorney fees. Entry of judgment should occur during the fourth quarter of 2000.

As of September 30, 2000, the company had receivables for insurance recoveries of $527 million, representing settled but yet to be received amounts as well as amounts contested by the insurance carriers. During the first nine months of 2000, the company received payments from its occurrence carriers. Various factors could affect the timing and amount of proceeds to be received under the company's various insurance policies, including (i) the timing of payments made in settlement of claims; (ii) the outcome of occurrence insurance litigation in the courts of Minnesota (as discussed above) and Texas; (iii) potential arbitration with claims-made insurers; (iv) delays in payment by insurers; and (v) the extent to which insurers may become insolvent in the future. There can be no absolute assurance that the company will collect all amounts recorded as being probable of recovery from its insurers.

The company's current estimate of the probable liabilities, associated expenses and probable insurance recoveries related to the breast implant claims is based on the facts and circumstances existing at this time. New developments may occur that could affect the company's estimates of probable liabilities (including associated expenses) and the probable amount of insurance recoveries. These developments include, but are not limited to, (i) the ultimate Fixed Amount Benefit distribution to claimants in the Revised Settlement Program; (ii) the success of and costs to the company in defending opt-out claims, including claims involving breast implants not manufactured or sold by the company; (iii) the outcome of the occurrence insurance litigation in the courts of Minnesota and Texas; and (iv) the outcome of potential arbitration with claims-made insurers.

The company cannot determine the impact of these potential developments on the current estimate of probable liabilities (including associated expenses) and the probable amount of insurance recoveries. Accordingly, the company is not able to estimate its possible future liabilities and recoveries beyond the current estimates of probable amounts. As new developments occur, these estimates may be revised, or additional charges may be necessary to reflect the impact of these developments on the costs to the company of resolving breast implant litigation, claims and insurance recoveries. Such revisions or additional future charges could have a material adverse impact on the company's net income in the quarterly period in which they are recorded. Although the company considers it unlikely, such revisions or additional future charges could also have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, annual results of operations, or cash flows of the company.

Environmental Matters

The company's operations are subject to environmental laws and regulations enforceable by foreign, federal, state, local authorities and private parties in the United States and abroad, including those pertaining to air emissions, wastewater discharges, toxic substances, and the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. These laws and regulations provide under certain circumstances for the remediation of contamination, as well as personal injury and property damage claims. The company has incurred, and will continue to incur, costs and capital expenditures in complying with these laws and regulations, defending potential personal injury and property damage claims, and modifying its business operations in light of its environmental responsibilities. In its effort to carry out its environmental responsibilities and comply with environmental laws and regulations, the company has established, and periodically updates, policies relating to environmental standards of performance for its operations worldwide.

Under certain environmental laws, including the United States Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and similar state laws, the company may be jointly and severally liable for the costs of environmental contamination at current or former facilities and at off-site locations at which the company has disposed of hazardous waste. The company has identified numerous locations, most of which are in the United States, at which it may have some liability for remediating contamination. Amounts expensed for environmental remediation activities are not expected to be material for the year 2000 at these locations. Liabilities for estimated costs of environmental remediation are, depending on the site, based primarily upon internal or third-party environmental studies, and estimates as to the number, participation level and financial viability of any other potentially responsible parties, the extent of the contamination and the nature of required remedial actions. Recorded liabilities are adjusted as further information develops or circumstances change. The amounts provided in the company's consolidated financial statements for environmental liabilities are the gross amount of such liabilities, without deductions for insurance or third party indemnity claims. The company expects that the amounts accrued will be paid out over the periods of remediation for the applicable sites, currently ranging from approximately 5 to 30 years.

It is often difficult to estimate the cost of environmental compliance and remediation and potential claims given the uncertainties regarding the interpretation and enforcement of applicable environmental laws and regulations, the extent of environmental contamination and the existence of alternate cleanup methods. The company records an environmental liability when it is probable that a liability has been incurred by the company and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Where no amount within a range of estimates is more likely, the minimum is recorded. Otherwise, the most likely cost to be incurred is recorded.

The company's current assessment of the probable liabilities and associated expenses related to environmental matters is based on the facts and circumstances known at this time. New developments may occur that could affect the company's assessment. These developments include, but are not limited to, (i) changes in the information available regarding the environmental impact of the company's operations and products; (ii) changes in environmental regulations or enforcement policies; (iii) new and evolving analytical and remediation techniques; (iv) success in allocating liability to other potentially responsible parties; and (v) financial viability of other potentially responsible parties and third-party indemnitors.

Although the company believes that the amounts accrued for current environmental liabilities are adequate, given the uncertainties involved in environmental matters, it is possible that the amount of capital expenditures and other costs which will be required may exceed the amounts accrued for environmental liabilities and the difference could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, annual results of operations, or cash flows of the company.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) The following documents are incorporated by reference in this Report.

	Incorporate by Reference in the Report From
(3) Restated certificate of incorporation, as amended as of May 9, 2000	Form 8-K filed July 27, 2000
(4) Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including debentures:	
(a) debt securities	Registration No. 333-48922 on Form S-3
(b) common stock	Registration No. 333-42660 dated July 31, 2000 (as amended on August 18, 2000) on Form S-3
(10) Material contracts, management renumeration	
(a) management stock ownership program	Registration No. 333-44760 on Form S-8
(b) director stock ownership program	Registration No. 333-44692 on Form S-8

The following documents are filed as exhibits to this Report.

(12) A statement setting forth the calculation of the ratio of earnings to fixed charges. Page 30.

(15) Awareness letter of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, regarding unaudited interim consolidated financial statements. Page 31.

(27) Financial data schedule (EDGAR filing only).

(b) The company filed a report on Form 8-K dated October 23, 2000. An exhibit was attached to this Form 8-K that contains the press release reporting 3M's financial results for the third quarter of 2000.

The company filed a report on Form 8-K dated July 27, 2000. An exhibit was attached to this Form 8-K that contains the press release reporting 3M's financial results for the second quarter of 2000.

The company filed a report on Form 8-K dated July 27, 2000. An exhibit was attached reflecting amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation approved by the stockholders at the Annual Meeting held on May 13, 2000.

None of the other item requirements of Part II of Form 10-Q are applicable to the company for the quarter ended September 30, 2000.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Registrant)

Date: November 1, 2000

/s/ Robert J. Burgstahler

Robert J. Burgstahler, Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

(Mr. Burgstahler is the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer and has been duly authorized to sign on behalf of the registrant.)

</TABLE>

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EXHIBIT 12

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CALCULATION OF THE RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

<CAPTION>

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2000	Year 1999	Year 1998	Year 1997	Year 1996	Year 1995
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EARNINGS						
Income from continuing operations before income taxes, minority interest and extraordinary loss*	$2,346	$2,880	$1,952	$3,440	$2,479	$2,168
Add:						
Interest expense	94	109	139	94	79	102
Interest component of the ESOP benefit expense	14	21	29	32	34	37
Portion of rent under operating leases representative of the interest component	28	37	41	41	46	51
Less: Equity in undistributed income of 20-50% owned companies	5	4	4	3	--	1
TOTAL EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR FIXED CHARGES	$2,477	$3,043	$2,157	$3,604	$2,638	$2,357
FIXED CHARGES						
Interest on debt	105	109	139	94	79	102
Interest component of the ESOP benefit expense	14	21	29	32	34	37
Portion of rent under operating leases representative of the interest component	28	37	41	41	46	51
TOTAL FIXED CHARGES	$ 147	$ 167	$ 209	$ 167	$ 159	$ 190
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES	16.85	18.22	10.32	21.58	16.59	12.41

<FN>
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*2000 and 1999 include non-recurring pre-tax net gains of $51 million and $100 million, respectively; 1998 includes a pre-tax restructuring charge of $493 million; 1997 includes a pre-tax gain on the sale of National Advertising Company of $803 million.
</FN>
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EXHIBIT 15

October 31, 2000

Securities and Exchange Commission
450 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20549

Commissioners:

We are aware that our report dated October 23, 2000, on our reviews of interim unaudited consolidated financial information of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries (the Company) for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, and included in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000, is incorporated by reference in the Company's registration statements on Form S-8 (Registration Nos. 33-14791, 33-49842, 33-58767, 333-26957, 333-30689, 333-30691, 333-44760 and 333-44692), and Form S-3 (Registration Nos. 33-48089, 333-42660 and a registration statement dated October 30, 2000, for the registration of up to $1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of debt securities).

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

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THIS SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AND RELATED NOTES AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES.
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