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9-23-2016

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REGARDING: Prion (TSE) decontamination 1902 Tennyson Terrace laboratory property.

Greetings Dan,

I was owner and operator of the business incubator at 1902 Tennyson Lane that housed Prion Diagnostics and Molecular Chimerics that developed an ultra-sensitive prion diagnostic assay method. (See patent application)

As principal investigator, I was licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture and provided positive prion containing tissue for control materials. All materials were of Ovine (sheep) origin known as scrapie. Scrapie has not been shown to be transmissible to humans and is destroyed by standard prion management protocols. All encounters with the prion material was performed in a biological cabinet with compliant filtration and air flow. To decommission the lab, all the room plumbing, and equipment surfaces were treated in accordance with the WHO protocols of 1999  
[http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/bse/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSRAPH\\_2000\\_3/en/](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/bse/WHO_CDS_CSRAPH_2000_3/en/)

This letter is notice that the Prion Diagnostic Lab was properly decontaminated of TSE material prior to vacancy and there are no residual materials resultant from having the space utilized for prion research. If additional protocol and documentation is required, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Don R. Warren  
Microbiologist/ Molecular Biologist

Contaminated instruments or other contaminated materials should not be cleaned in automated washers without first having been decontaminated using a method recommended in Annex III

6.3 Decontamination of work surfaces Because TSE infectivity persists for long periods on work surfaces, it is important to use disposable cover sheets whenever possible to avoid environmental contamination, even though transmission to humans has never been recognized to have occurred from environmental exposure. It is also important to mechanically clean and disinfect equipment and surfaces that are subject to potential contamination, to prevent environmental build-ups. Surfaces contaminated by TSE agents can be disinfected by flooding, for one hour, with NaOH or sodium hypochlorite, followed by water rinses (see Annex III for detailed instructions). Surfaces that cannot be treated in this manner should be thoroughly cleaned; consider use of a partially effective method as listed in Table 8. Cleaning materials treated as potentially contaminated (see Section 6.4).

6.4 Decontamination of wastes and waste-contaminated materials Decontamination of waste liquid and solid residues should be conducted with the same care and precautions recommended for any other exposure to TSE agents. The work area should be selected for easy containment of contamination and for subsequent disinfection of exposed surfaces. All waste liquids and solids must be captured and treated as infectious waste. Liquids used for cleaning should be decontaminated in situ by addition of NaOH or hypochlorite or any of the procedures listed in Annex III, and may then be disposed of as routine hospital waste. Absorbents, such as sawdust, may be used to stabilize liquids that will be transported to an incinerator; however, this should be added after decontamination. Cleaning tools and methods should be selected to minimize dispersal of the contamination by splashing, splatters and aerosols. Great care is required in the use of brushes and scouring tools. Where possible, cleaning tools such as brushes, towelling and scouring pads, as well as tools used for disassembling contaminated apparatus, should either be disposable or selected for their ability to withstand the disinfection procedures listed in Annex III. Upon completion of the cleaning procedure, all solid wastes including disposable cleaning materials should be collected and decontaminated. Incineration is highly recommended. The cleaning station should then itself be decontaminated using one of the methods in Annex III. Automated cleaning equipment must not be used for any instrument or material that has not previously been thoroughly decontaminated following the recommendations in Section 6.2 and Annex III.

6.5 Personal protection during decontamination procedures Persons involved in the disinfection and decontamination of instruments or surfaces exposed to the tissues of persons with TSE should wear single-use protective clothing, gloves, mask and visor or goggles, as noted in Section 5.1, Table 6. The recommendations found in Table 6 can be adapted to

different situations. All individuals involved with disinfection and decontamination procedures should be familiar with these basic protective measures and precautions. Handling of contaminated instruments during transfers and cleaning should be kept to a minimum.