Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Cinnamic acid

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877–715–9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1–800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS
C9-H8-O2, C6H5CH=CHCOOH, "3-phenyl-2-propenoic acid", "beta-phenylacrylic acid", trans-beta-carboxystyrene, "(E)-cinnamic acid", "2-propenoic acid, 3-phenyl-, (E)-"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g.

EYE
This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN
The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED
The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.

The body’s response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinnamic acid</td>
<td>621-82-9</td>
<td>&gt;95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE
· If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN
· If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED
· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
· Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value/Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>1.248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.
FIRE FIGHTING
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION
Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
- Glass container.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)</td>
<td>cinnamic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
<td>cinnamic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Limit(s)</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>cinnamic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>cinnamic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))</td>
<td>10 (N)</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>cinnamic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)</td>
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<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
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<td>(n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>cinnamic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Canada - Prince Edward Island
Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>substance</th>
<th>(Particles)</th>
<th>(Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinnamic acid</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

Canada - Prince Edward Island
Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>substance</th>
<th>(Particles)</th>
<th>(Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinnamic acid</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>substance</th>
<th>(Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinnamic acid</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means “particles not otherwise regulated.”

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Particulate

EYE
· Safety glasses with side shields.
· Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET
· Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  · frequency and duration of contact,
  · chemical resistance of glove material,
  · glove thickness and dexterity
· Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).
· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
· Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
· Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
  · polychloroprene
  · nitrile rubber
  · butyl rubber
  · fluorocautouchouc
  · polyvinyl chloride
· Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER
· Overalls.
· P.V.C. apron.
· Barrier cream.
· Skin cleansing cream.
· Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
· Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
· Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Divided solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>148.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>271-273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>1.248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE

White crystalline powder with slight balsamic odour and burning taste; does not mix well with water (1 gm/2000 ml H2O). Distills at 146 deg C causing decarboxylation to styrene.

Ecotoxicity of acrylates is a function of n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow, log Kow). Compounds with a log Pow >5 exhibit simple narcosis, but at lower log Pow the toxicity of acrylates is greater than predicted for simple narcotics.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

cinnamic acid

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

CINNAMIC ACID:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50</td>
<td>2500 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50</td>
<td>1600 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (mouse) LD50</td>
<td>5000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50</td>
<td>160 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous (mouse) LD50</td>
<td>380 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (bird) LD50</td>
<td>100 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacylate moiety (CH2=CHCOO or CH2=C(CH3)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by
adequate testing.
This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer de facto carcinogens.
for trans-cinnamic acid
RTECS No.: GD 7850000

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecotoxicity</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cinnamic acid</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

cinnamic acid (CAS: 621-82-9,140-10-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","US Food Additive Database","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND
Substance CAS Suggested codes cinnamic acid 621-82-9 Xn; R22 cinnamic acid 140-10-3 Xn; R22

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos
Ingredient Name CAS cinnamic acid 621-82-9, 140-10-3

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For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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