SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transition Metal-Catalyzed Cyclopropanation of Alkenes in Water: Catalyst Efficiency and In Situ Generation of the Diazo Reagent.

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General: All non-aqueous reactions were run under an inert atmosphere (nitrogen or argon) with rigid exclusion of moisture from reagents and glassware using standard techniques for manipulating air-sensitive compounds.¹ Anhydrous solvents were obtained by filtration through drying columns (THF, CH₂Cl₂) on a GlassContour system (Irvine, CA). Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on precoated, glass-backed silica gel (Merck 60 F254). Visualization of the developed chromatogram was performed by UV absorbance or aqueous cerium molybdate. Flash column chromatography was performed using 230-400 mesh silica (EM Science or Silicycle) of the indicated solvent system according to standard technique.² Analytical Supercritical Fluid Chromatography was performed on a Berger SFC Analytical Instrument equipped with a diode array UV detector. Data is reported as follows: column type, eluent, flow rate, and retention time (*t_r*).

Materials: [Rh(OAc)₂]₂, [Rh(OPiv)₂]₂, Ru(II)Cl₂cymene and Co(II)OAc₂ complexes were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company. [Rh(CF₃CO₂)₂]₂ and [Rh(C₇H₁₅CO₂)₂]₂ were purchased from Strem Chemicals. All starting materials were used directly. Ethyl diazo acetate was purchased from Fluka Chemicals containing ≤ 10% dichloromethane and was used without further purification. [Rh(1-AdamantylCO₂)₂]₂ was prepared according to the method of Nelson *et al.*³ Ru(II) Py-box ethylene complex **5** was prepared according to the method reported by Tottleben *et al.*⁴ while Co(II) Salen complex **6** was prepared according to the method reported by Katsuki *et al.*⁵

Spectral Data for cyclopropanes **3**, **4a-h** accord exactly with those that have been previously reported in the literature.⁶

¹Shriver, D. F.; Drezdson, M. A. *The manipulation of air-sensitive compounds*; 2nd Edition Ed.; Wiley: New York, 1986.

²Still, W. C.; Kahn, M.; Mitra, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, *43*, 2923.

³Nelson, T. D.; Song, Z. J.; Thompson, A. S.; Zhao, M.; DeMarco, A.; Reamer, R. A.; Huntington, M. F.; Grabowski, E. J. J.; Reiber P. J. *Tetrahedron* **2000**, *56*, 1877.

⁴Tottleben, M. J.; Prasad, J. S.; Simpson, J. H.; Chan, S. H.; Vanyo, D. J.; Kuehner, D. E.; Deshpande, R.; Kodersha, G. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, *66*, 1057.

⁵Fukuda, T.; Katsuki, T. *Tetrahedron* **1997**, *53*, 7201.

⁶Barrett, A. G. M.; Braddock, D. C.; Lenoir, I.; Tone, H. *J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, *66*, 8260.

Typical Experimental Procedure for Rh(II) Carboxylate Catalyzed Cyclopropanations with Ethyl Diazo Acetate in Water:

Styrene (182 mg, 0.20 mL, 2 equiv) was added to a 10 mL round bottomed flask containing the required amount of $[\text{Rh}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\text{CO}_2)_2]_2$ catalyst (3.4 mg, 4.4×10^{-3} mmol, 0.5 mol%) followed by distilled water (0.5 mL). In another 10 mL round bottomed flask ethyl diazo acetate (100 mg, 0.88 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in distilled water (5.0 mL, 0.18 M) by stirring for 1-2 mins. The homogeneous yellow solution was then added slowly dropwise *via* pipette over 1 h to the stirring mixture of catalyst and styrene. The reaction could be followed visually by the evolution of N_2 bubbles from the surface of the stirring green beads. The solution was allowed to stir for an additional 2 h, treated with a saturated solution of NaCl (5.0 mL), extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and finally concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude cyclopropane was chromatographed on silica gel, first washing with hexanes then eluting with 98:2 hexanes:EtOAc affording the pure cyclopropane (120 mg, 0.63 mmol, 72%). The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra correspond exactly with those previously reported in the literature.

Typical Experimental Procedure for Ruthenium (II) Py-box (5) Catalyzed Cyclopropanations with Ethyl Diazo Acetate in Water:

Styrene (456 mg, 0.5 mL, 5 equiv) was added to a 10 mL round bottomed flask containing the Ru(II) Py-box catalyst (**5**) (4.4 mg, 8.8×10^{-3} mmol, 1.0 mol%) followed by distilled water 0.5 mL. This was followed by the addition of ethyl diazo acetate (100 mg, 0.88 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in distilled water (5.0 mL, 0.18 M) over 2 h. The biphasic dark red solution was allowed to stir an additional 4 h before it was treated with a saturated NaCl solution (5.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and finally concentrated. The crude cyclopropane was chromatographed on silica gel washing first with hexanes, then eluting with 98:2 hexanes:EtOAc affording the pure cyclopropane (77 mg, 0.40 mmol, 46%).

Typical Experimental Procedure for Co(II) Salen (6) Catalyzed Cyclopropanations with Ethyl Diazo Acetate in Water:

Under an argon atmosphere, styrene (268 mg, 0.29 mL, 5 equiv) was added to a 10 mL round bottomed flask containing the Co(II) Salen catalyst (**6**) (15.4 mg, 2.6×10^{-2} mmol, 5.0 mol%) followed by N-methylimidazole (4.2 mg, 4.1×10^{-3} mL, 10 mol%) affording a dark orange solution. This was followed by the addition of ethyl diazo acetate (59 mg, 0.51 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in argon purged water (3.0 mL, 0.18 M) in one portion. The biphasic orange/yellow solution was allowed to stir for 24 h before it was treated with a saturated NaCl solution (5.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The crude cyclopropane was chromatographed on silica gel washing first with hexanes then eluting with 98:2 hexanes:EtOAc affording the pure cyclopropane (78 mg, 0.41 mmol, 80%).

Typical Experimental Procedure for Rh(II) Carboxylate Catalytic Cyclopropanation of *In Situ* Generated Ethyl Diazo Acetate:

To a 25 mL round bottomed flask containing the required amount of Rh(II) carboxylate catalyst $[\text{Rh}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\text{CO}_2)_2]_2$ (5.5 mg, 7.1×10^{-3} mmol, 0.5 mol%) and styrene (298 mg, 2.9 mmol, 2 equiv) was added glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride salt **7** (200 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1 equiv) and sodium acetate buffer (7.0 mg, 6 mol%) in 2.0 mL of distilled water. The solution was cooled in an ice bath at 0 °C and a solution of sodium nitrite (115 mg, 1.7 mmol, 1.16 equiv) in 2.0 mL of water was added in one portion followed by 2 drops of a 10% solution of sulfuric acid. The reaction mixture was then stirred 14 h while warming slowly to room temperature. It was treated with a saturated NaCl solution (5.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified on silica gel washing first with hexanes then eluting the desired cyclopropane with 98:2 hexanes:EtOAc affording the pure cyclopropane (165 mg, 0.87 mmol, 66%).

Procedure with Sodium Borate Buffer and Phosphoric Acid:

To a 25 mL round bottomed flask containing the required amount of Rh(II) carboxylate catalyst $[\text{Rh}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\text{CO}_2)_2]_2$ (5.5 mg, 7.1×10^{-3} mmol, 0.5 mol%) and styrene (298 mg, 2.9 mmol, 2 equiv) was added glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride salt **7** (200 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1 equiv) and sodium borate ($\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$) buffer (45 mg, 0.12 mmol, 8 mol%) in 2.0 mL of distilled water. The solution was cooled in an ice bath at 0 °C and a solution of sodium nitrite (115 mg, 1.7 mmol, 1.16 equiv) in 2.0 mL of water was added in one portion followed by a 2% solution of phosphoric acid (2.0 mL) added slowly over 15-20 mins. The reaction mixture was then stirred 14 h while warming slowly to room temperature. It was treated with a saturated NaCl solution (5.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified on silica gel washing first with hexanes then eluting the desired cyclopropane with 98:2 hexanes:EtOAc affording the pure cyclopropane (180 mg, 0.95 mmol, 68%).

Using 3 equiv. of styrene 70% yield (*t/c* 1.6) and with 1 equiv. of styrene 51% yield (*t/c* 1.5) of the pure cyclopropane was obtained.

(4-Phenylbutoxy)-acetic acid ethyl ester 8. 4-Phenyl-1-butanol (210 mg, 1.4 mmol, 2 equiv) was added to $[\text{Rh}(\text{OPiv})_2]_2$ (2.1 mg, 3.5×10^{-3} mmol, 0.5 mol%) in a round bottomed flask and treated with distilled water (0.5 mL). A solution of ethyl diazo acetate (80 mg, 0.70 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in water (4.5 mL) was then added slowly dropwise over 45 mins. The solution was allowed to stir 2 h then treated with a saturated NaCl solution (5.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. Crude **8** was chromatographed on silica gel using hexanes followed by 97:3 hexanes:EtOAc as an eluent affording pure **8** (74 mg, 0.31 mmol, 45%) as a clear colourless oil. R_f 0.58 (80:20 hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.26-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.20 (m, 3H), 4.22 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.06 (s,

2H), 3.55 (t, $J = 9.3, 6.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.66 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.65-1.75 (m, 4H), 1.29 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.7, 142.4, 128.5, 128.4, 125.8, 71.8, 68.5, 60.9, 35.7, 29.3, 27.9, 14.3; IR (neat) 1752, 1733, 1200, 1136 cm^{-1} . HRMS (MAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 236.14124, found 236.14155.

2-Phenyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid ethyl ester **4a**.

The general procedure for cyclopropanation with Ru(II) Py-box (**5**) was followed. Yield 46%, diastereomeric ratio (19:1 t/c), enantiomeric ratio (19:1) was determined by SFC analysis (Whelk O, 0.9% MeOH in supercritical CO_2 , 0.9 mL/min: (1*S*,2*S*) *trans*-**4a** t_r , 8.2 min, (1*R*,2*R*) *trans*-**4a** t_r 9.1 min). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -281^\circ$ (c 1.47, CHCl_3). The assignment of absolute stereochemistry was made by comparison with literature values⁷

Racemic (*trans* **4a**)

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Area Percent Report
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Sorted by Signal
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.789	MF	0.673	15001.43359	371.43970	48.9884
2	11.232	FM	0.538	15620.98535	483.54312	51.0116
Totals :				30622.41797	854.98279	

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*** End of Report ***

⁷ Evans, D. A.; Woerpel, K. A.; Hinman, M. M.; Faul, M. M. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1991**, *113*, 726.

Cyclopropanation in H₂O (*trans* **4a**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.158	1	FF	712.84753	34.88377	5.0433
2	9.057	1	FV	13421.79395	666.72943	94.9567
Totals :				14134.64160	701.61322	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in CH₂Cl₂ (*trans* **4a**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.171	1	FF	4187.01416	209.63585	6.7613
2	9.036	1	FF	57739.16016	2572.83789	93.2387
Totals :				61926.17578	2782.47363	

*** End of Report ***

The general procedure for cyclopropanation with Co(II) Salen **6** was followed. Yield 80%, diastereomeric ratio (1.5:1 *t/c*), enantiomeric ratio (2.8:1 *trans* **4a** and 13:1 *cis* **4a**) was determined by SFC analysis (Whelk O, 0.9% MeOH in supercritical CO₂, 0.9 mL/min: (1*S*,2*S*) *trans*-**4a** *t_r*, 8.2 min, (1*R*,2*R*) *trans*-**4a** *t_r* 9.1 min). $[\alpha]_D^{+162^\circ}$ (c 0.35, CHCl₃).

Racemic (*cis* **4a**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Signal
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	11.956	BV	0.423	5929.58008	199.97682	49.3813
2	13.457	VB	0.449	6078.16797	191.15852	50.6187
Totals :				12007.74805	391.13535	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in H₂O (*trans* **4a**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.096	1	BF	35871.94922	1647.96204	73.7408
2	9.043	1	FF	12774.05957	608.80713	26.2592
Totals :				48646.00781	2256.76904	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in THF (*trans* **4a**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.332	1	BF	64035.99609	2722.81445	78.1429
2	9.403	1	FV	17911.29102	696.79254	21.8571
Totals :				81947.28906	3419.60693	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in H₂O (*cis* **4a**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.479	1	FF	3025.43921	164.88742	6.9729
2	10.205	1	FV	40363.08203	1868.04700	93.0271
Totals :				43388.51953	2032.93445	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in THF (*cis* **4a**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Signal
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.742	BF	0.295	1100.43604	56.69107	7.2008
2	10.442	FV	0.305	14181.78711	700.81909	92.7992
Totals :				15282.22266	757.51019	

*** End of Report ***

2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-cyclopropane carboxylic acid ethyl ester **4b.**

The general procedure for cyclopropanation with Ru(II) Py-box **5** was followed. Yield 31%, diastereomeric ratio (24:1 *t/c*), enantiomeric ratio (12:1) was determined by SFC analysis (Whelk O, 0.9% MeOH in supercritical CO₂, 0.9 mL/min: (1*S*,2*S*) *trans*-**4b** *t_r*, 9.6 min, (1*R*,2*R*) *trans*-**4b** *t_r* 10.7 min). $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -252° (*c* 0.83, CHCl₃).

Racemic (*trans* **4b**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000
Signal 1: DAD1 C, Sig=254,30 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.620	1	BB	930.75879	50.43523	49.8927
2	10.692	1	BB	934.76270	41.82699	50.1073
Totals :				1865.52148	92.26222	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in H₂O (*trans* **4b**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000
Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.580	1	BF	2073.55737	101.62028	8.3741
2	11.620	1	FV	22688.12500	1008.07587	91.6259
Totals :				24761.68164	1109.69617	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in CH₂Cl₂ (*trans* **4b**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000
Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.596	1	BF	1726.63098	93.24216	5.6686
2	10.489	1	MF	28732.88867	1479.49963	94.3314
Totals :				30459.51953	1572.74182	

*** End of Report ***

The general procedure for cyclopropanation with Co(II) Salen **6** was followed. Yield 60%, diastereomeric ratio (1.8:1 *t/c*), enantiomeric ratio (2.8:1 *trans* **4b** and 12:1 *cis* **4b**) was determined by SFC analysis (Whelk O, 0.9% MeOH in supercritical CO₂, 0.9 mL/min: (1*S*,2*S*) *trans*-**4b** *t_r*, 10.6 min, (1*R*,2*R*) *trans*-**4b** *t_r* 11.7 min). [α]_D +153° (c 0.96, CHCl₃).

Racemic (*cis* **4b**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Signal
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	22.144	BV	0.372	9044.53809	380.50320	49.7764
2	23.003	VB	0.399	9125.79590	351.73187	50.2236

Totals :	18170.33398	732.23511
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*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in H₂O (*trans* **4b**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 C, Sig=254,30 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.551	1	MF	1369.00427	61.51485	73.4157
2	11.727	1	FM	495.72659	23.86062	26.5844

Totals :

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in THF (*trans* **4b**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.644	1	FF	76022.89844	3004.10864	73.1319
2	10.688	1	FF	27930.19141	1293.84192	26.8681

Totals :

 *** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in H₂O (*cis* **4b**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Signal
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	21.161	BV	0.326	1040.95313	41.54977	7.1532
2	22.049	VB	0.415	13511.31152	502.88593	92.8468
Totals :				14552.26465	544.43567	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in THF (*cis* **4b**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Signal
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	22.005	BV	0.307	829.02051	35.39011	4.3228
2	22.805	VB	0.410	18348.73437	690.04004	95.6772
Totals :				19177.75391	725.43018	

*** End of Report ***

2-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-cyclopropane carboxylic acid ethyl ester **4g**.

The general procedure for cyclopropanation with Ru(II) Py-box (**5**) was followed. Yield 42%, diastereomeric ratio (19:1 *t/c*), enantiomeric ratio (14:1) was determined by SFC analysis (Whelk O, 0.9% MeOH in supercritical CO₂, 0.9 mL/min: (1*S*,2*S*) *trans*-**4g** *t_r*, 14.1 min, (1*R*,2*R*) *trans*-**4g** *t_r*, 15.7 min). [α]_D -250° (c 0.58, CHCl₃).

Racemic (*trans* **4g**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	4.775	1	PV	668.35297	34.96016	3.3028
2	8.088	1	PV	252.66377	10.77123	1.2486
3	13.840	1	BV	9631.22266	411.83282	47.5952
4	15.687	1	VV	9683.44141	363.23697	47.8533
Totals :				20235.68164	820.80115	

Cyclopropanation in H₂O (*trans* **4g**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	14.102	1	BF	1950.03113	84.42657	6.6863
2	15.719	1	FV	27214.49805	984.53906	93.3137
Totals :				29164.52930	1068.96558	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in CH₂Cl₂ (*trans* **4g**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	14.212	1	FF	1726.85535	75.72026	7.7054
2	15.874	1	BV	20684.07422	761.68713	92.2946
Totals :				22410.92969	837.40741	

*** End of Report ***

2,2'-Diphenyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid ethyl ester **4h.**

The general procedure for cyclopropanation with Ru(II) Py-box **5** was followed. Yield 44%, enantiomeric ratio (13:1) was determined by SFC analysis (Whelk O, 0.9% MeOH in supercritical CO₂, 0.9 mL/min: (*R*)-**4h** *t_r*, 17.5 min, (*S*)-**4h** *t_r* 19.8 min). [α]_D -158° (c 0.97, CHCl₃).

Racemic (**4h**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	19.858	1	FB	30369.71094	1087.77979	51.3255
2	22.711	1	BV	28801.05859	474.72018	48.6745
Totals :				59170.76953	1562.50000	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in H₂O (**4h**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	17.537	1	BF	19642.99609	496.22644	92.6240
2	19.792	1	FB	1564.25403	34.72498	7.3760
Totals :				21207.25000	530.95142	

*** End of Report ***

Cyclopropanation in CH₂Cl₂ (**4h**)

Area Percent Report

Sorted by Retention Time
Multiplier : 1.000000

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak #	RT [min]	Sig	Type	Area [mAU*sec]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	17.371	1	BF	47152.64063	1208.00500	91.3563
2	19.510	1	FB	4461.36865	101.83768	8.6437
Totals :				51614.00781	1309.84265	

*** End of Report ***