

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID :** MEKB516  
**Product Name :** MEK BLEND  
**Revision Date :** May 22, 2015 **Date Printed :** May 29, 2015  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date :** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name :** WRR Environmental Services Co., Inc.  
**Address :** 5200 Ryder Road, Eau Claire, WI, US, 54701  
**Emergency Phone :** + (800) 424-9300  
**Information Phone :** +1 (715) 834-9624  
**Fax :**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:**

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1  
Skin Irritation - Category 3  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B  
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
Eye Irritation - Category 2  
Flammable Liquids Category 2  
Acute toxicity, Oral - Category 5

### Pictograms:



### Signal Word:

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health:

Maybe harmful if swallowed  
May cause cancer.  
Causes serious eye irritation  
May cause genetic defects.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
Causes mild skin irritation  
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Hazardous Statements - Physical:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

**Precautionary Statements - General:**

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
Keep out of reach of children.  
Read label before use.

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention:**

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
Wash thoroughly after handling  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion proof equipment.  
Use only non-sparking tools.  
Take action to prevent static discharges.  
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**Precautionary Statements - Response:**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.  
In case of fire: Use water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide to extinguish.  
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage:**

Store locked up.  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the products to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

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**SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	73% - 100%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.1% - 1.2%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0.1% - 1.2%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.1% - 1.2%
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	0.1% - 1.2%

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**SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES**

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**Inhalation:**

Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

**Eye Contact:**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a flushing duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Skin Contact:**

Take off immediately contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 15 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

**Ingestion:**

Rinse mouth. Drink several glasses of water to dilute. If you feel unwell or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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**Suitable Extinguishing Media:**

Water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical for small fires, AFFF-ATC (alcohol) foam for large fires is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:**

No data available.

**Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:**

Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits (see section 9). Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Sensitive to static discharge. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.

**Fire-Fighting Procedures:**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

**Special Protective Actions:**

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Emergency Procedure:**

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

**Recommended Equipment:**

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

**Personal Precautions:**

Avoid breathing mist/vapour. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Use explosive proof equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

**Environmental Precautions:**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

**Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:**

Contain and recover liquid when possible.

Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust.

If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak

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## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**General:**

Wash hands after use.  
 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.  
 Do not breathe vapors or mists.  
 Use good personal hygiene practices.  
 Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.  
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.  
 Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

**Ventilation Requirements:**

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

**Storage Room Requirements:**

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Provide electrical grounding for containers and equipment when handling this product.

**SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Eye Protection:**

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

**Skin Protection:**

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

**Respiratory Protection:**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed.

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half-face organic vapor respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece organic vapor respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mist below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	CAN_ALtm g	OSHA- Tables- Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)
ETHYL ACETATE		1		400	1400			400			400	1400
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		1		400	980			200	400		400	980
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		1		200	590			200	300	885	200	590
STODDARD SOLVENT		1		500	2900			100				350
TOLUENE		1,2		200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		20			100	375

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA Skin designation
ETHYL ACETATE					URT & eye irr		

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	500	1225	A4		Eye & URT irrit; CNS impair	A4;BEI	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	300	885			URT irrit; CNS & PNS impair	BEI	
STODDARD SOLVENT					Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair		
TOLUENE	150	560	A4		Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI	

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	6.84 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	0.00%
Density VOC	6.84 lb/gal
% VOC	100.00%
Specific Gravity	0.82

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Appearance	Colorless to slight tint
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	Sweet odor
pH	N/A
Flammability	Flashpoint below 73 °F
Water Solubility (% by wt. @ 20°C)	Approx. 50%
Flash Point Symbol	<
Flash Point	10 °C
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level (% by volume)	1.5
Upper Explosion Level (% by volume)	11
Vapor Pressure @ 20°C (mmHg)	60 mmHg
Vapor Density	2.50
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	162 °F
High Boiling Point	194 °F
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate = 1)	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

### Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid contact with sparks, fire, direct sunlight, hot glowing surfaces, welding arcs, high temperature sources and incompatibles.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur

### Incompatible Materials:

Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

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**SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Acute Toxicity:**

Inhalation : Can also cause possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation.

Ingestion : Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Maybe harmful if swallowed

**Aspiration Hazard:**

No Data Available

**Carcinogenicity:**

May cause cancer.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:**

May cause genetic defects.

**Reproductive Toxicity:**

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:**

No Data Available

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:**

Contact can produce pain, inflammation and temporal eye damage.

Causes serious eye irritation

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:**

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defeating, dermatitis.

Causes mild skin irritation

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:**

Can cause respiratory irritation, dizziness and drowsiness.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)

LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)

LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 19600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 16000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (10)  
LC50 (mouse): 10600 ppm (38100 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (3-hour exposure) (8)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 10200 mg/kg (cited as 11.3 mL/kg) (7); 5600 mg/kg (5,13)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4100 mg/kg (11)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4900 mg/kg (9)  
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5500 mg/kg (11)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (cited as 20 m

0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m3 (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)  
LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m3 (1300 ppm) (2)  
LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5 g/kg (1)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver.

**Chronic Exposure**

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

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**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Persistence and Degradability:**

No data available.

**Bio-Accumulative Potential:**

No data available.

**Mobility in soil:**

No data available.

**Toxicity:**

No Data Available

**Other Adverse Effect:**

No data available.

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**SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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### Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

WRR can provide reclamation or disposal service. Contact WRR for information.

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## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### U.S. DOT Information:

Proper shipping name : Flammable Liquids, N.O.S. (Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Ethyl Acetate)  
UN Number : UN 1993  
Hazard Class : 3  
Packing group : II  
RQ- N/A

### IMDG Information:

Proper shipping name : Flammable Liquids, N.O.S. (Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Ethyl Acetate)  
UN Number : UN 1993  
Hazard Class : 3  
Packing group : II  
RQ- N/A

Marine Pollutant : No data available

### IATA Information:

Proper shipping name : Flammable Liquids, N.O.S. (Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Ethyl Acetate)  
UN Number : UN 1993  
Hazard Class : 3  
Packing group : II  
RQ- N/A

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## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0.1% - 1.2%	SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	73% - 100%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.1% - 1.2%	CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	0.1% - 1.2%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.1% - 1.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

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## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

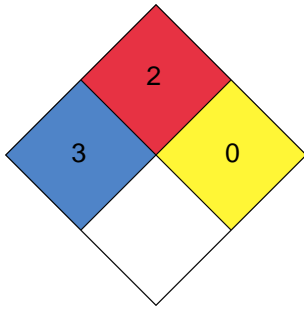
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### Glossary:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.



## HMIS



Chronic :



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