**Notice Morphological and physiological differences among resident and of Copyrightedcoaster brook trout juveniles, Lindsey M. Larson, Rachel R. Hol Material**

**Material Description:** Stayner, L., et. al. Human cancer risk and exposuman, Jesse L. Karner, J. B. K. Leonard\*, Northern Michigan Univre to 1,3-butadiene – a tale of micersity, Biology Department, Marquette, MI 49855, jileonar@nmu.ee and men. *Scand duMigratory freshwater brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis), comJ Work Environ Health*. 2000; 2monly called coasters, are a vital part of the Lake Superior wa6(4): 322-330.

The above referenced document was submitted to tershed, but with limited data available on their life history,the docket as an attachment to c it has been difficult to classify their role within the Salmonomments from NIOSH.  The document is subject to copyright protections and therefore is not being made available by DOL in idae family. Brook trout exhibit highly variable life history the electtraits within the species; there often exist both anadromous (mronic docket.  The doigrant) and nonanadromous (non-migrant or resident) forms withicument is included in the docket maintained in han a population. Lake Superior coaster brook trout typically ocrd copy at the Department of Labor, Office cupy near-shore areas at one time or another during their livesof the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Suite S-231. The mechanisms involved in the determination of migration or2, 200 residency are not well understood, however, morphometrics and Constitution Athe metabolism of the fish likely play important roles. It is believed thavenue, N.W., Washington, DC.   The document is available for review only at the Department of Labor and consistent with copyright law cannot be reproduced.