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**MateMorphological and physiological differences among resident and coaster brook trout juveniles, Lindsey M. Larson, Rachel R. Holman, Jesse L. Karner, J. B. K. Leonard\*, Northern Michigan University, Biology Department, Marquette, MI 49855, jileonar@nmu.eduMrial Description:** Stayner, L., et. al. Human cancer risk and exposure to 1,3-butadiene – a tale of mice and men. *Scand J Work Environ Health*. 2000; 26(4): 322-330.

The above referenced document was submitted to the docket as an attachment to comments from NIOSH.  The docuigratory freshwater brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis), commonly called coasters, are a vital part of the Lake Superior watershed, but with limited data available on their life history, it has been difficult to classify their role within the Salmonidae fment iamily. Brook trout exhibit highly variable life history traits within the species; there often exist both anadromous (migrant) and nonanadromous (non-migrant or resident) forms within a population. Lake Superior coaster brook trout typically occupy nears subject to copyright protections and therefore is not being made available by DOL in the electronic docket.  The document is included in the docket maintained in hard copy at the Department of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Suite S-2312, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC.   The document is available -shore areas at one time or another during their lives. The mechanisms involved in the determination of migration or residency are not well understood, however, morphometrics and the metabolism of the fish likely play important roles. It is believed thafor review only at the Department of Labor and consistent with copyright law cannot be reproduced.