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The abMorphological and physiological differences among resident and coaster brook trout juveniles, Lindsey M. Larson, Rachel R. Holmove referenced document was submitted to the docket as an attachment to comments from NIOSH.  The document ian, Jesse L. Karner, J. B. K. Leonard\*, Northern Michigan University, Biology Department, Marquette, MI 49855, jileonar@nmu.edus subject to copyright protections and therefore is not being made available by DOL in the electronic docket.  The documeMigratory freshwater brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis), commonly called coasters, are a vital part of the Lake Superior waternt is included in the docket maintaished, but with limited data available on their life history, it has been difficult to classify their role within the Salmonidaened in hard copy at the Department of Labor, Office of the Assis family. Brook trout exhibit highly variable life history traits within the species; there often exist both anadromous (migrantant Secretary for Policy, Suite S-2312, 200 Constitutiont) and nonanadromous (non-migrant or resident) forms within a population. Lake Superior coaster brook trout typically occupy n Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC.   The ear-shore areas at one time or another during their lives. The mechanisms involved in the determination of migration or residedocument is available for review only at the Deparncy are not well understood, however, morphometrics and the metabolism of the fish likely play important roles. It is believed thatment of Labor and consistent with copyright law cannot be reproduced.