10 micrometers)
   a. Acrolein
   b. Ammonia
   c. Chloramine
   d. Ethylene oxide
   e. Formaldehyde
   f. Hydrogen chloride
   g. Methyl bromide
   h. Sodium azide
   i. Sulfur dioxide
5. Intermediate water solubility (bronchus and bronchiole, particle size 5–10 micrometers)
   a. Chlorine
6. Low water solubility/less irritating (alveolar, particle size less than 5 micrometers)
   a. Cadmium fume
   b. Fluorine
   c. Hydrogen sulfide (rotten egg odor; olfactory fatigue)
   d. Mercury fume
   e. Mustard gas (also delayed blistering skin manifestations)
   f. Nickel carbonyl
   g. Ozone
   h. Phosgene
7. Asphyxia agents (two categories)
   a. Oxygen deprivation below 19.5% oxygen atmosphere ("simple asphyxiants")
      Any gas that reduces oxygen fraction or displaces oxygen from the inspired air
      i. Argon
      ii. Carbon dioxide
      iii. Ethane
      iv. Helium
      v. Methane
      vi. Natural gas (e.g., heptane, propane)
      vii. Nitrogen
      viii. Nitrogen dioxide (delayed symptom onset)
   b. Chemical interfering with oxygen delivery of utilization ("chemical asphyxiants")
      i. Carbon monoxide [See Carbon Monoxide/Smoke Exposure Guideline]
      ii. Cyanide [See Cyanide Exposure Guideline]
      iii. Hydrogen sulfide
8. Inhalants of abuse
   a. These agents or substances are a diverse class of substances that include volatile solvents, aerosols, and gases
   b. These chemicals are intentionally inhaled to produce a state that resembles alcohol intoxication with initial excitation, drowsiness, lightheadedness, and agitation
   c. Users of these inhaled agents are often called huffers, sniffers, baggers, or snorters
      i. These individuals often present after inhaling an aerosol or gas with a loss of consciousness and the presence of the aerosol can or residue/paint around or in the mouth, nose, and oral pharynx