g. Shortness of breath
h. Chest tightness
i. Bronchospasm wheezing
j. Change in voice
k. Upper airway obstruction includes laryngospasm and laryngeal edema
l. Corneal burns or ulcers
m. Skin burns
n. Pharyngeal, tracheal, bronchial burns
o. Dyspnea/tachypnea
p. High concentrations and or protracted exposure may develop non-cardiac pulmonary edema
q. Esophageal burns

12. Chlorine
    a. All the above (ammonia)
    b. Increased likelihood of the following
        i. Bronchiole burns
        ii. Bronchospasm wheezing
        iii. Non-cardiac pulmonary edema develops within 6–24 hours of higher exposures
13. Phosgene
    a. Often have none of the above symptoms for first half hour to several hours then are much milder until more severe lower respiratory tract symptoms develop
        i. Only warning is report of "fresh mowed hay" odor
        ii. Mild airway irritation or drying
        iii. Mild eye irritation
        iv. Fatigue
        v. Chest tightness
        vi. Dyspnea/tachypnea
        vii. Significant delay up to 24 hours for
            1. Exertional dyspnea
            2. Bronchospasm wheezing
            3. Hypoxia
            4. Severe non-cardiac pulmonary edema
            5. Cardiopulmonary arrest
14. Hydrogen sulfide — A direct neurotoxin and is rapidly absorbed through lung generating systemic effects
    a. Distinctive rotten egg smell which rapidly causes olfactory fatigue/loss of sense of smell
    b. Cough
    c. Shortness of breath
    d. Rapid alternations in cognition or consciousness
    e. Bronchiole and lung hemorrhage/hemoptysis
    f. Non-cardiac pulmonary edema
    g. Hydrogen sulfide is known as the "knock down" gas because of near immediate and sudden loss of consciousness with high concentrations
    h. Asphyxia
    i. Death
15. Nitrogen dioxide (also called Silo Filler's disease)