

Government Forces Use Strange Kinds of Poisonous Gases The Committee on Chemical Weapons Illuminating should visit the targeted location

Date of Issue:

The Scope of the Report: documenting the shelling of the Syrian regime warplanes against Harasta city using poisonous gases on 27 March, 2014

Introduction:

Since our team wasn't able to visit the location of the incident and considering the network's limited capacities and present circumstances, we used in this report, as all of the previous reports issued by [SNHR](#) about the use of chemical weapons by the Syrian regime, survivor's accounts and eyewitnesses' testimonies in addition to the verified pictures and videos that we receive from our approved activists. Please know that we changed the names of the witnesses according to their own will.

For more information about the [methodology we follow in documenting victims](#)

Details:

Harasta city is located to the East of Damascus city

On Thursday 27 March, 2014 the Syrian government forces targeted a tunnel used by the rebels at Al-Kou' in Harasta – Damascus countryside.

The Syrian regime used a missile loaded with poisonous substances that we couldn't identify its type. However, we verified the killing of 7 people in addition to 30 people wounded at least; all of them were rebels.

Dr. Hazem, head of the medical center in Harasta and the supervisor of the injured cases, offered us his testimony:

“About 11:00 PM we started receiving some injured people from A-Kou' after it was shelled, the victims were suffering from psychological disorders, disorientation, eye irritation, and blurry vision. These symptoms were different from the symptoms we came across during the chemical attack against Ghouta back in August.

These symptoms suggest the possibility that Al-Assad regime may have used bombs carrying quinuclidinylbenzilate (BZ), however we weren't able to confirm these speculations.

The attack killed seven victims and injured 32 others. They were all treated casually as the injuries were relatively mild, but we are not able at the moment to provide radical treatment because of the siege that has been imposed for more than a year.”

Amjad, a media activist and a Harasta resident, talked to us:

“About midnight, there was a battle between the Syrian regime forces and the rebels at Al-Kou' battlefront. The Syrian regime found a tunnel that the rebels were using, and targeted it with a missile that carried poisonous gases. After few moments we started to smell something weird, some died and others were injured. We couldn't identify the used substance.”

Appendixes and Attachments:

Names of the victims

SNHR documented the killing of 7 people in addition to at least 30 injured.

- 1- Ahmad Qdadou, from Harasta, a FSA soldier, died under the shelling of poisonous gases.
- 2- Mohammad Saeed Urabi, from Harasta, a FSA soldier, died under the shelling of poisonous gases.
- 3- Abdurrahman Al-Hourani, from Harasta, a FSA soldier, died under the shelling of poisonous gases.
- 4- Rashad Al-Hourani, from Harasta, a FSA soldier, died under the shelling of poisonous gases.
- 5- -Ahmad Ash-Shaikh Hassoun, from Harasta, a FSA soldier, died under the shelling of poisonous gases.
- 6- Mohammad Mibyad, from Harasta, a FSA soldier, died under the shelling of poisonous gases.

7- Maher Ismail Zaitoun, from Harasta, a FSA soldier, died under the shelling of poisonous gases.

Pictures and videos

[A video that shows some of the cases of the poisonous gases attack against Harasta on 27 March. The video shows some of the symptoms including: general physical weakness, sweating, and partial loss of consciousness.](#)

Reccomendations

The International Inquiry Commission

The International Inquiry Commission should start investigating the incident immediately, and take serious steps to identify the responsible party that uses these kind of weapons especially after the Syrian regime has signed the CWC.

The Special Investigation Committee on Chemical Weapons Illuminating

Since the committee is currently in Syria and can move easily, it should head to the incident location and take blood samples from the victims for analysis.

The Security Council

To shoulder its responsibilities in maintaining safety and civil peace in Syria especially with the Syrian regime's violation that represents a blatant threat to the international security and peace, and to stop the political interests game on the account of the Syrian people.

Human Rights Council

Demand the Security Council and the concerned international institutions to shoulder its responsibilities in regard to what happening to the Syrian people of killing, imprisoning, rape, and displacement.

