



## A Comprehensive Report on the Use of Chemical Weapons by the -Syrian Regime 18Times in Five Syrian Governorates

### Introduction

Production and use of chemical and biological weapons, in all of its forms and kinds, are prohibited according to 1925's Geneva Conference, which the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) of 1972 cemented, and was further built upon in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) of 1993.

Syrian Network for Human Rights' team conducted separate investigation for each case of using chemical weapons by Syrian Armed Forces inside Syrian territories. The team encountered great difficulties, especially inability of the team members from field visits and conducting analyses, cause Syrian government preventing Syrian Network for Human Rights to work freely on the Syrian's territory, and chasing its member.

Therefore, Syrian Network for Human Rights' Team who exist in all of the Syrian territories documented and recorded information and testimonies that they could obtain from survivors, eyewitnesses and physicians had examined injures, in addition to acquire all the available attachments and appendixes.

### Summary

The Syrian government's army has carried out 18 attacks in five different governorates. Some of these attacks involved the use of poisons gases, while other cases saw the use of chemical weapons according to what has been verified in light of the present curcumins through accounts from families, doctors at makeshift hospitals who spoke to SNHR team. Our team prepared detailed reports on those horrifying incidents that left more than 63 people dead and 700 injured.

What follows is a brief overview of the governorates that were targeted





First: Homs governorate - chemical attacks: 2

**First attack:**

The first attack was in December 23, 2012, targeted Bayada and Deir Ba'lbeh in Homs. and led to 6 victims and at least 60 injuries, including 10 critical condition, 4 paralysis, and 3 vision loss.

**Second attack:**

The second attack was in December 25, 2012, it targeted Zafarana village in the northern of Homs. It resulted in at least 35 suffocation condition , all of them residents, Syrian Network for Human Rights didn't document any death .

**Second: Aleppo – chemical attacks: 3**

**First attack:**

The first attack was in March 19, 2013 , in Khan Alasa'l in Aleppo's western suburbs Syrian Government's Armed Forces warplanes bombed missiles with chemical warheads on Khan Alasa;l , led to 22 victims and 250 injuries.

**Second attack:**

The second attack was in Saturday April 13, 2013 , in Sheikh Maksoud neighborhood in Aleppo

According to Syrian Network for Human Rights member in Aleppo: Helicopter belonging to Syrian Government's Air Force (who is owned by only Syrian Government) dropped two poison gas bombs on Sheikh Maksoud – North of Aleppo ( Kurdish majority) . the bombs are metal cans fairly like conservers with plastic cans inside contains toxic materials turn into gases , it also featured with safety valves. These bombs led to 5 victims , including two infants , more than 12 injuries cause on inhaling the poisonous gas , transferred to Afrin for treatment .

**Third attack:**

Third attack was in Saturday April 27, Kueres military airport in Aleppo Syrian Government's Armed Forces dropped artillery shells on Free Syrian Army centers, immediately turned into gases when exploded .

It led to 10 dead of FSA , 15 injuries of poisoning , suffocation , and allergic symptoms cause of inhaling the poisonous gas , transferred to FSA medical points around the airport





### **Third: Damascus suburbs governorate – chemical attacks: 11 at the time of the report's release**

#### **First attack:**

First attack was nearly at 11 AM, on Tuesday March 19 , 2013, Al-Otaiba town  
It led to 5 victims, more than 60 suffocation injuries, including women and children.  
The second attack: in Adra

#### **Second attack:**

Second attack was nearly at 9 PM on Sunday, March 24, 2013, Adra Town  
It led to two victims, and more than 40 injuries, all residents .

#### **Third attack:**

Third attack was nearly at 4 AM, on Tuesday April 09, 2013, Al-Otaiba town  
It led to deaths of number of livestock owned by residents, while the Syrian Network for Human Rights did not document any death cases among citizens.

#### **Fourth attack:**

Fourth attack was in Wednesday April 25, 2013 in Darea city , Shell focused on the southern area in the city  
Syrian Government's Armed Forces shelled the city with tow surface to surface missiles with chemical warheads ( poisonous gases ), led to large number of suffocation among citizens and poultry deaths.

#### **Fifth attack:**

Fifth attack was in Wednesday April 17, 2013 in Ain Tarma town – Damascus suburbs  
Syrian Government's Armed Forces and after clashes between FSA shelled the town with poisonous gases' bombs, led to kill one citizen and 8 injuries ( Free Syrian Army and citizens )  
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#### **Sixth attach: Adra**

On Friday, 17 May, 2013, around 05:00 AM, government forces fired missiles loaded with poison substances, killing no less than five FSA fighters, in addition to varying injuries, where one person's injury resulted in his death after little time.





#### **Seventh attack:** Adra

On Thursday, 23 May, 2013, around 11:00 PM, government forces fired missiles loaded with poison gases that resulted in 40 suffocation cases at least among civilians. The varying injuries led to the death of two people.

#### **Eighth attack:** Harašta

On Sunday, 26 May, 2013, government forces bombed Harašta city, Eastern Ghouta, with three missiles loaded with poison substances, injuring 75 people to varying degrees, as three people died of their injuries.

#### **Ninth Attack:** al Bharaiyya

On Wednesday, 29 May, 2013, around 10:30 PM, government forces fired missiles loaded with poison gases, injuring no less than 30 of the town residents.

#### **Tenth Attack:** al Ahmadiya

On Wednesday, 29 May, 2013, around 4:15 PM, government forces fired two missiles loaded with poison substances that resulted in an absurd chemical reaction with the soil. More than 10 of the town residents were injured.

#### **Eleventh Attack:** al Bhariyya

On Sunday, 9 June, 2013, government forces shelled points for the FSA with poison gases that resulted in four suffocation cases who were transferred to a makeshift hospital.

### **Fourth:** Damascus governorate – chemical attacks: 2

#### **First attack:**

First attack was on Sunday April 7, 2013, Jobar neighborhood  
Targeted the neighborhood with poisonous gas, and led to 7 severe suffocation injuries,

#### **Second attack:**

Second attack was on Sunday April 14, 2013, Jobar neighborhood  
Targeted the neighborhood with poisonous gas, led to 1 citizen victim and more than 30 injuries





### **Fifth:** Idlib governorate – chemical attacks: 2

On Monday April 29, 2013 , in Saraqeb

According to residents' testimonies: Helicopter belonging to Syrian Government's Air Force (who is owned by only Syrian Government) dropped bags led to dispersion of dust particles , causing 14 suffocation injuries , transferred to Saraqeb hospital  
Attacks' Details according to Eyewitnesses and Physician in makeshift hospitals

### **Homs Governorate - Sunday, 23 December, 2012**

That morning, Syrian Government's Armed Forces shelled al-Bayada, DeirBa'lbe, and al-Steen Street. Shelling continued for hours, then Syrian Government's Armed Forces retreated. However, the shelling was followed by an explosion with white smoke at about 7:00 PM on the same day

Later identified as poisonous gases, led to more than 50 injuries were transferred to the hospital. According to testimonies of field hospital physicians and eyewitnesses, the bombing resulted in cases of delirium, nerve convulsions, loss of consciousness, tingling or numbness in all parts of the body, loss of sense and taste, acute pain in the eye, myosis and very constricted in eyes pupil which were like pin-point, suffocation cases required extended treatments to the trachea, treatment by oxygen, in addition to gastrointestinal symptoms such as nausea and vomiting which result in acute failure of the respiratory and Haemoptysis similar to the symptoms of pneumonia inhalation, which was the main reason behind the death of the victims.

Attack led to 7 residents' victims, and at least 60 injuries, including 10 critical conditions, 4 paralyses and 3 vision loss.

Victims who were documented through communication with physicians and their families:

### **A media activist in Free Syrian Army eyewitness in Homs said:**

We heard a voice like gas bomb, no smell or color, suddenly people falls down , everyone who was near the bomb affected most , I was far a little bit but when I came closer to help injured , I got the same symptoms: couldn't breathe , eye Penumbra , and nerves relaxation , I stayed in this situation for 5 days , as dozens of injuries .





## Appendixes and attachments:

Victims who were documented through communication with physicians and victims' families:

1- [Alaa As'aad Hassan](#) - (El Chircassy) – Al-Bayada - 12/23/2012 – the reason: suffocation resulting from gases that were launched

2- [SaberMando](#)– Al-Bayada-23-12-2012-the reason: suffocation resulting from gases that were launched

3- [Ehab Asi](#) – Al-Bayada -23-12-2012 - the reason: suffocation resulting from gases that were launched

4- [Bassam Iboros](#) - 25 years – Deir Ba'laba - the Arab Spring - 12/23/2012 - the reason: suffocation resulting from gases that were launched.

5- Walid Mohammed Hamadi – Al-Khalidiya - 12/23/2012 - the reason: suffocation resulting from gases that were launched.

6- Stoff Ibrahim Hammadi – Al-Khaldia - 12/23/2012 - the reason: suffocation resulting from gases that were launched.

Videos and pictures of injured people

Video showing [a field hospital](#) which includes a lot of cases of suffocation and testimony of injured in the attack.

[Field hospital which was filled with injured](#)

The following is a report was sent by physicians who were in the field hospital and treated the injuries:

photography [report of one of Homs physicians](#):





## The second attack in Homs in Al-Zafranah

On Tuesday 12/25/2012

Syrian Government's Armed Forces used again poisonous gas of the same kind in Al-Zafranah village – north Homs. These gases led to more than 20 suffocation conditions from residents, but we did not document any death case .

## Appendixes and attachments:

Videos depicting the fall of poison gas on the region

[Link1](#)-[Link2](#)



## Aleppo Governorate:

**First attack** in Khan Al-Asal

The reality of what happened in Khan Al-Asal, testimony of eyewitnesses, victims' families and activists.

Date of attack: 03/19/2013

Documented by The Syrian Network for Human Rights

### Introduction

Khan Al'asal is located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate, about 5 kilometers from Aleppo ,and most of its residents are loyal to the Assad regime. western part of the region was liberalized on 25/02/2013, it includes the police academy, and some farms, but other parts has still been under the control of the Assad regime.

The region was bombed as said at 3:45 am by military air forces, warplanes dropped missiles which exploded and fired fragments like sand to long distances. The missile fell in the southern region of Khan Al'asal.

Note the following:





**First:** military air force is owned only by Syrian government's Armed Forces .

**Second:** the bombing targeted areas loyal to Syrian regime either by mistake, or deliberately and intentionally, and all victims were from people loyal to the Syrian regime. Actually, this is why Syrian regime insist that the limits of United Nations Investigation Commission will only include the attack that targeted Khan Al'asal.

The report:

[Location on the map:](#)

Testimony of Dr., NaelHariri, he treated the injuries in Aleppo university hospital: the eyewitness who was in Aleppo University Hospital, when the injuries were transported to the hospital, **he is a physician working in the hospital, his name is Nael Hariri, and he is still alive:**

“After the bombing which target Khan All’Asal, the hospitals in the city began to receive hundreds cases of injuries. 25 killed were counted at Al-Ragaa hospital, Al-Razi hospital, Al-Shahbaa hospital, Syrian Specialist hospital, and Aleppo university hospital. They all died in symptoms of bronchospasm, suffocation, myosis, and nausea and vomiting sometimes without any malformed in an external dead body. While hundreds of injured people (about 200 - 250 cases) were treated in the public and private ambulance rooms, they had symptoms of allergic and metabolic similar with symptoms of phosphorus poisoning . This creates strong medical doubts outweighing the use of chemical Sarin gas cause it’s symptoms is light allergic and even quick death within few seconds, this is depending on the amount of gas that the body has exposed directly”.

The communication with the witness can be done through his account on Facebook Testimony of female eyewitness, **she could communicate with some nurses who are in Aleppo University hospital, her name is HalaNgari, and she is still alive:** “The injuries of KhanAl’asal’s residents who suffered from suffocation were transported to Aleppo university hospital, but media correspondents were prevented from entering the hospital, while police, and security forces filled the hospital. The only correspondent was there is ShadiHelw (the correspondent of Syrian satellite channel ), any other media correspondents want to enter , he will subjected to full body search, and they couldn’t take photos “.







The cases of suffocation filled the hospital. Additionally, I would like to say that there are victims in Khan Al-Asal hasn't yet been transported to the hospital, patients die immediately, or died on the stretcher, and injured lives on oxygen waiting the death, or others with easier symptoms

The more important information to those who claim that this gas is not a chemical gas, is the nurses and physicians suffered from neurological disorders because of the smell of the patients' clothes, furthermore one of them suffered from suffocation, so patients undressed patient's clothes that influenced on the medical staff".

The communication with the witness can be done through her Facebook account

**Testimony of one of the nurses which had been in Al-Ragaa hospital, during the treatment of the injured, but she refused to disclose her identity fear of tracking of security forces:**

“Almost 40 injuries arrived at the hospital, all of them suffered from bronchospasm and myosis, 10 of them died. Furthermore, two nurses and a doctor suffered from syncope and nervous convulsions.

It is thought that the material used is organic phosphor because it transfers by touch and inhalation “

**Testimony of resident's Eyewitness, his name is Ahmed Subh, and he is still alive:**

“Khan Al-Asal has been shelling since long time, a part of it was liberated and all people in the occupied parts are Shabiha and loyal to Asaad regime. The warplane shelled the southern neighborhood. Difficulty, we could confirm that the bombs were carried by chemical materials, and resulted in cases of suffocation, through our communication with some relatives residing in the southern neighborhood and by spying by wireless its frequency the same of Army's channel. Due to they are loyal to Al Asaad regime, they transported to governmental hospitals”.





You can communicate with the witness through his account on Skype:  
ahmed.r.86

**Testimony of resident's Eyewitness, he is a media activist, his name is Abu Abdullah al-Halabi, and he is still alive:** he told us about the place that was shelled "I'm in Khan Al-Asal, and every two days I participate with the youth (free army) in battlefield. Khan Al-Asal consist of four neighborhoods, most of its residents are Alawites, supportive to Al Asaad regime and Shabiha, all of them are armed. All the victims were Shabiha, and we are the residents and we know them."

You can communicate with the witness through his account on Skype:  
jouman1111

Syrian Network for Human Rights could document the killing of 22 citizens from the region's residents after their suffering from suffocation. The victims include five children, seven women and a doctor who was overseeing the treatment of patients in the hospital. Additionally, we documented nearly 250 injuries of symptoms of metabolic syndrome, hepatic failure, nervous convulsions, loss of consciousness, haw in the ability of taking, myosis. all these symptoms are similar to the symptoms of organic phosphorus poisoning.

Victims' Names:

- 1) Ms. Znob daughter of Taha Za'rour and Khayria.
- 2) Ammar son Mahmoud Za'rour and Zaina.
- 3) Ahmed son Ali Za'rour and Marashaa.
- 4) Ms. Fatima daughter Ali Za'rour, and Marashaa.
- 5) Zaror son Ali Za'rour and tmoo.
- 6) Hassan Son Za'rour Ali Za'rour and Amon.
- 7) 8) two children, they are the sons of: Ali son Ahmed Ali Za'rour.
- 9) Ms. Amon Daughter of Ismail Amuri and Maryam Rajab.
- 10) Ahmed Son of Omar Amuri and Helmeyet.
- 11) Ahmed Son of Abdu Amuri and Amon.
- 12) Mrs. Samiha Daughter of Fares Abdul Qadir and Fatoom.
- 13) Mohamed Son of Mahmoud Saleh and Ayouche.
- 14) Abdo Son of Hassan Qaddah and Amina.





- 15) Ms. Zeinab girl Zakaria Abdullah Ali and Ayouche.
- 16) Ms. Buthaina Daughter of Zakaria Abdul Ali and Ayouche.
- 17) Ms. Zahra Daughter of Ali Abdullah Za'rour and Zeinab.
- 18) Victim Abdel Hadi Son of Ali Abdullah Za'rour and Zeinab.
- 19)– 21) Three children, they are the sons: Ahmed Abdo Amuri and Fatima
- 22) Unknown physician– during his treating of patients in Aleppo university hospital.

## Appendixes and attachments:

[Testimonies of some residents](#)

Testimony of [Battalion Commander in free army](#)

### Second Attack

Sheikh Maksoud neighborhood

The second attack was in Saturday April 13, 2013 , in Sheikh Maksoud neighborhood in Aleppo

According to Syrian Network for Human Rights member in Aleppo: Helicopter belonging to Syrian Government's Air Force (who is owned by only Syrian

Government) dropped two poison gas bombs on Sheikh Maksoud – North of Aleppo (Kurdish majority) . the bombs are metal cans fairly like conservers with plastic cans inside contains toxic materials turn into gases , it also featured with safety valves.

These bombs led to 5 victims , including two infants , more than 12 injuries cause on inhaling the poisonous gas , transferred to Afrin for treatment.

Medical source inside Afrin hospital told us that who were exposed to the gas showed signs of hallucinations, vomiting, heavy runny nose and burning eye. Their conditions deteriorated after they got into the hospital in three hours they had another symptoms such as myosis , nerve irritation and throat irritation , breath shortness , losing neurological reflexes which evolved to losing consciousness and froth out of mouth.

also the health situation to some paramedics deteriorated

Physicians inside Afrin Hospital told us that they didn't conduct any Lab tests to know the used material cause this kind of tests only conducted in two labs in Syria , one in Aleppo and the other in Damascus and both belong to Syrian criminal Security And many hospitals lack the necessary drugs and ingredients to heal such cases, and doctors don't have suitable suits or protective masks





Another medical source in a field hospital in Shiekh Maksoud told us that one of those who inhaled the poisonous gases lost his vision immediately

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Name of the victims as we could document by communicating with their families and friends:

- 1- Ms.Ghadir Alnadaf
- 2- Child Abo Bakr Abdullah – 2 years –
- 3- Chidl Younes Abdullah – 4 months –
- 4- Ms. Ghernas Kubani
- 5- Ms Ghalia ( unknown surname )

Names of the families who exposed to the poisonous gas

- 1- Ms. Reem Younes
- 2- Moneer Younes
- 3- Abdullah Younes
- 4- Yaser Younes
- 5- Jasem Alali
- 6- Mahmud Bakri
- 7- Alaa Bakri
- 8- Mostafa Horo
- 9- Rojhalat
- 10-Hafal Ibrahim
- 11-Rashad Abdo
- 12-Ismael Mamo

### **Appendixes and attachments:**

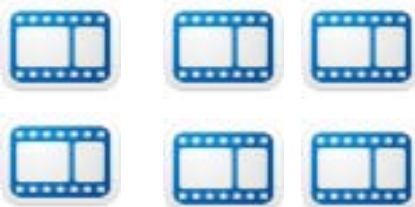
Testimony of physician in [Afrin Hospital](#):

Testimony of [Sheikh Maksod's resident](#) about poisonous shelling

[Video](#) shows [injuries](#) in the hospital

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Photos of the incident





### Third attack:

Kueres military airport in Aleppo

Third attack was in Saturday April 27, Kueres military airport 16 Km far from Aleppo in Aleppo suburbs ( Dier Hafer airport )

Syrian Government's Armed Forces dropped artillery shells on Free Syrian Army centers, immediately turned into gases when exploded .

It led to 10 dead of FSA , 15 injuries of poisoning , suffocation , and allergic symptoms heavy runny nose , burning eye and Hallucination cause of inhaling the poisonous gas , transferred to FSA medical points around the airport

### Map of the airport:

**According to an eyewitness Yousef Satouf , he is a media activist and resident in that area , still alive , he said:**

During clashes there is shelling , Saturday almost 1.00 PM artillery shells Free Syrian Army centers , the shell turned into gas immediately when it explode, some suffocation to death as they inhale the gas and others transferred to field hospital near the airport, injuries have signs poisoning , suffocation , and allergic symptoms heavy runny nose , burning eye , Hallucination and vomiting

You can communicate with the Eyewitness by Skype:

Yaser.future1

### **Victims' name:**

- 1- Yousef Ahmad Almahshi
- 2- Abdulrazak Almetaeb Alwasmi
- 3- Husain Alaid Aljunaid
- 4- Abdulwahab Khshilij
- 5- Hamza Ali Sarhan
- 6- Mohamad Ahmad Mohamed
- 7- Idris Mahmud Alahmad Alshahod
- 8- Fahd Alkhalaf
- 9- Abdulrahman Krot
- 10- Mazen Alhamadi ( Abo Adi )





## **Damascus Suburbs – chemical attacks: 5**

**The first attack:** Al Otaiba:

Tuesday 03/19/2013, and at approximately 11 AM, Syrian Government's Armed Forces bombed Al Otaiba by missiles carried toxic warhead , it led to the spread of clouds of gas after explosion. Also, it resulted in 5 victims on who have been known by residents, they are:

- 1- Hosam Kashisha
- 2- [Husein Kashisha](#)
- 3- Yousef Kashisha
- 4- Mohamed Abu Elkheir
- 5- Kasem Abu Elkheir

In addition to injuring more than (60) citizens from this region, most of them are women and children. They suffered from suffocation, respiratory failure, Haemoptysis, severe drop in blood pressure, nervous and peripherals convulsions, myosis .

## **Appendixes and Attachments**

In the following video, testimony of [a doctor](#) who oversaw the treatment of injured with these gases.

In the [following video](#), testimony of one of injured with these gases

Video shows one of [injured with these gases](#)

**The second attack:** Adra

On Sunday 03/24/2013, at almost 9 pm, forces of the Syrian army loyal to Syrian government bombed Adra region by the missiles with chemicals warhead. It led to two victims, 6 injured with convulsion, and more than 38 injured from the region.

## **Appendixes and attachments:**

[Victim Mahmoud Said Karim](#), who was killed after inhaling toxic gases

[victim Abu Anas Arbash](#), who was killed after inhaling toxic gases





Testimony of a doctor who are inside the [field hospital](#), explaining the status of each patient, while he moves among them:

The following [video show](#) the field hospital from its inside, and a number of injured:

**Third attack:** Al-Otaiba:

On Tuesday 09/04/2013, Syrian army loyal to government Syrian targeted Al-Otaiba by three missiles carrying chemical materials. The Syrian army forces left the place in the last night, and the bombing occurred on Tuesday at 4 Am.

Syrian network for the human rights did not document any death case, after the departure of battalions armed rebels left, the withdrawal of the military forces of the Syrian government. The attack resulted in the death of a number of animals.

Appendixes and attachments:

This video [shows an armed rebels taking about what happened](#):

Video shows [death of poultry](#) as a result of the bombing by chemical materials

**Fourth attack:** Darayya

Mohanad ( resident in Daria ) got poisoned cause of gases that targeted the city , he told us:

“ On Wednesday evening in April 25, 2013 , Syrian Government’s Armed Forces shelled the city with two surface to surface missiles , shell targeted the southern area of the city and spread on a large scale not a small , you can say almost 2 Km<sup>2</sup> ( Mohanad added )

Missile was almost 500 meter away from us , we thought it is as usual shelling , didn’t care , for us it is usual and frequently, this is the war waged by Syrian regime on us , shortly thereafter symptoms appeared: breath shortness, body spasm, corestenoma , then we transferred to field hospital and get cure by the doctor there , no body killed thanks God , Animal and livestock in the area died , the cow that didn’t die their milk turned to green Dozens of the residents witnesses the incident even those far away , cause the launching was in the dark night , Electricity in Darea was cut by Syrian Government form more than five months “





## Videos of the attack:



Physician testimony about using [poisonous gases](#) by Syrian Government's Armed Forces during inspection one of the injury

### **Fifth attack:** Ain Tarma town

On Wednesday April 17, 2013 Syrian Government's Armed Forces shelled Ain Tarma town in Damascus suburbs with poisonous gases bombs after clashes between FSA where they could hit a military checkpoint centered at the entrance of the town Syrian Government's Armed Forces reply with quick revenge by using poisonous gases , led to 1 victim killed and 8 injuries ( free army and civilians )

[Video](#) document the incident

### **Sixth Attack:** Adra

On Friday, 17 May 2013, around 05:00 AM, government forces shelled the town with missiles loaded with poison gases, which resulted in five injuries among FSA fighters who were affected to varying degrees. One of the injured died of his injury, lieutenant Mohammad al Hashbish, after a little time.

Video showing the defected lieutenant [Mohammad Abdul Raouf al Hashbish](#), 27-year-old, after he died from inhaling poison gases

Interviews with [FSA fighters](#) who inhaled poison gases in al Matahen area, Adra

### **Seventh Attack:** Adra

On Thursday, 23 May, 2013, around 11:00 PM, government forces shelled the town with missiles loaded with poison gases, which resulted in 40 suffocation cases among civilians including two who died of their injuries.

Videos documenting the incident

[Link1](#) -[Link2](#)-[Link3](#)-[Link4](#)







A medical report released by the Unified Medical Office in Douma city detailing the symptoms and the cases

A report by a media activist from the area ([Mohammad al Saeed](#)) on the incident  
Eighth Attack: Harasta

On Sunday, 26 May, 2013, government forces shelled Harasta city, Eastern Ghouta, with three missiles loaded with poison gases, resulting in no less than 75 injuries to varying degrees. Three of the injured died of their injuries.

Video showing [a survivor telling his account on the shelling](#)

Video showing one of the suffocation and [poisoning cases](#)

Video showing [a number of cases](#) that [arrived at medical points](#)

**Ninth Attack:** al Bhariyya

On Sunday, 26 May, 2013, around 10:30, government forces fired missiles loaded with poison gases that resulted in 30 of the town residents getting injured.

Video showing [one of the injured](#) that exhibited symptoms of being exposed to chemical substances

[Another injury](#)

**Tenth Attack:** al Ahmadiya

On Wednesday, 29 May, 2013, around 04:15 PM, government forces shelled the town with two missiles loaded with poison substances that resulted in an absurd chemical reaction with the soil. Consequently, more than 10 of the two residents were [injured](#).

**Eleventh Attack:** al Bhariyya

On Sunday, 9 June, 2013, government forces shelled points for the FSA with poison gases, which resulted in four suffocation cases. The injured were transferred to the makeshift hospital.

Video showing one of the [injured at the makeshift hospital](#)





## Damascus Governorate – chemical attacks: 2 in Joubar neighborhood

### First attack

On Sunday April 7, 2013, Syrian government's Armed Forces shelled Jobar neighborhood in the capital, Damascus by bombs containing poisonous gases. According to testimonies of resident Mr. Abu Adel and activist Abu Wael, the attack led to more than 7 injuries in residents who suffered from the following symptoms: Convulsions, respiratory failure, corybantism with dermatoxerasia, cases of bloody vomiting, eye pain accompanied with extreme myosis, and chaos in the vision.

### Appendixes and attachments

[Video](#) was depicted at the field hospital in Jobar documenting the symptoms of the victims:

### Second attack:

On Sunday April 14, 2013, Syrian Government's Armed Forces used poisonous gas led to kill one citizen and more than 30 injuries, number of paramedics and nurses injured while doing their duty to cure the others. Symptoms were: hard breathing, rubeosis iridis, chalasia, pass out

One victim: [Young man Ibrahim Darwish](#)  
[the following videos](#) shows [poisonous](#) gases [injuries](#)

### Idlib governorate: 1 chemical weapons attack on Saraqeb

On Monday April 29, 2013, Helicopter belonging to Syrian Government's Air Force (who is owned by only Syrian Government) dropped bags led to dispersion of dust particles, causing 14 suffocation injuries, transferred to Saraqeb hospital

### Photos and Videos of the incidents:

- One of the rescuers who went to [help injuries of chemical](#) shelling on Saraqeb 29-4-2013
- Helicopter throwing barrels with [chemical materials](#) in April 29, 2013
- [Suffocation](#) cause [chemical](#) shelling [on Saraqeb](#), April 29, 2013
- Chemical [tank dropped](#) on Saraqeb, April 29, 2013
- [Injury caused by chemical bombs](#) in Saraqeb, April 29, 2013
- [Photo](#) for the same Injury caused by chemical bombs in Saraqeb, April 29, 2013





## Legal conclusions:

Syrian government, by using poisonous gases in different Syrian Territories, has violated both International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law, where it is prohibited to use poisonous weapons under any circumstances even in the case of armed conflicts.

Armed Rebels

We didn't document any case of using chemical weapons or poisonous gases by armed rebels

## Recommendations:

### Human right council

- 1- Serious attention of the case of using poisonous gases
- 2- Call upon security council and relevant organizations to take upon their responsibility towards this extremely serious matter.
- 3- Exert pressure on the Syrian government to stop using such type of internationally prohibited weapons
- 4- Hold the allies and supporter of the Syrian government: Russia, Iran, China , moral and physical responsibility towards excesses of Syrian Regime in this regard
- 5- Demands international weapons and institutions concerning mass destruction weapons to monitor closely developments in Syria and alert any potential breaches by Syrian Government

### Security Council:

- 1- Decision to refer all the criminals and the involved to ICC
- 2- Warn the Syrian Government Troops of the repercussions of using chemical gases on life's future in Syrian and its impact on stability of civil peace and coexistence of people in the same society.
- 3- Serious attention to the case and put it under continuous control and research
- 4- Decision to enable investigation team to move freely in Syria to make sure of the allegation of the use of these weapons.
- 5- Demand form country technically capable to apply satellite monitoring on chemical weapons and its warehouse in Syria, and to warn if the Syrian Government start any procedure to use it





### **Arab League:**

- 1- Demand Human Right Council and United Nations to give this serious issue the right attention and follow up
- 2- Serious attention of this case and give it high priority, and try to take care of family of poisonous gas victims
- 3- Political and diplomatic pressure on the Syrian Government Troops' main allies-Russia, Iran and China -to prevent Syrian Government to use poisonous gases, and prevent them from continuous providing cover and international and political protection for all the crimes committed against the Syrian people and hold them morally and physically responsible for all the excesses of the Syrian Government Troops
- 4- Serious attention to the case and put it under continuous control and research
- 5- Support local councils and families with protective equipment and precautionary means and medical materials to deal with such disaster if it occurs again

