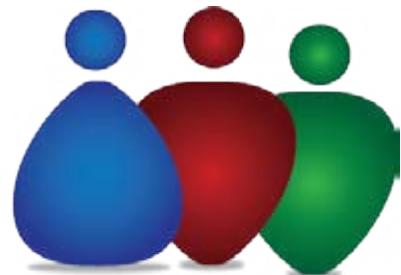


**50 Documented Violations
Of The Un Security Council
Resolution 2118 Through
Using Poison Gases In 50
Attacks**

What is Behind the Red Line?



Syrian Network
For Human Rights

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

This report includes:

First: Executive Summary.....	1
Second: Methodology	2
Third: Details of the Recent Attacks	3
Fourth: Attachments	4
Fifth: Recommendations	5



First: abstract

In its continuous work on documenting Syrian regime's violations of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 – adopted on 27 September – and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in Syria – on 14 September -, SNHR published many reports before Ghouta attack - on 21 August – and published many reports before the issuance of the Security Council Resolution; Most prominent of which was the report: There Is No Red Line – published on 26 July -, in which we documented no less than 27 poison gases attacks. This is a continuation of the Syrian regime's long string of poison gases attacks, which started in December 2012.

This study is published as a periodic update of the previous studies in order to highlight Security Council 2118 as it stated clearly that the using of poison gases by the Syrian government would prompt UN Security Council to intervene under the seventh Chapter of the Charter of the United Nations.

In this report, we are including the attacks that happened after our last report: “There Is No Red Line”. Those attacks, since 22 October, amounted to no less than 22 attack; making the total number, from 27 September 2013 through 22 October 2014, no less than 50 attacks using gases that are likely poisonous in 18 Syrian areas, where many of these areas were shelled many times.

These attacks are distributed on the Syrian governorates as follows:

Damascus countryside governorate: Syrian regime forces targeted Damascus countryside governorate with poison gases no less than 21 times in eight areas. For example, ad-Dokhaneya area alone was targeted about nine times in less than 14 days.

Hama governorate: Syrian regime forces targeted Hama governorate with poison gases no less than 15 times in six areas. For example, Kafarzitah city was targeted about nine times.

Damascus governorate: Syrian regime forces targeted Jobar neighborhood with poison gases seven times.

Idlib governorate: Syrian regime forces targeted Idlib governorate no less than six times in three points. At-Taman'a town was targeted about four times.

Deraa governorate: was targeted once with poison gases in Atman town.

This shelling killed, as documented by SNHR, no less than 50 victims, distributed as follows:

First: 27 rebel of the armed opposition personnel.

Second: 16 civilian, including eight children and four women.

Third: seven prisoners of the regime forces who were killed by regime force that shelled one of the armed opposition headquarters.

The total number of the injuries in all the targeted areas was, as documented approximately, no less than 1100 injuries, according to SNHR's conversations with the local medical points of those areas.

Second: methodology

SNHR team was unable to visit all the incidents locations and the recent circumstances does not allow taking samples and making tests. Therefore, we relied in this report – as in all the previous reports published by SNHR about the use of poison gases by the Syrian regime – on survivors' and eyewitnesses' testimonies and on reviewing photos and video footages received from our verified local activists. This report only includes 16 eyewitnesses' testimonies from various areas of Syria, and 20 reviewed video footages. Please know that we changed the names of the witnesses per their request.

Third: Details of the attacks from 26 July to 22 October:

SNHR documented, from Saturday 26 July to Wednesday 22 October, no less than 22 poison gases attack carried out by the Syrian regime, in 10 areas, distributed as follows:

Damascus countryside governorate:

Syrian regime forces targeted Damascus countryside, in the specified period of time, no less than 14 times with poison gases. The most major attack was against ad-Dokhanyea area which was targeted more than nine times in less than 14 days.

SNHR documented 13 victims who were killed in those attacks, including six rebels and seven prisoners of the Syrian regime, who were imprisoned by the armed opposition, in addition to more than 120 injuries.

First Incident: Targeting Arbeen city on Friday 22 August, 2014:

Arbeen city is located in the northeastern Damascus. On Friday 22 August, clashes took place between regime forces and rebels. Syrian regime troops booby-trapped a building and then dropped bomb carrying poison gases on a group of rebels. This caused 46 injuries, three among them were killed immediately.

An approximate viewing of the shelled location

Jawad, local activist from Arbeen, offered SNHR his testimony:

“On Friday, at about 10:30 pm, regime forces bombed one of the buildings in Sawwa area near the Vehicles Administration, through a formerly dug tunnel from inside the administration. Then, a huge clash erupted between FSA rebels and regime forces who tried to break into the area. After about 15 minutes, and because of regime forces’ failure in breaking into, they dropped a grenade carrying chlorine, which caused injuries between FSA personnel. Others were taken to the medical points.

I entered one of the medical points that received injuries and saw number of the injured. Medical staff was able to treat all injuries, despite the severe medical equipment shortage. Most of them were able to leave while some stayed under medical supervision until the next day.”

Dr. Abu Ghayth, physician from Arbeen, told us about the injured by poison gases who came to the hospital:

“At about 10:35 pm, we received tens of injuries caused by inhaling poison gases on one of the frontlines near the Vehicles Administration building.

The medical staff were overwhelmed in the hospital as a big number of FSA fighters were injured. We had more than 46 injuries ranging from moderate to very dangerous. Clinical examination showed that the used gas was chlorine.

All injuries had the following symptoms: heavy breathing, severe sweating, and white foam on the mouth. Injuries were treated, three rebels died, while we were able to control the rest of the injuries.”

Video footages show injuries by poison gases in the armed opposition fighters

Second incident: targeting Htayatet al-Jarash town on Monday and Sunday, 8 and 14 September, 2014

Htayatet al-Jarash town is in the Eastern Ghouta, 10 km away from Damascus city.

First attack: On Sunday, 14 September, regime forces targeted Htayatet al-Jarash town with four shells from a military tank. Those shells were carrying chlorine. Shelling caused nine suffocation cases in the armed opposition.

Hadi al-Mojed, eyewitness and local media activist, contacted with SNHR and offered us his testimony: “At about 7 pm, we received news about a number of rebels being affected by poison gases. I went directly to the medical point and filmed the injured myself. They were nine injured, all in FSA. They all had severe spasm accompanied with sweating and heavy breathing.

After treating the injuries, I tried to talk with one of them. I knew that regime forces targeted a group of the rebels with many shells carrying chlorine.”

Hadi added:

“Syrian regime used poison gases for the second time in one week. It used it seven days ago by dropping two mortars carrying poison gases attempting to break into the town. These caused three injuries in FSA. That was on Monday, 8 September, at about 4 pm.”

Abu Ahmad, rebel who was injured in this shelling incident, offered SNHR his testimony:

“during the clashes between us and regime forces, and after a successful attempt by us to advance on the town front line. A tank away from us with 600 m shelled us with the first tank. We hid immediately. It was followed with three shells. In moments, a strong smell spread which was similar to the smell of chlorine used in houses. I felt dizziness and nausea. Then, I didn't feel anything and found myself in the medical point.”

Video footage shows suffocation cases in armed opposition personnel

Second attack: SNHR documented targeting the town on Monday, 8 September, when Syrian regime forces targeted the entrance of Htaytet al-Jarash town with two mortars carrying chlorine as it was attempting to break into the town. This caused three injuries in the armed opposition personnel.

Third incident: Targeting the Industrial city of Adra on Wednesday, 24 September 2014:

Adra industrial city is located to the Eastern North of Damascus.

On Wednesday, 24 September, regime forces shelled one of the armed opposition headquarters and jails where regime personnel were being held with a rocket carrying chlorine. This killed seven prisoners of the regime, injured five others, and injured eight rebels.

An URL showing the shelled location approximately

SNHR contacted with Abu Moath, media activist, who offered us his testimony:

“We received a generalization via handheld transceivers that Syrian regime used poison gases on Adra industrial area at about 2:30 am on Wednesday. I went to the medical point immediately to cover the news. When arrived at the medical point, I saw about 20 people lying on the ground. Some of them were dead while others were injured. I knew that they are from the prisoners who were being held in the town and FSA soldiers.

I filmed the bodies on the ground. The medical staff tried to rescue the injuries with no use. One of the injured was in a very bad situation where he was suffering from an uncontrolled severe spasm.”

Dr. Abu Bakr, physician working in the medical point that received injuries, offered us his testimony:

“We received a number of injuries who were suffering from suffocation resulted by breathing poison gases. The medical point received 22 injuries, among them were seven who died.”

We did the standard medical procedures. We found that the used gas was chlorine. All injured had the following symptoms:

Severe and general spasms, heavy breathing, and severe cough. After controlling the symptoms, injured suffered a tough headache for more than 12 hours.”

Video footage shows injuring some armed opposition personnel by poison gases

مقطع فيديو يصور اصابة بعض عناصر المعارضة المسلحة
بالغازات السامة

مقطع فيديو يصور اصابة عناصر من اسرى النظام

Fourth incident: shelling ad-Dokhanyea area

Ad-Dokhanyea area is considered one of the most targeted area with poison gases by regime forces in Damascus countryside. Regime forces targeted the entrance of ad-Dokhanyea area with mortars and RPGs carrying chlorine more than nine times during the period of Wednesday 8 September to Wednesday 22 September. As a result, we documented no less than 30 injuries among armed opposition rebels who had similar symptoms such as heavy breathing, dizziness, headaches, moderate and severe spasms, severe cough, and some of the injured fainted.

Targeting incidents:

On Monday, 8 September, regime forces shelled the area with two mortars carrying chlorine, which injured five rebels.

On Wednesday, 10 September, regime forces shelled the area with a mortar carrying chlorine, which injured three rebels.

On Friday, 12 September, regime forces shelled the area with RPG carrying chlorine, which injured more than three rebels.

On Sunday, 14 September, regime forces shelled the area with a mortar carrying chlorine. No injuries were recorded.

On Monday, 15 September, regime forces shelled the area with two mortars carrying chlorine, which injured five rebels

On Tuesday, 16 September, regime forces shelled the area with a mortar carrying chlorine, which injured one rebel.

On Thursday, 18 September, regime forces shelled the area with a mortar carrying chlorine, which injured three rebels.

On Saturday, 20 September, regime forces shelled the area with RPG carrying chlorine, which injured two rebels.

On Monday, 22 September, regime forces shelled the area with a mortar carrying chlorine, which injured six rebels.

صور تظهر القتلى من أسرى قوات النظام :

Fifth incident: Targeting Harasta city:

Harasta is located in the Eastern Ghouta 5 km from Damascus. On Monday, 20 October, forces affiliated to the Syrian regime bombed 12 land mines carrying poison gases along Harasta highway front-line, which caused a damage in the earthwork. This caused the death of two armed opposition rebels and no less than 15 injuries, including 11 paramedics, according to SNHR.

An URL showing an approximate viewing of the targeted location

Dr. Mohammad, works at the field-hospital in Harasta, offered us his testimony and explained to us the symptoms:

“On Monday, at about 10 pm, we received 15 severe suffocation cases which were caused by inhaling poison gases. They had the following symptoms:

Mydriasis, heart beat acceleration, breath slips, severe vomiting, body laxity, and developed to neurological spasms and seethe. Clinical examination showed it was chlorine. All the necessary examinations were done for the injured where many of them left the hospital in hours while five of them stayed under medical supervision until they were completely healed.”

Amjad, local media activist from the city, told us his testimony:

“Regime forces bombed many mines along Harasta highway frontline. The smell of poison gases spread after the bombing immediately. The earthwork between the Syrian regime and the rebels collapsed.

Two rebels died and other 15 were injured, including 11 paramedics, eight among them are with the medical committee affiliated to FSA who were injured after trying to treat the injured. They called for a treating team from the medical office in Harasta and three of them were injured.”

Amjad adds:

“These mines were planted by the Syrian regime four months ago along Harasta highway frontline. It is not unlikely that there are many mines left.”

Video footage shows [the spasm suffered by one of the injured](#)

Photo shows [the Mydriasis suffered by one of the injured](#)

Damascus governorate:

Joobar neighborhood was targeted four times with poison gases by regime forces:

First attack: on Wednesday, 20 August, Syrian regime forces dropped many renegades carrying poison gas near Arafa checkpoint, which is a clash line between regime forces and armed opposition.

SNHR documented three rebel deaths, and other seven injuries.

Maher, media activist from Joobar, offered us his testimony:

“At about 7 pm, we received news that one of the frontlines were targeted using renegades carrying poison gases. Immediately, I went there with the medical staff. I took photos myself and we helped the medical team with treating the victims. Although I was wearing a protecting mask, I had severe headache, and in short period I was not able to continue my work. Most syndormes suffered by injured:

Purr in the throat with foam from the mouth, severe moan, and spasms.”

Video footage shows [victims and injuries in the field hospital](#)

Video footage shows [treating attempt to one of the injured](#)

Video footage shows [number of injured and a field physician explaining the cases received by the hospital](#)

Second attack: on Wednesday, 15 October, Syrian regime forces targeted Tayba area in Joobar with four grenades carrying poison gases. Four rebels were injured.

Third attack: on Wednesday, 15 October, and a few hours of targeting Tayba area, regime forces targeted a group of the FSA rebels in al-Manasher area with five grenades carrying poison gases. Seven rebels were injured.

Dr. Ahmad, works at the medical point in Joobar, offered us his testimony:

“On Wednesday, at about 8:15 am, we received four injured rebels with suffocations resulted by inhaling poison gases. Symptoms I’ve examined matched these caused by chlorine. Injured had severe sweating, mist in the eyes, heavy breathing, headache, and spasm.

On the same day at afternoon, the regime retargeted the neighborhood with bombs carrying poison gases, but in a different area. As a result, we received seven injured with the same symptoms.”

Mustafa, media activist in Joobar, offered us his testimony:

“On Wednesday, 15 October, at about 1 pm, the medical point received 4 rebels who inhaled poison gases. After treating them, I tried contacting with them. One of them, called Abu Mohamad, told me that regime forces dropped four renegades carrying poison gases during clashes and advancing attempts by FSA. He added that he inhaled a gas similar to the chlorine used in the houses, but stronger. Then, he had nausea and severe dizziness that dropped him to the ground and he woke up in the medical point.”

Fourth attack on Joobar neighborhood: on Thursday, 16 October, the medical point was targeted again with poison gases, when regime forces dropped four renegades carrying poison gases. This caused three injuries according to SNHR.

Hama governorate

Hama city was targeted with poison gases three times, in three different areas. These attacks caused no less than 75 injuries according to SNHR.

First incident: Targeting as-Sayyad village affiliated to Kafarzita city

On Thursday, 28 August, helicopters dropped a barrel bomb carrying chlorine gas on as-Sayyad village, one of Kafarzita suburbs. We recorded no less than 50 injury, four among them were critical.

Taym al-Hamawi (Abu Hassan) is one of the injured who survived. SNHR was able to contact with him, and he offered us his testimony:

“At about 9 pm, helicopters hovered over as-Sayyad village and dropped two barrel bombs, one of them was carrying chlorine. I was in the targeted place. I suffocated and smelled chlorine accompanied with painful burning in my chest and a case of nausea and dizziness. Afterwards, I was not able to see clearly because of my tears.

I was taken to the hospital and was treated by oxygen spray. The hospital suffered from a severe shortage of oxygen and antibiotics. There were a lot of injuries.”

Video footage shows [injured children with suffocation after targeting as-Sayyad village affiliated to Kafarzita](#):

Second incident: Targeting Halfaya city:

On Thursday, 28 August, helicopters dropped a barrel bomb carrying poison gas. SNHR was not able to identify it until this moment. Shelling targeted the western side of Halfaya, which is one of the main frontlines between rebels and regime forces.

SNHR documented no less than 10 injuries. Symptoms included severe cough, blood puff, and skin burnings.

Abd al-Salam, media activist from Halfaya, offered us his testimony about the incident:

“At about 9 pm, we received news about a shelling at the western frontline with poison gases. Shelling targeted rebels as the city is semi-empty of civilians after all its residents displaced because of the repeated shelling on it.

Rebels were prepared for a gas shelling as two areas in Hama countryside were targeted with poison gases on the same day. The gas this time, according to our experience, was not chlorine. Although rebels prepared and wore masks, many of them got poisoned.”

Dr. Hasan al-A'araj, local physician who works at many areas in Hama northern countryside, talks in this video footage about the repeated gases shelling on Hama northern countryside:

Another doctor from Hama northern countryside talks about the injuries targeted by residents in the targeted areas:

Third incident: targeting al-Latamneh city

On Thursday, 1 August, helicopters affiliated to the Syrian regime dropped a barrel bomb carrying chlorine on al-Latamneh. The barrel bomb targeted the local council of al-Latamneh headquarter, causing no less than eight injuries.

Mr. Yaqoob Abdo, eyewitness from al-Latamneh, offered us his testimony:

“On Thursday, at about 12:45 pm, the hovering helicopter over the city dropped a barrel bomb. The smell of chlorine spread.. It fell near the local council, which was formerly the field hospital. I left the location only ten minutes before the shelling.

Injuries exceeded eight injuries, most of them are children, and were taken to the field hospital. We saw the symptoms on the injuries: red eyes with Mydriasis. Three cases of vomiting were recorded in addition to heavy breathing. No victims were recorded.”

Deraa governorate:

Shelling Atman village

Atman village is located to the north of Deraa city. On Tuesday, 19 August, Syrian regime artillery, located in the artillery brigade between Atman and Deraa, fired no less than three shells on the south of Atman. These shells were carrying poison gas, SNHR hasn't been able to identify the used gas. Shelling targeted the rebels located on the opposite frontline of the Syrian regime. We documented seven injuries; all of whom were rebels.

Shareef al-Masry, a paramedic in the medical point of Atman town, offered us his testimony after reaching the injured to the medical point:

“Seven suffocation cases arrived at the medical point after shelling with poison gases, we were not able to identify but we think it is chlorine. Injured rebels' Red eyes and tears were obvious and we noticed the heavy breath and severe cough on them. We dealt with all the seven injuries who arrived to the medical point.”

Yousef al-Bareedy, media activist who works in the medical point, offered us his testimony:

“At about 1:30 am, regime artillery fired a number of shells which carried poison gases. That caused seven injuries and suffocation cases. Bombs produced a smell like burnt plastic. All injured had heavy breath and severe cough.”

Video footage shows [one of the injured with poison gases in Atman town and attempts to treat him](#)

Photos showing injured by shelling with poison gases

Fourth: appendixes and attachments

Photos, video footages, and victims' names details:

SNHR team was able to document the death of 50 people: 27 rebel, seven prisoners of regime, and 16 civilians; among them eight children and four women. It was able to document no less than 1100 people.

SNHR reports about the Syrian regime using of poison gases:

On Wednesday, 30 April, SNHR published a report about using the government forces of gases in the period between 2014 beginning until Wednesday, 21 April 2014. Number of shelling exceeded 17 times.

On Saturday, 14 June, SNHR published a report documented 26 attacks with poison gases by regime forces since 2014 beginning until the publishing of the report

On Saturday, 26 July, SNHR published a report documented 27 attacks with poison gases by regime forces since 2014 beginning until the publishing of the report

Fifth: recommendations

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 kinds of weapons especially after the Syrian regime has signed the CWC.

The Special Investigation Committee on Chemical Weapons

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. The regime undermining of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 represents a political disgrace and a terrible insult of the Security Council.

Human Rights Council

Human Rights Council should put more light on the Syrian regime violating of the UN Security Council 2118 to achieve bigger pressure on the Security Council to take real deterring actions.

The Friends of Syria Group:

Supply the shelled areas by poison gases (under the helpless of UN Security Council of stopping attacks) with chemical masks. SNHR estimates the needs of those areas of no less than 14500 protective masks, in addition to equipment to remove the chemical pollution remnants.