

Comprehensive report of using chemical weapons by Syrian government's 28 times in 5 provinces of Syria

Documented by [SNHR](#)

Introduction

GENEVA PROTOCOL

for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisoner Other Gases, and Bacteriological Methods of Warfare; 1925 agreement banning the use of chemical and biological weapons in war. The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction
(Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972.
Entered into force on 26 March 1975)
Chemical Weapons Convention

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction
(Signed at Paris and New York on January 13, 1993, Effective, April 29, 1997)

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, to finally get the following appendixes and attachments.

Summary

Syrian government's Armed Forces launched 28 attacks targeted 5 Governorates. Using type-s of poisonous gases in some of these attacks, and chemical weapons in others, that's what we could confirm in these current circumstances by testimonies of residents and physicians in the field hospital. Syrian network for human rights' team prepared detailed reports about those terrifying attacks that led to 83 victims, and 1271 injuries.

The targeted governorates can be summarized as follows:

Homs: Three chemical weapons attack

Led to kill 6 victims and at least 120 injuries

First attack :

The first attack was in December 23, 2012, targeted Bayada and DeirBa'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.

Third attack:

The third attack was in Friday July 5, 2013, targeted neighborhoods of the old city of Homs with type of chemical weapons caused deformities and different degrees of burns to more than 20 person, we couldn't define

Aleppo: Three chemical weapons attack

Led to kill 37 victims and at least 277 injuries

First attack :

The first attack was in March 19, 2013 , in Khan Alasa'l in Aleppo's western countryside Syrian Government's Armed Forces warplanes shelled 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 tuned 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 countryside 16 chemical weapons attacks

Led to kill 24 victims and at least 417 injuries

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.

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 Dareacity ,
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 AinTarma town – Damascus countryside
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).

Sixth attack :

Sixth attack was nearly at 5 AM on Friday, May 17, 2013, AdraTown, government forces shelled the town with missiles carrying poisonous gases.
It led to kill at least 5injuries led to kill one of them after a while.

Seventh attack :

Seventh attack was nearly at 11 PM on Thursday, May 23, 2013, AdraTown, government forces shelled the town with missiles carrying poisonous gases.
It led to 40 suffocation cases between civilians, 2 of them killed after.

Eighth attack :

Eighth attack was in Sunday, May 26, 2013, Harasta town of Eastern Ghouta, government forces shelled the town with missiles carrying poisonous gases.
It led to 75different degrees of injuries, 3 of them killed after.

Ninth attack :

Ninth attack was approximately at 10:30PM Sunday, May 26, 2013, Albahari town, government forces shelled the town with missiles carrying poisonous gases, Itled to 30 injuries.

Tenth attack :

Tenth attack was approximately at 4:15 PM Wednesday, May 29, 2013, Alahmaida town, government forces shelled the town by tow missiles contained poisonous materials interacted strangely with the soil and led to more than 10 injuries between the residents.

Eleventh attack :

Eleventh attack was in Sunday, June 9, 2013, Albahari town, government forces shelled the town by poisonous gases, It led to suffocation cases 4 of them transferred to field hospital.

Twelfth attack :

Twelfth attack was in Wednesday, June 19, 2013, Zamalka city, government forces shelled the city by poisonous gases, It led to kill 3 victims of residents and more than 25 suffocation cases.

Thirteen attack :

Thirteen attack was at approximately 11 AM in Sunday, June 23, 2013, Zamalka city, government forces shelled the city by poisonous gases, It led to kill 6 victims and injury other 35.

Fourteen attack :

Fourteen attack was in Sunday, June 7, 2013, Bebila city, government forces shelled the city by bombs by poisonous gases, It led to 3 suffocation cases.

Fifteen attack :

Fifteen attack was at the early morning of Monday 5/ 2013, almost 1:45am, Adra city, government forces shelled the city by missiles contains poisonous gases, it led to 25 different injuries, including the medical stuff of field hospital.

Sixteen attack :

Sixteen attack was at the early morning of Monday 5/ 2013, almost 5:15 am, Doma city, government forces shelled residential neighborhoods east of the city by missiles contains poisonous gases, it led to at least 450 injuries, more than 400 of them transferred to medical points most of them are women and children, [SNHR](#)'s member noticed that injuries came from different neighborhood of the city, which indicated the widespread of poisonous gases.

Forth: Damascus governorate 5 chemical weapons attacks

Led to kill 8 victims and at least 80 injuries

First attack :

First attack was on Sunday April 7, 2013, Jobar neighborhood

Targeted the neighborhood by poisonous gas, and led to 7 sever suffocation injuries,

Second attack :

Second attack was on Sunday April 14, 2013, Jobar neighborhood

Targeted the neighborhood by poisonous gas, led to 1 citizen victim and more than 30 injuries

Third attack :

Third attack was on Monday June 24, 2013, Qaboon neighborhood

Government forces used poisonous gas against Qaboon neighborhood, led to 1 victim and more than 30 injuries, according to a statement by field hospital of Qaboon neighborhood, we check also by [SNHR](#) member in Damascus.

Fourth attack :

Fourth attack was on Thursday June 27, 2013, Qaboon neighborhood

Government forces used poisonous gas against Qaboon neighborhood, led to 1 victim and more than 10 injuries.

Fifth attack :

Fourth attack was on Monday June 21, 2013, Yarmouk refugee camp neighborhood

Government forces used poisonous gas against Yarmouk refugee camp neighborhood, led to 5 victims and more than 10 injuries.

Fifth: Idlib governorate 1 chemical weapon attack

Led to 14 suffocation conditions

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 field hospitals

Homs Governorate:

The first attack:

Sunday, December 23, 2012

That morning, Syrian Government's Armed Forces shelled the area of Al-Bayada,

Deir Ba' lband Al-Steen Street, shelling continued for hours, then Syrian Government's Armed Forces retreated. followed by an explosion with white smoke at about seven O'clock in the evening in 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 shelling resulted in cases of delirium, nerve convulsions, loss of consciousness, tingling or numbness in all parts of the body, loss of sense and taste, very pain in the eye, myosis and very constricted in eyes pupil which like pin-point, suffocation cases needed 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 Hemoptysis similar to the symptoms of pneumonia inhalation, which was the main reason of the death of the victims.

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

Victims who were documented through communication 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 the 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 their families:

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

[link1](#) - [link2](#) - [link3](#)

[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 :

On Tuesday 12/25/2012

Syrian Government's Armed Forces used again poisonous gas 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](#) - [link3](#)

The third attack:

Friday 5/7/2013

Government forces shelled neighborhoods of the old city of Homs with types of chemical weapons caused deformities and different degrees of burns to more than 20 person, we couldn't define this material: [link1](#) - [link2](#) - [link3](#) - [link4](#)

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

Introduction

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

The region was shelled 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.

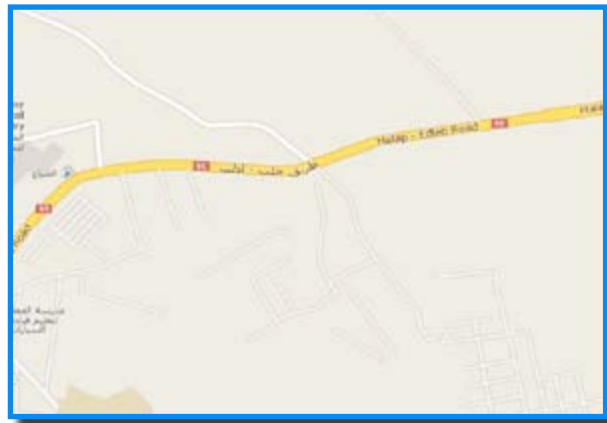
Note the following:

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

Second: 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., Nael Hariri, he has 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 poisonous gases which target Khan Al'Asal, the hospitals in the city began to receive hundreds of 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 malformation 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 its 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 Hala Ngari, and she is still alive:

“The injuries of Khan Al’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 who was there is Shadi Helw (the correspondent of Syrian satellite channel), any other media correspondents want to enter, he will be subjected to a 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 who haven’t yet been transported to the hospital, patients die immediately, or die on the stretcher, and injured lives on oxygen waiting for death, or others with easier symptoms

The more important information to those who claim that this gas is not a chemical gas, is that 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 their clothes that influenced the medical staff”.

The communication with the witness can be done through her [Facebook account](#)

Testimony of one of the nurses who had been in Al-Ragaa hospital, during the treatment of the injured, but she refused to disclose her identity for fear of tracking by 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 phosphorus 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 a long time, a part of it was liberalized and all people in the occupied parts are Shabiha and loyal to Asaad regime. The warplane shelled the southern neighborhood. Difficultly, 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 were 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 battle-field. Khan Al-Asal consist of four neighborhoods, most of its residents are Alawites, supportive to Alasaad regime and Shabiha, all of them are armed. All the victims wasShabiha, 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'rourrn and Zeinab.
- 19-20- 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 : [link1](#) - [link2](#)

[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 , loosing 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 ShiekhMaksoud told us that one of those who inhaled the poisonous gases lost his vision immediately

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

- 1- Ms.GhadirAlnadaf
- 2- Child Abo Bakr Abdullah – 2 years
- 3- ChildYounes Abdullah – 4 months
- 4- Ms. GhernasKubani
- 5- Ms.Ghalia(unknown surname)

Names of the families who exposed to the poisonous gas :

- 1- Ms. ReemYounes
- 2- MoneerYounes

3- Abdullah Younes
4- YaserYounes
5- JasemAlali
6- MahmudBakri
7- AlaaBakri

8- MostafaHoro
9- Rojhalat Ali
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 - link2](#)

Photos of the incident :

[link1](#) - [link2](#) - [link3](#) - [link4](#) - [link5](#) - [link6](#)

Third attack:

Kueres military airport in Aleppo

Third attack was in Saturday April 27, Kueres military airport 16 Km far from Aleppo in Aleppo countryside (DierHafer 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 YousefSatouf , 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' names :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1- Yousef Ahmad Almahshi | 6- Mohamad Ahmad Mohemed |
| 2- AbdulrazakAlmetaebAlwasmi | 7- IdrisMahmodAlahmadAlshahod |
| 3- Husain AlaidAljunaid | 8- Fahd Alkhalaf |
| 4- AbdulwahabKhshilij | 9- AbdulrahmanKrot |
| 5- Hamza Ali Sarhan | 10- MazenAlhamadi(AboAdi) |

Damascus Countryside: 16 chemical weapons attacks

The first attack:

Tuesday 03/19/2013, and at approximately 11 AM, Syrian Government's Armed Forces shelled 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- HosamKashisha
- 2- [HuseinKashisha](#)
- 3- YousefKashisha
- 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, Hemoptysis, 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, government forces shelled 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 AnasArbash](#), 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:

On Tuesday 09/04/2013, government forces targeted Al-Otaiba by three missiles carrying chemical materials. The Syrian army forces left the place in the last night, and the shelling 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 shelling by chemical materials

Fourth attack:

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 Km2 (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 live-stock 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: [link1](#) - [link2](#) - [link3](#)

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

Fifth attack :

On Wednesday April 17, 2013 Syrian Government’s Armed Forces shelled AinTarma town in Damascus countryside with poisonous gases shelling 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 :

Friday, May 17, 2013, approximately at 5 AM, government forces shelled the Adra Town with missiles carrying poisonous gases.

It led to kill at least 5 injuries of FSA led to kill one of them after a while dissident Lieutenant Mohamad Alhashish

[Video shows](#) Lieutenant Mohamad Alhashish after he killed cause of inhaling poisonous gases:

[Interviews with FSA fighters](#) who exposed to poisonous gases in mills area in Adra.

Seventh attack :

Thursday, May 23, 2013, approximately 11 PM, government forces shelled Adra town with missiles carrying poisonous gases.

It led to 40 suffocation cases between civilians, 2 of them killed after.

Videos of the incident:

[link1](#) - [link2](#) - [link3](#) - [link4](#) - [link5](#)

[Medical report issued](#) by unified medical office of Doma city explain symptoms and infected cases.

[Report prepared](#) by journalist from the area Mr. Mohamad Alsaed about the incident.

Eighth attack :

Sunday, May 26, 2013, government forces shelled Harasta town with missiles carrying poisonous gases.

It led to 75 different degrees of injuries, 3 of them killed after. [Account of a survivor.](#)

[Video shows](#) suffocation and poisoning cases.

[Video shows](#) injuries in field hospitals - [link2](#).

Ninth attack :

Sunday, May 26, 2013, approximately at 10:30 PM, government forces shelled Al Bahari town with missiles carrying poisonous gases, It led to 30 injuries.

[Video shows](#) injuries and effects - [link2](#).

Tenth attack :

Wednesday, May 29, 2013 approximately at 4:15 PM, government forces shelled Alahmaidat town by two missiles contained poisonous materials interacted strangely with the soil and led to more than 10 injuries between the residents.

[Video shows](#) injury and effect of chemical poisoning.

Eleventh attack :

Sunday, June 9, 2013, government forces shelled Albaharitown by poisonous gases, It led to suffocation cases 4 of them transferred to field hospital.

[Video shows](#) injury inside field hospital.

Twelfth attack :

Wednesday, June 19, 2013, government forces shelled Zamalkacity by poisonous gases, It led to kill 3 victims of residents and more than 25 suffocation cases.

[Video shows](#) the victim [MalekKaaka](#) who was aiding the injuries effected with chemical materials.

[Video shows](#) the second victim Abo Ali Altoba from MaidantHalab.

[Photo shows](#) the third victim MalekMostafa from Doma.

Thirteen attack :

Sunday, June 23, 2013, approximately 11 AM in Zamalka city, government forces shelled the city by poisonous gases, It led to kill 6 victims and injury other 35.

SNHR could document six victims:

1. Maher MahomdAlghosh.
2. GhiathMahmodNamaan.
3. BasamOrabi from Homs.
4. MahmudAlarbini.
5. HasanMostafa from Aleppo.
6. MahmudHamodAlkhalaf from Raqqa.

[Video of victims.](#)

[Video of injuries](#) - [link2](#).

[Videos of shelling the city.](#)

[Video shows](#) the moment of shelling by tank from southern Bypass.

[Videos shows](#) burning houses cause of shelling.

Fourteen attack :

Fourteen attack was in Sunday, June 7, 2013, Bebila city, government forces shelled the city by bombs by poisonous gases, It led to 3 suffocation cases.

[Video shows injuries.](#)

Fifteen attack :

Fifteenattack was at the early morning of Monday 5/ 2013, almost 1:45am,Adra city, government forces shelled the city by missiles contains poisonous gases, it led to 25different injuries, including the medical stuff of field hospital.

[Video shows](#) one of the injuries, and survivor's accounts:

Sixteen attack :

Sixteen attack was at the early morning of Monday 5/ 2013, almost 5:15 am, Doma city, government forces shelled residential neighborhoods east of the city by missiles contains poisonous gases, it led to at least 450injuries, more than 400 of them transferred to medical points most of them are women and children, [SNHR](#)'s member noticed that injuries came from different neighborhood of the city, which indicated the widespread of poisonous gases.

Video document the incidents and shows injuries: [link1](#) - [link2](#) - [link3](#) - [link4](#).

Damascus Governorate:5 chemical weapons.

First attack :

Sunday April 7,2013 , Syrian government's Armed Forces shelled Jobar neighborhood in the capital, Damascus by bombs contain poisonous gases on the of, according 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, corybantiasm 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 :

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 , rubeosisiridis, chalasia , pass out.

[One victim:](#) Young man Ibrahim Darwish

the following videos shows poisonous gases injuries : [link1](#) - [link2](#) - [link3](#)

Third attack :

Monday June 24, 2013, Government forces used poisonous gas against Qaboon neighborhood, led to 1 victim and more than 30 injuries, according to a statement by field hospital of Qaboon neighborhood, we check also by [SNHR](#) member in Damascus.

[photo shows](#) Victim [Mohamad Ghazal](#) from Doma.

[Video shows injuries.](#)

Fourth attack :

Thursday June 27, 2013, Government forces used poisonous gas against [Qaboon neighborhood](#), led to 1 victim and more than 10 injuries.

[Video shows](#) eight injuries.

[Video shows](#) symptoms of one of the effected and changes happens to him, explained by a physician in the field hospital.

Video of Victim [HusamAlmarabai](#) during tries to treat him from effected.

[Photo](#) and [Video shows](#) Victim HusamAlmarabai after killed

Fifth attack :

Monday June 21, 2013, Yarmouk refugee camp neighborhood

Government forces used poisonous gas against Yarmouk refugee camp neighborhood, led to 5 victims and more than 10 injuries.

Photos and names of the attack victims:

1- [MohamadZiadGhonem](#).

2- KhaledMohamadBakir- known as AboNaser (Palestinian)-Yarmouk refugee camp

3- MohamadAlaataki -Yarmouk refugee camp

4- MahmudFrij -Yarmouk refugee camp

5- Hani Allafi - Yarmouk refugee camp

[Video shows](#) shelling the camp with gases.

[Photos show incident.](#)

The shelling followed by an attempt by government forces to raid the camp, which is a strict evidence that of deliberately using internationally banded chemical weapon in the Syrian non-international armed conflict.

Idlib governorate:

Chemical weapons attack on Saraqeb

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 rescuer](#) who went to help injuries of chemical shelling on Saraqeb 29-4-2013
- [Helicopter](#) throwingbarrels with chemical materials in April 29 , 2013
- Suffocation cause chemical shelling on Saraqeb , April 29 , 2013 : [link1](#) - [link2](#) - [link3](#)
- [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 violated both International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law , cause Prohibition of the Use of poisonous weapons in all circumstances ever in 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 therepercussions 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 continuously control and research
- 4- Decision to enable investigation team to move freely in Syria to make sure of the allegation of the use of this 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 moral and physical responsibility for all the excesses of the Syrian Government Troops
- 4- Serious attention to the case and put it under continuously 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