

Ltamenah Village: Syrian Military Finds Massive Weapons Left Behind by NATO Terrorists

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Ltamenah is a village in Hama countryside which the Syrian Arab Army recently cleansed of foreign-owned and armed terrorist savages. Last week, authorities discovered a <u>mass grave</u>. This week, they have found a massive quantity of weapons left behind: Mortar, missiles, cannons, rockets, launching pads, and shells.

Ltamenah was occupied by the Jaish al Ezza faction of al Qaeda in Syria. The Ezza thugs are aligned with the al Saud tyrants occupying Arabia. This gang of armed savages was responsible for the ongoing mass slaughter of civilians in <u>Mhardeh</u>, Saleh, and Sqaiblbieh, in addition to having bombed the Mhardeh <u>power plant</u>.



From Ltamenah, the criminally insane serial killers carried out their massacres. The people of Mhardeh were forced to hold a <u>mass funeral</u>, in mid-September 2018.

We again remind our readers that the al Ezza pathogens were the primary source of the <u>chemical hoax claims in Ltamenah</u>, March 2017.

OPCW Confirms Use of Sarin and Chlorine in Ltamenah, Syria, on 24 and 25 March 2017

Wednesday, 13 June 2018



THE HAGUE, Netherlands —13 June 2018—The Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), confirmed in a report released today that sarin was very likely used as a chemical weapon in the south of Ltamenah, Syrian Arab Republic, on 24 March 2017. The FFM also concluded that chlorine was very likely used as a chemical weapon at Ltamenah Hospital and the surrounding area on 25 March 2017.

The conclusions for the 24 March and 25 March incidents are based on separate witness testimony, epidemiological analysis and environmental samples. The collection of

information and material, interviewing witnesses, as well as analysis of samples required a longer period of time to draw conclusions.

The FFM's report on the Ltamenah incidents has been shared with States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention. The report was also transmitted to the UN Security Council through the UN Secretary-General.

Background

In response to persistent allegations of chemical weapon attacks in Syria, the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) was set up in 2014 with an on-going mandate "to establish facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals, reportedly chlorine, for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic".

The FFM's mandate is to determine whether chemical weapons or toxic chemicals as weapons have been used in Syria. It does not include identifying who is responsible for alleged attacks. Attribution was part of the mandate of the OPCW-UN Joint Investigative Mechanism, set up by the UN Security Council, which expired in November 2017.

The FFM has previously confirmed with a "high degree of confidence" the use of chlorine, sulfur mustard, and sarin as weapons

OPCW's FFM were better called "FFS." "Confidence" & "very likely" are not synonymous with any variation of "confirm."

Though the OPCW was cautious not to explicitly note the Ezza vermin in its report, UC Berkeley School of Law's Human Rights Investigations Lab was not so discerning. This 'lab' gave the murderous and monstrous human garbage entourage credibility in its claim of building a surgical hospital that was chemical weapons bombed while leaving its pristine sign intact.



The prestigious 'lab' has not issued an apology, nor a retraction.

No matter, as Syrians celebrate the liberation of Ltamenah.

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