The aim of this study was to gain an understanding of the attitudes toward fentanyl use among those with severe concurrent disorders, which has not been explored before. Specifically, we were interested in the differences between three subgroups: opioid users with reported fentanyl use, opioid users with no reported fentanyl use, and non-opioid users. 211 clients at the Burnaby Centre for Mental Health and Addiction (BCMHA) completed the self-report, cross-sectional survey and consented to a review of their medical charts. Measures included the Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP), an overdose questionnaire, Service Utilization, and demographic information. Descriptive analyses were used for all sociodemographic and clinical variables. Bivariate analyses were used to compare the three categories for each variable. Nearly half the participants (45.23%) reported no use of opioids based on the MAP data. Among those 54.77% with a history of opioid use 31.42% reported use of opioids but no use of fentanyl, and 23.33% reported use of fentanyl. We found little differences between our three subgroups. Research indicated fentanyl use to be less pronounced in the aboriginal population. Fentanyl users were more likely to report overdoses, more recent emergency room visits, and were more likely to be in substitution treatment. They were less likely to be certified and less likely to have a psychotic disorder. The differences though generally did not reach significance. Surprisingly, we found little difference in the attitudes between these three subgroups of participants towards the safety of fentanyl use. It appears that people who use fentanyl are not more likely to think that fentanyl is safer or less concerned about its use. It seems that differences between fentanyl users and non-users seem to be quite limited. Non measured factors such as local availability may play a bigger role than specific characteristics or attitudes.