U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Arson & Explosives Research and Intelligence Division (AERID)
United States Bomb Data Center (USBDC)

2025

UNITED STATES BOMB DATA CENTER (USBDC) EXPLOSIVES INCIDENT REPORT (EIR)



Source: https://www.washingtonpost.com

Scope

The *Annual Explosives Incident Report* reviews bombing and explosives-related incidents from information reported to the United States Bomb Data Center (USBDC) through the Bomb Arson Tracking System (BATS) and open-source information collected through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP), Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIP*wire*).

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Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

The 2025 *Explosives Incident Report* (EIR) is an informational product prepared by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), United States Bomb Data Center (USBDC), in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP). This report examines the total number of explosives-related incidents (*explosions and bombings*, *recoveries*, *suspicious packages*, *bomb threats*, and *hoax-device incidents*) reported in ATF's Bomb Arson Tracking System (BATS) and open-source information collected through CISA OBP's Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIP*wire*) during calendar year (CY) 2025.

BACKGROUND

BATS is a comprehensive web-based arson and explosives incident repository, case management and reporting system containing more than 830,000 incidents documented by Federal law enforcement agencies, Department of War–Explosive Ordnance Disposal units, public safety bomb squads, as well as fire and arson investigation units from participating Federal, State, local and Tribal agencies. In accordance with 18 USC § 846(b), Federal agencies are required to report incidents involving arson and the suspected criminal misuse of explosives to ATF, whereas State and local agencies may voluntarily report such incidents. The USBDC's mission is to collect, analyze and disseminate critical arson and explosives incident information and intelligence to Federal, State, local and Tribal law enforcement and public safety officials, as well as military and international partners, in an effort to increase regional, national and international situational awareness to better detect, deter and prevent future criminal and terrorist acts.

CISA OBP's TRIP*wire* is the Department of Homeland Security's secure, online, collaborative information-sharing resource portal for the Nation's security and emergency services professionals across the public and private sectors. It is a secure, restricted-access information-sharing platform containing explosives-related incidents reported through open sources to provide increased awareness of evolving improvised explosive device (IED) tactics, techniques, and procedures and support threat and incident-based crisis decision-making. TRIP*wire* combines expert analyses and reports with relevant documents, images, and videos gathered directly from violent extremist sources to help users anticipate, identify, and prevent IED incidents. CISA operates the OBP TRIP*wire* program pursuant to the authority provided in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as amended), including 6 USC § 652. To provide the most comprehensive explosives-related incident information, the USBDC collaborates with CISA OBP to collect explosives-related incidents not captured in BATS from TRIP*wire*.

DISCLAIMER

The data represented in this report has undergone an extensive quality assurance review process to clarify any ambiguities in incidents entered by the reporting agencies. The accuracy of the data is user-dependent; therefore, a small percentage may be incorrectly categorized. In addition, BATS is a dynamic incident management system and, as such, does not preclude the possibility that the statistics represented may differ slightly from previously reported data. This can occur, for example, when the owner of a specific record(s) updates or makes changes to the record, such as reclassifying the incident type or materials recovered. TRIP*wire* open-source reporting of explosives-related incidents in the United States and its territories is derived from news outlets and/or other multimedia channels and is verified to the extent possible. TRIP*wire* data does not include classified or law-enforcement sensitive information. Due to the nature of open-source information collection, TRIP*wire* data may not reflect all explosives-related incidents or casualty figures during the stated period.

2025 Explosives Incident Report (EIR)

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

The CY 2025 *Explosives Incident Report* includes a total of 17,967 explosives-related incidents reported in BATS and TRIP*wire*.

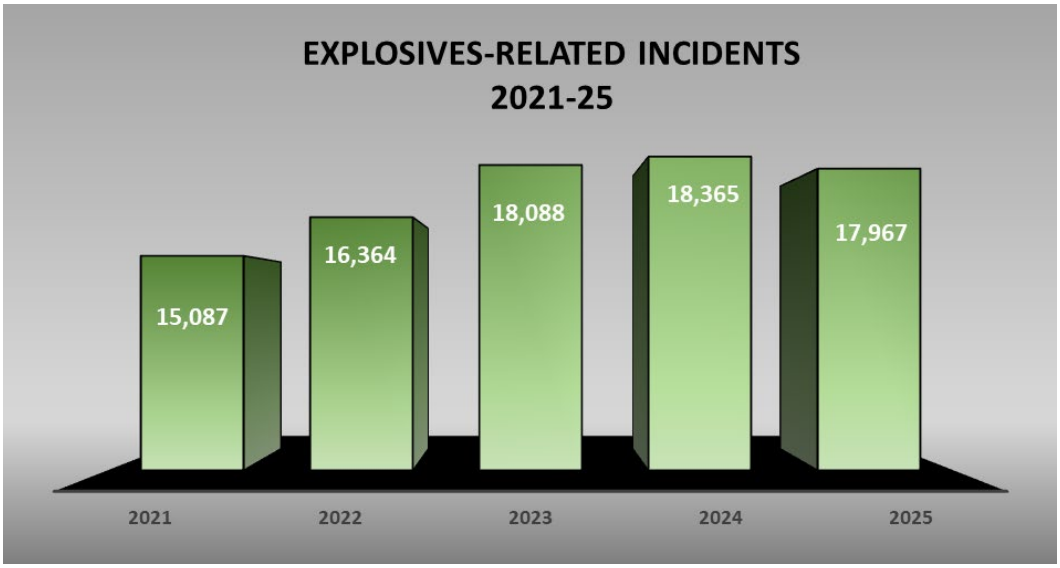


Figure 1. Overall Explosives-Related Incidents, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

Combined, there were 702 explosions reported in BATS and TRIP*wire*, a decrease of 15 percent since the prior year. Of the reported explosions, 254 were bombings. There was a total of 8,523 recoveries reported in BATS and TRIP*wire* in 2025, with the majority being explosives (non-IEDs). There was a total of 6,289 suspicious/unattended package incidents reported in BATS and TRIP*wire* in 2025. Bomb threats decreased by 33 percent in 2025, with a total combined number of 2,103 reported incidents. Education, office/business, and assembly locations were the top three targets of bomb threats during 2025. There are factors that may have contributed to the decrease in the total number of incidents and the decrease in the number of bomb threats reported, to include reduced open-source reporting, changes to reporting procedures, and/or a reduction of incidents.

LOOKING AHEAD

The USBDC, in partnership with CISA OBP, will continue to collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding arson and suspected criminal misuse of explosives to increase situational awareness in order to detect, deter and prevent criminal acts. For Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) inquiries regarding this product, please submit your request using the following link: https://www.securerelease.us/. For any specific questions or concerns regarding FOIA requests, please visit the ATF Freedom of Information Act website at https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/freedom-information-act-foia. Additional EIRs can be found at https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
Office of Field Operations
Arson & Explosives Research and Intelligence Division
United States Bomb Data Center

Explosions

1.1 Explosion Incidents, Summary, and Trends

Explosion Incidents are identified by the following categories: *bombings*, *accidental*, *undetermined*, *under investigation* and *not specified*. A *bombing* is defined as an explosion where an explosive (non-IED), improvised explosive device, or overpressure device was used criminally with intent to damage or cause harm. An *accidental* explosion is an explosion that was caused by an accident or there was no criminal intent. The *undetermined* explosion category is used when the investigation has concluded, but the cause of the explosion could not be identified to an acceptable level of certainty. The *under investigation* category is used when the cause of the explosion is still pending or awaiting laboratory results. Lastly, *not specified* indicates a subcategory was not selected.

Explosion Incidents include all incidents where explosive materials, chemicals, or ignitable mixtures were determined to be the primary cause of an explosion.

There were 702 Explosion Incidents reported in **BATS** and **TRIP*wire*** during 2025 — a 15-percent decrease from 2024.

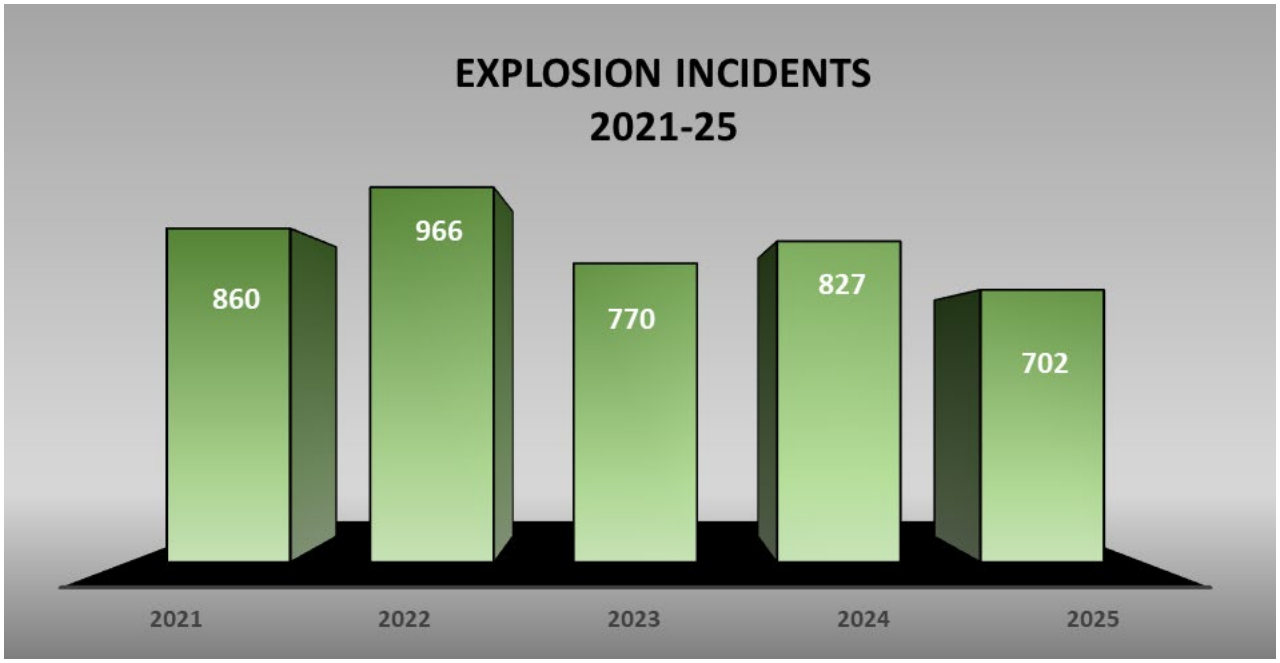


Figure 2. Explosion Incidents, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

1.2 Explosion Incidents with Reported Injuries

The chart below identifies the number of reported injuries due to explosion-related incidents for the past 5 years.

Injuries					
Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fire Service	8	0	5	14	6
Law Enforcement	1	4	1	2	4
Suspects	24	15	10	5	5
Victims	67	53	92	138	102
Total	100	72	108	159	117

Figure 3. Explosion Incidents with Injuries, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

1.3 Explosion Incidents with Reported Fatalities

The chart below identifies the number of reported fatalities due to explosion-related incidents for the past 5 years.

Fatalities					
Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fire Service	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	3
Suspects	2	6	4	1	0
Victims	25	26	23	34	35
Total	27	32	27	35	38

Figure 4. Explosion Incidents with Fatalities, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

1.4 BATS and TRIP*wire* Explosion Incidents and Type of Bombing

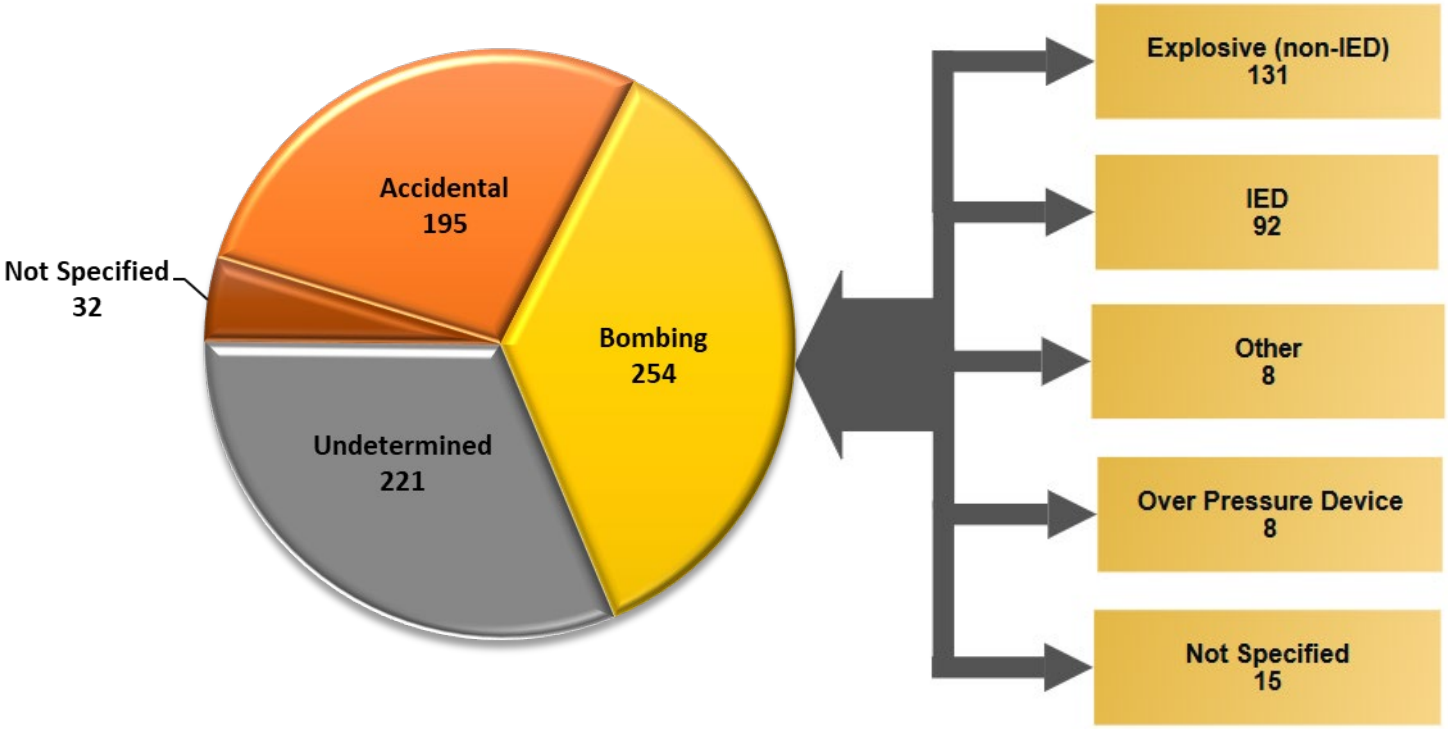


Figure 5. Explosion Incidents, Type and Subtype
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

1.5 Bombing Trends

There were 254 bombing incidents reported in **BATS** and **TRIP*wire*** in 2025. This is a 28-percent decrease from the prior year. Bombings are broken down into the following categories: *IED*, *Over Pressure Devices*, *Other*, and *Explosive (non-IED such as commercial, military, fireworks, and homemade explosives (HMEs))*.

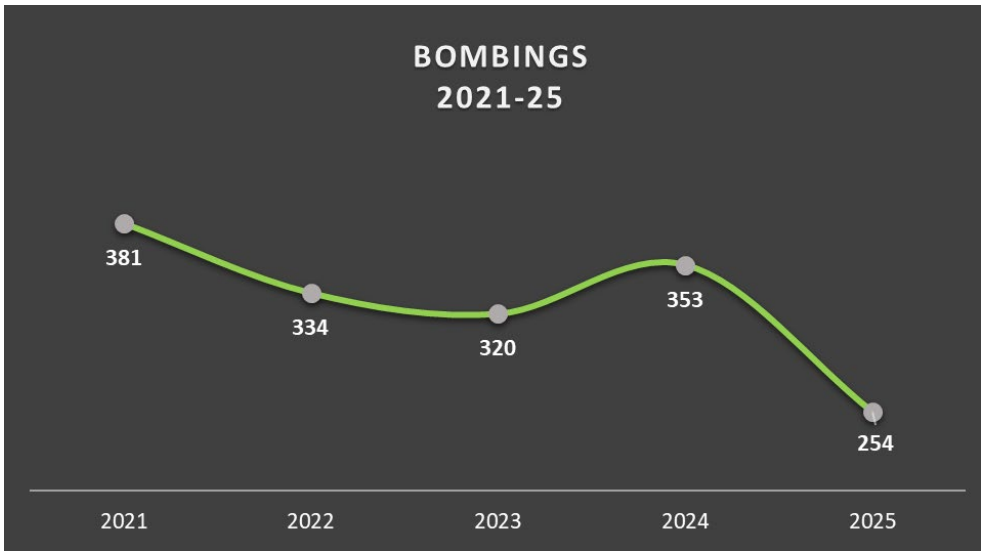


Figure 6. Bombing Incidents, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

Figure 7 breaks down the total number of bombing incidents by State during CY 2025.

Note: States missing from figure 7 indicate there were no reported bombings in that State during CY 2025.

STATES	TOTAL	STATES	TOTAL
ALASKA	1	MISSISSIPPI	1
ARIZONA	9	NEBRASKA	1
ARKANSAS	1	NEVADA	3
CALIFORNIA	39	NEW JERSEY	6
COLORADO	7	NEW YORK	7
DELAWARE	1	NORTH CAROLINA	4
FLORIDA	16	OHIO	16
GEORGIA	6	OKLAHOMA	2
HAWAII	1	OREGON	6
ILLINOIS	10	PENNSYLVANIA	13
INDIANA	6	SOUTH CAROLINA	2
IOWA	5	SOUTH DAKOTA	1
KANSAS	8	TEXAS	5
LOUISIANA	1	UTAH	5
MAINE	2	VERMONT	1
MARYLAND	14	VIRGINIA	2
MASSACHUSETTS	4	WASHINGTON	26
MICHIGAN	5	WISCONSIN	5
MISSOURI	11	WEST VIRGINIA	1

Figure 7. Bombings by State
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

1.6 Explosions, All Devices and Materials – Main Charges

Figure 8 provides the number of main charges reported in **BATS** related to Explosion Incidents for the past 5 years.

Note: Unknown or N/A located at the bottom of the chart indicates that no main charge was identified or that the main charge was unknown at the time of the record entry.

Explosion - Main Charges						
Material Subtype Description	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
Expanding Gas (Overpressure Device)	4	3	5	3	1	16
Improvised/Homemade Explosives (HME) - Explosive Compounds	6	3	4	6	6	25
Improvised/Homemade Explosives (HME) - Fuel Oxidizer Mixture	12	17	15	9	8	61
Ignitable Gas	8	2	9	8	7	34
Ignitable Liquid	4	10	4	3	0	21
Ignitable Solid	0	0	0	1	10	11
Other (Not identified)	5	8	10	5	1	29
Commercial Explosives - Ammunition	2	2	2	0	1	7
Commercial Explosives - Cast Explosives	0	0	0	0	1	1
Commercial Explosives - Binary	9	6	3	4	5	27
Commercial Explosives - Det Cord	2	1	1	0	0	4
Commercial Explosives - Liquid Explosives	1	0	0	1	0	2
Commercial Explosives - Dynamite	1	0	0	1	0	2
Commercial Explosives - Blasting Agent	0	0	2	0	0	2
Commercial Explosives - Propellant	7	7	7	14	10	45
Commercial Explosives - Pyrotechnics/Fireworks	87	81	59	61	74	362
Explosive Powder (Manufacture/Production Unknown)	0	5	0	0	0	5
Special Purpose Devices	0	0	1	0	0	1
Military Explosives - Incendiaries	0	0	0	0	1	1
Military Explosives - Munitions/Ordnance	0	0	0	0	2	2
Military Explosives - Propellants	0	1	1	0	1	3
Unknown or N/A	95	79	101	73	67	415
Grand Total	**243**	**225**	**224**	**189**	**195**	**1,076**

Figure 8. Explosion – Main Charges, 2021–25
Source: BATS

1.7 Explosion – Device Containers

Figure 9 provides the number of containers by type reported in explosion incidents in **BATS** in 2025.

Note: Unknown and N/A are respectively selected when either a container was not known at the time of entry or there was no container associated with the device.

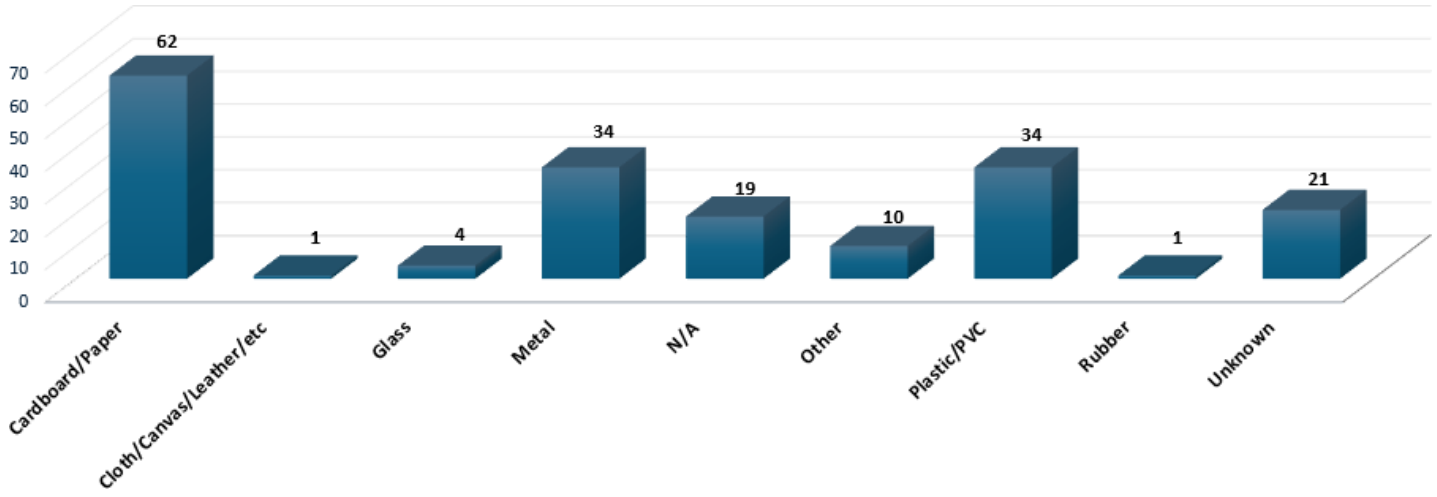


Figure 9. Explosion Device Containers – 2025
Source: BATS

1.8 Explosion – Switches

Figure 10 shows the total number of switches reported in **BATS** during an explosion incident for CY 2025. Time–Pyrotechnic Delay (Safety/Time Fuse, Hobby Fuse) switches were the highest reported switch type during 2025.

Note: Unknown or N/A is selected when either a switch was not known at the time of entry or there was no switch associated with the device.

Switch Type	
Command - Command Wire/Mechanical Switch	2
Command - Radio Controlled	2
Time - Pyrotechnic Delay (Safety/Time Fuse, Hobby Fuse)	6
Unknown	92
Grand Total	**102**

Figure 10. Switches Related to Explosions – 2025
Source: BATS

Recoveries

2.1 Recovery Incidents, Summary and Trends

A recovery, as used within the context of this report, is defined as a recovery of explosives, to include the following: non-improvised explosive devices (non-IEDs) – commercial explosives, military explosives, fireworks, and homemade explosives (HMEs); chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN); IEDs; incendiary devices; over pressure devices; precursors; ammunition; bomb-making information; as well as inert commercial and inert military explosives. There were 8,523 reported recovery incidents in **BATS** and **TRIP*wire*** in 2025 – an increase of 9 percent since 2024.

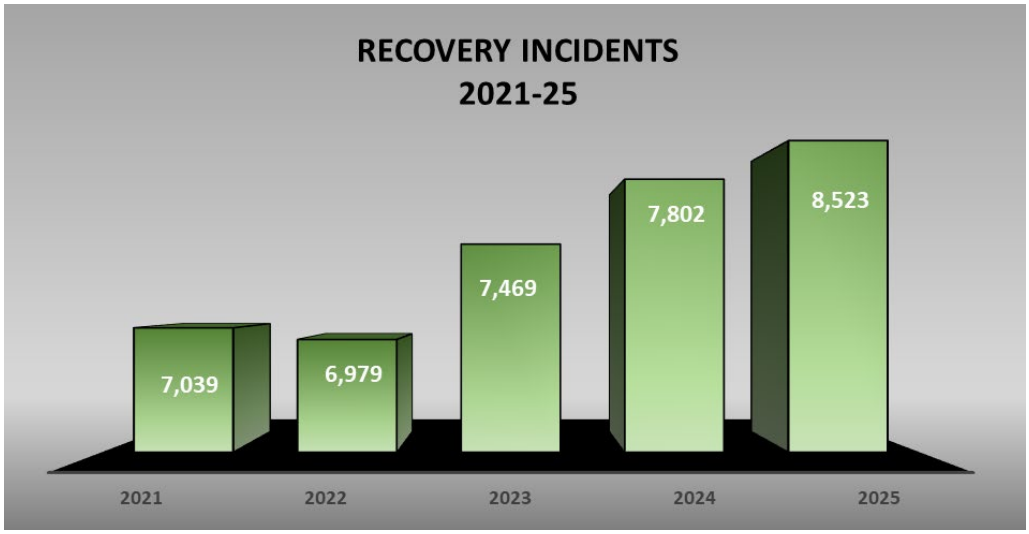


Figure 11. Recovery Incidents, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

2.2 Recovery Types

Overall, the largest recovery type and subtype categories remain unchanged. Explosive (non-IED) recoveries represent the majority of recoveries during 2025, as reported in **BATS** and **TRIP*wire***. This is followed by the "Other" category, which includes the following subtypes: Ammunition, Bomb-Making Information, Inert–Commercial, and Inert–Military. Of those subtypes, Ammunition (1,567) and Inert–Military (1,147) were the most reported. (See figures 12 and 13.)

Recovery Types	
Explosives (non-IED: comm, mil, fireworks, HME)	4,198
Other (Inert, Ammunition, or Bomb Making Info)	2,910
IED	690
Incendiary Device	252
Precursor Chemicals (also sensitive chemicals)	184
Not Specified	123
Under Investigation	88
Over Pressure Device	43
(Not chemical reaction/acid bombs)	35

Figure 12. Recovery Types – 2025
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

2.3 Recovery Subtypes

CBRN (Not chemical reaction/acid bombs)	**35**
Explosives (non-IED: comm, mil, fireworks, HME)	**4,198**
Commercial Explosives	1,039
HME	124
Military Explosives	573
Military Ordnance (not Inert)	930
Pyrotechnics (non-military)	1,267
Not Specified	265
IED	**690**
Incendiary Device	**252**
Other (Inert, Ammunition, or Bomb Making Info)	**2,910**
Ammunition (not ordnance)	1,567
Bomb Making Information	17
Inert - Commercial	82
Inert - Military	1,147
Not Specified	97
Over Pressure Device	**43**
Precursor Chemicals (also sensitive chemicals)	**184**
Under Investigation	**88**
Not Specified	**123**

Figure 13. Recovery Subtypes – 2025
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

2.4 Recovery Incidents by Target Type

Of the recovery incidents where a target was reported in both **BATS** and **TRIP*wire*** during 2025, the majority took place at Residential structures (27 percent), Detention/Corrections/Government (10 percent), and Outside/Special Properties (5 percent). *Note: The majority of recovery incidents at Detention/Corrections/Government and Law Enforcement/Emergency offices do not indicate that a specific device was recovered after being placed at the location; rather, it is most likely due to explosives material turn-ins.* (See figure 14 for a complete list of all recoveries by location.)

Recovery by Target Type			
Agriculture	90	Office/Business	236
Assembly	318	Open Area	92
Detention/Corrections/Government	825	Other Structures	114
Education	61	Outside/Special Properties	434
Field/Woods	87	Person	79
Healthcare	19	Processing	6
Law Enforcement/Emergency	313	Religious	10
Manufacturing	8	Residential	2,342
Mercantile	47	Storage	372
Military - Structure	10	Unknown	143
Military - Vehicle	5	Utility	19
Military - Vessel	1	Vehicles	158
Mining	14	No Target Specified	2,713
Multi-Use Property	7		

Figure 14. Recovery Incidents by Target Type – 2025
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

2.5 Recovery – All Devices and Materials - Main Charges

Figure 15 provides the number of main charges by type reported as recovered in **BATS** for the past 5 years.

Note: Unknown or N/A (located at the bottom of the chart) indicates there was no main charge identified or the main charge was unknown at the time of the record entry.

Recovery Main Charges						
Material Type	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Grand Total**
Commercial Explosives - Ammunition	25	32	17	19	24	117
Commercial Explosives - Binary	59	57	82	53	60	311
Commercial Explosives - Blasting Agent	49	22	44	37	41	193
Commercial Explosives - Cast Explosives	15	16	19	23	32	105
Commercial Explosives - Det Cord	47	50	34	46	52	229
Commercial Explosives - Dynamite	112	87	84	83	94	460
Commercial Explosives - Liquid Explosives	1	1	6	2	4	14
Commercial Explosives - Plastic Explosives	11	14	14	12	17	68
Commercial Explosives - Propellant	196	170	199	175	191	931
Commercial Explosives - Pyrotechnic Fireworks	458	558	418	416	406	2,256
Commercial Explosives - Shaped Charge	2	1	8	7	1	19
Expanding Gas (Overpressure Device)	4	4	3	1	6	18
Explosive Powder (Manufacture/Production Unknown)	0	46	0	0	0	46
Ignitable Gas	9	9	15	9	9	51
Ignitable Liquid	59	30	45	31	41	206
Ignitable Solid	7	10	17	19	12	65
Improvised/Homemade Explosives (HME) - Explosive Compounds	52	23	88	39	44	246
Improvised/Homemade Explosives (HME) - Fuel Oxidizer Mixture	90	54	104	70	69	387
Lab Use Only	2	2	0	2	0	6
Military Explosives - Demolition Materials	28	24	25	20	14	111
Military Explosives - Incendiaries	18	14	19	11	16	78
Military Explosives - Munitions/Ordnance	89	69	98	61	97	414
Military Explosives - Propellants	10	6	12	3	3	34
Other	72	53	89	43	57	314
Special Purpose Devices	22	19	29	30	23	123
Unknown or N/A	703	709	755	702	764	3,633
Grand Total	**2,140**	**2,080**	**2,224**	**1,914**	**2,077**	**10,435**

Figure 15. Recovery – Main Charges, 2021–25
Source: BATS

2.6 Recovery – Switches

Figure 16 shows the total number of switches reported in **BATS** during a recovery incident for CY 2025. Time–Pyrotechnic Delay (Safety/Time Fuse, Hobby Fuse) switches were the highest reported switch type during 2025.

Note: Unknown or N/A is selected when either a switch was not known at the time of entry or there was no switch associated with the device.

Switch Type	
Time - Pyrotechnic Delay (Safety/Time Fuse, Hobby Fuse)	38
Command - Pull	14
Command - Radio Controlled	6
Command - Command Projectile	3
Victim Operated - Pressure	3
Victim Operated - Tension	3
Victim Operated - Tension Release	3
Command - Command Wire/Mechanical Switch	2
Time - Electronic (Clock, Timer, Watch, etc)	1
Time - Mechanical (Clock Mechanism, Displacement)	1
Victim Operated - Pressure Release	1
Unknown or N/A	1,101
Grand Total	**1,176**

Figure 16. Recovered Switches – 2025
Source: BATS

2.7 Recovery – Containers

Figure 17 provides the number of containers by type reported as recovered in **BATS** in 2025.

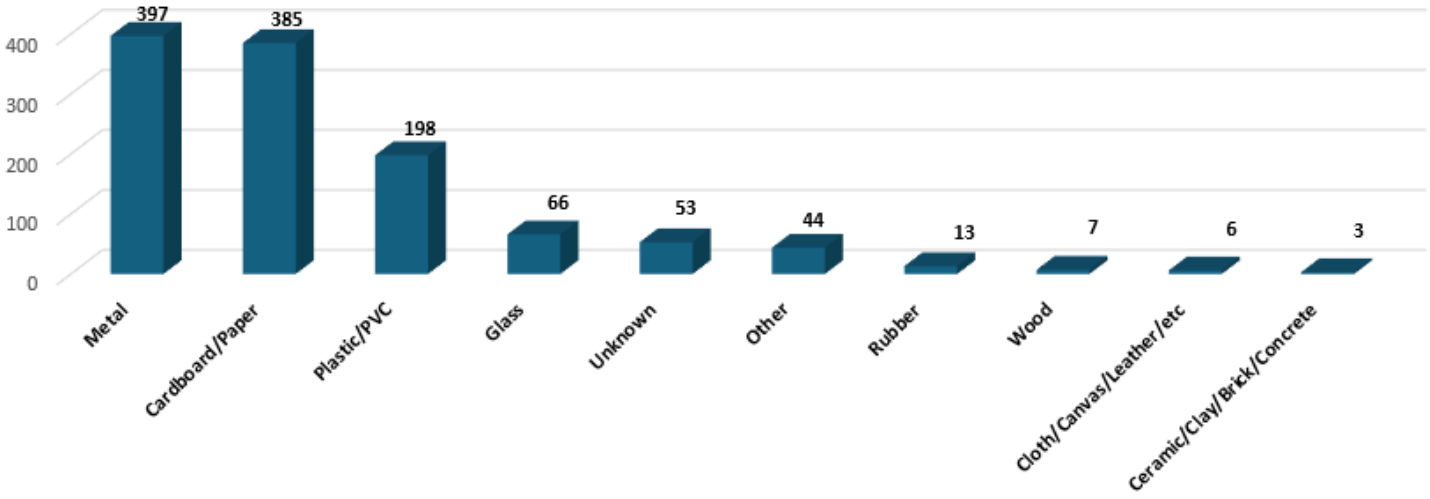


Figure 17. Recovery of Containers – 2025
Source: BATS

Suspicious Packages

2.8 Suspicious Packages, Summary, and Trends

There were 6,289 suspicious/unattended package incidents reported in **BATS** and **TRIP*wire*** during the 2025 calendar year, a slight increase since 2024.

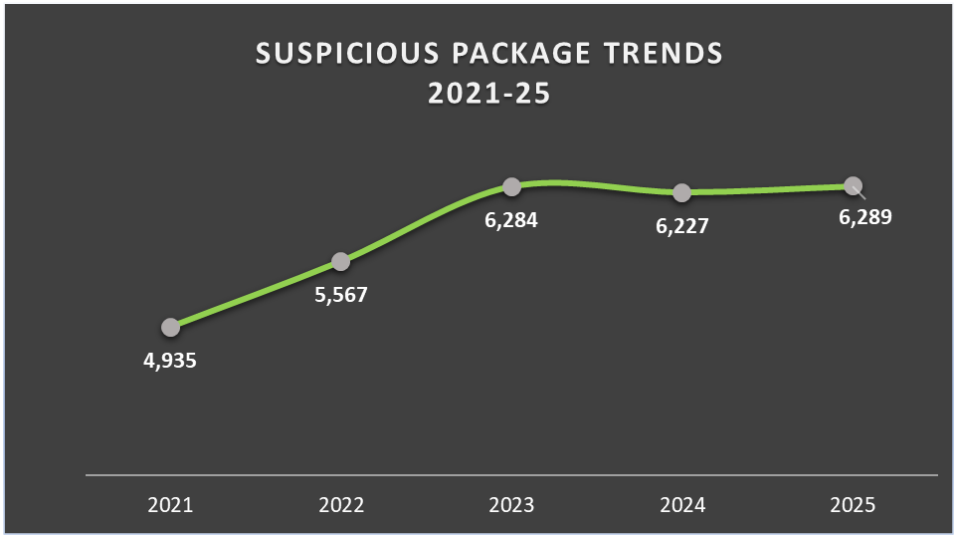


Figure 18. BATS Suspicious/Unattended Packages, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

The greatest decreases were in Luggage/Briefcase and Book Bag/Purse, while the greatest increases were in Unattended Baggage and Suspicious Containers. *Note: The creation of the Unattended Baggage category in BATS in CY 2024 led to a decrease in the selection of the Luggage/Briefcase category in CY 2025.*

Type	2024	2025	Difference
Book Bag / Purse	866	770	-96
Cargo (commercial)	36	22	-14
Letter / Envelope	164	154	-10
Luggage / Briefcase	1,619	477	-1,142
Other	939	1,043	104
Package / Parcel	681	796	115
Person	79	80	1
Powder (Without Envelope)	39	46	7
Suspicious Container	901	1,287	386
Unattended Baggage	649	1,271	622
Vehicle	196	252	56
Not Identified	58	42	-16

Figure 19. BATS Suspicious/Unattended Package Incident Types – 2025
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

Bomb Threats

3.1 Bomb Threats, Summary, and Trends

There were 2,103 bomb-threat incidents reported in **BATS** and **TRIP*wire*** in 2025 – a decrease of 33 percent since the prior year.

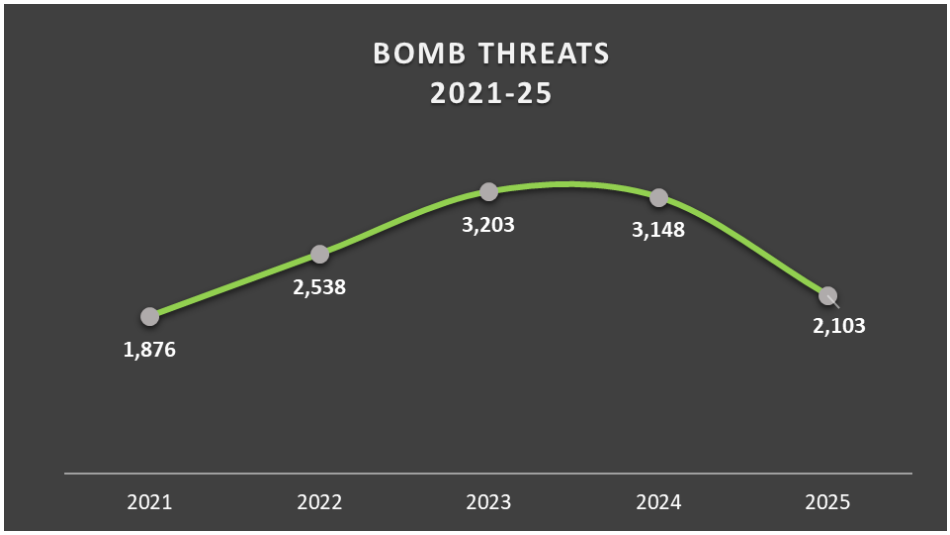


Figure 20. BATS Bomb Threats, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

3.2 Bomb Threats by Target

Education facilities (555), Office/Business (281), and Assembly (268) locations were the **top three** targets of bomb threats in 2025.

Bomb Threats by Target Type			
Assembly	268	Not specified	314
Detention/Corrections/Government	91	Office/Business	281
Education	555	Open Area	5
Energy	1	Other Structures	20
Field/Woods	3	Outside/Special Properties	45
Healthcare	128	Person	4
Law Enforcement/Emergency	19	Religious	37
Manufacturing	10	Residential	227
Mercantile	35	Storage	9
Military - Structure	4	Utility	6
Military - Vehicle	1	Vehicles	35
Multi-Use Property	5		

Figure 21. BATS Bomb Threats by Target – 2025
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

Hoaxes

4.1 Hoax Device Incidents, Summary, and Trends

There were 350 hoax devices reported in **BATS** and **TRIP*wire*** in 2025. Eighty-one (81) percent of the reported hoax devices were IED-type hoax devices. California, Florida, and Texas had the most reported hoax devices.

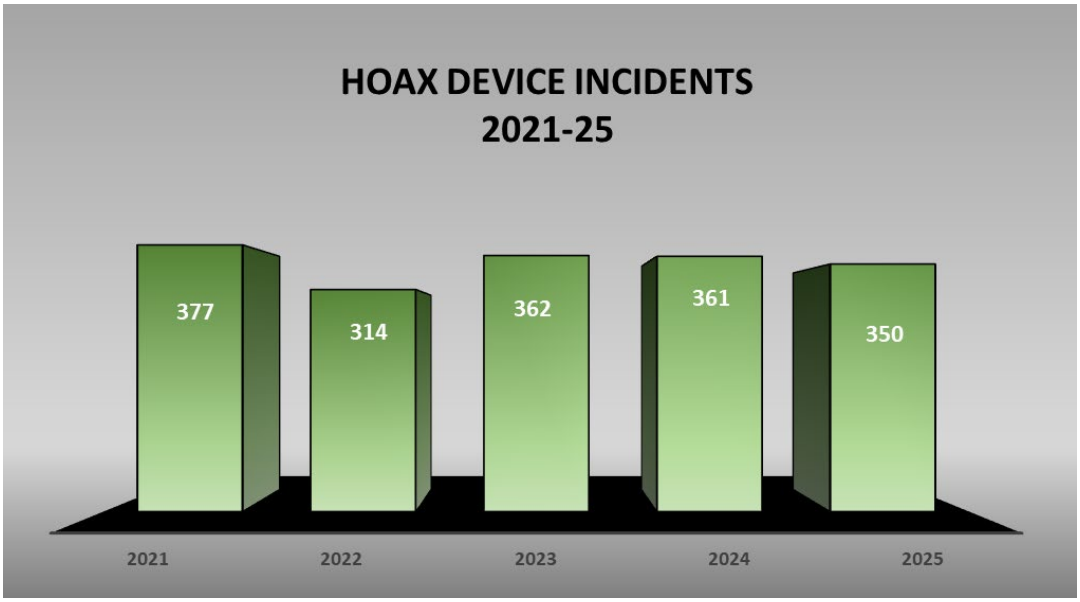


Figure 22. BATS Hoax Device Incidents, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

4.2 Hoax Devices by Incident Type

The most commonly reported hoax devices in 2025 were IEDs. Thirty-eight (38) of the 350 hoax devices did not specify a type.

Type of reported hoax devices	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
IED	307	286	305	300	286
CBRN (Not chemical reaction/acid bombs)	35	1	10	11	8
Incendiary Device	13	13	13	16	18
Not Specified	22	14	34	34	38
Total	**377**	**314**	**362**	**361**	**350**

Figure 23. Hoax Incident Types and Subtypes, 2021–25
Source: BATS and TRIP*wire*

Thefts and Losses of Explosives

5.1 Explosives Thefts, Summary, and Trends

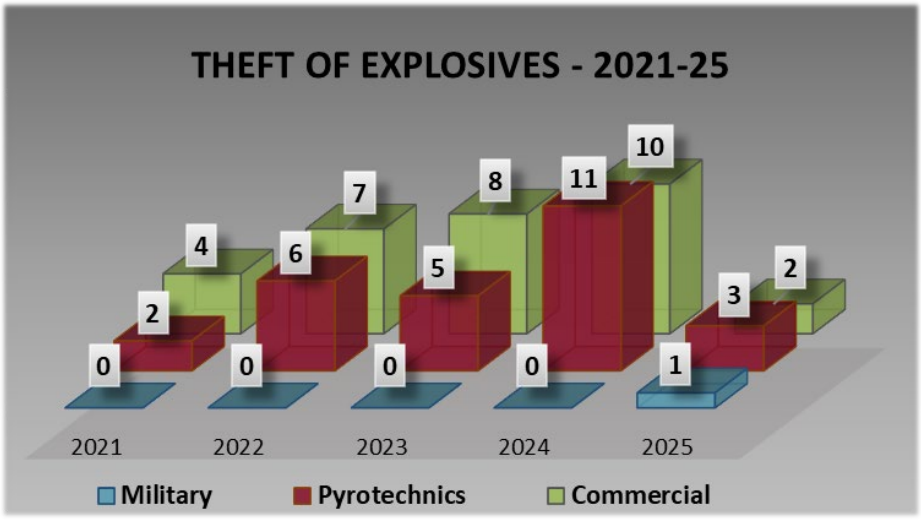


Figure 24. Explosives Theft Types, 2021-25
Source: BATS

There were six (6) reported thefts of explosives from Federal explosives licensees in 2025 and three (3) reported suspicious activities. The reported suspicious activities include: one (1) attempt to gain entry, one (1) entry made but nothing removed, and one (1) unusual inquiry. Pyrotechnic explosives were the most stolen explosive type. These numbers do not represent the quantity of explosives reported as a theft but rather the number of reported incidents.

Note: ATF does not regulate military explosives. Therefore, there is no requirement for the military to report lost or stolen explosives to ATF.

5.2 Explosives Theft Types per State and U.S. Territories

Figure 25 identifies States and U.S. territories where explosives thefts were reported in 2025.

State/U.S. Territory	Commercial	Military	Pyrotechnics	Total
GUAM	1			1
KENTUCKY		1		1
ILLINOIS			1	1
OKLAHOMA			1	1
PENNSYLVANIA			1	1
ARIZONA	1			1

Figure 25. Explosives Theft Types per State/U.S. Territory – 2025
Source: BATS

5.3 Explosives Losses, Summary and Trends

There were 114 incidents of explosives losses reported during 2025, a 15-percent decrease from the previous year. The majority of explosives losses were commercial explosives (87 percent). These numbers do not represent the quantity of explosives reported as a loss but rather the number of reported incidents.

The typical reasons given for the loss of explosives are improper documentation/recordkeeping or the explosives were deemed irretrievable after a misfire.

Of the 114 reported losses and 6 thefts, there were 12 full reconciliations and 1 partial reconciliation.

- A full reconciliation is when all explosives previously reported as a loss have been recovered.
- A partial reconciliation is when some (but not all) explosives previously reported as a loss have been recovered.

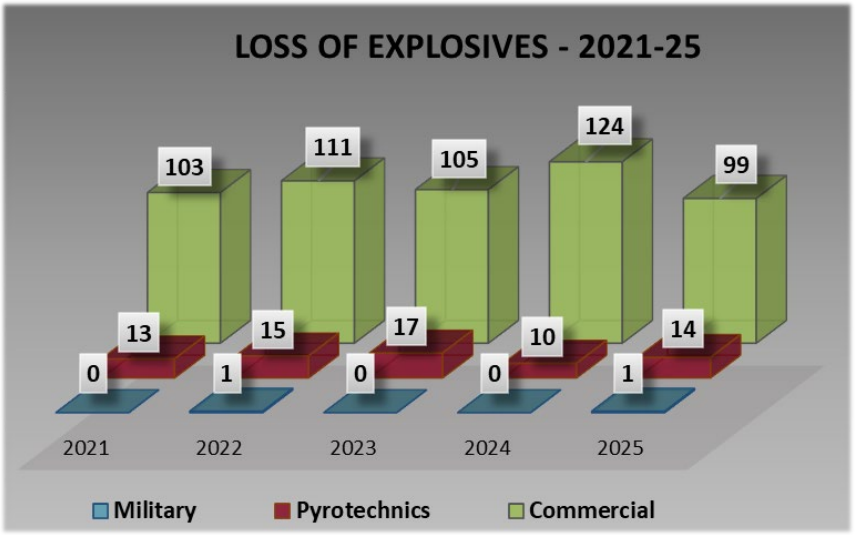


Figure 26. Explosives Loss Types, 2021–25
Source: BATS

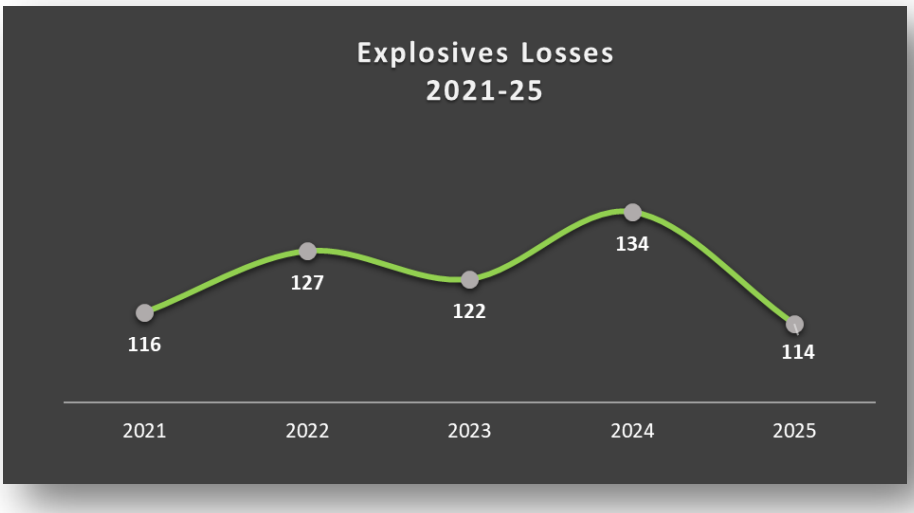


Figure 27. Total number of Explosives Losses, 2021–25
Source: BATS

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