Eindhoven Allersma Residential Firework–Fuel Attack

SUMMARY & ASSESSMENT | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

Publication date: 4 November 2026

ISS Global Ltd
Open Source Intelligence
External Release

NLD-NB-EIN-2026-11

Firework–fuel device thrown at Eindhoven residence after earlier incidents

An unidentified person threw a device combining high-powered illegal fireworks and flammable liquid toward a house on Allersma. A small fire was quickly extinguished and no injuries were reported.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At about 02:45 on 3 November 2026, an unidentified person threw an explosive device toward a residence on Allersma in Eindhoven. Dutch Police classified the event as arson involving high-powered illegal fireworks combined with flammable liquid.

The blast produced a loud report and a small fire that was quickly extinguished. No injuries were reported. Omroep Brabant reported damage to the letterbox and visible blast marks on an exterior wall; an explosives specialist examined the scene and police preserved evidence.

The same address had been vandalised in early October and heavy fireworks were thrown toward it on 7 October. Police are investigating whether the incidents are connected. No offender, motive, intended occupant or specific pyrotechnic article had been identified by the 4 November research cut-off.

PRIMARY ACTORS
Unidentified person; support unknown
Police reported that someone threw the device toward the residence. No description, suspect, vehicle or accomplice has been announced.

OBSERVED DEVICE
Firework–fuel incendiary device
High-powered illegal fireworks were combined with flammable liquid, creating both blast and fire effects. The specific article and initiation are unpublished.

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT
Allersma, Eindhoven
The attack occurred at a residence in the Hanevoet area during night-time residential occupancy hours.

TARGETS AND ASSETS
Residence, occupants and frontage
The same address had experienced earlier vandalism and a heavy-firework incident; the intended person and objective remain unknown.

SECURITY RESPONSE
Fire suppression and forensic examination
The fire was quickly extinguished; an explosives specialist examined the scene and police secured traces, witnesses and video enquiries.

OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
Possible repeated targeting
Three incidents at the address within roughly one month indicate continuing exposure, although police have not confirmed a common offender or motive.

EXECUTIVE ASSESSMENT

J1	**High confidence:** An unidentified person deliberately threw a high-powered illegal-firework and flammable-liquid device toward an Allersma residence, causing a blast and small fire without reported injury.
J2	**Moderate confidence:** The current attack and two earlier incidents at the same address are consistent with repeated targeting, although police have not confirmed a common offender or motive.
J3	**Low confidence:** Intimidation linked to a personal, commercial or criminal conflict is plausible, but no public evidence identifies the intended person, grievance or commissioning actor.

Eindhoven Allersma Residential Firework–Fuel Attack

WHAT IS KNOWN | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

Publication date: 4 November 2026

ISS Global Ltd
Open Source Intelligence
External Release

1. What Is Known — Confirmed Record

FIELD	CONTROLLED VALUE	HANDLING
Incident	Firework–fuel incendiary attack on residence	Confirmed by Dutch Police
Incident date	3 November 2026	Night of 2–3 November; confirmed
Incident time	About 02:45	Confirmed by police
Country	Netherlands	Confirmed
Province	North Brabant	Confirmed
Municipality	Eindhoven	Confirmed
Locality	Allersma, Hanevoet	Street confirmed by police; neighbourhood identified in local reporting
Coordinates	Not publicly reported	No exact address or coordinate used in this assessment
Incident category	Deliberate explosive arson attack on a residence	Police witness appeal describes arson with an explosive; final charging decision not published
Attack method	Device thrown toward the residence	Confirmed by police; approach, ignition point and escape route unknown
Weapon or device	Firework–fuel combination using high-powered illegal fireworks and flammable liquid	Composition confirmed at category level; specific firework, fuel, container and initiation system not published
Threat actor	Unidentified individual; wider involvement unknown	Police wording indicates one thrower; commissioning, transport or support roles remain open
Target	Residence, occupant or associated interest unknown	The same address was involved in earlier incidents; intended recipient and grievance are unresolved
Casualties	None reported	Confirmed by police and contemporaneous reporting
Fatalities	None reported	Confirmed record as at 4 November 2026

Analyst handling notes

- The Omroep Brabant news article is the central news source and reports the blast effects, letterbox damage, wall marks, small fire and earlier incidents at the address.
- Dutch Police confirms 02:45, Allersma, an explosive thrown toward a residence, high-powered illegal fireworks combined with flammable liquid, no injury and specialist examination.
- Police records a heavy-firework incident at the same residence on 7 October and vandalism several days earlier, while explicitly leaving any connection under investigation.
- The device is best described as a firework–fuel combination: an improvised incendiary device that adds a flammable liquid to the blast effect of illegal pyrotechnics.
- No public source identifies the exact firework, fuel, container, initiator, offender, intended occupant, conflict, warning, demand or motive.

Eindhoven Allersma Residential Firework–Fuel Attack

STRUCTURED INSIGHT ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

Publication date: 4 November 2026

ISS Global Ltd
Open Source Intelligence
External Release

2. Structured Insight — Incident Analysis

Conditions preceding the incident

The address had already experienced vandalism in early October and a heavy-firework throw on 7 October. This sequence is a material precursor pattern, but the public record contains no threat message, demand, recognised suspect, surveillance report or police-confirmed connection among the events.

Principal event

At about 02:45, an unidentified person threw an explosive toward the house. A loud blast followed and a small fire developed before being quickly extinguished. No one was injured. Police and an explosives specialist examined the location, preserved traces, interviewed witnesses and sought camera footage.

Methods and observed activity

Police identified a combination of illegal fireworks with high explosive force and flammable liquid. Dutch police research describes this class as a firework–fuel combination: an improvised device in which professional-grade pyrotechnics provide blast and ignition while the fuel increases the likelihood and spread of fire.

Continuation and development

Omroep Brabant reported damage to the letterbox and blast marks on a wall. An explosives specialist assessed the scene and police secured forensic material. The absence of a published firework brand, fuel type, container or initiation method prevents more specific device reconstruction.

Related or parallel developments

Recent Eindhoven incidents show repeated use of suspected heavy fireworks at residential entrances, sometimes producing brief internal or external fires. These cases establish a local threat method and protective need but do not demonstrate that the Allersma attack shares an offender, motive or supply chain.

Public reporting and response

Police appealed for information about events before the blast and about the earlier incidents. No arrest, suspect description, vehicle, claim, warning or supported motive had been announced by the cut-off. The enquiry remains both incident-specific and comparative across the same address.

Analytical matrix

ISSUE	ASSESSMENT
Repeat-address pattern	Vandalism, a heavy-firework throw and the current firework–fuel attack occurred at the same residence within about one month, supporting a continuing-target hypothesis.
Night-time delivery	The 02:45 timing increased the likelihood that residents were asleep and reduced natural surveillance, while also increasing the risk of delayed fire detection.
Combined effects	The pyrotechnic component created high explosive force while the flammable liquid produced a secondary ignition and fire-spread hazard.
Thrown delivery	Throwing allowed the offender to minimise time at the frontage but introduced uncertainty about final device position, effect and proximity to occupants.
Attribution boundary	A recurrent conflict or intimidation campaign is plausible, but police have not confirmed linkage, target identity, grievance, criminal context or offender continuity.

Eindhoven Allersma Residential Firework–Fuel Attack

Publication date: 4 November 2026

ISS Global Ltd
Open Source Intelligence
External Release

3. Hindsight — Similar Events

The timeline includes the 7 October heavy-firework incident at the same Allersma residence plus two comparable 2026 Eindhoven residential attacks. The same-address event is highly relevant, but police have not confirmed common authorship or motive.

24 MARCH 2026

Explosion and brief fire at Ooievaarsakker residence

A suspected heavy-firework device damaged a residential façade and briefly ignited a shutter and bench in the front garden at about 03:00. No one was injured.

Similarity: A suspected heavy-firework device produced façade damage and brief fire at an Eindhoven home during similar overnight hours. **Limit:** The device was not confirmed as a firework–fuel combination, and no repeat-address pattern or arrest was reported.

Direct source: Dutch Police

7 JUNE 2026

Explosion and fire at Magnoliastraat residence

A 01:30 explosion caused fire in a front garden and entrance hall while a resident was inside. Witnesses reported a departing car; police located it and arrested three men. No one was injured.

Similarity: An overnight Eindhoven residential attack combined explosion and fire and created risk to occupants inside the house. **Limit:** The Magnoliastraat case produced rapid vehicle-based arrests and more extensive fire spread; no connection to Allersma is reported.

Direct source: Dutch Police

7 OCTOBER 2026

Heavy fireworks thrown toward the same Allersma residence

Dutch Police reported that heavy fireworks were thrown toward the Allersma house on 7 October, several days after earlier vandalism at the address. Public reporting does not specify the firework, damage, fire effects or offender.

Similarity: The earlier incident involved a thrown heavy-firework device directed at the exact residence targeted again on 3 November. **Limit:** Police are still examining whether the events are connected; flammable liquid was not reported in the 7 October incident and common authorship is unproven.

Direct source: Dutch Police

Eindhoven Allersma Residential Firework–Fuel Attack

FORESIGHT | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

Publication date: 4 November 2026

ISS Global Ltd
Open Source Intelligence
External Release

4. Foresight — Threat, Controls and Outlook

Threat model

The offender demonstrated access to high-powered illegal fireworks, flammable liquid and the confidence to approach or pass the address during night-time hours. Repetition may indicate intimidation, retaliation, coercion or a personal or commercial dispute, but the available record does not discriminate among these possibilities.

RISK AREA	OBSERVED OR PLAUSIBLE CONSEQUENCE
Further attack	The same residence may face another attempt if earlier actions did not achieve the offender's objective or if the conflict is continuing.
Casualty escalation	A stronger charge, different landing point or slower detection could cause severe blast, burn, smoke, fragment or hearing injuries.
Fire spread	More fuel, an open letterbox or doorway, combustible frontage or vehicle involvement could extend fire into the residence or adjacent property.
Displacement	If the intended target is an occupant or associated person, risk may move to a vehicle, workplace, relative's address or another linked property.
Responder exposure	Unburned fuel, delayed pyrotechnics or a second device could endanger residents, neighbours, firefighters and police approaching after the first event.
Misattribution	Assuming organised crime or a single continuing offender without evidence could obscure a personal, mistaken-address or copycat explanation.

Most important control conclusion

Controls should combine immediate device safety with a structured review of the address's three incidents, protection of all linked assets and rapid preservation of video and communications. Measures should reduce exposure without publicly naming a motive or suspect before police findings.

DIRECT CONTROLS

- Keep occupants and neighbours away from unidentified packages, containers, fireworks remnants or liquid until police declare the area safe.
- Preserve the letterbox, wall, blast seat, fuel residues, pyrotechnic fragments and throw path for laboratory and trajectory examination.
- Export original doorbell, residential, traffic and commercial CCTV covering Allersma and likely approach routes before overwriting.
- Synchronise the three address incidents against camera time, witnesses, vehicles, communications and changes in occupant routines.

SYSTEM AND ORGANISATIONAL CONTROLS

- Review threats, disputes, debts, former relationships, business issues, suspicious visits and mistaken-address possibilities involving occupants.
- Improve lighting, letterbox fire resistance, camera coverage and early-warning arrangements while preserving emergency egress.
- Brief residents to withdraw, warn others and call emergency services rather than inspect a burning object or fresh blast damage.
- Extend proportionate protective review to vehicles, workplaces and genuinely linked addresses if the target appears person-based.

Key judgement. A further attempt against the residence or a linked asset is plausible and assessed with moderate confidence because the address experienced three incidents in roughly one month. The timing, form and severity remain uncertain because linkage, offender and motive are unconfirmed.

Eindhoven Allersma Residential Firework–Fuel Attack

FORESIGHT — INDICATORS | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

Publication date: 4 November 2026

ISS Global Ltd
Open Source Intelligence
External Release

5. Foresight — Indicators and Collection Priorities

Indicators of elevated risk

OPERATIONAL

- Repeated loitering, photography, door testing or vehicle passes near Allersma during late-night and early-morning hours.
- People carrying fireworks-sized packages, bottles, fuel containers or bags toward the residence without a legitimate purpose.
- Fresh liquid staining, chemical or fuel odour, taped pyrotechnics, broken glass or an object positioned near the letterbox or façade.
- Anonymous threats, demands or messages referring to the house, occupants, vehicles, relatives or earlier incidents.
- Attempts to disable lighting, doorbell cameras, Wi-Fi, alarms or street-facing surveillance before an approach.

GOVERNANCE

- The same person, vehicle, route, clothing or timing pattern appearing across the early-October, 7 October and 3 November incidents.
- Forensic similarities between pyrotechnic fragments, fuel, containers, tape or ignition material recovered across incidents.
- Suspicious attention shifting to an occupant's workplace, vehicle, family address or another associated property.
- Renewed activity after repairs, police appeals, interviews, security upgrades or a change in occupancy.
- An official update identifying the firework, fuel, offender, motive or supported linkage among the three address incidents.

Priority intelligence gaps

PRIORITY	GAP	COLLECTION REQUIREMENT	LIKELY SOURCE
1	What device was used?	Identify the firework article, explosive composition, fuel, container, ignition system, blast seat and fire-spread mechanism.	Explosives specialist report, laboratory analysis, residue testing and scene reconstruction
2	Who approached and left Allersma?	Build a synchronised movement timeline before and after 02:45 across pedestrian, cycle and vehicle routes.	Doorbell, residential, commercial and traffic CCTV; witnesses, ANPR and telecoms
3	Are the three address incidents linked?	Compare actors, routes, timing, method, components, communications and target knowledge across all incidents.	Forensic files, CCTV, witness statements, threats and investigative holdings
4	Who or what was the intended target?	Test occupant, visitor, vehicle, property, former resident, business-associate and mistaken-address hypotheses.	Interviews, occupancy history, business records, disputes, threats and controlled police data
5	Was the attack commissioned or supported?	Identify any recruiter, supplier, driver, lookout, payment or remote direction without presuming such roles existed.	Phones, messaging, financial records, CCTV, vehicle data and illegal-firework supply enquiries
6	Do linked assets face continuing risk?	Reassess after forensic results, suspect development, threat discovery or renewed suspicious activity.	Police threat assessment, resident reporting and cross-address protective review

Evidence-change condition. Confidence would increase with laboratory identification of the pyrotechnic and fuel, original CCTV, a matched offender or vehicle, a verified threat or forensic linkage across the three incidents. It would decrease if investigators determine that the earlier vandalism or 7 October event had a different cause or target.

Eindhoven Allersma Residential Firework–Fuel Attack

SOURCE LEDGER | ISS GLOBAL | REPORT DESK | VERSION 1.0

Publication date: 4 November 2026

ISS Global Ltd
Open Source Intelligence
External Release

6. Source Ledger

Source ledger

ID	SOURCE	CLAIMS SUPPORTED	ASSESSMENT
S1	**Omroep Brabant (Dutch regional news outlet), Nachtelijke ontploffing 'met grote explosieve kracht' bij huis Eindhoven, 3 November 2026**	Central news article: loud blast, high-powered illegal fireworks, flammable liquid, no injury, letterbox damage, wall marks, small fire and earlier incidents	Contemporaneous local report relying substantially on police information and scene photography. It does not identify the exact firework, offender or motive.
S2	**Dutch Police, Explosie bij woning in Eindhoven, 3 November 2026**	Authoritative time, Allersma location, thrown-delivery method, high-powered illegal fireworks plus flammable liquid, no injury, specialist examination and earlier incidents	Primary official witness appeal. It does not publish suspect details, exact components, target identity, motive or confirmed linkage.
S3	**Eindhoven Nieuws, Opnieuw explosie bij woning in Eindhoven: politie onderzoekt reeks incidenten, 3 November 2026**	Local corroboration of 02:45 timing, Hanevoet setting, letterbox and wall effects, small fire, forensic response and no arrest announcement	Secondary local account derived from police information. Its description of repeat targeting is analytical and should not be treated as confirmed common authorship.
S4	**Dutch Police, Aanslagen met explosieven: fenomeenbeeld geweld van de georganiseerde misdaad, 2024**	National context on professional fireworks, firework–fuel combinations, blast and fire hazards, and the need to distinguish motive from method	Authoritative contextual research, not evidence that the Allersma case is organised-crime-related or that a particular firework brand was used.
S5	**Dutch Police, Motief vaker onbekend, ook vaker vanuit relationeel/zakelijk conflict, October 2025**	Context on firework–fuel combinations and the finding that many explosive attacks have unknown, relational or commercial rather than necessarily organised-crime motives	Contextual police analysis. It supports cautious hypothesis handling but does not identify the motive or actor in Eindhoven.
C1	**Dutch Police, Explosion and brief fire at Ooievaarsakker residence, 24 March 2026**	Historical comparison: A suspected heavy-firework device produced façade damage and brief fire at an Eindhoven home during similar overnight hours.	Primary official source; The device was not confirmed as a firework–fuel combination, and no repeat-address pattern or arrest was reported.
C2	**Dutch Police, Explosion and fire at Magnoliastraat residence, 7 June 2026**	Historical comparison: An overnight Eindhoven residential attack combined explosion and fire and created risk to occupants inside the house.	Primary official source; The Magnoliastraat case produced rapid vehicle-based arrests and more extensive fire spread; no connection to Allersma is reported.
C3	**Dutch Police, Heavy fireworks thrown toward the same Allersma residence, 7 October 2026**	Historical comparison: The earlier incident involved a thrown heavy-firework device directed at the exact residence targeted again on 3 November.	Primary official source; Police are still examining whether the events are connected; flammable liquid was not reported in the 7 October incident and common authorship is unproven.

Research audit

CLASS	CONTENT
Primary and corroborating evidence	Dutch Police establishes the time, thrown-delivery method, firework–fuel composition, no injury, forensic response and earlier incidents. Omroep Brabant adds visible damage and fire effects.
Contradictions and unknowns	No material contradiction was identified. Exact firework, fuel, container, initiation, offender route, intended person, conflict, motive and linkage to prior incidents remain unknown.
Analytical confidence	High for date, time, street, thrown device, firework–fuel composition, small fire, no injury and prior address incidents; moderate for letterbox and wall effects; low for offender, motive, commissioning and cross-incident linkage.

Research cut-off: 4 November 2026. The Omroep Brabant news article, Dutch Police witness appeal, local reporting and national police research on firework–fuel explosive attacks were reviewed. Recent Eindhoven cases inform comparison and protective assessment only.

ISS GLOBAL LTD — CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT