Burst	Position	Redshift	Detected by	Notes
GRB 670702			Vela 4	First GRB detected
GRB 790305b				The first observed SGR megaflare, a specific type of short GRB.
GRB 830801				Until October 2022, the brightest GRB detected (now overtaken by GRB 221009A)
GRB 970228		z = 0.695[Ref 1]	BeppoSAX	First X-ray afterglow, first optical afterglow
GRB 970402	RA 14^h 50.1^m Dec −69° 20′		BeppoSAX	From an X-ray source never seen before in the constellation Circinus.[Ref 2]
GRB 970508		z = 0.835	BeppoSAX	First redshift, first radio afterglow
GRB 971214		z = 3.4	BATSE	The first GRB at z > 1; the most luminous of the earliest few GRBs.
GRB 980425		z = 0.008[Ref 3]	BATSE	The second closest GRB to date (after GRB 170817A) and the first associated with a supernova.
GRB 990123	R.A. 15^h 25^m 29^s Decl. 44° 45′ 30″[Ref 4]	z = 1.6	BeppoSAX	First burst observed simultaneously in optical and gamma-rays. Brightest observed afterglow before the launch of Swift.
GRB 991216			BATSE	First burst detected by the Chandra X-ray Observatory[1]
GRB 030329		z = 0.168[Ref 5]	HETE-2	The closest "classical" long GRB to Earth and the most thoroughly studied afterglow to date.
GRB 050509B		z = 0.225	Swift	First short burst with a detected afterglow and a possible host galaxy (not unique).
GRB 050709		z = 0.161[Ref 6]	HETE-2	First short burst with a detected optical counterpart.
GRB 050724		z = 0.258[Ref 7]	Swift	First short burst with a detected radio, optical, and X-ray counterpart, as well as an unambiguous association with an elliptical galaxy.
GRB 060218		z = 0.0331[Ref 8]	Swift	First GRB with an accompanying supernova which could be tracked starting immediately after the burst.
GRB 060614	R.A. 21^h 23^m 27.0^s Decl. −53° 02′ 02″	z = 0.125	Swift	Either a long-duration burst in which the presence of a bright supernova is ruled out, or a short-duration burst with extremely long-lasting gamma-ray emission.
GRB 080319B		z = 0.937	Swift	The most (optically) luminous event of any nature observed in the universe to date. By far the brightest optical afterglow of any gamma-ray burst.
GRB 080916C		z = 4.35[Ref 9]	Fermi	The most energetic gamma-ray burst observed to date.
GRB 090423	R.A. 09^h 55^m 33.08^s Decl. +18° 08′ 58.9″	z = 8.2	Swift	Remains the record holder for most distant observed object in the universe with spectroscopic confirmation.[2][Ref 10]
GRB 101225A	R.A. 00^h 00^m 47.51^s Decl. +44° 36′ 01.1″	z = 0.33	Swift	28 minutes duration. Also known as the "Christmas burst".
GRB 130427A	R.A. 11^h 32^m 32.84^s Decl. +27° 41′ 56.2″	z = 0.34	Swift	hours duration
GRB 160625B	R.A. 20^h 34^m 23.25^s Decl. +06° 55′ 10.5″[3]	z = 1.406	Fermi; LAT	Extremely bright burst with polarized optical light[4][5][6]
GRB 170817A	R.A. 12^h 47^m Decl. −39° 48′[7]	z = 0.009727	Fermi	Neutron star collision, producing the gravitational wave named GW170817.[7][8][9] Closest GRB known to date
GRB 190114C	R.A. 03^h 38^m 1.63^s Decl. −26° 56′ 48.1″[10]	z=0.4245[11]	Swift;[12] Fermi[13]	The afterglow light emitted soon after the burst was found to be tera-electron volt radiation from inverse Compton emission, identified for the first time;[14] "light detected from the object had the highest energy ever observed: 1 Tera electron volt (TeV) -- about one trillion times as much energy per photon as visible light";[14] "the brightest light ever seen from Earth ... [the] biggest explosion in the Universe since the Big Bang";[15] "this detection is considered a milestone in high-energy astrophysics".[16]
GRB211211A		z=0.0785	Swift, Fermi	First long GRB from a binary neutron star merger[17]
GRB 221009A	R.A. 19^h 13^m 03.48^s Decl. 19° 46′ 24.6″	z = 0.151	Swift	One of the closest GRB and among the most energetic and luminous bursts.