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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 1**



14 December 2009  
8:00 PM

**NOTICE OF ALERT LEVEL 3:**

This announcement advises all concerned that PHIVOLCS - DOST is now raising the alert status of Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) from **ALERT LEVEL 2** to **ALERT LEVEL 3**. This means that magma is close to the crater and hazardous explosive eruption is possible. After the 7:04 AM minor ash explosion, five (5) more minor ash explosions occurred at the summit crater of Mayon Volcano. These explosions produced brownish to grayish ash clouds which were blown by strong winds towards the west-southwest and west-northwest. These events lasted for about three (3) minutes and were reflected at the seismograph as Explosion type quakes. Twenty-three (23) volcanic quakes were also recorded from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM today. Sulfur dioxide emission rate measured by FLYSPEC was at 757 t/d this morning. At 6:00 PM, incandescent materials originating from the summit crater was seen rolling downslope to about 3 km. towards the direction of Bonga, Buyuan and Mabinit channels.

PHIVOLCS - DOST recommends that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. In addition, areas in the southeast that are outside the 7 kilometer danger zone but within 8 kilometers of the crater should be extra alert for increased volcanic activity. PHIVOLCS - DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**MAYON VOLCANO ADVISORY**



11 November 2009  
7:00 A.M.

This is to notify the public and concerned authorities on the current activity of Mayon Volcano.

At 1:58 AM today, an ash explosion occurred at the summit crater of Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E). This event was recorded by the seismic network as explosion type earthquake which lasted for about three minutes and accompanied by rumbling sounds. Incandescent rock fragments at the upper slope were observed in Brgy. Lidong of Sto. Domingo, Brgys. Tumpa and Anoling of Camalig. Ash column was not observed due to cloud cover. Field investigation conducted after the event showed ashfall drifted towards the Southwest quadrant of the volcano due to the prevailing Northeast monsoon. Barangays affected by traces of ashfall were brgy. Tumpa of Camalig, Brgys. Travesia, Maipon, Masarawag, Doña Tumasa, Muladbukad Grande, and Pequeño of Guinobatan, Brgys. Nabonton and Nasisi of Ligao. Light ashfall was also noted at Brgy. San Rafael of Guinobatan. For the past 24 hours, the seismic network recorded twenty (20) volcanic earthquakes.

The status of Mayon Volcano remains at **Alert Level 2**. This means a state of unrest which could lead to more ash explosion or eventually to hazardous magmatic eruption. Thus PHIVOLCS strongly recommends that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano are off-limits due to the threat from sudden explosions and rockfalls from the upper slope. Active river channels and those areas perennially identified as lahar prone in the southeast sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather condition or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall.

In case of ashfall, residents in affected areas should stay indoor or cover their nose with clean wet cloth or dust mask.

Any new development will be posted and relayed immediately to all concerned authorities.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 2**



15 December 2009

8:00 AM

Incandescent lava fragments were seen continuously detaching from the crater of Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E), which come to rest on the upper and middle slopes, about 3 kilometers from the summit. These events were detected by the seismic network as high frequency volcanic tremor with maximum trace amplitude of 10 millimeters. During the preceding 24 hours, the seismographs recorded eighty-three (83) volcanic earthquakes. Sulfur dioxide emission rate using FLYSPEC increased from the previous 535 tonnes per day (t/d) to about 757 t/d measured yesterday morning.

**Alert Level 3** remains hoisted at Mayon which means that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. In addition, areas in the southeast that are outside the 7 kilometer danger zone but within 8 kilometers of the crater should be extra alert for increased volcanic activity. PHIVOLCS – DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 3**



16 December 2009

8:00 AM

For the past 24 hours, Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) activity was characterized by quiet extrusion of lava and rolling down of incandescent lava fragments along Bonga gully. No explosion occurred. At present, the lava front reached about 700 m – 800 m downslope below the crater. Lava fragments detaching from the lava pile inside the crater continuously roll down along Bonga gully reaching about 3 – 4 km downslope of the crater. Sometime, the detached lava fragments produced a small secondary pyroclastic surge towards the southwest side of the volcano generating light ashfall in the municipalities of Camalig and Guinobatan. Seismic monitoring revealed the occurrence of seventy-eight (78) volcanic earthquakes and tremors. The volcanic earthquakes represent magma ascent towards the crater of the volcano while the tremors were associated to the detached fragments of lava and rockfalls. Emission of weak to moderate volume of white steam that reached height of 200 m above the summit and drifted towards southwest and west-southwest was observed during clear views of the crater yesterday. Measurement of Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate using FLYSPEC yesterday yielded a value of 750 tonnes per day (t/d).

The status of Mayon Volcano remains hoisted at **Alert Level 3**. If trend is one of increasing unrest, hazardous volcanic eruption is possible within weeks. Thus PHIVOLCS-DOST considered that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. In addition, areas in the southeast that are outside the 7 kilometer danger zone but within 8 kilometers of the crater should be extra alert for increased volcanic activity. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southeast sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 4**



18 December 2009

7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) manifested an increase in its activity during the past observation period. A total of two hundred forty eight (248) volcanic quakes and tremors were recorded by the seismic network. Fifty (50) of these events were explosion type, however, only seven (7) were observed during times of good visibility. These explosions produced dark gray to dark brown ash columns that reached a maximum height of up to 1000m above the summit before drifting towards southwest. Harmonic tremors were continuously recorded by the seismic instruments.

During the cloud break this morning, steaming activity ranged from dirty white to light brown in color. Night observation showed an intensified crater glow.

The advancing lava flow has now reached approximately 3 kilometers downslope from the crater while incandescent fragments from the lava pile continuously roll down along Bonga Gully reaching about 3-4 kilometers downslope. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was still high at 1,065 tonnes per day (t/d).

**Alert Level 3 remained hoisted over Mayon Volcano.** Since an increasing trend is noticeable at present, the possibility of hazardous volcanic eruption is high. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST recommends that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. In addition, areas in the south that are outside the 7 kilometer danger zone but within 8 kilometers of the crater should be extra alert for increased volcanic activity. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 5**



19 December 2009

7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) continued to exhibit intensified activity for the past observation period. A total of one hundred ninety seven (197) volcanic quakes and tremors were recorded by the seismic network. Eighteen (18) of these events were explosion type, however, only fifteen (15) were observed during times of good visibility. These explosions produced dirty white to grayish ash columns that reached height from 100 to 2000m above the summit before drifting towards southwest. Harmonic tremors were continuously recorded by the seismic instruments.

During cloud break this morning, steaming activity ranged from dirty white to light brown in color. Night observation showed an intensified crater glow and continuous rolling down of incandescent materials from the crater.

The advancing lava flow has now reached approximately 4 kilometers downslope from the crater along Bonga Gully. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission increased from 1,065 to 2,034 tonnes per day (t/d).

**Alert Level 3 remained hoisted over Mayon Volcano.** Since persistent high unrest is evident at present, the possibility of hazardous volcanic eruption is high. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST recommends that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. In addition, areas in the south that are outside the 7 kilometer danger zone but within 8 kilometers of the crater should be extra alert for increased volcanic activity. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 6**



20 December 2009

7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) continues to exhibit a high level of activity for the past observation period. A total of two hundred twenty two (222) volcanic quakes and tremors was recorded by the seismic network. One (1) of these events was an explosion type earthquake that produced a dirty white to grayish ash column that reached a maximum height of about 500m above the summit before drifting southwest. Harmonic tremors were continuously recorded by the seismic instruments.

During a cloud break this morning, steaming activity ranged from dirty white to light brown in color. Night observation still showed intensified crater glow and continuous rolling down of incandescent materials from the crater.

The advancing lava flow has now reached approximately 4.5 kilometers downslope from the crater along Bonga-Buyuan Gully. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission increased from 2,034 tonnes per day (t/d) to 7,024 t/d.

**Alert Level 3 remains hoisted over Mayon Volcano.** The persistently high volcanic unrest indicates that the possibility of a hazardous volcanic eruption is high. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST recommends that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. In addition, areas in the south that are outside the 7 kilometer danger zone but within 8 kilometers of the crater should be extra alert for increased volcanic activity. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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## Mayon Volcano Bulletin 7



December 20, 2009, 2:30 PM

### NOTICE OF ALERT LEVEL 4:

This is to notify the public that PHIVOLCS-DOST is now raising the alert status of Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) from ALERT LEVEL 3 to ALERT LEVEL 4. This means that a hazardous explosive eruption is possible within days, thus, areas expected to be affected by such eruption will be accordingly extended.

To ensure the safety of the public, PHIVOLCS-DOST is recommending an extended danger zone from the summit of 8 km at the southern sector and 7 km at northern sector.

Areas just outside of this Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) should prepare for evacuation in the event explosive eruptions intensify.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 8**



21 December 2009

7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) activity escalated during the past 24-hour observation period. Seismic activity dramatically increased in number and size. A total of 1,942 volcanic earthquakes was detected by the seismic network. Many of these volcanic earthquakes were recorded at maximum deflection and continually occurred beginning at 1221H yesterday. Harmonic tremors were also continuously recorded.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate remained very high at 6,089 tonnes per day (t/d). Audible booming and rumbling sounds were first reported in the eastern flank of the volcano at about 1455H then occasionally occurred beginning 2200H last night. Intensified crater glow and rolling down of incandescent lava fragments from the crater was also persistent. Red hot lava also continuously flowed down along the Bonga-Buyuan, Miisi and Lidong gullies. Lava fountains rising approximately 200 meters above the crater were observed at 2007H, 2008H and 2018H. The lava front has now reached about 5 kilometers downslope from the summit along the Bonga-Buyuan gullies.

**Alert Level 4 is hoisted over Mayon Volcano**, meaning a hazardous eruption is possible within days. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8 km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7 km on the northern sector be strictly observed. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous explosive eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahár prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 9**



22 December 2009

7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) continued to show an intense level of activity during the past 24-hour observation period. Seismic activity remained elevated in number and size as the seismic network detected a total of 1,266 volcanic earthquakes. Many of these volcanic earthquakes were recorded at maximum deflection and have continuously occurred since 12:21 PM, 20 December 2009. Harmonic tremors were still continuously being recorded.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate remained very high and was measured at an average of 6,529 tons per day (t/d) yesterday. Visual observation was hampered by thick clouds covering the upper and middle slopes of the volcano since 6:00 AM yesterday. However, an intensified crater glow was observed during a short cloud break last night. Audible booming and rumbling sounds were still intermittently heard for the past 24 hours. Red hot lava also continuously flowed down along the Bonga-Buyuan, Miisi and Lidong gullies. The lava front has reached about 5 kilometers downslope from the summit along the Bonga-Buyuan gully.

**Alert Level 4 is hoisted over Mayon Volcano**, meaning a hazardous eruption is possible within days. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8-km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7 -km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous explosive eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 10**



23 December 2009

7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) continued to show an intense level of activity during the past 24-hour observation period. Seismic activity remained elevated in number and size as the seismic network detected 1,051 volcanic earthquakes and continuously recorded harmonic tremors. Many of these volcanic earthquakes were recorded at maximum deflection. Sixty six (66) ash explosions were observed during times of good visibility. These explosions produced grayish to light brown ash columns that reached height from 100 to 1000 meters above the summit before drifting towards southwest.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate remained very high and was measured at an average of 6,737 tons per day (t/d) yesterday. Two hundred eighty (280) audible booming and rumbling sounds were intermittently heard for the past 24 hours. Red hot lava also continuously flowed down along the Bonga-Buyuan, Miisi and Lidong gullies.

**Alert Level 4 remains hoisted over Mayon Volcano**, meaning a hazardous eruption is possible within days. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8-km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous explosive eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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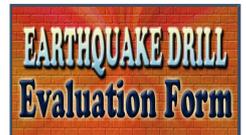
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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 11**



24 December 2009

7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) intense level of unrest persisted during the past 24-hour observation period. Seismic activity remained elevated in number and size as the seismic network detected 815 volcanic earthquakes and recorded tremors up to 4:14pm yesterday. Many of the volcanic earthquakes were recorded at maximum deflection. Twenty one (21) ash explosions were recorded during times of good visibility, with the ash columns reaching heights of up to 1.5 km. above the summit. Lava fountaining, reaching a maximum height of 500 meters, was observed at 11:12 PM, 11:14 PM, 11:20 PM and 11:32 PM.

One hundred twenty four (124) audible booming and rumbling sounds were intermittently heard for the past 24 hours. Red hot lava also continuously flowed down along the Bonga-Buyuan, Miisi and Lidong gullies. Measurement of Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate yielded a value of 5, 737 tonnes/day.

**Alert Level 4 remains hoisted over Mayon Volcano**, meaning a hazardous eruption is possible within days. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8 -km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous explosive eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 12**



25 December 2009

7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) continued to show an intense level of activity during the past 24-hour observation period. Ninety-six (96) ash explosions were observed during times of good visibility. These explosions produced light brown to grayish ash columns that reached heights of up to 2 km. One hundred twenty five (125) rumbling and booming sounds from the volcano were heard at the Lignon Hill Observatory in Legaspi City. Seismic activity remained elevated as the seismic network recorded a total of eight hundred seventy one (871) volcanic earthquakes. Ninety eight (98) rock fall events, related to detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes, were also detected. Three of these events were observed to have generated pyroclastic flows that moved down within 2 km from the crater. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was high and was measured at an average of 2,738 tonnes/day yesterday.

**Alert Level 4 remains hoisted over Mayon Volcano**, meaning a hazardous eruption is possible within days. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8 -km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous explosive eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 13**



26 December 2009  
7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) continued to exhibit a high level of activity during the past 24-hour observation period. Thirty three (33) ash explosions with dirty white to brownish ash columns that reached maximum heights of 1,000 m above the summit were observed during times of good visibility. Twenty six (26) rumbling and two (2) hissing sounds from the volcano were heard at the Lignon Hill Observatory in Legaspi City. Seismic activity remained elevated as the seismic network recorded a total of four hundred six (406) volcanic earthquakes. One hundred forty two (142) rock fall events related to detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes were also detected. Flowing red hot lava and rolling incandescent lava fragments were continuously observed at Bonga, Padang and Miisi gullies. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate remained high and was measured at an average of 8,993 tonnes per day (t/d) yesterday.

**Alert Level 4 is hoisted over Mayon Volcano**, meaning a hazardous eruption is possible within days. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8-km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous explosive eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 14**



27 December 2009  
7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) continued to exhibit a high level of activity during the past 24-hours observation period. Nine ash explosions accompanied by rumbling sounds were observed during times of good visibility, seven of which occurred from 4:20 AM to 5:49AM today. The explosions produced dirty white to brownish ash columns with lava fragments that reached heights from 800 to 1000 meters above the summit.

The seismic network detected 44 volcanic earthquakes and 297 rock fall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes. Flowing red hot lava and rolling incandescent lava fragments temporarily slowed down after the 10:52 A.M. explosion earthquake yesterday and resumed early morning today after the 4:20 A.M. ash explosion. The apparent brief lull was also reflective of the decrease in the sulfur dioxide emission rate from the previous 8,993 tonnes per day to yesterday's measurement of 2,304 tonnes per day.

Electronic tilt meter measurements at the northwest slope of Mayon Volcano (elevation 800m ASL), indicate that the edifice remained inflated despite the high volume of lava extruded since the start of the eruption on December 14, 2009.

**Alert Level 4 remains hoisted over Mayon Volcano**, meaning a hazardous eruption is possible within days. Thus, PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8 -km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous explosive eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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## Mayon Volcano Bulletin 15



28 December 2009

7:00 AM

For the past 24 hours, Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) intense level of unrest persisted. Seven ash explosions were observed during times of good visibility. The explosions produced dirty white to light gray ash columns that rose to a maximum height of about 2000 meters above the summit before drifting towards the southwest.

A total of 44 volcanic earthquakes and 137 rock fall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes was detected by the seismic network. Red hot lava continuously flowed down along the Bonga-Buyuan, Miisi and Lidong gullies. Intermittent rolling of incandescent lava fragments were also observed. Yesterday's measurement of sulfur dioxide emission rate increased to 4,329 tonnes per day (t/d) from the previous 2,304 t/d.

**Alert Level 4 remains hoisted over Mayon Volcano.** PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8-km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 16**

29 December 2009  
7:00 AM



**Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) continued to be restive and exhibited 9 ash explosions during the past 24 hours. The explosions produced dirty white to light brown ash columns that rose to a maximum height of about 2000 meters above the summit before drifting towards the west and southwest.**

Seismic activity remained at high level as a total of 38 volcanic earthquakes and 171 rock fall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes was detected by the seismic network. Measurements of sulfur dioxide emission rate conducted yesterday yielded an average value of 3,416 tonnes per day (t/d).

Red hot lava continued to flow down along the Bonga-Buyuan, Miisi and Lidong gullies. At present, the lava front at Buyuan channel is approximately 5.8 kilometers downslope from the summit crater. From time to time, rolling down of incandescent lava fragments coming from the crater was observed.

**The status of Mayon Volcano is maintained at Alert Level 4.** PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8-km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. In addition, Civil Aviation Authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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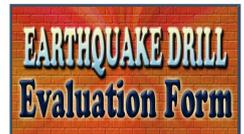
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**Mayon Volcano Bullertin 17**



30 December 2009  
7:00 AM

For the past 24 hours, one ash explosion occurred at Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E). The explosion produced a dirty white ash column that rose to about 100 meters above the summit and drifted to the northwest. Lava continued to flow down along the Bonga-Buyuan, Miisi and Lidong gullies. The lava front has now reached about 5.9 kilometers from the summit along the Bonga-Buyuan gully.

Mayon Volcano's seismic network recorded 16 volcanic earthquakes. A total of 150 rock fall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes was also detected by the seismic network. Yesterday's measurement of Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) emission rate yielded an average value of 4,397 tonnes per day (t/d). The volcano edifice remains inflated as indicated by the electronic tilt meter installed at the northeast sector of the volcano.

**The status of Mayon Volcano is maintained at Alert Level 4.** PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8-km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. In addition, Civil Aviation Authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 18**



31 December 2009  
8:00 AM

For the past 24 hours, Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) activity was characterized by extrusion of lava and rolling down of incandescent lava fragments along the Bonga gully. The summit of the volcano was obscured most of the time yesterday due to thick cloud cover. No ash explosion was observed during times of good visibility. Emission of very weak to moderate volume of white steam that drifted towards west- southwest was observed during clear views of the crater.

Seismic monitoring revealed the occurrence of 60 volcanic earthquakes. A total of 267 rock fall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes was also detected by the seismic network. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate measurements yesterday yielded an average value of 1,158 tonnes per day (t/d). The volcano edifice remains inflated as indicated by the electronic tilt meter installed at the northeast sector of the volcano.

**The status of Mayon Volcano is maintained at Alert Level 4.** PHIVOLCS-DOST reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8-km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Areas just outside of this EDZ should prepare for evacuation in the event hazardous eruptions intensify. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. In addition, Civil Aviation Authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 19**



01 January 2010  
0700H

The seismic monitoring network around the volcano detected 28 volcanic earthquakes and 91 rockfall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes during the past 24-hour observation period. No ash explosion was observed. Weak to moderate emission of white steam at the summit crater was seen during cloud breaks from 7:29 AM – 8:30 AM and from 5:25 PM to 5:40 PM yesterday. Flowing lava and intermittent rolling incandescent lava fragments were observed last night. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was measured at an average of 1,255 tons/day.

**Alert Level 4** is still being maintained but if no significant events should occur during the next few days, PHIVOLCS-DOST shall consider the possibility of lowering down the alert level from 4 to 3. PHIVOLCS-DOST still strongly reiterates that the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) from the summit of 8-km on the southern sector of the volcano and 7-km on the northern sector should be free from human activity. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. In addition, Civil Aviation Authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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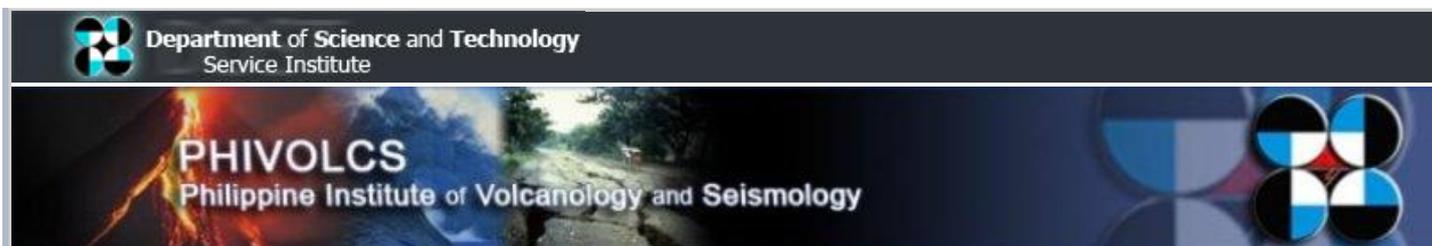
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## Mayon Volcano Bulletin 20



02 January 2010  
8:00 AM

The seismic monitoring network around Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) detected 13 volcanic earthquakes and 68 rockfall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes during the past observation period. Emission of weak volume of white steam at the summit crater was observed during cloud breaks yesterday. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was measured yesterday morning at an average value of 2,621 tonnes/day.

The latest activity of Mayon still indicates that its overall state of unrest remains relatively high. However, this phase of unrest, characterized by moderate seismicity, high volcanic gas outputs and continuing glow of the summit are processes normally associated with very gradual return to the repose period. The volcanic system is expected to continue producing earthquakes and to vent a large amount of gases because fresh magma still resides along the whole length of the volcanic pipe and near the summit.

From 28 December to present, a declining trend in Mayon volcano's activity was noted as reflected by the following observations:

1. No ash ejections were observed since 29 December. Steam emission was most of the time weak and white in color indicating considerable decrease in energy and absence of ash.
2. Majority of the type of earthquakes that were recorded during the past days were associated with rockfalls and rolling down of fragments from the lava deposits along Bonga gully and the advancing lava front.
3. Measured SO<sub>2</sub> levels have also showed a decreasing trend from a maximum of 8,993 tons per day to 2,621 tons per day. The still high concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> gas emission suggests that there is residual magma degassing at shallow depth.

In view of the above observations, PHIVOLCS-DOST is lowering the alert status of Mayon from Alert Level 4 to Alert Level 3 to reflect the overall gradual decrease of activity. Alert Level 3 means that there is less probability of a hazardous explosive eruption. However, the lowering of the alert level from 4 to 3 should not be interpreted that the unrest of the volcano has ceased. If there is resurgence in the volcano's activity and the potential for explosive eruptions is perceived to be forthcoming, the alert level may be raised back to 4 but if there is noticeable downward trend in the monitored parameters, then the alert will be further lowered to Alert Level 2.

PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public that at Alert Level 3 sudden explosions may occur due to localized pockets of gas within the magmatic system. The effects of these explosions are expected to be contained within the 6-kilometer radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and within the 7-kilometer radius EDZ in the southeast quadrant. PHIVOLCS-DOST recommends that the 6-km radius PDZ around the volcano and the 7-km EDZ in the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is

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closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 21**



03 January 2010  
7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) seismic monitoring network detected 9 volcanic earthquakes and 30 rockfall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes during the past 24- hour observation period. Steaming activity was not observed due to thick clouds that covered the summit crater. Pale crater glow was observed last night. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was measured yesterday morning at an average value of 2,094 tonnes/day.

Alert Level 3 is in effect over Mayon, which means that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 22**



04 January 2010  
7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) seismic monitoring network detected 7 volcanic earthquakes and 33 rockfall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes. Steaming activity was not observed due to thick clouds that covered the summit crater. Pale crater glow was observed last night. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) measurement was not conducted yesterday due to rain that occurred over the volcano area.

Alert Level 3 is in effect over Mayon, which means that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 23**



05 January 2010  
7:00 AM

Three (3) volcanic earthquakes and twenty one (21) rockfall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes were detected by Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) seismic monitoring network during the past 24 hours. Steaming activity and crater glow were not observed due to thick clouds that covered the summit crater. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) measurement was not conducted yesterday due to rain that occurred over the volcano area.

Alert Level 3 is in effect over Mayon, which means that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 24**



06 January 2010  
7:00 AM

For the past 24 hours, the seismic network around Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) detected 4 volcanic earthquakes and 21 rockfall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes. Emission of moderate volume of white steam was observed at the summit crater during cloud breaks yesterday. Pale crater glow was observed last night. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate measured yesterday yielded an average value of 1,914 tonnes /day.

Interaction of rain water with the hot lava deposits caused 50-meter high dirty white clouds that drifted towards southwest. These occurred along Bonga gully, about 300 meters downslope of the summit crater at 7:09 AM and 7:15 AM yesterday.

Alert Level 3 is in effect over Mayon, which means that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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## Mayon Volcano Bulletin 25



07 January 2010  
7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) seismic monitoring network recorded twenty (20) volcanic earthquakes and twenty (20) rock fall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes during the past 24-hour observation period. Weak emission of white steam at the summit crater was observed during cloud breaks. Crater glow last night was not observed due to thick clouds covering the summit. Aerial survey conducted yesterday revealed remnants of lava pile inside the crater. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was measured yesterday at an average of 672 tonnes/day.

**Alert Level 3** is hoisted over Mayon Volcano. This means that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 26**



08 January 2010  
7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) seismic monitoring network recorded five (5) volcanic earthquakes and twenty nine (29) rock fall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes during the past 24-hour observation period. Steaming activity and crater glow were not observed due to thick clouds that covered the summit crater. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was measured yesterday at an average of 1,077 tonnes/day.

**Alert Level 3** is hoisted over Mayon Volcano. This means that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 27**



09 January 2010  
7:00 AM

The seismic monitoring network around Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) detected five (5) volcanic earthquakes and twenty (20) rock fall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes during the past 24-hour observation period. Thick clouds covering the summit hampered visual observation during the day. However, an Intensity II crater glow was observed at nighttime during cloud breaks. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was measured yesterday at an average of 1,345 tonnes/day.

**Alert Level 3** is hoisted over Mayon Volcano. This means that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) around the volcano and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 28**



10 January 2010  
7:00 AM

Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) seismic monitoring network recorded 8 volcanic earthquakes and 12 rockfall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes during the past 24- hour observation period. Emission of moderate volume of white steam was observed at the summit crater during cloud breaks yesterday. Pale crater glow was observed last night. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was measured yesterday morning at an average value of 759 tons/day.

Alert Level 3 is still in effect over Mayon. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public that that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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## Mayon Volcano Bulletin 29



11 January 2010  
7:00 AM

The seismic network at Mayon Volcano (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) recorded 4 volcanic earthquakes and 18 rockfall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes during the past 24 - hour observation period. Moderate to strong emission of white steam at the summit crater was seen during cloud breaks from 3:50 PM - 4:00 PM and from 4:50 PM - 5:10 PM yesterday. The steam plume reached heights that varied from 300 to 500 meters above the crater rim before drifting west-southwest. Pale crater glow was observed last night. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate was not measured yesterday due to rain that occurred over the volcano area.

Alert Level 3 is still in effect over Mayon. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public that that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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**Mayon Volcano Bulletin 30**



12 January 2010  
7:00 AM

Six (6) volcanic earthquakes and seventeen (17) rockfall events related to the detachment of lava fragments at the volcano's upper slopes were detected by Mayon Volcano's (13.2576 N, 123.6856 E) seismic monitoring network during the past 24 hours. Weak to moderate emission of white steam at the summit crater was seen during cloud breaks yesterday and early this morning. Pale crater glow was still observed last night. Yesterday's measurement of Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate yielded an average of 820 tons/day. Results of ground deformation measurements at Buang and Lidong precise leveling lines showed deflationary trend compared to 02 December 2009 survey.

Alert Level 3 is still in effect over Mayon Volcano. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public that that the 6-km radius Permanent Danger Zone and the 7-km Extended Danger Zone on the southeast flank of the volcano should be free from human activity because of sudden explosions that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with post-eruption activity, such as rockfalls, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout which can also occur anytime due to instabilities of lava deposited on steep slopes. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone in the southern sector should also be avoided especially during bad weather conditions or when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejected ash and volcanic fragments from sudden explosions may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

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