



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Center, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines

NDARRMC ADVISORY

TO : CHAIRPERSONS, RDRRMCs/OCDRs CALABARZON, V, VI, and VII, CALABARZON

FROM : Executive Director, NDRRMC and Administrator, OCD

SUBJECT : Alert Status and Activity of Mayon, Kanlaon, Taal, and Bulusan Volcanoes

DATE : **01 August 2019, 8:00 AM**

Source: DOST-PHIVOLCS

I. SITUATION OVERVIEW

A. ALERT STATUS OF MAYON VOLCANO

Mayon Volcano's seismic monitoring network recorded one (1) rockfall event during the 24-hour observation period. Moderate emission of white steam-laden plumes that crept downslope before drifting east-northeast was observed. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1171 tonnes/day on 25 July 2019. Precise leveling data obtained on 16 – 25 July 2019 indicate a slight inflation of the edifice relative to 20 – 26 March 2019. This is consistent with continuous GPS data showing that the edifice is still inflated since June 2018.

Alert Level 2 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that Mayon is at a moderate level of unrest. DOST-PHIVOLCS reminds the public that sudden explosions, lava collapses, pyroclastic density currents or PDCs and ashfall can still occur and threaten areas in the upper to middle slopes of Mayon. DOST-PHIVOLCS recommends that entry into the six kilometer-radius Permanent Danger Zone or PDZ and a precautionary seven kilometer-radius Extended Danger Zone or EDZ in the south-southwest to east-northeast sector, stretching from Anoling, Camalig to Sta. Misericordia, Sta. Domingo must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDCs and ashfall. Active stream/river channels and those identified as perennially lahar-prone areas on all sectors of the volcano should also be avoided especially during extreme weather conditions when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts.

B. ALERT STATUS OF KANLAON VOLCANO

Kanlaon Volcano's seismic monitoring network recorded two (2) volcanic earthquakes during the 24-hour observation period. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 79 tonnes/day on 15 June 2019. Ground deformation data from latest continuous GPS measurements indicate slight deflation of the edifice.

Alert Level 1 (abnormal) status prevails over Kanlaon Volcano, which means that it is currently in a state of unrest probably driven by hydrothermal processes that could generate steam driven or phreatic eruptions. The local government units and the public are reminded to avoid entry into the 4-kilometer radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) due to perennial hazards of rockfalls, avalanches, sudden outgassing and steam-driven or phreatic eruption at the summit area. Civil aviation authorities must also advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejecta from any sudden phreatic eruption can be hazardous to aircraft.

C. ALERT STATUS OF TAAL VOLCANO

Taal Volcano's seismic monitoring network recorded eight (8) volcanic earthquakes during the 24-hour observation period. Field measurements on 25 July 2019 at the western sector of the Main Crater Lake yielded a water temperature of 33.4°C to 33°C, an increase in water level from 0.08 meter to 0.30 meter and a increase in acidity from a pH of 2.90 to 2.88. Ground deformation measurements through precise leveling surveys from 15 – 24 June 2019 indicated slight inflation of the edifice consistent with recent results from continuous GPS data.

Alert Level 1 remains in effect over Taal Volcano. This means that hazardous eruption is not imminent. The public, however, is reminded that the Main Crater should be strictly off-limits because sudden steam explosions may occur and high concentrations of toxic gases may accumulate. The northern portion of the Main Crater rim, in the vicinity of Daang Kastila Trail, may also become hazardous when steam emission along existing fissures suddenly increases. Furthermore, the public is also reminded that the entire Volcano Island is a Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ), and permanent settlement in the island is strongly not recommended.

D. ALERT STATUS OF BULUSAN VOLCANO


Bulusan Volcano's seismic monitoring network recorded five (5) volcanic earthquake during the 24-hour observation period. Ground deformation from Precise Leveling data obtained on June 21 – July 1, 2019 indicated a slight deflation of the edifice. Data recorded by Bulusan's continuous GPS network also indicated slight deflation of the edifice since July 2018.

Alert Level 1 (abnormal) status remains in effect over Bulusan Volcano, which means that it is currently in a state of unrest probably driven by hydrothermal processes that could generate steam driven or phreatic eruptions. Local government units and the public are reminded that entry into the 4-kilometer radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) is strictly prohibited and that vigilance in the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) must be exercised due to the increased possibilities of sudden and hazardous phreatic

eruptions. Civil aviation authorities must also advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ash from any sudden phreatic eruption can be hazardous to aircraft. Furthermore, people living within valleys and along river/stream channels especially on the southeast, southwest and northwest sector of the edifice should be vigilant against sediment-laden stream flows and lahars in the event of heavy and prolonged rainfall.

Submit report on actions taken thereof.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CHAIRPERSON, NDRRMC:



UNDERSECRETARY RICARDO B JALAD
Executive Director, NDRRMC and
Administrator, OCD