



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

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

NDRRMC ADVISORY

TO : CHAIRPERSONS, RDRRMCs/OCD CALABARZON, V, VI, and VII
FROM : Executive Director, NDRRMC and Administrator, OCD
SUBJECT : Taal, Mayon, Kanlaon, and Bulusan Volcano Bulletin
DATE : **16 July 2020, 8:00 AM**

Source: DOST-PHIVOLCS

I. SITUATION OVERVIEW

A. ALERT STATUS OF TAAL VOLCANO

In the past 24-hour period, the Taal Volcano Network **recorded one (1) volcanic earthquake** that are associated mainly with rock-fracturing processes beneath and around the edifice. Weak steaming or fumarolic activity **rising 50 meters high before drifting southwest and south-southwest** was observed from vents on the Main Crater and fissure vents along the Daang Kastila Trail.

Alert Level 1 (Abnormal) is maintained over Taal Volcano. DOST-PHIVOLCS reminds the public that at Alert Level 1, sudden steam-driven or phreatic explosions, volcanic earthquakes, minor ashfall, and lethal accumulations or expulsions of volcanic gas can occur and threaten areas within the Taal Volcano Island (TVI). DOST-PHIVOLCS strongly recommends that entry into TVI, Taal's Permanent Danger Zone or PDZ, especially the vicinities of the Main Crater and the Daang Kastila fissure, must remain strictly prohibited. Local government units are advised to continuously assess previously evacuated barangays around Taal Lake for damages and road accessibilities and to strengthen preparedness, contingency, and communication measures in case of renewed unrest. People are also advised to observe precautions due to ground displacement across fissures, possible ashfall, and minor earthquakes. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano as airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and wind-remobilized ash may pose hazards to aircraft.

B. ALERT STATUS OF MAYON VOLCANO

Mayon Volcano's monitoring network did not detect any volcanic earthquake during the 24-hour observation period. Moderate emission of white steam-laden plumes **before drifting west-northwest and west-southwest** was observed. Faint crater glow from the summit could be observed at night. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was last measured at an average of 229 tonnes/day on 30 June 2020. Ground deformation data from Precise Leveling surveys on 12-19 June 2020 indicate a slight inflation of the edifice relative to February 2020 survey. Electronic tilt data also indicated non-steady inflation of the middle to upper edifice that began in late 2019.

This follows an inflationary trend that has been recorded by continuous GPS monitoring since the middle of 2019.

DOST-PHIVOLCS reiterates that Alert Level 2 currently prevails over Mayon because the volcano is at a moderate level of unrest. It is therefore strongly recommended 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, Sto. Domingo should be strictly prohibited. The public is reminded that sudden explosions, lava collapse, pyroclastic density currents or PDCs, and ashfall can occur without warning and threaten areas in the upper to middle slopes of Mayon. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions against 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 aircraft.

C. ALERT STATUS OF KANLAON VOLCANO

Kanlaon Volcano's monitoring network **recorded six (6) volcano-tectonic earthquakes on the western flanks and three (3) volcanic earthquakes during the 24-hour observation period.** Moderate emission of white steam-laden plumes that rose 300 meters before drifting **northwest, southwest and southeast** was observed. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 919 tonnes/day on 14 July 2020. Ground deformation data from continuous GPS measurements indicate a slight deflation of the lower and mid slopes since January 2020. However, short-term electronic tilt monitoring on the southeastern flanks recorded inflation on the lower to mid slopes that began on June 21, 2020. These parameters indicate hydrothermal or magmatic processes occurring beneath the edifice.

DOST-PHIVOLCS would like to remind the public that Kanlaon Volcano is at **Alert Level 1**, which means that it is at an abnormal condition and has entered a period of unrest. The local government units and the public are strongly reminded that entry into the 4-kilometer radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) must be strictly prohibited due to the further possibilities of sudden and hazardous steam-driven or phreatic eruptions. 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.

D. ALERT STATUS OF BULUSAN VOLCANO

In the past 24-hour period, the Bulusan Volcano's monitoring network **recorded forty-six (46) volcanic earthquakes** during the 24-hour observation period. Ground deformation data from continuous GPS measurements also indicate a short-term inflation of the edifice since late February 2020. These parameters indicate that volcanic processes are underway beneath the edifice that may be caused by deep-seated degassing or hydrothermal activity or magmatic intrusion.

Alert Level 1 (abnormal) status now currently prevails over Bulusan Volcano, which means that it is currently in an abnormal condition. Local government units and the

public are reminded that entry into the four-kilometer radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) is strictly prohibited and that vigilance within the two-kilometer Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) on the southeastern sector 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.

DOST-PHIVOLCS is closely monitoring all of the abovementioned Volcanos' activities and any new development will be relayed to all concerned.

Let's untiringly aim for zero casualty.

Submit report on actions taken.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CHAIRPERSON, NDRRMC:



UNDERSECRETARY RICARDO B JALAD
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