



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

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

NDRRMC UPDATE

Final Report re Mayon Volcano Eruption (13 January – 30 March 2019)

Releasing Officer:

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

Sources: DOST-PHIVOLCS, DSWD DROMIC, DILG, DOST-PAGASA, DENR, PCG, AFP, DOH, BFP, MIAA, CAAP, PAL, Cebu Pac, DEPED, DPWH, DA, ARB, RDRRMC/OCDRO V, Smart Communications Inc., Globe Telecom, ABS-CBN

I. SITUATION OVERVIEW

A. Chronological Events and Eruption Notifications from 13 January 2018 to 14 March 2019: Please refer details on (TAB A)

B. Summary of Chronological Events:

DATE	ACTIVITY
13 January 2018, 5:06PM	Mayon Volcano generated a steam driven explosion with ash drifting to the Southwest of the Volcano, affecting the 3 rd District of Albay including Camalig and Daraga
14 January 2018, 12:30AM	PHIVOLCS raised Alert Level 1 (Abnormal) of Mayon Volcano to Alert Level 2 (Increasing unrest)
14 January 2018 8:00PM	PHIVOLCS raised Alert Level 3 (increased tendency towards eruption).
15 January 2018	Residents in the 6-km PDZ were evacuated and activities within the 6-km PDZ were prohibited
16 January 2018	The Province of Albay Declared State of Calamity thru SP Resolution Number 00670-2018
22 January 2018	Alert Level 4 (imminent hazardous eruption) was raised and residents in the 7-9 km EDZ were ordered to evacuate
02 February 2018	Chairperson, RDRRMC Bicol recommended the decampment of evacuees residing outside the 8-km EDZ of Mayon
06 March 2018	Alert Level 4 was lowered to Alert Level 3 (overall decrease in the level of unrest). Residents of the 7-8 km EDZ were decamped

29 March 2019	Alert Level 3 was lowered to Alert Level 2 (Signifying the cessation of eruptive activity and the decline to a moderate level of unrest).
30 March 2019	Affected LGUs ordered decampment of all evacuees

II. EFFECTS

A. Pre-Emptive Evacuation (TAB B)

A total of **16,380 families** were pre-emptively evacuated in Albay due to Mayon Volcano Eruption.

Source: DILG SitRep No. 04 as of 24 January 2018

B. Affected Population

1. A total of **23,786 families / 91,055 persons** were affected in **61 barangays** in the Province of Albay (Region V).
2. Of which, a total of **21,358 families or 81,556 persons** took temporary shelter in **96 evacuation centers (ECs)**, and **2,428 families or 9,499 persons** were served outside evacuation centers (ECs):

PROVINCE/CITY/MUNICIPALITY	AFFECTED			NO. OF ECs	SERVED INSIDE EC		SERVED OUTSIDE EC		TOTAL SERVED (Inside + Outside)	
	BRGY	FAM	PERS		FAM	PERS	FAM	PERS	FAM	PERS
GRAND TOTAL	61	23,786	91,055	96	21,358	81,556	2,428	9,499	23,786	91,055
ALBAY										
Bacacay	1	139	506	2	139	506	-	-	139	506
Camalig	14	3,237	12,190	15	2,801	10,313	436	1,877	3,237	12,190
Daraga	6	3,482	14,173	11	2,144	8,922	1,338	5,251	3,482	14,173
Guinobatan	7	3,693	12,574	25	3,538	12,087	155	487	3,693	12,574
Legazpi City (Capital)	9	4,603	17,279	15	4,432	16,795	171	484	4,603	17,279
Ligao City	5	1,411	6,055	10	1,411	6,055	-	-	1,411	6,055
Malilipot	3	1,349	5,237	4	1,304	5,069	45	168	1,349	5,237
Santo Domingo (Libog)	7	3,932	15,343	7	3,649	14,111	283	1,232	3,932	15,343
Tabaco City	9	1,940	7,698	7	1,940	7,698	-	-	1,940	7,698

Source: DSWD Dromic Terminal Report on the Mayon Phreatomagmatic Eruption issued on 03 April 2018, 6PM

C. Livestock Evacuation

A total of **1,698 livestock**s were evacuated to the Pooling Stations in the Province of Albay.

D. Suspension of Classes (TAB C)

A total of **28 cities/municipalities** suspended classes in the Provinces of Albay and Camarines Sur.

E. Status of Lifelines

Roads and Bridges (TAB D)

A total of **12 roads** were reported not passable in the Province of Albay.

Status of Flights (TAB E)

A total of **143 international flights and domestic flights** were cancelled during the height of Mayon Volcano Eruption.

E. Declaration of State of Calamity

On 16 January 2018, the Province of Albay, Region V was declared under the State of Calamity through Resolution No. 00670-2018.

F. Schools Affected

A total of **64 Schools, 74,010 Learners, and 2,732 DepEd Personnel** located within the 6-9 kilometer Permanent Danger Zone were affected.

Source: OCD V Situation Report No. 101 re Mt. Mayon Alert Level 2 as of 02 March 2018; 9:00 PM

G. Damage to Agriculture

1. A total of **₱166,288,833.36** worth of damages to agriculture was incurred in the Province of Albay.
2. A total of **10,443 farmers** were affected in the Province of Albay.

Source: OCD V Situation Report No. 101 re Mt. Mayon Alert Level 2 as of 02 April 2018; 9:00 PM

III. ACTIONS TAKEN

A. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)

1. NDRRM Operations Center (NDRRMOC)

- a. Activated the alert status to BLUE effective 15 January 2018, 8:00 AM.
- b. Coordinated with RDRRMC V re PHIVOLCS Eruption Notification Form for Mayon Volcano.
- c. Disseminated information/notification through Short Messaging System.
- d. Prepared and disseminated a total of 45 Emergency Alert and Warning Messages (EAWMs) to provide information and warning to the public regarding Mayon Volcano's activity: **(TAB F)**
- e. Disseminated Volcano Observatory Notice for Aviation (VONA) regarding Lava Fountaining.
- f. Raised the alert status of NDRRMOC from BLUE to RED effective 22 January 2018.
- g. Conducted Response Cluster Meetings on 22 and 23 January 2018, 6:00 PM.

2. Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)

- a. Issued Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification.
- b. Monitored the situation.
- c. Issued Volcano Observatory Notice for Aviation (VONA) regarding Lava Fountaining.

3. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

- a. DSWD-DReAMB raised its alert status from Green to Red.
- b. Coordinated with DSWD FO V for significant reports on the status of displacement, assistance and relief efforts.

4. Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)

- a. Provided manpower and transportation assistance for the hauling and distribution of drinking water containers to the evacuation center at Brgy. Anislag Elementary School.
- b. Provided manpower assistance for the hauling of 345 DSWD boxes relief goods at Camalig Gym, Brgy. 2 Camalig, Albay.

5. Telecommunications Service Providers (ABS-CBN, GLOBE, and SMART)

Disseminated Emergency Alert and Warning Messages to Region V.

6. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

- a. Coordinated with DILG Regional Office V on the preparedness actions of LGUs affected by the Mayon Volcano phreatomagmatic eruption.

- b. Provided update to the DILG Secretary on the preparedness actions of LGUs affected by the Mayon Volcano phreatomagmatic eruption and lava flow.
- c. Monitored the situation on the ground with regards to raising the alert level 2 of Mayon Volcano into alert level 3.
- d. Monitored the situation on the ground with regards to the increase of activity of Mayon Volcano and the raising of alert 3 (Relatively high unrest) into alert level 4 (Intense unrest).

7. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Donated 100,000 N95 dust masks to LGU Guinobatan, Albay.

8. Department of Health (DOH)

- a. Monitored and coordinated with DOST-PHIVOLCS regarding the status of Mayon Volcano.
- b. Coordinated with DOH Region V for any untoward incident and response needed.
- c. Provided a total of ₱31,663,231.21 worth of logistical support to DOH RO V.
- d. Conducted a total of 18,546 consultations from 01 January to 23 March 2018. Of which, majority (8,732 or 47%) of the consultations were due to Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) followed by fever (1,631 or 9%), hypertension (750 or 4%), diarrhea (724 or 4%), and wounds (587 or 3%).
- e. Conducted assessment and provided technical assistance to Regional Office V.
- f. Attended the Mayon Volcano Updates meeting at PNP Officers Lounge, Camp Simeon Ola, Legazpi City, Albay.
- g. Delivered aqua tabs to nine (9) affected LGUs.
- h. Deployed composite team from Provincial Health Office and DOH V to continuously monitor and reassess evacuation camps.

9. Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

- a. Deployed two (2) M-35 Trucks with 12 personnel, nine (9) K9 personnel, and two (2) K9 dogs with handlers; and two (2) ambulances with 5 personnel and 2 doctors to Coast Guard District Bicol for augmentation.
- b. Deployed three (3) M-35 Trucks to haul relief goods to the affected municipalities in the Province of Bicol.
- c. Coordinated with the PCGA District Auxiliary for the possible augmentation of its Deployable Response Group / Search and Rescue (DRG/SAR) Team for deployment.

10. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)

- a. Deployed and placed on standby the equipment from three (3) District Engineering Offices (DEOs) of Albay, Camarines Norte, and Equipment Management Division (EMD):
 - One (1) unit of dump truck and one (1) unit of backhoe from Albay 1st DEO are on standby for possible deployment
 - One (1) unit of dump truck from Albay 2nd DEO is deployed to Camalig and Daraga Albay to assist in evacuation and relief operations and additional dump trucks from volunteer private contractors helped in distribution/delivery of relief goods
 - Two (2) units of L300, two (2) units of dump truck, 2 pick-up trucks and one (1) unit of road grader from Albay 3rd DEO were deployed in Ligao City to assist in evacuation and relief operations

- One (1) unit of dump truck, one (1) unit of boom truck and 12 maintenance crew from Camarines Norte DEO arrived at Albay 3rd DEO to augment the workforce
 - One (1) unit of mini dump truck, one (1) unit of stake truck and one (1) unit of bus from EMD RO-V were on standby for possible deployment.
- b. Monitored the situation.
- c. DEOs provided road signage along affected areas for precaution during heavy ashfall.

11. Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP)

Issued a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) regarding airspace restrictions and warnings related to Mayon Volcano Eruption.

12. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)

Issued Special Weather Forecasts for Mayon Volcano.

13. Department of Agriculture (DA)

Provided farm equipment, supplies and materials amounting to ₱22,079,317.00 to the affected farmers.

14. Other Partners

- a. Task Force SAGIP conducted psychosocial activity at Comun Elementary School, Camali and film showing at Daraga North District, Budiao Elementary School, Daraga.
- b. Aquinas University of Legazpi conducted psychosocial activity for affected learners in Quirangay Elementary School.
- c. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, PRC, OCHA, BFP, and Americares Philippines contributed in the conduct of assessments and provision of health services to the affected communities.

B. Regional/Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (R/LDRRMC)

1. RDRRMC V

Office of Civil Defense (OCD) V

- a. Disseminated to all concerned the PHIVOLCS Bulletin raising the Alert Status of Mayon Volcano from Alert Level 2 to Alert Level 3.
- b. Attended the Updates Meeting of PHIVOLCS re Status of Mayon Volcano on 14 January 2017.
- c. OCD-RDRRMC Bicol raised its alert status to RED for Mayon Volcano on 14 January 2018, 1:00 AM.
- d. Coordinated with DOST- PHIVOLCS re Status of Mayon Volcano.
- e. Sent through SMS the status of volcanic activity of Mayon Volcano to RDRRMC members and stakeholders.
- f. Coordinated with MDRRMO Camalig, Guinobatan and Daraga and sent to PDRRMO – Albay through SMS re status of volcanic activity of Mayon Volcano.
- g. Conducted RDRRMC Emergency Meeting re Updates for Mayon Volcano Operations 2018 at Tactical Operations Group – Philippine Air Force, Airport Site, Legazpi City.
- h. Coordinated with LDRRMOs and RDRRMC Member Agencies.

- i. Conducted Aerial Survey regarding the extent of lava flow with member agencies on 17 January 2018.
- j. Provided logistics to regional responders.
- k. Dispatched trucks from AFP, PNP, and DPWH for the evacuation of affected residents.
- l. Conducted briefing re Updates of Mayon Volcano with DENR Secretary held at Handyong Hall, OCD V, Camp Ola, Legazpi City on 22 January 2018.
- m. Dispatched trucks from AFP, PNP, and DPWH for evacuation of residents within the 8-km EDZ.
- n. Conducted Mayon Volcano Updates meeting on 23 January 2018 at Camp Ola, Legazpi City.
- o. Conducted meeting re Construction of Toilets and Temporary Learning Spaces in Evacuation Centers.
- p. Activated a 24/7 coordination hub for Mayon Response 2018, located on 3rd floor, Trauma Building, BRTTH Compound, Legazpi City on 26 January 2018.
- q. Delivered 35 rolls of Sakoline to Albay PEO to be used for the construction of temporary comfort rooms.
- r. Facilitated the unloading of 6,000 Tarpaulin and 800 hygiene kits provided by IOM.
- s. Conducted Mayon Lahar Contingency Plan meeting held at Handayong Hall, OCD V, Camp Ola, Legazpi City attended by PHIVOLCS, DSWD V, DepEd V, DPWH V, DENR V and MDRRMOs Camalig, Guinobatan, Daraga, Sto. Domingo and CDRRMO Tabaco City on 01 March 2018.

DILG V

- a. Attended the Emergency Meeting at TOG5 for Mayon updates.
- b. Reported/presented real-time situation to RDRRMC Bicol for coordination assistance and provision of needed intervention of a particular agency.
- c. Ensured the LCEs of affected LGUs located within the 7-km PDZ were provided with necessary precautionary measures, particularly to undertake immediate evacuation.
- d. Mobilized field operating units to provide timely updates for any untoward and significant incidents.
- e. Advised the DILG field operating units to constantly coordinate with PDRRMCs/PDRRMOs.
- f. Maintained and intensified open-line coordination with preparedness and response agencies.
- g. Disseminated text blast regarding Mayon updates to concerned field operating units.
- h. Constituted DILG V Team for Response Cluster to the Incident Command Post Operations Center to assist in the validation of real-time reporting and sending of urgent directives to the affected LGUs.
- i. Released Public Service Announcement to all Punong Barangays through Broadcast Media to ensure that all evacuees are safe and outside of the declared PDZ and advised to report to the Camp Manager in its respective AORs and to the AFP personnel manning the choke points within the vicinity of the danger zone.
- j. Issued advisory to all concerned LCEs re responsibility to ensure that declared danger zones were free from returning evacuees.

DSWD V

- a. Prepositioned standby funds amounting to ₱5,662,702.15 and stockpiles of 13,352 family food packs (FFPs) and Non-Food items (NFIs) consist of 37,242

- pcs. malong, 382 rolls laminated sacks, 7,327 dignity kits and 54,832 blankets ready for augmentation to LGUs.
- b. Placed the Provincial Action Team (PAT) and Municipal Action Team (MAT) members on standby in the Province of Albay and coordinated with the P/C/MDRRMOs for status reports and updates and likewise activated the Field Office EMT to render duty.
 - c. DWSD-FO QRT raised its alert status to RED and additional teams augmented in monitoring the affected population.
 - d. Emergency Telecom Equipment was placed on standby for deployment.
 - e. Prepositioned 2 tents at Bicol Regional Training and Teaching Hospital (BRTTH) for possible influx of patients.
 - f. Conducted monitoring, validation, and assessment of Evacuation Centers to the needs of IDPs and ensure ECs are compliant to a zero sexual and gender-based violence in coordination with the C/MDRRMOs and C/MSWDOs together with the P/MATs.
 - g. Monitored the relief distribution of DSWD family food packs at Salvacion Elementary School in Sto. Domingo, Albay.
 - h. Conducted Response Cluster Meeting presided by the Regional Director.
 - i. Participated in the tactical session of PAT Albay for the deployment of DSWD Staff in the nine (9) Evacuation Centers of Guinobatan, Albay for monitoring of relief distribution, coordination with LGU staff on matters concerning camp management to ensure IDP security and well-being, and provision of feedback on camp situations to the Field Office.
 - j. Conducted psychosocial support for adults and children (IDPs) in Guinobatan Albay.
 - k. Conducted profiling of evacuees in Maipon Elementary School.
 - l. Monitored the activities of evacuees at Mauraro Evacuation Center and discussed some of its issues and concerns.
 - m. Submitted the updated profile of evacuees situated at Bubulusan Evacuation Center to OCD.
 - n. Provided additional 6,360 FFPs to LGU Legazpi City, Malilipot, and Sto. Domingo amounting to ₱2,549,772.00.
 - o. Deployed additional Staff in Guinobatan to take charge of psychosocial activities.
 - p. Released additional 1,906 Family Food Packs from National Resource Operations Center (NROC) with a total cost of ₱766,212.00 to the LGU of Ligao.
 - q. Attended a meeting re updates on the status of ECs in the municipality of Guinobatan and other existing ECs in the province on 13 February 2018 at the PRO5 Conference Room, Camp Ola, Legazpi City.
 - r. Provided family food packs to LGU Camalig amounting to ₱1,950,420.00.
 - s. Turned over check for the Cash for Work Program to the affected families in Guinobatan.
 - t. DSWD personnel rendered duty as IMT at the Incident Command Post of the OCD RDRRMC based at the BRTTH to act on reported incidents concerning food and non-food items.
 - u. Provided two (2) tents intended as Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) to the LGU of Guinobatan, Albay.
 - v. Distributed two (2) tents and two (2) laminated sacks to LGU Sto. Domingo while two (2) tents were given to LGU Tabaco City.
 - w. Distributed 922 FFPs from the National Relief Operations Center (NROC), while 427 FFPs were distributed from the FO to LGU Malilipot.

- x. DSWD provided 2,997 food packs from NROC to LGU Legazpi City on 21 February 2018.
- y. Distributed a total of 18,358 pcs of malong to Camalig - 2,878 pcs; Daraga - 2,358; Guinobatan – 3,526 pcs; Ligao City – 904 pcs; Malilipot – 698 pcs; Tabaco City – 2,830 pcs; Sto. Domingo – 4,888 pcs; and Bacacay – 276 pcs.
- z. Conducted an orientation on Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) in Legazpi City to DOH, DOLE, DPWH, DOST, DENR, DILG and DA as personnel.
- aa. Provided 2,179 sleeping kits for internally displaced persons of LGU Daraga amounting to ₱1,651,682.00.
- bb. Provided 2,963 food packs from NROC to LGU Legazpi.
- cc. Distributed 10 tents to LGU Camalig as temporary shelter for evacuees.
- dd. Provided 1,112 food packs from NROC to LGU-Bacacay, Albay and 1,899 food packs to LGU-Tabaco City.
- ee. Provided family food packs to the following LGUs:
 - Tabaco City – 2,300 FFPs amounting to ₱924,600.00
 - Guinobatan – 3,100 FFPs amounting to ₱1,246,200.00
 - Legazpi City – 3,200 FFPs amounting to ₱1,286,400.00
- ff. Provided 80 tents to the cities of Tabaco, Legazpi, and Ligao, and Municipalities of Camalig, Guinobatan, and Malilipot intended as either temporary shelters or Child / Women Friendly Spaces.
- gg. Attended a meeting re Disaster Operations updates for Mayon Preatomagmatic Eruption and the contingency Plan in case of a lahar overflow.
- hh. Provided an additional 2,337 family food packs to the LGU Malilipot, Albay.
- ii. Provided 1,558 family food packs and 779 sleeping kits to LGU Mallipot, and 1,008 family food packs to LGU Camalig.
- jj. Provided 808 family food packs and 758 sleeping kits to LGU Tabaco, and 3,990 family food packs to LGU Daraga.
- kk. Participated in a meeting on the final Lahar contingency Plan at OCD Region V, Handyong Hall, Camp Brigadier General, Simeon A. Ola, Legazpi City.

DOST – PHIVOLCS V

- a. Hosted a meeting regarding the status of Mayon Volcano.
- b. Monitored the Mayon Volcano activities.
- c. Disseminated Mayon Volcano bulletins and advisories to LGUs and other stakeholders.
- d. Coordinated with OCD5, PDRRMO Albay and LGUs of the province.
- e. Implemented the 7-km Extended Danger Zone on 16 January 2018.

Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) V

- a. Issued a memorandum dated 15 January 2018 to BFP Albay re Heightened Alert and Activation of OPLAN PAGHALASA.
- b. Ensured availability of fire/rescue/emergency medical personnel, assets and equipment for possible response operations.
- c. Coordinated with C/MDRRMCs for appropriate dispositions of actions.
- d. Conducted fire safety inspection, flushing and declogging operations, food packing, and distribution of flyers at evacuation site.
- e. Conducted flushing of volcanic ash in Camalig, Albay.
- f. Conducted fire safety inspection at San Jose Elementary School and San Jose National High School on 18 February 2018.
- g. Conducted water rationing in the following evacuation centers on 18 February 2018:

- Bical National High School, Tabaco City
- Ligao Technical Vocational High School, Ligao City
- Nabonton Elementary School, Ligao City
- Mauraro Elementary School, Guinobatan

Coast Guard District Bicol

- a. Augmented K9 personnel and two (2) SAR dogs, and one (1) M35 truck with seven (7) personnel onboard and placed on standby for briefing and possible deployment.
- b. Placed assets and DRGs on standby for possible deployment.
- c. Advised stations and substations to place its DRGs on standby for possible augmentation.
- d. Provided assistance in the psychosocial relief operation of TAYO at Brgy. Dita, Elementary School, Legazpi City.
- e. Placed land mobility on standby for possible deployment.

Department of Agriculture (DA) V

- a. Provided of two (2) trucks for evacuation of livestock to the identified pooling sites, and to Albay Experiment Stations in Tabaco City and Albay Breeding Station in Camalig Albay.
- b. Provided logistic support and other materials for evacuation with additional provisions for medicine and other biologics:
 - 70 bottles of 10 Im. Vit. ADE
 - 10 bottles of 10 m. Terramycin LA
 - 5 canisters of Enrofloxacin
 - 5 liters of Iodine
 - 2 gallons of Vivaguard
- c. Prepared 475 bags of hybrid corn seeds and 10 bags of corn grits, for distribution at the affected areas.
- d. Procured brush cutters, laminated sacks, ropes and buffer stocking of drugs and biologics.
- e. Conducted on-site validation to the identified pooling sites of livestock and animal extending the coverage to 9-km Extended Danger Zone.
- f. Evacuated and transported a total of 167 animals within the 7-8 km EDZ to pooling/evacuation centers in the municipalities of Camalig and Daraga.
- g. Provided support to livestock raisers/farmers (10m rope per animal, 10 kgs feed concentrates per animal, waterer/feeder, etc.).
- h. Implemented animal healthcare intervention at the evacuation centers.
- i. Coordinated with various banner programs for the three-month contingency plan re Mayon Volcano Eruption in the affected areas.
- j. Conducted animal tagging and veterinary mission which included check-up, treatments, vitamin supplementations, and other healthcare activities.
- k. Provided training on vegetable production to 500 identified farmers.
- l. Monitored and maintained the pooling and evacuation sites.
- m. Established strategic feeding camps and provided laminated sacks to protect the feeder, water, and feeds in case of ash fall.
- n. Conducted training on Vegetable Production in Protective Culture to the following:
 - 50 farmer evacuees from Barangays Magapo, Mariroc Nagsipit, Bonot, Buhian, Oson, Buang, Comon, San Isidro and Tabiguian in Tabaco City on 13 February 2018;
 - 60 farmer participants from Barangays Calbayog and San Roque in Malilipot and Sta. Misericordia in Sto. Domingo on 12 February 2018.

- o. Identified the greenhouse sites for the farmers which include the CAO vacant lot in Tabiguian Elementary School, San Vicente, and San Antonio Elementary School in Tabaco City and Buang Nursery Station in the municipality of Bacacay.
- p. Provided polyethylene UV-treated plastic films, 100m of plastic mulch, two bags of Durabloom, one (1) unit of sprinkler and 100 pieces of bamboo sticks to 270 farmer participants for the establishment of tunnel-type greenhouses.
- q. Monitored and maintained the pooling and evacuation sites.
- r. Established strategic feeding camps and provided laminated sacks to protect the feeder, water and feeds in case of ash fall; ruminant feeding concentrates; PVC drums as feeder/water containers; and 10-meter-nylon ropes.
- s. Conducted animal tagging and veterinary mission service which include check-up, treatments, vitamin supplementations, and other healthcare activities.
- t. Evacuated and feeded a total of 3,107 dogs and cats in Muladbucad Grande, Muladbucad Pequeño, Maninila, Doña Tomasa, and Masarawag all in the Municipality of Guinobatan.

DA - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources V

- a. Conducted monitoring of water physio-chemical parameters to the 2 major aquaculture areas namely Lake Buhi and Lake Bato.
- b. Distributed 200 kgs of tilapia as nutritional support to IDPs of Guinobatan on 01 February 2018.
- c. Alerted the Quick Response Team for possible deployment and assistance to LGUs and evacuation centers.
- d. Provided interventions and assistance including laminated sacks, hybrid seeds, fertilizers, 4 wheel drive farm tractor, conventional Hybrid Yellow Corn, animal food supplements, mallard ducks, knapsack sprayer, organic fertilizers, seedling trays, garden tools, power sprayer, pump and engine set, solar pumps and tilapia fingerlings

Department of Education (DepEd) V

- a. Inspected schools/classrooms used as evacuation centers.
- b. Alerted all concerned schools and School DRRM Coordinators to prepare the classrooms that will be used as ECs.
- c. Organized Monitoring Team of DepEd Engineers to validate the need for Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in the identified Evacuation Centers.
- d. Prepared Contingency Plans relative to emergency classes; and shifting of classes to all schools used as ECs to ensure continuity of classes for the affected displaced learners and those who are actually enrolled in the school that is being used as ECs.
- e. Consolidated list of concerns in the ECs such as needs to construct temporary comfort rooms, repair of TLS for the learners, assignment of security officers and financial assistance for the electricity and water bills.
- f. Conducted a Planning Conference with the Division DRRM Coordinators for upcoming activities such as the Psychological First Aid for the displaced learners and affected personnel.
- g. Monitored the construction of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) of the 23 recipient schools of the Batch 1 and 2 TLS.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) V

- a. Donated 276 sacks of wood charcoal, firewood, and coco lumber to the Provincial Government of Albay for distribution to the evacuees at different evacuation centers.
- b. Activated and implemented the scenario-based multi-hazard contingency plan and emergency management manual and creation of Quick Response Team.
- c. Provided service vehicle to LGU Sto. Domingo, Albay to transport evacuees to the designated evacuation centers and in carrying light materials for the construction of temporary shelters on 16 January 2018.
- d. Monitored air and water quality of EMB V.
- e. Conducted intensive information, education and communication campaigns through Social Media and DENR Radio Programs.
- f. Installed a water purifying system through the efforts of Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) V.
- g. Distributed 200 food packs and other relief items together with the DENR Employees Union (DENREU) – Bicol Chapter to the evacuees at Villa Hemosa Elementary School, Brgy. Salvacion, Daraga, Albay.

DENR – Environmental Management Bureau (DENR-EMB) V

- a. Deployed ambient air quality sampling at areas affected by Mayon Volcano.

Department of Health (DOH) V

- a. Declared Code White Alert Status in relation to Mayon Volcano Phreatic Explosion.
- b. Raised alert status from Code White to Blue.
- c. Deployed two (2) Rapid Health Assessment Teams in Camalig, Guinobatan and Ligao City.
- d. Provided a total of ₱19,800 worth of mask (1,500 pcs.) and ₱68,076.40 worth of assorted medicines and supplies to LGUs Guinobatan and Camalig.
- e. Conducted Orientation on Psychological First Aid for DOH-CHD V Monitoring Teams to be deployed and the use of monitoring tools and inventory of logistics.
- f. Conducted Rapid Health Assessment on affected municipalities by Joint PDO-PHO Teams.
- g. Deployed six (6) DOH-CHD V Monitoring Teams on 16 January 2018 to the affected municipalities.
- h. Activated the Oplan Mayon.
- i. Delegated contingency buildings as extension wards in case of patient surge.
- j. Prepositioned personal protective equipment (PPE) related to volcanic eruption.
- k. Activated the Hospital Alliance Network with private hospitals.
- l. Monitored breakout of diseases in evacuation centers.
- m. Disseminated referral forms for IDPs requiring medical intervention.
- n. Conducted emergency ManCom meeting to discuss plans for Alert Level 4 of Mayon Volcano.
- o. Coordinated with Bicol Medical Center and Bicol Sanitarium re deployment at the evacuation centers.
- p. Distributed hygiene kits and water containers in the Municipality of Guinobatan and in Legazpi City.
- q. Assessed Lower Binogcasan School as well as Gogon Elementary School and provided Jerry cans and hygiene kits to the evacuees.

- r. Conducted Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) sessions such as Art Therapy in evacuation centers.
- s. Augmented 100 hygiene kits and 100 water containers each for Malilipot and Sto. Domingo.
- t. Launched the Public Health Associate (PHA) Health Check-up in collaboration with PHO-Albay, CHO-Albay, Philippine Army, BRTH, and partners.
- u. Visited IDPs at Bariw, Camalig and Binatagan – Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional Para el Desarrollo (AECID), Ligao City ECs and provided 100 hygiene kits and 100 water containers.
- v. Deployed one (1) medical team in Sto. Domingo, Albay.
- w. Convened the health workers of government and NGOs for the MHPSS Crash Course.
- x. Provided a total of 23 portalets in the municipalities of Guinobatan (10) and Camalig (13).
- y. Conducted meeting with the Medical Societies in Bicol, Provincial Health Office, hospital associations and partners relative to the harmonization of health interventions and to discuss guidelines on “Adopt an Evacuation Center”.
- z. Conducted Health and WASH Assessment at Sitio Bical EC in Sto. Domingo, Albay.
- aa. Distributed hygiene kits for pregnant women.
- bb. Provided toilet bowls to DPWH Regional Office V and Provincial Engineering Office of Salugan, Camalig, Albay for the construction of toilet facilities.
- cc. Distributed 18,324 insecticide treated mosquito nets to the affected LGUs.
- dd. Launched Tamang Serbisyo sa Kalusugan ng Pamilya (TseKap) in Gogon Elementary School, Legazpi City.
- ee. Distributed drinking water through WATSAN Filtration machine in Ligao, Guinobatan, Camalig, and Daraga ECs.
- ff. Provided Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes for children and adults and conducted an orientation to the volunteer workers and NDPs on how to use MUAC for nutrition assessment.
- gg. Augmented the number of Long Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets to Rural Health Units (RHU) in Tabaco City, Bacacay, Sto. Domingo, and Malilipot.
- hh. Distributed water purifications tablets to Sto. Domingo RHU.
- ii. Deployed a medical team from Veterans Regional Hospital to Camalig evacuation center.
- jj. Conducted house to house health advocacy on proper hygiene and safe drinking water practices at San Andres Resettlement, Sto. Domingo, Albay and provided water containers to evacuees.
- kk. Constructed a total of 380 toilets in different evacuation centers in the affected municipalities of Albay Province, of which, 338 were constructed by the DPWH and 42 by the LGUs
- ll. Conducted an orientation for the second batch of Human Resources for Health Provincial DOH Albay (HRH-PDO) on Minimum Initial Services Package (MISP) on Sexual Reproductive Health, Enhanced Disease Surveillance through SPEED, Camp Management and Flow of Reporting.
- mm. Americares Philippines (DOH partner) provided 990 mask for individuals, 492 hygiene kits for the families, and 244 individual received MHPSS services in Camalig, Albay
- nn. Conducted Medical Mission at San Andres Resettlement, Sto. Domingo, Albay.

- oo. Delivered 200 pcs water containers at San Andres Resettlement Site, Sto. Domingo, Albay.
- pp. Provided assistance to the Salamat Dok Medical Mission at Bical, Sto. Domingo.
- qq. Distributed two (2) spraying machines and 300 gallons of Lauryl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride to PHO Albay.
- rr. Conducted water sampling of refilling station in Sto. Domingo.
- ss. Launched the PHA Tsekap at San Andres Resettlement Site, Sto Domingo, Albay.
- tt. Provided 200 pcs water containers for distribution in the different evacuation centers in Daraga.
- uu. Delivered 3 units nebulizers each to all evacuation centers.
- vv. Conducted MHPSS sessions in the evacuation centers.
- ww. Deployed Joint DOH-PHO Surveillance teams to the 3 districts of Albay.
- xx. Monitored the status of toilet construction by PEO and DPWH.
- yy. Continued conduct of health services in the evacuation centers.
- zz. Delivered hard-boiled eggs for Senior Citizens, lactating and pregnant women at Inascan ES, Guinobatan.
- aaa. Delivered nebulizers to different RHUs.
- bbb. Released Advisory No. 2018-0029 dated 14 February 2018 containing the guidelines to ensure food safety and quality medicines in all evacuation centers to prevent adverse events related to feeding activities and medical missions.
- ccc. Conducted orientation for the 5th batch of HRH PDO Albay on MISP, Nutrition, Enhanced Surveillance, and SPEED.
- ddd. Coordinated with Ziga District Memorial Hospital, Tabaco; JB Duran Memorial Hospital, Ligao; LGU and private hospitals re referral of patients.
- eee. Deployed two (2) composite teams from PHO and CHD V to continuously monitor and re-assess evacuation camps including reporting of diseases surveillance.
- fff. Distributed 15,000 liters of safe drinking water through WATSAN filtration machine via lorry in Guinobatan and Camalig evacuation centers.
- ggg. Conducted water sampling to water refilling stations in Daraga evacuation centers.
- hhh. Constructed one (1) kitchen in Bascaran Elementary School, Daraga.
- iii. Coordinated with MENRO on the regular garbage collection.
- jjj. Conducted Nutritional Assessment to children and pregnant women in Malilipot and Camalig.
- kkk. Provided Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes for children and adults to all ECs.
- lll. Conducted MHPSS orientation and crash course to the government and non-government health workers.
- mmm. Conducted MHPSS session in the evacuation centers in Tabaco and Legazpi City ECs.
- nnn. Augmented assorted medicines and vaccines to Bicol Sanitarium Medical Team.
- ooo. Augmented a total of ₱16,684,081.70 amount of logistics to the affected municipalities/cities and hospital with details as follows:

RECIPIENT	ITEMS/ PARTICULAR ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT (₱)
Provincial/City Municipal LGUs and DOH- retained hospitals (BRRTH), and Provincial Health Office (PHO) of Albay	Financial Assistance	7,800,000.00
	Medical Supplies and medicines	8,884,081.70
	Food commodities	
	Medical equipment	
	Reagents	
	Pesticides/Insecticides	
	Mobilization Cost	
	Other supplies and materials	
	TOTAL	₱16,684,081.70

Bicol Regional Training and Teaching Hospital (BRTTH)

- a. Placed on Code Blue alert status relative to the Mayon Volcano Alert Level 4.
- b. Activated and placed the Emergency Department on standby.
- c. Prepositioned appropriate logistical needs.
- d. Conducted safety rounds in various hospital areas.
- e. Established fast lane at Emergency Department and Outpatient Department for Mayon Patients.
- f. Established protocols on psychosocial, respiratory, and burn cases related to Mayon Volcano Eruption.
- g. Provided assistance in the establishment of RDRRMC-Incident Command Post.
- h. Distributed masks to personnel and prepositioned personal protective equipment related to volcano eruption.
- i. Provided water supply from Water Sanitation Division (WATSAN).
- j. Established a hospital burn unit for possible cases related to the eruption.

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) V

- a. Issued advisory to all wet markets, supermarkets, groceries, bakeries, and water refilling stations to strictly comply with the provisions of the Price Act and Price Ceiling.
- b. Mobilized Monitoring Teams including Market Administrators in the different municipalities to check on the prices and supply of basic necessities and coordinated with the local broadcast and television networks to further disseminate relevant information on the effectiveness of Automatic Price Control.
- c. Intensified monitoring of basic commodities including locally made bread such as *pandesal*, slice bread, *pancit canton*, and face mask. No price movement was noted and supply is available.
- d. Provided alternative sources of income to Mayon evacuees through techno-transfer and training in coordination with the Local Government Units.
- e. Issued DTI-Albay Memo Circular No. 1 s. 2018 re Price Act compliance.
- f. Conducted price and supply monitoring of basic necessities and prime commodities.
- g. Disseminated price freeze of basic necessities through radio and TV.
- h. Coordinated with the LGUs of Camalig and Guinobatan to assist DTI in the monitoring of basic necessities and prime commodities.
- i. Coordinated with the LGUs of Camalig and Guinobatan and distributors regarding the conduct of Diskwento Caravan in identified evacuation centers.
- j. Provided a free haircut for evacuees.

- k. Conducted Diskwento Caravan in San Jose Elementary School Grounds for the evacuees from Brgys. Calbayog and San Roque, Malilipot of which, basic necessities and prime commodities were offered for sale at discounted price with bundled free products.
- l. Provided Skills Training on Chips Making to 35 housewives in Maninila EC, Guinobatan and to 40 housewives in Amtic EC, Ligao City.

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) V

Provided a total of ₱30,000,000.00 Emergency Employment Assistance under the *Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Displaced Workers* (TUPAD) for 10,000 evacuee-beneficiaries starting 30 January 2018.

National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) V

- a. NTC V Task Force Bayanihan provided reports from the radio groups who rendered assistance in every evacuation center.
- b. Other radio groups monitored the situation in the evacuation centers within the area.
- c. Globe Telecoms provided Libreng Tawag and Wifi to several evacuation centers in Albay and 3G Mobile Repeater to the Abay Public Safety and Emergency Management Office (APSEMO) for emergency use.
- d. Smart communications Inc., provided tents in addition to the three (3) hotlines given to the APSEMO for emergency use.

Philippine National Police- Police Regional Office (PNP-PRO) V

- a. Placed the SAR Personnel with equipment, Security Personnel and mobility from Regional Mobile Force Battalion, Regional Headquarters Support Group and Regional Logistics Division on standby ready for deployment.
- b. Coordinated with MDRRMCS and with standby personnel for deployment.
- c. Conducted monitoring and inspection to the affected barangays under the 6-km PDZ
- d. Provided security at the evacuation centers.
- e. Assisted in the evacuation of the affected population in the municipality of Camalig and Guinobatan.
- f. Issued Memorandum to Albay PNP Provincial Director directing all units under its jurisdiction to standby alert SAR personnel and equipment for possible deployment and monitor the situation.
- g. Directed police station within the 6-km PDZ to closely coordinate with its respective MDRRMCS.
- h. Issued a Memorandum to Regional Logistics, Headquarters Support Group and Regional Mobile Force Battalion to place on standby alert SAR personnel equipment and vehicles for possible deployment.
- i. Assisted in the relief operations of the various LGUs within Albay.

Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) V

- a. Instructed Albay's 1st, 2nd, and 3rd District Engineers to monitor the ongoing eruption of Mayon Volcano and activated DRRMTs to clear ashfall/rocks that may block national roads and bridges.
- b. Monitored river channels near the foot of Mayon Volcano within the AOR for possible lahar flows that will affect the national roads and bridges.
- c. Provided assistance in the evacuation operation at Brgy. Amtic, Ligao City.
- d. Cleared debris coming from the slopes of Mayon during heavy rains.
- e. Placed the Albay 2nd and 3rd DEO – DRRM Team on standby.
- f. Placed the Equipment Management Division – DRRM team on standby.

- g. Albay 3rd DEO donated a total of 20 sacks of rice and 200 containers of mineral water to the LGUs of Ligao City and Guinobatan, Albay.
- h. Albay 2nd DEO assisted in transferring evacuees to ECs and in providing relief operations.

Department of Tourism (DOT) V

- a. Issued travel advisory for Mayon Volcano Alert Level 4.

9th ID, Philippine Army

- a. Placed four (4) military trucks on standby for possible evacuation.
- b. Conducted an information campaign in the neighboring barangays in the 6-km PDZ.
- c. Prepositioned and dispatched to APSEMO one (1) KM250 and one (1) KM450 with DRO personnel of 83rd IB for possible deployment and for the conduct of pre-emptive evacuation to residents in the 6-8 km.
- d. Placed three (3) KM 450, one (1) KM 250, two (2) M35, and three (3) squads on standby and deployed one (1) DRO Team.
- e. Deployed DRUs/assets for possible conduct of HADR operations.
- f. Evacuated 30 families with 153 individuals from Brgys. Matnog and Budiao, Daraga, Albay to Buraguis Elementary School Evacuation Center, Legazpi City.
- g. Coordinated with Task Force Sagip for the deployment of DRTs to assist in the evacuation of residents.
- h. Conducted preventive evacuation at Brgy. Padang, Legazpi City and assisted in the evacuation of residents of Brgy. Budiao and Brgy. Bañadero, Daraga, Albay and Mabinit, Legazpi City.
- i. Assisted the LGU Guinobatan in the packaging of relief goods.
- j. Transported relief goods to Camalig and Daraga, Albay and Buragwis, Legazpi City.
- k. Coordinated with OCD Region V and Albay PDRRMO regarding the event and possible response operations.
- l. Provided assistance in distributing relief goods in Brgy. Mauraro, Guinobatan, and Brgy. Caguiba, Camalig, Albay.
- m. Evacuated a total of 850 persons from Brgy. Bigaa, Legazpi City.
- n. Conducted evacuation to Brgy. Puro and Brgy. Bigaa, Legazpi City.
- o. Provided Security Forces, Disaster Rescue Team and Mobility in the affected area.
- p. Transported and assisted the Team Albay Youth Organization (TAYO) in the conduct of psychological relief operations and feeding programs in Albay Central School, Bagong Bayan Elementary School, and Cabangan Elementary School of Legazpi City.
- q. Conducted aerial survey/inspection over Mayon Volcano together with DOST-PHIVOLCS and RDRRMC V on 30 January 2018, 9:58 AM.
- r. Provided transportation assistance to LGU Legazpi for the hauling and distribution of 1,000 sacks of relief goods to the affected families of Mayon Volcano in Legazpi City ECs.
- s. Distributed face masks and assorted relief goods to different evacuation centers in Albay and Legazpi City on 30 January 2018.
- t. Provided transportation and manpower assistance for the distribution of 425 sacks of rice to the following ECs:
 - Gogon Elementary School (173 sacks)
 - Bagumbayan Elementary School (67 sacks)
 - Bitano Elementary School (79 sacks)

- Buragwis elementary School (14 sacks)
 - Cabagan Elementary School (30 sacks)
 - Lamba Elementary School (15 sacks)
 - Albay Central School (32 sacks)
 - EMs Barrio Elementary School (15 sacks)
- u. Provided transportation assistance to DSWD in the hauling of 103 sacks of rice and 200 boxes of relief of goods intended for the evacuees at Gogon Bagumbayan, and Puro Elementary Schools in Legaspi City.
 - v. Coordinated with OCD Regional Office V, Albay PDRRMC and MDRRMOs re Status and Updates of Mayon Volcano and for possible response operations.
 - w. Provided manpower assistance in the construction of Temporary Learning Shelters (TLS) at Brgy. Lower Binogsacan, Guinobatan and Ligao City National Tech Vocational High School.
 - x. Constructed TLS in Don Juan Garcia Elementary School, Brgy. Quitago, Guinobatan, Albay.
 - y. Provided manpower assistance in repacking relief goods, plastic mats and blankets at Camalig Gymnasium, Brgy. 3, Camalig, Albay.
 - z. Provided transportation and manpower assistance for the transport of 1,900 boxes of relief goods to be delivered to the different evacuation centers in Camalig, Albay.
 - aa. Provided security and assistance in picking-up and refilling 200 jerry cans at the Water Treatment Site in Busay River, Casagwa Daraga, Albay.
 - bb. Provided a free haircut and massage to the evacuees of Brgy. Bariw, Camalig, Albay.
 - cc. Conducted a film showing activity to the evacuees at Cabangan Elementary School, Brgy. Cabangan, Legazpi City.

Naval Forces Southern Luzon, PN

- a. Evacuated 105 individuals from Brgys. Lidong and San Fernando to San Andres Elementary school and resettlement area, all in Sto. Domingo, Albay.
- b. Conducted mustering of DRRT for possible deployment.
- c. Transported relief goods from Casablanca Hotel to Brgy. Gabawan Elementary School, Daraga spearheaded by Team Albay Youth Organization (TAYO).

Tactical Operations Group (TOG) V, Philippine Air Force

- a. Monitored the situation within the AOR.
- b. Facilitated the availability of aircraft to be used for aerial survey of Mayon Volcano
- c. Placed DRU Team with equipment and mobility on standby to provide assistance during evacuation.
- d. Transported a total of 174 persons from Brgy. Buyuan, Mabinit, and Matanag to various evacuation sites.
- e. Facilitated the conduct of aerial survey of Mayon Volcano together with OCD V, PHIVOLCS, DSWD, 9ID PA, and APSEMO.
- f. Evacuated 8 families/32 persons from Brgy. Matanag, Legazpi City to Albay Central School.
- g. Evacuated a total of 33 families / 134 persons in Brgy. Muladbucad, Pequiño, Guinobatan to Municipal Hall of Guinobatan on 23 January 2018.
- h. Provided Security Forces, Disaster Rescue Teams (DRTs), and mobility to the evacuees.
- i. Evacuated a total of seven (7) families from Brgy. Padang to Puro Elementary School.

- j. Placed two (2) Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Response (HADR) teams on standby composed of six (6) TOG V, four (4) 505th, and four (4) Special Operations Wing (SPOW) persons on board M35 and KM450 Troop Carrier Truck.
- k. Deployed two (2) NCO to act as Liaison Officers at Legazpi CDRRMO and Task Force SAGIP, Camp Ola, Legazpi City, respectively.
- l. Coordinated with Task Force SAGIP for the deployment of DRTs relative to the evacuation of residents.
- m. Donated 22 pieces of empty drums to be utilized as water containers in the different evacuation centers in Albay Province.
- n. Provided transportation assistance during the decamping of evacuees from EM's Barrio evacuation centers to Sitio Tinago, Brgy Bigaa, Legazpi City.
- o. Facilitated and provided manpower during the unloading of 748 boxes of family packs intended for the affected families of Mayon Volcano Eruption at TOG V Hangar Building and Disaster Coordinating Center (DCC) Building, Legazpi City.
- p. Conducted Rapid Damage Assessment Needs Analysis.

2CRG Civil Relations Group AFP

- a. Conducted live reporting at 7:00 AM at DWDD re Mayon Update.
- b. Disseminated update re Mayon Volcano to AFP units within the AOR and to HCRS through email and text brigade.
- c. Monitored the Mayon Volcano situation and coordinated with AFP units.

National Food Authority (NFA)

- a. Ensured sufficient stock of rice and arrangements with nearby regions for augmentation of stocks.

PDRRMC Albay

- a. Coordinated with PDRRMC re the updates of the event and possible response actions.
- b. Coordinated with PHIVOLCS relative to the status of Mayon Volcano.
- c. Sent an update for public information via SMS and through social media to all stakeholders.
- d. Suspended classes from Kinder to Senior High School on 15 January 2018 since schools were used as evacuation centers.
- e. Evacuated residents inside and within the perimeters of the 6-km PDZ:
 - Camalig – Brgys. Anoling, Quirangay, Tumpa, Sua, Tinubran
 - Guinobatan – Brgys. Tandarora and Maninila
 - Daraga – Brgys. Miisi, Banadero, Matnog and Budiao
 - Ligao City – Brgys. Baligang and Amti
 - Tabaco City – Brgys. Magapo Buang and Buhian
 - Malilipot – Brgys. Canaway and Calbayog
- f. Strictly implemented no farming and orchid picking inside the 6-km PDZ in Barangays Anoling, Quirangay, Tumpa, Sua, Tinubran in Camalig; Tandarora, Maninila in Guinobatan; Miisi, Banadero, Matnog and Budiao in Daraga; Baligang and Amti in Ligao City; Magapo Buang and Buhian in Tabaco City; and Canaway and Calbayog in Malilipot.
- g. Advised C/MDRRMCs to issue advisories within its areas of jurisdiction.
- h. Coordinated with MDRRMOs that were affected by ash fall to conduct immediate assessment within its respective AOR.
- i. Coordinated with PDRRMC Chairman and council members for the updates regarding the event and possible response actions.

- j. Distributed IOM Tents and hygiene kits to LGUs.

Provincial Health Office (PHO) Albay

- a. Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) team distributed drinking water to evacuation centers.
- b. Replenished and distributed medicines and other logistics to the different evacuation centers.
- c. Deployed monitoring teams to conduct assessment of evacuation centers and surveillance of diseases.
- d. Supplied potable water to evacuation centers in Guinobatan, Daraga, and Camalig.

Provincial Agricultural Services (PAS) Albay

Coordinated with the different City and Municipal agricultural offices.

Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO) Albay

- a. Facilitated the daily repacking of relief commodities for prepositioning and distribution to different evacuation centers.
- b. Distributed daily relief requirements to LGUs.
- c. Received food and non-food donated items from different government agencies and NGOs.

Provincial Engineer's Office (PEO) Albay

- a. Constructed sanitary toilets.
- b. Provided support to relief operations.
- c. Provided standby vehicle at the Operations Center.

MDRRMCs Camalig, Guinobatan, and Daraga

- a. Facilitated the field assessment of affected areas of the Mayon Volcano Activity.
- b. Distributed face masks to the affected population.
- c. Implemented evacuation operations of population in the 6-8km PDZ.
- d. MDRRMO Malilipot implemented evacuation operations of population at risk in Barangays Calbayog and Canaway.
- e. Ordered the cancellation of classes in the Municipality.
- f. Conducted meeting with Punong Barangays (PBs) and validation of evacuated population.
- g. Inspected affected barangays to ensure that all families were evacuated.
- h. Conducted forced evacuation of barangays within the 6-km PDZ of Mayon Volcano.

MDRRMC Sto. Domingo

- a. Placed the Mayon Unit Barangays (Lidong, Fidel, Surtida, Sta. Mesiricordia, and San Fernando) on alert and on standby.
- b. Strictly prohibited farming, orchid picking, and other activities inside the 6-km PDZ traversing the Mayon Unit Barangays.
- c. Advised affected BDRRMCs to implement widest dissemination of advisories within its respective AORs.
- d. Conducted a meeting with LDRRMC and DepEd Principal.
- e. Local Chief Executive (LCE) announced the suspension of classes, preparation and evacuation on marginalized sectors within the 6-km PDZ.
- f. Distributed laminated sacks as tent materials to schools and barangays.
- g. Installed basic lifelines and toilets.
- h. Conducted RDANA and installed Communication System at ECs.

CDRRMC Legazpi City

- a. Notified five (5) critical northern Barangays of the City (Mabinit, Bonga, Matanag, Buyuan, and Padang) of the situation through call and SMS.
- b. Instructed BDRRMCs and Punong Barangays to strictly enforce the PDRRMC Albay Advisory No. 1 and monitor any updates.
- c. Placed City Health Office and CSWDO on standby.
- d. Alerted Disaster Response partners.
- e. Disseminated advisories on social media official account.
- f. Conducted an emergency meeting with Brgys. Mabinit, Bonga, Matandag, Buyuan, and Padang.
- g. Instructed BDRRMCs and Punong Barangays to strictly enforce the No Entry, No Farming and No Picking of Orchids within the 6-km PDZ and within the 7-km Extended Danger Zone.
- h. Placed Legazpi City Fire Station on standby.
- i. Coordinated with Legazpi School Division Office to prepare the evacuation site and centers.
- j. Conducted decampment of evacuees from Brgys. Bonga, Buyuan, Mabinit, Matandag, and Padang.
- k. Conducted forced evacuation of residents at the 8-km PDZ.

CDRRMC Tabaco City

- a. Strictly implemented closure of the road going to Mayon Planetarium until further notice.
- b. Advised affected BDRRMCs to implement advisory within its respective AOR.
- c. Convened CDRRMC to discuss proactive measures related to Mayon Volcano Activity.
- d. Activated the MDRRMC Operations Center on 13 January 2018 for monitoring, warning, and communication purposes.
- e. Issued MDRRMC Advisory No. 2 s. 2018 on 13 January 2018, Placing Mayon Unit Barangays on preparedness status and activating all BDRRMCs.
- f. Issued MDRRMC Advisory No. 3 s. 2018 on 14 January 2018, Suspending classes in all levels at Mayon Unit Barangays and schools to be used as evacuation centers.
- g. MDRRMC issued Executive Order No. 3 s. 2018 on 14 January 2018, Reorganizing the MDRRMC Response Cluster approach due to the abnormal activity of Mayon.
- h. Conducted forced evacuation of barangays within the 6-km PDZ of Mayon Volcano.
- i. Conducted Rapid Needs Assessment at evacuation centers.

CDRRMC Ligao City and MDRRMC Bacacay and Malilipot

- a. Supervised all evacuation centers within its respective LGUs.
- b. Activated and maintained its 24/7 operations center.
- c. Updated the PDRRMC Secretariat on issues and concerns in the evacuation centers.
- d. Coordinated with OVD V, PDRRMO Albay, and C/MDRRMC members on updates regarding the event and possible response actions.
- e. Coordinated with PHIVOLCS relative to the eruption.
- f. Sent updates via SMS and social media to all stakeholders.
- g. Conducted relief operations.

PDRRMC Catanduanes

- a. Deployed a water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) team to aid the health and water sanitation of displaced families in Albay.

PDRRMC Camarines Sur

- a. Convened to discuss the possible effects of Mayon Volcano's eruption.
- b. Created an inter-agency group from MDRRMCs Libmanan, Pasacao, Milaor and Tinambac; BFP Camarines Sur, PNP, and the Provincial Government to address matters concerning Medical, Water Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Fire Safety, Psychosocial Activities, Emergency Medical Services, and Relief.

CDRRMC Iriga City

- a. Activated the DepEd Division office and school-based DRR coordinators.
- b. Health office deployed 24/7 response team to help in the prevention of illness related to ashfalls.

PDRRMC Sorsogon

Deployed PDRRMO Sorsogon WatSan team to Anislag Evacuation Center, Brgy. Anislag, Daraga, Albay for purified water assistance with the partner team Camarines Norte Prime Water.

Philippine Red Cross – Albay Chapter

- a. Deployed WASH assessment teams in all evacuation centers.
- b. Provided toilet bowls, tarpaulins, and dust masks to LGU Guinobatan.
- c. Provided 2,000 pieces of masks to LGU Camalig.
- d. Provided portalets in Lower Binogsacan, Guinobatan West, Gabawan ES, Sitio Sohotton, San Andres, and Bical National High School.
- e. Provided relief assistance, psychosocial support, and hot meals to the evacuees.
- f. Delivered drinking water to Albay Central School, Bagumbayan Central School, Bicol Elementary School, San Jose Elementary School, Malilipot Central School, Bantayan NHS, and Upper Malabog HS.
- g. Constructed latrines in Lower Binogsacan, Guinobatan West, Malilipot Central School, San Jose Elementary School, Comon Elementary School, and Tabaco NW Central School.
- h. Constructed temporary learning spaces in Legazpi City and Guinobatan, Albay.

C. Cost of Assistance (TAB G)

A total of **₱477,424,124.63** worth of assistance was provided by DSWD, DOH, OCD, DepEd, DOLE, DENR, PRC, LGUs, I/NGO, DA, UNFPA, Office of the President (OP), PCSO, and DTI to the affected families in the Province of Albay.

Source: DSWD Dromic Terminal Report on the Mayon Phreatomagmatic Eruption issued on 03 April 2018, 6:00 PM; DOH HEARS and OCD RO V SitRep No.101 as of 02 April 2018,9:00 PM, and DA Report on Interventions for Mayon Eruption.

Mayon Volcano Eruption
Chronological of Events and Eruption Notifications
13 January 2018 to 14 March 2019

13 January 2018

Mayon Volcano generated a phreatic eruption (steam-driven) at 4:21 PM and propelled a grayish steam and ash plume approximately 2500 m high that drifted towards the Southwest. The activity lasted approximately 1 hour and 47 minutes.



Traces of ash fell on Barangays Anoling, Sua, Quirangay, Tumpa, Ilawod and Salugan of Camalig and in Barangays Tandarora, Maninila and Travesia in Guinobatan. Sulfuric odor was noted by residents of Camalig town proper. Rumbling sounds were heard by residents of Brgy. Anoling, Camalig.

Faint crater glow has been first observed at 10:16 PM.

14 January 2018

As of 12:30 AM, PHIVOLCS raised the Alert Level of Mayon Volcano from Alert Level 1 (abnormal) to Alert Level 2 (increasing unrest).

At 8:49 AM, Mayon Volcano had a phreatic eruption which lasted approximately 5 minutes. The event produced a grayish steam and ash plume that was largely obscured by summit clouds. Sulfurous odor was detected and rumbling sounds were heard by residents of Brgy. Anoling, Camalig.

At 11:43 AM, another phreatic eruption occurred that lasted approximately 15 minutes based on seismic record. The event produced ash plume that was largely obscured by summit clouds. Sulfuric odor was detected in and traces of ash fell on Camalig, Albay.

DOST-PHIVOLCS raised the alert status of Mayon Volcano from Alert Level 2 (increasing unrest) to Alert Level 3 (increased tendency towards hazardous eruption). This means Mayon is exhibiting relatively high unrest and that magma is at the crater and that hazardous eruption is possible within weeks or even days. For the past 24 hours, Mayon Volcano has noticeably increased its unrest.

Other LGUs with barangays within the 6-km Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) converted their respective MDRRMCs to discuss proactive actions to be undertaken by their LGU in case situation escalates. Barangays within the 6-km PDZ were alerted and advised to prepare in case of evacuation.

15 January 2018

Two lava collapse events occurred that produced rockfall and small-volume pyroclastic density currents at 9:41 AM and 10:05 AM that lasted 5 and 7 minutes respectively, based on seismic record. Ashfall were reported in Brgys. Travesia, Muladbucad Grande, Maninila, Masarawag, Poblacion, Iraya, Ilawod, Calzada, Inamnan Grande, Inamnan Pequeno, Maguiron, Quitago and Mauraro in the municipality of Guinobatan; Brgys. Cabangan, Anoling, Sua, Tumpa, Quirangay, Gapo, Sumlang, Brgys. 1 to 7 in the Municipality of Camalig.

A degassing event at 11:07 AM that lasted 8 minutes produced a grayish to dirty white ash column with a maximum of height of approximately 1000 meters above the summit before drifting west-southwest.



16 January 2018

A total of nine (9) episodes of tremor, four (4) of which accompanied short-duration lava fountaining, and 75 lava collapse events, corresponding to rockfall along the front and margins of advancing lava and short pyroclastic flows downriver of Mi-isi Gully within the PDZ were recorded by Mayon's seismic network. Collapse events and some degassing events at the summit crater generated ash that rose to 2 km and fell on barangays of Camalig, Guinobatan, and Polangui. Lava flow on the Mi-isi Gully has presently advanced to approximately 2km from the crater, while shorter volume lava flows have been emplaced on the upper slopes of the Bonga Gully.

17 January 2018

Lava effusion from the new summit lava dome and lava collapse events characterized Mayon Volcano's eruptive activity in the past 24 hours. One hundred forty-three (143) lava collapse events and one (1) tremor were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. The lava collapse events corresponded to rockfall along the front and margins of advancing lava and pyroclastic flows downriver of Mi-isi, Matanag, and Buyuan Gullies within the PDZ.

18 January 2018

Quiet lava effusion from the new summit lava dome and lava collapse events characterized Mayon Volcano's eruptive activity in the past 24 hours. Forty-eight (48) rockfall events, two (2) pyroclastic density currents or PDCs and one (1) volcanic earthquake were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Mi-isi Gully and



by shedding from the summit dome onto the Matanag and Buyuan Gullies. The Mi-isi lava flow has advanced to approximately three (3) kilometers from the summit crater

whilst PDCs were emplaced roughly within the same reaches on this drainage, all well within the PDZ. Ash clouds were lofted from the rockfall and PDCs events as well as from the persistent disintegration of lava on the advancing front of the Mi-isi lava flow before drifting to the southwest.

19 January 2018

Quiet lava effusion from the new summit lava dome and lava collapse events characterized Mayon Volcano's eruptive activity in the past 24 hours. Twenty four (24) rockfall events and one (1) volcanic earthquake were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Mi-isi Gully and by shedding from the summit dome onto the Bonga Gully. Currently, the Mi-isi lava flow has advanced to approximately three (3) kilometres from the summit crater well within the PDZ. Ash clouds were lofted from the rockfall events as well as from the persistent disintegration of lava on the advancing front of the Mi-isi lava flow before drifting to the southwest.

20 January 2018

Quiet lava effusion from the new summit lava dome and lava collapse events characterized Mayon Volcano's eruptive activity in the past 24 hours. Five (5) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Mi-isi Gully and by shedding from the summit dome onto the Bonga Gully. Currently, the Mi-isi lava flow has advanced to three (3) kilometers from the summit crater well within the PDZ. Ash clouds were lofted from the rockfall events as well as from the persistent disintegration of lava on the advancing front of the Mi-isi lava flow before drifting to the southwest.



Alert Level 3 remains in effect over Mayon Volcano, which means that it is currently in a relatively high level of unrest as magma is at the crater and hazardous eruption is possible within weeks or even days.

21 January 2018

Quiet lava effusion from the new summit lava dome and lava collapse events characterized Mayon Volcano's eruptive activity in the past 24 hours. Fourteen (14) rockfall events and ten (10) pyroclastic density currents or PDCs were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Mi-isi Gully and by shedding from the summit dome onto the Bonga Gully. Currently, the Mi-isi lava flow has advanced to three (3) kilometers from the summit crater well within the Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ). Weak ash clouds were lofted from the rockfall events as well as from the persistent disintegration of lava on the advancing front of the Mi-isi lava flow before drifting to the southwest.

Alert Level 3 remains in effect over Mayon Volcano, which means that it is currently in a relatively high level of unrest as magma is at the crater and hazardous eruption is possible within weeks or even days.

22 January 2018

Lava eruption from the summit and lava collapse events characterized Mayon Volcano's eruptive activity in the past 24 hours. Three (3) episodes of volcanic tremor, two (2) of which corresponded to lava fountaining, sixty-four (64) rockfall events and one (1) pyroclastic density current or PDC were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Strombolian activity at 10:45 PM and 2:25 AM generated 500m to 200m high lava fountains, respectively, and ash plumes that rose 1,300m above the summit. The ash plumes were drifted southwest and ashfall was experienced in Brgys. Oas and Guinobatan.

The lava fountains signified an increase in mass eruption rate, as lava was observed to be flowing more voluminously than before, feeding the advancing Mi-isi lava anew and feeding two (2) new lava flows on the Bonga Gully. Currently, the Mi-isi lava flow has advanced beyond 3km from the summit crater well within the PDZ.

At 1:00 PM, 22 January 2018, PHIVOLCS raised the Alert Level of Mayon Volcano to Alert Level 4 (hazardous eruption imminent). The Danger Zone is extended to 8 kilometers radius from the summit vent. The public is strongly advised to be vigilant and desist from entering this danger zone. Civil aviation authorities must also advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ash from eruptions can be hazardous to aircraft.

23 January 2018

At 12:43 PM, 22 January 2018, a dense, five-kilometer tall eruption column was generated by a short-lived phreatomagmatic eruption at Mayon Volcano that lasted eight (8) minutes based on the seismic record. The event generated pyroclastic density currents or PDCs on gullies and barrancos heading the Mi-isi, Bonga, Buyuan, Basud, San Andres, Buang, Anoling and other minor rivers within four (4) kilometers of the summit vent, well within the Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ). Volcanic ash was blown west and fell on the Municipalities of Guinobatan, Camalig, Oas, Polangui and Iriga City. This was followed by a minor degassing event at 5:51 PM that generated a short, 500 meter-high ash plume. Between 9:37 PM and 5:25 AM the following morning, five (5) episodes of intense but sporadic lava fountaining from the summit crater lasting three (3) to thirty (30) minutes occurred. The lava fountains reached 500 meters to 700 meters high and generated ash plumes that reached 2.5 kilometers to 3 kilometers above the crater. The events fed lava flows on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies, sprayed near-vent lava spatter and fed incandescent rockfall on the summit area.

A total of two (2) explosion-type earthquakes corresponding to the vertical column eruptions, eighteen (18) tremor events, some corresponding to lava fountaining episodes, thirty five (35) rockfall events and (2) pyroclastic density currents or PDCs



from lava collapse were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Mi-isi Gully and by shedding from the summit dome onto the Bonga Gully. Currently, the Mi-isi and Buyuan lava flows have advanced to three (3) kilometers and 200 meters, respectively, from the summit crater. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 992 tonnes/day on 22 January 2018 prior to the phreatomagmatic event. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

24 January 2018

Between 8:54 AM, 23 January 2018 to 03:57 AM 24 January 2018, five (5) episodes of intense but sporadic lava fountaining from the summit crater lasting seven (7) minutes to one (1) hour and twenty (24) minutes occurred. The lava fountains reached 500 meters to 600 meters high and generated ash plumes that reached 3 kilometers to 5 kilometers above the crater. The events fed lava flows on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies, sprayed near-vent lava spatter, and fed incandescent rockfall on the summit area. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs on gullies heading the Mi-isi, Lidong/Basud, and Buyuan



Channels were also observed. The runout of PDCs on the Buyuan Channel is now exceeding 5 kilometers from the summit crater.

A total of five (5) tremor events corresponding to lava fountaining episodes, three (3) episodes of pyroclastic density current or PDC generation from lava collapse, and numerous rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network.

Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Mi-isi Gully and by shedding from the summit dome onto the Bonga Gully. Currently, the Mi-isi and Buyuan lava flows have advanced to three (3) kilometers and one (1) kilometer, respectively, from the summit crater. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 2466 tonnes/day on 23 January 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained



swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

25 January 2018

Between 6:02 AM yesterday to 3:00 AM this morning, six (6) episodes of intense but sporadic lava fountaining from the summit crater lasting 9 mins to 58 mins occurred. The lava fountains reached 400-500 meters high and generated ash plumes that reached 3-5 km above the crater. The events fed lava flows on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies, sprayed near-vent lava spatter, and fed incandescent rockfall on the summit area. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs on gullies heading the Mi-isi, Lidong/Basud, and Buyuan Channels were also observed. The runout of PDCs on the Buyuan Channel is now exceeding 5 km from the summit crater.

A total of thirteen (13) tremor events, six (6) of which correspond to the lava fountaining events, two (2) episodes of pyroclastic density current or PDC generation from lava collapse, and numerous rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Mi-isi Gully and by shedding from the summit dome onto the Bonga Gully. Currently, the Mi-isi and Buyuan lava flows have advanced to 3 km and 1 km, respectively, from the summit crater. Sulfure dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 1,252 tonnes/day on 24 January 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

26 January 2018

Between 06:11 AM, 25 January 2018 to 02:31 AM, 26 January 2018, seven (7) episodes of intense but sporadic lava fountaining from the summit crater lasting twenty six (26) minutes to fifty-seven (57) minutes occurred. The lava fountains reached 150 meters to 500 meters high and generated ash plumes that reached 500 meters to 3 kilometers above the crater. The events fed lava flows on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies, sprayed near-vent lava spatter, and fed incandescent rockfall on the summit area. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs on gullies heading the Mi-isi, Lidong/Basud, and Buyuan Channels were also observed. The run-out of PDCs on the Buyuan Channel is now exceeding 5 kilometers from the summit crater.

A total of fifteen (15) volcanic earthquakes, nineteen (19) tremor events, seven (7) of which correspond to the lava fountaining events, one (1) episode of pyroclastic density current or PDC generation from lava collapse, and numerous rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies. Currently, the Mi-isi and Buyuan lava flows have maintained their advance to three (3) kilometers and one (1) kilometer, respectively, from the summit crater. Sulfur Dioxide Gas emission was measured at an average of 1,916 tonnes/day on 25 January 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

27 January 2018

Between 6:26 AM to 1:40 PM 26 January 2018, three (3) episodes of sporadic lava fountaining from the summit crater lasting twenty-four (24) minutes to forty (40) minutes occurred. The lava fountains generated ash plumes that reached 3

kilometers above the crater. The events fed lava flows on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies, sprayed near-vent lava spatter, and fed rockfall on the summit area. Only one (1) pyroclastic density current or PDC on the Mi-isi Gully was observed. Lava fountaining episodes transitioned into aseismic lava effusion in the early evening, feeding incandescent lava flows on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies, the former of which advanced significantly downslope.

A total of ten (10) volcanic earthquakes, twenty-one (21) tremor events, three (3) of which correspond to the lava fountaining events, one (1) PDC from lava collapse, and twenty-one (21) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies. Currently, the Mi-isi and Bonga lava flows have maintained their advance to three (3) and 1.8 kilometers, respectively, from the summit crater. Sulfur Dioxide Gas emission was measured at an average of 1,916 tonnes/day on 25 January 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

28 January 2018

Between 6:22 PM yesterday to 1:40 AM this morning, two (2) episodes of sporadic lava fountaining from the summit crater lasting 23 minutes and 55 minutes occurred. The events fed lava flows on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies, sprayed near-vent lava spatter, and fed rockfall on the summit area. In between lava fountaining episodes, lava effusion continued to feed lava flows on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies. Heavy rainfall throughout the day generated sediment-laden stream flows in channels draining the volcano edifice.

A total of four (4) volcanic earthquakes, seven (7) tremor events, two (2) of which correspond to the lava fountaining events, twenty-three (23) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies. Currently, the Mi-isi and Bonga lava flows have maintained their advance to 3 and 1.8 km, respectively, from the summit crater. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 1,916 tonnes/day on 25 January 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

29 January 2018

Between 5:36 AM yesterday to 7:47 PM last night, four (4) episodes of sporadic lava fountaining from the summit crater lasting thirty-six (36) minutes to fifty-seven (57) minutes occurred. The events fed lava flows on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies, sprayed near-vent lava spatter, and fed rockfall on the summit area. The lava fountaining events were succeeded by lava effusion in the early morning that fed new lava flow on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies. Heavy rainfall that lasted until the early morning generated channel confined lahars on the Binaan Channel and sediment-laden streamflows in channels draining the volcano edifice due to the remobilization of deposits of pyroclastic density currents or PDCs on the watershed areas.

A total of forty-one (41) volcanic earthquakes, six (6) tremor events, four (4) of which correspond to the lava fountaining events, and sixteen (16) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies. Currently, the Mi-isi and Bonga lava flows have maintained their advance

to three (3) and 1.8 kilometers, respectively, from the summit crater. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 1,916 tonnes/day on 25 January 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

30 January 2018

Beginning 7:50 last night, energetic lava effusion with sporadic lava fountaining events and generation of lava-collapse fed pyroclastic density currents or PDCs or “uson” occurred until 11:06 PM. Although the upper slopes were heavily obscured, the seismic record indicated onset of this eruption cycle with a large-volume lava collapse at 7:50 PM at the summit crater that fed PDCs on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies, followed by lava fountaining at 8:16 that lasted 8 minutes. This was followed by obscured large-volume lava effusion that lasted for an hour and 36 minutes, interspersed with sporadic lava fountaining and/or PDC generation based on the seismic record. Sporadic lava fountaining was visually and seismically detected and persisted until 11:06 PM. The lava fountains reached 200 meters high and generated ash plumes that reached 1.5 kilometers above the crater. Significant ashfall was reported in Camalig and Guinobatan, Albay before 9:00 PM, possible due to the lava fountaining and PDC events.

A total of one hundred nineteen (119) volcanic earthquakes, nine (9) tremor events, two (2) of which correspond to lava fountaining events, two (2) distinct episodes of PDC generation from lava collapse, and sixty-eight (68) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flow on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies. Sulfur Dioxide Gas emission was measured at an average of 1,916 tonnes/day on 25 January 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

31 January 2018

At 11:51 AM yesterday, one (1) lava-collapse fed Pyroclastic Density Current (PDC) event on Mi-isi Gully occurred that produced a 1,250 meter-high ash cloud that drifted southwest. This was succeeded by two (2) more PDC events on the Basud Gully that lasted until 12:09 PM and produced ash clouds draft drifted southwest. Low whitish to light-gray plumes were continuously emitted from the crater throughout the day, and sporadic ashing began at 5:11 PM. This was followed by continuous and sluggish lava effusion in the evening and early morning that continually fed lava flows on the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies. Intermittent short-lived lava fountaining to 200m heights occurred throughout the night.

A total of two hundred ninety-eight (298) volcanic earthquakes, four (4) distinct episodes of PDC generation from lava collapse, and fifty-two (52) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flows on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies. Sulfure dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 3,428 tonnes/day on 30 January 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

01 February 2018

Sporadic and weak lava fountaining and continuous degassing from the summit crater characterized Mayon's activity yesterday. Much of the activity produced low white to light-gray plumes, with the exception of five events that produced 1000 meter-tall gray ash plumes between 8:13 AM and 11:56 AM, at 6:01 PM and at 9:37 PM. Four (4) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density current or PDC events occurred between 9:53 AM and 5:50 PM and emplaced PDCs on the Mi-isi, Basud and Bonga Gullies within two kilometers of the summit crater. A series of loud booming sounds between 10:55 AM and 12:26 PM, audible for more than 10 kilometers, were generated along with bursts of steam-laden plumes from the summit crater. Throughout the night, quiet lava effusion fed lava flows and rockfall in the Mi-isi and Bonga gullies and barrancos between these. The Mi-isi and Basud lava flows have advanced to 3.2 kilometers and 3.6 kilometers, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of two hundred seventy-three (273) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to sporadic and weak fountaining events, fifteen (15) tremor events, and seven (7) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flows on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 2,299 tonnes/day on 31 January 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

02 February 2018

Sporadic and weak lava fountaining, continuous lava effusion and degassing from the summit crater characterized Mayon's activity yesterday. Much of the activity produced low white to light-gray plumes, with the exception of four events that produced 750 to 1500 meter-tall gray ash plumes at 6:04 AM, 7:56 AM, 8:51 AM and 9:11 PM accompanied by loud booming sounds audible within ten (10) kilometers of the summit crater. Eleven (11) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density current (PDC) events were visually observed between 8:51 AM yesterday and 2:01 AM this morning depositing along Mi-isi, Basud and Bonga Gullies within two (2) kilometers of the summit crater. Throughout the night, quiet lava effusion fed lava flows and rockfall in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels and barrancos between these. The Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan lava flows have advanced to 3.2 kilometers and 4.0 kilometers, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of three hundred thirty eight (338) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to sporadic and weak fountaining events, two (2) tremor events, eleven (11) distinct episodes of PDC generation from lava collapse and two (2) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Rockfall events were generated by the collapsing lava front and margins of the advancing lava flows on the Bonga and Mi-isi Gullies. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 3,066 tonnes/day on 01 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

03 February 2018

Sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater characterized Mayon's activity yesterday. Much of the activity produced low white to light-gray plumes, with the exception of one event that produced a 1,000 meter-tall gray ash plume at 9:18 AM. Throughout the night, quiet lava effusion fed lava flows in

the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels and barrancos between these. The Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan lava flows have advanced to 3.2 kilometers and 4.3 kilometers, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of seventeen (17) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to sporadic and weak fountaining events, ten (10) tremor events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur Dioxide Gas emission was measured at an average of 1,583 tonnes/day on 02 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

04 February 2018

Sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater characterized Mayon's activity yesterday. One event produced a 500-meter high ash plume and a low and weak lava fountain that lasted 37 seconds. Throughout the night, quiet lava effusion fed lava flows in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels and barrancos between these. The Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan lava flows have advanced to 3.2 kilometers and 4.3 kilometers, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of fifty-five (55) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to sporadic and weak fountaining events, nine (9) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 1,583 tonnes/day on 02 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

05 February 2018

Sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater characterized Mayon's activity yesterday. Two lava fountaining events yesterday produced 500 and 550 meter high ash plumes 10:38 AM and 1:52 PM both observed with rumbling sounds. The first event of these two events, lasting for an hour and fifty-four minutes of sporadic lava flows, was accompanied by booming sounds audible within 10 kilometers of the summit crater. Throughout the night, quiet lava effusion fed lava flows in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels and barrancos between these with the exception of two weak lava fountaining events early this morning at 02:54 AM and 05:22 AM. These events were visually observed to have ejected high volumes of incandescent lava that have advanced to 3.2 kilometers and 4.5 kilometers, through the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of one hundred sixty-four (164) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to sporadic and weak fountaining events, two (2) rockfall events and one (1) tremor event were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 1,583 tonnes/day on 02 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurements indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

06 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic to near continuous lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Repeated lava fountaining from 5:57 AM to 1:46 PM and near continuous lava fountaining from 3:59 PM to present were recorded by the volcano seismic network. These were associated with generation of steam-laden ash plumes up to four hundred (400) meters high. The lava fountaining episodes were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible within 10

kilometres of the summit crater. Throughout the night, lava flows, and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused high volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.2, 4.5, and approximately 3.0 kilometers down the Mi-isi, Bonga-Buyuan and Basud channels, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of one hundred sixteen (116) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 1,583 tonnes/day on 02 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS measurement indicate a sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion

07 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by near continuous lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Seventy-eight successive lava fountaining episodes, 152 in total since 5:57 AM of 5 February, have been recorded by the seismic network. Discrete episodes lasted three to 41 minutes and were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible within 10 kilometers of the summit crater. Persistent steam-laden plumes rose up to 2.5 kilometers from the summit before drifting east and northeast. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3 and 4.5 kilometers down the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.4 and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of eighty-three (83) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 1,885 tonnes/day on 06 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

08 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by near continuous lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Thirty-five successive lava fountaining episodes since 12:35 PM yesterday have been recorded by the seismic network. Discrete episodes lasted nine to 233 minutes and were accompanied by rumbling and heaving sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. Incandescent lava fountains 150 meters tall generated steam-laden plumes that rose 800 meters from the summit before drifting northeast. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 400 meters down the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.4 and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of thirty-six (36) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 2526 tonnes/day on 07 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or

inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

09 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by near continuous lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Sixty nine (69) successive lava fountaining episode since 12:35 PM, 07 February 2018 have been recorded by the seismic network. Discrete episodes lasted 3 to 233 minutes and were accompanied by rumbling and heaving sounds audible beyond 10 km of the summit crater. Incandescent lava fountains 100m tall generated steam-laden plumes that rose up to 800m from the summit before drifting northeast. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3 km, 4.5 km, and 900 m down the Mi-isi, Bonga, and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5, and 4.2 km reaches of Mi-isi, Bonga, and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of fifty-four (54) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 2,526 tonnes/day on 07 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS and still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

10 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by near continuous lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Sixty-six (66) successive lava fountaining episodes since 08:08 AM last February 9, 2018 have been recorded by the seismic network. Discrete episodes lasted three (3) to forty-six (46) minutes and were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. Incandescent lava fountains 200 meters tall generated steam-laden plumes that rose up to 800 meters from the summit before drifting northeast. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters down the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5 and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of seventy-six (76) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 336 tonnes/day on 09 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

11 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Discrete episodes of lava fountaining lasted four (4) to seven (7) minutes were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. Incandescent lava fountains 400 meters tall generated steam-laden plumes that rose up to 800 meters from the summit before drifting southwest, west southwest, north northwest, and

northwest. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters down the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5, and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of one hundred eight (108) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

12 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Discrete episodes of lava fountaining lasted 4-20 minutes. Incandescent lava fountains 150m tall generated steam-laden plumes that rose up to 400m from the summit before drifting Northwest and West Northwest. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3 km, 4.5 km, and 900m down the Mi-isi, Bonga, and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5, and 4.2 km reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga, and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of ninety-two (92) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

13 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Although the upper slopes were heavily obscured, the seismic record indicated discrete episodes of lava fountaining that lasted three (3) to fifty-five (55) minutes. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rock falls were observed in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters down the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5 and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of seventy-six (76) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

14 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Although the upper slopes were heavily obscured, the seismic record indicated discrete episodes of lava fountaining that lasted five (5) to fifty (50) minutes. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3

kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters down the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5 and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively. Lahar was also reported at Anoling channel during field visits yesterday.

A total of ninety-four (94) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

15 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Although the upper slopes were heavily obscured during the day, the seismic network recorded discrete episodes of lava fountaining that lasted five (5) to twenty (20) minutes. This was followed by a period of lull beginning at 4:45 PM until the early morning, until lava fountaining resumed at 3:21 AM. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters down the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5 and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively. Heavy rainfall yesterday also generated channel-confined sediment-laden stream flows in most channels where PDC deposits were emplaced.

A total of ninety-nine (99) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events, and one (1) rockfall event were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

16 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow, and degassing from the summit crater. Discrete episodes of lava fountaining that lasted eighteen (18) minutes to two hours and twenty-three minutes were accompanied by rumbling and chugging sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. Incandescent lava fountains 200 meters tall generated steam-laden plumes that rose to 400 meters from the summit before drifting southwest and west-southwest. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Mi-isi, Bonga, and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5, and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga, and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of fifty-four (54) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

17 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Discrete episodes of lava fountaining that lasted three hours and fifty-nine (239) minutes were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater.

Incandescent lava fountains generated steam-laden plumes that rose 500 meters from the summit before drifting southwest and northwest. This was followed by a period of lull beginning at 7:15 PM until the early morning, until lava fountaining resumed at 1:03 AM. Throughout the night, lava flows and consequent incandescent rockfalls were observed in the Miisi and Bonga-Buyuan channels. Effused volumes of incandescent lava flows have advanced to 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters down the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5 and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of sixty-seven (67) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events, and one (1) rockfall event were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,922 tonnes/day on 16 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

18 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Three (3) discrete lava fountaining episodes were recorded at 1:03 AM and 4:49 PM yesterday and 1:59 AM this morning. The first of these lasted twelve hours and eighteen minutes, generating grayish ash plumes that rose 400 m above the summit crater. Discrete seismic events associated with otherwise obscured lava fountaining lasted three to 21 minutes and were recorded until 1:21 PM yesterday. The second episode lasted 43 minutes and consisted of discrete seismic events of up to 10 minutes duration that were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. The third episode started early this morning and is characterized by discrete signals with attendant incandescent lava flow. Lava flows have advanced to 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters down the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5 and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of fifty-five (55) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events, and three (3) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission averaged 1,339 tonnes/day on 17 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

19 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Six (6) discrete lava fountaining episodes that lasted ten (10) to twenty-three (23) minutes were recorded by the seismic network. These generated dirty white to brownish ash plumes that rose to two hundred fifty (250) meters above the summit crater before drifting southwest. Three (3) episodes of lava collapse pyroclastic density current (PDC) events were visually observed yesterday between 5:57 AM and 9:16 AM in the Basud and Bonga-Buyuan Gullies. Lava flow sustained at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs have deposited to the 4.6, 4.5 and 4.2 kilometer reaches of the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of fifty-four (54) volcanic earthquakes, most of which corresponded to lava fountaining events, and one (1) rockfall event was recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission averaged 1,339 tonnes/day on 17 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

20 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. As of 4:05 AM this morning, fifty-six (56) discrete lava fountaining episodes that lasted five (5) to sixty-two (62) minutes were recorded by the seismic network. One (1) lava collapse pyroclastic density current (PDC) event that generated white to dirty white plume was visually observed yesterday at 6:16 AM along the Basud Gully. Lava flow sustained at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs remained confined within the farthest recorded reaches of 4.6, 5.2 and 4.2 kilometers on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of seventy-two (72) volcanic earthquakes, corresponding to lava fountaining and tremor events, were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission averaged 2,148 tonnes/day on 19 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

21 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Discrete seismic events associated with otherwise obscured lava fountaining that lasted six (6) to fifteen (15) minutes were recorded until 1:18 AM this morning. Incandescent lava fountains generated dirty white ash plumes that rose 500 meters from the summit before drifting west-northwest. Lava flow sustained at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs remained confined within the farthest recorded reaches of 4.6, 5.2 and 4.2 kilometers on the Mi-isi, Bonga, and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of one hundred eighty-three (183) volcanic earthquakes, corresponding to recharge of magma beneath the edifice and lava fountaining events, were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 2,148 tonnes/day on 19 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

22 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by sporadic and weak lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Between 7:34 AM yesterday and 4:06 AM this morning, the seismic network recorded eighty (80) discrete seismic events associated with otherwise obscured lava fountaining that lasted two (2) to forty-nine (49) minutes and were accompanied by rumbling and chugging sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. Incandescent lava fountains with heights of 100 to 600 meters generated dirty white to gray ash plumes that rose 100 to 800 meters from the summit before drifting west-southwest

to southwest. Seven (7) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density current (PDC) events were visually observed between 1:44 PM and 3:05 PM yesterday depositing along Mi-isi, Basud and Bonga-Buyuan Gullies within two kilometers of the summit crater. Lava flow sustained at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Pyroclastic density currents or PDCs remained confined within the farthest recorded reaches of 4.6, 5.2 and 4.2 kilometers on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of one hundred forty-three (143) volcanic earthquakes, corresponding to recharge of magma beneath the edifice and lava fountaining events, were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 4,273 tonnes/day on 21 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS still record sustained swelling or inflation of the edifice since November and October 2017, consistent with pressurization by magmatic intrusion.

23 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by generally quiet lava effusion, degassing from the summit crater and a brief, 200-meter tall lava fountain at 7:17 PM. During daytime yesterday, between 5:49 AM and 5:03 PM, twenty-one (21) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density currents (PDC) were visually observed on the Miisi, Basud and Bonga-Buyuan Gullies within 2-4 kilometers of the summit crater. At night, lava effusion from the vent continued to feed lava flows that have maintained fronts at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of seven (7) volcanic earthquakes and nineteen (19) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,459 tonnes/day on 22 February 2018. Electronic tilt and continuous GPS indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017 due to pressurization by magmatic intrusion, consistent with campaign Precise Leveling data acquired this week.

24 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by generally quiet lava effusion and degassing from the summit crater. During daytime yesterday, between 10:32 AM and 1:44 PM, six (6) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density currents (PDC) were visually observed on the Mi-isi, Basud and Bonga-Buyuan Gullies within 4-5 kilometers of the summit crater. At night, lava effusion from the vent continued to feed lava flows that have maintained fronts at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of three (3) volcanic earthquakes and eight (8) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 2070 tonnes/day on 23 February 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February was recorded by electronic tilt, consistent with the transition to quiet lava effusion at the summit crater. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Leveling data acquired this week.

25 February 2018

Mayon's condition for the past 24 hours was characterized by a short lull that was followed by lava collapses, generally quiet degassing, weak lava fountaining and effusion and degassing from the summit crater. Between 7:23 AM and 2:02 PM

yesterday, five (5) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density currents (PDC) were visually observed on the Mi-isi, Basud and Bonga-Buyuan Gullies within 4-5 kilometers of the summit crater. Sporadic activity at the summit resumed at 2:56 PM and generated ash plumes 100-500 meters above the summit that drifted to the southwest. In the evening, lava effusion from the vent was observed to continue feeding lava flows that have maintained fronts at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of one hundred twenty-three (123) volcanic earthquakes and two (2) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 2070 tonnes/day on 23 February 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February was recorded by electronic tilt, consistent with the transition to quiet lava effusion at the summit crater, a brief lull and resumption of sporadic fountaining. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Leveling data acquired this week.

26 February 2018

Mayon's condition for the past 24 hours was characterized by weak lava fountaining, lava effusion and degassing from the summit crater. As of 7:04 AM this morning, a total of thirty six (36) discrete episodes of lava fountaining lasting two (2) to nineteen (19) minutes have occurred, accompanied by booming and rumbling sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. Lava fountains 50-200 meters tall generated steam-laden plumes that rose to 150-600 meters from the summit before drifting southwest, west-northwest, northwest, and northeast. In the evening, lava effusion from the vent was observed to continue feeding lava flows that have maintained fronts at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Only two (2) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density currents (PDC) were visually observed between 10:33 AM and 10:38 AM yesterday on the Mi-isi, Basud and Bonga-Buyuan Gullies within 4 kilometers of the summit crater.

A total of one hundred twenty-four (124) volcanic earthquakes and one (1) rockfall event were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 2070 tonnes/day on 23 February 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February was recorded by electronic tilt, consistent with the transition to quiet lava effusion at the summit crater, a brief lull and resumption of sporadic fountaining. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Leveling data acquired this week.

27 February 2018

Mayon's condition for the past 24 hours was characterized by weak lava fountaining, lava effusion and degassing from the summit crater. Lava fountaining events lasted two (2) minutes to one (1) hour and 17 minutes and generated fountains 150 meters tall and steam-laden plumes that rose to 100-600 meters from the summit before drifting west-northwest, northwest, and north-northeast. In the evening, lava effusion from the vent was observed to continue feeding lava flows that have maintained fronts at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater. Seven (7) episodes of lava-

collapse pyroclastic density currents (PDC) were visually observed between 6:06 AM and 1:36 PM yesterday on the Mi-isi, Basud and Bonga-Buyuan Gullies within 4 kilometers of the summit crater.

A total of one hundred twenty-eight (128) volcanic earthquakes, seventy-nine (79) of which correspond to lava fountaining events, and twelve (12) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 2,787 tonnes/day on 26 February 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Leveling data acquired last week.

28 February 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by generally quiet lava effusion and degassing from the summit crater. During daytime yesterday, between 9:14 AM and 5:19 PM, two (2) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density currents (PDC) were visually observed on the Miisi and Bonga-Buyuan Gullies within 4-5 kilometers of the summit crater. At night, lava effusion from the vent continued to feed lava flows that have maintained fronts at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of twenty-six (26) volcanic earthquakes and ten (10) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,533 tonnes/day on 28 February 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Leveling data acquired last week.

01 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by generally quiet lava effusion and degassing from the summit crater. During daytime yesterday, between 9:14 AM and 5:19 PM, two (2) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density currents (PDC) were visually observed on the Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan Gullies within 4-5 kilometers of the summit crater. At night, lava effusion from the vent continued to feed lava flows that have maintained fronts at 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively, from the summit crater.

A total of twenty-six (26) volcanic earthquakes and ten (10) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,533 tonnes/day on 28 February 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Leveling data acquired last week.

02 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, gravity-driven lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Three (3) events between 7:11 AM and 1:41 PM that lasted one (1) to two (2) minutes generated ash plumes that rose 600 meters above the summit crater before drifting southwest. At night, lava flows were observed to continue moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers,

4.5 kilometers and 900 meters from the crater on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies respectively.

A total of fifty-three (53) volcanic earthquakes and four (4) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,533 tonnes/day on 28 February 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Leveling data acquired last week.

03 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, gravity-driven lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Throughout the day, intermittent and weak to moderate emission of dirty-white to brownish steam-laden plumes that drifted west-northwest, west-southwest and north-northwest was observed. At night, lava flows were observed to continue moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 900 meters from the crater on the Mi-isi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of one hundred twenty-seven (127) volcanic earthquakes and nine (9) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,403 tonnes/day on 02 March 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Leveling data acquired last week.

04 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by minor degassing events, lava effusion and fountaining from the summit crater. A total of 68 degassing events between 3:09 PM and 10:02 PM generated 500 meter-tall grayish ash plumes that drifted southwest. Three (3) episodes of lava-collapse pyroclastic density currents (PDC) were visually observed between 9:39 AM and 3:10 PM yesterday on the Miisi and Basud Gullies within 4-5 kilometers of the summit crater. From 1:59 AM to 7:30 AM, sixteen (16) discrete episodes of lava fountaining lasting three (3) to twenty-three (23) minutes were seismically detected, accompanied by rumbling sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit. At night, lava flows were observed to continue moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers from the crater on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of one hundred thirty-three (133) volcanic earthquakes and thirty (30) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,403 tonnes/day on 02 March 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Levelling data acquired last week.

05 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, gravity-driven lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Two (2) events between 12:42 PM and 3:23 PM that lasted 3-4 minutes generated ash plumes that rose 250 meters above the summit crater before drifting southwest. At night, lava

flows were observed to continue moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers, and 1.9 kilometers from the crater on the Mi-isi, Bonga, and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of forty-four (44) volcanic earthquakes and fifty-three (53) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,403 tonnes/day on 2 March 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 2 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt. Nonetheless, overall electronic tilt and continuous GPS data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to November and October 2017, consistent with campaign Precise Levelling data acquired last week.

06 March 2018

This serves as a notice for the lowering of Mayon Volcano's status from Alert Level 4 (hazardous eruption imminent) to Alert Level 3 (decreased tendency towards hazardous eruption).

Mayon Volcano's condition in the past week has been characterized by a general decline in unrest reflected by moderate seismicity and degassing, deflation of the edifice and a decrease in eruptive activity at the summit crater. These observations are supported by the following monitoring parameters:

1. Activity has diminished to sporadic degassing with associated ash plumes, weak lava fountaining, quiet lava flow and lava collapse, interspersed with two to four days of relative quiescence. The decline in the intensity and frequency of events suggests a gradual depletion of eruptible magma at the shallow levels of the edifice.
2. Seismic activity has been dominated by low frequency events associated with degassing at the summit and signals of rockfall and small-volume pyroclastic density currents or PDCs generated by the collapsing front and margins of lava flows on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies and intermediary channels. This is reflected in the diminishing overall seismic energy release from the volcano despite the infrequent occurrence of effusive activity at the summit crater. In the past 24 hours, a total of only four (4) volcanic earthquakes and forty-four (44) rockfall events were recorded by the seismic monitoring network.
3. Ground deformation data from Precise Leveling (PL) surveys and real-time electronic tilt continue to record deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February 2018. The downtrend in ground deformation follows a period of continuous inflation that began in October-November 2017 and indicates a decrease in magma recharge from deep to shallow levels of the edifice. However, based on medium-term PL data, the volcano is still inflated relative to January 2010 baselines.
4. Measured magmatic sulfur dioxide or SO₂ flux throughout the eruption has varied from a maximum of 4,270 tonnes/day on 21 February to 1,400 tonnes/day on 3 March. These concentrations are significantly lower than those measured for past eruptions (e.g. up to >8,000 tonnes/day in 2009) and are consistent with batches of partially degassed magma that have incrementally risen to shallow depths within the edifice. SO₂ emission was measured at an average of 2,560 tonnes/day yesterday, 5 March 2018.

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 decrease in the level of unrest. Alert Level 3 means that there is a decreased tendency towards hazardous

explosive eruption BUT should not be interpreted that unrest has ceased. The volcano can be expected to continue generating volcanic earthquakes, magmatic gas output and weak surface processes such as sporadic degassing and lava effusion events, steam-driven explosions, rockfall and PDCs, while shallow remnant magma rests within the edifice. Should the potential for hazardous explosive eruption be forewarned by an uptrend or pronounced change in monitoring parameters, the Alert Level may be raised back to Alert Level 4. Conversely, should there be a persistent downtrend in monitoring parameters, then the Alert Level will be further lowered to Alert Level 2.

PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public that at Alert Level 3, sudden explosions, lava collapses, PDCs and ashfall can still occur and threaten areas in the upper to middle slopes of Mayon. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

07 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by brief periods of weak lava fountaining, gravity-driven lava flow and subsequent quiescence. Two (2) episodes of weak lava fountaining at 08:28 AM and 02:40 PM lasted for two (2) hours and consisted of fifteen (15) and six (6) discrete events, respectively. These events generated dark gray ash plumes that rose 100 to 300 meters above the summit crater before drifting southwest and were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. At night, lava flows were observed to continue moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers from the crater on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of seventy-six (76) volcanic earthquakes and thirteen (13) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 4,459 tonnes/day on 06 March 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt and by Precise Levelling (PL) surveys. Nonetheless, overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption occurring. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST

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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

08 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by brief periods of weak lava fountaining, gravity-driven lava flow and subsequent quiescence. Two (2) episodes of weak lava fountaining at 08:28 AM and 02:40 PM lasted for two (2) hours and consisted of fifteen (15) and six (6) discrete events, respectively. These events generated dark gray ash plumes that rose 100 to 300 meters above the summit crater before drifting southwest and were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. At night, lava flows were observed to continue moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers from the crater on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of seventy-six (76) volcanic earthquakes and thirteen (13) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 4,459 tonnes/day on 06 March 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt and by Precise Levelling (PL) surveys. Nonetheless, overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption occurring. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

09 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by lava fountaining, lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Seven (7) lava fountaining events from 07:19 AM yesterday to 06:00 AM today, generated ash plumes that rose 300 meters above the summit crater before drifting southwest. These were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible beyond 10 kilometers of the summit crater. At night, lava flows were observed to continue moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers from the crater on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of one hundred eighty seven (187) volcanic earthquakes and thirty one (31) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 2,060 tonnes/day on 08 March 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt and by Precise Levelling (PL) surveys. Nonetheless, overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption occurring. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

10 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, gravity-driven lava flow and degassing from the summit crater. Moderate emission of white steam-laden plumes that rose 2,500 meters above the summit crater before drifting southwest was observed early this morning at 5:30 AM. At night, lava flows were observed to continue moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers from the crater on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of (18) volcanic earthquakes volcanic earthquakes and nineteen (19) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 2,060 tonnes/day on 08 March 2018. Deflation of the lower slopes that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt and by Precise Levelling (PL) surveys. Nonetheless, overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption occurring. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

11 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by degassing, weak lava fountaining and lava flow from the summit crater. Twelve (12) obscured lava fountaining events between 12:35 PM and 9:48 PM yesterday lasting four (4) to twenty (20) minutes were seismically recorded. Degassing events generated white to gray ash plumes that rose 300 to 2500 meters above the summit before drifting southwest. These events were accompanied by rumbling sounds audible within 10 kilometers of the summit crater. At night, lava flows were observed to continue

moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers from the crater on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of one hundred eighty-six (186) volcanic earthquakes and seventeen (17) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 2,060 tonnes/day on 08 March 2018. Deflation of the lower flanks that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electronic tilt, although a period of slight inflation of has been recorded by Precise Levelling (PL) surveys this past week. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence. Degassing at the active vent could not be observed due to thick clouds covering the summit. At night, lava flows were observed to continue moving downslope within 3.3 kilometers , 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers from the crater on the Miisis, Bonga and Basud Gullies, respectively.

A total of 65 sixty five (65) volcanic earthquakes and thirty nine (39) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average 2,060 tonnes/day on 08 March 2018. Deflation of the lower flanks that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electric tilt, although a period of slight inflation has been recorded by Precise Levelling (PL) surveys this past week. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to the pre-eruption baselines.

12 March 2018

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

13 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, weak degassing from the summit crater, and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak to moderate emission of light gray to white steam-laden plumes that rose to 100 meters before drifting southwest and west-northwest occurred throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively.

A total of twenty-six (26) volcanic earthquakes and fifty-three (53) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average 2,060 tonnes/day on 08 March 2018. Deflation of the lower flanks that began on 20 February is still being recorded by electric tilt, although a period of slight inflation has been recorded by Precise Levelling (PL) surveys on February 28 – March 7, 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to the pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

14 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, weak degassing from the summit crater, and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak emission of bluish steam-laden plumes that rose to 700 meters before drifting southwest occurred intermittently throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively.

A total of twenty-three (23) volcanic earthquakes and twenty-five (25) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average 458 tonnes/day on 13 March 2018. A slight inflation of the lower flanks beginning 11 March 2018 was recorded by the electronic tilt consistent with results of Precise leveling (PL) surveys on 03-06 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to the pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

15 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by a brief period of lav effusion, weak to moderate degassing from the summit crater, gravity-driven lava flow and general quiescence. One (1) lava fountaining event from 0831H to 0832H PST yesterday generated light gray ash plumes that rose 200m above the summit crater before drifting southwest.. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively.

A total of thirty-one (31) volcanic earthquakes and thirty (30) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average 1938 tonnes/day on 14 March 2018. A slight inflation of the lower flanks beginning 11 March 2018 was recorded by the electronic tilt consistent with results of Precise leveling (PL) surveys on 03-06 March 2018. Overall ground

deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to the pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

16 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow.

A total of four (4) volcanic earthquakes and twenty-nine (29) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 2077 tonnes/day on 15 March 2018. A slight inflation of the lower flanks beginning 11 March 2018 was recorded by electronic tilt, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 03 - 06 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity

and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

17 March 2018

Mayons activity in the past 24hrs was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak to moderate emissions of light brown to white steam-laden plumes that rose 1000 meters before drifting southwest to south-southwest occurred throughout the day. One episode of lava-collapse pyroclastic density current (PDC) on the Miisi and Basud Gullies within 4-5 kilometers of the summit crater was visually observed at 1:47PM yesterday.

A total of of fifty-one (51) (29) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 904 tonnes/day on 15 March 2018. A slight inflation of the lower flanks beginning 11 March 2018 was recorded by electronic tilt, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 03 - 06 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

18 March 2018

Mayons activity in the past 24hrs was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak to voluminous emissions of white steam-laden plumes drifting southwest occurred throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively.

A total of of eighty-two (82) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,077 tonnes/day on 17 March 2018. A slight inflation of the lower flanks beginning 11 March 2018 was recorded by electronic tilt, consistent with results of Precise Leveling

(PL) surveys on 03 - 06 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

19 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24hrs was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak to voluminous emissions of white steam-laden plumes drifting southwest occurred throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively.

A total of seventy (70) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,895 tonnes/day on 17 March 2018. A slight inflation of the lower flanks beginning 11 March 2018 was recorded by electronic tilt, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 03 - 06 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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

airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

20 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24hrs was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak emissions of white steam-laden plumes drifting southwest occurred throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively.

A total of seventy-four (74) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 969 tonnes/day on 19 March 2018. A slight inflation of the lower flanks beginning 11 March 2018 was recorded by electronic tilt, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 03 - 06 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

21 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24hrs was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak emissions of white steam-laden plumes drifting southwest occurred throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively.

A total of twenty-nine (29) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1125n tonnes/day on 20 March 2018. A slight inflation of the lower flanks beginning 11 March 2018 was recorded by electronic tilt, consistent with results of Precise

Leveling (PL) surveys on 10 - 19 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

22 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak emissions of white steam-laden plumes drifting southwest and east-southeast occurred throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively.

A total of twenty-four (24) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 545 tonnes/day on 21 March 2018. Slight inflation of the lower slopes that began on 11 March is still being recorded by electronic tiltmeter, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 10 - 19 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. Domingo, must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDC's and ashfall. Active river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

23 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak emission of white steam-laden plumes drifting southwest occurred throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively.

A total of one (1) volcanic earthquake and twenty-four (24) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of **1532 tonnes/day on 22 March 2018**. Slight inflation of the lower slopes that began on 11 March is still being recorded by electronic tiltmeter, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 10 - 19 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

24 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by relative quiescence on a background of intermittent lava collapse events. Two episodes of lava collapse pyroclastic density currents (PDC) on the Miisi Gully within 4-5 kilometers of the summit crater occurred at 10:39 AM and 9:33 PM yesterday generated light brown ash clouds that drifted southwest.

A total of thirty five (35) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1532

tonnes/day on 22 March 2018. Slight inflation of the lower slopes that began on 11 March is still being recorded by electronic tiltmeter, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 10 - 19 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

25 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Steam laden plumes that drifted southwest were weakly emitted throughout the day. Lava flow could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively. A total of eleven (11) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network, Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1543 tonnes/day on 24 March 2018. Slight inflation of the lower slopes that began on 11 March is still being recorded by electronic tiltmeter, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 10-19 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baseline.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

26 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak emission of white steam-laden plumes drifting southwest occurred throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively. A total of one (1) volcanic earthquake and seventeen (17) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1681 tonnes/day on 25 March 2018. Slight inflation of the lower slopes that began on 11 March is still being recorded by electronic tiltmeter, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 10 - 19 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

27 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak emission of white steam-laden plumes drifting southwest, southeast, south-southeast and south-southwest occurred at times throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively. A total of seven (7) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1062 tonnes/day on 26 March 2018. Slight inflation of the lower slopes that began on 11 March is still being recorded by electronic tiltmeter, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL)

surveys on 10 - 19 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

27 March 2018

Mayon's activity in the past 24 hours was characterized by general quiescence, degassing from the summit crater and gravity-driven lava flow. Weak emission of white steam-laden plumes drifting southwest, southeast, south-southeast and south-southwest occurred at times throughout the day. Lava flows could be observed at night to be moving downslope on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies within 3.3 kilometers, 4.5 kilometers and 1.9 kilometers of the crater, respectively. A total of seven (7) rockfall events were recorded by Mayon's seismic monitoring network. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1062 tonnes/day on 26 March 2018. Slight inflation of the lower slopes that began on 11 March is still being recorded by electronic tiltmeter, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 10 - 19 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose

hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

28 March 2018

Mayon Volcano's seismic monitoring network recorded two (2) volcanic earthquakes and six (6) rockfall events during the past 24 hours. One (1) lava-collapse pyroclastic density current (PDC) event occurred on the Bonga-Buyuan Gully at 9:34 AM yesterday and generated dirty white ash clouds that drifted southwest.

Wispy to weak steam-laden plumes that drifted southwest were occasionally emitted from the summit crater throughout the day. At night time, faint crater glow could be observed, as well as intermittent incandescent rockfall from the unstable margins of lava flows on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud Gullies.

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1062 tonnes/day on 26 March 2018. Slight inflation of the lower slopes that began on 11 March is still being recorded by electronic tiltmeter, consistent with results of Precise Leveling (PL) surveys on 10 - 19 March 2018. Overall ground deformation data indicate that the edifice is still swollen or inflated relative to pre-eruption baselines.

Alert Level 3 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that although Mayon's unrest continues, there is a decreased likelihood of hazardous explosive eruption to occur. PHIVOLCS-DOST reminds the public of 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. PHIVOLCS-DOST 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, Sto. 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 river channels and those perennially identified as lahar prone areas in the southern and eastern sectors 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 airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new significant development will be immediately communicated to all stakeholders.

29 March 2018

Mayon's volcano monitoring network and active observation of day-to-day conditions have recorded a general decline in unrest, as indicated by the following monitored parameters:

1. **Volcanic Earthquake Activity:** For the past two weeks, seismic activity has waned from a peak of eighty-two (82) to less than ten (10) rockfall events attributed to the collapse of unstable lava flow deposits on the Miisi, Bonga and Basud drainage systems. Low frequency earthquakes associated with magma

degassing and short ash plumes were last recorded on 15 March 2018, although lava flow effusion from the crater could be detected until 18 March 2018. The overall decline in seismicity indicates that there is currently no active transport of eruptible magma to the shallow levels of the edifice.

2. **Ground Deformation:** Since 20 February 2018, medium-term deflation of Mayon's edifice has been recorded by electronic tilt and Precise Leveling (PL) surveys despite short-term episodes of inflation of its lower and middle slopes. The downtrend in ground deformation follows a period of continuous inflation that began in October-November 2017 and implies that magma recharge from deep to shallower levels of the edifice has decreased. Based on medium-term PL data, nonetheless, the volcano is still inflated relative to January 2010 baselines, most likely due to the presence of remnant magma beneath the edifice.
3. **Volcanic Degassing:** Magmatic sulfur dioxide or SO₂ flux measured for the past two weeks has fluctuated within the range of 500-2000 tonnes/day, which is lower than 700-4500 tonnes/day for the period of eruption from 13 January 2018 to 8 March 2018. The current concentrations of SO₂ reflect the diminishing volumes of gas exsolved from unreplenished magma beneath the edifice as well as from cooling lava deposits on the summit and volcanic slopes.
4. **Visual Parameters:** Since the last observation of lava effusion on 18 March 2018, no new lava has been detected on Mayon's summit crater. Crater glow, which is incandescence associated with superheated gas emission at the summit vent, has diminished from intense to faint. Gravity-driven lava flow has begun to stabilize, producing less rockfall and infrequent pyroclastic density currents, the last of which occurred on 27 March 2018. The decline in observable surface parameters is consistent with the cessation of magma supply to the shallow levels of the volcanic edifice.

In view thereof, PHIVOLCS-DOST is now lowering the alert status of Mayon from Alert Level 3 to Alert Level 2, signifying the cessation of eruptive activity and the decline to a moderate level of unrest. However, the lowering of the alert status should not be interpreted to mean that the volcano's unrest has ceased, considering that the edifice is still inflated relative to its baseline level. If there is a resurgence of volcanic unrest based on any one or combination of the above monitoring parameters, the alert status may step up to Alert Level 3 again. On the other hand, if there is a noticeable return to baseline levels of ground deformation and sustained low levels of other parameters, then the Alert Level may further step down. The public is still reminded to avoid entry into the 6-km Permanent Danger Zone or PDZ due to perennial hazards of rockfalls, avalanche, ash puffs and sudden steam-driven or phreatic eruptions at the summit area. Furthermore, people living in valleys and active river channels are cautioned to remain vigilant against sediment-laden streamflows and lahars in the event of prolonged and heavy rainfall. PHIVOLCS-DOST is closely monitoring Mayon Volcano's activity and any new development will be immediately posted to all concerned.

Eruption notifications:

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
14 January 2018, 8:49 AM		General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: gray
14 January 2018, 11:43 AM		General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ashfall experience in Camalig, Albay
15 January 2018, 9:41 AM		General Drift of Plume: South-Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: grayish to white Ash column from lava collapse
15 January 2018, 11:07 AM	3,281 ft (1000m)	General Drift of Plume: West-Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: grayish to dirty white
21 January 2018, 2:59 PM	8,071 ft (2,460m)	Lava Fountaining
22 January 2018, 2:25 AM	656 ft (200m)	Ash/Steam Plume
22 January 2018, 10:22 AM	3,281 ft (1,000m)	Ash/Steam Plume/ Degrassing Event
22 January 2018, 12:43 PM	16,404 ft (5,000m)	General Drift of Plume from Southwest to South Southwest. Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color dark grey plume
22 January 2018, 9:37 PM	13,123 ft (4,000m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Fountain height 500-700m. Second fountaining event from 9:42-9:50 PM
23 January 2018, 1:32 AM	8,202 ft. (2500m)	Lava fountaining (600m) w/ continuous rumbling sound.
23 January 2018, 4:55 AM	N/A	Lava fountaining (500m) w/ booming sound; obscured plume
23 January 2018, 8:54 AM	16,404 ft. (5000m)	Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color Gray, Phreatomagmatic with rumbling sound
23 January 2018, 1:16 PM	9,842 ft. (3000m)	Ash / steam plumes / cloud color: grayish-brown with rumbling sound occurred.
23 January 2018, 5:55 PM	9,842 ft. (3000m)	Lava fountaining (600m), with pyroclastic density currents implaced on Mi-isi (south sector), Lidong / Basud (east sector) and rumbling sound occurred.
23 January 2018, 9:39 PM	16,404 ft. (5000m)	Ash / steam plumes / cloud color gray, lava fountaining (500m), with rumbling sound
24 January 2018, 2:33 AM	9,842 ft. (3000m)	Lava fountaining (500m), rock falls toward Mabinit and Bonga (southeast sector) with rumbling sound; an approximately 400 meter lava splatter along the 1.1 km lava flow at Bonga gully. The eruption ended at 3:57 AM through visual and auditory observation.
24 January 2018, 6:02 AM	16,404 ft. (5000m)	Ash / steam plumes / cloud color gray, with rumbling sound, pyroclastic density currents towards Mii-si (south sector) and Buyuan (southeast sector)
24 January 2018, 10:50 AM	9,842 ft (3,000m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/ Cloud Color Gray
24 January 2018, 1:54 PM	9,842 ft (3,000m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/ Cloud Color Gray
24 January 2018, 5:58 PM	13,123 ft (4,000m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color Gray

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
		Pyroclastic Density Current towards Mi-isi Lava fountaining (500m) With rumbling sound
24 January 2018, 10:24 PM	9,842 ft (3,000m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color Gray Lava fountaining (500m) With rumbling sound
25 January 2018, 2:02 AM		Lava fountaining (300m) With rumbling sound No visual observation
25 January 2018, 6:11 AM	8,202 ft (2,500m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color Gray Lava fountaining (300m) With rumbling sound
25 January 2018, 8:45 AM	1,640 ft. (500m)	Ash / steam plumes / cloud color: Gray Plume with lava fountaining (150 m)
25 January 2018, 11:33 AM		Grayish brown plume Rumbling sounds detected in Lignon Hill Observatory (LHO)
25 January 2018, 2:28 PM	(3,000m)	General Drift of Plume: West- Northwest Gray plume Rumbling sounds observed in Buang
25 January 2018, 5:45 PM	4,265 ft (1,300m)	General Drift of Plume: Northwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color Gray Lava fountaining PDC towards Basud channel
25 January 2018, 09:45 PM		General Drift of Plume: Obscured Lava fountaining (500m) With rumbling sound heard from MVO
26 January 2018, 02:31 AM		Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Obscured With rumbling sound/ no visual/ based on seismic data signature
26 January 2018, 06:26 AM		General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: white to grayish With rumbling sound
26 January 2018, 11:01 AM		With rumbling sound
26 January 2018, 01:40 PM		With rumbling sound in Buang and obscured plume height
27 January 2018, 6:22 PM		Lava fountaining height 400m; with rumbling sound
28 January 2018, 12:45 AM		With rumbling sound No visual observation
28 January 2018, 5:36 AM		With rumbling sound No visual observation
29 January 2018, 8:16 PM		No visual observation based on seismic record
29 January 2018, 10:45 PM	4,921 ft (1,500m)	Lava fountaining height of 200m
29 January 2018, 8:16 PM		No visual observation based on seismic record
29 January 2018, 10:45 PM	4,921 ft (1,500m)	Lava fountaining height of 200m
30 January 2018, 11:51 AM	4,101 ft (1,250m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest PDC in Mi-isi Gully

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
		Color Gray
30 January 2018, 5:11 PM	820 ft (250m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Minor Ashing Color Gray
31 January 2018, 08:13 AM	3,281 ft (1,000 m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest With rumbling sound
31 January 2018, 9:52 AM	984 ft (300 m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Minor ashing With rumbling sounds, degassing with sporadic dark gray
31 January 2018, 11:56 AM	3,281 ft (1000 m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Booming and rumbling sound, PDC in Mi-isi and Bonga gully within 1 km of summit, brownish gray color
31 January 2018, 6:01 PM	3,281 ft (1000 m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest PDC towards BASUD gully within 1 km
31 January 2018, 9:27 PM	3,281 ft (1000 m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Lava fountaining height: 100 m
01 February 2018, 6:04 AM	4429 ft (1350 m)	With booming sound, grayish, SW
01 February 2018, 7:56 AM	4,921 ft (1500 m)	Minor ash emission, grayish
01 February 2018, 8:51 AM	2,461 ft (750 m)	Minor ash emission with booming sound, grayish.
01 February 2018, 9:11 PM	4,101 ft (1250 m)	Ash / Steam Plume / Cloud Color: gray, SW, PDC towards Mi-isi gully, with rumbling sound
02 February 2018, 9:18 AM	3,281 ft (1,000m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Gray Ash puff
03 February 2018, 6:00 PM	738 ft (225 m)	General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Gray, drifting Southwest with 20 meters lava fountaining preceded by 500 meters ash puff
04 February 2018, 10:38 AM	1640 ft (500 m)	Partially obscured, sporadic lava fountaining with booming sound
04 February 2018, 1:52 PM		Obscured with rumbling sound based on seismic records
05 February 2018, 2:54 AM	1,804 ft (550m)	High volume incandescent lava flow in the Mi-isi and Bonga Gullies
05 February 2018, 5:22 AM		With rumbling sound
05 February 2018, 3:59 PM	Obscured	Lava fountaining signal, with rumbling sounds, 3-10 minutes duration, total events 8.
05 February 2018, 09:15 PM	Obscured	Lava fountaining signal
05 February 2018, 09:49 PM	Obscured	Lava fountaining signal with rumbling sound, with 24 number of discrete events
07 February 2018, 12:35 PM		Continuous lava fountaining signal with rumbling sound, with 6 discrete events ranging from 2-10 mins. duration based on seismic record, no visual observation
09 February 2018, 2:11 PM	984 ft (300 m)	As of 1411H 09 February 2018, ash plume observed, with rumbling sound, plume

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
		height 100-300 m, grayish, drifting North-Northeast. Continuous lava fountaining signal, with 2 discrete events ranging from 2-7 mins. duration.
	2461 ft (750 m)	As of 1458H 09 February 2018, PDC observed towards Basud 1000 m from the summit, with rumbling sound plume height 750m drifting NNE. Continuous lava fountaining signal, with 4 discrete events ranging from 3-15 mins. duration.
		Continuous lava fountaining signal, with 15 new events ranging from 4-11 mins. duration making a total of 19 discrete events.
		As of 1900H 09 February 2018, sporadic weak lava fountaining observed continuous lava fountaining signal, with rumbling sound, with 15 new events ranging from 3-28 mins. duration making a total of 34 discrete events.
		As of 2300H 09 February 2018, sporadic weak lava fountaining observed continuous lava fountaining signal, with rumbling sound, with 3 new events ranging from 3-28 mins. duration making a total of 35 discrete events.
09 February 2018, 2:11 PM		As of 2342H 09 February 2018, continuous lava fountaining signal, with rumbling sound, with 17 new events ranging from 3 min. to 41 mins. duration making at total of 52 discrete events.
		As of 0339H 10 February 2018, steam & ash emissions observed starting 0544H PST ranging from 200-800 meters in height, drifting Northwest-North Northwest; Continuous lava fountaining signal, with rumbling sound, with 6 new events ranging from 14 mins. to 1hr & 10 mins. duration making at total of 58 discrete events.
	2625 ft (800 m)	As of 0755H, 10 February 2018, PDC and lava flow was observed at the right lobe of Bonga-Buyuan. While, white steam & ash emissions was observed until 0932H before the summit was obscured w/ clouds.
		Continuous lava fountaining signal with rumbling sounds; 9 new events with duration of 10-58 minutes
	820 ft (250 m)	As of 1738H, 10 February 2018, grayish ash emission was observed drifting SW.
		As of 2132H, 10 February 2018, continuous lava fountaining signal with rumbling sounds was observed; 13 new events with duration of 3-11 minutes
		As of 2300H, 10 February 2018, summit is visible with continuous lava flow towards Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan gully.

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
11 February 2018 3:48 AM	1968 ft (600 m)	With rumbling sound and continuous lava flow towards Mi-isi, Basud, and Bonga-Buyuan gully, with 3 discrete events ranging from 4-7 minutes
	1312 ft (400 m)	With rumbling sound and continuous lava flow towards Mi-isi, Basud, and Bonga-Buyuan gully, with 5 discrete events ranging from 4-7 minutes
11 February 2018 8:33 PM		Lava fountaining up to 30m high was observed, lava flow visible in Mi-isi, Bonga, Buyuan, and Basud. Channel with continuous lava fountaining signal.
		Crater and lava flow at Mi-isi, Bonga-Buyuan and Basud Channel obscured by thick clouds around Mayon volcano, continuous lava fountaining signal with 16 discrete events ranging 4 mins – 20 mins. duration. Rain started around 2326H February 11, 2018 to 0043H February 12, 2018. Lava fountaining up to 150m high was observed 2043H.
		Crater and lava flow at Mi-isi, Bonga-Buyuan and Basud Channel were obscured by thick clouds around Mayon volcano. Continuous lava fountaining signal with 27 discrete events ranging 4 mins - 22 mins duration. Lava fountaining up to 150m high was observed 2043H 11 February 2018.
		No visual observation due to thick clouds covering the summit; with 15 new events ranging from 3 mins to 45 mins duration since last update making a total of 42 discrete events.
11 February 2018 8:33 PM		As of 1607H, 12 February 2018, No visual observations due to thick clouds covering the summit; Potential lahar signal was recorded by seismic network which started at 1416H to 1352H; Continuous lava fountaining signals recorded with 8 new events ranging from 12 mins to 55 mins duration since last update making a total of 61 discrete events.
		As of 2043H, 12 February 2018, no visual observations due to thick clouds covering the summit; Continuous lava fountaining signals recorded with 15 new events ranging from 3 to 1 and 43mins duration since last update making a total of 68 discrete events.
		As of 0000H, 13 February 2018, No visual

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
		observations due to thick clouds covering the summit; Continuous lava fountaining signals recorded with 8 new events ranging from 8 to 28 mins duration since last update making a total of 76 discrete events.
		As of 0400H, 13 February 2018, no visual observations due to inclement weather condition; Continuous lava fountaining signals recorded with 11 new events ranging from 5 to 17 mins duration since last update making a total of 87 discrete events.
		As of 0830H, 13 February 2018, no visual observation due to inclement weather condition; Continuous lava fountaining signals recorded with 12 new events ranging from 6 to 13 mins duration since last update making a total of 99 discrete events.
13 February 2018 4:53 PM		Obscured; no visual observations due to inclement weather condition; with lava fountaining signal.
		As of 2011H crater is visible; Continuous lava fountaining signals recorded with 14 discrete events ranging from 5 to 19 minutes duration.
		As of 0000H, 14 February 2018 obscured due to inclement weather condition; Continuous lava fountaining signals recorded with 25 discrete events ranging from 5 to 33 minutes duration.
		As of 0400H, 14 February 2018 obscured due to inclement weather condition; Continuous lava fountaining signals recorded with 35 discrete events ranging from 5 to 50 minutes duration.
15 February 2018 3:21 AM		Started at 3:21 AM, 15 February 2018. No visual observation because of clouds covering the summit, continuous lava fountaining signal
	1312 ft. (400 m)	Gray-colored ash plume was observed, continuous lava fountaining signal, with 6 new events ranging from 2-7 mins duration, making a total of 7 discrete events. Lava fountaining height 200m.
	1312 ft. (400 m)	Sporadic Ash explosion observed since 0544H, with plume height ranging 200-400 m from the summit. Continuous lava fountaining signal, with 7 new events ranging from 2-13 mins. duration, making a total of 14 discrete events.
	1312 ft. (400 m)	As of 1025H, Sporadic Lava fountaining was observed since 0544H, with plume height ranging 100-400 m from the summit. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal, with 15 new events ranging from 2-36 mins. Duration, making a total of 29 discrete events.

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
		Obscured as of 1425H. Sporadic Lava fountaining is continuously observed around 0544H until 1033H, grayish ash plume with 100-400 m height from the summit before it becomes obscured. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal, with 7 new events ranging from 2-41 mins. duration, making a total of 36 discrete events.
15 February 2018 3:21 AM	1312 ft. (400 m)	Gray ash plume emission was observed at 1657H PST. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal was detected, with one (1) new event (started at 1231H, still on-going) making a total of 37 discrete events.
		As of 2103H, rumbling sounds can be observed. At 1811H, Pyroclastic density currents (PDC) was observed in Basud channel. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 2 new events ranging from 18 mins. to 2 hours with a total of 39 discrete events.
	1312 ft. (400 m)	GENERAL DRIFT OF PLUME: West Southwest-Southwest Sporadic Lava fountaining observed since 0544H, with plume height ranging 100-400 m from the summit. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal, with 15 new events ranging from 2-36 mins. duration, making a total of 29 discrete events since 0321H February 15, 2018.
		GENERAL DRIFT OF PLUME: Obscured Sporadic Lava fountaining is continuously observed around 0544H until 1033H, grayish ash plume with 100-400 m height from the summit before it becomes obscured. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal, with 7 new events ranging from 2-41 mins. duration, making a total of 36 discrete events since 0321H February 15, 2018.
	1312 ft. (400 m)	GENERAL DRIFT OF PLUME: West-Southwest Gray ash plume emission was observed at 1657H PST. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal was detected, with one (1) new event (started at 1231H, still on-going) making a total of 37 discrete events since 0321 February 15, 2018.
		As of 2103H, rumbling sounds can be observed. At 1811H, PDC was observed in Basud channel. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 2 new events ranging from 18 mins. to 2 hours with a total of 39 discrete events since 0321 February 15, 2018.
17 February 2018		Started at 4:49 PM, 17 February 2018

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
4:49 PM		Rumbling sound 5:09 PM Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected with 10mins maximum duration.
		Ended at 5:32 PM, 17 February 2018. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 2 new events ranging 9-10mins duration making a total of 3 discrete events since last update. visible lava flows in Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan gully.
18 February 2018 1:59 AM		Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected; Visible lava flows in Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan gully.
		At 4:40AM, lava fountaining observed; visible lava flows in Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan gully; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 4 new events ranging 10-23mins duration, making a total of 5 discrete events since last update.
		At 5:57 AM, PDC due to lava collapse observed, partially covered by clouds, brownish ash clouds towards SW. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 1 new event that lasted 18 mins duration, making a total of 6 discrete events since last update
19 February 2018 4:49 AM		Started at 4:49 AM, 19 February 2018 Bright glow observed in Bical Camera; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected.
		As of 0900H, 19 February 2018, summit is partially obscured due to clouds surrounding Mayon Volcano; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 9 discrete events ranging 11 mins – 45 mins duration.
		As of 1300H, 19 February 2018, summit is partially obscured due to clouds surrounding Mayon Volcano; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 16 discrete events ranging 11 mins - 1hr & 7mins duration.
		As of 1700H, 19 February 2018, obscured due to clouds covering the summit; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 5 new events ranging from 9 to 31 mins. Making a total of 22 discrete events.
19 February 2018 4:49 AM		As of 2056H, 19 February 2018, obscured due to clouds covering the summit; with rumbling sound at 2053H; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected with 8 new events ranging from 9 to 43 mins. duration making a total of 30 discrete events.
		As of 0101H, 20 February 2018, no visual

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
		observations due to clouds covering the summit; continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 13 new events ranging from 5 mins. to 1hr 2 mins. duration making a total of 43 discrete events.
		Rumbling sound heard at 0106H, 20 February 2018. No visual observations due to clouds covering the summit; continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 11 new events ranging from 5 mins. to 21 mins. duration making a total of 54 discrete events.
19 February 2018 4:49 AM	1640 ft (500 m)	At 0753H 20 February 2018, dirty white ash plume emission, 500m towards WNW, with rumbling sound, observed before the summit becomes obscured; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 8 new events ranging from 8 minutes to 46 minutes duration making a total of 62 discrete events.
		As of 1200H 20 February 2018, summit partially obscured due to clouds surrounding Mayon Volcano; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 13 new events ranging from 4 minutes to 12 minutes duration making a total of 75 discrete events.
		As of 1600H 20 February 2018, summit partially obscured due to clouds surrounding Mayon Volcano; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 10 new events ranging from 3 minutes to 9 minutes duration making a total of 85 discrete events.
		As of 2013H 20 February 2018, visible lava flows in Mi-isi, Bonga-Buyuan and Basud gully; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 17 new events since last update ranging from 2 to 13 minutes duration making a total of 102 discrete events.
		Obscured; As of 0004H, 21 February 2018, no visual observations due to rain clouds covering the summit; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 15 new events since last update ranging from 3 to 16 minutes duration making a total of 117 discrete events.
		Ended at 0118H, 21 February 2018, obscured; no visual observations due to rain clouds covering the summit; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected with a total of 117 discrete events

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
21 February 2018 7:34 AM		covering the summit; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected.
	2625 ft. (800 m.)	As of 1100H 21 February 2018, General Drift of Plume: Obscured Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Obscured No visual observations due to rain clouds covering the summit; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected with zero events ranging from 2 to 26 mins. duration.
	2625 ft. (800 m.)	<p>As of 1510H 21 February 2018, Ash plume emission from lava fountaining events started 1214H to present that rose 100-800 meters, with rumbling, chugging sound heard at MVO; continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 28 events ranging from 2 to 49 mins. duration.</p> <p>1344H-1347H Pyroclastic density current (PDC at Bonga-Buyuan Gully). Termination point obscured.</p> <p>1554H PDC at Bonga-Buyuan midslope due to lava collapse. Viewed from Basud Channel</p> <p>1401H at Bonga-Buyuan midslope due to lava collapse. Viewed from Basud Channel. 1445H PDC at Mi-isi, due to lava collapse viewed from Buyuan Channel.</p> <p>1447H - 2 small PDC events at Bonga-Buyuan. 1 small PDC event at Mi-isi. Both due to lava Collapse</p> <p>1452H PDC due to lava collapse @ Bonga-Buyuan</p> <p>1505H PDC due to lava collapse towards Basud Gully.</p>
		<p>As of 1900H 21 February 2018, General Drift of Plume: West-southwest to Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Dirty white to gray.</p> <p>Ash plume emission from Lava fountaining events started 1214H to present that rose up to 200 -800 meters drifted WSW-SW, with rumbling heard at MVO. ; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 19 new events ranging from 5 to 32 mins. duration since last update. Making a total of 46 discrete events. Lava fountaining height 100m.</p>
		As of 2300H 21 February 2018, Continuous

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
21 February 2018 7:34 AM		lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 19 new events ranging from 3 to 32 mins. duration since last update. Making a total of 65 discrete events. Lava fountaining height 600m.
		As of 0300H 22 February 2018, Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Obscured Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected, with 14 new events ranging from 2 to 14 mins. duration since last update, making a total of 79 discrete events.
		Ended at 0406H 22 February 2018, Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Obscured A total of 80 discrete events.
24 February 2018 4:49 AM	656 FT. (200 m.)	General Drift Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Light Gray Ash plume, with lava fountaining signal.
	1640 FT. (500 m.)	As of 1711H 24 February 2018, General Drift Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Light Gray Ash plume, with lava fountaining signal.
		As of 1726H 24 February 2018, General Drift Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Light Gray Sporadic ash plumes with volcanic tremor, 6 distance events 1-3 mins. duration.
24 February 2018 4:49 AM		As of 2118H 24 February 2018, Sporadic ash plumes with volcanic tremor, with rumbling sound 2115H, total of 17 discrete events 1-11 mins. duration
		As of 0108H 25 February 2018, Lava fountaining seismic signals were recorded, with 16 new events ranging from 3 mins. to 15 mins. duration, making a total of 33 discrete events.
		Ended at 0340H 25 February 2018, A total of 35 discrete events were recorded.
25 February 2018 6:11 AM	1968 ft. (600 m.)	General Drift Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Grayish
		Continuous lava fountaining signals detected with 8 discrete events 2-48 minutes duration
	656 ft (200 m)	As of 1443H 25 February 2018, General Drift Plume: Northeast Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Light Gray Lava fountaining signal detected with 11 new events ranging from 7-18 minutes.
25 February 2018 6:11 AM		As of 1847H 25 February 2018 Lava fountaining signal detected with 6 new events ranging from 2-13 minutes, making a total of 25 discrete events.
		As of 2115H 25 February 2018 On-going lava flow visible in Mi-isi, Bonga-Buyuan, and Basud channels. Eruption ended at 1702H.
	1640 ft (500 m)	Booming sound heard at Mayon Volcano

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
25 February 2018 10:53 PM		Observatory(MVO). General Drift Plume: Northwest
		As of 0325H 26 February 2018 Sporadic lava fountains observed from 0024-0228H with lava fountain height ranging from about 50-150m. Audible rumbling and booming sounds heard at Mayon Volcano Observatory. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signals detected, with 13 new events ranging from 2-19 minutes duration, making a total of 14 discrete events.
	150 - 400 m	As of 0710H 26 February 2018 Sporadic ash emission observed since 0551H. PDC observed at 0606H on Bonga-Buyuan gully and at 0657H on Mi-isi gully. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signals detected, with 22 new events ranging from 2-19 minutes duration, making a total of 36 discrete events.
	1312 ft (400 m)	As of 10:30AM, 26 February 2018, sporadic ash emission observed from 5:51AM-present, plume height about 150m to 400m range; PDC observed due to lava collapse: 9:02AM, 9:21AM, 10:03AM Bonga-Buyuan gully; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signals detected, with 11 new events ranging from 2 to 20 minutes durations since last update, making a total of 47 discrete events.
	1640 ft (500 m)	As of 2:30AM, 26 February 2018, Sporadic ash emission observed 5:51AM-present, plume height about 150m to 500m range; PDC observed due to lava collapse; 9:02AM, 9:21AM, 10:03AM, 10:36AM, Mi-isi and Bonga-Buyuan gully; Continuous lava fountaining seismic signals detected, with 19 new events ranging from 2 to 12 minutes duration since last update, making a total of 66 discrete events.
25 February 2018 10:53 PM		As of 26 February 2018, continuous lava fountaining seismic signals detected, with 17 new events ranging from 2 to 33 minutes duration since last update, making a total of 83 discrete events.
		Ended at 9:33 PM. Continuous lava fountaining seismic signals detected, with 9 new events ranging from 4 to 1 hour and 17 minutes duration since last update, making a total of 92 discrete events.
27 February 2018 9:03 AM	2625 ft (800 m)	General Drift of Plume: West Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Gray colored Sporadic plume emission; lava fountaining seismic signal recorded
	1640 ft (500 m)	Ended at 10:46 AM. Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud Color: Obscured

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
		Sporadic plume emission with lava fountaining signal, with 2 discrete events 4-6 mins. duration.
01 March 2018, 1:08 PM	1640 ft. (500 m)	Started at 1:08 PM and ended at 1:10 PM, 01 March 2018 General Drift of Plume: West Northwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: dark gray
03 March 2018, 2:40 PM	1640 ft. (500 m)	Started at 2:40 PM and ended at 2:42PM 03 March 2018 General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Grayish
03 March 2018, 3:09 PM	1476 ft. (450 m)	Started at 3:09 PM, 03 March 2018 General Drift of Plume: West Northwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Grayish
03 March 2018, 3:09 PM	984 ft. (300 m)	As of 7:19 PM, General Drift of Plume: Northwest to West-Northwest. Ash / Steam Plume/Cloud color: dirty white to grayish.
		Ended at 10:02 PM. Series of low volcanic earthquakes signal corresponding to ash plume emissions were recorded, with a total of 68 seismic since 3:09 PM.
04 March 2018, 1:59 AM		Started at 1:59 AM, Rumbling sound heard.
		At 4:04 AM, no visual observation due to rain clouds covering the summit, rumbling sound heard with a series of low frequency volcanic earthquakes and continuous lava fountaining seismic signals detected, with 9 discrete events ranging from 4 to 24 minutes duration.
		Ended at 7:30 AM, summit partially obscured due to fog surrounding the Mayon Volcano.
06 March 2018, 8:28 AM		Started at 8:28 AM, 06 March 2018 Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Obscured Rumbling sound heard at MVO
	984 ft (300m)	Ended at 10:29 AM General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Light gray; 100-300m plume height Sporadic ash plume emissions observed; continuous lava fountaining signal detected with 15 discrete events ranging from 2- 10mins.
06 March 2018, 12:46 PM		Started at 12:46 PM, 06 March 2018 General Drift of Plume: Obscured Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Obscured With rumbling sound; with continuous lava fountaining signal
		Ended at 2:40 PM General Drift of Plume: Obscured Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Obscured Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected; with rumbling sound heard at 1414H and 1425H in MVO, with 6 discrete events ranging from 2-31mins.
08 March 2018,	656 ft (200m)	Started at 7:19 AM, 08 March 2018

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
7:19 AM		General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: dirty white Ended at 8:14 AM General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: dirty white
08 March 2018, 4:38 PM	984 ft (300m)	Started at 4:38 PM and ended at 4:41 PM, 08 March 2018 General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Dark gray; Ash plume emission
08 March 2018, 10:05 PM		Started at 10:05 PM, 08 March 2018 Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Continuous lava fountaining seismic signal detected; with rumbling sounds audible at MVO
		Ended at 6:13 AM, 09 March 2018 Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Obscured visuals Summit is obscured due to thick clouds covering Mayon Volcano; series of low frequency volcanic earthquake (154 seismic signals)
09 March 2018, 10:05 PM		Started at 10:05 PM, 09 March 2018 Summit is obscured due to thick clouds covering Mayon Volcano; Lava fountaining (7events) and series of low frequency volcanic earthquake (153 seismic signals) detected; with rumbling sounds audible at MVO
10 March 2018, 6:42 AM	1640 ft (500m)	Started at 6:42 AM, 10 March 2018 Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Gray Sporadic ash emission
		Ended at 9:39 AM, 10 March 2018 Series of Low Frequency Volcanic Earthquake (52) signals detected; With rumbling sound heard at MVO at around 0803H; White steam observed around 0530H-0637H that rose up to ~2500 meters
10 March 2018, 11:07 AM	1640 ft (500m)	Started at 11:07 AM and ended at 11:09 AM, 10 March 2018 General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Gray-colored
10 March 2018, 12:35 PM	984 ft (300m)	Started at 12:35 PM, 10 March 2018 General Drift of Plume: Southwest Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Gray-colored plume; Accompanied by rumbling sounds
		Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Obscured visuals Series of Low Frequency Volcanic Earthquake (52) events and (1) harmonic (H) event which started 1614H until 1627H total duration of (13minutes) since last update; with rumbling sound heard at MVO at around 1235H
10 March 2018, 12:35 PM		Ended at 9:48 PM, 10 March 2018 Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Obscured

Date and Time	Estimated Height of Ash/steam Plume Cloud	Remarks
		<p>visuals</p> <p>No visual observations due to thick clouds covering the summit; Total recorded seismic events since 1235H: (116) series of low frequency volcanic earthquakes, and lava fountaining seismic signals with (3) harmonics - 6-13mins duration and (9) tremors - 4-20mins duration</p>
14 March 2018, 08:31 AM	656 ft (200m)	<p>Started at 8:31 AM and ended at 8:32 AM, 14 March 2018</p> <p>General Drift of Plume: Southwest</p> <p>Ash/Steam Plume/Cloud color: Light gray</p>
23 March 2018, 10:39 AM	Obs	10:39 AM to 10:50 AM Pyroclastic density current due to lava collapse @ Mi-isi gully, gray, light-brown ash clouds drifting SW
27 August 2018, 6:53 AM	200m	Ash emission 200 meters drifting NE, light brown color
04 November 2018, 4:13 PM		Degassing event, no seismic record, summit partly covered with clouds
08 November 2018, 12:53 PM		Degassing event, no seismic record, brownish ash plume, summit partly covered with clouds
12 November 2018, 7:39 AM		Brownish ash plume drifted SW; no accompanying seismic and infrasound
26 November 2018, 7:59 AM	500m	Phreatic event, 500m grayish ash plume drifting SW
26 November 2018, 8:04 AM	300m	Phreatic event, 300m grayish-white ash plume drifting SW
07 March 2019, 8:11 AM	500m	Ash explosion. Generated 500m high grayish ash plume from the summit before drifting southwest
08 March 2019, 6:27 AM	300m	Ash explosion. Generated 300m high grayish ash plume from the summit before drifting southwest
12 March 2019, 3:10 PM	1000m	Three series of ash explosions 3:10 PM-500m, 3:18 PM-1000m, and 3:34 PM-500m; light brown to grayish ash plume.
13 March 2019, 9:06 AM	700m	Six ash explosions at 9:06 AM-200m, 9:39 PM-500m, 10:00 PM-700m, and 10:59 PM-300m; drifting west
14 March 2019, 6:55 PM	500m	Ash explosion with ash plume ht of 500m before drifting southwest

**Mayon Volcano Eruption
PRE-EMPTIVE EVACUATION**

Region/Province/ Municipality/Barangay	No. of Families Evacuated	Evacuation Center	Date and Time of Evacuation
GRAND TOTAL	16,380		
ALBAY			
Camalig	2,294		
Anoling	410	Anoling ES/Relocation Site	As of 15 January 2018
Cabangan	228	Cabangan ES	As of 15 January 2018
Salugan	261	Camalig North Central School	As of 15 January 2018
Quirangay	394	AECID CNS	As of 15 January 2018
Tumpa	344	CNCS	As of 15 January 2018
Sua	436	CNCS	As of 15 January 2018
Gapo	33	Iluluan ES	As of 23 January 2018
Brgy. 1	36	Caguiba NHS	As of 23 January 2018
Brgy. 3	43		As of 23 January 2018
Libod	103	Palanog ES	As of 23 January 2018
Ilawod	6	Pariaan ES	As of 23 January 2018
Guinobatan	3,623		
Maninila	515	Guinobatan East Central School	As of 15, January 2018
Tandarora	77	Lower Binugsacan Elem. School	As of 15, January 2018
Tandarora (Mabalod)	199	Lower Binugsacan High School	As of 15, January 2018
Malad Bucad Grande	607	Maladbucad Elem. School, Bubulusan ES, Inascan ES, San Jose ES, Quibobongan ES	As of 15, January 2018
Maguiron	224	Maninila/Mayon	As of 23 January 2018
Quitago	202	Muladbucad Pequeño	As of 23 January 2018
Masarawag	1,406	Lower Binugsacan, Guinobatan West Central, Mauraro HS, Bucad Extension	As of 23 January 2018
Maipon	74	Maipon ES	As of 23 January 2018
Doña Tomasa	116		As of 23 January 2018
Muladbucad Pequeño	203	Don Juan ES	As of 23 January 2018
Ligao City	810		
Baligang	367	National Technical Vocational High School, Nasisi, Nasisi Ligao City	As of 15 January 2018
Nabonton	63	Nabonton ES	As of 23 January 2018
Amtic	327	AECID Bldg. Ligao West Central ES, LWCES New Building 1 and 2	As of 23 January 2018
Tambo	53	Tambo Elementary School	As of 23 January 2018
Daraga	2,191		
Miisi	335	Upper Malabog/Malabog Parish	As of 15 January 2018
Budiao	420	BudiaoES, Anislag EC, Anislag PH III, SK Hall	As of 15 January 2018
Banadero	485	Anislag EC, Anislag PH III, Core Shelter houses or relatives in Daraga Resettlement Site Phase 1	As of 15 January 2018
Matnog	342	Anislag Elem. School, Daraga relocation site	As of 15 January 2018
Salvacion	609	Lacag ES and HS	As of 23 January 2018

Region/Province/ Municipality/Barangay	No. of Families Evacuated	Evacuation Center	Date and Time of Evacuation
Tabaco City	1,143		
Buang	226	Mayon ES, Bantayan National HS	As of 23 January 2018
Buhian	65	Bantayan National HS	As of 23 January 2018
Maririoc	222	Tabaco National HS	As of 23 January 2018
Comon	211	Tabaco National HS, TNWCES	As of 23 January 2018
Magapo	255	San Antonio ES	As of 23 January 2018
Oson	164	San Antonio ES, Tabaco North West ES	As of 23 January 2018
Malilipot	799		
Canaway	131	Malilipot Central School	As of 15, January 2018
Calbayog	596	San Jose Elem. School	As of 15, January 2018
San Roque	72		As of 15, January 2018
Legazpi City	3,304		
Padang	174	Buraguis Evac Center	As of 23 January 2018
Buyuan	1,089	Bagumbayan Central	As of 23 January 2018
Matanag	550	Albay Central School	As of 23 January 2018
Bogña	860	Gogon Central School, Gogon HS	As of 23 January 2018
Mabinit	412	Legazpi City HS	As of 23 January 2018
Bigaa	28	EM's Barrio	As of 23 January 2018
Dita	41	Dita ES	As of 23 January 2018
Bagong Abre	150	Oro Site ES	As of 23 January 2018
Sto. Domingo	2,216		
Sta. Misericordia	458	San Andres ES	As of 23 January 2018
Fidel Surtida	404		As of 23 January 2018
Lidong	553	Bical National HS	As of 23 January 2018
San Fernando	424	San Isidro ES	As of 23 January 2018
San Isidro	377	Salvacion ES, Calayucay	As of 23 January 2018

Source: DILG SitRep No. 04 as of 24 January 2018

**Mayon Volcano Eruption
SUSPENSION OF CLASSES**

PROVINCE/CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	LEVEL	DATE SUSPENDED	DATE RESUMED	REMARKS
ALBAY				
Province-wide	All Levels	22 January 2018	January 29, 2018	Province wide; Suspension are subject to the discretion of the LCE.
Guinobatan	All Levels	January 15, 2018	January 29, 2018	With shifting
Camalig	All Levels	January 15, 2018	January 29, 2018	With shifting; (Taladong ES and Baligang ES)
Tabaco City	Pre-school to Senior High School	January 15, 2018	January 29, 2018	With scheduled emergency classes/shifting
Legazpi City	All Levels	January 15, 2018	January 29, 2018	With the decampment of evacuees
Sto. Domingo	All Levels	January 22, 2018	February 2, 2018	Conducted a meeting with LDRRMC & DEPED Principal. LCE announced suspension of classes, preparation for evacuation of marginalized sector within 6kms.
Ligao City	All levels	January 15, 2018	January 29, 2018	With scheduled emergency classes/shifting
Daraga	All Levels	January 15, 2018	January 29, 2018	Municipal wide
Bacacay	All Levels	January 22, 2018	January 24, 2018	-
Oas	All Levels	January 22, 2018	January 29, 2018	-
Polangui	All Levels	January 22, 2018	January 29, 2018	-
Malilipot	All levels	January 22, 2018	January 29, 2018	Adopt a scheming schedule
Camarines Sur Rinconada Area (Bato, Nabua, Iriga, Balatan, Bula, Baao and Buhí)	All Levels	12:00 NN, 22 January 2018	January 29, 2018	Due to volcanic ash from Mayon Volcano

Sources: *DILG SitRep No. 03 as of 22 January 2018, OCDRO V, and AFP*

Mayon Volcano Eruption
STATUS OF ROADS AND BRIDGES

ROAD SECTION / BRIDGE		REMARKS	STATUS
Region V			
Albay 1st DEO			
Daang Maharlika Jct.- Legazpi City-Sto. Domingo- Tabaco-Tiwi-Cam. Sur Bdry.	K0575	Landslide	Passable as per email received dated 01/18/2018 at 11:33 am
	K0581	Landslide	Passable as per email received dated 01/18/2018 at 11:33 am
	K0540+-936 - K0584+560 (Part of Lidong, Sto. Domingo and Rawis, Legazpi City)	Poor visibility due to ashfall	Passable / Road section with ashfall is already clear as per email received dated 01/22/2018 at 4:21 pm
Ligao-Tbaco Road	K0516+-845 - K0518+000 (Buang Section)	Ashfall	Passable as per email received dated 01/25/2018 at 2:06 pm
Albay 2nd DEO			
Daang Maharlika, Salugan Camalig, Albay	K05717+300	Silted	Passable as per email received dated 01/18/2018 at 11:33 am
Albay 3rd DEO			
Daang Maharlika Road	Paulog-Tuburan Section	Poor visibility due to ashfall	Passable as per email received dated 01/25/2018 at 2:06 pm
	Travesia Guinobatan-Calzada Ligao	Poor visibility due to ashfall	Passable as per email received dated 01/25/2018 at 2:06 pm
	Guinobatan-Ligao-Polangui Section	Poor visibility due to ashfall	Passable as per email received dated 01/25/2018 at 2:06 pm
	Travesia-Banao Section	Hardly passable due to heavy ashfall with poor visibility	Passable as per email received dated 01/25/2018 at 2:06 pm
Ligao-Tabaco Road	Tuburan-Bay-Batang-Nasisi- Basag Section	Poor visibility due to ashfall	Passable as per email received dated 01/25/2018 at 2:06 pm
	Batang Nasisi-Ligao Section	Hardly passable due to fog with slight ashfall	Passable as per email received dated 01/25/2018 at 2:06 pm
Ligao-Pioduran Road	Tomollin-Cavasi-Tinampo Sectio	Poor visibility due to ashfall	Passable as per email received dated 01/22/2018 at 6:51 pm

SOURCE: DPWH

**Mayon Volcano Eruption
CANCELLED FLIGHTS**

FLIGHT NO.	ROUTE	DATE CANCELLED	DATE RESUMED
International Flights (11)			
Japan Airlines (1)			
JL745	Narita-Manila	22 January 2018	23 January 2018
Air Niugini (2)			
PX 010 / 011	Port Moresby-MNL-Port Moresby	22 January 2018	23 January 2018
Jetstar (6)			
GK 95 / 94	Nagoya-Manila-Nagoya	22 January 2018	24 January 2018
GK 41 / 40	Narita-Manila-Narita	22 January 2018	23 January 2018
3K 761 / 762	Singapore – Manila - Singapore	23 January 2018	24 January 2018
United Airlines (2)			
UA 183 / 184	Guam-Manila-Guam	22 January 2018	23 January 2018
Domestic Flights (132)			
Cebu Pacific Air (50)			
5J 327 / 328	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	22-24 January 2018	27 January 2018
5J 321 / 322	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	24-25 January 2018	04 February 2018
5J 323 / 324	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	24-25 January 2018	27 January 2018
5J 325 / 326	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	24 January 2018	27 January 2018
5J 821 / 822	Manila – Virac – Manila	24 January 2018	26 January 2018
5J 327 / 328	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	25 January 2018	27 January 2018
5J 327 / 328	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	26 January 2018	27 January 2018
5J 321 / 322	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	26 January 2018	04 February 2018
5J 323 / 324	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	26 January 2018	27 January 2018
5J 325 / 326	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	26 January 2018	27 January 2018
5J 321 / 322	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	27-29 January 2018	04 February 2018
5J 325 / 326	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	30-31 January 2018	01 February 2018
5J 321 / 322	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	01-03 February 2018	04 February 2018
5J 325 / 326	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	03-04 February 2018	05 February 2018
5J 327 / 328	Manila – Legazpi – Manila	01 February 2018	02 February 2018
CebGo (38)			
DG 6117 / 6118	Manila-Naga-Manila	22-24 January 2018	25 January 2018
DG 6031 / 6032	Manila-San Jose-Manila	23 January 2018	24 January 2018
DG 6073 / 6074	Manila-Tablas-Manila	23 January 2018	24 January 2018
DG 6177 / 6178	Manila-Masbate-Manila	23 January 2018	24 January 2018
DG 6298 / 6299	Caticlan-Clark-Caticlan	23 January 2018	24 January 2018
DG 6206 / 6207	Cebu-Legaspi - Cebu	23 January 2018	27 January 2018
DG 6041 / 6042	Manila - Busuanga - Manila	23 January 2018	25 January 2018
DG 6055 / 6056	Manila - Busuanga - Manila	23 January 2018	24 January 2018
DG 6043 / 6044	Manila - Busuanga - Manila	23 January 2018	24 January 2018
DG 6045 / 6046	Manila - Busuanga - Manila	23 January 2018	25 January 2018
DG 6204 / 6205	Cebu – Legazpi - Cebu	24 January 2018	01 February 2018
DG 6111 / 6112	Manila-Naga-Manila	25 January 2018	26 January 2018
DG 6113 / 6114	Manila-Naga-Manila	24 January 2018	29 January 2018
DG 6204 / 6205	Cebu – Legazpi - Cebu	26 January 2018	01 February 2018
DG 6204 / 6205	Cebu – Legazpi - Cebu	27-29 January 2018	01 February 2018
Philippine Airlines (42)			
PR 2927 / 2928	Cebu – Legazpi - Cebu	22 January 2018	02 February 2018
PR 2965 / 2966	Clark – Naga – Clark	22 January 2018	26 January / 02 February 2018
PR 2921	Manila – Legazpi	23 January 2018	01 February 2018
PR 2927	Cebu – Legazpi	23 January 2018	02 February 2018
PR 2965	Clark - Naga	23 January 2018	26 January 2018
PR 2621	Clark – Masbate	23 January 2018	26 January 2018
PR 2921 / 2922	Manila – Legazpi - Manila	24-25 January 2018	01 February 2018
PR 2927 / 2928	Cebu – Legazpi – Cebu	24-25 January 2018	02 February 2018
PR 2935 / 2936	Clark – Virac - Clark	24 January 2018	26 January 2018
PR 2621 / 2622	Clark – Masbate - Clark	24 January 2018	26 January 2018
PR 2965 / 2966	Clark – Naga – Clark	24 January 2018	26 January / 02 February 2018
PR 2921 / 2922	Manila – Legazpi - Manila	27-31 January 2018	01 February 2018
PR 2927 / 2928	Cebu – Legazpi – Cebu	27-31 January 2018	02 February 2018
AirSwift (2)			
T6 110	Manila – El Nido	24 January 2018	29 January 2018
T6 114	Manila – El Nido	24 January 2018	29 January 2018

Sources: MIAA, PAL, and Cebu Pacific

**Mayon Volcano Eruption
Emergency Alert and Warning Message (EAWM)**

EAWM	Area
13 January 2018 re Mayon Volcano generated a steam driven explosion at 4:21 PM and produced 2.5 km high grayish ash plume that drifted towards the Southwest.	Region V
14 January 2018 re Raising of Alert from Level 2 to Level 3	Region V
22 January 2018 re Raising of Alert from Level Level 3 to Level 4	Region V
27 January 2018, 10:30 AM re Lahar Advisory	Region V
27 January 2018, 6:22 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Region V
28 January 2018, 5:36 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Region V
28 January 2018, 10:33 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Region V
28 January 2018, 3:28 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Region V
28 January 2018, 7:11 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Region V
29 January 2018, 8:16 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
29 January 2018, 10:45 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
30 January 2018, 11:51 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
30 January 2018, 5:11 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
31 January 2018, 8:13 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
31 January 2018, 9:52 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
31 January 2018, 11:56 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
31 January 2018, 6:01 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
31 January 2018, 9:27 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
01 February 2018, 8:51 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
01 February 2018, 9:11 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notifications	Province of Albay
02 February 2018, 9:18 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
03 February 2018, 6:00 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
05 February 2018, 5:22 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
05 February 2018, 3:59 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
05 February 2018, 9:15 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
05 February 2018, 9:49 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
09 February 2018, 2:11 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
11 February 2018, 8:33 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
13 February 2018, 4:53 PM re Mayon Volcano	Province of Albay

EAWM	Area
Eruption Notification	
15 February 2018, 3:11 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
17 February 2018, 1:03 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
18 February 2018, 1:59 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
19 February 2018, 4:49 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
21 February 2018, 7:43 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
24 February 2018, 3:37 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
25 February 2018, 6:11 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
25 February 2018, 10:53 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
01 March 2018, 1:08 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
03 March 2018, 3:09 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
06 March 2018, 8:28 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
06 March 2018, 12:46 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
08 March 2018, 10:05 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
10 March 2018, 6:42 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
10 March 2018, 11:07 AM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay
10 March 2018, 12:35 PM re Mayon Volcano Eruption Notification	Province of Albay

MAYON VOLCANO ERUPTION
COST OF ASSISTANCE

Recipient	Cost of Assistance														
	DSWD	DOH	OCD	LGUs	NGOs	DepED	DOLE	OP	DENR	PCSO	PRC	DA	DTI	INGOS*	TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	₱100,694,318.72	₱36,423,855.36	₱9,286,262.61	₱56,388,107.86	₱57,197,545.08	₱22,425,875.00	₱30,000,000.00	₱70,000,000.00	₱744,968.00	₱35,000,000.00	₱23,027,395.00	₱22,079,317.00	₱40,000.00	₱11,116,480.00	₱474,424,124.63
ALBAY															
PLGU Albay	₱11,075,190.72	₱6,358,904.00	₱1,548,149.80	₱20,399,457.50	₱34,663,152.24	₱13,317,740.00	-	₱70,000,000.00	₱514,664.00	₱17,000,000.00	₱22,027,395.00	₱22,079,317.00		₱11,116,480.00	₱230,100,450.26
PDRRMC Catanduanes		₱58,240.00													₱58,240.00
Bicol Regional Training and Teaching Hospital (BRTTH)	-	₱4,000,000.00		-	-										₱4,000,000.00
Mobilization of Teams	-	₱650,000.00	₱561,497.57												₱1,211,497.57
Josefina Belmonte Duran Memorial Hospital (JBDMH)		₱100,000.00													₱100,000.00
Ziga Memorial District Hospital (ZMDH)		₱100,000.00													₱100,000.00
Bicol Sanitarium		₱47,214.00													₱47,214.00
DepEd V			₱165,749.00												₱165,749.00
DOH V		₱12,087,215.10													₱12,087,215.10
DPWH V		₱494,760.00	₱90,000.00												₱584,760.00
Admin Cost							₱148,950.00								₱148,950.00
Drug, Medicines, Medical Supplies and other commodities (Camalig, Daraga, Tabaco City, Guinobatan, Sto. Domingo, Malilipot, Legazpi City, and Ligao City)		₱1,555,842.50													₱1,555,842.50
Bacacay	₱627,780.00	₱237,000.00	₱75,000.00	₱37,750.00	₱87,000.00		₱365,800.00			₱1,000,000.00					₱2,430,330.00
Camalig	₱9,967,792.00	₱1,679,160.75	₱921,273.78	₱3,662,414.00	₱4,000,162.00		₱4,596,100.00		₱130,895.00	₱2,500,000.00					₱27,457,797.53
Daraga	₱9,796,886.00	₱1,106,569.55	₱808,773.78	₱2,744,822.00	₱71,880.00		₱5,973,750.00			₱2,500,000.00					₱23,002,681.33
Guinobatan	₱13,281,846.00	₱1,765,280.87	₱883,773.78	₱2,513,777.00	₱4,531,253.00		₱7,159,650.00			₱2,500,000.00					₱32,635,580.65
Legazpi City (Capital)	₱12,872,968.00	₱1,823,384.15	₱921,949.78	₱12,876,138.00	₱4,267,387.00	₱3,326,095.00	₱3,979,550.00			₱1,000,000.00			₱40,000.00		₱41,107,471.93
Ligao City	₱6,570,506.00	₱896,966.98	₱808,773.78	₱1,475,679.36	₱2,313,438.00	₱2,514,740.00	₱2,357,050.00			₱2,000,000.00					₱18,937,154.12
Malilipot	₱11,022,618.00	₱498,167.45	₱808,773.78	₱2,503,618.00	₱3,642,050.00		₱601,800.00		₱88,409.00	₱2,000,000.00					₱21,165,436.23
Santo Domingo (Libog)	₱13,474,976.00	₱1,659,419.48	₱883,773.78	₱3,980,252.00	₱1,659,889.00		₱2,126,950.00	₱3,980,252.00	₱11,000.00	₱2,500,000.00	₱1,000,000.00				₱27,296,260.26
Polangui		₱14,386.88													₱14,386.88
Tabaco City	₱12,003,756.00	₱1,291,343.66	₱808,773.78	₱6,194,200.00	₱1,961,333.84	₱3,267,300.00	₱2,690,400.00			₱2,000,000.00					₱30,217,107.28

Sources: DSWD Dromic Terminal Report on the Mayon Phreatomagmatic Eruption issued on 03 April 2018, 6PM, DOH HEARS and OCD RO V SitRep #90 as of 21 March 2018, 8PM, DA Report on Interventions for Mayon Eruption

Note: The decrease in cost of assistance was due to data validation

*From IOM- P8,100,000 and UNFPA-3,016,480

₱10,971,679.76