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Mayon Volcano Bulletin

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Sectoral collapse at the southern side of the growing lava dome continued for most of the time yesterday. As the dome grows, materials are continuously being detached from the lava dome, comprised of either lava fragment or rocks (solidified lava) that produce rockfalls. The resulting rockfalls disturbed the volcanic deposit on the slopes and produced ash clouds that drifted west to northwest. Detachment of lava fragments, on the otherhand, produced some observable ash and gases. The lava fragments rolled down to a distance of about one (1) kilometer from the summit.

Seismic activity recorded as short duration harmonic tremors was mostly associated with continuous rockfalls and sectoral collapse of the southern portion of the lava dome. The SO_2 emission rate amounted to 4,070 tonnes per day (t/d) which reflects the degassing associated mostly with exposure of the interior of the very hot lava dome. This high rate of degassing indicates the continuing supply of magma to very shallow levels beneath the summit and into the dome. Concomitant with the ascent of magma beneath the lava dome, ground deformation or swelling of the edifice has also been evident, as shown by the sustained inflation of the south-southeast and northwest flanks of the volcano.

In view of the relatively high unrest at Mayon, PHIVOLCS reiterates Alert Level 3, meaning that a hazardous eruption is **possible within weeks.** Note that no further evacuation of any area is recommended although residents beyond the seven (7) km radius Extended Danger Zone but within eight (8) km of the summit should be ready to evacuate in case volcanic flows should threaten these areas. PHIVOLCS will inform the public of the latest developments on Mayon Volcano's condition and provide the appropriate advice.

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