

MAYON VOLCANO BULLETIN

03 April 2000

0800H

Seismic activity of Mayon Volcano remained at a high level as the telemetered seismic network detected thirty three (33) low frequency volcanic earthquakes for the past 24 hours. Sulfur Dioxide emission rate further increased from 6,210 tonnes/day to 7,000 tonnes/day. However, ground deformation measurement was not conducted due to thick cloud cover. Steaming activity observed during cloud breaks was at moderate level. Crater glow was still visible with the naked eye.

The still high number of low frequency volcanic earthquakes and the elevated sulfur dioxide emission rate are due to the degassing of the leftover magma that is considered part of post-eruptive activity of the volcano. Crater glow will also be continually observed due to the still hot lava deposit at the summit area.

The status of Mayon Volcano remains at **Alert Level 2**, meaning that there is less probability of hazardous explosive eruption. PHIVOLCS reiterates to the public that the six (6) kilometers radius Permanent Danger Zone should be observed at all times. The seven (7) kilometers Extended Danger Zone in the southeast portion of the volcano remains in effect since the eruptive deposits in the vicinity of Bonga gully remain unstable and are expected to be eroded especially during intense and prolonged rainfall on the volcano's slopes. Secondary pyroclastic flows, rockfalls and ash fallout can occur any time due to unstable volcanic materials deposited on steep grounds. The areas of highest potential danger includes the lowlands fronting the Mabinit and Buyoan-Padang river channels in Legaspi City; Miisi in Daraga; Tumpa, Anoling and Quirangay channels in Camalig; Maninila channel in Ginobatan; Basud-Lidong channel in Sto. Domingo; Bulawan channel in Malilipot; San Vicente and Buang in Tabaco and upper Nasisi and upper Nabonton in Ligao.

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