

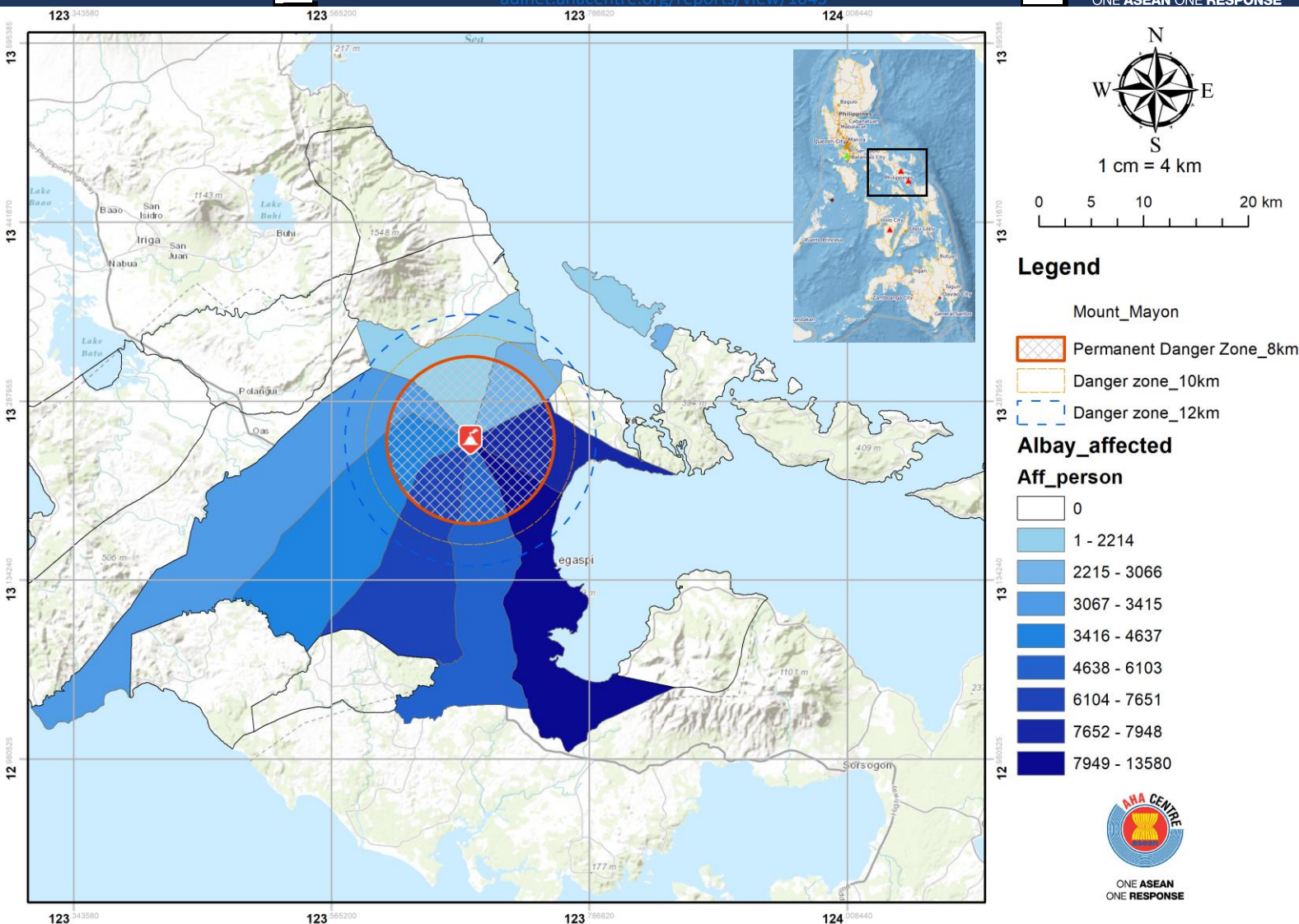
TUESDAY
23 JAN 2018
12:00 UTC+7

Mayon Volcano Phreatic Eruption, Albay Province, Philippines Flash Update No. 03

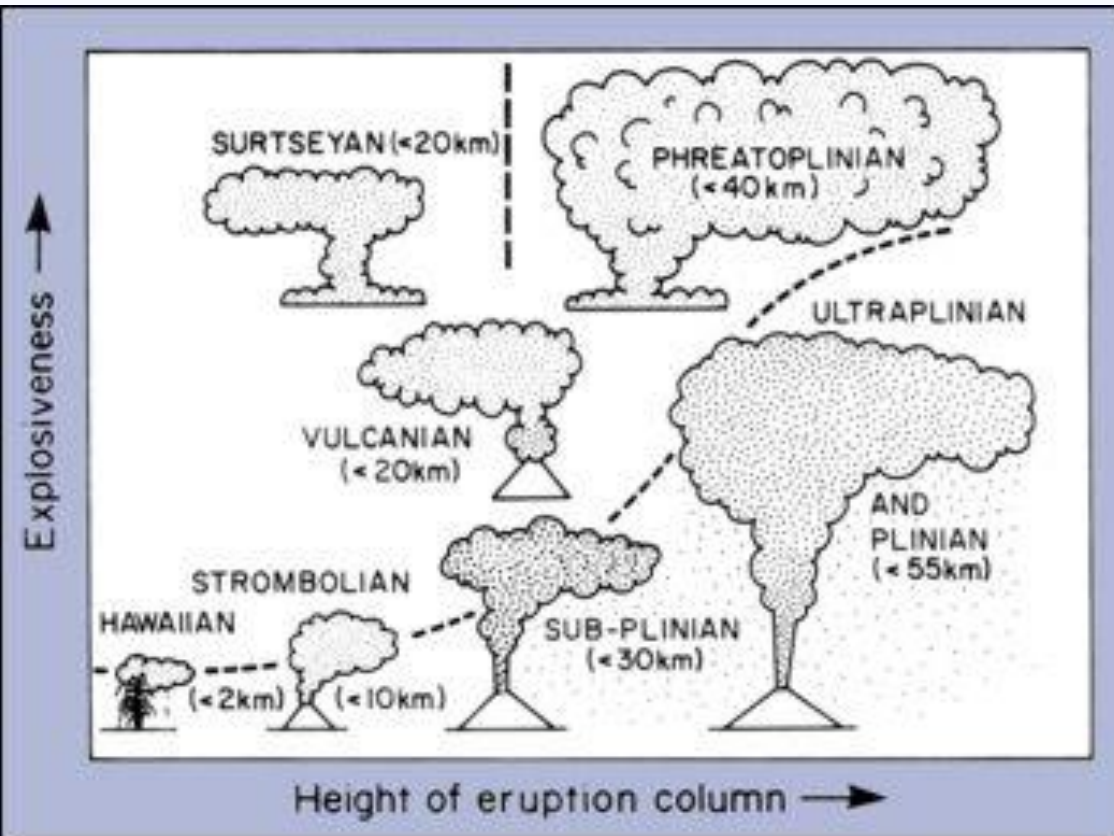
adinet.ahacentre.org/reports/view/1043



ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



- 1) [DOST-PHIVOLCS](#) raised Mt. Mayon's status to **Alert Level 4 (hazardous eruption imminent)** at 22-Jan-2018 13:00 UTC+8.
 - Public is advised to stay vigilant against pyroclastic flows, lahars and sediment-laden stream flows
 - Civil aviation authorities are advising pilots to avoid flying close to volcano summit as ash can be hazardous to aircraft.
 - Respiratory ailments may be triggered or worsened with the inhalation of ash particles. Public is advised to wear protective gear (e.g. google or N95 mask) should they experience discomfort.
- 2) A total of **12,214 families / 48,614 persons** were affected in 39 barangays in 8 cities/municipalities in Albay Province ([Department of Social Welfare & Development](#)).
- 3) [Hazard maps](#) are available from DOST-PHIVOLCS.
- 4) [Philippine Red Cross](#) has been carrying out hygiene promotion, conducting psychosocial support services and providing clean water in affected areas.



From Cas and Wright, 1987

- ✓ Mayon volcano is located in Southeast Luzon. It is the most active volcano in the Philippines with a height of 2462 metres.
- ✓ Known to the locals as **Daragang Magayon** (Bicolano words for "beautiful lady"), the volcano is temperamental, erupting nearly 50 times since its first recorded explosion in 1616.
- ✓ It has a classic and beautiful symmetrical profile with steep upper slopes averaging 35-40 degrees.
- ✓ Frequent eruptions produce pyroclastic flows, lahars (mud flows) and ash falls triggering large scale evacuations
- ✓ Historical records date back to 1616 and ranged from strombolian to basaltic plinian.

Notable Eruptions and Volcanic events

13 Jan 2018 to present

20 – 24 Jul 1766

2nd recorded eruption of Mayon being a Vulcanian type eruption. [Pyroclastic and lava flows](#) produced major damages, killing 39 people in its path.

4 Jun – 23 Jul 1897

The 2nd most destructive explosion was recorded. This even claimed the lives of 350 people where pyroclastic flow were characterised by hot water and rocks.

A violent phase of 17 hours was recorded before a strong Vulcanian blast was recorded

A surprised phreatic eruption lasting 73 seconds occurred, producing ash, steam and rocks. This event claimed the lives of 5 climbers and injuring 7.

7 May 2013

Stream driven explosion was recorded at 1706hrs, producing a 2.5km grayish ash plume drifting towards the southwest. At 2049hrs, a phreatic eruption was recorded with ash fall expected on the west and southwest slopes.



Courtesy of PHIVOLCS

1 Feb 1814

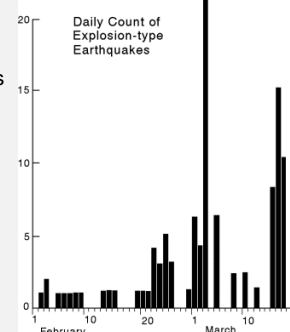
The eruption was characterised with pyroclastic flows, volcanic lightning and lahars (mud flows). A total of 1,200 casualties were recorded and the historical Cagsawa church remains partly buried in lahar (10km away) serves as a reminder of that event (see figure). It was described as the most destructive in terms of casualties and distance that the volcanic hazards reach from the crater.



Image source: <http://www.yoursgracefully.com/?p=74>

1 Feb – 4 Apr 1993

The eruption which caused pyroclastic flows killed 77 people mostly farmers. Explosion type seismic signals increased on 15 March with new lava flow being observed at the summit.



Courtesy of PHIVOLCS