

 Official figures place 5,189 tourists being stranded in Bali due to closure of the airports.

 Ministry of Tourism has a dedicated [page](#) for travellers on the latest happenings and advisories relating to Mount Agung

 Consular staff from South Korea, China, Australia, Poland, German, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, United Kingdom, Singapore, India and Japan are standing by at the Command Post, Departure Terminal of the Ngurah Rai International Airport, 2nd floor.

 Travellers are advised to stay away from carrying out activities at Mount Agung and they can check on their current position through the following link: <http://s.id/cekposisi>

1

### ACCOMODATION

- Governor of Bali Province has mandated hoteliers in Bali to grant a one-night free exemption on the first day Ngurah Rai International Airport (27 Nov 2017) stops operating and offer the best available rates for every additional night
- Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association Bali is granting tourists affected by airline cancellations, and with no flights out of Bali, 1 night free accommodation with the next night at 50% discount.
- For further information, please contact the Bali Tourism Board Call Center at  
**+62 812 4611 9889 /**  
**+62 877 5468 9166**  
(Whatsapp Available)

2

### TRANSPORT

- For travellers who need to depart from the country, there are free shuttles available from Ngurah Rai International Airport to Mengwi Bus Terminal. More details are available [here](#)
- Aviation Status (28 Nov night to 29 Nov morning) - Subject to revision on 29 Nov 2017, 06.00 (UTC+7)
- Latest Notice to Airman (NOTAMR A4274/17) from [AirNav](#) stated DPS Airport (Bali) is still closed until 30 November 2017, 07.00 (UTC +7).
- **Correction for Flash Update #3**, Lombok Airport (LOP) is in operation from 28 Nov 2017, 05.58 (UTC +8).



3

### OFFICIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE STATUS

- ✓ [VONA](#) for Mt. Agung is currently at **Orange Level**
- ✓ Regent of Karangasem declared the Official Emergency Response Status effective for **27 November until 10 December 2017**, through [Karangasem Regent Decision Number 698/HK/2017](#).
- ✓ BPBD Bali, BNPB and other line ministries are providing auxiliary support on the ground. With latest official information accessible [here](#).

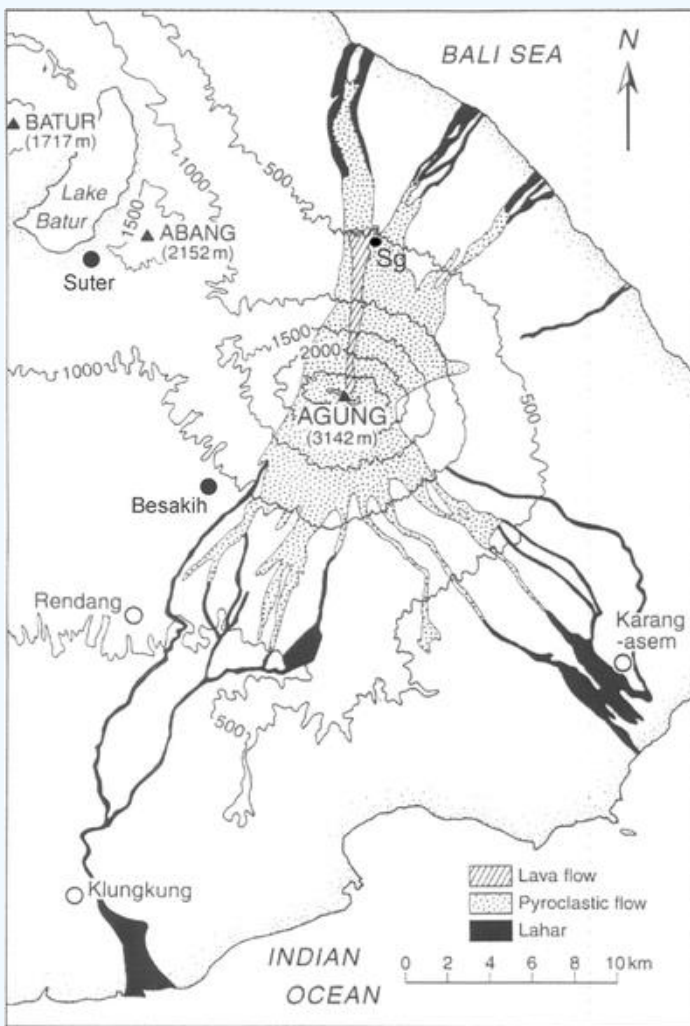


# HISTORICAL ERUPTION EVENTS

## MOUNT AGUNG, BALI



ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE



- ✓ [Last recorded eruption](#) was 54 years ago, with continued eruption from **12 March 1963 until 27 January 1964**; resulted in death of around 1,500 people and decreased global temperature by 0.4°C.
- ✓ This eruption share the same characteristics with the 1963 Eruption, [the PVMBG warned](#) that the potential primary hazards include **pyroclastic flares** (volcanic bombs/hot stones), **ash rain**, **pyroclastic flows**, **lava flows** and **lava floods**. The potential primary hazard may occur within the 8 km radius is pyroclastic fall of size equal to or greater than 6 cm.
- ✓ The PVMBG released daily updates on Mt. Agung volcano monitoring and hazards forecast at 06.00 (UTC+7), accessible [here](#).

Map of Gunung Agung vicinity, eastern Bali, showing extent of 1963 lava flow (cross-hatched), pyroclastic flow deposits (stippled), and lahar deposits (dark shading) of the 1963–1964 eruption (after unpublished map courtesy of Indonesian Volcanological Survey)  
Image Source: [Self, S., & Rampino, M. R. \(2012\)](#)

18 Feb 1963

2 days of locally felt tremors ([Mercalli scale II](#)) including a more significant earthquake ([Mercalli scale III](#)), minor explosive activity began in the summit vent of Agung and continued with increasing intensity through mid-March (Surjo 1981)

20 Feb 1963

[Pyroclastic flows](#) (again of indeterminate origin) were channeled down canyons and first reached Siligading village in one of these valleys at ~520 m on the northern slopes of the volcano (Fig. 3), causing the earliest casualties (Kusumadinata 1964a)

May – Jan 1964

2nd major explosive phase occurred produced a greater proportion of the total 1963 pyroclastic flow. After this phase, explosive outbursts continued spasmodically from the summit vent through to 17 January 1964.



Devastation caused to villages in 1963 (Image from [Daily mail taken by Associated Press](#))

Agung was dormant for 120 years after the 1843 eruption.



19 Feb 1963

Ejection of incandescent material and ash in pulsating, intermittent explosions, with eruption clouds reaching as high as 6 km above the summit crater (which lies at 3 km above sea level), minor [pyroclastic flows](#) of unknown source (from collapse of either vent-derived columns or the lava front), and the [fall of ash- to lapilli-size particles](#) accompanied effusion of a viscous, [andesite lava flow](#) that poured out from a pre-existing notch in the north rim of crater beginning on 19 February.

Feb - May 1963



Besakih temple in the foreground, Agung's eruption going on in the background (Image from [batigorry.com](#))

Rainfall also brought the first [lahars](#) in late February. Explosive activity continued intermittently for almost a month, depositing up to 10 cm of ash and lapilli.

Sep 2017 – present



Mount Agung experienced 844 volcanic earthquakes on Monday, and 300 to 400 earthquakes by 26 Sep 2017 12:00 UTC +7.