The Ceboruco volcano is located in Nayarit State, Mexico (FIG. 1), and at 21.125° N and 104.508° W, has been characterized in the past by episodes of effusive-explosive eruptions.

The most recent eruption of the Ceboruco Volcano was in 1870, and current activity is evidenced by seismicity and various fumaroles. Nelson (1986) identifies eight eruptions in the last 1000 years which correspond to one eruption on average every 125 years, and suggests that new eruptions are very likely.

Ceboruco eruptions present different phases as strombolian and plinian. The composition of lava shows different rock types: dacite, ryodacite, andesite and basalt. The most important eruptions of Ceboruco occurred between years AD 990-1020, and other sites with evidence of activity prior to these eruptions (Gardner JE, Tait S., 2000).

We estimate preliminary vulnerability at the Ceboruco Volcano region, for hazards such as ash fall, preliminary flows (lava and pyroclastic), based on the study of Suárez-Plascencia (1998), (FIG. 4, 5, 6, 7).

Conclution:
Fieldwork is needed to observe more characteristics of housing and vital facilities at communities in the study area to estimate local vulnerability.