CHRONOLOGY OF HAZE EPISODES IN MALAYSIA

No.	YEAR	SITUATION
1.	1994	In 1991, the country experienced very hazy weather condition due to the forest fires in Sumatra. After a lapse of three years, during the month of September 1994 the haze recurred and lasted for over a month, only this time more severe compared to 1991. Serious forest fires in Kalimantan and Southern Sumatra were again identified as the main cause of the problem. The dry weather, and stable lower wind conditions coupled with emissions from local pollution sources such as from motor vehicles, industries, and open burning of wastes also aggravated the situation.
2.	1997	Occurred during September to November 1997. It was caused not only by external sources that exacerbated the contribution from internal sources but also coincided with the El Nino, which prolonged the dry season in that year. The air quality worsened at several places in Sarawak to such an extent that between 19 September to 28 September (10 days), a Haze Emergency had to be declared in Sarawak when the Air Pollutant Index (API) reached above the 500 level. The air quality returned to normal in November coinciding with the monsoon season.
3.	2005	August 2005 haze episode was considered as more severe to the previous episode in 1997 as far as Peninsular Malaysia is concerned when the whole part of Klang Valley and its surrounding areas were badly affected by the smoke haze. It reached its peak when a Haze Emergency was declared on 11 August 2005 in two areas, namely Pelabuhan Klang and Kuala Selangor as the Air Pollution Index (API) in both areas exceeded 500. The Haze Emergency was then lifted on 13 August 2005 after the API readings in both areas dropped below the hazardous level (301) and visibility improved. By 13 August 2005, the air quality returned to almost normal in Klang Valley, as the haze shifted to the northern states of Perlis, Kedah and Penang. Areas such as Langkawi, Alor Setar, Kangar, Pulau Pinang, Prai and Seberang Jaya recorded unhealthy days between 13 August 2005 until 14 August 2005. The air quality returned to normal on 16 August 2005 with 13 stations recorded good air quality level and 38 stations at moderate level.

4.	2006	Malaysia experienced slight to moderate haze episodes in mid-July, mid-August and late September to October 2006. In the July episode, three areas in the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia i.e. Seberang Prai, Port Klang and Sri Manjung recorded unhealthy status on 17, 18 and 19 July 2006. In mid August 2006, few areas in Sarawak i.e. Kuching, Sibu, Sarikei, Samarahan, Sri Aman, Petra Jaya and Bintulu recorded unhealthy air quality level . The haze was more intense in late September and early October 2006. The worst hit was Sri Aman in Sarawak, which registered the highest Air Pollutant Index (API) of 221 (very unhealthy) on 6 October 2006. Hazy condition was also experienced in Peninsular Malaysia, where twenty stations recorded unhealthy air quality status on 7 October 2006.
5.	2010	A short period of haze episode was experienced in southern part of Peninsular Malaysia, particularly in Muar, Johor from 19 to 23 October 2010 where the air quality reached unhealthy to hazardous level due to transboundary haze pollution. The worst hit was Muar, Johor which registered the highest Air Pollutant Index (API) of 432 (hazardous). Due to the deterioration of air quality, all schools (170 schools) in the Muar District of Johor were closed on 21 October 2010.
6.	2011	The country experienced several short spell of haze episodes due to transboundary haze pollutions as a result of fires from Central Sumatra and Kalimantan, Indonesia occurred during the dry period from the months of May to September 2011. These had contributed to the slight deterioration of overall air quality in 2011.
7.	2012	The country experienced several short spell of haze episodes due to transboundary air pollution as a result of forest fire from Central and Northern Sumatra, Indonesia which occurred during the dry period of June to August 2012. These had contributed to the slight deterioration of overall air quality in 2012. The local peat fire in Miri has resulted in high level of PM_{10} recorded at the Institut Latihan Perindustrian (ILP) Miri Station, Sarawak for a short period between the months of June to August 2012.
8.	2013	Malaysia had experienced a short period of severe haze episode from 15 to 27 June 2013 due to transboundary pollution. Most parts of Peninsular Malaysia were adversely affected and the air quality deteriorated to unhealthy and hazardous levels. The most affected areas were the three (3)

		states in Peninsular Malaysia, namely Johor, Melaka and Negeri Sembilan. During the haze episode, the highest API reading was recorded in Muar District, Johor in which API level had reached to more than 500. Following the situation, a Haze Emergency was declared by the Hon. Prime Minister on 23 June 2013 in Muar and Ledang Districts, Johor. The Haze Emergency was lifted on 24 June 2013 after the API level in both areas dropped to below 300 and visibility improved.
9.	2014	During the dry period between February and Mac 2014, Peninsular Malaysia had experienced moderate haze episode where air quality deteriorated to unhealthy and hazardous levels. The affected areas and States were the Klang Valley, Perak, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan and Johor. The haze was due to forest and peatland fires in several States namely in Selangor, Perak, Pahang, Johor, Kedah, Kelantan and Terengganu. The haze episode worsened on 14 March 2014 as the API level rose to hazardous level (API more than 300) in two (2) areas namely Port Klang and Banting, Selangor. The haze situation had caused 203 schools in the Klang and Kuala Langat Districts in Selangor to be closed as the API reached very unhealthy levels of more than 200. During Southwest Monsoon, the country had experienced transboundary haze pollution from June to October. From 22 June to 24 July 2014, west coast of Peninsular Malaysia experienced unhealthy air quality status where the highest Air Pollutant Index (API) recorded was 260 (very unhealthy), in Seri Manjung, Perak on 22 July 2014. From 25 July to 17 September 2014, several areas in the state of Sarawak experienced unhealthy air quality status with the highest API recorded were 270 (very unhealthy), in Sibu, Sarawak on 28 July 2014. From 17 September to 12 October 2014, west coast and northern parts of Peninsular Malaysia experienced unhealthy air quality status with the highest API recorded was 129, in Nilai,Negeri Sembilan on 10 October 2014.
10.	2015	During Southwest Monsoon, Malaysia had experienced deterioration of air quality from August to September 2015 due to massive land and forest fires in Sumatra and Kalimantan, Indonesia. On 15 September 2015, 34 areas in the country recorded unhealthy air quality status for the first time in Malaysia's history since 1997. Due to the API reading reaching to 200, all schools in the states of Putrajaya, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan and Melaka were closed on 15 September 2015 while all schools in Kuching and Samarahan Divisions, Sarawak were closed on 18 September 2015. The highest API reading was 211 (very unhealthy), in Banting, Selangor on 14 September 2015.