

**BUILDING SURVEYING DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND SURVEYING
UNIVERSITY TEKNOLOGY MARA**

**INDOOR AIR QUALITY ASPECTS OF SICK BUILDING
SYNDROME IN HIGH RISE OFFICE BUILDING
CASE STUDY : IPOH, PERAK**

**Academic project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
the award of the degree of Bachelor Building Surveying (Hons), Faculty
of Architecture, Planning and Surveying University Technology MARA**

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**“ I hereby declare that this academic project is the result of my own
research except for the quotation and summary which have been
acknowledged”**

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ABSTRACT

Indoor air quality (IAQ) is commonly referred as the air quality within and around the buildings.. The level of indoor air quality is closely related with the health and comfort of building occupants. To achieve a healthy indoor environment, a good level of indoor quality is an important matter. The excessive concentration of gaseous or particles will affects the satisfaction or level of occupants. Poor indoor air quality can cause a various of short-term and long-term health impacts. Commonly, most of people more concerned about outdoor air quality, which come from the vehicle's emission, factory emission and greenhouse effect, compared to the indoor air quality. Currently, in Malaysia, the issues of IAQ in the buildings caused by ignorance of current building maintenance procedures which is not explicit the link between maintenance needs and satisfaction level of building occupants or end users. According to Fadhilah and Juliana (2012), based on a survey that had been conducted, most of the workers seem not aware about sick building syndrome because they thought it was nothing to do with their health since they got better with their health after leaving the workplace or the building. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship of Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) and prevalence of Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) in high rise office building. The objectives of this study are to identify the issue of indoor air quality in the office high rise buildings, to determine healthy and safety level of building occupants in the buildings and to compare the current IAQ level among the selected buildings. Methodology applied in this study is quantitative method by distribute the questionnaire survey to the selected high rise office building. For the recommendation, the maintenance of high rise office building, the management should develop a specific maintenance procedure to ensure the level of building occupants' health and safety comply with an acceptable standard such as NIOSH guideline.

Keywords : Indoor air quality, sick building syndrome, high rise office building

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