ABSTRACT: Designing a healthy building has become a trend between designers and architects at this time. The main objective of the scheme was to protect the health of its occupants and improve the productivity of employees if the building is an office. A building is considered healthy when the airborne pollutant on the indoor air is still within the normal range. In most cases, airborne pollutant originated from the indoor environment itself, in the form of air contamination, inappropriate application of interior design components and also related to inadequate ventilation system. Therefore a research is needed to analyze the quality of indoor air in the associated building, which includes several techniques like survey and air sampling. Thus it can be understood that the study of Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) always deal with the content of indoor air that could affect health and comfort of the building occupants. This research was conducted in a clinical laboratory and the result shows that more than 60% of the occupants were satisfied with their working environment. But above 40% of the respondents were disrupted by the odour in their working environment. Moreover, several types of health disorder were also reported by the occupants.

Keywords: Indoor Air Quality, Occupant, Interior design components, Satisfied

1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of environmental degradation and climate change have made designers and architects giving serious attention to the quality of buildings in a holistic manner. The forms of the building, construction, materials, and furniture must be highly considered in order to achieve healthy building. To accomplish that, not only the physical qualities of a building should be considered, but also the environmental and psychological state of occupants. Levin (1995) mentioned that almost all aspects must be considered in designing a healthy building, either within the scope of the indoor or surrounding environment. Understanding IAQ is one of the ways to improve occupants' comfort, safety, health and productivity. IAQ (Indoor Air Quality) can be defined as “Assessment of the indoor air to determine levels of moulds, bacteria, viruses, dust mites, particulates (e.g. dust), gases (e.g. carbon monoxide), and chemicals produced by off-gassing of construction materials, furnishings, finishes, and equipment used in the building or carried into the building by the HVAC system” (EPA, 1995 in Jones, 2008). Caught unaware, the air we breathe in indoor spaces is more polluted than the ones outside the rooms since these gases and