ABSTRACT

The influence of environmental exposure in terms of pollutant level, thermal comfort and ventilation parameters on health and indoor air quality perception has been a concern over the years. As such, this study was undertaken to establish significant relationships between the environmental exposure and the perception of the environmental conditions and the prevalence of SBS symptoms using Chi-square Test. Dose response was found between Block or Stuffy Nose v CO, Watering Eyes v CO₂, Headaches v CO₂, Bloack or Stuffy Nose v HCHO, Dry or Irritated Throat v HCHO, Rash or Irritated Skin v HCHO, Block or Stuffy Nose v Bacteria and Watering Eyes v Dry Bulb Temperature, Temperature (cold) v CO, still air movement v CO, thermal discomfort v CO₂, acceptable IAQ v CO₂, Temperature (hot) v RH, stuffy air v RH, unacceptable IAQ v RH, Temperature (cold) v air velocity, acceptable IAQ v ACH and acceptable IAQ v fresh air provision. In some cases, dose response relationships were established despite the low threshold guidelines were met. Direct causative effect cannot be determined at this point of study as the effect of SBS symptoms and environmental perceptions are multi factorial. This study serves to identify associations for more detailed study to be carried out in the future.