Job Number:	RW/hita
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	8
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Southland District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 25 Mauchline Street Wallacetown, Wallacetown, New Zealand	
LEGAL DES CRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to building work.	-
☐ ALL ☑ Part only as specified: Purlins, Rafters, Girts, Poles, Columns, Pole embedment and	all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code is Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	sued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawing A101 - A113 Rev-1 dated 16/06/2025 together with the following specification, and other document attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 19/06/2025 and numbered "Second Performance of the proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawing attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 19/06/2025 and numbered "Second Performance of the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawing attached to this statement.	nents set out in the schedule
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing prewith NZS3604:2011 The building has a design life of 50 years and an Importance Level 1 Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to Non-Specific codes such as NZS checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightness. Inspections of the building to be completed by Southland District Council. As BWhite Coinspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Review. This Producer Statement-Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from the product of the product o	33604 and NZS4229 have not beeness ss onsulting Ltd are not undertaking
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawin documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provisions of the persons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so. I also reconstruction monitoring/observation:	of the Building Code and that b),
✓ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated above)	oove)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the follow holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	ing qualification: BECivil and
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 19/06/2025	
Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Phone: 0211-979786	
Note: This statement shall only be relied upon by the Building Consent Authority named above. Liability under this statement maximum amount of damages payable arising from this statement and all other statements provided to the Building Consent Au	-

This form is to accompany Form 2 of the Building (Forms) Regulations 2004 for the application of a Building Consent

whether in contract, tort or otherwise(including negligence), is limited to the sum of \$200,000.

Date: 19/06/2025

BWhite

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 25 MAUCHLINE STREET WALLACETOWN, WALLACETOWN, NEW ZEALAND

Site Specific Loads

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N5	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.4 m
Wind Region	NZ4	Terrain Category	2.32	Design Wind Speed	35.73 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.77 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years

Timber

Sawn Timber to be graded to the properties of SG6 and SG8 or better as mentioned on plans, with moisture content of 18% or less for dry and 25% or less for wet.

The following standards have been used in the design of this structure

- NZS 3603:1993 Timber Structures Standard
- NZS 3604:2011 Timber Framed Buildings. Standards New Zealand, 2011
- NZS 3404:1997 Steel Structures
- AS/NZS 1170 2003 Structural Design Actions
- AS/NZS 1170.2 2021 Structural Design Actions-Wind Action
- Branz. "Engineering Basis of NZS 3604". April 2013

Yours Faithfully

BWhite CONSULTING LTD

Bevan White

Director | BE Civil . CMengNZ CPEng

Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Contact: 0211 979 786

Job No.: EHB 417 Address: 25 Mauchline Street Wallacetown, Date: 19/06/2025

Wallacetown, New Zealand

Latitude: -46.331464 **Longitude:** 168.288767 **Elevation:** 14 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N5	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.4 m
Wind Region	NZ4	Terrain Category	2.32	Design Wind Speed	35.73 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.77 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	Medium	Earthquake ARI	100		

Note: Wind lateral loads are governing over Earthquake loads, So only wind loads are considered in calculations

Pressure Coefficients and Pressues

Shed Type = Gable Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.25 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.62 KPa pnet = -0.62 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.25 m To 6.50 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.34 KPa pnet = -0.34 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = -0.3 side Wall Cp, i = -0.3

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 7 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.48 KPa pnet = 0.71 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.25 m Cpe = pe = -0.45 KPa pnet = -0.45 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.62 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.30 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.71 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.82 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 800 mm Purlin Span = 4350 mm Try Purlin 200x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.47 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =24.64

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.64 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	348.44 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.36 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	125.85 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-0.75 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.76 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	234.67 %
V _{1.35D}	0.59 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1635.59 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.62 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	793.83 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-0.69 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	2330.43 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3 considering at least 4 members acting together

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 16.13 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 17.92 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 10.36 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.62 kn Maximum upward = -0.69 kn

Number of Blocking = 0 if 0 then no blocking required, if 1 then one midspan blocking required

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 4500 mm Internal Rafter Span = 6850 mm Try Rafter 2x300x45 LVL13

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 7.61 S1 Upward = 7.61

Shear Capacity of timber =5.3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber =48 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	8.91 Kn-m	Capacity	31.1 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	349.05 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	24.55 Kn-m	Capacity	41.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	168.96 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-10.43 Kn-m	Capacity	-51.84 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	497.03 %
V _{1.35D}	5.20 Kn	Capacity	46.02 Kn	Passing Percentage	885.00 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	14.33 Kn	Capacity	61.36 Kn	Passing Percentage	428.19 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-6.09 Kn	Capacity	-76.7 Kn	Passing Percentage	1259.44 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 11000 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 17.055 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 29.17 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 20.525 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 70.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 14.33 kn Maximum upward = -6.09 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 2

Calculations as per NZS 3603:1993 Amend 2005 clause 4.4

Joint Group for Rafters =J2 Joint Group for Pole = J5

Minimum Bolt edge, end and spacing for Load perpendicular to grains = 60 mm

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 90 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K11 = 2.0 fcj = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Capacity under short term loads = 29.11 Kn > -6.09 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2250 mm External Rafter Span = 3313 mm Try Rafter 250x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.97

K8 Upward =0.97 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =12.68

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	1.04 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	326.92 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.87 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	157.84 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-1.22 Kn-m	Capacity	-5.67 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	464.75 %
V _{1.35D}	1.26 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	957.14 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	3.47 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	463.40 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.47 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	1367.35 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 5400 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 3.75 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 14.58 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 4.06 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 35.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.47 kn Maximum upward = -1.47 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 2

Calculations as per NZS 3603:1993 Amend 2005 clause 4.4

Joint Group for Rafters =J5 Joint Group for Pole = J5

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 14.9 fpj = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 50 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K11 = 2.0 fcj = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Eccentric Load check

V = phi x k1 x k4 x k5 x fs x b x ds (Eq 4.12) = -19.95 kn > -1.47 Kn

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Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -1.47 Kn

Intermediate Design Front and Back

Intermediate Spacing = 2250 mm Intermediate Span = 2950 mm Try Intermediate 2x150x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 0.55

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.20 Kn-m	Capacity	4.2 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	190.91 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	2.99 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	806.69 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 5400 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 23.52 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 29.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.99 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm Girt's Span = 2250 mm Try Girt 150x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.89 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =15.23

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.58 Kn-m	Capacity	1.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	322.41 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.04 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	1159.62 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 6.17 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 22.50 mm Sag during installation = 1.55 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.04 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 3500 mm Try Girt 150x50 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.72 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =19.00

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.98 Kn-m	Capacity	1.51 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	154.08 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.12 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	1076.79 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 25.01 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 35.00 mm Sag during installation = 9.10 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.12 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200x200 SG8 Dry	Dry Use	Height	3100 mm
Area	40000 mm2	As	30000 mm2
Ix	133333333 mm4	Zx	1333333 mm3

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Lateral Restraint 3100 mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 15.75 m^2

Dead	3.94 Kn	Live	3.94 Kn
Wind Down	4.72 Kn	Snow	9.92 Kn
Moment wind	7.98 Kn-m	Moment snow	3.43 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.88
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	1		

Material

Shaving	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	14 MPa	$f_{\mathbf{S}} =$	3 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	8.9 MPa
ft =	6 MPa	E =	8000 MPa

Capacities

PhiNex Wind	507.10 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	13.15 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	72.00 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	304.26 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	7.89 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	43.20 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	405.68 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	10.52 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	57.60 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.65 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.41 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 11.08 mm < 31.00 mm

Drained Lateral Strength of Middle pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile

Assumed Soil Properties

Gamma	18 Kn/m3	Friction angle	30 deg	Cohesion	0 Kn/m3
K0 =	$(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))$				
Kp=	$(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))$				

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
DS	0.0 111111	

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2550 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	7.98 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
Shear Wind =	3.13 Kn	Shear Snow =	3.43 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 6.19 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.49 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.84 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

150x150 SG8 Dry	Dry Use	Height	3150 mm
Area	22500 mm2	As	16875 mm2
Ix	42187500 mm4	Zx	562500 mm3
Iy	42187500 mm4	Zx	562500 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 3.9375 m²

Dead	0.98 Kn	Live	0.98 Kn
Wind Down	1.18 Kn	Snow	2.48 Kn
Moment Wind	2.66 Kn-m	Moment snow	1.14 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.62
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	1		

Material

Shaving	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	14 MPa	$f_{\mathbf{S}} =$	3 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	8.9 MPa
ft =	6 MPa	$\mathbf{E} =$	8000 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	201.49 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	3.92 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	40.50 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	120.89 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	2.35 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	24.30 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	161.19 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	3.13 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	32.40 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.70 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.49 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 12.77 mm < 33.91 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2550 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 3.9375 m^2

Moment Wind = 2.66 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.14 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.04 Kn Shear Snow = 1.14 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 6.19 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.49 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.28 < 1 OK

Drained Lateral Strength of End pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile

Assumed Soil Properties

Gamma 18 Kn/m3 Friction angle 30 deg Cohesion 0 Kn/m3

 $K0 = \frac{(1-\sin(30))}{(1+\sin(30))}$ $Kp = \frac{(1+\sin(30))}{(1-\sin(30))}$

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2550 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 2.66 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.14 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.04 Kn Shear Snow = 1.14 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 6.19 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.49 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.28 < 1 OK

Uplift Check

Density of Concrete = 24 Kn/m3

Density of Timber Pole = 5 Kn/m3

Due to cast in place pile, the surface interaction between soil and pile will be rough thus angle of friction between both is taken equal to soil angle of internal friction

Ks (Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficient) for cast into place concrete piles = 1.5

Formula to calculate Skin Friction = Safecty factor (0.55) x Density of Soil(18) x Height of Pile(1400) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1400)

Skin Friction = 15.83 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 19.69 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 6.22 Kn

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Uplift is ok