Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022	
Job Number:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
Issue:	Consuming Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Marlborough District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW F	Farm Shed
AT: 102 Hawker Lane, Koromiko, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by <b>Ezequote Pty Ltd</b> to provide <b>Specific Structural Engineering Desig</b> the requirements of Clause(s) <b>B1</b> of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment the proposed building work.	
☐ ALL   ☐ Part only as specified: Purlins, Rafters, Girts, Poles, Columns, Pole embedment a	and all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code is Business, Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ssued by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawing and numbered <b>A101-A116 Rev-1</b> dated <b>26/04/2024</b> together with the following specification, and in the schedule attached to this statement: <b>Design Featured Report Dated 26/04/2024 and numbered Report Dated 26/04/2024</b>	d other documents set out
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
<ol> <li>Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pre accordance with NZS3604:2011</li> <li>The building has a design life of 50 years and am Importance Level 1</li> <li>Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to None-Specific codes such as have not been checked by this practice</li> <li>This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tight. Inspections of the building to be completed by Marlborough District Council. As BV not undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction. This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year</li> <li>All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements</li> </ol>	NZS3604 and NZS4229  Atness White Consulting Ltd are on Review.
<b>I believe on reasonable grounds</b> that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the draw other documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provis and that b), the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do s follow level of construction monitoring/observation:	ions of the Building Code
☑ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (state	d above)
I, <b>Bevan White</b> am CPEng <b>108276</b> I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the foll <b>BE.Civil</b> and holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	owing qualification:
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 26/04/2024	
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 accrues to the Design Firm only. The total maximum amount of damages payable arising from this statement and all other statements provided to the Building Consent Authority in relation to this building work, whether in contract, tort or otherwise(including negligence), is limited to the sum of \$200,000.

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

Date: 26/04/2024 BWhite
Consulting Ltd

18B Jules Crescent,

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

## DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 102 HAWKER LANE, KOROMIKO, 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	N3	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ3	Terrain Category	2.57	Design Wind Speed	43.24 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.12 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**

 $Director \mid BE\ Civil\ .\ CMengNZ\ CPEng$ 

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

Job No.:Sara StringerAddress:102 Hawker Lane, Koromiko, New ZealandDate:26/04/2024Latitude:-41.341529Longitude:173.958099Elevation:24.5 m

## **General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N3	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ3	Terrain Category	2.57	Design Wind Speed	43.24 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.12 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	High	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 = Mono Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.3 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.91 KPa pnet = -0.91 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.3 m To 6.6 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.5 KPa pnet = -0.5 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 7.2 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.71 KPa pnet = 1.05 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.3 m Cpe = pe = -0.66 KPa pnet = -0.66 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.91 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design =  $0.44~\mathrm{KPa}$ 

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.05 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.21 KPa

## **Design Summary**

## **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 1600 mm Try Purlin 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward = 0.97 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 12.64

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

## **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	0.1 Kn-m	Capacity	1.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	1260.00 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	0.53 Kn-m	Capacity	1.68 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	316.98 %
Mo.9D-WnUp	-0.2 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.04 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	1020.00 %

#### Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022 0.24 Kn Capacity 7.24 Kn Passing Percentage 3016.67 % $V_{1.35D}$ 0.53 Kn Capacity 9.65 Kn Passing Percentage 1820.75 % $V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$ -0.49 Kn Capacity -12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 2461.22 % $V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$

#### 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 = 0.43 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 6.46 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 0.52 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 15.50 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 0.53 kn Maximum upward = -0.49 kn

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

## Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 875 mm External Rafter Span = 3412 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

M1.35D	0.43 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	790.70 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.32 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	343.18 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-0.87 Kn-m	Capacity	-5.67 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	651.72 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.50 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	2412.00 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.10 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1461.82 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	-1.02 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	1970.59 %

## Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 1.63 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 15.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 1.96 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 36.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.10 kn Maximum upward = -1.02 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

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -19.95 \text{ kn} > -1.02 \text{ Kn}$ 

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -1.02 Kn

**Girt Design Front and Back** 

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm Girt's Span = 1750 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 = 0.95 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 13.43

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 0.52 Kn-m Capacity 2.00 Kn-m Passing Percentage 384.62 %  $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$  1.19 Kn Capacity 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 1013.45 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 1.77 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 17.50 mm

Sag during installation = 0.57 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.19 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 3600 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 = 0.95 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 13.62

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 1.53 Kn-m Capacity 1.99 Kn-m Passing Percentage 130.07 %

V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 1.70 Kn Capacity 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage **709.41 %** 

## Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 21.94 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 36.00 mm

Sag during installation =10.18 mm

## Reactions

Maximum = 1.70 kn

## **End Pole Design**

## **Geometry For End Bay Pole**

## Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3350 mm
Area	20729 mm2	As	15546.6796875 mm2
Ix	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Iy	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

## Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $3.15 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	0.79 Kn	Live	0.79 Kn
Wind Down	1.39 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	1.71 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.64
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K 1 wind	1		

#### Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	36.3 MPa	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

## Capacities

PhiNex Wind	191.13 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	7.83 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	114.68 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	4.70 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn

#### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.23 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.06 < 1 OK$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 9.81 mm < 35.91 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $3.15 \text{ m}^2$ 

Moment Wind = 1.71 Kn-m Shear Wind = 0.63 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.89 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.84 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.22 < 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

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

**Geometry For End Bay Pole** 

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 1.71 Kn-m Shear Wind = 0.63 Kn

**Pile Properties** 

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.89 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.84 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.22 < 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(1500) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1500)

Skin Friction = 18.17 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 22.07 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 4.32 Kn

Uplift is ok