Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022	
Job Number:	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Tasman District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm S	hed
AT: 26 Apple Valley Road East, Mahana 7173, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Desig the requirements of Clause(s) B1 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 Ezequote drawin numbered A101-A113 Rev-1 dated 14/03/2024 together with the following specification, and oth the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 18/03/2024 and numbers	er documents set out in
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pre accordance with NZS3604:2011 The building has a design life of 50 years and am Importance Level 1 Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to None-Specific codes such as have not been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tigh Inspections of the building to be completed by Tasman District Council. As BWhite of undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction R This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year in All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	NZS3604 and NZS4229 Itness Consulting Ltd are not eview.
I believe on reasonable grounds 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 (stated	d above)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the foll BE.Civil	owing qualification:
BWhite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$	5200,000.

Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 18/03/2024

Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Phone: 0211-979786

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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: 18/03/2024

18B Jules Crescent,

BWhite

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 26 APPLE VALLEY ROAD EAST, MAHANA 7173, 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	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	D
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.2 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.78	Design Wind Speed	44.97 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.21 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.: 2403011 Address: 26 Apple Valley Road East, Mahana 7173, New Zealand Date: 18/03/2024

Latitude: -41.260586 **Longitude:** 173.069742 **Elevation:** 40 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	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	D
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.2 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.78	Design Wind Speed	44.97 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.21 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	Very 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 3.85 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.98 KPa pnet = -0.98 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.85 m To 7.70 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.55 KPa pnet = -0.55 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 12.6 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.76 KPa pnet = 1.12 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.85 m Cpe = pe = -0.71 KPa pnet = -0.71 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.98 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.58 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.12 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.09 KPa

Design Summary

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 4200 mm Internal Rafter Span = 6850 mm Try Rafter 2x360x45 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 =8.40 S1 Upward =8.40

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	8.31 Kn-m	Capacity	43.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	522.74 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	21.68 Kn-m	Capacity	57.92 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	267.16 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-18.60 Kn-m	Capacity	-72.42 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	389.35 %
V _{1.35D}	4.85 Kn	Capacity	55.22 Kn	Passing Percentage	1138.56 %

 $V_{1.2D+1.5L~1.2D+Sn~1.2D+WnDn}$ 12.66 Kn Capacity 73.64 Kn Passing Percentage 581.67 % $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$ -10.86 Kn Capacity -92.04 Kn Passing Percentage 847.51 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 9.21 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 13.475 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 29.17 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 70.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 12.66 kn Maximum upward = -10.86 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 > -10.86 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2100 mm

External Rafter Span = 3360 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}	1.00 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	340.00 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.61 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	173.56 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-2.24 Kn-m	Capacity	-5.67 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	253.12 %
V _{1.35D}	1.19 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	1013.45 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	3.10 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	518.71 %
$V_{0.9 ext{D-W} ext{nUp}}$	-2.66 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	755.64 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 3.50 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 4.61 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 14.58 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 35.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.10 kn Maximum upward = -2.66 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

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -19.95 \text{ kn} > -2.66 \text{ Kn}$

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -2.66 Kn

Intermediate Design Front and Back

Intermediate Spacing = 2100 mm

Intermediate Span = 3050 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 = 0.56

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 2.73 Kn-m Capacity 4.2 Kn-m Passing Percentage 153.85 % V_{0.9D-WnUp} 3.59 Kn-m Capacity -24.12 Kn-m Passing Percentage 671.87 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 17.45 mm

Limit byWoolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 3.59 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm Girt's Span = 2100 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 =0.91 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =14.71

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 0.80 Kn-m Capacity 1.91 Kn-m Passing Percentage 238.75 % Vo.9D-WnUp 1.53 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage 788.24 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 3.91 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 21.00 mm

Sag during installation = 1.18 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.53 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 850 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

 $M_{Wind+Snow}$ 1.46 Kn-m Capacity 1.51 Kn-m Passing Percentage 103.42 % $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$ 1.67 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage 722.16 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 19.74 mm

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

Sag during installation =9.10 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.67 kn

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(1750) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1750)

Skin Friction = 24.73 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 28.74 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 11.10 Kn

Uplift is ok