Job Number:	
	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Invercargill District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Sho	ed
AT: Lot 10 DP 535188 Te Kapua Rise, Puketapu, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by <b>Ezequote Pty Ltd</b> to provide <b>Specific Structural Engineering Desig</b> requirements of Clause(s) <b>B1</b> of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment the building work.	
☐ ALL ☑ Part only as specified: Purlins, Rafters, Girts, Poles, Columns, Pole embedment and	d 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	issued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawing <b>Mouatt</b> and numbered <b>A101-A111 Rev-1</b> dated <b>14/04/2025</b> together with the following specific in the schedule attached to this statement: <b>Design Featured Report Dated 15/04/2025</b> and numbered <b>15/04/2025</b>	ation, and 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 pr with NZS3604:2011</li> <li>The building has a design life of 50 years and an Importance Level 1</li> <li>Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to Non-Specific codes such as NZ checked by this practice</li> <li>This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightn</li> <li>Inspections of the building to be completed by Invercargill District Council. As BWhite undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Re</li> <li>This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year fr</li> <li>All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements</li> </ol>	ZS3604 and NZS4229 have not been ness e Consulting Ltd are not view.
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the draw documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provisions 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 a	above)
I, <b>Bevan White</b> am CPEng <b>108276</b> I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the followholds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	wing qualification: BECivil and
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 15/04/2025	
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 Authority named above.	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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:** 15/04/2025 18B Jules Crescent, BWhite Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

# DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED LOT 10 DP 535188 TE KAPUA RISE, PUKETAPU, NEW ZEAL AND

### Site Specific Loads

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N1	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	6.03 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.77	Design Wind Speed	37.47 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.84 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.:** Lisa Welch and Daniel **Address:** Lot 10 DP 535188 Te Kapua Rise, **Date:** 15/04/2025

Mouatt Puketapu, New Zealand

**Latitude:** -39.483081 **Longitude:** 176.817103 **Elevation:** 29.5 m

## **General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N1	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	6.03 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.77	Design Wind Speed	37.47 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.84 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 Open

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 2.68 m Cpe = -1.035 pe = -0.77 KPa pnet = -0.77 KPa

For roof CP,e from 2.68 m To 5.35 m Cpe = -0.8325 pe = -0.62 KPa pnet = -0.62 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 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.53 KPa pnet = 0.78 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 5.35 m Cpe = pe = -0.49 KPa pnet = -0.49 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.77 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.33 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.78 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.89 KPa

## **Design Summary**

### **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 5850 mm Try Purlin 240x45 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 = 0.94

K8 Upward =0.47 S1 Downward =13.82 S1 Upward =24.81

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

### **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	1.3 Kn-m	Capacity	9.37 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	720.77 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.57 Kn-m	Capacity	12.49 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	349.86 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-2.1 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.73 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	351.36 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.89 Kn	Capacity	18.41 Kn	Passing Percentage	2068.54 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.78 Kn	Capacity	24.54 Kn	Passing Percentage	1378.65 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.43 Kn	Capacity	-30.68 Kn	Passing Percentage	2145.45 %

#### **Deflections**

Modulus of Elasticity = 12100 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 = 17.70 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 24.17 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 14.06 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 58.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.78 kn Maximum upward = -1.43 kn

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

### Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 6000 mm Internal Rafter Span = 7850 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	15.60 Kn-m	Capacity	43.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	<b>278.46 %</b>
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	31.20 Kn-m	Capacity	57.92 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	185.64 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-25.19 Kn-m	Capacity	-72.42 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	287.50 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	7.95 Kn	Capacity	55.22 Kn	Passing Percentage	694.59 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	15.90 Kn	Capacity	73.64 Kn	Passing Percentage	463.14 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	-12.83 Kn	Capacity	-92.04 Kn	Passing Percentage	717.38 %

#### **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 22.445 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 33.33 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 27.645 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 80.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 15.90 kn Maximum upward = -12.83 kn

#### Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 3

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 = 43.67 Kn > -12.83 Kn

## Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 3000 mm External Rafter Span = 3815 mm Try Rafter 290x45 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 = 0.89

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

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

## **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	1.84 Kn-m	Capacity	3.78 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	205.43 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.68 Kn-m	Capacity	5.04 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	136.96 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-2.97 Kn-m	Capacity	-6.29 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	211.78 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	1.93 Kn	Capacity	12.59 Kn	Passing Percentage	652.33 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	3.86 Kn	Capacity	16.79 Kn	Passing Percentage	434.97 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-3.12 Kn	Capacity	-20.98 Kn	Passing Percentage	672.44 %

#### **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 6.07 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 16.67 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 6.73 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind – 0.73

## Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.86 kn Maximum upward = -3.12 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 = 45 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) = -21.73 kn > -3.12 Kn

6/12

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -9.75 Kn > -3.12 Kn

## **Intermediate Design Front and Back**

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm

Intermediate Span = 5180 mm

Try Intermediate 2x240x45 SG8

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

K4 = 1

K5 = 1

K8 Downward = 0.94

K8 Upward =1.00

S1 Downward =13.82

S1 Upward =1.05

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa

Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS 3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

### **Capacity Checks**

 $M_{Wind+Snow}$ 

7.85 Kn-m

Capacity

9.68 Kn-m

Passing Percentage

123.31 %

 $V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$ 

 $6.06~\mathrm{Kn}$ 

Capacity

-34.74 Kn

Passing Percentage

573.27 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 39.185 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 51.80 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 6.06 kn

## **Girt Design Front and Back**

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm

Girt's Span = 3000 mm

Try Girt 190x45 SG8

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

K4 = 1

K5 = 1

K8 Downward = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.56

S1 Downward =12.23

S1 Upward =22.32

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bend

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

## **Capacity Checks**

Mwind+Snow

1.14 Kn-m

Capacity

1.70 Kn-m

Passing Percentage

149.12 %

 $V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$ 

1.52 Kn

Capacity

13.75 Kn

Passing Percentage

904.61 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 6.21 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm Sag during installation = 6.06 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.52 kn

## **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 4000 mm Try Girt 190x45 SG8

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 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.76 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =18.23

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

### **Capacity Checks**

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.40 Kn-m	Capacity	2.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	164.29 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.40 Kn	Capacity	13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	982.14 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 13.58 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm Sag during installation = 19.16 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.40 kn

## Middle Pole Design

### Geometry

250 SED H5 (Minimum 275 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	5500 mm
Area	54091 mm2	As	40568.5546875 mm2

Ix	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Iy	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Lateral Restraint	5500 mm c/c		

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $24 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	6.00 Kn	Live	6.00 Kn
Wind Down	7.92 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	36.32 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.62
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	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	485.94 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	32.16 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	96.07 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	291.56 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	19.29 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	57.64 Kn

## Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 1.17 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 1.32 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 78.48 mm < 55.00 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

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 2100 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 4523 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 36.32 Kn-m

Shear Wind = 8.03 Kn

## **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 12.46 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 33.32 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 1.09 < 1 OK

## **End Pole Design**

## **Geometry For End Bay Pole**

## Geometry

225 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	5830 mm
Area	44279 mm2	As	33209.1796875 mm2
Ix	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
Iy	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
T 4 1D 4 14	/-		

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $12 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	3.00 Kn	Live	3.00 Kn
Wind Down	3.96 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	12.11 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.47
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	1		

#### Material

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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	302.53 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	18.11 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	78.64 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	181.52 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	10.87 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	47.18 Kn

#### Checks

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

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.48 < 1 OK$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 42.69 mm < 60.15 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 4523 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole = 12 m2

Moment Wind = 12.11 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.68 Kn

## **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.13 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.71 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

## Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 1.13 < 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

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

## **Geometry For End Bay Pole**

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 4523 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 12.11 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.68 Kn

### **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.13 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.71 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 1.13 < 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(2100) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(2100)

Skin Friction = 35.62 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 39.84 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 13.08 Kn

Uplift is ok

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