Job Number:	RWhite
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	8
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Invercargill District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shee	1
AT: 248D Bay Road, West Plains 9879, 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	all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code iss 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 - A114 Rev-1 dated 16/06/2025 together with the following specification, and other docum attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 19/06/2025 and numbered "Second Pater Dated 19/06/2025 and numbered 19/0	ments 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 preswith 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 tightne Inspections of the building to be completed by Invercargill District Council. As BWhite undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Revi This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year fro All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	33604 and NZS4229 have not been ss Consulting Ltd are not ew.
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 ab	pove)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the following 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.comPhone: 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	

First Page

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: 19/06/2025

BWhite

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 248D BAYROAD, WEST PLAINS 9879, 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	4.9 m
Wind Region	NZ4	Terrain Category	2.61	Design Wind Speed	40.49 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.98 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 311 **Address:** 248D Bay Road, West Plains 9879, New **Date:** 19/06/2025

Zealand

Latitude: -46.386669 **Longitude:** 168.327914 **Elevation:** 1 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	4.9 m
Wind Region	NZ4	Terrain Category	2.61	Design Wind Speed	40.49 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.98 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 = Gable Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 2.45 m Cpe = -0.9356 pe = -0.81 KPa pnet = -0.81 KPa

For roof CP,e from 2.45 m To 4.9 m Cpe = -0.8822 pe = -0.77 KPa pnet = -0.77 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 6 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.62 KPa pnet = 0.92 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 4.9 m Cpe = pe = -0.58 KPa pnet = -0.58 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.81 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.25 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.92 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.06 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 750 mm Purlin Span = 8850 mm Try Purlin 300x45 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 = 0.88

K8 Upward =0.37 S1 Downward =15.50 S1 Upward =27.98

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	2.48 Kn-m	Capacity	13.69 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	552.02 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	6.83 Kn-m	Capacity	18.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	267.35 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-4.3 Kn-m	Capacity	-9.62 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	1282.67 %
V _{1.35D}	1.12 Kn	Capacity	23.01 Kn	Passing Percentage	2054.46 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.09 Kn	Capacity	30.68 Kn	Passing Percentage	992.88 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.94 Kn	Capacity	-38.35 Kn	Passing Percentage	1976.80 %

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 = 36.65 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 36.67 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 29.88 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 88.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.09 kn Maximum upward = -1.94 kn

Number of Blocking = 2 if 0 then no blocking required, if 1 then one midspan blocking required

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 4500 mm External Rafter Span = 3406 mm Try Rafter 360x63 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 = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.98 S1 Downward =12.10 S1 Upward =12.10

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	2.20 Kn-m	Capacity	29.91 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	1359.55 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	6.07 Kn-m	Capacity	39.88 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	657.00 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{U}p}$	-3.82 Kn-m	Capacity	-49.85 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	1304.97 %
V _{1.35D}	2.59 Kn	Capacity	38.66 Kn	Passing Percentage	1492.66 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	7.13 Kn	Capacity	51.54 Kn	Passing Percentage	722.86 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-4.48 Kn	Capacity	-64.43 Kn	Passing Percentage	1438.17 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 0.53 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 0.55 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 12.50 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.13 kn Maximum upward = -4.48 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

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 63 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

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

Eccentric Load check

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -70.12 \text{ kn} > -4.48 \text{ Kn}$

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -21.83 Kn > -4.48 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm

Girt's Span = 4500 mm

Try Girt 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 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.78 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =17.82

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	2.90 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	Infinity %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	0.00 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	Infinity %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 0.00 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm Girt's Span = 3000 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 =0.79 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =17.59

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.35 Kn-m	Capacity	1.65 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	122.22 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.79 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	673.74 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 22.56 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Sag during installation =4.91 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.79 kn

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

275 SED H5 (Minimum 300 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	4540 mm
Area	64885 mm2	As	48663.8671875 mm2
Ix	335197731 mm4	Zx	2331810 mm3
Iy	335197731 mm4	Zx	2331810 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6.75 m^2

Dead	1.69 Kn	Live	1.69 Kn
Wind Down	1.69 Kn	Snow	4.25 Kn
Moment Wind	14.28 Kn-m	Moment snow	3.30 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.87
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 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	811.55 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	58.82 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	115.24 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	486.93 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	35.29 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	69.14 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	649.24 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	47.05 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	92.19 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.25 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.07 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 15.49 mm < 48.88 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1800 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3675 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6.75 m^2

Moment Wind = 14.28 Kn-m Moment Snow = 3.30 Kn-m Shear Wind = 3.89 Kn Shear Snow = 3.30 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 9.49 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 20.73 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.69 < 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

 $D_S = 0.6 \text{ mm}$ Pile Diameter

L= 1800 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3675 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	14.28 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	3.30 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	3.89 Kn	Shear Snow =	3.30 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 9.49 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 20.73 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.69 < 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(1300) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1300)

Skin Friction = 13.65 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 17.91 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 15.80 Kn

Uplift is ok