Job Number:	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: Ashburton, Ashburton, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design the requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment the proposed building work.	-
☐ ALL	nd all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code iss Business, Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ued by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawing numbered dated together with the following specification, and other documents set out in the sched statement: Design Featured Report Dated 23/07/2024 and numbered "Second Page"	
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pres 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 I have not been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tights Inspections of the building to be completed by District Council. As BWhite Consulting undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Remainder the producer Statement is a producer statement is a producer statement is a producer statement. All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	NZS3604 and NZS4229 ness g Ltd are not view.
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 provision and that b), the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so follow level of construction monitoring/observation:	ons of the Building Code
☑ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated	above)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the follo BE.Civil and holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	wing qualification:
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 23/07/2024	
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: 23/07/2024 BWhite
Consulting Ltd

18B Jules Crescent,

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED ASHBURTON, ASHBURTON, 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	N4	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	43.28 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.:
 5115024031
 Address:
 Ashburton, Ashburton, New Zealand
 Date:
 23/07/2024

 Latitude:
 -35.812961
 Longitude:
 174.102893
 Elevation:
 41.5 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N4	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	43.28 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 = Gable Enclosed

For roof Cp,i = 0.6815

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.50 m Cpe = -0.64 pe = -0.65 KPa pnet = -1.48 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.50 m To 7.0 m Cpe = -0.52 pe = -0.53 KPa pnet = -1.36 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.6815 side Wall Cp, i = -0.32

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 7 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.59 KPa pnet = 0.92 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.50 m Cpe = pe = -0.55 KPa pnet = -0.22 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.48 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.39 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.92 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.03 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 750 mm Purlin Span = 5850 mm Try Purlin 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 =0.74 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =18.58

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	1.08 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	314.81 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.98 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	152.01 %
M _{0.9} D-W _n U _p	-4.03 Kn-m	Capacity	-4.32 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	107.20 %

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022 0.74 Kn Capacity 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 1629.73 % $V_{1.35D}$ 2.04 Kn Capacity 16.08 Kn Passing Percentage 788.24 % $V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$ -2.75 Kn Capacity -20.10 Kn Passing Percentage 730.91 % $V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$

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 = 15.20 mm

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

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 17.61 mm

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

Reactions

Maximum downward = -2.04 kn Maximum upward = -2.75 kn

Number of Blocking = 2 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 = 6850 mm Try Rafter 2x300x63 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 = 5.30 S1 Upward = 5.30

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	11.88 Kn-m	Capacity	43.54 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	366.50 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	32.73 Kn-m	Capacity	58.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	177.39 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-44.17 Kn-m	Capacity	-72.58 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	164.32 %
V _{1.35D}	6.94 Kn	Capacity	64.42 Kn	Passing Percentage	928.24 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	19.11 Kn	Capacity	85.9 Kn	Passing Percentage	449.50 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-25.79 Kn	Capacity	-107.38 Kn	Passing Percentage	416.36 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 16.24 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 29.17 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 20.9 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 70.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 19.11 kn Maximum upward = -25.79 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M16 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 = 80 mm

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 126 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 = 51.75 Kn > -25.79 Kn

Intermediate Design Front and Back

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm

Intermediate Span = 1846 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 = 0.44

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.18 Kn-m	Capacity	4.2 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	355.93 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	2.55 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	945.88 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 5.44 mm

Limit byWoolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 18.46 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.55 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

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 %
V _{0.9D-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

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

MWind+Snow	1.27 Kn-m	Capacity	1.51 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	118.90 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	1.45 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	831.72 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 28.93 mm

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

Sag during installation =9.10 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.45 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3700 mm
Area	27598 mm2	As	20698.2421875 mm2
Ix	60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Iy	60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 21 m^2

Dead	5.25 Kn	Live	5.25 Kn
Wind Down	8.19 Kn	Snow	13.23 Kn
Moment wind	10.40 Kn-m	Moment snow	4.04 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
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	397.41 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	18.78 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	49.01 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	238.44 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	11.27 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	29.41 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	317.93 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	15.03 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	39.21 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.62 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.37 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 28.90 mm < 37.00 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

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

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter	Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
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L = 1700 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2250 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	10.40 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
Shear Wind =	4.62 Kn	Shear Snow =	4.04 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 11.08 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 15.66 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.66 < 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(1700) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1700)

Skin Friction = 23.34 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 28.31 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 26.35 Kn

Uplift is ok