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: Far North District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm	Shed
AT: 9 Flagstaff Rd, Russell, 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 attachme the proposed building work.	, 1
☐ 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	sued by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawin numbered A101-A113 Rev-1 dated 25/03/2024 together with the following specification, and other the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 27/03/2024 and number	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 Far North District Council. As BWhit not undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Constructio This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year 1 All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	NZS3604 and NZS4229 tness e Consulting Ltd are on Review.
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 provise and that b), the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so follow level of construction monitoring/observation:	ions of the Building Code
✓ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated	l above)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the following the state of	owing qualification:
BWhite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$	200,000.

Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 27/03/2024

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: 27/03/2024

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 9 FLAGSTAFF RD, RUSSELL, 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	N0	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	D
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	2.9 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.89	Design Wind Speed	39.22 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.92 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.:
 644397
 Address:
 9 Flagstaff Rd, Russell, New Zealand
 Date:
 27/03/2024

 Latitude:
 -35.258557
 Longitude:
 174.121732
 Elevation:
 20 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N0	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	D
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	2.9 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.89	Design Wind Speed	39.22 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.92 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 = 0.6876

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 2.65 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.44 KPa pnet = -0.85 KPa

For roof CP,e from 2.65 m To 5.30 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.25 KPa pnet = -0.66 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.6876 side Wall Cp, i = -0.6271

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 7 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.58 KPa pnet = 1.21 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 2.65 m Cpe = pe = -0.54 KPa pnet = 0.09 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.85 KPa

 $\label{eq:maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.71~KPa$

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.21 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.0 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 700 mm Purlin Span = 3350 mm Try Purlin 140x45 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward = 0.68 S1 Downward = 10.36 S1 Upward = 19.84

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.33 Kn-m	Capacity	0.99 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	300.00 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.22 Kn-m	Capacity	1.32 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	108.20 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-0.61 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	183.61 %
V1 35D	0.40 Kn	Capacity	6.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1520.00 %

 $V_{1.2D+1.5L~1.2D+Sn~1.2D+WnDn}$ 1.18 Kn Capacity 8.10 Kn Passing Percentage **686.44 %** $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$ -0.73 Kn Capacity -10.13 Kn Passing Percentage **1387.67 %**

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 = 9.41 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 13.75 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 13.41 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 33.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.18 kn Maximum upward = -0.73 kn

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

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 3500 mm Internal Rafter Span = 5350 mm Try Rafter 2x290x45 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 = 1.00

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 7.47 S1 Upward = 7.47

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	-1.89 Kn-m	Capacity	8.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	-448.68 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	-5.67 Kn-m	Capacity	11.3 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	-199.29 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-3.51 Kn-m	Capacity	-14.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	402.28 %
V _{1.35D}	4.10 Kn	Capacity	25.18 Kn	Passing Percentage	614.15 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	12.26 Kn	Capacity	33.58 Kn	Passing Percentage	273.90 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	9.42 Kn	Capacity	-41.96 Kn	Passing Percentage	445.44 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 6.585 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 22.92 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 18.76 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 55.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 5.76 kn Maximum upward = 3.56 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

Minimum Bolt edge, end and spacing for Load perpendicular to grains = 60 mm

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 14.9 fpj = 12.9 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 = 19.50 Kn > 3.56 Kn

Prop on Sides = 1 2/SG815050Dry 1300mm Reaction Prop = 12.26 Kn down 9.42 Kn Up

Prop Combined axial and bending ratios (My/Phi x Mny)+(Nc/Phi x Ncy) should be less than or equal to 1

For Short Term Load = 0.33 < 1 OK

For Medium Term Load = 0.25 < 1 OK

For Long Term Load = 0.18 < 1 OK

Prop Connection check

Effective width of Pole used in Calculations = mm - 20mm (Margin for chamfer)

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 2

Minimum Bolt edge, end and spacing for Load perpendicular to grains = 60 mm

Angle of prop = 45 degree

Prop Connection Capacity under Short term loads: -55.10 Kn > 5.82 Kn OK

Prop Connection Capacity under Medium term loads: -44.08 Kn > 3.47 Kn OK

Prop Connection Capacity under Long term loads: -33.06 Kn > 1.88 Kn OK

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 2750 mm Intermediate Span = 2500 mm Try Intermediate 2x140x45 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 = 1.00

K8 Upward =1.00 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =0.55

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

Capacity Checks

Mw $_{ind+Snow}$ 1.30 Kn-m Capacity 3.3 Kn-m Passing Percentage 253.85 % $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$ 2.08 Kn-m Capacity 20.26 Kn-m Passing Percentage 974.04 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 15.225 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 25.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.08 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm

Girt's Span = 3500 mm

Try Girt 140x45 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 = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.92 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =14.45

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

Capacity Checks

 Mwind+Snow
 1.48 Kn-m
 Capacity
 1.51 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 102.03 %

 V0.9D-WnUp
 1.69 Kn-m
 Capacity
 10.13 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 599.41 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 27.43 mm

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

Sag during installation = 11.23 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.69 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm

Girt's Span = 2750 mm

Try Girt 140x45 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 = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.76 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =18.11

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

Capacity Checks

 Mwind+Snow
 0.92 Kn-m
 Capacity
 1.26 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 136.96 %

 V_{0.9D-WnUp}
 1.33 Kn-m
 Capacity
 10.13 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 761.65 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 10.46 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 27.50 mm

Sag during installation =4.28 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.33 kn

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Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 UNI H5	Dry Use	Height	2600 mm

 Area
 24041 mm2
 As
 18030.46875 mm2

 Ix
 46015259 mm4
 Zx
 525889 mm3

 Iy
 46015259 mm4
 Zx
 525889 mm3

Lateral Restraint 1300 mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 9.625 m^2

Dead	3.33 Kn	Live	2.91 Kn
Wind Down	8.25 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	3.70 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6

K1wind

Material

Shaving	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	34.325 MPa	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	20.75 MPa	E =	8793 MPa

1

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	346.19 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	14.44 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	42.70 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	207.71 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	8.66 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	25.62 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.73 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.51 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 14.41 mm < 26.00 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

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L=	1300 mm	Pile embedment length

f1 = 2175 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.63 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.45 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.50 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

150 UNI H5	Dry Use	Height	2700 mm
Area	17663 mm2	As	13246.875 mm2
Ix	24837891 mm4	Zx	331172 mm3
Iy	24837891 mm4	Zx	331172 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 9.625 m^2

Dead	2.41 Kn	Live	2.41 Kn
Wind Down	6.83 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	2.75 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.77
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	1		

Material

Shaving	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	34.325 MPa	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	20.75 MPa	E =	8793 MPa

Capacities

PhiNex Wind	195.39 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	6.99 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	31.37 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	117.24 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	4.19 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	18.82 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.45 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.21 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 14.86 mm < 28.93 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2175 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 9.625 m^2

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.63 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.45 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.37 < 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 = 2175 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 2.75 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.27 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.63 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.45 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.37 < 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 = 17.68 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 6.02 Kn

Uplift is ok