Job Number:	<b>BWhite</b>
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Horowhenua District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Sh	ned
AT: 409 Foxton Shannon Road, Foxton, New Zealand	
LEGAL DES CRIPTION	
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 i Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ssued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawing <b>A117 Rev-1</b> dated <b>11/08/2025</b> together with the following specification, and other documents statement: <b>Design Featured Report Dated 16/06/2025</b> and numbered "Second Page"	ě .
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 Horowhenua District Council. As BWhit 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: 16/06/2025	
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.	

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: 16/06/2025

BWhite

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

# DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 409 FOXTON SHANNON ROAD, FOXTON, 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	N1	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.11	Design Wind Speed	37.84 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.86 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.: 1073 Address: 409 Foxton Shannon Road, Foxton, New Date: 16/06/2025

Zealand

**Latitude:** -40.484105 **Longitude:** 175.3301 **Elevation:** 14.5 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	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.11	Design Wind Speed	37.84 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.86 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 Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.5834

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.3 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.57 KPa pnet = -0.90 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.30 m To 6.60 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.32 KPa pnet = -0.65 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.4649 side Wall Cp, i = -0.5834

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 13.5 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.51 KPa pnet = 0.98 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.30 m Cpe = pe = -0.47 KPa pnet = 0.00 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.90 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.62 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.98 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.93 KPa

## **Design Summary**

## **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 850 mm Purlin Span = 4350 mm Try Purlin 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.47 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =24.64

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

## **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	0.68 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	327.94 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.4 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	123.75 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{U}p}$	-1.36 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.76 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	129.41 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.62 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1556.45 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.70 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	756.47 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.25 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1286.40 %

#### **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 = 16.63 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 17.92 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 13.72 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.70 kn Maximum upward = -1.25 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 = 4500 mm Internal Rafter Span = 3350 mm Try Rafter 2x200x50 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 = 5.33 S1 Upward = 5.33

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

## **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	2.13 Kn-m	Capacity	4.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	210.33 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	5.81 Kn-m	Capacity	5.98 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	102.93 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-4.26 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.46 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	175.12 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	2.54 Kn	Capacity	19.3 Kn	Passing Percentage	759.84 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	6.93 Kn	Capacity	25.72 Kn	Passing Percentage	371.14 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-5.09 Kn	Capacity	-32.16 Kn	Passing Percentage	631.83 %

## **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 6.595 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 14.58 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.89 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 35.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 6.93 kn Maximum upward = -5.09 kn

## Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 1

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 = 100 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 = 10.84 Kn > -5.09 Kn

# Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2250 mm External Rafter Span = 3313 mm Try Rafter 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =1.00 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =11.27

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

## **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	1.04 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	214.42 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.84 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	104.58 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-2.08 Kn-m	Capacity	-3.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	178.85 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	1.26 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	765.87 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.43 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	374.93 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-2.52 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	638.10 %

#### **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 7.33 mm

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

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.89 mm

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

# Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.43 kn Maximum upward = -2.52 kn

## Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 1

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 x k1 x k4 x k5 x fs x b x ds ...... (Eq 4.12) = -14.70 kn > -2.52 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -5.42 Kn > -2.52 Kn

## **Girt Design Front and Back**

Girt's Spacing = 800 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**

MWind+Snow

1.98 Kn-m

Capacity

2.90 Kn-m

Passing Percentage

146.46 %

 $V_{0.9D\text{-WnUp}}$ 

1.76 Kn

Capacity

16.08 Kn

Passing Percentage

913.64 %

## Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 18.74 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.76 kn

## **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm

Girt's Span = 3500 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 =0.57

S1 Downward =11.27

S1 Upward =22.23

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

## **Capacity Checks**

MWind+Snow

1.20 Kn-m

Capacity

2.11 Kn-m

Passing Percentage

175.83 %

7/8

V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 1.37 Kn Capacity 16.08 Kn Passing Percentage 1173.72 %

#### Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 6.86 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 35.00 mm Sag during installation = 9.10 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.37 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(1400) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1400)

Skin Friction = 15.83 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 19.92 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 10.63 Kn

Uplift is ok