Job Number:	RWhite
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	2
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Taupo District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 30 Riverpark Drive, Kuratau, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by <b>Ezequote Pty Ltd</b> to provide <b>Specific Structural Engineering Design</b> strequirements of Clause(s) <b>B1</b> of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to building work.	-
☐ ALL	ll connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code iss Innovation & Employment Clauses $B1/VM1$ and $B1/VM4$	ued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on ITM drawings title A101-A114 REV-1 dated 9/25/2023 together with the following specification, and other document to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 9/14/2023 and numbered "Second Page"	
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
<ol> <li>Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pres with NZS3604:2011</li> <li>The building has a design life of 50 years and am Importance Level 1</li> <li>Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to None-Specific codes such as NZS been checked by this practice</li> <li>This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightnes</li> <li>Inspections of the building to be completed by Taupo District Council. As BWhite Consultins pections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Review.</li> <li>This Producer Statement-Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from</li> <li>All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements</li> </ol>	53604 and NZS4229 have not s ting Ltd are not undertaking
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawing documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provisions of the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so. I also reconstruction monitoring/observation:	the Building Code and that b),
☑ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated about	ove)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the following	ng qualification: BECivil
BW hite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$2	200,000.
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 9/14/2023	
Email: hwhitecneng@gmail.com.Phone: 0211-979786	

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.

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,

Date: 9/14/2023

BWhite

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

# DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 30 RIVERPARK DRIVE, KURATAU, 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	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.22 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.88 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

Second page

Job No.: P&J London Address: 30 Riverpark Drive, Kuratau, New Zealand Date: 9/14/2023

Latitude: -38.890609 Longitude: 175.761023 Elevation: 384 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	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.22 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.88 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 = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 1.75 m Cpe = -0.9667 pe = -0.76 KPa pnet = -0.76 KPa

For roof CP,e from 1.75 m To 3.50 m Cpe = -0.8667 pe = -0.68 KPa pnet = -0.68 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 10 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.55 KPa pnet = 0.81 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.50 m Cpe = pe = -0.51 KPa pnet = -0.51 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.76 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.34 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.81 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.84 KPa

# **Design Summary**

#### **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 700 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 =0.28 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =32.18

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

# **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	1.01 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	336.63 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.51 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	180.48 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-1.6 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.65 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	103.13 %
$V_{1.35D}$	0.69 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	1747.83 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.38 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1165.22 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-1.10 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	1827.27 %

#### **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 = 14.19 mm

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

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 15.84 mm

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

# Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.38 kn Maximum upward = -1.10 kn

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

# Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 3000 mm External Rafter Span = 4825 mm Try Rafter 300x50 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 = 0.94

K8 Upward =0.94 S1 Downward =13.93 S1 Upward =13.93

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

### **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	2.95 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	160.00 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	5.89 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	106.96 %

$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-4.67 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	168.52 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	2.44 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	593.03 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.89 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	394.68 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-3.87 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	623.26 %

#### **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 12.06 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 20.83 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 13.46 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 50.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 4.89 kn Maximum upward = -3.87 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 = 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) = -25.20 kn > -3.87 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -3.87 Kn

# **Intermediate Design Front and Back**

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm Intermediate Span = 3850 mm Try Intermediate 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 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 11.27 S1 Upward = 0.74

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

# **Capacity Checks**

Mwind+Snow 4.50 Kn-m Capacity 7.46 Kn-m Passing Percentage 165.78 % V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 4.68 Kn-m Capacity -32.16 Kn-m Passing Percentage 687.18 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 19.31 mm Limit byWoolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.50 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 4.68 kn

# **Girt Design Front and Back**

Girt's Spacing = 1200 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**

Mwind+Snow 1.09 Kn-m Capacity 1.65 Kn-m Passing Percentage 151.38 % V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 1.46 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage 826.03 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 10.88 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm Sag during installation = 4.91 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.46 kn

# **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 700 mm Girt's Span = 5000 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 = 0.86 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 16.05

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

# **Capacity Checks**

Mwind+Snow 1.77 Kn-m Capacity 1.80 Kn-m Passing Percentage 101.69 % V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 1.42 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage 849.30 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 48.97 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 50.00 mm Sag during installation = 37.90 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.42 kn

#### **End Pole Design**

#### **Geometry For End Bay Pole**

# Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3700 mm
Area	20729 mm2	As	15546.6796875 mm2
Ix	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Iy	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $15 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	3.75 Kn	Live	3.75 Kn
Wind Down	5.10 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	5.03 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.54
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	161.75 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	6.63 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	97.05 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	3.98 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn

#### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.84 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.65 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 35.60 mm < 39.90 mm

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3000 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole = 15 m2

Moment Wind =	5.03 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.68 Kn

# Pile Properties

Safety Factory	0.55	
Hu =	4.55 Kn	Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile
Mu =	8.02 Kn-m	Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.63 < 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 = 3000 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 5.03 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.68 Kn

#### **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.55 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.02 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.63 < 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

 $0.5 \times \tan(30) \times Pi \times Dia \text{ of Pile}(0.6) \times Height \text{ of Pile}(1300)$ 

Skin Friction = 13.65 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 17.91 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 16.05 Kn

Uplift is ok