Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022	
Job Number:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
Issue:	
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Tasman District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 227 Ryans Rd, Morven, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design services in respect of the required Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to this statement), of the proposed building work.	irements of
☐ ALL	
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code issued by Ministry of Business, In Employment Clauses $B1/VM1$ and $B1/VM4$	novation &
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawings title Matt Martin and number with the following specification, and other documents set out in the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report 02/12/2024 and numbered "Second Page"	
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pressure of 300 kPa in accordance 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 NZS3604 and NZS4229 have not this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightness Inspections of the building to be completed by Tasman District Council. As BWhite Consulting Ltd are not undertakin cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Review. This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from the date of issue All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	been checked by
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawings, specifications, and other dor listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provisions of the Building Code and that b), the presons who have design have the necessary competency to do so. I also recommend the follow level of construction monitoring/observation:	
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 following qualification: BE.Civil and policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	d holds a current
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 02/12/2024	

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

BWhite

Date: 02/12/2024 Consulting Ltd

18B Jules Crescent,

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 227 RYANS RD, MORVEN, 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	3.3 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%

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

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022

Job No.: Matt Martin Address: 227 Ryans Rd, Morven, New Zealand Date: 02/12/2024

Latitude: -44.815641 Longitude: 171.156022 Elevation: 10 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 Subsoil Category D Exposure Zone В Importance Level Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI 100 Years Max Height 3.3 m 38.22 m/s Wind Region NZ2 Terrain Category 2.0 Design Wind Speed 0.88 KPa NO Ultimate Snow ARI 50 Years Wind Pressure Lee Zone 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 = 0.6423

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.0 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.58 KPa pnet = -1.07 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.0 m To 6.0 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.32 KPa pnet = -0.81 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.6423 side Wall Cp, i = -0.5428

For wall Windward and Leeward $\,$ CP,e $\,$ from 0 m $\,$ To 28 m $\,$ Cpe = 0.7 $\,$ pe = 0.55 $\,$ KPa $\,$ pnet = 1.07 $\,$ KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.0 m Cpe = pe = -0.51 KPa pnet = 0.01 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.07 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.68 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.07 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.94 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 3850 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 =0.53 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =23.16

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.56 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	398.21 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.63 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	182.21 %
Mo.9D-WnUp	-1.41 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.96 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	139.01 %
V _{1.35D}	0.58 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1663.79 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.70 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	756.47 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-1.46 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1101.37 %

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 = 6.56 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 15.83 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.19 mm Limit by Wookock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.00 mm

Maximum downward = 1.70 kn Maximum upward = -1.46 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 = 4000 mm Try Rafter 2x300x50 SG8 Dry Internal Rafter Span = 5850 mm

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 =6.81 S1 Upward =6.81

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

Capacity Checks

3.75 Kn-m Capacity 10.08 Kn-m Passing Percentage 268.80 % Capacity M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn 9.40 Kn-m 13.44 Kn-m 142.98 % Passing Percentage

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Mo.9D-WnUp	9.68 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	173.55 %
V1.35D	3.40 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	851.18 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	8.56 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	450.93 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	15.1 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	319.47 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 11 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 19 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 25.00 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm

Reactions

 $Maximum\ downward = 8.56\ kn \quad Maximum\ upward = 15.1\ kn$

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

 $K11 = 14.9 \; \text{fpj} = 12.9 \; \text{Mpa}$ 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 = 21.67 Kn > 15.1 Kn

Prop on Sides = 2 - 2/SG815050Dry = 1000mm Reaction Prop = 12.72 Kn down = 18.82 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 = 0.91 < 1 OK

For Medium Term Load = 0.77 < 1 OK

For Long Term Load = 0.49 < 1 OK

Prop Connection check

 $Effective\ width\ of\ Pole\ used\ in\ Calculations = 175\ mm\ -20mm\ (Margin\ for\ chamfer)$

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: $24.85~\mathrm{Kn} > 18.82~\mathrm{Kn}~\mathrm{OK}$ Prop Connection Capacity under Medium term loads: $19.88~\mathrm{Kn} > 12.72~\mathrm{Kn}~\mathrm{OK}$ Prop Connection Capacity under Long term loads: $14.91~\mathrm{Kn} > 6.09~\mathrm{Kn}~\mathrm{OK}$

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm Intermediate Span = 2850 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)

 $Shear \ Capacity \ of \ timber = 3 \ MPa \qquad Bending \ Capacity \ of \ timber = 14 \ MPa \ NZS 3603 \ Amt \ 4, \ table \ 2.3$

Capacity Checks

 Mwind+Snow
 1.63 Kn-m
 Capacity
 7.46 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 457.67 %

 V0.90-WnUp
 2.29 Kn
 Capacity
 32.16 Kn
 Passing Percentage
 1404.37 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 14.095 mm Limit by Wookook et al, 1999 Span/100 = 28.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.29 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

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K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.82 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =16.80

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 1.93 Kn-m Capacity 3.08 Kn-m Passing Percentage **159.59 %** V_{0.9D-WnUp} 1.93 Kn Capacity 16.08 Kn Passing Percentage **833.16 %**

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 22.84 mm Sag during installation = 15.52 mm Limit by Wookock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

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Reactions

Maximum = 1.93 kn

Girt Design Sides

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 1.56 Kn-m Capacity 1.65 Kn-m Passing Percentage 105.77 % V0.95-WnUp 2.09 Kn Capacity 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 577.03 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 24.74 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Sag during installation =4.91 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.09 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use Height 3000 mm 27598 mm2 20698.2421875 mm2 Area As 60639381 mm4 646820 mm3 7x Ιx Iy 60639381 mm4 7x 646820 mm3 Lateral Restraint 1300 mm c/c

Luterar restrain

Total Area over Pole = 12 m2

2.76 Kn 2.42 Kn Dead Live Wind Down 6.57 Kn 6.09 Kn Snow Moment wind 0.31 Kn-m Moment snow 6.09 Kn-m 0.8 1.00 K1 snow 0.8 K1 Dead 0.6

K1 wind

Material

Peeling Steaming Dry Use Normal 36.3 MPa 2.96 MPa fs = fb = 18 MPa 7.2 MPa fc = fp = 9257 MPa ff = 22 MPa E =

1

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 317 93 Kn PhiMnx Snow 15 03 Kn-m PhiVnx Snow 39 21 Kn PhiNcx Snow

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.58 < 1 OK

(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.34 < 1 OK

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 18.98 mm < 30.00 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

 $\begin{array}{lll} D_{8} = & 0.6 \text{ mm} & \text{Pile Diameter} \\ L = & 1400 \text{ mm} & \text{Pile embedment length} \end{array}$

f1 = 2475 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

 Moment Wind =
 0.31 Kn-m
 Moment Snow =
 Kn-m

 Shear Wind =
 3.09 Kn
 Shear Snow =
 2.96 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

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

 Mu =
 9.43 Kn-m
 Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.49 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

 150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)
 Dry Use
 Height
 3000 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 = 12 m2

Dead 3.00 Kn 3.00 Kn Live Wind Down 8.16 Kn Snow 7.56 Kn Moment Wind 3.83 Kn-m Moment snow 1.48 Kn-m 0.8 0.75 K1 snow 0.8 K1 Dead 0.6

K1wind 1

Material

 Peeling
 Steaming
 Normal
 Dry Use

 fb =
 36.3 MPa
 fs =
 2.96 MPa

 fc =
 18 MPa
 fp =
 7.2 MPa

 ft =
 22 MPa
 E =
 9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiNex Wind 222.63 Kn PhiMnx Wind 9.12 Kn-m PhiVnx Wind 36.81 Kn 133.58 Kn PhiNcx Dead PhiMnx Dead 5.47 Kn-m PhiVnx Dead 22.09 Kn 7.30 Kn-m 29.45 Kn 178 11 Kn PhiVnx Snow PhiNcx Snow PhiMnx Snow

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.49 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.25 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 18.45 mm \leq 32.92 mm

 $\begin{array}{lll} Ds = & 0.6 \text{ mm} & \text{Pile Diameter} \\ L = & 1400 \text{ mm} & \text{Pile embedment length} \end{array}$

f1 = 2475 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Total Area over Pole = 12 m2

 Moment Wind =
 3.83 Kn-m
 Moment Snow =
 1.48 Kn-m

 Shear Wind =
 1.55 Kn
 Shear Snow =
 1.48 Kn

Pile Properties

0.55

Safety Factory

Hu = 6.31 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.43 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.41 < 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

$$\begin{split} K0 = & \left(1\text{-sin}(30) \right) / \left(1\text{+sin}(30) \right) \\ Kp = & \left(1\text{+sin}(30) \right) / \left(1\text{-sin}(30) \right) \end{split}$$

Geometry For End Bay Pole

 $\begin{array}{lll} D_{S} = & 0.6 \text{ mm} & \text{Pile Diameter} \\ L = & 1400 \text{ mm} & \text{Pile embedment length} \end{array}$

f1 = 2475 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied 12 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

 Moment Wind =
 3.83 Kn-m
 Moment Snow =
 1.48 Kn-m

 Shear Wind =
 1.55 Kn
 Shear Snow =
 1.48 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 6.31 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.43 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.41 < 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

 $Formula\ to\ calculate\ Skin\ Friction = Safecty\ factor\ (0.55)\ x\ Density\ of\ Soil(18)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ Ks(1.5)\ x\ 0.5\ x\ tan(30)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ No.5\ x\ tan(30)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ No.5\ x\ tan(30)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ No.5\ x\ tan(30)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ No.5\ x\ tan(30)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ No.5\ x\ tan(30)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ No.5\ x\ tan(30)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(1400)\ x\ Pi\ x\ Dia\ of\ Pile(0.6)\ x\ Height\ of\ Pile(0.6$

Skin Friction = 15.83 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 19.92 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 10.14 Kn

Uplift is ok