Job Number:	RWhite
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	8
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Selwyn District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: Lot 1 DP 401501, Wards Road, Charing Cross, New Zealand	
LEGAL DES CRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to building work.	-
☐ ALL ☑ Part only as specified: Purlins, Rafters, Girts, Poles, Columns, Pole embedment and	all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code is Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	sued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawing A101 - A115 Rev-1 dated 17/03/2025 together with the following specification, and other document attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 04/04/2025 and numbered "Second Potential Control of the statement of the	ments set out in the schedule
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pre with NZS3604:2011 The building has a design life of 50 years and an Importance Level 1 Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to Non-Specific codes such as NZS checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightnes. Inspections of the building to be completed by Selwyn District Council. As BWhite Cons inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Review. This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from the proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	S3604 and NZS4229 have not been ess ulting Ltd are not undertaking
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawin documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provisions of 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 al	pove)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the follow holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	ing qualification: BECivil and
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 04/04/2025	
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 Au	

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.

Date: 04/04/2025

BWhite

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED LOT 1 DP 401501, WARDS ROAD, CHARING CROSS, 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	0.92 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.65 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.2 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

Job No.: 446-276266 **Address:** Lot 1 DP 401501, Wards Road, Charing **Date:** 04/04/2025

Cross, New Zealand

Latitude: -43.537451 **Longitude:** 172.144285 **Elevation:** 156.5 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	0.92 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.65 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.2 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 Open

For roof Cp, i = 0.6543

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.95 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.55 KPa pnet = -1.03 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.95 m To 7.90 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.31 KPa pnet = -0.79 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.6543 side Wall Cp, i = -0.5651

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 13.59 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.55 KPa pnet = 1.09 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.95 m Cpe = pe = -0.51 KPa pnet = 0.03 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.03 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.70 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.09 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.94 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 800 mm Purlin Span = 4380 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 =0.79 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =17.48

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.65 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	343.08 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.38 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	124.79 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-1.54 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.96 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	192.21 %
V _{1.35D}	0.59 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1635.59 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.75 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	734.86 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.41 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1140.43 %

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 = 16.53 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 18.04 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 13.94 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.30 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.75 kn Maximum upward = -1.41 kn

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

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 4530 Internal Rafter Span = 6566.417910447761 Try Rafter 2x360x63 mm 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 = 5.90 S1 Upward = 5.90

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	8.24 Kn-m	Capacity	60.82 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	738.11 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	24.42 Kn-m	Capacity	81.1 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	332.10 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-19.65 Kn-m	Capacity	-101.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	515.93 %
V _{1.35D}	5.02 Kn	Capacity	77.32 Kn	Passing Percentage	1540.24 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	14.87 Kn	Capacity	103.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	693.21 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-11.97 Kn	Capacity	-128.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	1076.52 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 6.015 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 27.99 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.465 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 67.16 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 14.87 kn Maximum upward = -11.97 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 3

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 = 60 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 = 43.67 Kn > -11.97 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2265 mm External Rafter Span = 6527 mm Try Rafter 360x63 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 = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.98 S1 Downward =12.10 S1 Upward =12.10

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	4.07 Kn-m	Capacity	29.91 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	734.89 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	12.06 Kn-m	Capacity	39.88 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	330.68 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{Up}}$	-9.71 Kn-m	Capacity	-49.85 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	513.39 %
V _{1.35D}	2.49 Kn	Capacity	38.66 Kn	Passing Percentage	1552.61 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	7.39 Kn	Capacity	51.54 Kn	Passing Percentage	697.43 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-5.95 Kn	Capacity	-64.43 Kn	Passing Percentage	1082.86 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 6.68 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 27.99 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.47 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 67.16 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.39 kn Maximum upward = -5.95 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 3

Calculations as per NZS 3603:1993 Amend 2005 clause 4.4

Joint Group for Rafters =J2 Joint Group for Pole = J5

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 63 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) = -70.12 kn > -5.95 Kn

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Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -21.83 Kn > -5.95 Kn

Intermediate Design Front and Back

Intermediate Spacing = 2265 mm Intermediate Span = 3550 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 = 0.71

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	3.89 Kn-m	Capacity	7.46 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	191.77 %
$ m V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	4.38 Kn	Capacity	-32.16 Kn	Passing Percentage	734.25 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 26.15 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 35.50 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 4.38 kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 3358.2089552238804 Intermediate Span = 3987 Try Intermediate 2x250x50 SG8 mm 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 = 0.97

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 12.68 S1 Upward = 0.84

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	3.64 Kn-m	Capacity	11.66 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	320.33 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	3.65 Kn	Capacity	40.2 Kn	Passing Percentage	1101.37 %

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Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 31.6 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 39.87 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 3.65 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm

Girt's Span = 2265 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 =0.89

S1 Downward =9.63

S1 Upward =15.28

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

Capacity Checks

0.91 Kn-m 1.87 Kn-m Passing Percentage 205.49 % Mwind+Snow Capacity 1.60 Kn 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 753.75 % Capacity $V_{0.9D\text{-WnUp}}$

Deflections

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

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 22.65 mmDeflection under Snow and Service Wind = 8.23 mm Sag during installation = 1.60 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.60 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm

Girt's Span = 3358 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 =0.74 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =18.61

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.00 Kn-m	Capacity	1.55 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	77.50 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	2.38 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	506.72 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 39.76 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 33.58 mm Sag during installation = 7.71 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.38 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3900 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 30.425373134328357 m2

Dead	7.61 Kn	Live	7.61 Kn
Wind Down	21.30 Kn	Snow	19.78 Kn
Moment wind	12.01 Kn-m	Moment snow	3.73 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	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	510.45 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	27.34 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	306.27 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	16.41 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	408.36 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	21.87 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	50.36 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.52 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.27 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 29.84 mm < 39.00 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

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

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

 $D_S = 0.6 \text{ mm}$ Pile Diameter

L= 1700 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3150 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind =	12.01 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
Shear Wind =	3.81 Kn	Shear Snow =	3.73 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 9.03 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 17.07 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.70 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3840 mm
Area	27598 mm2	As	20698.2421875 mm2
Ix	60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Iy	60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 15.212686567164178 m2

Dead	3.80 Kn	Live	3.80 Kn
Wind Down	10.65 Kn	Snow	9.89 Kn
Moment Wind	6.00 Kn-m	Moment snow	1.87 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.65
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	257.07 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	12.15 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	49.01 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	154.24 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	7.29 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	29.41 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	205.65 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	9.72 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	39.21 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.57 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.32 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 26.44 mm < 41.90 mm

 $D_S = 0.6 \text{ mm}$ Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3150 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 15.212686567164178 m2

Moment Wind = 6.00 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.87 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.91 Kn Shear Snow = 1.87 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.37 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.97 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.60 < 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

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

Geometry For End Bay Pole

 $D_S = 0.6 \text{ mm}$ Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3150 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 6.00 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.87 Kn-m

Shear Wind = 1.91 Kn Shear Snow = 1.87 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.37 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.97 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.60 < 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 = 27.76 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 24.49 Kn

Uplift is ok