**	
Job Number:	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Auckland District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 34 Cemetery Road, Pollok, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by <b>Ezequote Pty Ltd</b> to provide <b>Specific Structural Engineering Design</b> services in respect of the requirement Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to this statement), of the proposed building work.	ents of Clause(s) <b>B1</b> of the
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 issued by Ministry of Business, Inno B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	vation & Employment Clauses
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawings title <b>Smith01</b> and numbered <b>A10</b> 10/01/2024 together with the following specification, and other documents set out in the schedule attached to this statement: <b>Design 11/01/2024</b> 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 pressure of 300 kPa in accordance wit</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 NZS3604 and NZS4229 have not been</li> <li>This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightness</li> <li>Inspections of the building to be completed by Auckland District Council. As BWhite Consulting Ltd are not undertaking in producer Statement-PS4- Construction Review.</li> <li>This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from the date of issue</li> <li>All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements</li> </ol>	checked by this practice
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawings, specifications, and other document attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provisions of the Building Code and that b), the presons who have undertaken the decompetency 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: BECivil	
BW hite 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: 11/01/2024	
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 mar 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 negl	
This form is to accompany Form 2 of the Building (Forms) Regulations 2004 for the application of a Building Consent	
<b>Date:</b> 11/01/2024	BWhite
18B Jules Crescent,	Consulting Ltd
Bell Block New Plymouth 4312	
New Zealand File No:	
DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 34 CEMETERY ROAD, POLI	LOK, 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	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.53 m

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Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.24	Design Wind Speed	39.41 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.93 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.:
 Smith01
 Address:
 34 Cemetery Road, Pollok, New Zealand
 Date:
 11/01/2024

 Latitude:
 -37.14148
 Longitude:
 174.620277
 Elevation:
 53.5 m

# **General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N0	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.53 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.24	Design Wind Speed	39.41 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.93 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 = Gable Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 4.53 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.75 KPa pnet = -0.75 KPa

For roof CP,e from 4.53 m To 9.06 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.42 KPa pnet = -0.42 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = -0.3 side Wall Cp, i = -0.3

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For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 12 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.59 KPa pnet = 0.87 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 4.53 m Cpe = pe = -0.55 KPa pnet = -0.55 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.75 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.45 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.87 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.84 KPa

# **Design Summary**

## **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 650 mm

Purlin Span = 4850 mm

Try Purlin 190x45 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 \qquad K1 \; Medium \; term = 0.8 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Short \; term = 0.8 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.98 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.9 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.9$ 

K8 Upward =0.36 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =28.24

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	1.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	275.38 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.91 Kn-m	Capacity	2.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	124.61 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-1 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.11 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	111.00 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.53 Kn	Capacity	8.25 Kn	Passing Percentage	1556.60 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.18 Kn	Capacity	11.00 Kn	Passing Percentage	932.20 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	-0.83 Kn	Capacity	-13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	1656.63 %

## 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 = 15.64 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 18.90 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 20.00 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 48.00 mm

# Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.18 kn Maximum upward = -0.83 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 = 5000 mm

Internal Rafter Span = 5850 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	2.54 Kn-m	Capacity	8.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	333.86 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.81 Kn-m	Capacity	11.3 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	234.93 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	7.04 Kn-m	Capacity	-14.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	200.57 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	4.81 Kn	Capacity	25.18 Kn	Passing Percentage	523.49 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	9.14 Kn	Capacity	33.58 Kn	Passing Percentage	367.40 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	10.70 Kn	Capacity	-41.96 Kn	Passing Percentage	392.15 %

#### Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 5 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 21 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 = 9.14 kn Maximum upward = 10.70 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 > 10.70 Kn

Prop on Sides =  $2 ext{ 2/SG815050Dry } 1000 ext{mm}$  Reaction Prop =  $15.30 ext{ Kn down } 20.10 ext{ Kn Up}$ 

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

For Short Term Load = 0.97 < 1 OK

For Medium Term Load = 0.93 < 1 OK

For Long Term Load = 0.72 < 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 > 20.1 Kn OK

Prop Connection Capacity under Medium term loads: -44.08 Kn > 15.3 Kn OK

Prop Connection Capacity under Long term loads: -33.06 Kn > 8.885 Kn OK

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm Intermediate Span = 3851 mm Try Intermediate 2x190x45 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 = 0.98

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 12.23 S1 Upward = 0.80

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

Capacity Checks

 Mwind+Snow
 2.42 Kn-m
 Capacity
 6.06 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 250.41 %

 V0.9D-WnUp
 2.51 Kn-m
 Capacity
 27.5 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 1095.62 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 26.905 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.51 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.51 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 5000 mm Try Girt 190x45 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 = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.83 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =16.64

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 2.45 Kn-m Capacity 2.52 Kn-m Passing Percentage 102.86 % V0.9D-WnUp 1.96 Kn-m Capacity 13.75 Kn-m Passing Percentage 701.53 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 36.98 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 50.00 mm

Sag during installation = 46.79 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.96 kn

# **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm

Girt's Span = 3000 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 =0.72 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =18.92

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

## Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.88 Kn-m	Capacity	1.19 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	135.23 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	1.17 Kn-m	Capacity	10.13 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	865.81 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 11.98 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

Sag during installation =6.06 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.17 kn

# Middle Pole Design

# Geometry

200 UNI H5	Dry Use	Height	3930 mm
Area	31400 mm2	As	23550 mm2
Ix	78500000 mm4	Zx	785000 mm3
Iy	78500000 mm4	Zx	785000 mm3

Lateral Restraint 3930 mm c/c

## Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $30 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	10.59 Kn	Live	8.66 Kn
Wind Down	16.58 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	6.89 Kn-m		

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.69

 K1 snow
 0.8
 K1 Dead
 0.6

K 1 wind

#### Material

Shaving Steaming Normal Dry Use

6/9

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	310.72 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	14.81 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	55.77 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	186.43 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	8.89 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	33.46 Kn

## Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.65 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.40 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 38.95 mm < 39.30 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
Cullille	I O I LII III	1 Hellott dingle	20 405	COHODICH	O ILIII

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

## Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6  mm Pile	Diameter
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L = 1450 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3398 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind =	6.89 Kn-m	
Shear Wind =	3.16 Kn	

# **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.60 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 11.17 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.62 < 1 OK

# **End Pole Design**

# Geometry For End Bay Pole

# Geometry

175 UNI H5	Dry Use	Height	4330 mm
Area	24041 mm2	As	18030.46875 mm2
Ix	46015259 mm4	Zx	525889 mm3

Iy 46015259 mm4 Zx 525889 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
 6.75 Kn
 Snow
 0.00 Kn

Moment Wind 5.37 Kn-m

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.47

 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	162.06 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	6.76 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	42.70 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	97.24 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	4.06 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	25.62 Kn

## Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.88 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.72 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 38.20 mm < 45.19 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1450 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3398 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

## Loads

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

# **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.60 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 11.17 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.48 < 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= 1450 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3398 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 5.37 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.58 Kn

#### **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.60 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 11.17 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

## Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.48 < 1 OK

# **Uplift Check**

Density of Concrete = 24 Kn/m<sup>3</sup>

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(1450) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1450)

Skin Friction = 16.98 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 20.98 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 15.75 Kn

Uplift is ok