Job Number:	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	C
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Invercargill District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 167 B Taiepa Road Otatara, Invercargill, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design se requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to the 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 issu Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ed by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on ITM drawings title A114 REV-1 dated 9/27/2023 together with the following specification, and other documents set out this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 9/14/2023 and numbered "Second Page"	
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pressing with 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 NZS3 been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightness Inspections of the building to be completed by Invercargill District Council. As BWhite Coundertaking 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 All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	3604 and NZS4229 have not onsulting Ltd are not
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawings 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 reconconstruction monitoring/observation:	he Building Code and that b),
✓ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated above	re)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the following	g qualification: BECivil
BWhite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$20	0,000.
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 9/14/2023	

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

Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Phone: 0211-979786

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 167 B TAIEPA ROAD OTATARA, INVERCARGILL, 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	N5	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.925 m
Wind Region	NZ4	Terrain Category	2.46	Design Wind Speed	41.03 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.01 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

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Job No.: EHB 13 Address: 167 B Taiepa Road Otatara, Invercargill, Date: 9/14/2023

New Zealand

Latitude: -46.439506 **Longitude:** 168.296114 **Elevation:** 16 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N5	Ground Snow Load	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.925 m
Wind Region	NZ4	Terrain Category	2.46	Design Wind Speed	41.03 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.01 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 3.93 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.82 KPa pnet = -0.82 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.93 m To 7.85 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.45 KPa pnet = -0.45 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 24 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.64 KPa pnet = 0.94 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.93 m Cpe = pe = -0.59 KPa pnet = -0.59 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.82 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.48 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.94 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.92 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 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 =0.54 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =22.76

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	1.3 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	261.54 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.58 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	126.54 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-2.29 Kn-m	Capacity	-3.16 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	137.99 %
V _{1.35D}	0.89 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	1355.06 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	2.45 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	656.33 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-1.57 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	1280.25 %

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 = 18.24 mm

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

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 22.50 mm

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

Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.45 kn Maximum upward = -1.57 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 = 6000 mm Internal Rafter Span = 8850 mm Try Rafter 2x360x63 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

M _{1.35D}	19.83 Kn-m	Capacity	60.82 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	306.71 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	54.63 Kn-m	Capacity	81.1 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	148.45 %

$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-34.95 Kn-m	Capacity	-101.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	290.07 %
V _{1.35D}	8.96 Kn	Capacity	77.32 Kn	Passing Percentage	862.95 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	24.69 Kn	Capacity	103.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	417.50 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-15.80 Kn	Capacity	-128.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	815.57 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 25.68 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 37.50 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 35.195 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 90.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 24.69 kn Maximum upward = -15.80 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M16 Number of Bolts = 2

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 = 80 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 = 51.75 Kn > -15.80 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm Girt's Span = 6000 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 =0.34 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =29.10

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.54 Kn-m	Capacity	1.28 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	50.39 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.69 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	951.48 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 71.18 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm Sag during installation = 78.58 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.69 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 900 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

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.14 Kn-m	Capacity	2.90 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	135.51 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.90 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	846.32 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 33.78 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.90 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

225 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3565 mm
Area	44279 mm2	As	33209.1796875 mm2
Ix	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
Iy	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3565 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 27 m^2

Dead	6.75 Kn	Live	6.75 Kn
Wind Down	12.96 Kn	Snow	17.01 Kn
Moment wind	15.90 Kn-m	Moment snow	5.29 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.90
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

PhiNcx Wind	573.60 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	34.34 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	78.64 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	344.16 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	20.60 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	47.18 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	458.88 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	27.47 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	62.91 Kn

Checks

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

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.28 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 21.64 mm < 35.65 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

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

L= 2100 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2944 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 15.90 Kn-m Moment Snow = Kn-m Shear Wind = 5.40 Kn Shear Snow = 5.29 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 16.36 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 29.99 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.53 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimur	n 225 dia lat Floor Leve	el) Dry Use	Height 3625 mm
	11 443 Gia. at 1 KM1 LCV		11012111 3023 111111

Area 35448 mm2 As 26585.7421875 mm2

Ix 100042702 mm4 Zx 941578 mm3
Iy 100042702 mm4 Zx 941578 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 13.5 m^2

Dead	3.38 Kn	Live	3.38 Kn
Wind Down	6.48 Kn	Snow	8.51 Kn
Moment Wind	5.30 Kn-m	Moment snow	1.76 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.81
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	414.84 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	22.22 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	248.90 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	13.33 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	331.87 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	17.78 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	50.36 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.28 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.10 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 12.36 mm < 39.15 mm

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L=	2100 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	2944 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 13.5 m^2

Moment Wind =	5.30 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	1.76 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	1.80 Kn	Shear Snow =	1.76 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 16.36 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 29.99 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.18 < 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= 2100 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2944 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 5.30 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.76 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.80 Kn Shear Snow = 1.76 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 16.36 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 29.99 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.18 < 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

10/11

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(2100) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(2100)

Skin Friction = 35.62 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 40.43 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 16.06 Kn

Uplift is ok