Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022	
Job Number:	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Southland District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm	Shed
AT: 57 Blackmore Road, Garston, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design the requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment the proposed building work.	-
☐ ALL	d all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code issu Business, Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ued by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawing numbered A101-A112 Rev-1 dated 24/01/2024 together with the following specification, and other the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 24/01/2024 and number	r documents set out in
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pres accordance 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 N have not been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tights Inspections of the building to be completed by Southland District Council. As BWhite not undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year fr All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	NZS3604 and NZS4229 ness c Consulting Ltd are n Review.
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawing other documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provision and that b), the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so follow level of construction monitoring/observation:	ons of the Building Code
✓ 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 follow BE.Civil	wing qualification:

Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 24/01/2024

BWhite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000.

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

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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

Date: 24/01/2024

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 57 BLACKMORE ROAD, GARSTON, 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	0.95 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	7.9 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	41.27 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.02 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.: EHB 128 Address: 57 Blackmore Road, Garston, New Zealand Date: 24/01/2024

Latitude: -45.474083 **Longitude:** 168.68633 **Elevation:** 326 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	0.95 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	7.9 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	41.27 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.02 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 = -0.564

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.48 m Cpe = -1.3 pe = -1.14 KPa pnet = -1.59 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.48 m To 5.0 m Cpe = -0.7 pe = -0.61 KPa pnet = -1.06 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.4576 side Wall Cp, i = 0.436

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 17 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.61 KPa pnet = 1.16 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 6.95 m Cpe = pe = -0.57 KPa pnet = -0.02 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.59 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.32 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.16 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.92 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 4850 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 =0.64 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =20.70

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.89 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	382.02 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.46 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	184.15 %
Mo.9D-WnUp	-3.61 Kn-m	Capacity	-3.71 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	102.77 %

V1.35D	0.74 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	1629.73 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.03 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	792.12 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-2.98 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	674.50 %

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 = 8.56 mm

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

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.41 mm

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

Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.03 kn Maximum upward = -2.98 kn

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

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 700 mm Girt's Span = 5000 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 =0.73 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =18.79

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	2.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	107.09 %
$ m V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	2.03 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	792.12 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 45.66 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 50.00 mm

Sag during installation = 37.90 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.03 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 700 mm Girt's Span = 2789 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 =0.68 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =19.84

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

Capacity Checks

4/7

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.79 Kn-m	Capacity	2.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	320.25 %
$V_{0.9 D\text{-W} n U p}$	1.13 Kn-m	Capacity	16.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	1423.01 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 4.42 mm Sag during installation = 3.67 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 27.89 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.13 kn

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

250 SED H5 (Minimum 275 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	7600 mm
Area	54091 mm2	As	40568.5546875 mm2
Ix	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Iy	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 13.942816801976702 m2

Dead	3.49 Kn	Live	3.49 Kn
Wind Down	4.46 Kn	Snow	8.78 Kn
Moment Wind	14.01 Kn-m	Moment snow	2.44 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.35
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	$\mathbf{E} =$	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	270.66 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	17.91 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	96.07 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	162.39 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	10.75 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	57.64 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	216.52 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	14.33 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	76.85 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.85 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.68 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 56.82 mm < 78.80 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1550 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 5925 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 13.942816801976702 m2

Moment Wind = 14.01 Kn-m Moment Snow = 2.44 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.36 Kn Shear Snow = 2.44 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.44 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 14.96 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.94 < 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= 1550 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 5925 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 14.01 Kn-m Moment Snow = 2.44 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.36 Kn Shear Snow = 2.44 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.44 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 14.96 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.94 < 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(2700) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(2700)

Skin Friction = 58.88 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 65.06 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 53.92 Kn

Uplift is ok