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: Western Bay District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Far	m Shed
AT: 61 Lowe Rd, Whakamarama, 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	nd all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code iss 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 Eartworks and numbered A101-A117 Rev-1 dated 21/06/2024 together with the following specfi documents set out in the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 24/"Second Page"	cation, and other
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 I have not been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tight Inspections of the building to be completed by Western Bay District Council. As BWh 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 for the proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	NZS3604 and NZS4229 ness ite Consulting Ltd are 1 Review.
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the draw 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 follo BE.Civil and holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	wing qualification:
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 24/06/2024	
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.

 $This \ form is \ to \ accompany \ Form 2 \ of \ the \ Building (Forms) \ Regulations \ 2004 \ for \ the \ application \ of \ a \ Building \ Consent$

Date: 24/06/2024 BWhite
Consulting Ltd

18B Jules Crescent,

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 61 LOWE RD, WHAKAMARAMA, 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	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	3.0	Design Wind Speed	39.93 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.96 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.: Whakamarama Eartworks Address: 61 Lowe Rd, Whakamarama, New Zealand Date: 24/06/2024

Latitude: -37.66258 Longitude: 175.976099 Elevation: 82.5 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	3.6 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	3.0	Design Wind Speed	39.93 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.96 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 3.6 m Cpe = -0.76 pe = -0.76 KPa pnet = -0.76 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.6 m To 7.2 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

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 6 m Cpe = 0.6 KPa pnet = 0.89 KPa

For side wall $\,$ CP,e $\,$ from 0 m $\,$ To 3.6 m $\,$ Cpe = $\,$ pe = -0.56 $\,$ KPa $\,$ pnet = -0.56 $\,$ KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.76 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.45 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.89 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.86 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 3850 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.46 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =25.13

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	1.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	319.64 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.56 Kn-m	Capacity	2.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	152.56 %
M _{0.9} D-W _n U _p	-0.89 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.39 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	156.18 %

Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022 0.58 Kn Capacity 8.25 Kn Passing Percentage 1422,41 % $V_{1.35D}$ 1.30 Kn Capacity 11.00 Kn Passing Percentage 846.15 % $V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$ -0.93 Kn Capacity -13.75 Kn Passing Percentage 1478.49 % $V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$

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 = 8.51 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 15.83 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 10.28 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.30 kn Maximum upward = -0.93 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 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	5.78 Kn-m	Capacity	8.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	146.71 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	12.83 Kn-m	Capacity	11.3 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	88.07 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-9.15 Kn-m	Capacity	-14.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	154.32 %
V _{1.35D}	3.95 Kn	Capacity	25.18 Kn	Passing Percentage	637.47 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	8.78 Kn	Capacity	33.58 Kn	Passing Percentage	382.46 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-6.26 Kn	Capacity	-41.96 Kn	Passing Percentage	670.29 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 18.45 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 25.00 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 24.77 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 8.78 kn Maximum upward = -6.26 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 > -6.26 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2000 mm

External Rafter Span = 6010 mm

Try Rafter 290x45 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 = 0.89

K8 Upward =0.89 S1 Downward =15.23 S1 Upward =15.23

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	3.05 Kn-m	Capacity	3.78 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	123.93 %
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	6.77 Kn-m	Capacity	5.04 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	74.45 %
$M_{0.9\mathrm{D-WnUp}}$	-4.83 Kn-m	Capacity	-6.29 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	130.23 %
V _{1.35D}	2.03 Kn	Capacity	12.59 Kn	Passing Percentage	620.20 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.51 Kn	Capacity	16.79 Kn	Passing Percentage	372.28 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-3.22 Kn	Capacity	-20.98 Kn	Passing Percentage	651.55 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 20.50 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 24.77 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 = 4.51 kn Maximum upward = -3.22 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

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 14.9 fpj = 12.9 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 45 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K11 = 2.0 fcj = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Eccentric Load check

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -21.73 \text{ kn} > -3.22 \text{ Kn}$

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -9.75 Kn > -3.22 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm Girt's Span = 4000 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 =0.88 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =15.45

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

Capacity Checks

 $M_{Wind+Snow}$ 1.42 Kn-m Capacity 1.45 Kn-m Passing Percentage 102.11 % $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$ 1.42 Kn Capacity 10.13 Kn Passing Percentage 713.38 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 34.42 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Sag during installation = 19.16 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.42 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1100 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

Mw $_{ind+Snow}$ 1.10 Kn-m Capacity 1.19 Kn-m Passing Percentage 108.18 % $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$ 1.47 Kn Capacity 10.13 Kn Passing Percentage 689.12 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 14.98 mm

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

Sag during installation = 6.06 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.47 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3310 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3400 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 12 m2

Dead	3.00 Kn	Live	3.00 Kn
Wind Down	5.40 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	8.34 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.86
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K 1 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	438.78 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	23.50 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	263.27 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	14.10 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.38 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.15 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 15.07 mm < 33.10 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 =	$(1-\sin(30))/(1+\sin(30))$				
Kp =	$(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))$				

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 8.34 Kn-m Shear Wind = 3.09 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.96 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.63 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.87 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3400 mm
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 = 12 m2

Dead	3.00 Kn	Live	3.00 Kn
Wind Down	5.40 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	4.17 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.86
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

PhiNcx Wind 438.87 Kn PhiMnx Wind 23.51 Kn-m PhiVnx Wind 62.96 Kn

8/10

PhiNcx Dead 263.32 Kn PhiMnx Dead 14.11 Kn-m PhiVnx Dead 37.77 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.20 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.06 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 8.18 mm < 35.91 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 12 m^2

Moment Wind = 4.17 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.54 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.96 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 9.63 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.43 < 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= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2700 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 4.17 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.54 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.96 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

9/10

Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Mu = 9.63 Kn-m

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.43 < 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)

Skin Friction = 15.83 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 19.47 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 6.42 Kn

Uplift is ok