Job Number:	RWhite
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Hurunui District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 2a Riverdale Place, Amberley, 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 drawin A101 - A117 Rev-1 dated 21/02/2025 together with the following specification, and other docum attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 2/25/2025 and numbered "Second Page "	ents 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 am Importance Level 1 Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to None-Specific codes such as NZ 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 Hurunui District Council. As BWhite Cor 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 	SS3604 and NZS4229 have not ess as 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 presons 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	oove)
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: 2/25/2025	
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.

BWhite

Consulting Ltd

Date: 2/25/2025

18B Jules Crescent,

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 2A RIVERDALE PLACE, AMBERLEY, 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	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	2.8 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.34	Design Wind Speed	37.08 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.82 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.: Amberley Address: 2a Riverdale Place, Amberley, New Zealand Date: 2/25/2025

Latitude: -43.146564 Longitude: 172.717792 Elevation: 50.5 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	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	2.8 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.34	Design Wind Speed	37.08 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.82 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 1.28 m Cpe = -0.908 pe = -0.67 KPa pnet = -0.67 KPa

For roof CP,e from 1.28 m To 2.55 m Cpe = -0.896 pe = -0.67 KPa pnet = -0.67 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 5.0 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.52 KPa pnet = 0.77 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.20 m Cpe = pe = -0.48 KPa pnet = -0.48 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.67 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.40 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.77 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.89 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 4350 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 =0.47 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =24.64

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.72 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	309.72 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.98 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	150.00 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}n ext{Up}}$	-0.95 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.76 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	185.26 %
V _{1.35D}	0.66 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1462.12 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.82 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	706.59 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-0.87 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1848.28 %

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 = 10.76 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 17.92 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 12.56 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.82 kn Maximum upward = -0.87 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 = 4500 mm Internal Rafter Span = 4850 mm Try Rafter 2x300x50 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 = 6.81 S1 Upward = 6.81

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	4.47 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	225.50 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	12.31 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	109.18 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-5.89 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	285.23 %
V _{1.35D}	3.68 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	786.41 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	10.15 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	380.30 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-4.86 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	992.59 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 8.14 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 20.83 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 10.55 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 50.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 10.15 kn Maximum upward = -4.86 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 = 100 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 = 21.67 Kn > -4.86 Kn

Intermediate Design Front and Back

Intermediate Spacing = 2250 mm Intermediate Span = 2149 mm Try Intermediate 2x150x50 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 = 1.00 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 0.47

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 1.17 Kn-m Capacity 4.2 Kn-m Passing Percentage 358.97 % V_{0.9D-WnUp} 2.18 Kn Capacity -24.12 Kn Passing Percentage 1106.42 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 6.875 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 21.49 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.18 kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 2500 mm Intermediate Span = 2400 mm Try Intermediate 2x150x50 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 = 1.00 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 0.50

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 0.81 Kn-m Capacity 4.2 Kn-m Passing Percentage 518.52 % V_{0.9D-WnUp} 1.35 Kn Capacity 24.12 Kn Passing Percentage 1786.67 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 11.865 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 24.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.35 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1200 mm Girt's Span = 2250 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 =15.23

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

Capacity Checks

 Mwind+Snow
 0.58 Kn-m
 Capacity
 1.87 Kn-m
 Passing Percentage
 322.41 %

 V_{0.9D-WnUp}
 1.04 Kn
 Capacity
 12.06 Kn
 Passing Percentage
 1159.62 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 5.95 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 22.50 mm Sag during installation = 1.55 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.04 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1200 mm Girt's Span = 2500 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 = 0.86 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 16.05

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 0.72 Kn-m Capacity 1.80 Kn-m Passing Percentage **250.00 %**

V_{0.9D-WnUp} 1.16 Kn Capacity 12.06 Kn Passing Percentage 1039.66 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 9.07 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 25.00 mm Sag during installation = 2.37 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.16 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	2500 mm
Area	20729 mm2	As	15546.6796875 mm2
Ix	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Iy	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3400 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 11.25 m^2

Dead	2.81 Kn	Live	2.81 Kn
Wind Down	4.50 Kn	Snow	7.09 Kn
Moment wind	5.87 Kn-m	Moment snow	2.83 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.63
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 186.64 Kn PhiMnx Wind 7.65 Kn-m PhiVnx Wind 36.81 Kn

PhiNcx Dead	111.98 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	4.59 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	149.31 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	6.12 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	29.45 Kn

Checks

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

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.67 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 18.24 mm < 25.00 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

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

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2100 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 5.87 Kn-m Moment Snow = Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.80 Kn Shear Snow = 2.83 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.76 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.38 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.80 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	2500 mm
Area	20729 mm2	As	15546.6796875 mm2
Ix	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Iy	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 11.25 m²

Dead	2.81 Kn	Live	2.81 Kn
Wind Down	4.50 Kn	Snow	7.09 Kn
Moment Wind	2.94 Kn-m	Moment snow	1.41 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.89
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	264.22 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	10.82 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNex Dead	158.53 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	6.49 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	211.38 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	8.66 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	29.45 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.33 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.13 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 10.19 mm < 27.93 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	2100 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 11.25 m^2

Moment Wind = 2.94 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.41 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.40 Kn Shear Snow = 1.41 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.76 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.38 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.40 < 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

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2100 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 2.94 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.41 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.40 Kn Shear Snow = 1.41 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.76 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.38 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.40 < 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(1300) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1300)

Skin Friction = 13.65 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 17.91 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 5.01 Kn

Uplift is ok