Job Number:	RWhite
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	J
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Whangarei District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 27 Woodward Rd, Maungatapere, 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 issue 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 Ezequote drawings numbered A101-A117 REV-1 dated 10/01/2024 together with the following specification, and other schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 10/01/2024 and numbered "Se	documents set out in the
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pressor 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 Whangarei 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 usulting 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: BE.Civil
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: 10/01/2024	
Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.comPhone: 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: 10/01/2024

18B Jules Crescent,

BWhite

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 27 WOODWARD RD, MAUNGATAPERE, 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	4.6 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.36	Design Wind Speed	41.09 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

Second page

Job No.: Rosemary Blackwell Address: 27 Woodward Rd, Maungatapere, New Date: 10/01/2024

Zealand

Latitude: -35.785328 **Longitude:** 174.144818 **Elevation:** 139.5 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	4.6 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.36	Design Wind Speed	41.09 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 = Gable Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 4.50 m Cpe = -0.9089 pe = -0.83 KPa pnet = -0.83 KPa

For roof CP,e from 4.5 m To 9.0 m Cpe = -0.5044 pe = -0.46 KPa pnet = -0.46 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 12 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.64 KPa pnet = 0.94 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 4.60 m Cpe = pe = -0.59 KPa pnet = -0.59 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.83 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.39 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.94 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.91 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 800 mm Purlin Span = 4050 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 =0.50 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =23.76

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.55 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	405.45 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.61 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	184.47 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-0.99 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	188.89 %
V _{1.35D}	0.55 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1754.55 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.12 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	1148.21 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-0.98 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1640.82 %

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 = 7.16 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 16.67 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 8.30 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.12 kn Maximum upward = -0.98 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 = 4200 mm Internal Rafter Span = 4350 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

M _{1.35D}	3.35 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	300.90 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	6.85 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	196.20 %

$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-6.01 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	279.53 %
V _{1.35D}	3.08 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	939.61 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	6.30 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	612.70 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-5.53 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	872.33 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 4.985 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 18.75 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 6.415 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 6.30 kn Maximum upward = -5.53 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 > -5.53 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2100 mm External Rafter Span = 4369 mm Try Rafter 300x50 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 = 0.94

K8 Upward =0.94 S1 Downward =13.93 S1 Upward =13.93

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	1.69 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	279.29 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.46 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	182.08 %
M0.9D-WnUp	-3.03 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	259.74 %
V _{1.35D}	1.55 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	933.55 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.17 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	608.83 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-2.78 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	867.63 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 5.54 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 18.75 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 6.41 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.17 kn Maximum upward = -2.78 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 = 50 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 x k1 x k4 x k5 x fs x b x ds (Eq 4.12) = -25.20 kn > -2.78 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -2.78 Kn

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Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm

Girt's Span = 4200 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

K4 = 1 K5 = 1

K8 Downward =1.00

K8 Upward =0.48

S1 Downward =11.27

S1 Upward = 24.35

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

Capacity Checks

 $M_{Wind+Snow}$

1.66 Kn-m

Capacity

1.80 Kn-m

Passing Percentage

108.43 %

 $V_{0.9 D\text{-W} n U p}$

1.58 Kn-m

Capacity

 $16.08~\mathrm{Kn}\text{-m}$

Passing Percentage

1017.72 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 13.64 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 42.00 mm Sag during installation = 18.87 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.58 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 800 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

 $M_{Wind+Snow}$

1.90 Kn-m

Capacity

2.90 Kn-m

Passing Percentage

152.63 %

 $V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$

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 = 17.98 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.69 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200 SED H5 HIGH DENSITY (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	: 4700 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Lateral Restraint	4700 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 18.9 m^2

Dead	4.72 Kn	Live	4.72 Kn	
Wind Down	7.37 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn	
Moment wind	10.08 Kn-m			
Phi	0.8	K8	0.57	
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6	
K1 wind	1			

Material

Peeling	Steaming		Normal	Dry Use	
fb =	49.725 MPa		$f_S =$	2.84 MPa	
fc =	28.125 MPa		fp =	8.66 MPa	
ft =	29.64 MPa		E =	12874 MPa	
Capacities					
PhiNex Wind	454.56 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	21.35 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	60.40 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	272.74 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	12.81 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	36.24 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.51 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.26 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 23.78 mm < 47.00 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

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

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

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

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3450 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 10.08 Kn-m

Shear Wind = 2.92 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.04 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.16 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.99 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

200 SED H5 HIGH DENSITY (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use Height 4300 mm

Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm	4 Zx	941578 mm3

100042702 mm4 Zx 941578 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Iy

Total Area over Pole = 9.45 m^2

Dead	2.36 Kn	Live	2.36 Kn
Wind Down	3.69 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	5.04 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.66
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6

K1wind 1

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	49.725 MPa	$f_S =$	2.84 MPa
fc =	28.125 MPa	fp =	8.66 MPa
$\mathrm{ft} =$	29.64 MPa	E =	12874 MPa

Capacities

PhiNex Wind	525.41 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	24.67 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	60.40 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	315.24 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	14.80 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	36.24 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.22 < 1 OK

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

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 11.61 mm < 45.88 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter L = 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3450 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 9.45 m^2

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Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.04 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.16 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.50 < 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 = 3450 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 5.04 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.46 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.04 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.16 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.50 < 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 = 11.43 Kn

Uplift is ok