Job Number:	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	C
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Whangarei District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 8 Maunu Estate Drive, Maunu, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design so requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to the building work.	÷
☐ ALL	ll connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code issu Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawing A101-A116 REV-1 dated 10/20/2023 together with the following specification, and other documen attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 10/23/2023 and numbered "Second Page	nts 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 press 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 NZS been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightnes Inspections of the building to be completed by Whangarei District Council. As BWhite Coundertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Revie This Producer Statement-Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	33604 and NZS4229 have not s onsulting Ltd are not w.
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawing 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 reco construction monitoring/observation:	the Building Code and that b),
☑ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated about	ve)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the following	g qualification: BECivil
BW hite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$2	00,000.
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 10/23/2023	
Fmail: hwhitecneng@gmail.com.Phone: 0211-079786	

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.

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,

Date: 10/23/2023

BWhite

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 8 MAUNU ESTATE DRIVE, MAUNU, 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 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.62 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.89 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.: Paul Martin Address: 8 Maunu Estate Drive, Maunu, New Zealand Date: 10/23/2023

Latitude: -35.756314 **Longitude:** 174.27335 **Elevation:** 105 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 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.62 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.89 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 = -0.5811

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.76 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.72 KPa pnet = -1.13 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.76 m To 7.52 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.40 KPa pnet = -0.81 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.464 side Wall Cp, i = -0.5811

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 9 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.56 KPa pnet = 1.08 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.76 m Cpe = pe = -0.52 KPa pnet = 0.00 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.13 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.60 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.08 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.96 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 3850 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 =0.53 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =23.16

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.56 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	398.21 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.56 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	190.38 %
M _{0.9D-WnUp}	-1.51 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.96 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	129.80 %
V _{1.35D}	0.58 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1663.79 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.56 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	824.36 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.57 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1024.20 %

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 = 6.56 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 15.83 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 8.75 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.56 kn Maximum upward = -1.57 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 = 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

M1.35D	3.19 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	315.99 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	8.52 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	157.75 %

$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-8.56 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	196.26 %
V _{1.35D}	2.94 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	984.35 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	7.83 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	492.98 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-7.87 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	612.96 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 4.745 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 18.75 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.03 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.83 kn Maximum upward = -7.87 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 > -7.87 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2000 mm External Rafter Span = 4306 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

M _{1.35D}	1.56 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	302.56 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.17 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	151.08 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-4.20 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	187.38 %
V _{1.35D}	1.45 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	997.93 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.88 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	497.42 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-3.90 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	618.46 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 5.27 mm

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

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.03 mm

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

Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.88 kn Maximum upward = -3.90 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 > -3.90 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -3.90 Kn

6/12

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm Girt's Span = 4000 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 =0.65 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =20.31

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+snow 1.30 Kn-m Capacity 1.38 Kn-m Passing Percentage 106.15 % V_{0.9D-WnUp} 1.30 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage 927.69 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 22.93 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm Sag during installation = 15.52 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.30 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm Girt's Span = 4500 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 1.64 Kn-m Capacity 1.87 Kn-m Passing Percentage 114.02 % V_{0.9D-WnUp} 1.46 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage 826.03 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 36.72 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.46 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 HIGH DENSITY (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	: 3700 mm
Area	27598 mm2	As	20698.2421875 mm2
Ix	60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Iy	60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3700 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 18 m^2

Dead	4.50 Kn	Live	4.50 Kn
Wind Down	10.80 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	7.66 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.68
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	424.16 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	17.58 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	47.03 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	254.50 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	10.55 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	28.22 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.48 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.24 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 20.41 mm < 37.00 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

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3000 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 7.66 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.55 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.55 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.02 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.95 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

175 SED H5 HIGH DENSITY (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use Height 3700 mm

Area	27598 mm2 As	20698.2421875 mm2
Ix	60639381 mm4 Zx	646820 mm3
Iy	60639381 mm4 Zx	646820 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 9 m^2

Dead	2.25 Kn	Live	2.25 Kn
Wind Down	5.40 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	3.83 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.68
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
ft =	29.64 MPa	E =	12874 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	424.33 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	17.58 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	47.03 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	254.60 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	10.55 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	28.22 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.24 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.07 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 11.00 mm < 39.90 mm

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3000 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 m^2

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.55 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.02 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.48 < 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= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3000 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 3.83 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.28 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.55 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.02 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.48 < 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 = 17.45 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 16.29 Kn

Uplift is ok