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: Waimate District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm S	Shed
AT: 90 Rattrays Rd, Waimate, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by <b>Ezequote Pty Ltd</b> to provide <b>Specific Structural Engineering Design</b> the requirements of Clause(s) <b>B1</b> 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	eued by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawing numbered <b>A101-A118 REV-1</b> dated <b>24/04/2024</b> together with the following specification, and other the schedule attached to this statement: <b>Design Featured Report Dated 13/04/2024 and number</b>	er documents set out in
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
<ol> <li>Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing presaccordance with NZS3604:2011</li> <li>The building has a design life of 50 years and am Importance Level 1</li> <li>Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to None-Specific codes such as I have not been checked by this practice</li> <li>This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tight</li> <li>Inspections of the building to be completed by Waimate District Council. As BWhite undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Re</li> <li>This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year for All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements</li> </ol>	NZS3604 and NZS4229  ness  Consulting Ltd are not eview.
<b>I believe on reasonable grounds</b> 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, <b>Bevan White</b> am CPEng <b>108276</b> I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the follo <b>BE.Civil</b> 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: 13/04/2024	

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: 13/04/2024 BWhite
Consulting Ltd

18B Jules Crescent,

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

# DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 90 RATTRAYS RD, WAIMATE, 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	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	6 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	41.79 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.05 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**

 $Director \mid BE\ Civil\ .\ CMengNZ\ CPEng$ 

Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Contact: 0211 979 786

 Job No.:
 wallace - 1
 Address:
 90 Rattrays Rd, Waimate, New Zealand
 Date:
 13/04/2024

 Latitude:
 -44.691873
 Longitude:
 171.06932
 Elevation:
 65.5 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	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	6 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	41.79 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.05 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 5.35 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.85 KPa pnet = -0.85 KPa

For roof CP,e from 5.35 m To 10.70 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.47 KPa pnet = -0.47 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 13.60 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.66 KPa pnet = 0.97 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 5.35 m Cpe = pe = -0.61 KPa pnet = -0.61 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.85 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design =  $0.40~\mathrm{KPa}$ 

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.97 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.13 KPa

#### **Design Summary**

# **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 6550 mm Try Purlin 240x45 LVL13

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 =0.21 S1 Downward =13.82 S1 Upward =37.14

Shear Capacity of timber =5.3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber =48 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

# Capacity Checks

M <sub>1.35D</sub>	1.63 Kn-m	Capacity	9.37 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	574.85 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.49 Kn-m	Capacity	12.49 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	278.17 %

#### Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022 M<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> -3.02 Kn-m Capacity -3.56 Kn-m Passing Percentage 117.88 % 0.99 Kn Capacity 18.41 Kn Passing Percentage 1859.60 % $V_{\rm 1.35D}$ 2.74 Kn Capacity 24.54 Kn Passing Percentage 895.62 % $V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$ $V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$ -1.84 Kn Capacity -30.68 Kn Passing Percentage 1667.39 %

#### Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 12100 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 = 20.01 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 23.34 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 27.08 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 65.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.74 kn Maximum upward = -1.84 kn

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

## Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 3350 mm

External Rafter Span = 4974 mm

Try Rafter 240x45 LVL11

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 =13.82 S1 Upward =13.82

Shear Capacity of timber = 5 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 38 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

## Capacity Checks

M1.35D	3.50 Kn-m	Capacity	7.41 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	211.71 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	9.63 Kn-m	Capacity	9.89 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	102.70 %
$\mathbf{M}$ 0.9D-WnUp	-6.48 Kn-m	Capacity	-12.36 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	190.74 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	2.81 Kn	Capacity	17.37 Kn	Passing Percentage	618.15 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	7.75 Kn	Capacity	23.16 Kn	Passing Percentage	298.84 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	-5.21 Kn	Capacity	-28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	555.47 %

## Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 9900 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 17.94 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 20.93 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 21.46 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 51.50 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.75 kn Maximum upward = -5.21 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 =J2 Joint Group for Pole = J5

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 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

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -28.35 \text{ kn} > -5.21 \text{ Kn}$ 

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -14.56 Kn > -5.21 Kn

**Girt Design Front and Back** 

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm Girt's Span = 6700 mm Try Girt 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 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.97

K8 Upward =0.67 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =19.97

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 3.27 Kn-m Capacity 3.92 Kn-m Passing Percentage 119.88 % Vo.9D-WnUp 1.95 Kn Capacity 20.10 Kn Passing Percentage 1030.77 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 57.75 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 67.00 mm

Sag during installation = 122.18 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.95 kn

**Girt Design Sides** 

Girt's Spacing = 750 mm Girt's Span = 5150 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 =0.72 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =19.07

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.41 Kn-m	Capacity	2.67 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	110.79 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	1.87 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	859.89 %

## Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 49.22 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 51.50 mm

Sag during installation =42.65 mm

## Reactions

Maximum = 1.87 kn

# **End Pole Design**

## **Geometry For End Bay Pole**

## Geometry

225 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	5800 mm
Area	44279 mm2	As	33209.1796875 mm2
Ix	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
Iy	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

## Loads

Total Area over Pole = 17.25254376564411 m2

Dead	4.31 Kn	Live	4.31 Kn
Wind Down	6.90 Kn	Snow	10.87 Kn
Moment Wind	14.00 Kn-m	Moment snow	2.48 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.48
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
ff =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

# Capacities

PhiNex Wind	305.22 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	18.27 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	78.64 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	183.13 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	10.96 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	47.18 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	244.17 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	14.62 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	62.91 Kn

#### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.84 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.66 < 1 OK$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 48.89 mm < 59.85 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1500 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 4500 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole = 17.25254376564411 m2

#### **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.01 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 13.00 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 1.08 < 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= 1500 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 4500 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 14.00 Kn-m Moment Snow = 2.48 Kn-m Shear Wind = 3.11 Kn Shear Snow = 2.48 Kn

# **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.01 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 13.00 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 1.08 < 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(2600) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(2600)

Skin Friction = 54.60 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 59.14 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 28.48 Kn

Uplift is ok