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: Manawatu District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm	n Shed
AT: 489 No1 Line, Pohangina, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by <b>Ezequote Pty Ltd</b> to provide <b>Specific Structural Engineering Desig</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 Part only as specified: Purlins, Rafters, Girts, Poles, Columns, Pole embedment a	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	sued by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawin numbered <b>A101-A119 Rev-01</b> dated <b>28/02/2024</b> together with the following specification, and of the schedule attached to this statement: <b>Design Featured Report Dated 26/02/2024 and number</b>	her 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 pre accordance 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 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 Manawatu District Council. As BWhit not undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Constructio</li> <li>This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year for the proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements</li> </ol>	NZS3604 and NZS4229 tness te Consulting Ltd are n 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 provisi and that b), the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so follow level of construction monitoring/observation:	ions of the Building Code
✓ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated	i above)
I, <b>Bevan White</b> am CPEng <b>108276</b> I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the following <b>BE.Civil</b>	owing qualification:
BWhite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$2.	200,000.

Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 26/02/2024

Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Phone: 0211-979786

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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: 26/02/2024

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

# DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 489 NO1 LINE, POHANGINA, 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	N1	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	5 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.4	Design Wind Speed	46.56 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.3 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.:Doug WinterAddress:489 No1 Line, Pohangina, New ZealandDate:26/02/2024Latitude:-40.182539Longitude:175.866367Elevation:374 m

### **General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N1	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	3	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	5 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.4	Design Wind Speed	46.56 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.3 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	Very 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 5 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -1.03 KPa pnet = -1.03 KPa

For roof CP,e from 5 m To 10 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.57 KPa pnet = -0.57 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 = 0.82 KPa pnet = 1.21 KPa

For side wall  $\,$  CP,e  $\,$  from 0 m  $\,$  To 5 m  $\,$  Cpe =  $\,$  pe = -0.76 KPa  $\,$  pnet = -0.76 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.03 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design =  $0.49~\mathrm{KPa}$ 

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.21 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.17 KPa

### **Design Summary**

## **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 750 mm Purlin Span = 4650 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 =0.44 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =25.48

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

# **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	0.68 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	327.94 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.89 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	157.14 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-1.63 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.66 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	101.84 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.59 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1635.59 %

 $V_{1.2D+1.5L~1.2D+Sn~1.2D+WnDn}$  1.38 Kn Capacity 12.86 Kn Passing Percentage 931.88 %  $V_{0.9D-WnUp}$  -1.40 Kn Capacity -16.08 Kn Passing Percentage 1148.57 %

#### **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 = 11.75 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 19.17 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 14.59 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 46.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.38 kn Maximum upward = -1.40 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 = 4800 mm Internal Rafter Span = 3850 mm Try Rafter 2x250x50 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 = 6.13 S1 Upward = 6.13

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

# Capacity Checks

3.6	3.00 Kn-m	Consoity	7 Kn-m	Dagging Daggantage	233.33 %
M1.35D	3.00 KII-III	Capacity	/ KII-III	Passing Percentage	233.33 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	7.03 Kn-m	Capacity	9.34 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	132.86 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-7.16 Kn-m	Capacity	-11.66 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	162.85 %
$V_{1.35D}$	3.12 Kn	Capacity	24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	773.08 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	7.30 Kn	Capacity	32.16 Kn	Passing Percentage	440.55 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	-7.44 Kn	Capacity	-40.2 Kn	Passing Percentage	540.32 %

### **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 6.145 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 16.67 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 8.475 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

# Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.30 kn Maximum upward = -7.44 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 > -7.44 Kn

## Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2400 mm

External Rafter Span = 2906 mm

Try Rafter 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.97

K8 Upward =0.97 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =12.68

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

### Capacity Checks

M <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.86 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	395.35 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.00 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	226.50 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-2.04 Kn-m	Capacity	-5.67 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	277.94 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	1.18 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	1022.03 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.75 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	584.73 %
V0.9D-WnUp	-2.81 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	715.30 %

### Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 2.16 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 2.68 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 12.50 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.75 kn Maximum upward = -2.81 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

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -19.95 \text{ kn} > -2.81 \text{ Kn}$ 

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -2.81 Kn

**Intermediate Design Front and Back** 

Intermediate Spacing = 2400 mm Intermediate Span = 3242 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 = 0.58

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

Capacity Checks

Mw<sub>ind+Snow</sub> 3.82 Kn-m Capacity 4.2 Kn-m Passing Percentage 109.95 % V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 4.71 Kn-m Capacity -24.12 Kn-m Passing Percentage 512.10 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 27.515 mm

Limit byWoolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 32.42 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 4.71 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm Girt's Span = 2400 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 =0.87 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =15.73

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow 1.13 Kn-m Capacity 1.83 Kn-m Passing Percentage 161.95 % V0.9D-WnUp 1.89 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage 638.10 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 7.21 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 24.00 mm

Sag during installation = 2.01 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.89 kn

# **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 1200 mm Girt's Span = 3000 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 = 0.79 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 17.59

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

### Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.63 Kn-m	Capacity	1.65 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	101.23 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	2.18 Kn-m	Capacity	12.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	553.21 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 16.25 mm

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

Sag during installation =4.91 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 2.18 kn

# Middle Pole Design

# Geometry

200 SED H5 (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 =  $19.2 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	4.80 Kn	Live	4.80 Kn
Wind Down	9.41 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	13.13 Kn-m		
DI.	0.0	IZ O	0.57

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.57

 K1 snow
 0.8
 K1 Dead
 0.6

K1wind 1

Material

Peeling Steaming Normal Dry Use

7/10

fb =	36.3 MPa	fs =	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

### Capacities

PhiNex Wind	290.92 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	15.58 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	174.55 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	9.35 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

#### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.91 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.78 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 46.81 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	Gamma
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 $K0 = \frac{(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))}{Kp} = \frac{(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))}{(1-\sin(30))}$ 

### Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter

L = 1550 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3750 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

### Loads

Moment Wind =	13.13 Kn-m
Shear Wind =	3.50 Kn

# **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 6.26 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 13.74 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.96 < 1 OK

# **End Pole Design**

### **Geometry For End Bay Pole**

# Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height 4750 mm
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Area 27598 mm2 As 20698.2421875 mm2

Ix 60639381 mm4 Zx 646820 mm3

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Iy 60639381 mm4 Zx 646820 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $7.2 \text{ m}^2$ 

 Dead
 1.80 Kn
 Live
 1.80 Kn

 Wind Down
 3.53 Kn
 Snow
 0.00 Kn

Moment Wind 5.25 Kn-m

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.45

 K1 snow
 0.8
 K1 Dead
 0.6

K1wind 1

Material

Steaming Normal Dry Use Peeling 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 178.85 Kn PhiMnx Wind 8.45 Kn-m PhiVnx Wind 49.01 Kn PhiNcx Dead 107.31 Kn PhiMnx Dead 5.07 Kn-m PhiVnx Dead 29.41 Kn

Checks

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

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.43 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 32.78 mm < 49.88 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3750 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $7.2 \text{ m}^2$ 

**Pile Properties** 

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 3.88 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.40 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.63 < 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 = 3750 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 5.25 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.40 Kn

#### **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 3.88 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.40 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.63 < 1 OK

# **Uplift Check**

Density of Concrete = 24 Kn/m<sup>3</sup>

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(1550) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1550)

Skin Friction = 19.40 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 23.43 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 15.46 Kn

Uplift is ok