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: Masterton District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm	Shed
AT: 546 Masterton Castlepoint Rd, Masreton, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design the requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachmen the proposed building work.	-
☐ ALL	d all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code issu Business, Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ued by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawing and numbered A101-A117 Rev-1 dated 25/01/2024 together with the following specification, and in the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 24/01/2024 and numbered Personal Report Dated 24/01/2024 and numbered 24/01/2	other documents set out
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing press accordance 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 N have not been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tights Inspections of the building to be completed by Masterton District Council. As BWhite not undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year fr All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	NZS3604 and NZS4229 ness c Consulting Ltd are n Review.
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawing 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, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the follow BE.Civil	wing qualification:

Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 24/01/2024

BWhite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000.

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: 24/01/2024

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 546 MASTERTON CASTLEPOINT RD, MASRETON, 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	4.7 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.93 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.91 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.: Hyslop Homes Address: 546 Masterton Castlepoint Rd, Masreton, New Zealand Date: 24/01/2024

Latitude: -40.965323 **Longitude:** 175.757523 **Elevation:** 139 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	4.7 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.93 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.91 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 4.70 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.73 KPa pnet = -0.73 KPa

For roof CP,e from 4.70 m To 9.40 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.41 KPa pnet = -0.41 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 16.40 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.57 KPa pnet = 0.84 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 4.70 m Cpe = pe = -0.53 KPa pnet = -0.53 KPa

 $\label{eq:maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.73~KPa$

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.43 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = $0.84~\mathrm{KPa}$

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.82 KPa

Design Summary

Rafter Design Internal

Internal Rafter Load Width = 5750 mm Internal Rafter Span = 3875.0000000000000 mm Try Rafter 2x290x45 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 =7.47 S1 Upward =7.47

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	3.64 Kn-m	Capacity	8.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	232.97 %
$M_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	7.88 Kn-m	Capacity	11.3 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	143.40 %
Mo.9D-WnUp	-5.45 Kn-m	Capacity	-14.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	259.08 %

		Pole Shed App	Ver 01 2022		
V _{1.35D}	3.76 Kn	Capacity	25.18 Kn	Passing Percentage	669.68 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	8.13 Kn	Capacity	33.58 Kn	Passing Percentage	413.04 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-5.63 Kn	Capacity	-41.96 Kn	Passing Percentage	745.29 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 5.37 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.11 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 16.77 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.25 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 8.13 kn Maximum upward = -5.63 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 = 90 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 = 19.50 Kn > -5.63 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2875 mm

External Rafter Span = 3967 mm

Try Rafter 290x45 SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

 $K1 \; Short \; term = 1 \qquad K1 \; Medium \; term = 0.8 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.80 \\ Long \; term = 0.89 \\ Long \; term = 0.80 \\ Long \; term =$

K8 Upward =0.89 S1 Downward =15.23 S1 Upward =15.23

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	1.91 Kn-m	Capacity	3.78 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	197.91 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.13 Kn-m	Capacity	5.04 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	122.03 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-2.86 Kn-m	Capacity	-6.29 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	219.93 %
$V_{1.35D}$	1.92 Kn	Capacity	12.59 Kn	Passing Percentage	655.73 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.16 Kn	Capacity	16.79 Kn	Passing Percentage	403.61 %
$ m V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	-2.88 Kn	Capacity	-20.98 Kn	Passing Percentage	728.47 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 5.97 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.11 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 16.77 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.25 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 4.16 kn Maximum upward = -2.88 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 = 45 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

K11 = 2.0 fcj = 36.1 Mpa for Pole with effective thickness = 100 mm

Eccentric Load check

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -21.73 \text{ kn} > -2.88 \text{ Kn}$

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -9.75 Kn > -2.88 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm Girt's Span = 5750 mm Try Girt SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Wet (Moisture in timber is less than 18% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = NaN

K8 Upward = NaN S1 Downward = NaN S1 Upward = NaN

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	NaN Kn-m	Passing Percentage	NaN %
$ m V_{0.9D-WnUp}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	0.00 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	NaN %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = NaN mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 57.50 mm

Sag during installation = NaN mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm Girt's Span = 4025 mm Try Girt SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Wet (Moisture in timber is less than 18% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = NaN

K8 Upward = NaN S1 Downward = NaN S1 Upward = NaN

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	NaN Kn-m	Passing Percentage	NaN %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	0.00 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	NaN %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = NaN mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 40.25 mm

Sag during installation = NaN mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200 UNI H5	Dry Use	Height	4400 mm
Area	31400 mm2	As	23550 mm2
Ix	78500000 mm4	Zx	785000 mm3
Iy	78500000 mm4	Zx	785000 mm3

Lateral Restraint 3400 mm c/c

Loads

Dead	5.79 Kn	Live	5.79 Kn
Wind Down	9.95 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	7.79 Kn-m		
DIA	0.8	VQ	0.82

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.82

 K1 snow
 0.8
 K1 Dead
 0.6

K1wind 1

Material

Shaving	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	34.325 MPa	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	20.75 MPa	E =	8793 MPa

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Capacities

PhiNex Wind	368.60 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	17.57 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	55.77 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	221.16 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	10.54 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	33.46 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.50 < 1 OK

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

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 32.80 mm < 44.00 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= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3525 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 7.79 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.21 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.96 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.21 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.76 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

175 UNI H5	Dry Use	Height	4500 mm
Area	24041 mm2	As	18030.46875 mm2
Ix	46015259 mm4	Zx	525889 mm3
Iy	46015259 mm4	Zx	525889 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 11.571875000000002 m2

 Dead
 2.89 Kn
 Live
 2.89 Kn

 Wind Down
 4.98 Kn
 Snow
 0.00 Kn

Moment Wind 3.90 Kn-m

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.44

 K1 snow
 0.8
 K1 Dead
 0.6

K1wind 1

Material

Steaming Normal Dry Use Shaving fb= 34.325 MPa $f_S =$ 2.96 MPa 7.2 MPa fc = 18 MPa fp =20.75 MPa E =8793 MPa ft =

Capacities

PhiNex Wind	151.36 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	6.31 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	42.70 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	90.82 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	3.79 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	25.62 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.69 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.45 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 29.81 mm < 46.88 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3525 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 11.571875000000002 m2

Moment Wind = 3.90 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.11 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.96 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.21 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.38 < 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 = 3525 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.96 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.21 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.38 < 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 = 19.69 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 11.69 Kn

Uplift is ok