1 the street App ver of 2022	
Job Number:	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Timaru District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 2 Southbelt, North Canterbury, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design services in respect of the requirement Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to this statement), of the proposed building work.	nts of Clause(s) B1 of the
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 issued by Ministry of Business, Innov B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	vation & Employment Clauses
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawings title Advertisement Shed 3 and no dated 19/01/2024 together with the following specification, and other documents set out in the schedule attached to this statement: E22/01/2024 and numbered "Second Page"	
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pressure of 300 kPa in accordance with 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 NZS3604 and NZS4229 have not been This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightness Inspections of the building to be completed by Timaru District Council. As BWhite Consulting Ltd are not undertaking insperoducer Statement-PS4- Construction Review. This Producer Statement-Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from the date of issue All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	checked by this practice
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawings, specifications, and other docume attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provisions of the Building Code and that b), the presons who have undertaken the document to do so. I also recommend the follow level of construction monitoring/observation:	•
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 following qualification: BECivil	
BWhite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000.	
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 22/01/2024	
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 max 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 negli,	
This form is to accompany Form 2 of the Building (Forms) Regulations 2004 for the application of a Building Consent	
Date: 22/01/2024	BWhite
18B Jules Crescent,	BWhite Consulting Ltd
Bell Block New Plymouth 4312	
New Zealand File No:	
DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 2 SOUTHBELT, NORTH CANTERBURY, 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	1.51 KPa	Roof Snow Load	1.06 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.81 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.9 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years

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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.: Advertisement Shed 3 Address: 2 Southbelt, North Canterbury, New Zealand Date: 22/01/2024

Latitude: -45.4741 Longitude: 168.686335 Elevation: 319 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	1.51 KPa	Roof Snow Load	1.06 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.81 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.9 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 = -0.6351

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.50 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.58 KPa pnet = -0.92 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.50 m To 7.0 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.32 KPa pnet = -0.66 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.4844 side Wall Cp, i = -0.6351

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 13.50 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.57 KPa pnet = 1.14 KPa

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For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.50 m Cpe = pe = -0.53 KPa pnet = 0.04 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.92 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.73 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.14 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.98 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 850 mm

Purlin Span = 4350 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 =0.47 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =24.64

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

Capacity Checks

M _{1.35D}	0.68 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	327.94 %
M _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.73 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	108.79 %
M0.9D-WnUp	-1.4 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.76 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	270.77 %
V _{1.35D}	0.62 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1556.45 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.51 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	512.35 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-1.28 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1256.25 %

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 = 10.17 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 17.92 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 14.66 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.51 kn Maximum upward = -1.28 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 = 4500 mm

Internal Rafter Span = 3850 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}	2.81 Kn-m	Capacity	10.08 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	358.72 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	11.34 Kn-m	Capacity	13.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	118.52 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-5.79 Kn-m	Capacity	-16.8 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	290.16 %
V _{1.35D}	2.92 Kn	Capacity	28.94 Kn	Passing Percentage	991.10 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	11.78 Kn	Capacity	38.6 Kn	Passing Percentage	327.67 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-6.02 Kn	Capacity	-48.24 Kn	Passing Percentage	801.33 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 3.335 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 5.34 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 16.67 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 11.78 kn Maximum upward = -6.02 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 > -6.02 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2250 mm

External Rafter Span = 3831 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	1.39 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	339.57 %
$M_{1.2D+1.5L}$ 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	5.61 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	112.30 %

$M_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{U}p}$	-2.87 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	274.22 %
V _{1.35D}	1.45 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	997.93 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	5.86 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	329.35 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-3.00 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	804.00 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 3.70 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 5.34 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 16.67 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 5.86 kn Maximum upward = -3.00 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

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -25.20 \text{ kn} > -3.00 \text{ Kn}$

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -3.00 Kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 2000 mm Intermediate Span = 3599 mm

Try Intermediate 2x200x50 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 =1.00 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =0.71

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.44 Kn-m	Capacity	7.46 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	305.74 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	2.72 Kn-m	Capacity	32.16 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	1182.35 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 32.165 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 35.99 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.72 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm

Girt's Span = 2250 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

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.94 Kn-m	Capacity	1.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	198.94 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	1.67 Kn-m	Capacity	12.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	722.16 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 10.13 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 22.50 mm

Sag during installation = 1.55 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.67 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm

Girt's Span = 2000 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 =0.92 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =14.36

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.74 Kn-m	Capacity	1.94 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	262.16 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.48 Kn-m	Capacity	12.06 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	814.86 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 6.32 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 20.00 mm

Sag during installation = 0.97 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.48 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 (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	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 18 m2

Dead	4.50 Kn	Live	4.50 Kn
Wind Down	13.14 Kn	Snow	19.08 Kn
Moment wind	8.80 Kn-m	Moment snow	4.52 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
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
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	397.41 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	18.78 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	49.01 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	238.44 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	11.27 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	29.41 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	317.93 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	15.03 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	39.21 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.55 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.30 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 32.59 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 =	$(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))$				
Kp =	$(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))$				

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1350 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 = 8.80 Kn-m Moment Snow = Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.93 Kn Shear Snow = 4.52 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

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

Mu = 8.91 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.99 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3700 mm
Area	20729 mm2	As	15546.6796875 mm2
Ix	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Iy	34210793 mm4	Zx	421056 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 9 m^2

Dead	2.25 Kn	Live	2.25 Kn
Wind Down	6.57 Kn	Snow	9.54 Kn
Moment Wind	4.40 Kn-m	Moment snow	2.26 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.54
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
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind 161.75 Kn PhiMnx Wind 6.63 Kn-m PhiVnx Wind 36.81 Kn

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PhiNcx Dead	97.05 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	3.98 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	129.40 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	5.30 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	29.45 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.77 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.54 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 31.15 mm < 39.90 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1350 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

Moment Wind = 4.40 Kn-m Moment Snow = 2.26 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.47 Kn Shear Snow = 2.26 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

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

Mu = 8.91 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.49 < 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= 1350 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 = 4.40 Kn-m Moment Snow = 2.26 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.47 Kn Shear Snow = 2.26 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

9/10

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

Mu = 8.91 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.49 < 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(1350) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1350)

Skin Friction = 14.72 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 18.67 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 12.51 Kn

Uplift is ok