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Job Number:	<b>BWhite</b>
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Southland District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 164 Birchwood Road, Ohai, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by <b>Ezequote Pty Ltd</b> to provide <b>Specific Structural Engineering Design</b> requirements of Clause(s) <b>B1</b> of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to building work.	
☐ ALL	all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code is Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ssued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawin numbered <b>A101 - A120 Rev-1</b> dated <b>05/03/2025</b> together with the following specification, and o schedule attached to this statement: <b>Design Featured Report Dated 3/4/2025 and numbered "Set Peature </b>	ther documents set out in the
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
<ol> <li>Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing prowith NZS3604:2011</li> <li>The building has a design life of 50 years and am Importance Level 2</li> <li>Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to None-Specific codes such as NZ been checked by this practice</li> <li>This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightn</li> <li>Inspections of the building to be completed by Southland District Council. As BWhite C inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Review.</li> <li>This Producer Statement-Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year fr</li> <li>All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements</li> </ol>	ZS3604 and NZS4229 have not ess Consulting Ltd are not undertaking
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 the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so. I also reconstruction monitoring/observation:	of the Building Code and that b),
☑ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated a	above)
I, <b>Bevan White</b> am CPEng <b>108276</b> I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the follow holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	ving qualification: <b>BECivil</b> and
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 3/4/2025	
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 statemen maximum amount of damages payable arising from this statement and all other statements provided to the Building Consent A	

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.

**Date:** 3/4/2025

18B Jules Crescent,

BWhite Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

# DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 164 BIRCHWOOD ROAD, OHAI, 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	N5	Ground Snow Load	1.1 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.77 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	2	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	500 Years	Max Height	3.7 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.77	Design Wind Speed	43.72 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.15 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	150 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.: SB 048 Shed House Address: 164 Birchwood Road, Ohai, New Zealand Date: 3/4/2025

Latitude: -45.934481 Longitude: 167.946016 Elevation: 206 m

### **General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N5	Ground Snow Load	1.1 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.77 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	2	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	500 Years	Max Height	3.7 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.77	Design Wind Speed	43.72 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.15 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	150 Years
Wind Category	High	Earthquake ARI	500		

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 3.57 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.93 KPa pnet = -0.93 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.57 m To 7.13 m Cpe = -0.52 KPa pnet = -0.52 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 10.53 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.72 KPa pnet = 1.06 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.57 m Cpe = pe = -0.67 KPa pnet = -0.67 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.93 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.44 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.06 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.20 KPa

# **Design Summary**

# **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 3360 mm Try Purlin 190x45 SG6

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 = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.51 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =23.45

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 10 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

# **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	0.43 Kn-m	Capacity	1.28 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	297.67 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.77 Kn-m	Capacity	1.70 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	96.05 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-0.9 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.11 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	123.33 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.51 Kn	Capacity	8.25 Kn	Passing Percentage	1617.65 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.62 Kn	Capacity	11.00 Kn	Passing Percentage	679.01 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{U}p}$	-1.07 Kn	Capacity	-13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	1285.05 %

#### **Deflections**

Modulus of Elasticity = 5000 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 = 11.93 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/360 = 9.19 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.88 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 22.07 mm

# Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.62 kn Maximum upward = -1.07 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 = 3510 mm Internal Rafter Span = 4850 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**

M <sub>1.35D</sub>	3.48 Kn-m	Capacity	8.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	243.68 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	11.04 Kn-m	Capacity	11.3 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	102.36 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-7.28 Kn-m	Capacity	-14.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	193.96 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	2.87 Kn	Capacity	25.18 Kn	Passing Percentage	877.35 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	9.11 Kn	Capacity	33.58 Kn	Passing Percentage	368.61 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	-6.00 Kn	Capacity	-41.96 Kn	Passing Percentage	699.33 %

#### **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 7.81 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/360 = 13.89 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 10.41 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 33.33 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 9.11 kn Maximum upward = -6.00 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

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 > -6.00 Kn

# **Intermediate Design Sides**

Intermediate Spacing = 2500 mm Intermediate Span = 3393 mm Try Intermediate 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 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.89

K8 Upward =1.00 S1 Downward =15.23 S1 Upward =0.94

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

# **Capacity Checks**

Mwind+Snow 1.98 Kn-m Capacity 14.12 Kn-m Passing Percentage 713.13 % V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 2.33 Kn Capacity 41.96 Kn Passing Percentage 1800.86 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 9.43 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 13.57 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 2.33 kn

# **Girt Design Front and Back**

Girt's Spacing = 650 mm Girt's Span = 3510 mm Try Girt 190x45 SG8

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 = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.49 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =24.15

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

# **Capacity Checks**

Mwind+snow 1.06 Kn-m Capacity 1.48 Kn-m Passing Percentage 139.62 % V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 1.21 Kn Capacity 13.75 Kn Passing Percentage 1136.36 %

### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 13.64 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 14.04 mm Sag during installation = 11.36 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.21 kn

# **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 650 mm Girt's Span = 2500 mm Try Girt 140x45 SG8

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 =0.80 S1 Downward =10.36 S1 Upward =17.27

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

### **Capacity Checks**

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.54 Kn-m	Capacity	1.32 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	244.44 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	0.86 Kn	Capacity	10.13 Kn	Passing Percentage	1177.91 %

#### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 8.78 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 10.00 mm Sag during installation = 2.92 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 0.86 kn

# Middle Pole Design

#### Geometry

225 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3400 mm
Area	44279 mm2	As	33209.1796875 mm2
Ix	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
Iy	156100441 mm4	Zx	1314530 mm3
T / ID / '/	2400		

Lateral Restraint 3400 mm c/c

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $8.775 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead 2.19 Kn Live 2.19 Kn

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Wind Down	3.86 Kn	Snow	6.76 Kn
Moment wind	10.78 Kn-m	Moment snow	3.56 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.92
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

PhiNex Wind	589.62 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	35.30 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	78.64 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	353.77 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	21.18 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	47.18 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	471.69 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	28.24 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	62.91 Kn

#### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.33 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.12 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 13.19 mm < 22.67 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 =	$(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))$				

# **Geometry For Middle Bay Pole**

 $Kp = (1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))$ 

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L=	1500 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	2775 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

### Loads

	Moment Wind =	10.78 Kn-m	Moment Snow =	Kn-m
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Shear Wind = 3.89 Kn Shear Snow = 3.56 Kn

# **Pile Properties**

Safety Factory 0.55

Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile 7.03 Kn Hu =

Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile Mu =11.72 Kn-m

### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.92 < 1 OK

# **End Pole Design**

# Geometry For End Bay Pole

# Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3500 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $8.775 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	2.19 Kn	Live	2.19 Kn
Wind Down	3.86 Kn	Snow	6.76 Kn
Moment Wind	5.39 Kn-m	Moment snow	1.78 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.84
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	428.43 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	22.95 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNex Dead	257.06 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	13.77 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	342.74 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	18.36 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	50.36 Kn

#### Checks

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

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.09 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 11.17 mm < 24.61 mm

 $D_S = 0.6 \text{ mm}$  Pile Diameter

L= 1500 mm Pile embedment length

fl = 2775 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $8.775 \text{ m}^2$ 

Moment Wind = 5.39 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.78 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.94 Kn Shear Snow = 1.78 Kn

### Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 7.03 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 11.72 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

# Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.46 < 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

 $K0 = \frac{(1-\sin(30))}{(1+\sin(30))}$  $Kp = \frac{(1+\sin(30))}{(1-\sin(30))}$ 

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

 $D_S = 0.6 \text{ mm}$  Pile Diameter

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L= 1500 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2775 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 5.39 Kn-m Moment Snow = 1.78 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.94 Kn Shear Snow = 1.78 Kn

# Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 7.03 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 11.72 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.46 < 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(1500) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1500)

Skin Friction = 18.17 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 21.61 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 6.19 Kn

Uplift is ok