Job Number:	RWhite
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	J
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Tasman District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 263 Abel Tasman Drive, Takaka, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design so requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to building work.	-
☐ ALL ☑ Part only as specified: Purlins, Rafters, Girts, Poles, Columns, Pole embedment and a	ll connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code is sufficient to NZ	ued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawing A101-A114 REV-1 dated 12/5/2023 together with the following specification, and other document to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 11/30/2023 and numbered "Second Page"	
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing present 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 NZS been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightnes Inspections of the building to be completed by Tasman District Council. As BWhite Consumptions, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Review. This Producer Statement-Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	33604 and NZS4229 have not s ulting 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 of the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so. I also reco construction monitoring/observation:	the Building Code and that b),
☑ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated about	ove)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the following	ng qualification: BECivil
BW hite 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: 11/30/2023	
Fmail: hwhitecneng@gmail.com Phone: 0211-979786	

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.

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,

Date: 11/30/2023

BWhite

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 263 ABEL TASMAN DRIVE, TAKAKA, 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	N2	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.9 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.22 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.88 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

Second page

Job No.: 2310036 Address: 263 Abel Tasman Drive, Takaka, New Date: 11/30/2023

Zealand

Latitude: -40.851854 **Longitude:** 172.829539 **Elevation:** 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	N2	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.9 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.0	Design Wind Speed	38.22 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.88 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 3.45 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.71 KPa pnet = -0.71 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.45 m To 6.90 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.39 KPa pnet = -0.39 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 9 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.55 KPa pnet = 0.81 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.45 m Cpe = pe = -0.51 KPa pnet = -0.51 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.71 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.42 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.81 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.94 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 3850 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 =0.53 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =23.16

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.56 Kn-m	Capacity	2.23 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	398.21 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.56 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	190.38 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{U}p}$	-0.81 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.96 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	241.98 %
$V_{1.35D}$	0.58 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1663.79 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.25 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	1028.80 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-0.84 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1914.29 %

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 = 6.56 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 15.83 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.77 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.25 kn Maximum upward = -0.84 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 = 4000 mm Internal Rafter Span = 8850 mm Try Rafter 2x360x45 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 = 1.00

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 8.40 S1 Upward = 8.40

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

Capacity Checks

M_{1.35D} 13.22 Kn-m Capacity 34.4 Kn-m Passing Percentage **260.21 %**M_{1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn} 28.20 Kn-m Capacity 45.86 Kn-m Passing Percentage **162.62 %**

$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-18.99 Kn-m	Capacity	-57.32 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	301.84 %
V _{1.35D}	5.97 Kn	Capacity	52.1 Kn	Passing Percentage	872.70 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	12.74 Kn	Capacity	69.46 Kn	Passing Percentage	545.21 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-8.58 Kn	Capacity	-86.84 Kn	Passing Percentage	1012.12 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 26.635 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 37.50 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 35.02 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 90.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 12.74 kn Maximum upward = -8.58 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

Minimum Bolt edge, end and spacing for Load perpendicular to grains = 60 mm

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 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 = 29.11 Kn > -8.58 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2000 mm External Rafter Span = 4323 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}	1.58 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	298.73 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.36 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	187.50 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-2.27 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	346.70 %
V _{1.35D}	1.46 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	991.10 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.11 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	620.58 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-2.10 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	1148.57 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 5.27 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 18.75 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 6.24 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.11 kn Maximum upward = -2.10 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 x k1 x k4 x k5 x fs x b x ds (Eq 4.12) = -25.20 kn > -2.10 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -2.10 Kn

6/12

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm Girt's Span = 4000 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 =0.65 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =20.31

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+snow 1.30 Kn-m Capacity 1.38 Kn-m Passing Percentage 106.15 % V_{0.9D-WnUp} 1.30 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage 927.69 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 22.93 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm Sag during installation = 15.52 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.30 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm Girt's Span = 4500 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

Mwind+Snow 1.64 Kn-m Capacity 1.87 Kn-m Passing Percentage 114.02 % V_{0.9D-WnUp} 1.46 Kn-m Capacity 12.06 Kn-m Passing Percentage 826.03 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 36.72 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.46 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3600 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Lateral Restraint	3400 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 18 m^2

Dead	4.50 Kn	Live	4.50 Kn
Wind Down	7.56 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	10.70 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.86
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 wind	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	438.78 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	23.50 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	263.27 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	14.10 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.49 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.24 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 22.78 mm < 36.00 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

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

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1450 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2925 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 10.70 Kn-m

Shear Wind = 3.66 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 6.21 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.81 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 3600 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	3.78 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	3.57 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.57
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	169.72 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	6.95 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	101.83 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	4.17 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.56 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.31 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 24.00 mm < 38.90 mm

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L=	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	2925 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 = 3.57 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.22 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.63 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.98 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.45 < 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

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

fl = 2925 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 3.57 Kn-mShear Wind = 1.22 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.63 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.98 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.45 < 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(1450) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1450)

Skin Friction = 16.98 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 20.75 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 8.73 Kn

Uplift is ok