Job Number:	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIG	_
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Invercargill District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Far	rm Shed
AT: 248D Bay Road, West Plains 9879, New Zealand	
LEGAL DES CRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attach building work.	-
☐ ALL ☑ Part only as specified: Purlins, Rafters, Girts, Poles, Columns, Pole embedme	ent and all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building (Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	Code issued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote A101 - A114 Rev-1 dated 16/06/2025 together with the following specification, and other attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 23/06/2025 and numbered "Se	r documents set out in the schedule
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bear with NZS3604:2011 	ing pressure of 300 kPa in accordance
 2. The building has a design life of 50 years and an Importance Level 1 3. Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to Non-Specific codes such checked by this practice 	
 4. This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather 5. Inspections of the building to be completed by Invercargill District Council. As B undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Constructi 6. This Producer Statement-Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 y 7. All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	White Consulting Ltd are not on Review.
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provide persons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so. I a construction monitoring/observation:	isions of the Building Code and that b),
☑ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (s	tated above)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	e following qualification: BECivil and
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 23/06/2025	
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 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,

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.

First Page

Date: 23/06/2025

BWhite

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 248D BAYROAD, WEST PLAINS 9879, 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	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.9 m
Wind Region	NZ4	Terrain Category	2.61	Design Wind Speed	40.49 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.98 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.: EHB 311 **Address:** 248D Bay Road, West Plains 9879, New **Date:** 23/06/2025

Zealand

Latitude: -46.386669 **Longitude:** 168.327914 **Elevation:** 1 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	0.9 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0.63 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.9 m
Wind Region	NZ4	Terrain Category	2.61	Design Wind Speed	40.49 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.98 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 2.45 m Cpe = -0.9356 pe = -0.81 KPa pnet = -0.81 KPa

For roof CP,e from 2.45 m To 4.9 m Cpe = -0.8822 pe = -0.77 KPa pnet = -0.77 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 6 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.62 KPa pnet = 0.92 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 4.9 m Cpe = pe = -0.58 KPa pnet = -0.58 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.81 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.25 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.92 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.06 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 750 mm Purlin Span = 8850 mm Try Purlin 300x45 LVL13

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 = 0.88

K8 Upward =0.37 S1 Downward =15.50 S1 Upward =27.98

Shear Capacity of timber =5.3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber =48 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	2.48 Kn-m	Capacity	13.69 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	552.02 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	6.83 Kn-m	Capacity	18.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	267.35 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-4.3 Kn-m	Capacity	-9.62 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	223.72 %
V _{1.35D}	1.12 Kn	Capacity	23.01 Kn	Passing Percentage	2054.46 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	3.09 Kn	Capacity	30.68 Kn	Passing Percentage	992.88 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{U}p}$	-1.94 Kn	Capacity	-38.35 Kn	Passing Percentage	1976.80 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 12100 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 = 36.65 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 36.67 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 29.88 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 88.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 3.09 kn Maximum upward = -1.94 kn

Number of Blocking = 2 if 0 then no blocking required, if 1 then one midspan blocking required

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1300 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 = 0.60 S1 Downward = 9.63 S1 Upward = 21.54

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	3.03 Kn-m	Capacity	1.25 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	41.25 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	2.69 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	448.33 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 114.19 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 45.00 mm Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.69 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1300 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

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.35 Kn-m	Capacity	1.65 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	122.22 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.79 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	673.74 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 22.56 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm Sag during installation = 4.91 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.79 kn

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

250 SED H5 (Minimum 275 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	4540 mm
Area	54091 mm2	As	40568.5546875 mm2
Ix	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Iy	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Lateral Restraint	mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6.75 m^2

Dead	1.69 Kn	Live	1.69 Kn
Wind Down	1.69 Kn	Snow	4.25 Kn
Moment Wind	14.28 Kn-m	Moment snow	3.30 Kn-m
Phi	0.8	K8	0.80
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	624.47 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	41.32 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	96.07 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	374.68 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	24.79 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	57.64 Kn
PhiNcx Snow	499.58 Kn	PhiMnx Snow	33.06 Kn-m	PhiVnx Snow	76.85 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.36 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.13 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 22.28 mm < 48.88 mm

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L=	1800 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3675 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6.75 m^2

Moment Wind = 14.28 Kn-m Moment Snow = 3.30 Kn-m Shear Wind = 3.89 Kn Shear Snow = 3.30 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 9.49 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 20.73 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.69 < 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

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1800 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3675 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 14.28 Kn-m Moment Snow = 3.30 Kn-m Shear Wind = 3.89 Kn Shear Snow = 3.30 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 9.49 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 20.73 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.69 < 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(1300) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1300)

Skin Friction = 13.65 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 17.91 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 15.80 Kn

Uplift is ok