Job Number:	RWhite
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Tasman District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 886 Abel Tasman Drive, Pohara, New Zealand	
LEGAL DES CRIPTION	
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 ☑ 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 is Innovation & Employment Clauses <b>B1/VM1</b> and <b>B1/VM4</b>	sued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawing <b>A101 - A116 Rev-1</b> dated <b>20/03/2025</b> together with the following specification, and other document attached to this statement: <b>Design Featured Report Dated 3/19/2025</b> and numbered "Second Page"	ents set out in the schedule
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
<ol> <li>Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing prewith NZS3604:2011</li> <li>The building has a design life of 50 years and am Importance Level 1</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 tightne</li> <li>Inspections of the building to be completed by Tasman District Council. As BWhite Consins pections, 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 fro</li> <li>All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements</li> </ol>	S3604 and NZS4229 have not ss sulting Ltd are not undertaking
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawin 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 reconstruction monitoring/observation:	f the Building Code and that b),
✓ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated above)	oove)
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	ing qualification: BECivil and
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 3/19/2025	
Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.comPhone: 0211-979786	
Note: This statement shall only be relied upon by the Building Consent Authority named above. Liability under this statement maximum amount of damages payable arising from this statement and all other statements provided to the Building Consent Au	

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: 3/19/2025

18B Jules Crescent,

BWhite

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

# DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 886 ABEL TASMAN DRIVE, POHARA, 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	N0	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	D
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	5.2 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.0	Design Wind Speed	44.82 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.21 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.: 2501049 Address: 886 Abel Tasman Drive, Pohara, New Date: 3/19/2025

Zealand

**Latitude:** -40.830371 **Longitude:** 172.893032 **Elevation:** 4 m

# **General Input**

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N0	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	2	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	D
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	5.2 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	1.0	Design Wind Speed	44.82 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.21 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	Very 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 Open

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.03 m Cpe = -1.105 pe = -1.20 KPa pnet = -1.44 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.03 m To 6.05 m Cpe = -0.7975 pe = -0.87 KPa pnet = -1.11 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 10.8 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.76 KPa pnet = 1.12 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 6.05 m Cpe = pe = -0.71 KPa pnet = -0.71 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.44 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.12 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.12 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.23 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 =0.84 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =16.38

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	2.09 Kn-m	Capacity	2.97 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	142.11 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-2.03 Kn-m	Capacity	-3.15 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	155.17 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.58 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1663.79 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.17 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	1099.15 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-2.10 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	765.71 %

#### **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 = 11.10 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 15.83 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 6.13 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.17 kn Maximum upward = -2.10 kn

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

# Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2000 mm External Rafter Span = 7731 mm Try Rafter 240x63 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 = 1.00

K8 Upward = 1.00 S1 Downward = 9.78 S1 Upward = 9.78

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

# **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	5.04 Kn-m	Capacity	13.93 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	276.39 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	10.09 Kn-m	Capacity	18.58 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	184.14 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-18.15 Kn-m	Capacity	-23.22 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	127.93 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	2.61 Kn	Capacity	25.77 Kn	Passing Percentage	987.36 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	5.22 Kn	Capacity	34.36 Kn	Passing Percentage	658.24 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-9.39 Kn	Capacity	-42.95 Kn	Passing Percentage	457.40 %

#### **Deflections**

Modulus of Elasticity = 11000 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 24.18 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 22.56 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 29.38 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 70.50 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 5.22 kn Maximum upward = -9.39 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

Factor of Safety = 0.7

For Perpendicular to grain loading

K11 = 12.6 fpj = 22.7 Mpa for Rafter with effective thickness = 63 mm

For Parallel to grain loading

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

Eccentric Load check

 $V = phi \times k1 \times k4 \times k5 \times fs \times b \times ds \dots (Eq 4.12) = -42.07 \text{ kn} > -9.39 \text{ Kn}$ 

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -14.56 Kn > -9.39 Kn

# 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 =0.92 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**

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.79 Kn-m	Capacity	1.94 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	108.38 %
$ 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 = 31.70 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm Sag during installation = 15.52 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum = 1.79 kn

## **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 800 mm Girt's Span = 3525 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 =0.95 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =13.48

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

## **Capacity Checks**

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.39 Kn-m	Capacity	2.00 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	143.88 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.58 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	763.29 %

## Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 19.12 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 35.25 mm

Sag during installation = 9.36 mm

## Reactions

Maximum = 1.58 kn

# **End Pole Design**

# **Geometry For End Bay Pole**

# Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor L	evel) Dry Use	Height	4960 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 = 14.100137084666102 m2

Dead	3.53 Kn	Live	3.53 Kn
Wind Down	1.69 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	9.83 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.52
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	264.64 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	14.18 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	158.78 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	8.51 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

# Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.73 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.51 < 1 OK$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 40.22 mm < 51.87 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1400 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3900 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Total Area over Pole = 14.100137084666102 m2

Moment Wind = 9.83 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.52 Kn

## Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.61 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.42 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.94 < 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 = 3900 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 9.83 Kn-m

Shear Wind = 2.52 Kn

## Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.61 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 10.42 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.94 < 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(1800) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1800)

Skin Friction = 26.17 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 30.29 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 26.24 Kn

Uplift is ok