Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022	
Job Number:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
Issue:	Consuling Lta
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 SI	hed
AT: a81 Pupu Springs Road, Takaka 7183, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design the requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment the proposed building work.	-
☐ ALL ☑ Part only as specified: Purlins, Rafters, Girts, Poles, Columns, Pole embedment as	nd all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code iss Business, Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	sued by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawin numbered A101-A115 Rev-1 dated 31/01/2024 together with the following specification, and other the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 30/01/2024 and number	er documents set out in
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing presaccordance 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 have not been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tight Inspections of the building to be completed by Tasman District Council. As BWhite Cundertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Ref. This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year f. All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	NZS3604 and NZS4229 tness Consulting Ltd are not eview.
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the draw other documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provision and that b), the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so follow level of construction monitoring/observation:	ons of the Building Code
✓ 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 the state of	owing qualification:
BWhite 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: 30/01/2024

Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Phone: 0211-979786

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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, whether in contract, tort or otherwise(including negligence), is limited to the sum of \$200,000.

This form is to accompany Form 2 of the Building (Forms) Regulations 2004 for the application of a Building Consent

Date: 30/01/2024

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED A81 PUPU SPRINGS ROAD, TAKAKA 7183, 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	4 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.2	Design Wind Speed	50.73 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.54 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.: 2312018 Address: a81 Pupu Springs Road, Takaka 7183, New Zealand Date: 30/01/2024

Latitude: -40.857235 **Longitude:** 172.762421 **Elevation:** 70.5 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	4 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.2	Design Wind Speed	50.73 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.54 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	extra 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 Open

For roof Cp,i = 0.6616

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.50 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.83 KPa pnet = -1.57 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.50 m To 7.0 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.46 KPa pnet = -1.20 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.6616 side Wall Cp, i = -0.5787

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 7 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.97 KPa pnet = 1.80 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.50 m Cpe = pe = -0.90 KPa pnet = -0.07 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = $1.57~\mathrm{KPa}$

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.03 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.80 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.66 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 4350 mm Try Purlin 240x45 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.94

K8 Upward =0.60 S1 Downward =13.82 S1 Upward =21.36

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.72 Kn-m	Capacity	2.73 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	379.17 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.83 Kn-m	Capacity	3.64 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	128.62 %
Mo.9D-WnUp	-2.86 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.93 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	102.45 %

V1.35D	0.66 Kn	Capacity	10.42 Kn	Passing Percentage	1578.79 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.60 Kn	Capacity	13.89 Kn	Passing Percentage	534.23 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-2.63 Kn	Capacity	-17.37 Kn	Passing Percentage	660.46 %

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 = 6.92 mm
Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 11.71 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 17.92 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 43.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.60 kn Maximum upward = -2.63 kn

Number of Blocking = 1 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 = 3350 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

M1.35D	2.13 Kn-m	Capacity	8.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	398.12 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	8.40 Kn-m	Capacity	11.3 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	134.52 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-8.49 Kn-m	Capacity	-14.12 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	166.31 %
V _{1.35D}	2.54 Kn	Capacity	25.18 Kn	Passing Percentage	991.34 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	10.02 Kn	Capacity	33.58 Kn	Passing Percentage	335.13 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-10.14 Kn	Capacity	-41.96 Kn	Passing Percentage	413.81 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 2.405 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 4.52 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 14.58 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 35.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 10.02 kn Maximum upward = -10.14 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 > -10.14 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2250 mm

External Rafter Span = 3336 mm

Try Rafter 290x45 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 = 0.89

K8 Upward =0.89 S1 Downward =15.23 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 _{1.35D}	1.06 Kn-m	Capacity	3.78 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	356.60 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.16 Kn-m	Capacity	5.04 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	121.15 %
Mo.9D-WnUp	-4.21 Kn-m	Capacity	-6.29 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	149.41 %
V _{1.35D}	1.27 Kn	Capacity	12.59 Kn	Passing Percentage	991.34 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	4.99 Kn	Capacity	16.79 Kn	Passing Percentage	336.47 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-5.05 Kn	Capacity	-20.98 Kn	Passing Percentage	415.45 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 2.67 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 4.52 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 14.58 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 35.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 4.99 kn Maximum upward = -5.05 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 = 45 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) = -21.73 kn > -5.05 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -9.75 Kn > -5.05 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm

Girt's Span = 4500 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 =0.95 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =13.67

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.73 Kn-m	Capacity	2.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	105.13 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	2.43 Kn-m	Capacity	13.75 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	565.84 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 33.46 mm

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

Sag during installation = 30.70 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.43 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 600 mm

Girt's Span = 3500 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 =0.81 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =17.05

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.65 Kn-m	Capacity	2.46 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	149.09 %
$V_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	1.89 Kn-m	Capacity	13.75 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	727.51 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 12.25 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 35.00 mm

Sag during installation =11.23 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.89 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3700 mm
Area	35448 mm2	As	26585.7421875 mm2
Ix	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Iy	100042702 mm4	Zx	941578 mm3
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 15.75 m2

Dead	3.94 Kn	Live	3.94 Kn
Wind Down	16.22 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	14.90 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K 1 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

PhiNcx Wind	510.45 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	27.34 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	306.27 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	16.41 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.59 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.34 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = $33.46 \text{ mm} \le 37.00 \text{ mm}$

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= 1650 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

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 8.61 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 15.54 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.96 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use Height 3800 mm

Area 27598 mm2 As 20698.2421875 mm2

Ix 60639381 mm4 Zx 646820 mm3
Iy 60639381 mm4 Zx 646820 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 7.875 m^2

 Dead
 1.97 Kn
 Live
 1.97 Kn

 Wind Down
 8.11 Kn
 Snow
 0.00 Kn

Moment Wind 7.45 Kn-m

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.66

 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 9257 MPa ft =22 MPa E =

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind 261.19 Kn PhiMnx Wind 12.35 Kn-m PhiVnx Wind 49.01 Kn

8/10

PhiNcx Dead 156.71 Kn PhiMnx Dead 7.41 Kn-m PhiVnx Dead 29.41 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.65 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.41 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 29.77 mm < 39.90 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 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 = 7.875 m^2

Moment Wind = 7.45 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.48 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.55 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.02 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.93 < 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= 1300 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 = 7.45 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.48 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.55 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

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Mu = 8.02 Kn-m

Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.93 < 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(1650) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1650)

Skin Friction = 21.99 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 26.27 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 21.18 Kn

Uplift is ok