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: Waipa District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: Site G54, Mystery Creek Hamilton, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design 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	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 Ezequote drawin Gable and numbered A101 - A116 Rev-1 dated 06/03/2025 together with the following specification in the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 3/6/2025 and number	tion, and other documents set out
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing prewith 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 NZ been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightness. Inspections of the building to be completed by Waipa District Council. As BWhite Constitutions, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Review. This Producer Statement-Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from the product of the product	ZS3604 and NZS4229 have not ess 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 reconstruction monitoring/observation:	of the Building Code and that b),
✓ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated a	bove)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the follow holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	ring qualification: BECivil and
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 3/6/2025	
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 maximum amount of damages payable arising from this statement and all other statements provided to the Building Consent Authority.	

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: 3/6/2025

18B Jules Crescent,

BWhite Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED SITE G54, MYSTERY CREEK HAMILTON, NEW ZEAL AND

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	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.2 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.5	Design Wind Speed	42.44 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.08 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.: Fielday's ITM Display **Address:** Site G54, Mystery Creek Hamilton, New **Date:** 3/6/2025

- Gable Zealand

Latitude: -37.87299 **Longitude:** 175.34928 **Elevation:** 53 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	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.2 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.5	Design Wind Speed	42.44 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.08 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 = 0.6642

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.60 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.62 KPa pnet = -1.17 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.60 m To 7.20 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.35 KPa pnet = -0.90 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.6642 side Wall Cp, i = -0.5834

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 9 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.69 KPa pnet = 1.39 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.60 m Cpe = pe = -0.64 KPa pnet = 0.06 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.17 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.59 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.39 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.99 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 3450 mm Try Purlin 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 K1 Medium term = 0.8 K1 Long term = 0.6 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.50 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =23.77

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	0.45 Kn-m	Capacity	1.79 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	397.78 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.82 Kn-m	Capacity	2.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	130.77 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{Up}}$	-1.27 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.52 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	119.69 %
V _{1.35D}	0.52 Kn	Capacity	8.25 Kn	Passing Percentage	1586.54 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.38 Kn	Capacity	11.00 Kn	Passing Percentage	797.10 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.47 Kn	Capacity	-13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	935.37 %

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 = 9.77 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 14.17 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 7.22 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 34.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.38 kn Maximum upward = -1.47 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 = 3600 mm Internal Rafter Span = 8850 mm Try Rafter 2x360x63 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 = 5.90 S1 Upward = 5.90

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	11.90 Kn-m	Capacity	60.82 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	511.09 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	31.37 Kn-m	Capacity	81.1 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	258.53 %
M0.9D-WnUp	-33.31 Kn-m	Capacity	-101.38 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	304.35 %
V _{1.35D}	5.38 Kn	Capacity	77.32 Kn	Passing Percentage	1437.17 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	14.18 Kn	Capacity	103.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	726.94 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-15.05 Kn	Capacity	-128.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	856.21 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 15.41 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 37.50 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 22.685 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 90.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 14.18 kn Maximum upward = -15.05 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 3

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 = 126 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 = 43.67 Kn > -15.05 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 1800 mm External Rafter Span = 8941 mm Try Rafter 360x63 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 = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.98 S1 Downward =12.10 S1 Upward =12.10

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{1.35D}$	6.07 Kn-m	Capacity	29.91 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	492.75 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	16.01 Kn-m	Capacity	39.88 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	249.09 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-17.00 Kn-m	Capacity	-49.85 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	293.24 %
V1.35D	2.72 Kn	Capacity	38.66 Kn	Passing Percentage	1421.32 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	7.16 Kn	Capacity	51.54 Kn	Passing Percentage	719.83 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-7.60 Kn	Capacity	-64.43 Kn	Passing Percentage	847.76 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 17.12 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 37.50 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 22.69 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 90.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.16 kn Maximum upward = -7.60 kn

Rafter to Pole Connection check

Bolt Size = M12 Number of Bolts = 3

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 x k1 x k4 x k5 x fs x b x ds (Eq 4.12) = -70.12 kn > -7.60 Kn

6/12

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -21.83 Kn > -7.60 Kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 1000 mm

Girt's Span = 3600 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 =0.80

S1 Downward = 12.23

S1 Upward =17.29

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa

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

Capacity Checks

MWind+Snow

2.25 Kn-m

Capacity

2.43 Kn-m

Passing Percentage

108.00 %

 $V_{0.9D\text{-WnUp}}$

2.50 Kn

Capacity

13.75 Kn

Passing Percentage

550.00 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 17.64 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 36.00 mm

Sag during installation = 12.57 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.50 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm

Girt's Span = 4500 mm

Try Girt SG8 Dry

Moisture Condition = Wet (Moisture in timber is less than 18% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1

K4 = 1

K5 = 1 K8 Downward = NaN

K8 Upward =NaN

S1 Downward =NaN

S1 Upward =NaN

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

Capacity Checks

Mwind+Snow

 $0.00 \, \text{Kn-m}$

Capacity

NaN Kn-m

Passing Percentage

NaN %

7/12

V_{0.9D-WnUp} 0.00 Kn Capacity 0.00 Kn Passing Percentage NaN %

Deflections

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

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

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

175 SED H5 (Minimum 200 dia.	at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	2840 mm
Area		27598 mm2	As	20698.2421875 mm2
Ix		60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Iy		60639381 mm4	Zx	646820 mm3
Lateral Restraint		2840 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 16.2 m^2

Dead	4.05 Kn	Live	4.05 Kn
Wind Down	9.56 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	6.83 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.89
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 355.43 Kn PhiMnx Wind 16.80 Kn-m PhiVnx Wind 49.01 Kn

PhiNcx Dead 213.26 Kn PhiMnx Dead 10.08 Kn-m PhiVnx Dead 29.41 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.46 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.21 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 15.53 mm < 28.40 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

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

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2400 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 6.83 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.84 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.29 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.63 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.89 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

150 SED H5 (Minimum 175 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	2840 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 = 16.2 m2

Dead	4.05 Kn	Live	4.05 Kn
Wind Down	9.56 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	3.41 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.79
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	236.77 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	9.70 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	36.81 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	142.06 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	5.82 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	22.09 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.43 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.20 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 15.47 mm < 31.92 mm

Ds =	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	2400 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 16.2 m^2

Moment Wind = 3.41 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.42 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.29 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.63 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

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

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2400 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 3.41 Kn-m Shear Wind = 1.42 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.29 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.63 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(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 = 17.45 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 15.31 Kn

Uplift is ok