Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022	
Job Number:	BWhite
Issue:	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 Sh	ed
AT: 7 Buxton Lane, Takaka, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by <b>Ezequote Pty Ltd</b> to provide <b>Specific Structural Engineering Design</b> the requirements of Clause(s) <b>B1</b> of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment the proposed building work.	*
☐ ALL	ad all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code issumess, Innovation & Employment Clauses <b>B1/VM1</b> and <b>B1/VM4</b>	ued by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawing <b>PB Shed</b> and numbered <b>A101-A111 Rev-1</b> dated <b>12/03/2024</b> together with the following specifica documents set out in the schedule attached to this statement: <b>Design Featured Report Dated 31/"Second Page"</b>	tion, and other
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
<ol> <li>Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pres accordance with 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 Nave not been checked by this practice</li> <li>This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tights</li> <li>Inspections of the building to be completed by Tasman District Council. As BWhite Cundertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction Reformance Statement-PS4- Construction Reformance Statement-PS4- Reformance Statement S</li></ol>	NZS3604 and NZS4229 ness onsulting Ltd are not view.
<b>I believe on reasonable grounds</b> that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawing 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, <b>Bevan White</b> am CPEng <b>108276</b> I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the followard BE.Civil and holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	wing qualification:
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 31/10/2024	
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, 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: 31/10/2024

BWhite

Consulting Ltd

18B Jules Crescent,

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

# DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 7 BUXTON LANE, 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	4.675 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.26	Design Wind Speed	37.38 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.84 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**

 $Director \mid BE\ Civil\ .\ CMengNZ\ CPEng$ 

Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Contact: 0211 979 786

Job No.:ITM Takaka - PB ShedAddress:7 Buxton Lane, Takaka, New ZealandDate:31/10/2024Latitude:-40.858604Longitude:172.807761Elevation:9 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	4.675 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	2.26	Design Wind Speed	37.38 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.84 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 4.65 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.68 KPa pnet = -0.68 KPa

For roof CP,e from 4.65 m To 9.30 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.38 KPa pnet = -0.38 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 14 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.53 KPa pnet = 0.78 KPa

For side wall  $\,$  CP,e  $\,$  from 0 m  $\,$  To 4.65 m  $\,$  Cpe =  $\,$  pe = -0.49  $\,$  KPa  $\,$  pnet = -0.49  $\,$  KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.68 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.40 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.78 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.91 KPa

### **Design Summary**

# **Girt Design Front and Back**

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm Girt's Span = 4250 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**

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	0.00 Kn-m	Capacity	NaN Kn-m	Passing Percentage	NaN %
$V_{0.9D\text{-}WnUp}$	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 = 42.50 mm

Sag during installation = NaN mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 0 mm

Girt's Span = 7000 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 Kn-m Capacity NaN Kn-m Passing Percentage NaN % V0.9D-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 = 70.00 mm

Sag during installation = NaN mm

Reactions

Maximum = 0.00 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

Dry Use 4700 mm 250 SED H5 (Minimum 275 dia. at Floor Level) Height 54091 mm2 40568.5546875 mm2 Area As 232952248 mm4 1774874 mm3 ZxIx Zx 232952248 mm4 1774874 mm3 Iy

Lateral Restraint 4700 mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 59.5 m<sup>2</sup>

Dead 14.88 Kn Live 14.88 Kn Wind Down 23.80 Kn Snow 0.00 Kn Moment wind 31.62 Kn-m Phi 0.8 K8 0.77 K1 snow 0.8 K1 Dead 0.6 K1wind 1

4/7

### 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	601.78 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	39.82 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	96.07 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	361.07 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	23.89 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	57.64 Kn

### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.88 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.72 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 45.27 mm < 47.00 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 =	$(1-\sin(30))/(1+\sin(30))$				

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

## Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter

L = 2150 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3506 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 31.62 Kn-m Shear Wind = 9.02 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 15.66 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 33.46 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.94 < 1 OK

**End Pole Design** 

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

225 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	4525 mm
Area	44279 mm2	As	33209.1796875 mm2
Ī <sub>v</sub>	156100441 mm4	$7_{\rm v}$	1214520 mm2

Ix 156100441 mm4 Zx 1314530 mm3 Iy 156100441 mm4 Zx 1314530 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

## Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $59.5 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	14.88 Kn	Live	14.88 Kn
Wind Down	23.80 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	15.81 Kn-m		

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.72

 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	457.08 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	27.37 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	78.64 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	274.25 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	16.42 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	47.18 Kn

### Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.69 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.45 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 33.51 mm < 46.63 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1650 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3506 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

## Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $59.5 \text{ m}^2$ 

# Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 7.76 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 16.11 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.98 < 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 = 1650 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 3506 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 15.81 Kn-m Shear Wind = 4.51 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 7.76 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 16.11 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.98 < 1 OK

# **Uplift Check**

Density of Concrete = 24 Kn/m<sup>3</sup>

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(2150) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(2150)

Skin Friction = 37.33 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 41.65 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 27.07 Kn

Uplift is ok