Job Number:	<b>BWhite</b>
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Kaipara District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: 242 Waihue Road, Dargaville, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by <b>Ezequote Pty Ltd</b> to provide <b>Specific Structural Engineering Design</b> se requirements of Clause(s) <b>B1</b> of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment to the 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 issue Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ed by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on <b>Ezequote</b> drawings <b>A101-A112 REV-1</b> dated <b>18/12/2023</b> together with the following specification, and other document attached to this statement: <b>Design Featured Report Dated 19/12/2023 and numbered "Second Page</b> "	s 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 pressurith NZS3604:2011</li> <li>The building has a design life of 50 years and am Importance Level 2</li> <li>Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to None-Specific codes such as NZS3 been checked by this practice</li> <li>This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightness</li> <li>Inspections of the building to be completed by Kaipara District Council. As BWhite Consul inspections, 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 from</li> <li>All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements</li> </ol>	604 and NZS4229 have not ting Ltd are not undertaking
<b>I believe on reasonable grounds</b> that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawings 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 recommonistruction monitoring/observation:	he Building Code and that b),
☑ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated above	e)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the following	qualification: <b>BECivil</b>
BWhite Consulting Ltd holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200	0,000.
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 19/12/2023	
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: 19/12/2023

BWhite

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

# DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 242 WAIHUE ROAD, DARGAVILLE, 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	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	2	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.1 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.39	Design Wind Speed	42.39 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.08 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	150 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

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Job No.: 111223 Address: 242 Waihue Road, Dargaville, New Zealand Date: 19/12/2023

**Latitude:** -35.927292 **Longitude:** 173.852913 **Elevation:** 52 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	C
Importance Level	2	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	4.1 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	2.39	Design Wind Speed	42.39 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.08 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	150 Years
Wind Category	High	Earthquake ARI	500		

Note: Wind lateral loads are governing over Earthquake loads, So only wind loads are considered in calculations

# **Pressure Coefficients and Pressues**

Shed Type = Mono Enclosed

For roof Cp, i = -0.3

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3.45 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.86 KPa pnet = -0.86 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3.45 m To 6.90 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.48 KPa pnet = -0.48 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 9 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.68 KPa pnet = 1 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.45 m Cpe = pe = -0.63 KPa pnet = -0.63 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.87 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.51 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.68 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.17 KPa

# **Design Summary**

# **Purlin Design**

Purlin Spacing = 800 mm Purlin Span = 5850 mm Try Purlin 250x50 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 = 0.97

K8 Upward =0.54 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =22.76

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

# **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	1.16 Kn-m	Capacity	3.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	293.10 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.77 Kn-m	Capacity	4.53 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	163.54 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-2.21 Kn-m	Capacity	-3.16 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	142.99 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	0.79 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	1526.58 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	1.90 Kn	Capacity	16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	846.32 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.51 Kn	Capacity	-20.10 Kn	Passing Percentage	1331.13 %

#### **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 = 16.21 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/360 = 16.11 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 20.40 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 38.67 mm

# Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.90 kn Maximum upward = -1.51 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 = 6000 mm Internal Rafter Span = 8850 mm Try Rafter 2x360x45 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 = 8.40 S1 Upward = 8.40

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

# **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	19.83 Kn-m	Capacity	43.44 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	219.06 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	47.58 Kn-m	Capacity	57.92 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	121.73 %

$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-37.89 Kn-m	Capacity	-72.42 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	191.13 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	8.96 Kn	Capacity	55.22 Kn	Passing Percentage	616.29 %
V <sub>1.2D+1.5L</sub> 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	21.51 Kn	Capacity	73.64 Kn	Passing Percentage	342.35 %
V <sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub>	-17.12 Kn	Capacity	-92.04 Kn	Passing Percentage	537.62 %

### **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 35.955 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/360 = 25.00 mm Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 50.27 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 60.00 mm

### Reactions

Maximum downward = 21.51 kn Maximum upward = -17.12 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 = 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 = 43.67 Kn > -17.12 Kn

# Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 3000 mm External Rafter Span = 4344 mm Try Rafter 300x50 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 = 0.94

K8 Upward =0.94 S1 Downward =13.93 S1 Upward =13.93

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

# **Capacity Checks**

M1.35D	2.39 Kn-m	Capacity	4.72 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	197.49 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	5.73 Kn-m	Capacity	6.30 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	109.95 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}n\text{U}p}$	-4.56 Kn-m	Capacity	-7.87 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	172.59 %
V <sub>1.35D</sub>	2.20 Kn	Capacity	14.47 Kn	Passing Percentage	657.73 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	5.28 Kn	Capacity	19.30 Kn	Passing Percentage	365.53 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-4.20 Kn	Capacity	-24.12 Kn	Passing Percentage	574.29 %

### **Deflections**

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 7.91 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/360= 12.50 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 9.95 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 30.00 mm

#### Reactions

Maximum downward = 5.28 kn Maximum upward = -4.20 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 = 50 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) = -25.20 kn > -4.20 Kn

Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -10.84 Kn > -4.20 Kn

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# **Girt Design Front and Back**

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 6000 mm Try Girt 250x50 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 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.97

K8 Upward =0.53 S1 Downward =12.68 S1 Upward =23.15

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

# **Capacity Checks**

Mwind+Snow 2.75 Kn-m Capacity 3.07 Kn-m Passing Percentage 111.64 % V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 1.84 Kn-m Capacity 20.10 Kn-m Passing Percentage 1092.39 %

### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 23.68 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/250 = 24.00 mm Sag during installation = 78.58 mm

### Reactions

Maximum = 1.84 kn

# **Girt Design Sides**

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 4500 mm Try Girt 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 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 1.00

K8 Upward =0.45 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =25.20

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

# **Capacity Checks**

Mwind+Snow 1.55 Kn-m Capacity 1.70 Kn-m Passing Percentage 109.68 % V<sub>0.9D-WnUp</sub> 1.38 Kn-m Capacity 16.08 Kn-m Passing Percentage 1165.22 %

### **Deflections**

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 14.63 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 18.00 mm Sag during installation = 24.86 mm

# Reactions

Maximum = 1.38 kn

# Middle Pole Design

# Geometry

250 SED H5 (Minimum 275 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3450 mm
Area	54091 mm2	As	40568.5546875 mm2
Ix	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Iy	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Lateral Restraint	1300  mm c/c		

# Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $27 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	6.75 Kn	Live	6.75 Kn
Wind Down	13.77 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	22.07 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
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	778.92 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	51.54 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	96.07 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	467.35 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	30.93 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	57.64 Kn

#### Checks

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

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.22 < 1 OK$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 20.34 mm < 23.00 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

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

# Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1900 mm Pile embedment length

fl = 3075 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

### Loads

Moment Wind = 22.07 Kn-m Shear Wind = 7.18 Kn

### Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 12.28 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 23.05 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

# Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.96 < 1 OK

# **End Pole Design**

# **Geometry For End Bay Pole**

# Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use Height 3800 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 =  $13.5 \text{ m}^2$ 

Dead	3.38 Kn	Live	3.38 Kn
Wind Down	6.88 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	7.36 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.77
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1 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

PhiNex Wind	395.03 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	21.16 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	62.96 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	237.02 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	12.70 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	37.77 Kn

# Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.38 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.16 < 1 \text{ OK}$ 

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 18.72 mm < 27.26 mm

$D_S =$	0.6 mm	Pile Diameter
L =	1300 mm	Pile embedment length
f1 =	3075 mm	Distance at which the shear force is applied
f2 =	0 mm	Distance of top soil at rest pressure

# Loads

Total Area over Pole =  $13.5 \text{ m}^2$ 

Moment Wind = 7.36 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.39 Kn

# Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.47 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.07 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

#### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.91 < 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**

 $D_S = 0.6 \text{ mm}$  Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

fl = 3075 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

#### Loads

Moment Wind = 7.36 Kn-mShear Wind = 2.39 Kn

# Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 4.47 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 8.07 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

### Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.91 < 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(1900) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1900)

Skin Friction = 29.16 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 32.97 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 17.41 Kn

Uplift is ok