Job Number:	RWhite
Issue:	BWhite Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	· ·
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Waipa District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm Shed	
AT: Section 37 Block 1X Wharepuhunga SD, Wharepuhunga, 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.	<u>*</u>
☐ ALL	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	sued by Ministry of Business,
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawin Ltd and numbered A101 - A115 Rev-1 dated 20/06/2025 together with the following specification the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 24/06/2025 and number	n, and other documents set out in
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing pre with NZS3604:2011 The building has a design life of 50 years and an Importance Level 1 Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to Non-Specific codes such as NZS 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 Constructions, 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 of the performance specification requirements 	S3604 and NZS4229 have not been 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 persons 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 al	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: 24/06/2025	
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 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: 24/06/2025

BWhite

18B Jules Crescent,

Consulting Ltd

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED SECTION 37 BLOCK 1X WHAREPUHUNGA SD, WHAREPUHUNGA, 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	В
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	3.33 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	3.0	Design Wind Speed	43.1 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.11 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.: WAH Jackson Address: Section 37 Block 1X Wharepuhunga SD, Date: 24/06/2025

Holdings Ltd Wharepuhunga, New Zealand

Latitude: -38.276293 **Longitude:** 175.520024 **Elevation:** 435 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	3.33 m
Wind Region	NZ2	Terrain Category	3.0	Design Wind Speed	43.1 m/s
Wind Pressure	1.11 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 Open

For roof Cp, i = 0.4712

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 3 m Cpe = -0.3709 pe = -0.37 KPa pnet = -0.90 KPa

For roof CP,e from 3 m To 6 m Cpe = -0.6 pe = -0.6 KPa pnet = -1.13 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.4712 side Wall Cp, i = -0.6001

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 12 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.7 KPa pnet = 1.37 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 3.33 m Cpe = pe = -0.65 KPa pnet = 0.02 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 1.13 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.87 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 1.37 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 1.30 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 =0.53 S1 Downward =11.27 S1 Upward =23.16

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 %
$M_{0.9D ext{-W}nUp}$	-1.51 Kn-m	Capacity	-1.96 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	129.80 %
V _{1.35D}	0.58 Kn	Capacity	9.65 Kn	Passing Percentage	1663.79 %
$V_{1.2D+1.5L\ 1.2D+Sn\ 1.2D+WnDn}$	2.03 Kn	Capacity	12.86 Kn	Passing Percentage	633.50 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-1.57 Kn	Capacity	-16.08 Kn	Passing Percentage	1024.20 %

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 = 10.23 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 38.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 2.03 kn Maximum upward = -1.57 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 = 4000 mm Internal Rafter Span = 5850 mm Try Rafter 2x300x45 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 = 7.61 S1 Upward = 7.61

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	5.78 Kn-m	Capacity	31.1 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	538.06 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	20.02 Kn-m	Capacity	41.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	207.19 %
M0.9D-WnUp	-15.49 Kn-m	Capacity	-51.84 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	334.67 %
V _{1.35D}	3.95 Kn	Capacity	46.02 Kn	Passing Percentage	1165.06 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	13.69 Kn	Capacity	61.36 Kn	Passing Percentage	448.21 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-10.59 Kn	Capacity	-76.7 Kn	Passing Percentage	724.27 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 8.18 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 25.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 14.165 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 13.69 kn Maximum upward = -10.59 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

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 = 29.11 Kn > -10.59 Kn

Rafter Design External

External Rafter Load Width = 2000 mm External Rafter Span = 6309 mm Try Rafter 300x45 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 = 0.88

K8 Upward =0.88 S1 Downward =15.50 S1 Upward =15.50

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

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	3.36 Kn-m	Capacity	13.69 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	407.44 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	11.64 Kn-m	Capacity	18.26 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	156.87 %
$M_{0.9D\text{-W}nUp}$	-9.01 Kn-m	Capacity	-22.82 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	253.27 %
V _{1.35D}	2.13 Kn	Capacity	23.01 Kn	Passing Percentage	1080.28 %
V _{1.2D+1.5L} 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	7.38 Kn	Capacity	30.68 Kn	Passing Percentage	415.72 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	-5.71 Kn	Capacity	-38.35 Kn	Passing Percentage	671.63 %

Deflections

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

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 9.09 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240= 25.00 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 14.17 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 60.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 7.38 kn Maximum upward = -5.71 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 = 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) = -40.07 kn > -5.71 Kn

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Single Shear Capacity under short term loads = -14.56 Kn > -5.71 Kn

Intermediate Design Sides

Intermediate Spacing = 3000 mm Intermediate Span = 3180 mm Try Intermediate 2x200x50 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 = 1.00 S1 Downward = 11.27 S1 Upward = 0.67

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

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.60 Kn-m	Capacity	7.46 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	286.92 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	3.27 Kn	Capacity	32.16 Kn	Passing Percentage	983.49 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 15.2 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 31.80 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 3.27 kn

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 650 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

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	1.78 Kn-m	Capacity	1.94 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	108.99 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	1.78 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	677.53 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 31.50 mm Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 40.00 mm Sag during installation = 15.52 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.78 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1000 mm Girt's Span = 3000 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 =0.79 S1 Downward =9.63 S1 Upward =17.59

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

Capacity Checks

MWind+Snow	1.54 Kn-m	Capacity	1.65 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	107.14 %
$ m V_{0.9D ext{-}WnUp}$	2.06 Kn	Capacity	12.06 Kn	Passing Percentage	585.44 %

Deflections

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

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 15.34 mm Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 30.00 mm Sag during installation = 4.91 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.06 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

225 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	2400 mm
Area	11875 mm2	As	8906.25 mm2

Ix	55818685 mm4	Zx	470052 mm3
Iy	55818685 mm4	Zx	470052 mm3
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 12 m^2

Dead	3.00 Kn	Live	3.00 Kn
Wind Down	10.44 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	10.78 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

PhiNex Wind	171.00 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	13.65 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	21.09 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	102.60 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	8.19 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	12.65 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.89 < 1 OK

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

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 23.44 mm < 24.00 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 =	$(1-\sin(30))/(1+\sin(30))$				
Kp =	$(1+\sin(30))/(1-\sin(30))$				

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1600 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2498 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 10.78 Kn-m

Shear Wind = 4.32 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 8.91 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 13.64 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.79 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

200 SED H5 (Minimum 225 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	3030 mm
Area	10625 mm2	As	7968.75 mm2
Ix	39982096 mm4	Zx	376302 mm3
Iy	39982096 mm4	Zx	376302 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6 m^2

Dead	1.50 Kn	Live	1.50 Kn
Wind Down	5.22 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment Wind	5.39 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	0.93
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	1		

Material

10/12

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	141.80 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	10.13 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	18.87 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	85.08 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	6.08 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	11.32 Kn

Checks

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

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

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 22.64 mm < 33.22 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 2498 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 6 m^2

Moment Wind = 5.39 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.16 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.15 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.70 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.70 < 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

11/12

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

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1300 mm Pile embedment length

fl = 2498 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 5.39 Kn-m Shear Wind = 2.16 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.15 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 7.70 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.70 < 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(1600) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1600)

Skin Friction = 20.68 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 24.34 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 10.86 Kn

Uplift is ok

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