

Test Method:

Note: The client requested that the sample be tested to NZBC E2/VM1 which is intended for claddings that include a 20mm drained cavity. NZBC E2/VM1 is a derivative of ASNZS4284 which allows for glazed systems though it has different pass criteria. This sample has been subjected to the pressures and sequences from E2/VM1 however drilling 6mm holes in the glazing seals was not possible so the seal degradation test from ASNZS4284:2008 8.10 was substituted. There was no 'wet wall' test performed as there is no equivalent in ASNZS4284 or NZS4211.

The sample was exposed to the preconditioning test from NZBC E2/VM1 1.4.1 at 1515 Pa Positive and Negative for 1 minute each way.

- Series 1: The Static water test 1.4.1 at 455 Pa and then cyclic water test 1.4.2 at 455 910 Pa were then undertaken.
- Series 2: Pane 1 (upper right when viewed from the wet side of the sample) had 3 areas of the seal cut out, ³/₄ up the sides on both jambs and in the middle of the sill see *figures 3, 4 & 5*. These were approximately 30mm long by 2-3mm wide by 30mm deep. The water tests from series 1 were repeated.

Series 3:

On the inside of the same Pane 1 as above a 30mm long section of the inner seal was removed and the water tests were repeated. See *Figure 6.*

Series 4:

On Pane 2 the inner seal only was removed in a similar manner as before and the tests from series 1 were repeated.

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Test Report 17-21 Client: s 9(2)(a)



Figure 3 – Pane 1, Left Jamb Seal



Figure 4 – Pane A Right Jamb Seal



Figure 5– Pane 1, Sill Seal



Figure 6 – Pane 1, Interior Glazing Seal

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Figure 7 – Panes 1 & 2, with Interior Seals removed during testing

Results:

TEST	SAMPLE CONDITION	OBSERVATION
Preconditioning		No visible damage or deformation.
Series 1	Pane 1 – No seal degradation	No water penetration
Series 2	Pane 1 – Outer seals degraded	No water penetration
Series 3	Pane 1 – Outer & inner seals degraded	Significant water penetration
Series 4	Pane 2 – Inner seal degraded	No water penetration

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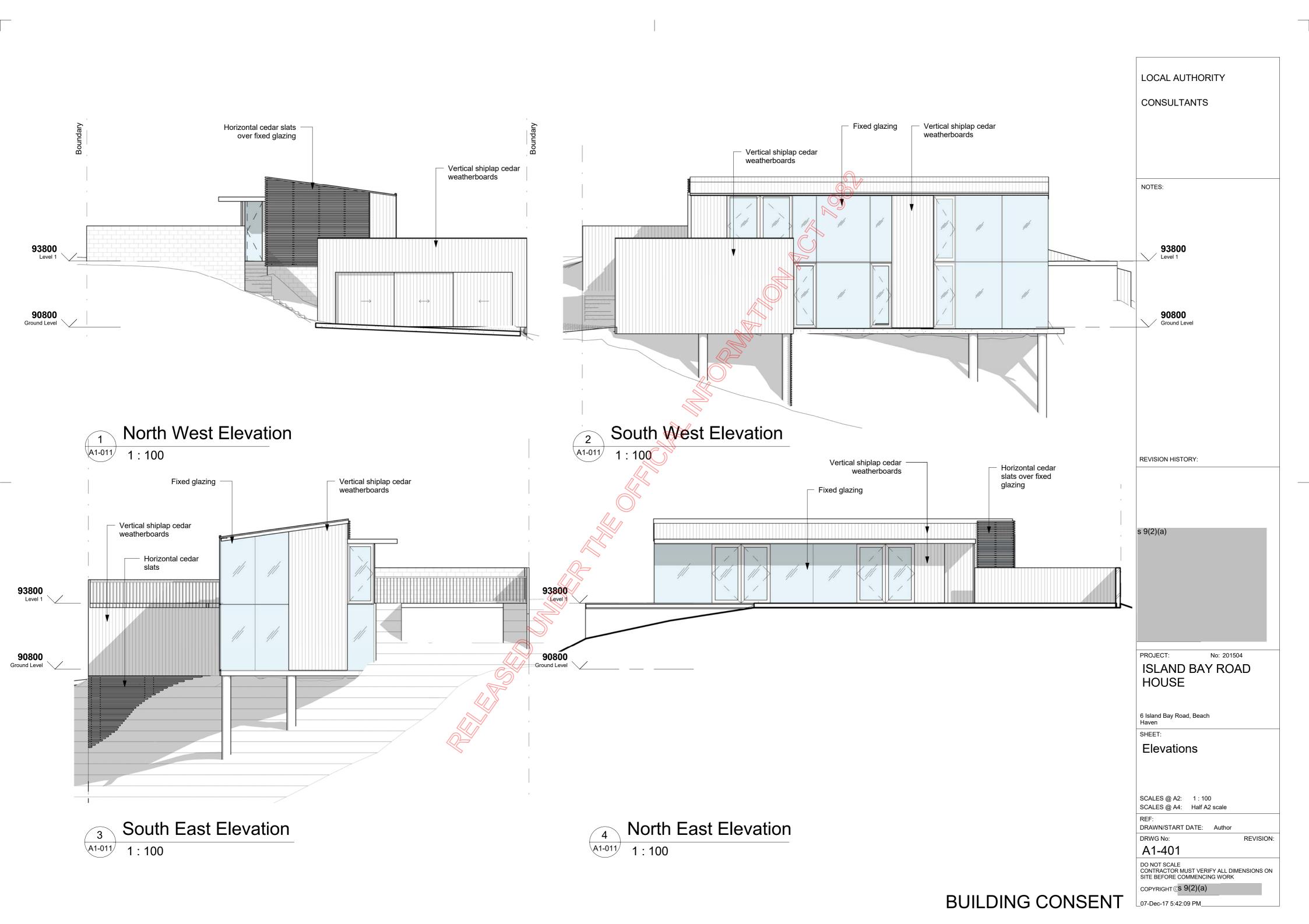
	son Clapperton &			Project:	New Dwelling fo		
	Iting Engineers & Regd Surve			at 6 Island Bay	Road, Birkdale		
	ox 71065, Rosebank Road, A			Ref. No:	2003/004/H	Page No.	Wh
n: (l	09) 8200-131 Fax:	(09) 8200-133		Date:	20/11/2017	Designed:	MD
W	heck Sill fixings to Xlam /orst case for lateral loadin .vel.		l. Glazing	to span 3.0m b	etween floors and	approx. the same	to roof
	Wu = (1.2)(1.69)(6/2)	=	6.08	kN/m			Ŋ
	Ws = (1.2)(1.14)(6/2)	=	4.10	kN/m			
De	etails shown on drawings a	are two sets of 14 g	auge x 75n	nm long screws	s at 300mm c/c.		
XI	LAM floor panels consist o	of 105mm thick floor	ing. This is	made up of 3/3	35mm thick timber	planks, laminated	together
	onsider the side wall wher ottom layer of laminated pl		ıns parallel	to the window	r sills. Hence screw	into the top &	
Tr	ry 8 gauge screws	Max.	(0.7)(1.0)(2	2.38) =		1.67 kN/screw - governs	
	Or	Max.	(0.7)(1.0)(52.6)(50/1000)		1.84 kN/screw	
He	ence if have pairs of screw	vs (i.e. one for top o	f lower wind	dows and 1 for	bottom of upper) (@ 200mm c/c ther	ו
B) CI	<u>heck Sill fixings to Conc</u>	Max.	<u>1.67</u> 0.20	_x2 =	16.66 kN/r	m >> 6.08	ОК
-, <u>-</u>	Wu = (1.2)(1.69)(3/2)		3,04	kN/m			
	Ws = (1.2)(1.14)(3/2)	=	2.05	kN/m			
Dr	rawings show 2/M6 x 70 H	liiti HUS3-C6 fasten	ers @ 300r	nm c/c.			
Fr	rom Manufacturers. Min e	dge distance = 35m	∽ m. OK		Nominal embed	ment = 55mm	
	Min	spacing=35mm					
	\$		cracked co	oncrete Nru,m			
	& Design resista		Uncracked Cracked	,	= 5.0kN = 3.3kN	Adopt as v	vorst case
Tr	herefore two fasteners @ 3	300mm c/c =>		Nru,m	= (2)(3.3)/0.3 =	22.0	kN/m OK
ll Qe	¥						

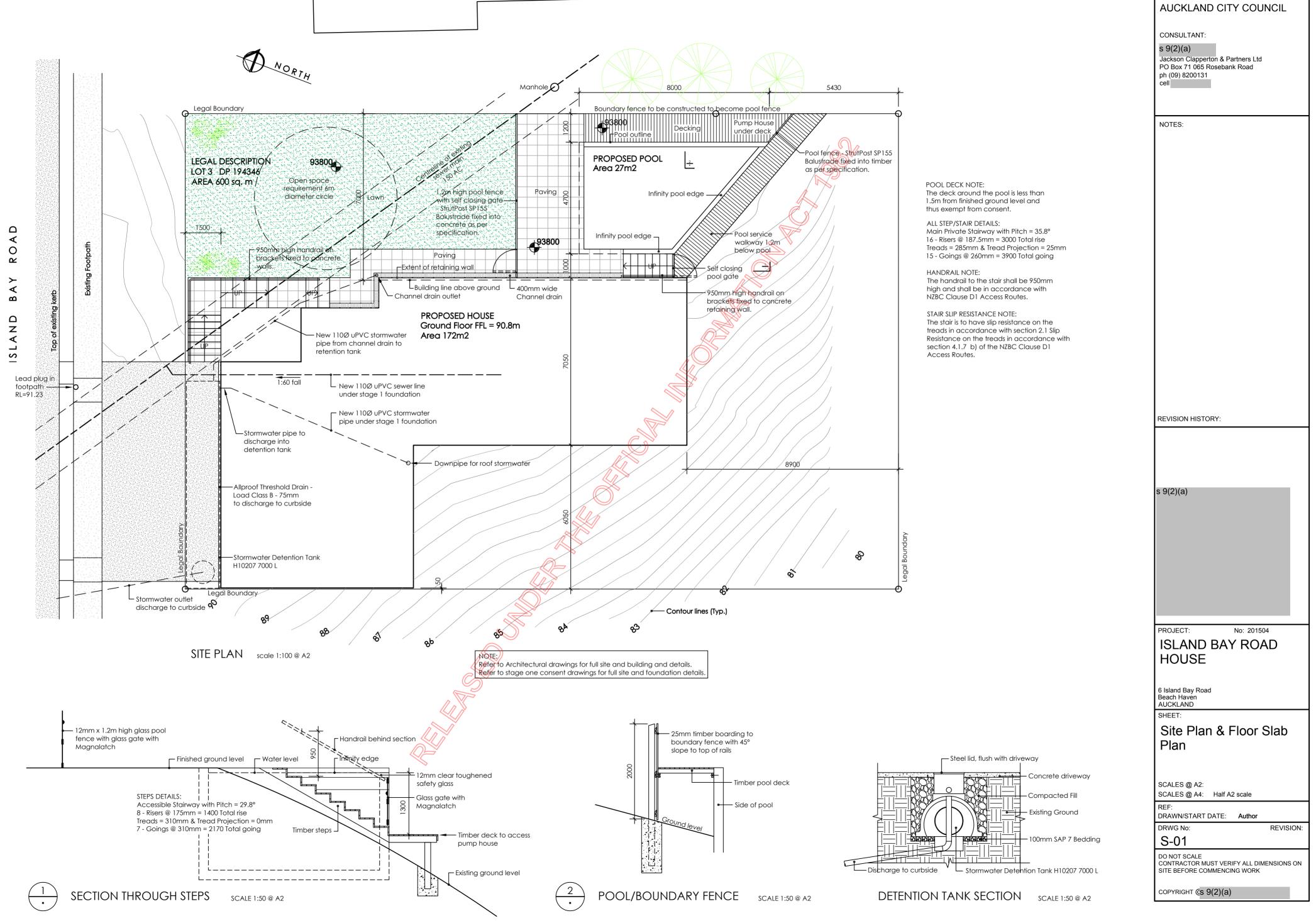
	Clapperton & Par	tners Ltd		Pro			g for Corban \		
	gineers & Regd Surveyors						ay Road, Birk		(
	5, Rosebank Road, Auckla					2003/004/H		Page No.	W2
(09) 8200		8200-133		Dat		20/11/2017		Designed:	MD
	HS Window Mullions of SHS posts. Vertical spa			(Wo	orst case	for 2.9m spa	.n)	1 K	
Loads	kN/m ² Trib. Wid	th (m)	G_(kN/m				Qu (kN/m)	Ć	
Roof	0.75 0.2		0.11		0.25		0.04		
			Σ 0.11	kN/m	P	oint Load Qc		kN/m kN	•
Max trib I	ength per post = 3.2m							>	
	N* =(1.2)(0.11)(3.2)+	(1.5)(1.0) =	1.9	kN		,			
Wu	= (1.2)(1.69)(3.2/2) =		3.24	kN/m					
Ws	= (1.2)(1.14)(3.2/2) =		2.19	kN/m		Q	>		
	0x50x5mm SHS posts				l				
Lateral be						\leq			
	M*= <u>wL</u> ² = (Wu) 8	3.41 ki	Nm			≥` >			
		i)(13.2)=	4.16	kNm				ОК	
<u>SLS</u>	E	= 200 M	1Pa	G	0.257	x10 ⁶ mm⁴			
	Ws∆= <u>5(wx10³)L⁴</u> = 384El ST∆= 39.2	39.2 m mm	ım		Limit =	span =	15.0	mm	N/G
Try addir	ng 50x60x6mm Al. Tee					200	10.0		N/O
	Combined I=	700x10 ⁹ m ⁴		:=:	=	0.700	x10 ⁶ mm⁴		
	Ws∆= <u>5(wx10³)L⁴</u> = 384El	14.4 m	m						
	ST∆≃ 14.4	mm		<	Limit =	<u>span</u> = 200	15.0	mm	OK
OR	Combined I=	2.2x10 ⁻⁶ m⁴		=	=	2.2	x10 ⁶ mm ⁴		
	E State								
	Ws∆= <u>5(wx10³)L</u> ⁴ =	13.2 m	m						
Consider	STA= 13.2 sheat flow between the	mm two sections	-:	<	Limit =	<u>span</u> = 200	14.5	mm	OK
	= (3.24)(2.9/2) =	4.70 kN							
Steel/Al	q = τb =	<u>VQ</u> = I	= <u>(4.7)(7.6x1</u> ((7.0x10 ⁻¹¹	<u> 0⁻⁶)</u> =		51.0	kN/m		
Al/Steel	q = τb =	<u>VQ</u> =	= (4.7)(2.26)	(10 ⁻⁷) =		48.3	kN/m		

Jackson Clapperton & Partners Ltd	Project:	New Dwelling	for Corban	Walls	
Consulting Engineers & Regd Surveyors		at 6 Island Bay			\bigcirc
P.O. Box 71065, Rosebank Road, Auckland	Ref. No:	2003/004/H	riedaj bili	Page No.	W3
Ph: (09) 8200-131 Fax: (09) 8200-133	Date:	20/11/2017		Designed:	MD
	IDate.	20/11/2017		Designed.	- NVID
Consider screw fixings between Aluminium Tee & 50x50 SHS q = 51 kN/m	a.			۱ الم	
				\bigcirc	
Try 8 gauge self tapping screws Ult. shear stre	-		kN		
therefore $\phi Qv = (0.8)(5.35) =$	4.28	kN/screw		>	
Therefore need 51 = 12 8 4.28	gauge screw	s per metre			
If have a screw on each side of the T the spacing	will be 150m	m.			
Consider using M6 socket screws G8.8		Q			
φ V*v = (0.8)Vf					
Where Vf = $0.62f_{uf}k_r(n_nA_c+n_xA_o)$ f_{uf} OR f_{uf}		MBa MPa	(G8.8) (G4.6)		
$k_r = 1.0$ $n_n = 1.0$	= 400 n _x =	\diamond	$A_c = A_o =$		mm² mm²
Therefore Vf = (0.62)(880)(1.0)(1x17.9)+(0x28.8)) =	9.8	kN	Grade 8.8		
& Vf = (0.62)(400)(1.0)(1x17.9)+(0x28.8)) =	4.4	kN	Grade 4.6		
$\phi V^* v = (0.8)(9.8) = 7.8$ kM		If Grade 8.8			
$\phi V^* v = (0.8)(4.4) = 3.6 kN$		If Grade 4.6			
Therefore need 51 7.8 7.8 7.8	G8.8 M6 scre	ews per metre. i	.e.	250mm c/c	
Check bearing of M6 bolt on 5mm SHS wall.					
$\phi \ \forall^* v = (0.8) \forall b$ Where $\forall b = 1.4 f_{yb} d_r t_{\rho} k_{\rho}$ f_{yb}	₌ 350	MPa	SHS		
				1.0	
$d_r = 5.3$ mm $t_p =$ Therefore Vb = 1.4(350)(5.3)(5)(1)/1000 =	= 5 13.0	mm kN	k _p =	1.0 OK	
	13.0			UK	

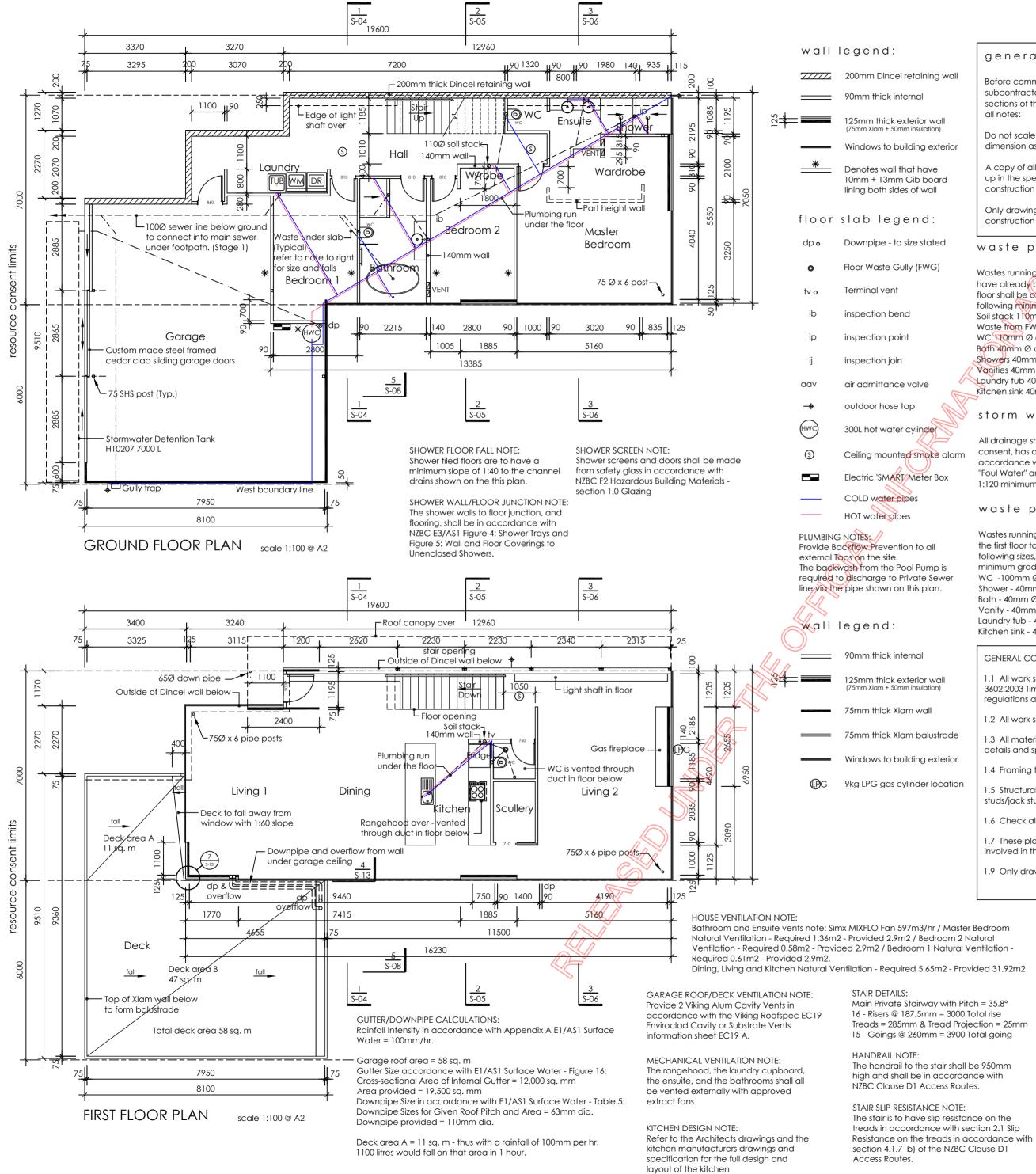
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ckson Clapperton &	: Partners Lt	td		Pro	oject:	New Dwelling	g for Corban	Walls	
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). Box 71065, Rosebank Road,				Re	f. No:	2003/004/H	ay rioud, bin	Page No.	W4
	c (09) 8200-133			Da		20/11/2017		Designed:	
Check SHS Window Mull		non o	n Northu			20/11/2017	(March and	Lesigned:	MD
Check Sh5 Window Mul	nons for larger :	span o	n Northw	esteri	I Wall		(worst cas	e for 3.7m s	pany
50x50x5 SHS posts. Verti	cal span 3.7m m	ax.						K	
	b. Width (m)	G	(kN/m)				Qu (kN/m)	Ćĵ	• 70
Roof 0.75	1.5		1.13		0.25		0.38		
		Σ	1.13	kN/m			Σ 0.38	kN/m	
					F	Point Load Qc :	= 1.00		
Max trib longth por post -	1.1								
Max trib length per post =	1. IM						\bigcirc	>	
N* =(1.2)(1.13)	(3.2)+(1.5)(1.0) =	=	5.6	kN			\mathbb{A}		
Wu = (1.2)(1.69)(1.1)) =		2.23	kN/m		(
VU = (1.2)(1.03)(1.1)) –		2.23	KIN/III			Ň.		
							<u></u>		
Ws = (1.2)(1.14)(1.1)) =		1.50	kN/m			~		
Check 50x50x5mm SHS p	osts					\bigcirc			
	0010					$n \bigcirc$			
Lateral bending.									
	2								
M*= <u>wL</u>	² = 3.82	kNm							
(Wu) 8									
∴ ∳Mn= (0. 9	9)(0.35)(13.2)=		4.16	kNm _C				ОК	
					7/7				
<u>SLS</u>	E= 200	MPa			0.257	x10 ⁶ mm⁴			
	- 200	in a		()	0.201				
Ws∆= <u>5(wx1</u>	$0^{3})L^{4} = 27.0$	mm							
				\sim					
384E				>					
ST∆=	27.0 mm			>	Limit =	= <u>span</u> =	15.0	mm	N/G
		(()) `			200			
Try adding 100x50x6mm	AI. Tee section	<i>n</i>							
-	. – F	L/T	n				6 4		
Combined I=	1.5x10 ^{-€}	m	R	=	8 =	= 1.500	x10 ⁶ mm ⁴		
Ws∆= <u>5(wx1</u>	<u>0°)L[*]= 12,2</u>	mm							
384E	v v	>							
				<	Limit =	= <u>span</u> =	18.5	mm	ОК
				-		200	10.0		
						200			
Consider shear flow betwe	en the two sectio	ne-							
- shear onou now bolwo									
V* wu = (2.23)(3.7/2) ₹	4.13	kN							
	т. 13								
				A DO					
<u>Steel/Al</u>	tb = VQ	= (4	.13)(13.7) 1.5x10 ⁻⁶)	(<u>10</u> °°) =		42.9	kN/m		
	I	((*	1.5x10 ^{-₀})						
Note that this is less than t	he shear flow be	tween f	the 50x60	x6 T s	ection (c	n previous pac	ie) so use sa	me connecti	on
details between the two se	ctions					- Protiono pag	,_, _, _, _, _,		
$\square n$									

T		1				
	ckson Clapperton & Partners Ltd	Project:	New Dwelling for Corban		\bigcirc	
	sulting Engineers & Regd Surveyors		at 6 Island Bay Road, Birkdale			
	. Box 71065, Rosebank Road, Auckland	Ref. No:	2003/004/H	Page No.	W5)	
h:	(09) 8200-131 Fax: (09) 8200-133	Date:	20/11/2017	Designed:	(MP	
i)	<u>Check Top & bottom fixing of SHS/T section mullions</u> 2.9m high mullions V*= (3.24)(2.9/2) = 4.7 kN 3.7m high mullions		- governs			
.,	V^* = (2.23)(3.7/2) = 4.1 kN					
	Drawings show 6mm baseplate with 3M10 bolts through the XI			~		
	Min. edge distance loaded across the grain = $4da = (4)(10) = 4$			ОК		
	$\phi Qn = (0.7)(1.0)(5.8)(3) = 12.18$ kN			OK		
	Check base fixing of mullions to concrete slab From Manufacturers. Min edge distance for splitting = 63mm.	-	Nominal embedment = 55		1	
	Min spacing = 35mm	ок				
	Mean ultimate Shear in uncracked concrete Vru,m & in cracked concr		3.1kN 13.1kN 13.1kN			
	& Design resistance Uncracked Cracked	Vru,m = Vru,m =		Adopt as w	orst case	
	Therefore three fasteners =>	Vru,m =	(3)(8.3) =	24.9	kN OK	
=)	Check fixings of glazing jamb to XLAM walls					
	From page W2					
	Wu = (1.2)(1.69)(3.2/2) = 3.24 kN Drawings show 60mm long x 12 gauge screws @ 600mm c/c.	/m				
	¢Qt = (0.7)(1.0)(70.8)(60)/1000 =	2.97	kN/screw			
		4.96	kN/m		OK	





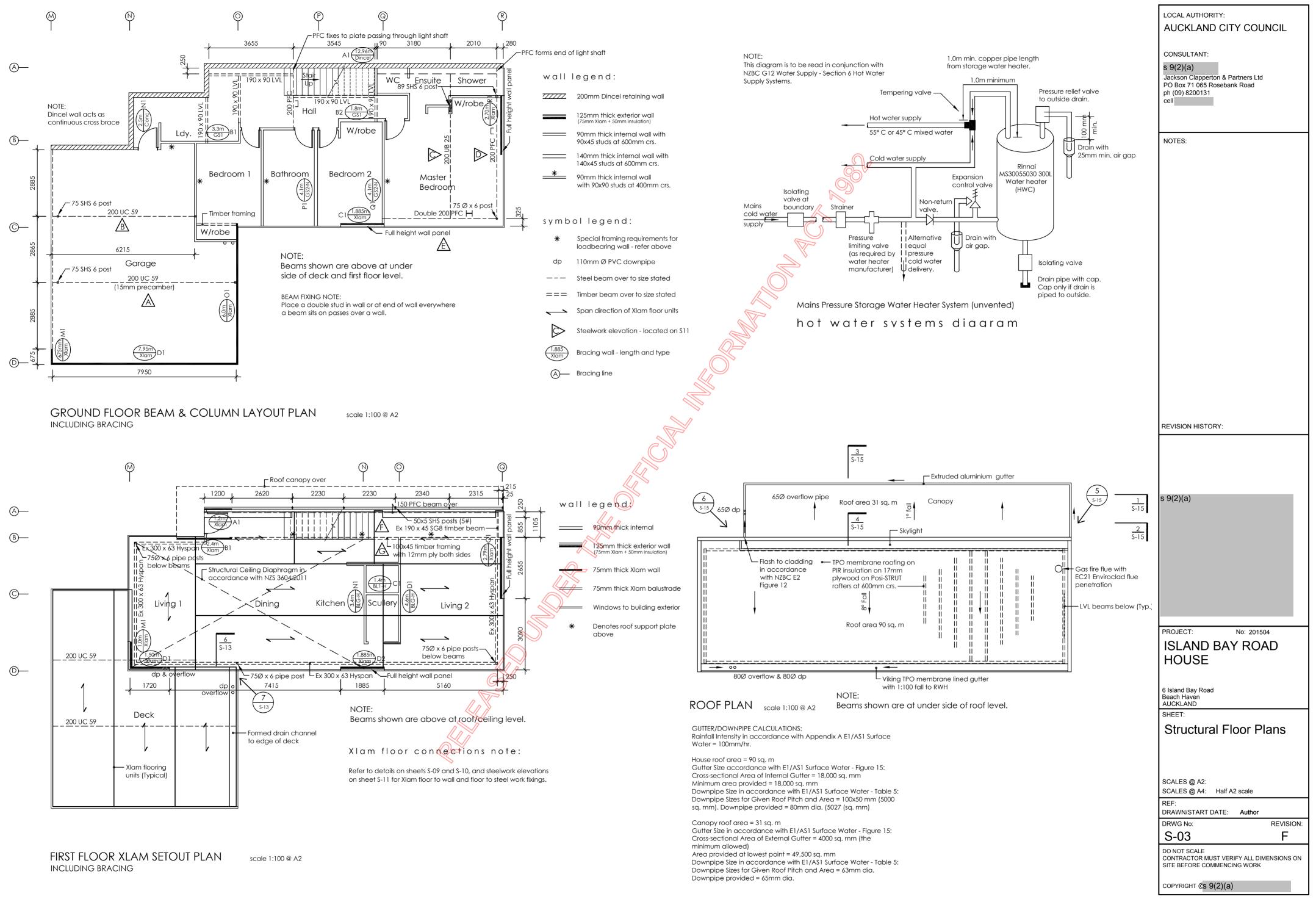
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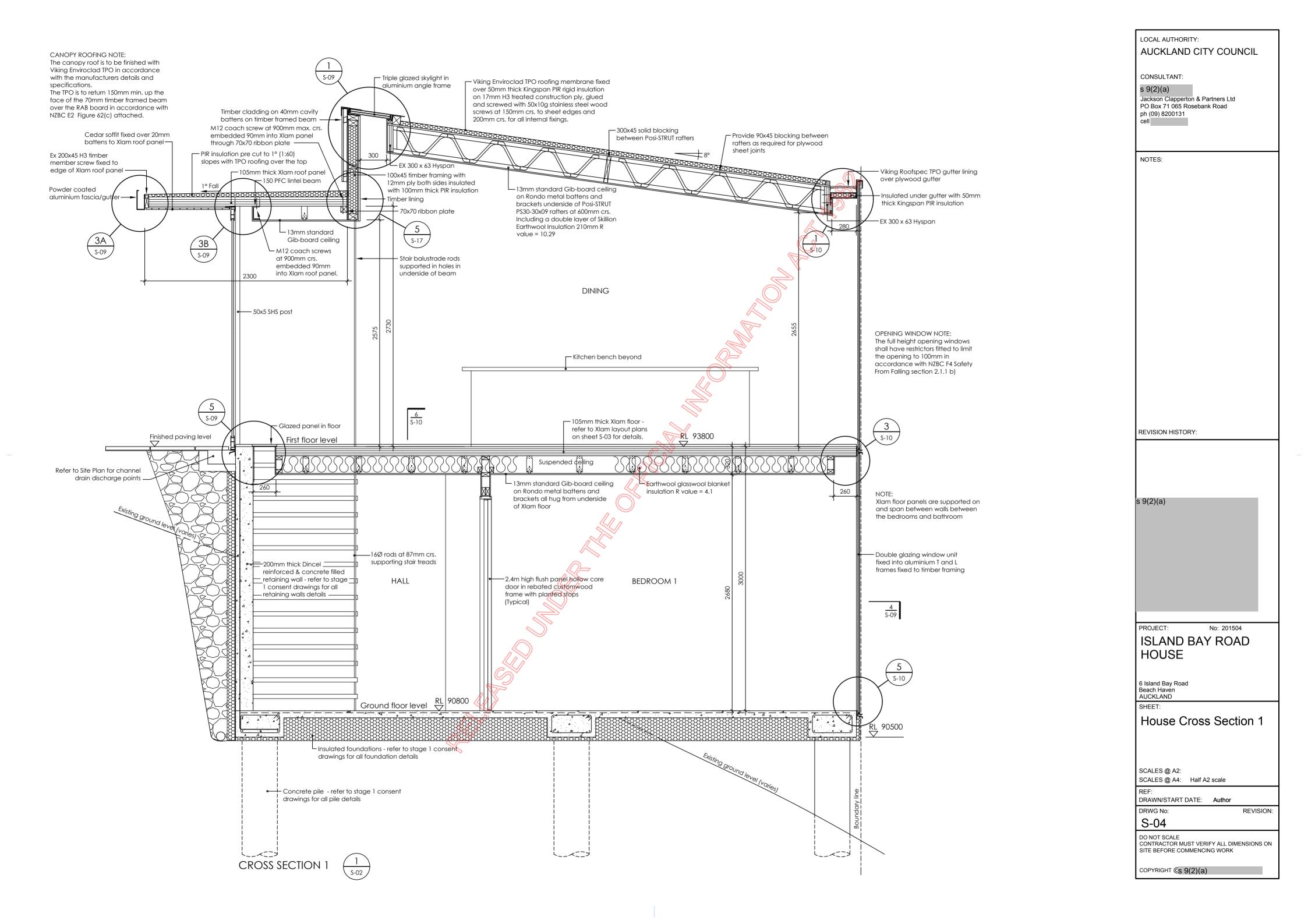


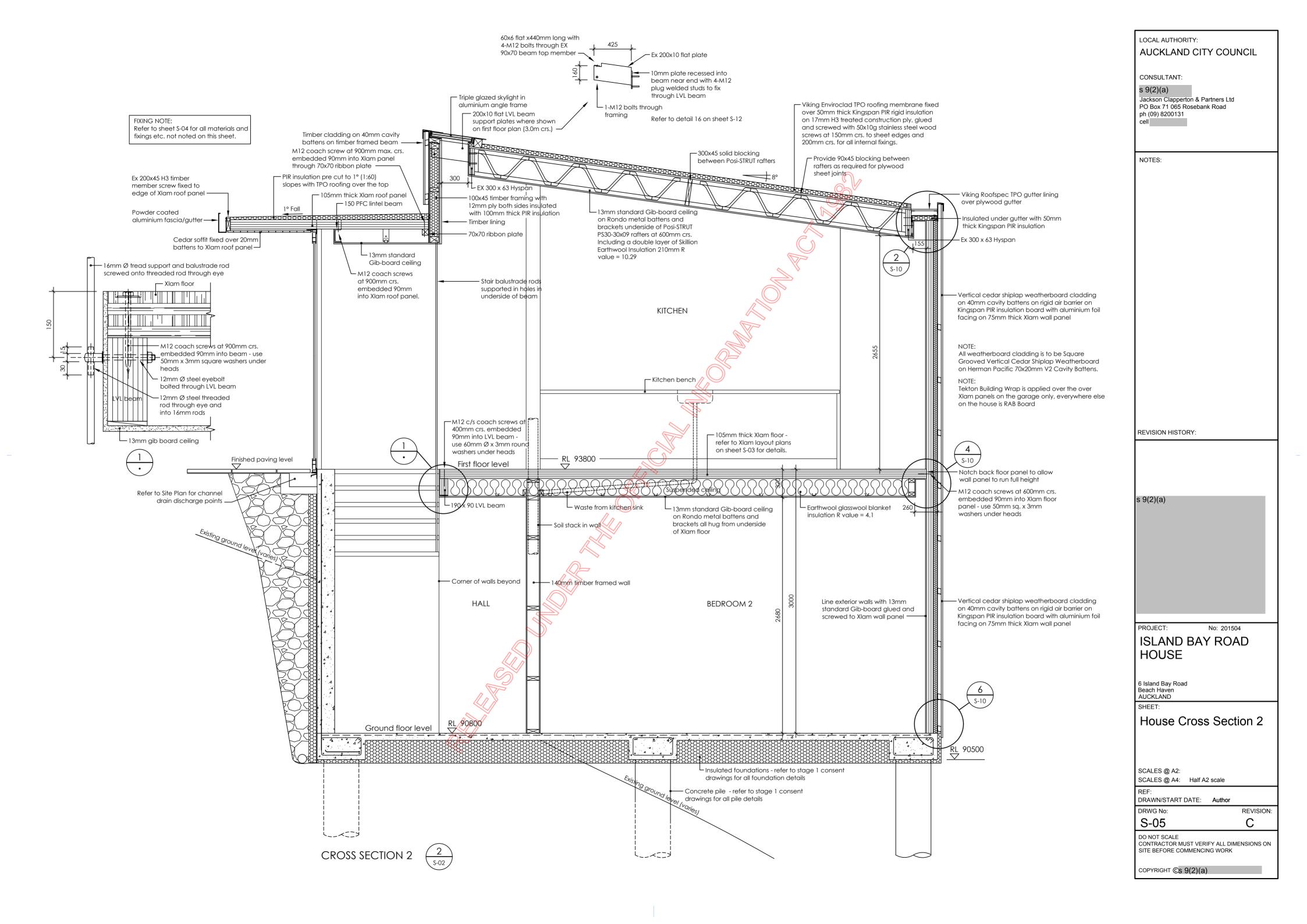
			AUCKLAND CITY COUNCIL
:	general note:	insulation notes:	CONSULTANT:
ncel retaining wall	Before commencing any work on site, the main contractor and all	The house is insulated as follows:	s 9(2)(a)
< internal	subcontractors shall read and fully understand all relevant sections of the drawings and specifications, this includes reading	SLAB - XPS 50mm R Value = 1.85 / EPS 200mm R Value = 5.56 TOTAL UNDERSLAB R VALUE = 7.41	Jackson Clapperton & Partners Ltd PO Box 71 065 Rosebank Road ph (09) 8200131
ck exterior wall	all notes:	RETAINING WALL - XPS 50mm R Value = 1.85 / EPS 200mm R Value = 5.56	cell
building exterior	Do not scale dimensions off the drawings, if in doubt about any dimension ask the designer.	TOTAL RETAINING WALL R VALUE = 7.41 WALLS - Xlam 90mm Panel R Value = 0.75 /	
all that have	A copy of all product manuals noted on the drawings, or called up in the specifications shall be on site at all times during the	PIR 50mm insulation / R Value = 2.65 TOTAL WALL R VALUE = 3.40	NOTES:
mm Gib board sides of wall	construction of the building	GLAZING - double glazed 18mm Argon filled, Low E, Laminated	GENERAL NOTES:
gend:	Only drawings marked "FOR CONSTRUCTION" shall be used for construction of the building.	TOTAL GLAZING R Value = 1.10 CEILING - Ceiling Insulation PIR R Value 3.89 / Double Earth Wool Skillion Batts R Value 6.4 TOTAL CEILING R VALUE = 10.29	All products listed below are to be used in the construction of the building, and supersede any other products which may be
- to size stated	waste pipe motes:	coach screw fixing note:	specified on these drawings.
e Gully (FWG)	Wastes running under the floor slab are 110mm Ø and have already been laid in stage 1, all pipework above the	All M12 coach screws which fix into Xlam panels	Viking Enviroclad TPO Membrane PIR rigid insulation J Frame LVL framing
ent Is a set	floor shall be of the following sizes and be laid to the following minimum gradients.	shall have a 8mm pre drilled pilot hole in the panel. All M10 coach screws which fix into Xlam panels	James Hardie 6mm RAB Board Tekton breathable building wrap
bend	Soil stack 110mm Ø at 1:60 Waste from FWG 110mm Ø at 1:60	shall have a 7mm pre drilled pilot hole in the panel.	Marshall Innovations Super Stick building tape Dow Corning 795
point	WC 110mm Ø at 1:50 Bath 40mm Ø at 1:40	For the following bolt and coach screw diameters use washer sizes as below unless noted otherwise	All exposed fixings 316 stainless steel All Aluminium joinery to be T6 6061 Cedar vertical shiplap weatherboards
join	Showers 40mm Ø at 1:40 Vanities 40mm Ø at 1:40 Laundry tub 40mm Ø at 1:40	on the drawings:	Cavity battens V4 40x70mm Castellated
nce valve	Kitchen sink 40mm Ø at 1:40	up to M8 - 25 x 25 x 1.5mm or 30Ø x 1.5mm up to M12 - 50 x 50 x 3mm or 60Ø x 3mm	
ose tap	storm water drainage notes:	up to M20 - 65 x 65 x 5mm or 75Ø x 5mm up to M20 - 75 x 75 x 6mm or 85Ø x 6mm	
ater cylinder	All drainage shown on this plan is part of the stage 1	smoke alarm note:	
unted smoke alarm	consent, has already been constructed and is in accordance with NZBC E1 "Surface Water" and NZBC G13 "Foul Water" and to the sizes as shown on the plan with		
ART Meter Box	1:120 minimum fall.	Smoke alarms shall be Cavious 10yr Smoke Alarms	
pipes	waste pipe notes:	exposed fixings note:	
	Wastes running under the house and under the first floor to the soil stack, shall be of the	All exposed structural fixings shall be 316 stainless ste	REVISION HISTORY:
ention to all te. a Roal Rump in	following sizes, and be laid to the following minimum gradients.		
e Pool Pump is to Private Sewer n on this plan.	WC -100mm Ø at 1:50 Shower - 40mm Ø at 1:40		
	Bath - 40mm Ø at 1:40 Vanity - 40mm Ø at 1:40		
:	Laundry tub - 40mm Ø at 1:40 Kitchen sink - 40mm Ø at 1:40		
< internal	GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:		s 9(2)(a)
ck exterior wall	1.1 All work shall comply with the relevant clauses of the NZ building of	code, NZS 3604:2011 Timber Farmed Buildings, NZS	
50mm insulation)	3602:2003 Timber and Wood-based Products for use in Building, all oth regulations and other professionals producer statements.	ner relevant NZ standards, all local authority	
< Xlam wall	1.2 All work shall be carried out by Licensed Building Practitioners, in a	accordance with the best trade practices.	
< Xlam balustrade	1.3 All materials shall be new, the best of their respective kind, and sh details and specifications.	all be used in accordance with manufacturers	
building exterior	1.4 Framing timbers shall be dry to 20% moisture content and finishing	timbers dry to 12 - 15% moisture content.	
as cylinder location	1.5 Structural timber shall be H1.2 treated SG 8 framing to the internal studs/jack studs shall be at 600mm maximum crs. and all dwangs at 8		
	1.6 Check all dimensions on site before beginning construction.		PROJECT: No: 201504
	1.7 These plans shall be read in conjunction with the plans and specifinvolved in the construction of this building.	ications prepared by all other professionals	HOUSE
	1.9 Only drawings that are APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION shall be u	used to construct the building.	
			6 Island Bay Road Beach Haven
			AUCKLAND SHEET:
n 597m3/hr / Master 2.9m2 / Bedroom 2 No	atural T Han	drajl beyond	Dimensioned Floor
Bedroom 1 Natural Ve equired 5.65m2 - Provi		FIRST FLOOR	Plans
AILS: ate Stairway with Pitc @ 187.5mm = 3000 Tc			SCALES @ A2:
285mm & Tread Proje gs @ 260mm = 3900 To	rction = 25mm 🔗		SCALES @ A4: Half A2 scale REF:
IL NOTE:		n folded plate treads	DRAWN/START DATE: Author DRWG No: REVISION:
drail to the stair shall b shall be in accordan			S-02
use D1 Access Route	ice with is. 16Ø rods at 8		DO NOT SCALE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON
P RESISTANCE NOTE: is to have slip resistant		,	SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK
accordance with sec e on the treads in ac			соругіднт (св 9(2)(а)

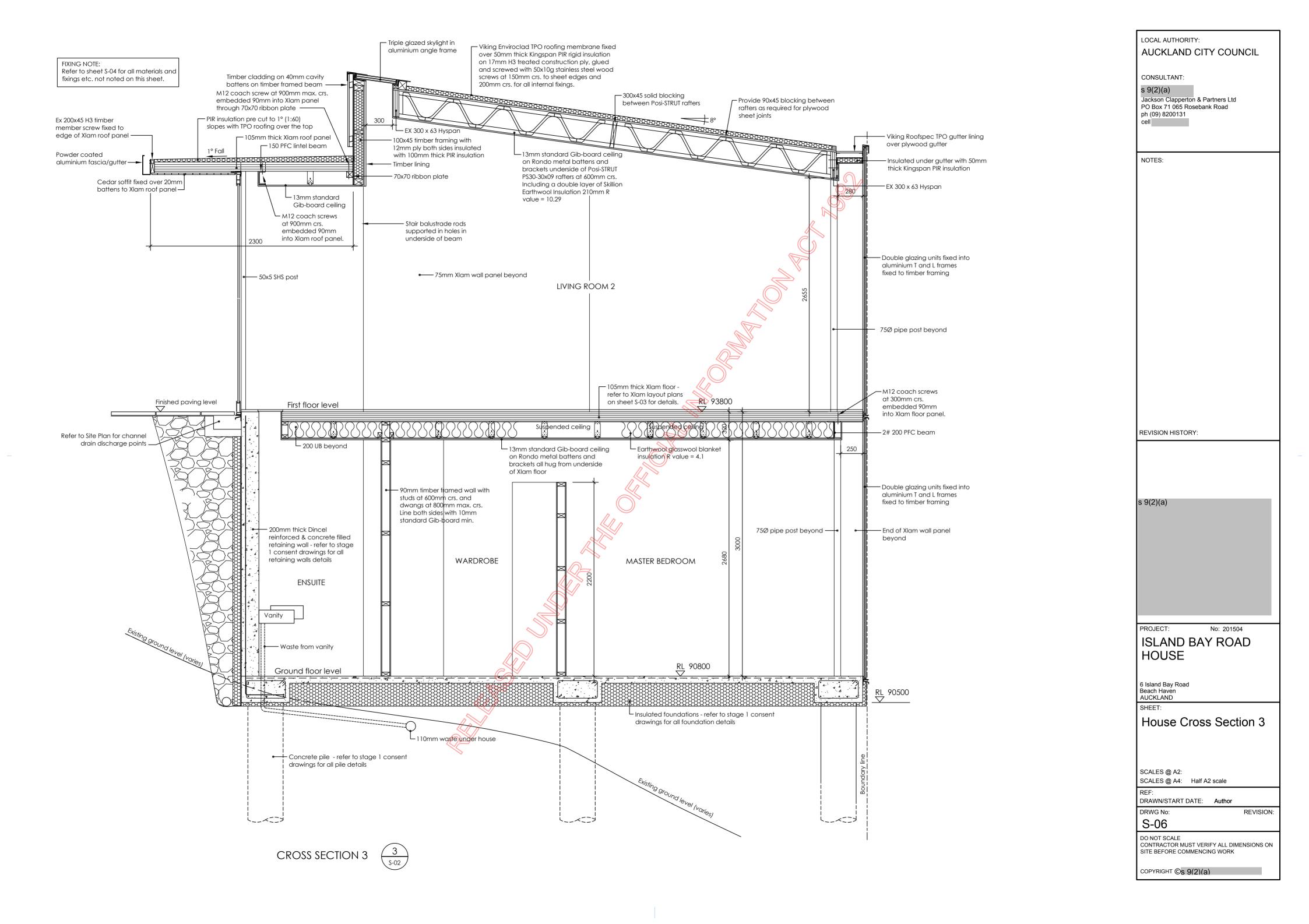
GROUND FLOOR

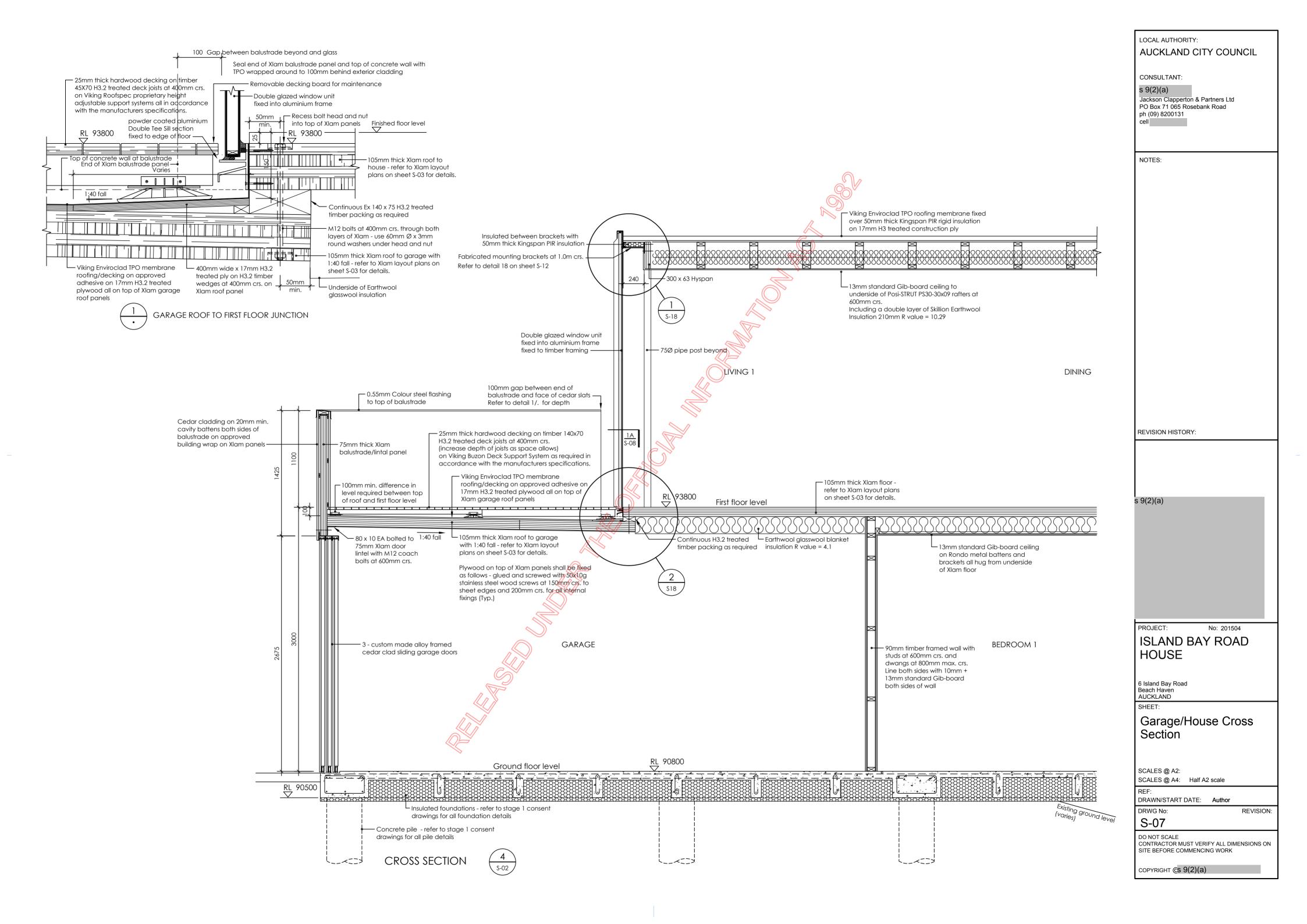
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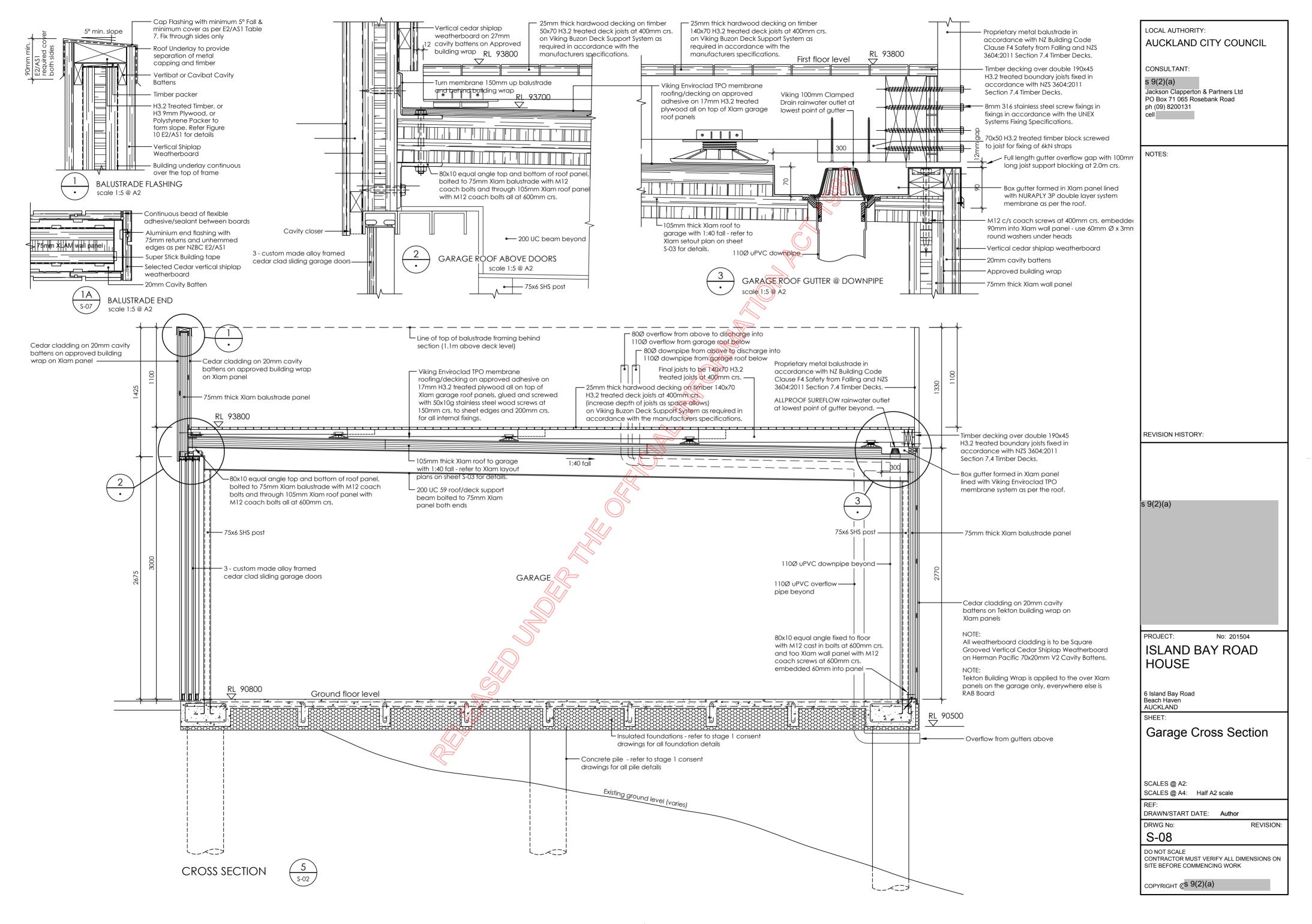


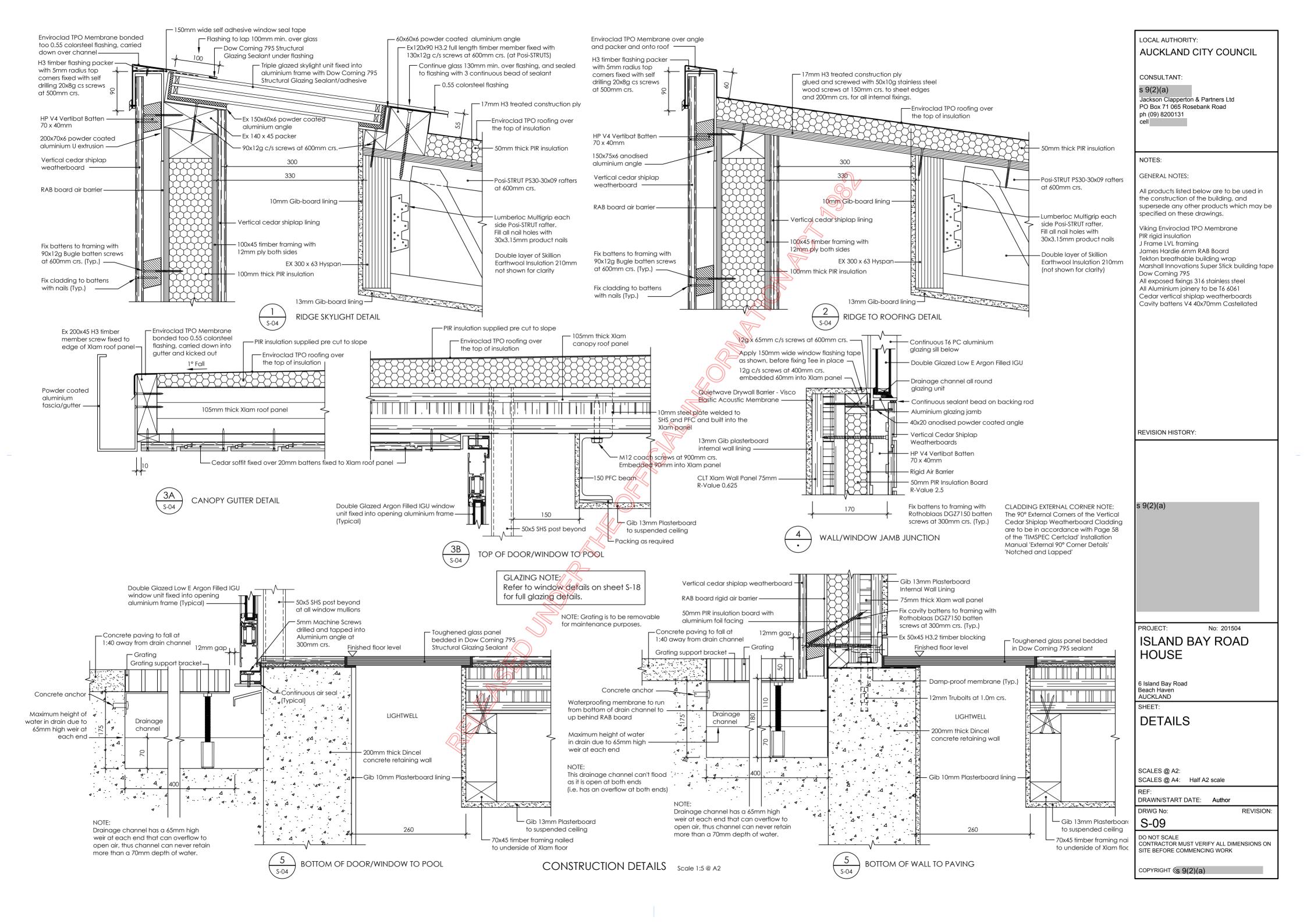


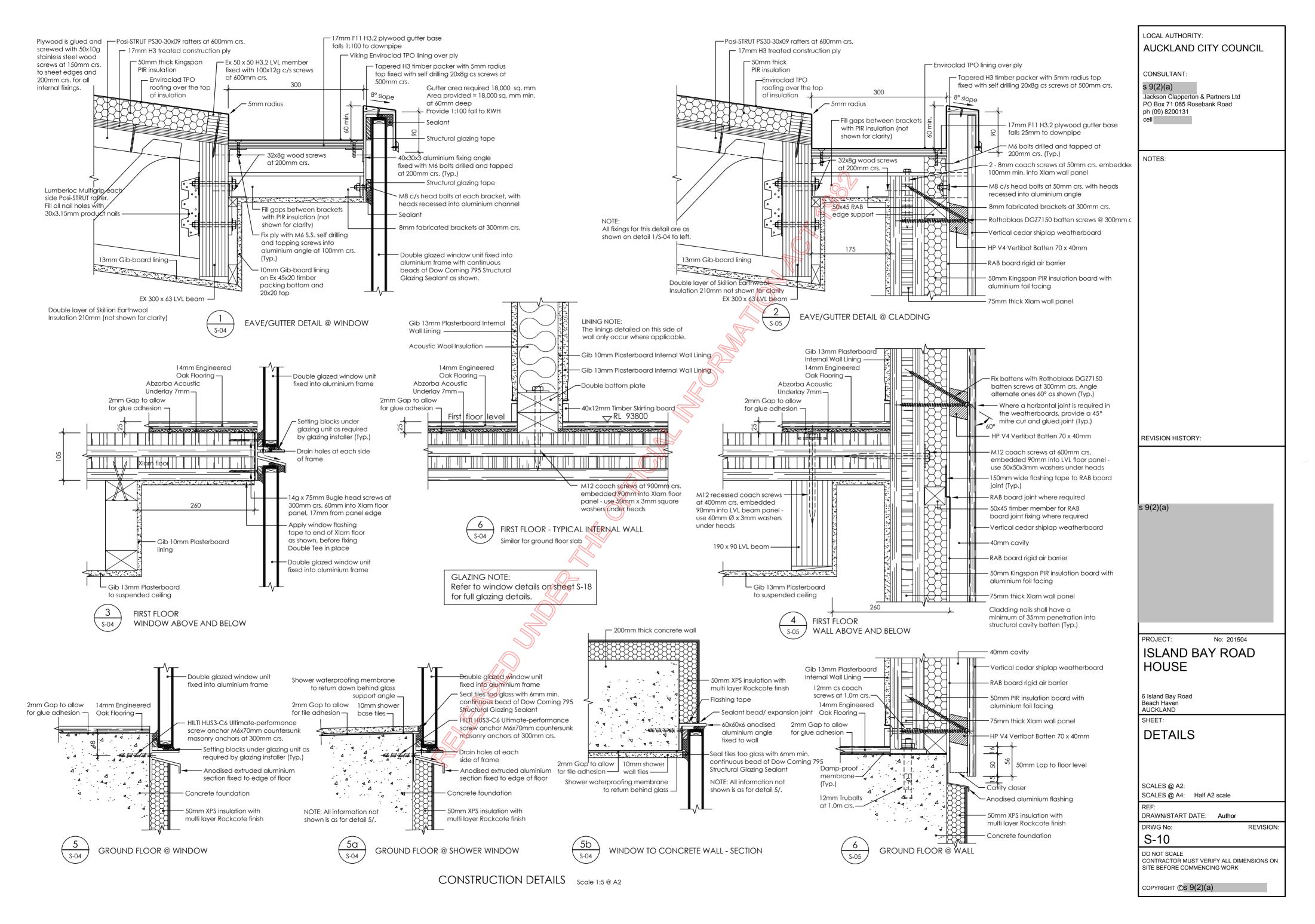


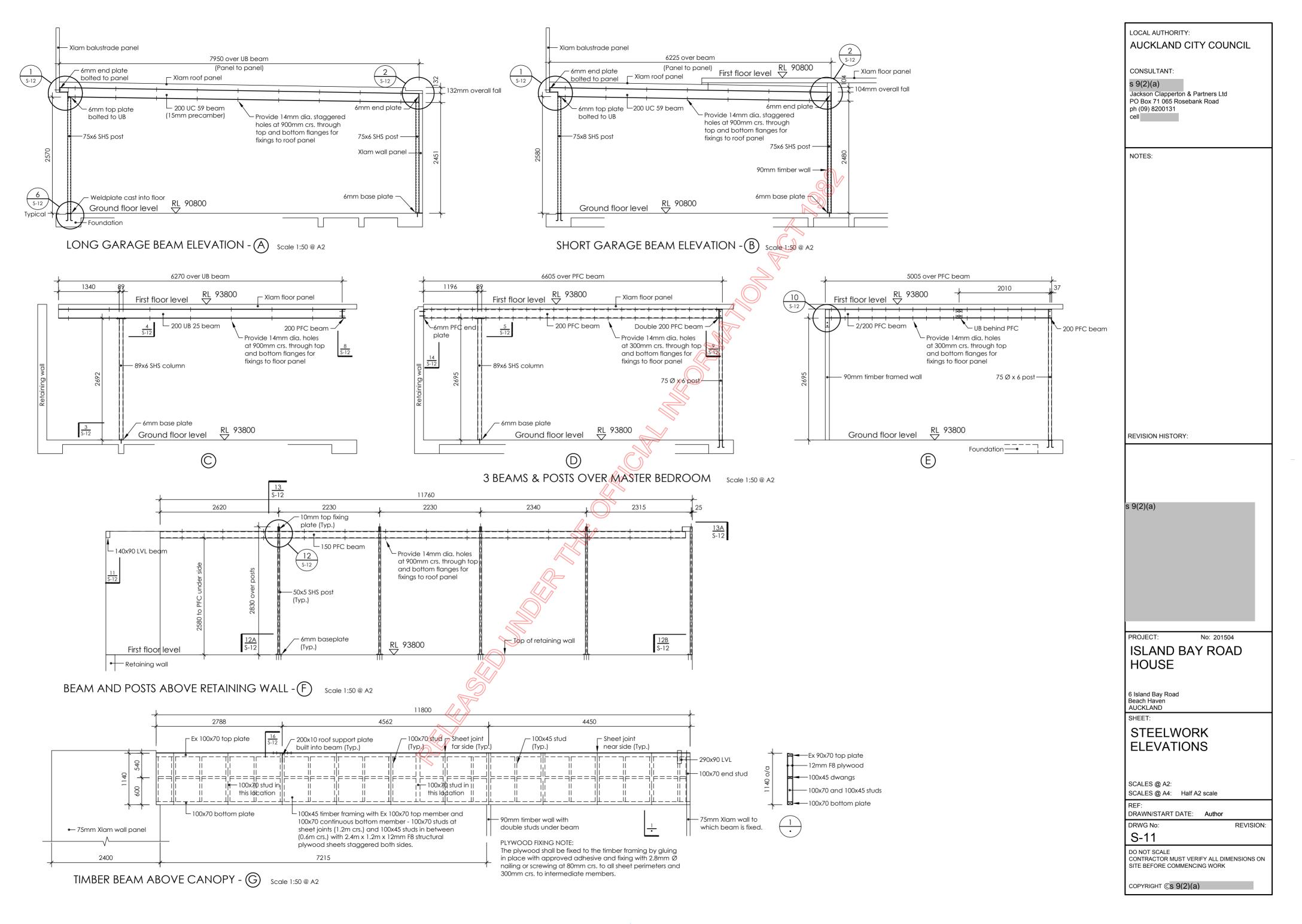


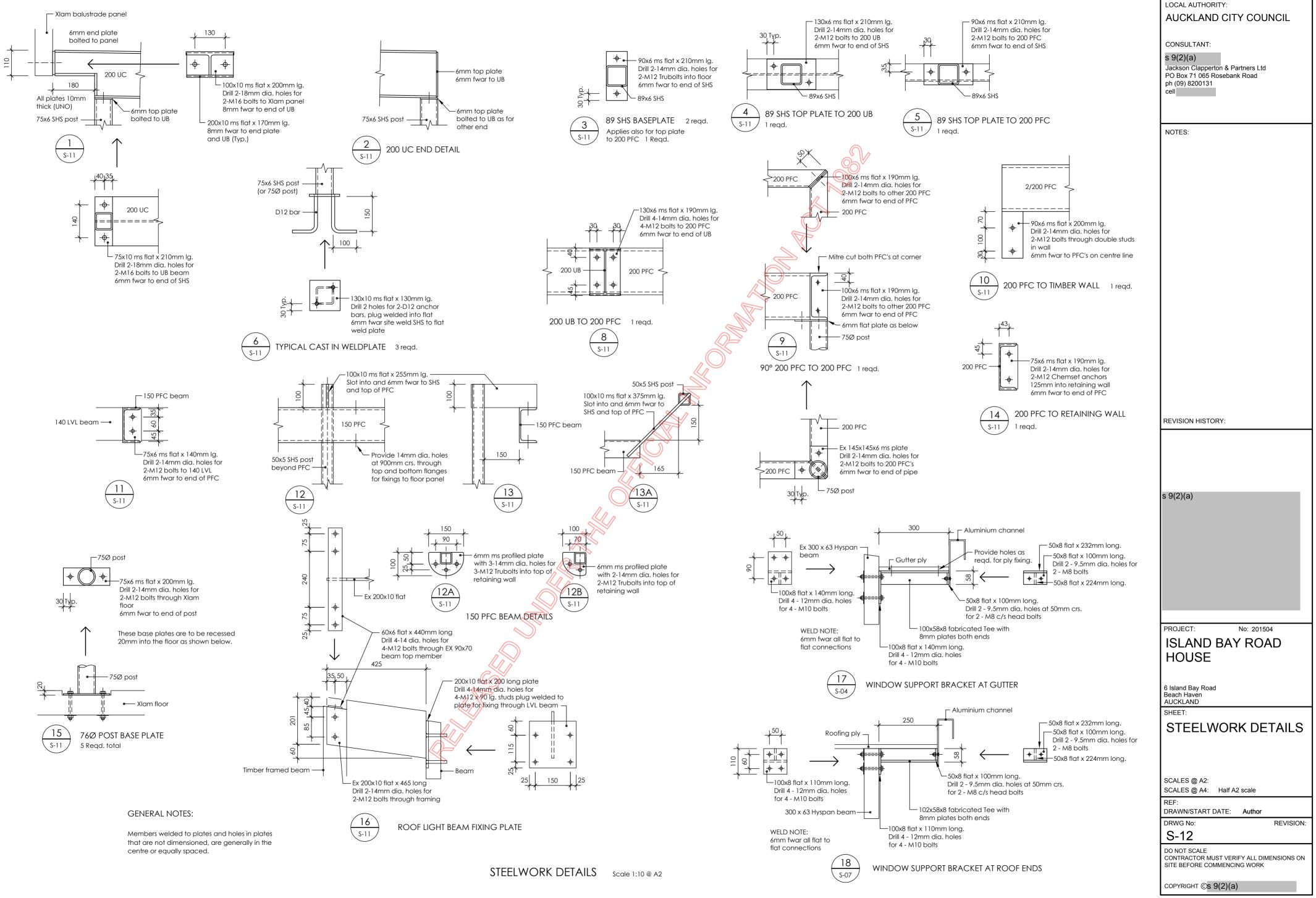


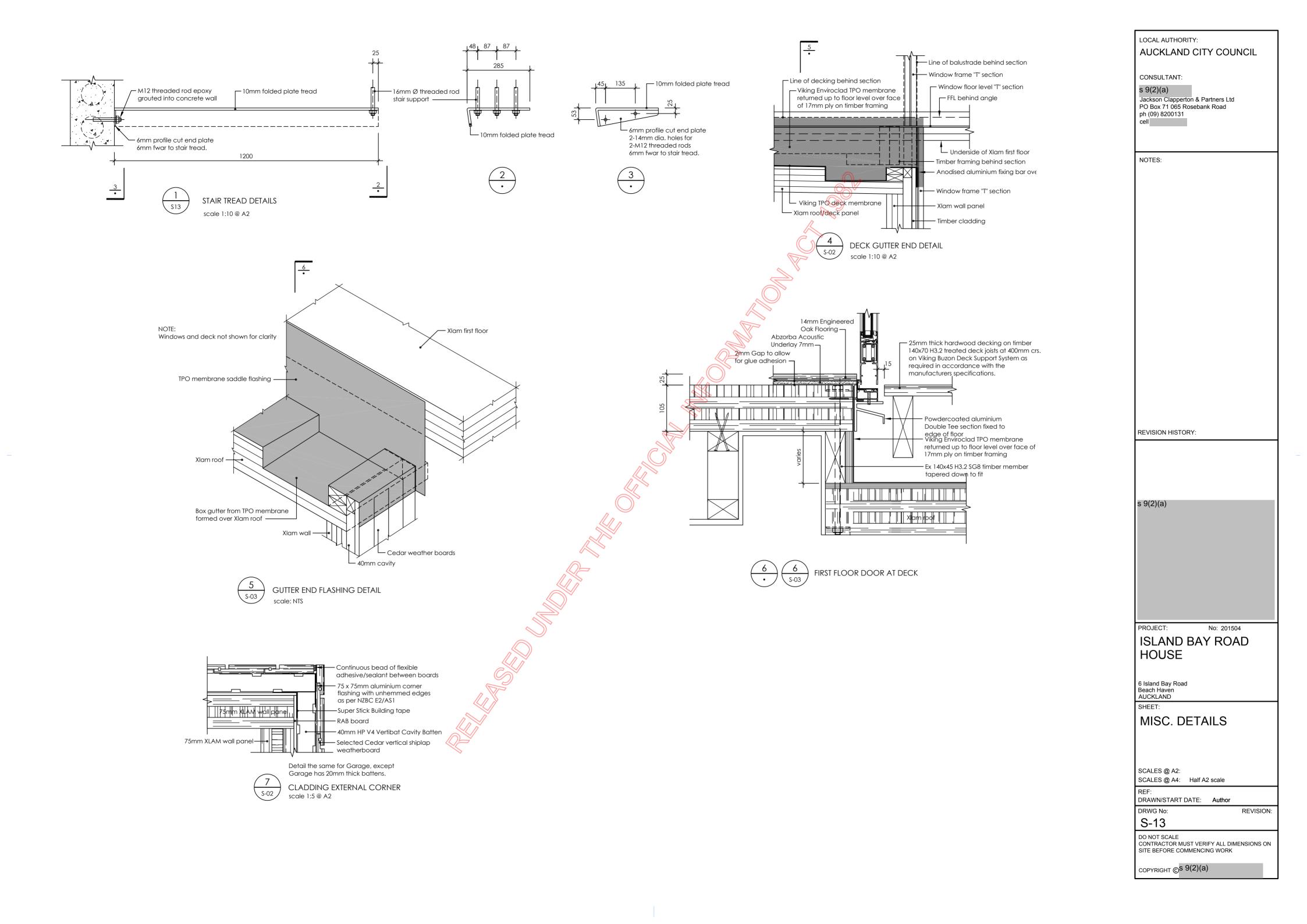


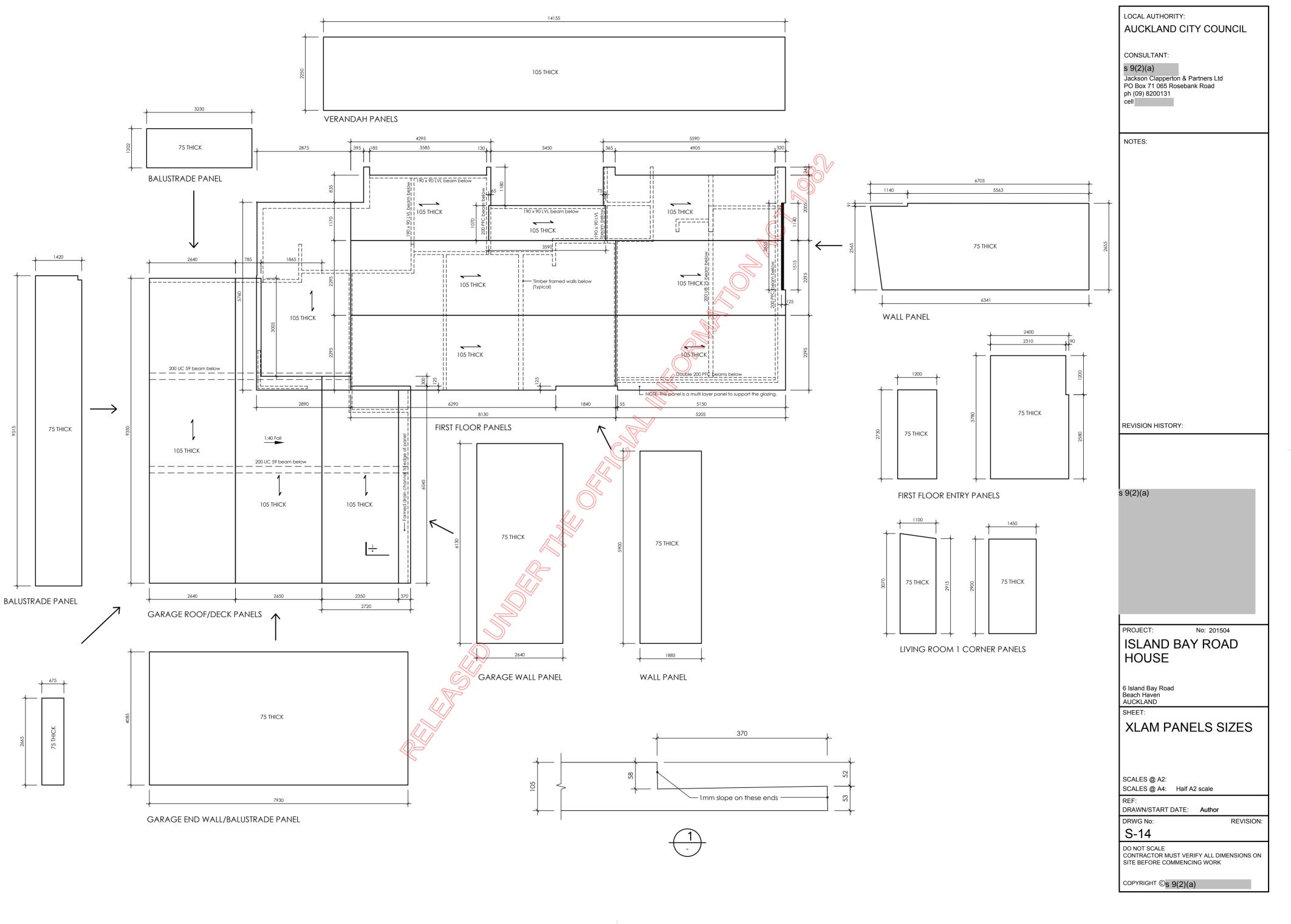


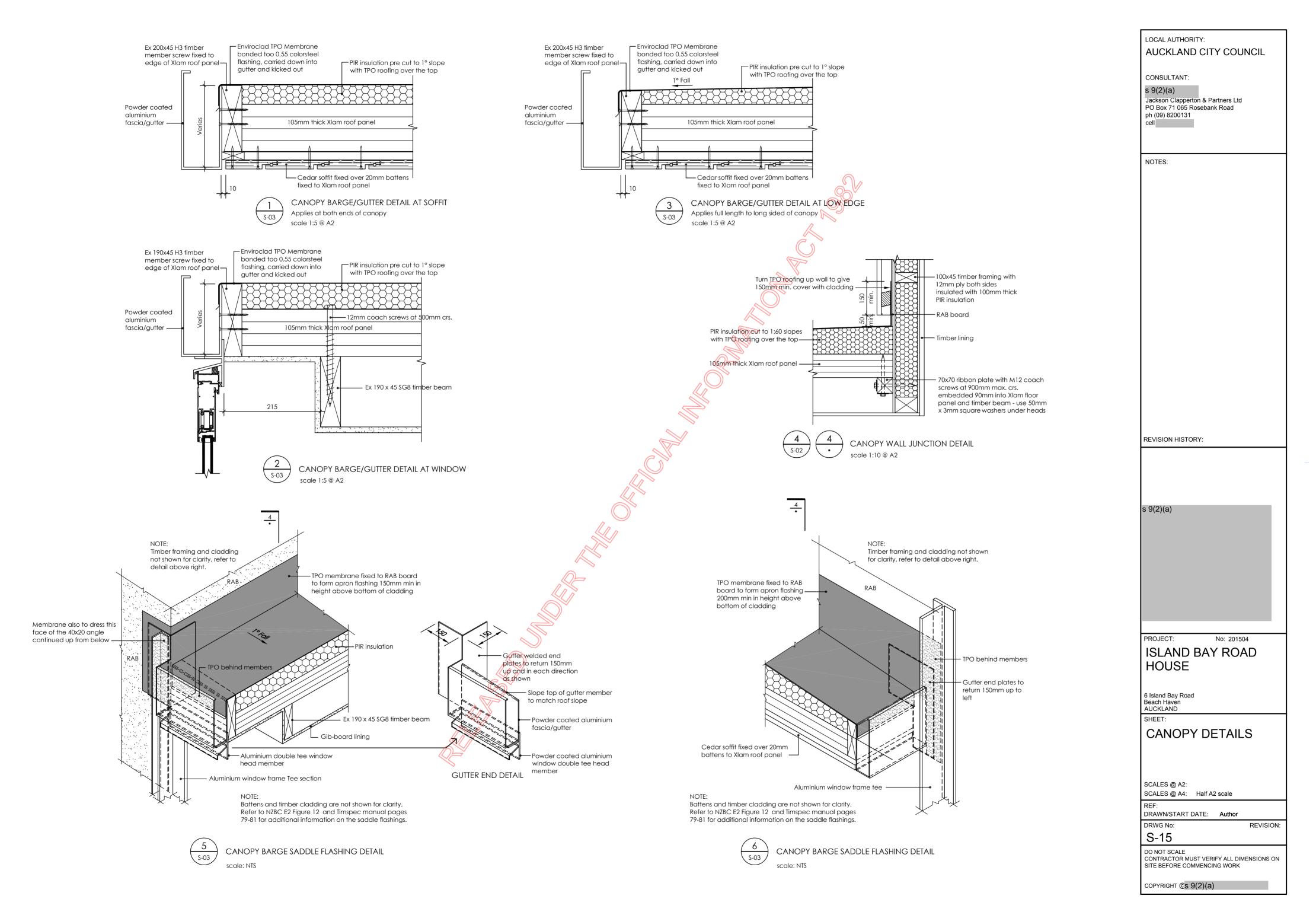


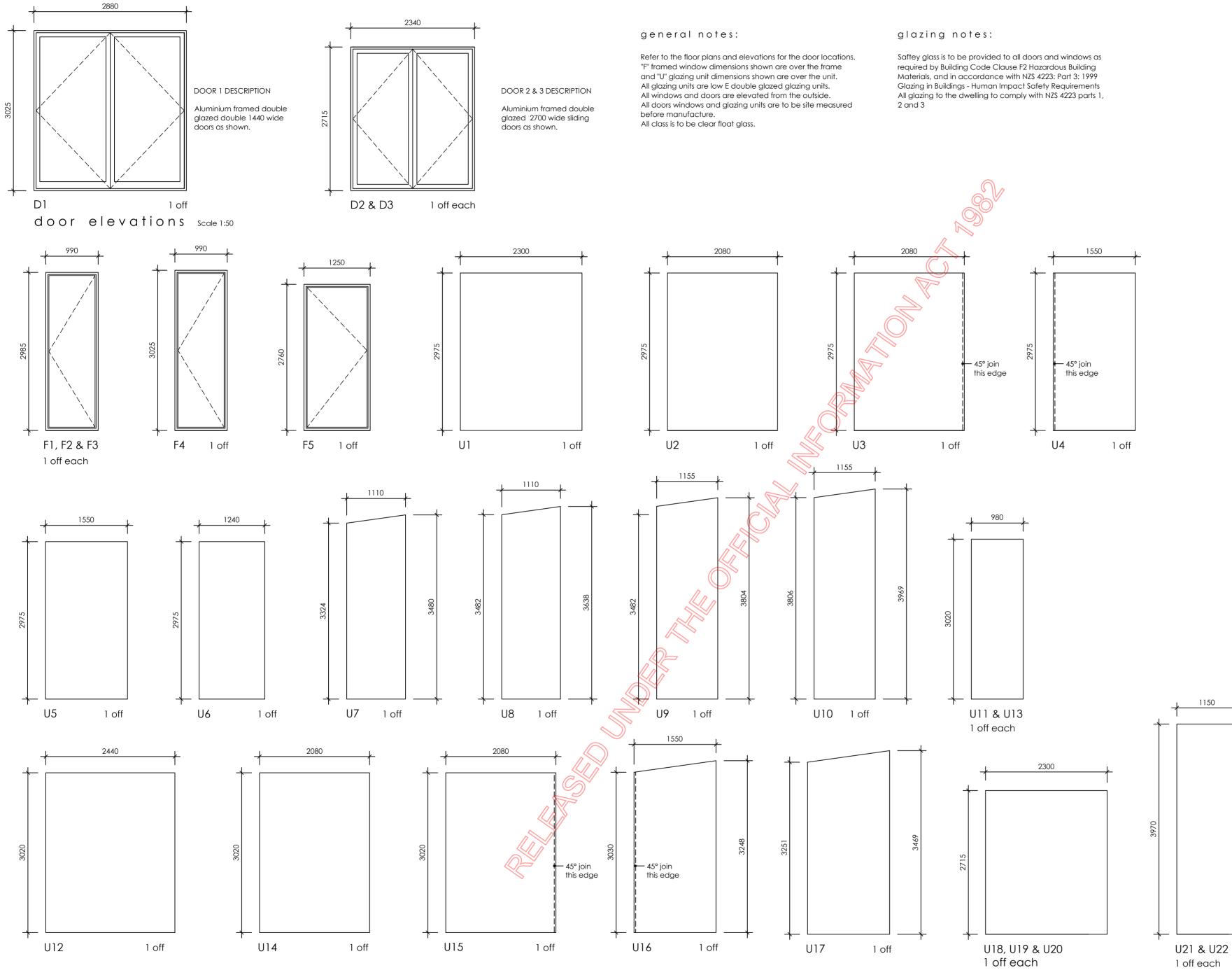












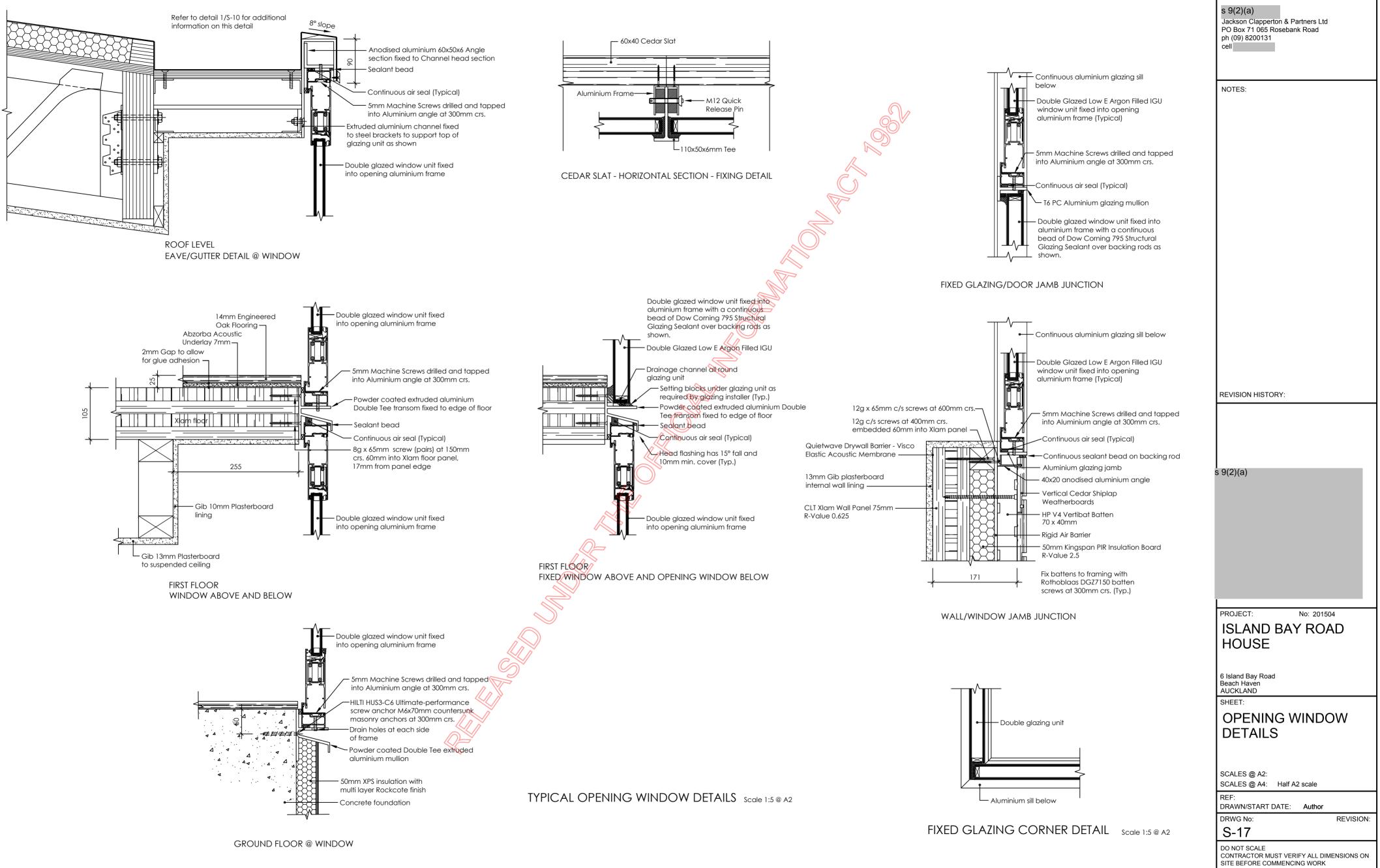
window elevations Scale 1:50 @ A2

LOCAL AUTHORITY: AUCKLAND CITY COUNCIL

CONSULTANT:

s 9(2)(a) Jackson Clapperton & Partners Ltd PO Box 71 065 Rosebank Road ph (09) 8200131 cell

NOTES: **REVISION HISTORY:** s 9(2)(a) PROJECT: No: 201504 ISLAND BAY ROAD HOUSE 6 Island Bay Road Beach Haven AUCKLAND SHEET: DOOR AND WINDOW ELEVATIONS SCALES @ A2: SCALES @ A4: Half A2 scale REF: DRAWN/START DATE: Author DRWG No: **REVISION**: S-16 DO NOT SCALE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK COPYRIGHT ©s 9(2)(a)



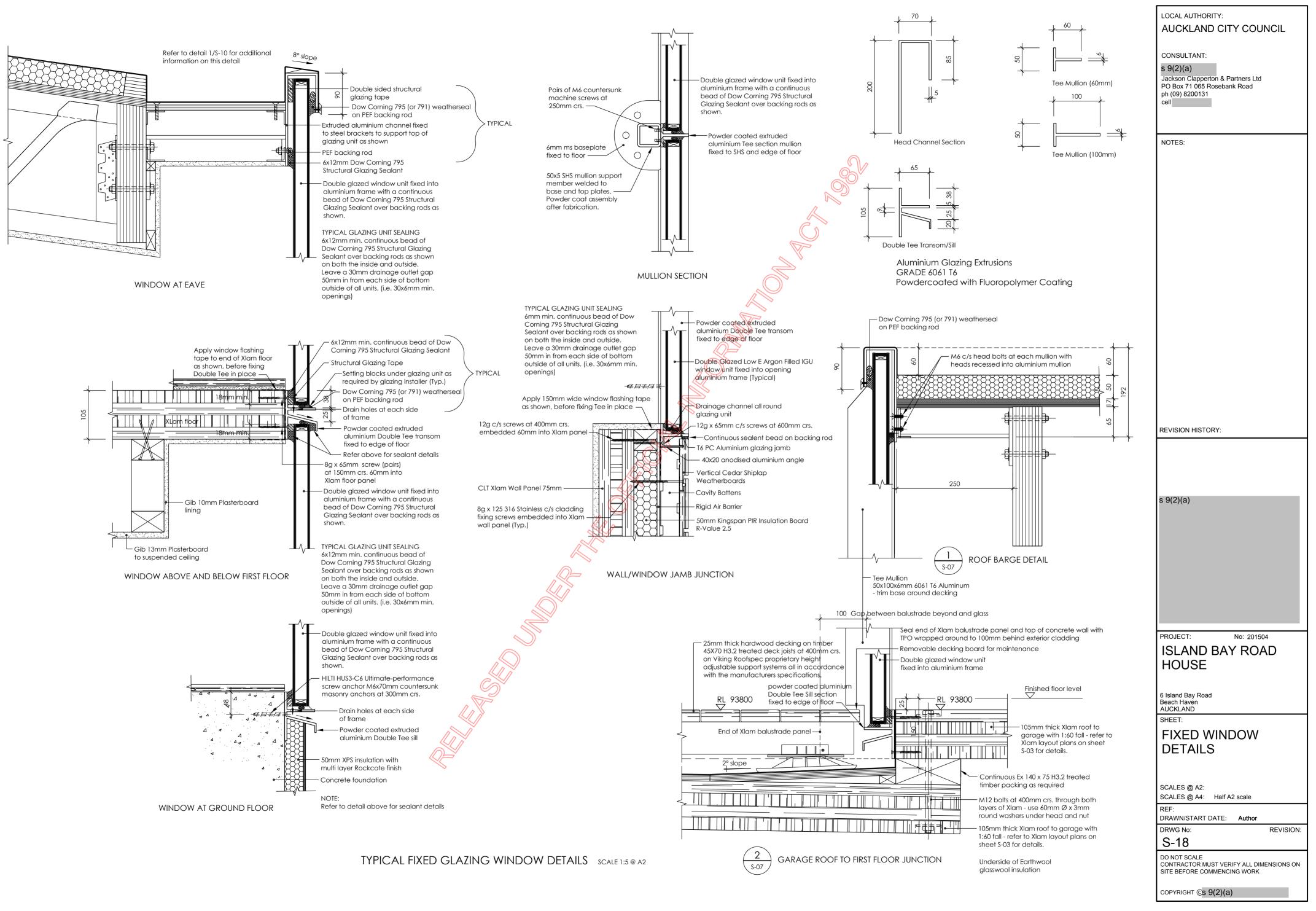
GROUND FLOOR @ WINDOW

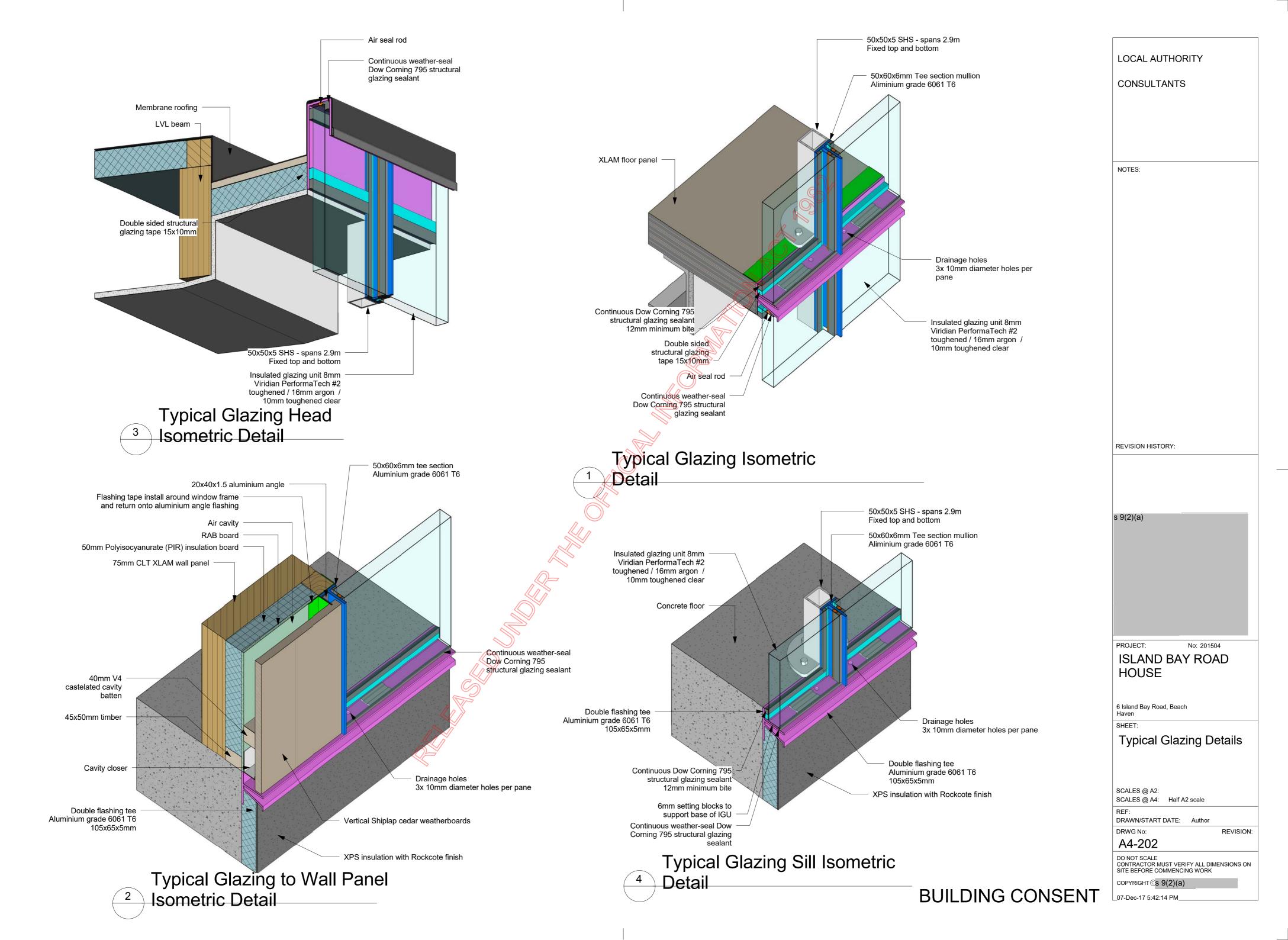
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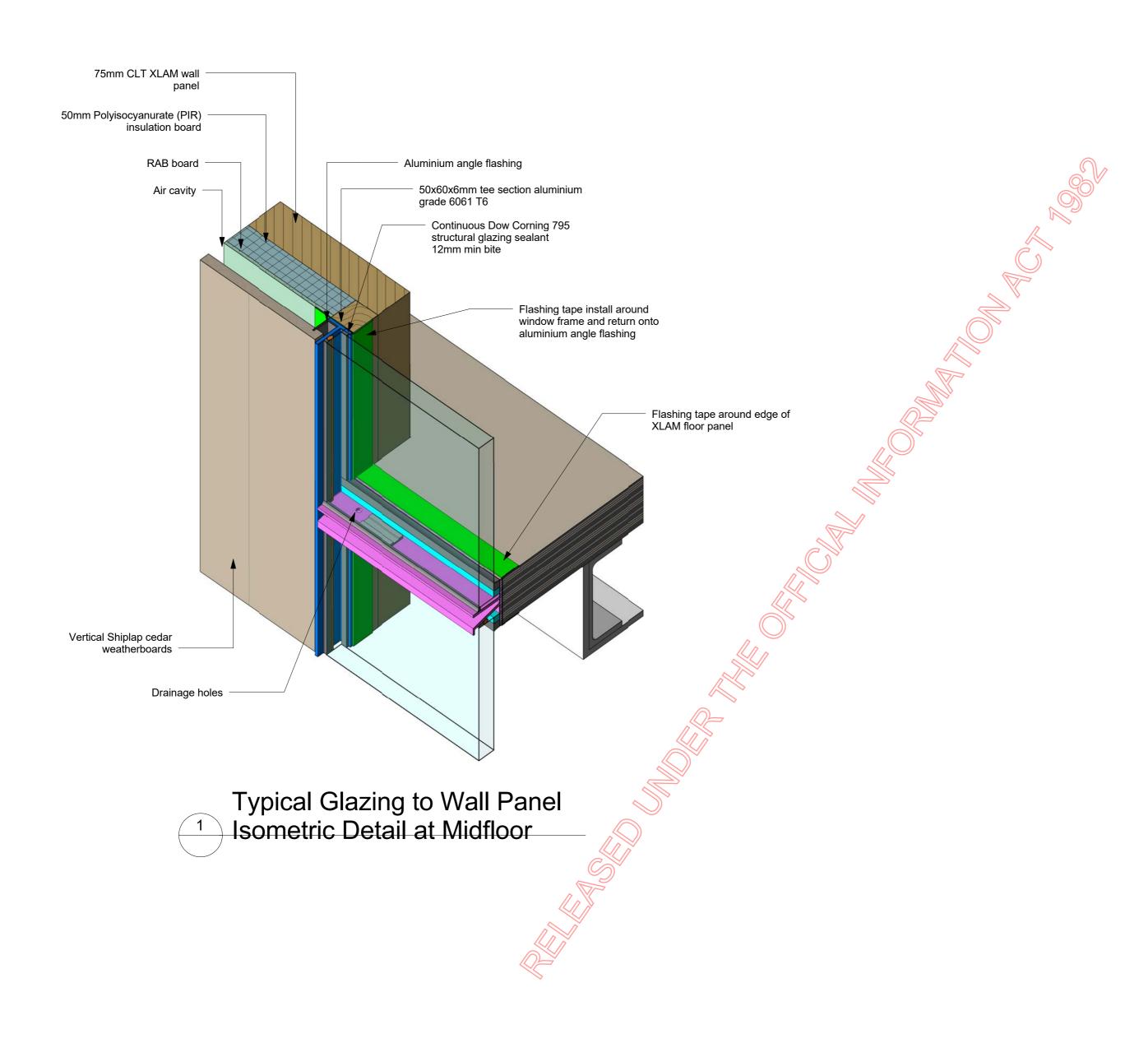
LOCAL AUTHORITY:

CONSULTANT:

AUCKLAND CITY COUNCIL



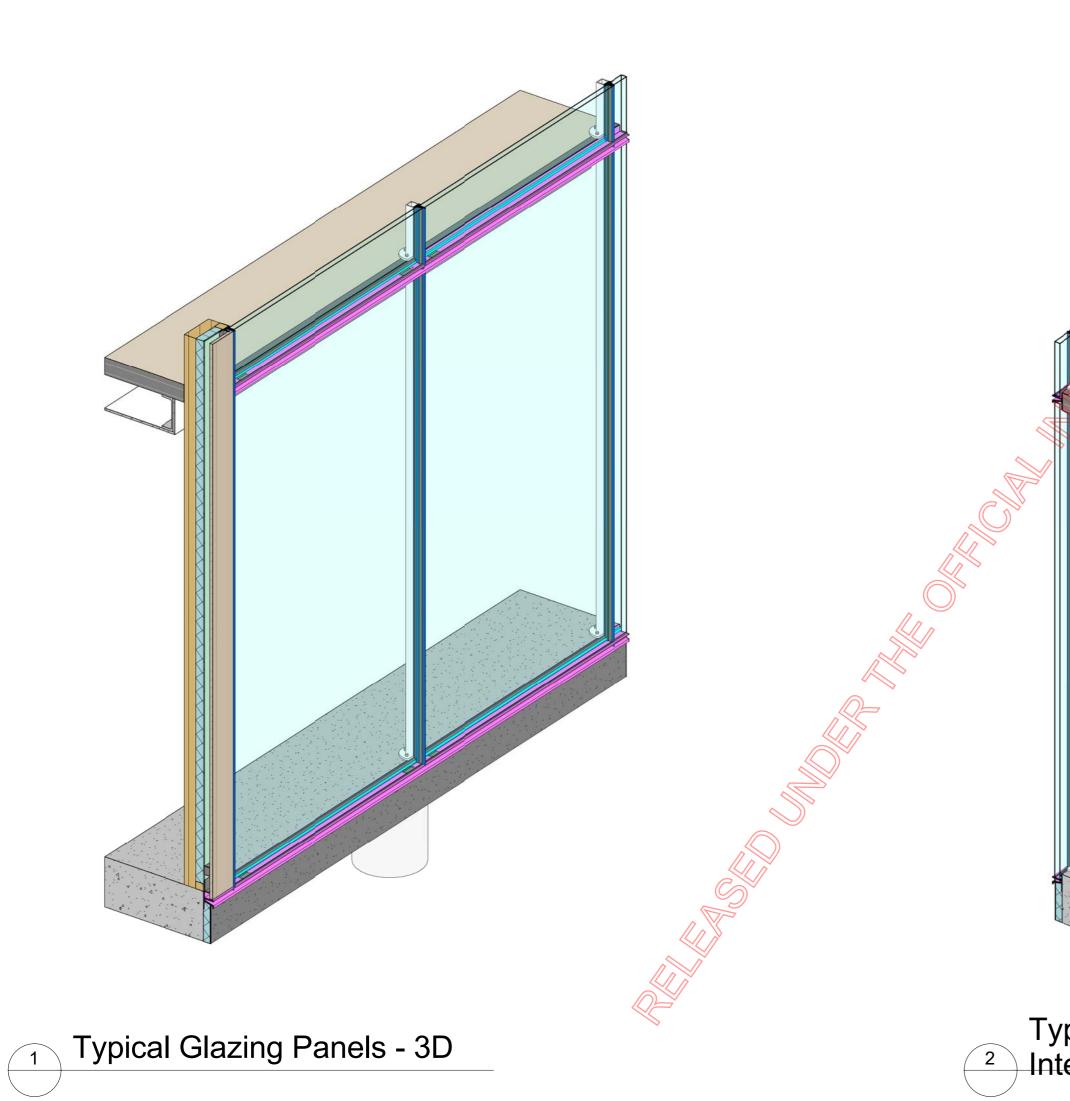




LOCAL AUTHORITY CONSULTANTS NOTES: **REVISION HISTORY:** s 9(2)(a) PROJECT: No: 201504 **ISLAND BAY ROAD** HOUSE 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven SHEET: Typical Glazing Details -Sheet 2 SCALES @ A2: SCALES @ A4: Half A2 scale REF: DRAWN/START DATE: Author DRWG No: **REVISION:** A4-203 DO NOT SCALE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK _{COPYRIGHT}©s 9(2)(a)

BUILDING CONSENT

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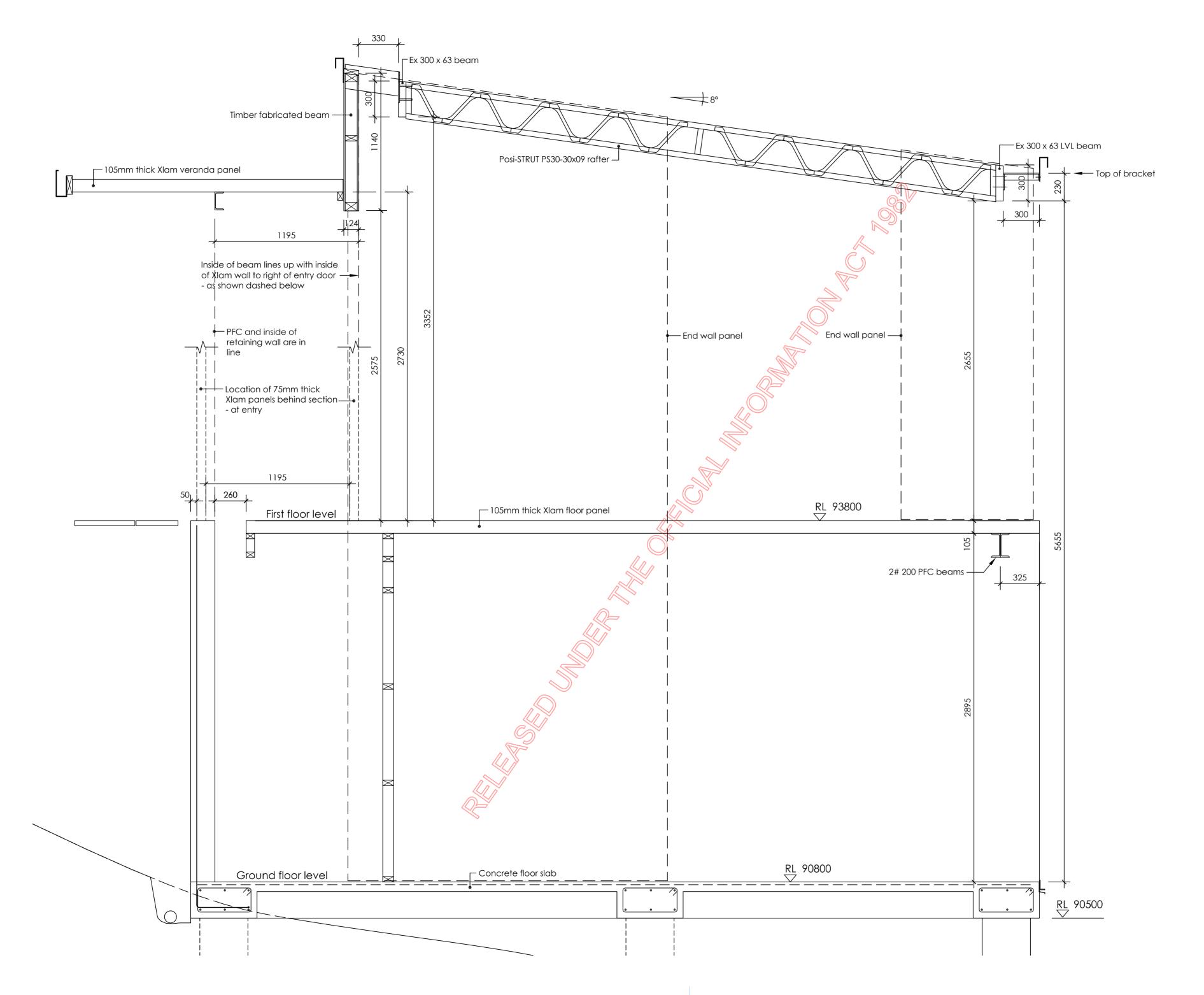


LOCAL AUTHORITY CONSULTANTS NOTES: **REVISION HISTORY:** s 9(2)(a) No: 201504 PROJECT: ISLAND BAY ROAD HOUSE 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven SHEET: Typical Glazing Details -Sheet 3 SCALES @ A2: SCALES @ A4: Half A2 scale REF: DRAWN/START DATE: Author DRWG No: **REVISION:** A4-204 DO NOT SCALE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK COPYRIGHT©s 9(2)(a)

07-Dec-17 5:42:25 PM

Typical Glazing Panels - 3D Interior

BUILDING CONSENT



LOCAL AUTHORITY: AUCKLAND CITY COUNCIL

CONSULTANT:

s 9(2)(a) Jackson Clapperton & Partners Ltd PO Box 71 065 Rosebank Road ph (09) 8200131 cell

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Island Bay Road House Maintenance Schedule

Island Bay Road Hou	se Maintenance Schedule
ADDRESS	6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland 0626
OWNERS	Alex and Corban Walls
MONTHLY	CHANNEL DRAINS: Remove grates and preform visual
	inspection of stormwater channel drains. Remove any
	debris, (silt and leaves etc) collected in the drains and
	ensure proper water flow to storm water
MONTHLY	RETENTION TANK: Remove and clean stormwater
	retention tank catch basket. This may need to be
	actioned more regularly depending on the season
	particularly in Autumn
6 MONTHLY	ROOF GUTTERS Check for - debris, leafs, branches, silt
	etc, evidence of water ingress, water ponding,
	membrane deterioration. Clear and remove any debris
	collected in the gutter, around outlet and overflows.
	Ensure both the upper level gutter and garage roof
	gutted are throughly inspected and cleaned. If a leak is
	suspected contact a Viking Roofspec technical
17.	representative to inspect and advise
6 MONTHLY	ROOFING AND DECKING MEMBRANE; (to be
	preformed in conjunction with gutter inspection). Check
	for - evidence of water ingress, water ponding, decking
	membrane deterioration, moss/lichen growth, dirt/salts, roof tearing at fixing points, gaps or cracks around roof
	penetrations. Ensure that the main roof, canopy roof
	and garage roof are throughly inspected and cleaned. If
	a leak is suspected contact a Viking Roofspec technical
	representative to inspect and advise.
12 MONTHLY	FIXED GLAZING: Check for - deterioration or
	imperfections, cracked/damaged silicon, cracked/
	broken glass. Clean windows and thoroughly inspect all
	junctions and seals. If a leak is suspected contact a Dow
	Corning technical representative to inspect and advise.
	PAGE 1- ISLAND BAY MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE
~	

12 MONTHLY	DOORS AND WINDOWS: Check for - deterioration or imperfections, cracked/damaged glass. Clean windows and thoroughly inspect all junctions and seals. Lubricate
12 MONTHLY	door and window locks, hinges, and mechanisms. WEATHERBOARD CLADDING: Check for - dirt/salts/ staining, cracked/ flaking/chalking coatings, moss/ lichen, corrosion of flashings/corroded or missing
12 MONTHLY	fixings, split/cupped/rotten weatherboards. Wash, re- coat, repair or replace as necessary. Throughly wash with brush and soapy water (DO NOT water blast) DECKING: Check for dirt/salts/staining, moss/lichen, corroded or missing fixings, timber rot/splintering, split/
12 MONTHLY	cupped/rotten boards, loose balustrades/posts. Wash, re-coat, repair or replace as necessary. Throughly wash with brush and soapy water (DO NOT water blast) FLUE: Check for - build up of soot, corrosion of flue/ cowl/fixings, loose fixings. Clean and remedy as
12 MONTHLY	TREES AND PLANTING: Check for - Overgrowth, dangerous trees or branches the could injure or come in contact with the building. Have qualified arborist
24 MONTHLY	remove only what is necessary RE-STAIN WEATHERBOARD CLADDING: After throughly washing with brush and soapy water (DO NOT water blast) , allow to dry, apply a single coating of stain to the weatherboard cladding as per product
NOTE	recommendation. Ensure all channel drain grates are removed prior to coating. This schedule should be considered fluid and as a guideline only. If unforeseen issues arise that are outside the scope of this document they should be remedied as soon as possible.
	PAGE 2- ISLAND BAY MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Producer statement design (PS1)

Т



O BE COMPLETED BY	THE DE	SIGN P	ROFES	SIONAL	_ WHO	HAS BE	EN ENG	GAGED	TO PRO	OVIDE A	PS1		
Author name:	s 9(2)(a)						Author	number	: 247	3		
Author company:	Viridia	an Gla	iss Lte	d Partr	nersh	ip				5	\geq		
Building consent N°:)		
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Legal description:									E,	•			
Engaged by:	Desig	ner - S	Speci	al Proj	ects	Limited		\bigcirc	>			(Own	er)
To provide design services in respect of: (<i>describe work</i>)	■ par □ all	t E	xterna	al four-	sideo	l struct	ural gl	azing					
	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3
NZBC clauses: (circle as applicable)	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
NB: all statements must include B2	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	H1		
The design has been p	repared	in accor	dance	with:	\mathbb{A}	\rightarrow							
Documents issued Innovation & Emple	•	<i>A</i> inistry	of Busir	iess		31/ AS ⁻	1, B2//	AS1, I			AS1 &		solution)
Alternative solution	n <i>(attach</i>	schedu	le if req	uired)									
The proposed building together with the specif												renced	below,
Drawing title:	Eleva	ations	& Wir	ndow [Detail	S	Drav	wing nu	mbers:	As att	ached	l to thi	s PS1
The producer statement is subject to:													
(i) Site verification of the following design assumptions: See comments on next page													
(ii) All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements													
I believe on reasonabl Code if constructed in statement.													
I understand that Auckl relevant provisions of the professional indemnity	he Buildi	ng Act 2	2004, B	uilding F	Regulat	ions and	Building						

AC2304 (v.6)

accordance with NZS 4666. Glazing is undertaken strictly in accordance with NZS 4666.
4. Compatibility of glass and all other substrates in contact with sealants are approved by Dow Corning before commencement of work.
5. At least two insulating glass units are de-glazed from the windows and evaluated by Dow Corning agent to ensure satisfactory adhesion between sealant and frame.
6. Insulating glass units are made up of Viridian 8 mm toughened safety Performatech glass + 16 mm argon cavity + 10 mm clear toughened safety glass inner pane.
7. Glazing is carried out in a clean environment
8. This PS1 does not cover the design and E2 requirements of the window frames and flashings.
10. Dow Corning 795 for sealing glass to tiles in wet areas is permitted as outlined in Dow Corning product specification.

2. Three drain holes with minimum diameter of 10 mm, or slots 20 mm × 5 mm, must be provided under each insulating glass unit in

Important notes:

COMMENTS

Assumptions:

1. Very high wind zone

Producer statements are accepted solely at Auckland Council's discretion; please refer to the Producer Statement Policy which can be found on Councils website for further details http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/ratesbuildingproperty/consents/Consent%20documents/ac2301producersta tementoolicy undf

		(Agreement must be attached)
Signed by:	ythi	Date: 15-12-17
	0	
Address:	2 Mana Pace, Wiri, Auckland	Postcode: 2014
Phone:		Fax:
Mobile:	s 9(2)(a)	Email 99

De-glazing and evaluation of silicone adhesion of at least two glass units for evaluation bi

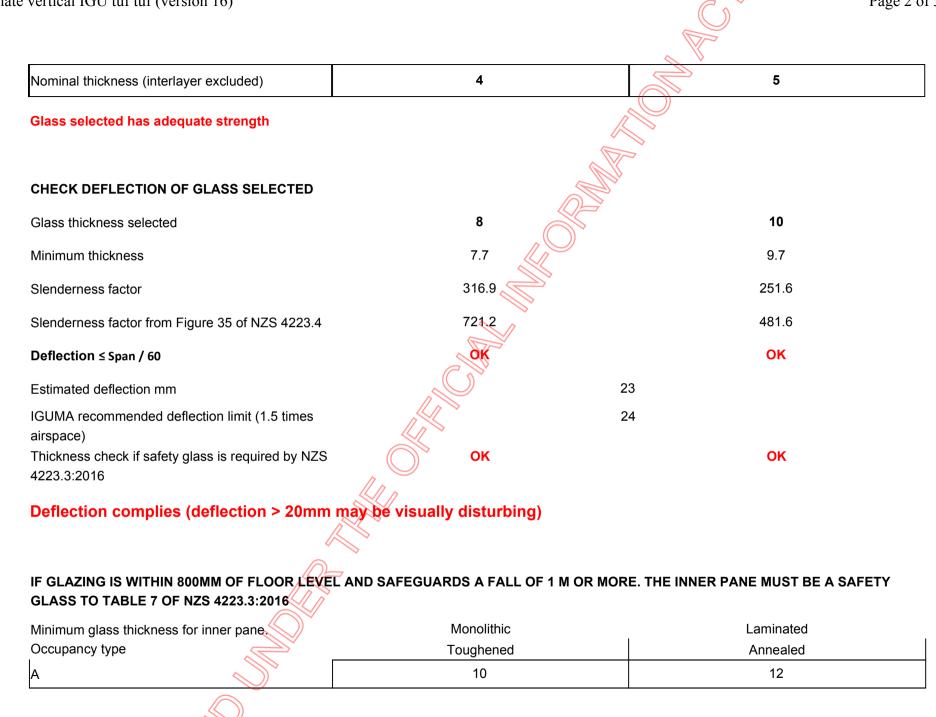
Construction monitoring is:

Viridian Glass and Dow Corning agent.

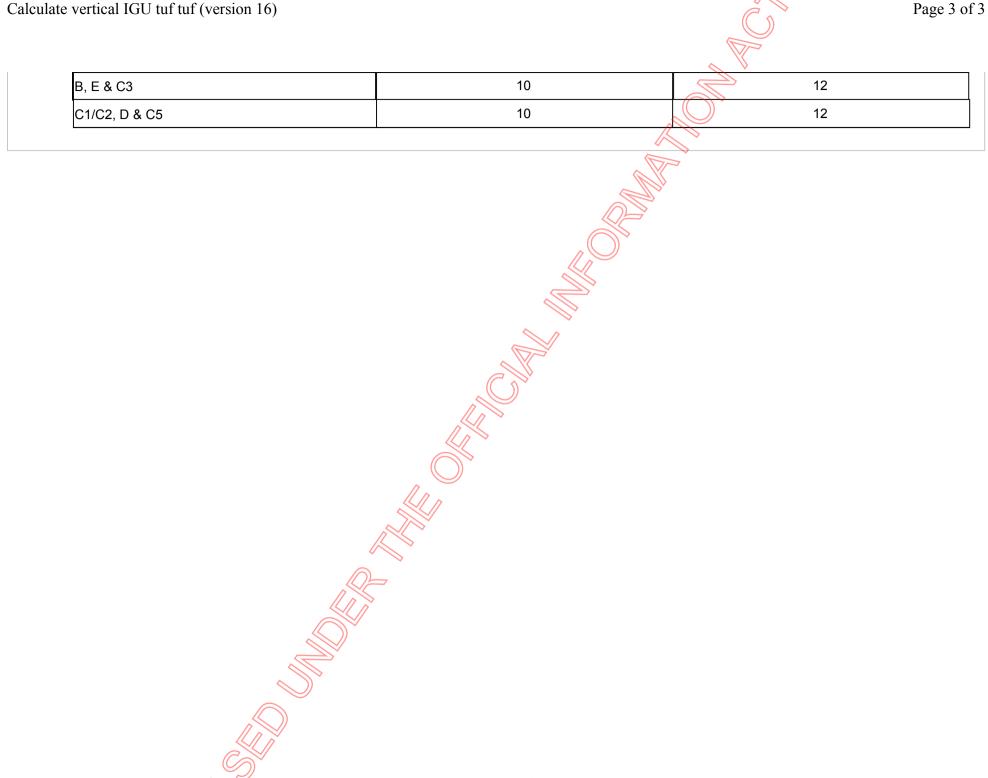


MINIMUM GLASS THICKNESS REQUIRED FOR STRENGTH

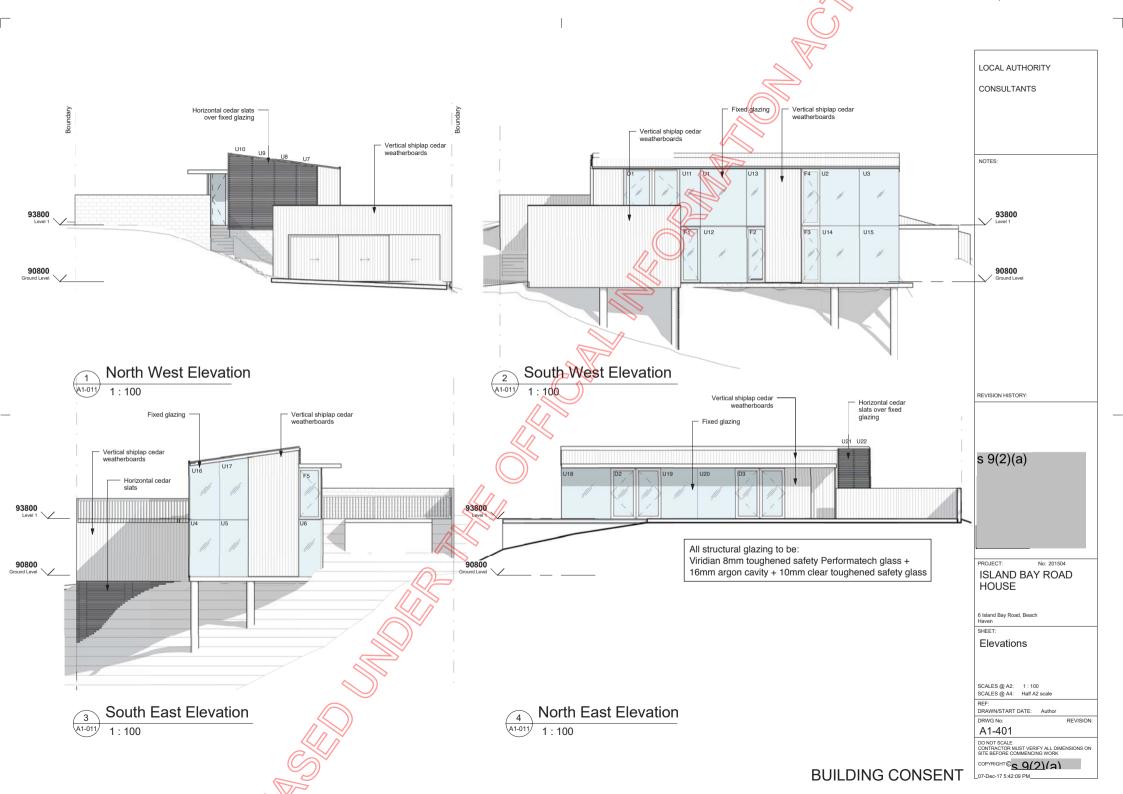
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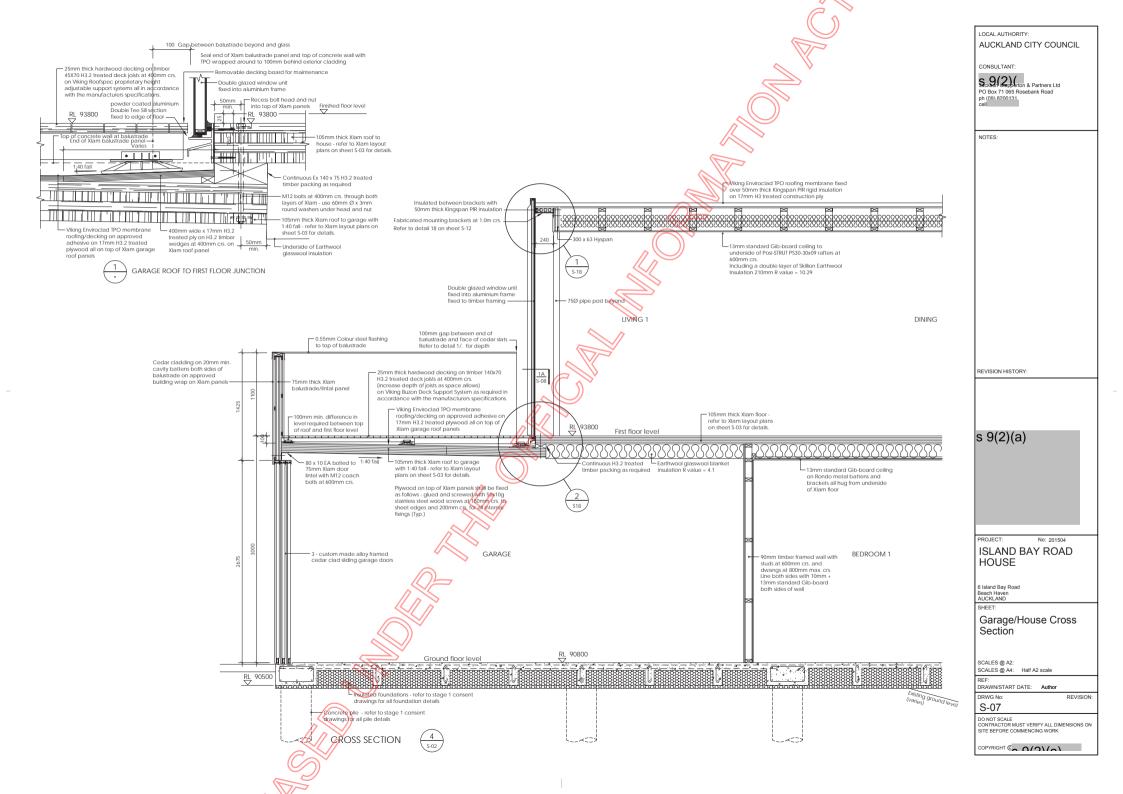


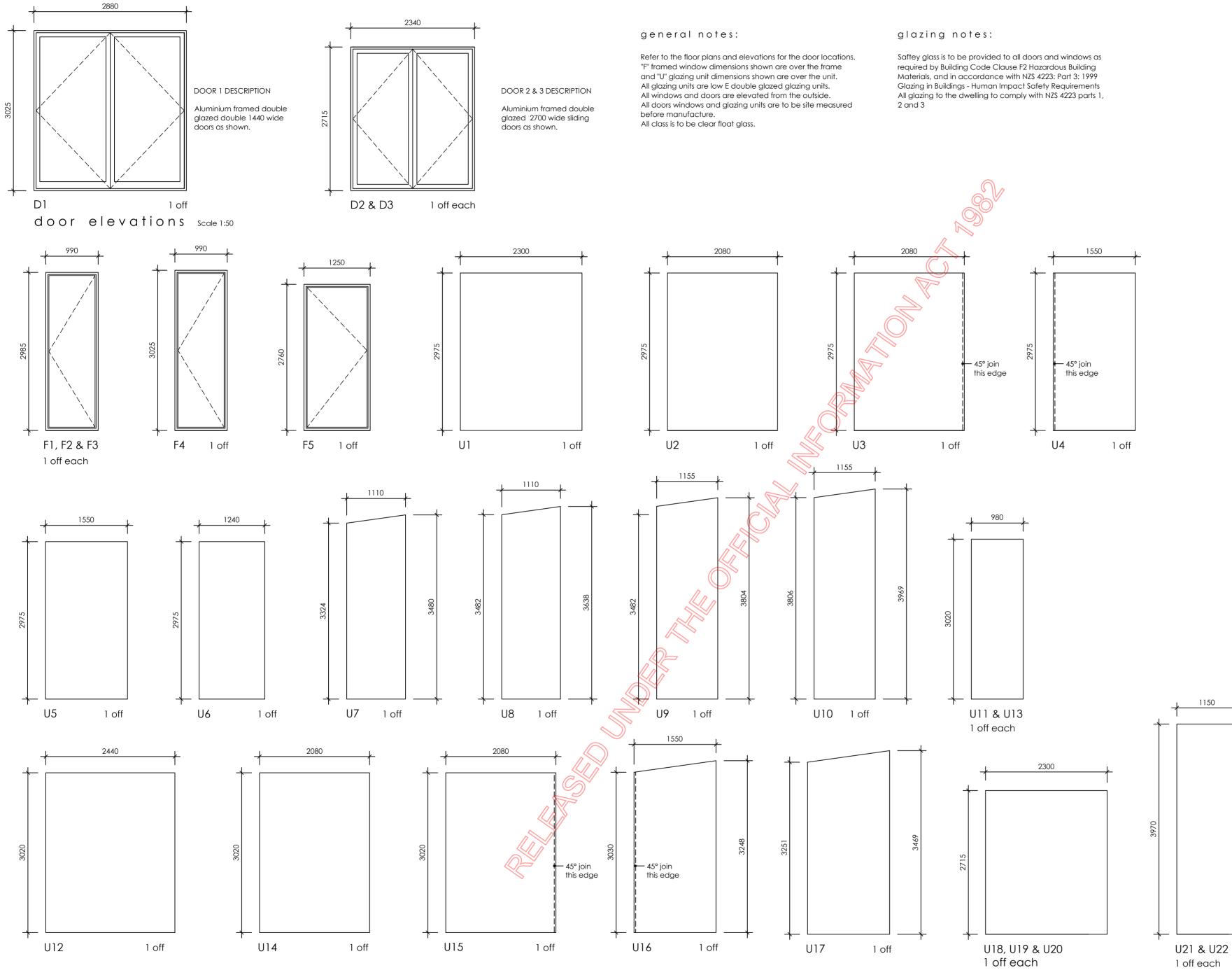
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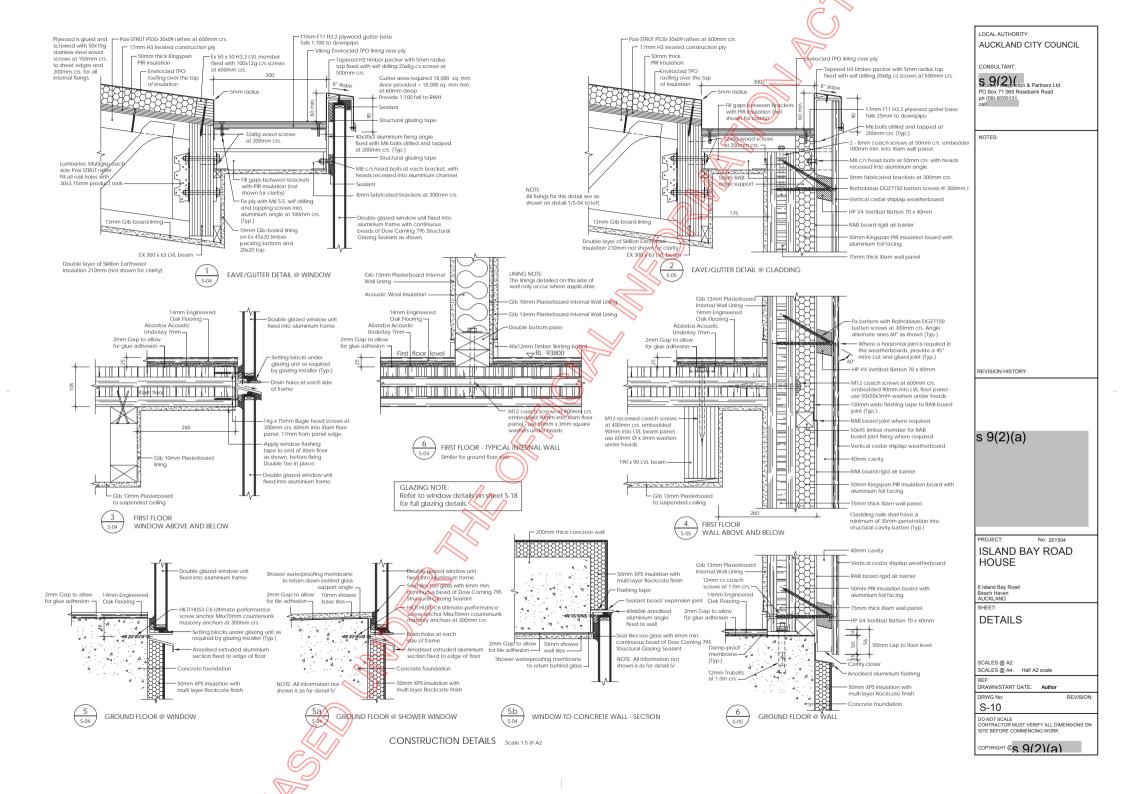
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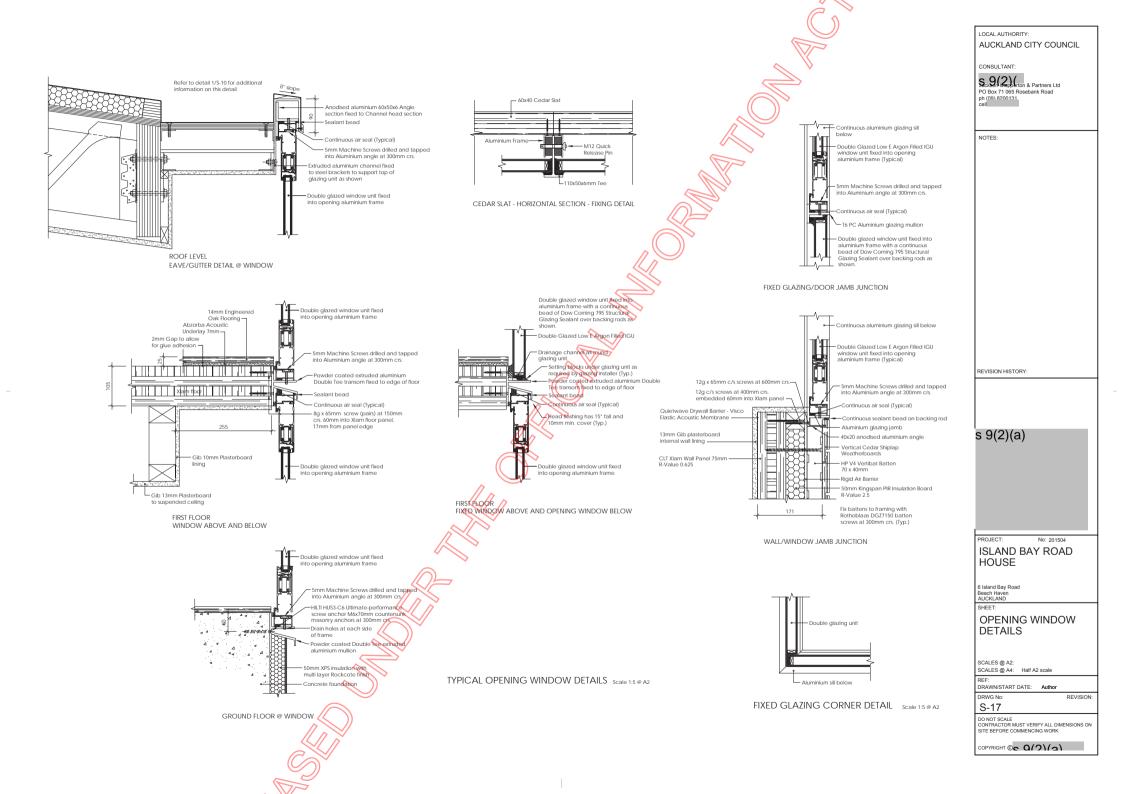
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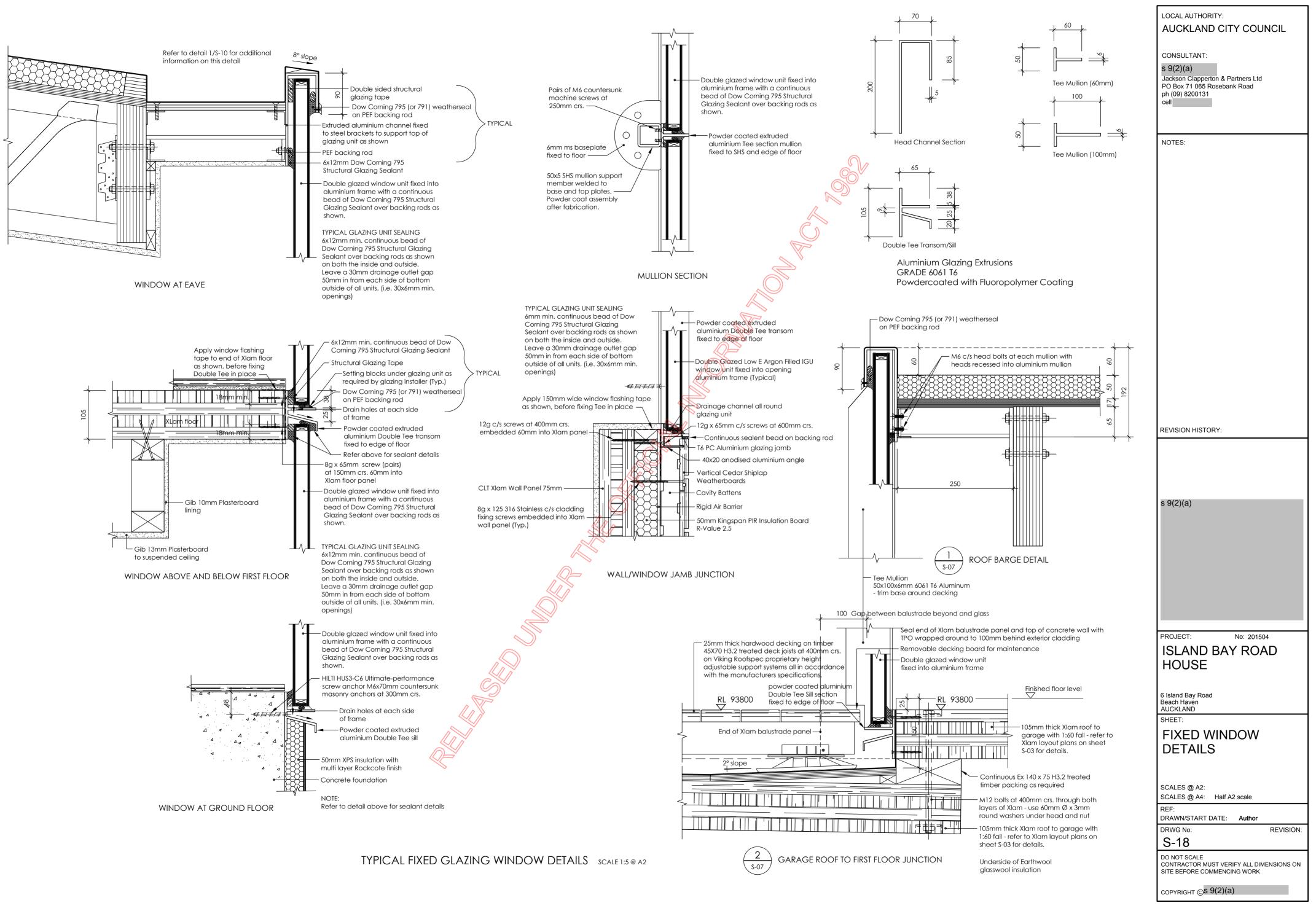
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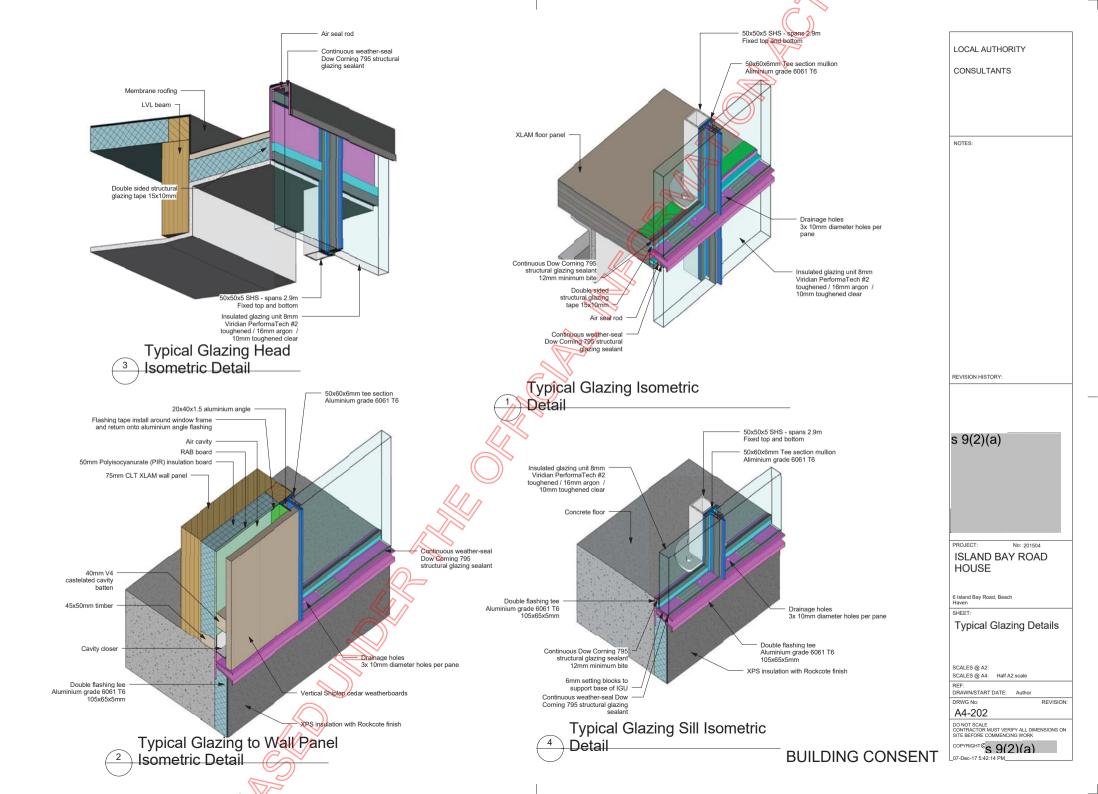
s 9(2)(a) Jackson Clapperton & Partners Ltd PO Box 71 065 Rosebank Road ph (09) 8200131 cell

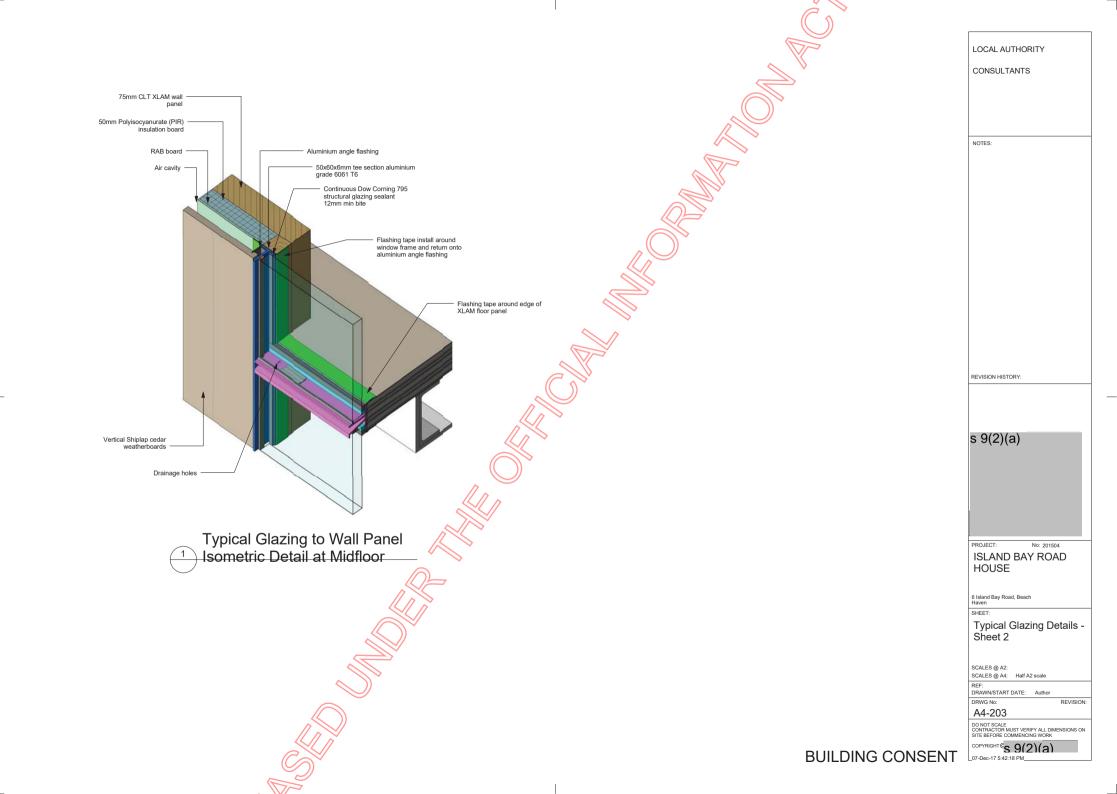
NOTES: **REVISION HISTORY:** s 9(2)(a) PROJECT: No: 201504 ISLAND BAY ROAD HOUSE 6 Island Bay Road Beach Haven AUCKLAND SHEET: DOOR AND WINDOW ELEVATIONS SCALES @ A2: SCALES @ A4: Half A2 scale REF: DRAWN/START DATE: Author DRWG No: **REVISION**: S-16 DO NOT SCALE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK _{COPYRIGHT ©}s 9(2)(a)













From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject: Malcolm McCluskey <Malcolm.McCluskey@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz> Thursday, 1 February 2018 9:32 a.m. Sue Brown s 9(2)(a) Determinations Draft determination for 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland (Ref 2975) [UNCLASSIFIED]

Dear Ms Brown

My Instructing Officer has sent the comment below through to me, which MBIE may wish to consider before finalising the Determination:

Clause 5.1.3 (of draft determination) makes reference to the applicant having an E2/VM1 test on the joinery.

E2/VM1 is not a test of the joinery, but of the junction between the joinery and the cladding

1

Verification IVlethod

1.0 Cladding systems of buildings, including junctions with windows, doors and other penetrations

1.1 General

This Verification Method is for determining compliance with *NZBC* E2.3.2 of *cladding systems* and associated window and door junctions only, for *buildings* of importance Levels 1 or 2 as described in Table 1.1(a) of NZS 3604.

The tests in this Verification Method shall be undertaken in a test facility with IANZ or equivalent accreditation for testing the *weathertightness* of *claddings* to the procedures of AS/NZS 4284, and as used to establish the performance criteria detailed in Paragraph 1.4 Test Procedures.

COMMENT:

The weathertightness testing of AS/NZS 4284 is modified in this Verification Method for generic domesticoriented cladding because the Standard was developed primarily for testing specific, non-absorptive facades and curtain wall systems on high-rise commercial buildings.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 The scope of this Verification Method shall be restricted to *buildings* that:

- a) are in accordance with the scope of Paragraph 1.0 of E2/AS1, and within the wind zones covered by Section 5 of NZS 3604, and
- b) have claddings that include a drained and vented cavity of nominal 20 mm minimum depth with minimum ventilation opening of 1000 mm²/m at the toot, including any claddings that require a tigid wall underlay in accordance with Paragraph 9.1.7.2 of E2/AS1, and
- include window and door units that are manufactured to comply with the relevant requirements of NZS 4211, and

35 111 d) may include *buildings* based on (a),
 (b) and (c) above, but with specific engineering design frame elements of at least equivalent stiffness to the *framing* provisions defined in NZS 3604.

1.2.2 This Verification Method may also be used for individual *buildings* that comply with (a) to (d) above, and that are designed for a specific wind pressure up to a maximum ultimate limit state (ULS) of 2500 Pa.

COMMENT:

While the test specimens used for this Verification Method may include window and door units, it is only the junctions of these elements with other *cladding* elements that are assessed in the test.

So as you will see the test in clause 1.1 it refers to the test is for junctions between the cladding and joinery NOT the joinery itself. It is the joinery in this determination that is in question.

Clause 1.2.1 (b) have claddings that include a drained and vented cavity of nominal 20mmThe joinery does not have a drained and ventilated cavity. They are double glazed yes, but this is for thermal performance so the area between the two panes of glass are sealed NOT drained and ventilated.

Clause 1.2.1 (c) include windows and doors.... Manufactured to comply ...NZS4211. This is the joinery test. (I refer to it in my letter 4 Aug 18)

The comment is also relevant in this instance (Shaded in grey)

1.4.4 Series 2 'Water Management Testing'

Paragraphs 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 shall be repeated, following the formation of 6 mm diameter holes through the *wetwall* as allowed in AS/NZS 4284 Clause 9.9 in at least 4 places, as noted below:

- a) Through the window/wall joint at 3/4 height of both window/door jambs,
- b) Immediately above the head flashing,
- c) Through the external sealing of the horizontal and vertical joints, and
- d) Above any other wetwall penetration detail.

The introduction of defects is intended to simulate the failure of the primary weatherdefence/sealing. It must only penetrate to the plane of the back of the *wetwall* so the water management of the cavity can be assessed.

1.4.4.1 Immediately upon the conclusion of the Water Management Tests (within 30 minutes) (Paragraph 1.4.4), the layers behind the *wetwall* that support air pressure (including sealing in the window trim cavity) shall be removed, and any evidence of non-compliance (as defined in Paragraph 1.4.5.3) noted.

· M v

Amend 5 Aug 2011

15 1.4.5 Series 3 'Wetwall Test'

1.4.5.1 Repeat Paragraph 1.4.3 with an air pressure of 50 Pa, applied across the *wetwall* only, for 15 minutes.

1.4.5.2 Non-compliance shall be the presence of water (as defined in Paragraph 1.4.5.3) after carrying out the tests in Paragraphs 1.4.2 and 1.4.3, and the subsequent 'water management' tests (or evidence of any water) on the removed surfaces of the cavity.

1.4.5.3 Water which is able to penetrate to the back of the *wetwall* through introduced defects and joints shall be controlled. It may contact battens and other cavity surfaces, but no water shall be transferred to the plane of the *wall underlay*, cavity air sealing or structural *framing* due to a design or systemic failure. Water that may arrive on the *underlay* due to an 'isolated blemish' may be disregarded. No water may drip through an airspace within the cavity where it is possible for water to impact on a surface in the cavity and splash onto the *wall underlay*. However, the spattering of water into the cavity through the introduced defects shall be ignored.

During the *Wetwall* Test, water is allowed to spatter up from the footer *flashing*, provided it is not held above any cavity obstruction.

The above clauses (from E2/VM1 1.4.4, 1.4.4, 1 and 1.4.5.3) cannot be undertaken on the joinery.

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Malcolm McCluskey | Senior Solicitor Civil Litigation, Legal Services DDI 09 890 2967 | EXT (46) 2967 | Mob s 9(2)(a) Auckland Council, Level 11, 135 Abert Street, Auckland Private Bag 92300, Victoria St. West, Auckland Visit our website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

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From:Corban Walls \$ 9(2)(a)Sent:Thursday, 8 February 2018 5:49 p.m.To:DeterminationsCc:Malcolm McCluskeySubject:Re: Draft determination for 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland (Ref 2975)
[UNCLASSIFIED]Attachments:SC654E0078417112412020.pdf; SKMBT_C451 17080413400.pdfCategories:sent to Emma

Hi Emma,

Thanks for your email update!

In reference to the communication from Malcolm McCluskey and specifically the letter from Robert Woodger dated 4th August 2017; (attached)

'The alumimium joinery, which we have discussed, and I have subsequently discussed with my manager, remains a concern. Other than the AAMA field test for weather-tightness, nothing else has been provided to demonstrate compliance. As explained, when using E2/AS1 for guidance, NZS4211:2008 (specification for the performance of windows) is the testing standard referenced. Again this is not to say this is the only standard that can be used, however having said that, it is important to understand the NZS4211 test is not just for weather-tightness but includes other tests. Council need more information to be satisfied compliance will be achieved'.

In this statement Robert Woodger clearly states that NZS4211 is not the only standard that can be used to demonstrate compliance of the proposed fixed glazing. The email from Malcolm Mccluskey dated 1st February 2018 seems to contradict this statement referring to NZS4211 as the appropriate standard for the glazing. **Furthermore and more importantly** Malcolm McCluskey accepted the draft determination by way of letter on the 24th November 2017 (attached) so does this not excluded Auckland Council from further discussion? How can they accept the determination draft and then argue it?

As you can see from the documentation I've provided that I've spent a lot of time, money, and resource ensuring I undertook the correct testing and engineering as advised in the draft determination. Personally I find it ridiculous when considering all the unnecessary delays caused by Auckland Council that they've had the audacity to question the Draft Determination, especially given the ambiguity of their questioning throughout the assessment of our Building Consent application over the past 15 months. I find the incompetence and lack of internal communication within Auckland Council appalling and it has caused my family a lot of stress and significant financial loss. I just want to move on from this experience and complete the build of our family home.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards, Corban s 9(2)(a) Corban Walls 9(2)(a)

On 8/02/2018, at 4:04 PM, Determinations <<u>determinations@mbie.govt.nz</u>> wrote:

Hi Corban,

Thank you for your email.

The documentation you provided is currently being reviewed. We are aiming for the final determination to be out by the end of this month and we'll keep you updated of its progress should there be any delays.

Please contact us if you have any further questions.

Kind regards,

Emma van den Eykel ADVISOR DETERMINATIONS

Determinations | Housing and Tenancy Services | Market Services Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment Hīkina Whakatutuki – Lifting to make successful

Emma.vandeneykel@mbie.govt.nz |Telephone +64 4 01 8 15 Stout St, PO Box 1473, Wellington 6140 <image002.jpg>

Please note: all correspondence relating to this determination should be addressed to <u>determinxxxxx@xxxx.xxxt.nz</u> and copied to all parties involved

From: Corban Walls \$ 9(2)(a)]
Sent: Thursday, 8 February 2018 11:44 a.m.
To: Ginny Carter
Cc: Malcolm.McCluskey@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz; Determinations; Sue Brown
Subject: Re: Draft determination for 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland (Ref 2975)
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi Ginny,

I just thought I'd touch base with you to see how things are progressing with the determination for our fixed glazing?

Thanks, Corban <image003.jpg> Corban Walls s 9(2)(a)

On 1/02/2018, at 5:22 PM, Corban Walls ^{s 9(2)(a)} wrote:

Hi Ginny,

In response to the draft determination I have provided and undertaken the following:

Following instruction from the Determination Draft I've had the fixed glazed cladding system tested accordingly, and undertaken the following testing in accordance with AS/NZS 4284 and E2/VM1. The structure has been checked by a structural engineer as being sufficient for this specific situation.

The testing concluded that there were no leaks in the glazing or aluminium framing. (see attached test report for details). The fixed glazing relies on two barriers of sealant to maintain watertightness, the primary weather seal and also the structural glazing sealant bead. The testing showed that even in the case of severe deterioration of the primary weather seal (holes were cut into the seal during testing) that there were still no leaks as the structural glazing sealant bead acted as a secondary defence against the ingress of water. The Dow Corning 795 sealant comes with a 20 year warranty on this specific project.

Preconditioning Test: (PASSED)

Apply a preconditioning loading to the external face of the test sample for a period of 1 minute of positive pressure, followed by a period of 1 minute of negative pressure (suction) at 1515 Pa.

Series 1: Static Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455 Pa Duration 15 minutes

Series 1: Cyclic Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455–910 Pa Duration 5 minutes

Series 2: Water Management Tests Static Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455 Pa Duration 15 minutes

We couldn't practically drill 6mm holes in the primary weather seal as it would've broken the glass so we cut 30x3mm holes in the seals to simulate seal degradation. A 6mm diameter hole has an area of 28mm2 where as a 30x3mm rectangular hole has an area of 90mm2, over three times the required size.

Series 2: Water Management Tests Cyclic Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455–910 Pa Duration 5 minutes

Series 3: Wetwall Test Static Water Penetration (NOT POSSIBLE) Test pressure 50 Pa Duration 15 minutes

As the glass cladding is comprised of fully sealed glass panels there is no wall underlay to remove to make this portion of the test possible. With a window system, any leaks will be evident as opposed to a cladding system on timber framing, which can cause structural damage without any visible signs until it's well advanced.

Onsite Testing:

I also propose that a condition of this design is to undertake an AAMA 501.2 onsite water tightness testing after installation but before wall linings are installed to prove the system performance in this specific application. The onsite test is a quality assurance test to check everything has been installed correctly.

• Added a head flashing above all the glazing panels that have a fall of 15° and a minimum cover of 10mm to align with the Acceptable solutions of E2/AS1 and to add a 'mitigating feature'.

• Have amended the multitude of errors and inconstancies across the consent drawings to clearly demonstrate the specific structural glazing adhesive and how it should be used.

- Provided accurate drawings showing the exact size of all the glazing members.
- Provided B1 calculations and a producer statement for the structure supporting the glazing including loading and fixing of the sill.
- Designed a maintenance schedule for the building to ensure it is maintained consistently and correctly
- Verified the design by undertaking E2/VML testing at FACADE LAB, an IAONZ Accredited facility.

Responses:

4.3.9 Compatibility testing is performed on material samples of the actual 'run' of material being used for this specific project. The test is undertaken to test the adhesion performance of the structural glazing sealant to the coating on the aluminium extrusion. To perform this test on any other material would be deemed pointless. This is industry standard practice for structural glazing.

4.3.10 I've since received design approval from Dow Corning and have had the PS1 updated to reflect this.

4.3.11 I've received confirmation from Dow Corning that the 795 Structural Glazing Sealant is suitable for use in wet areas and for use with the granite and stone tiles. I have highlighted these points within the Dow Corning 795 Product Specification. I have also clarified that the portion of 795 Sealant used to structurally hold the glass in place is distinctly different from the 795 sealant used to seal the tile even though they are the same product they serve different purposes in this application.

Please find attached documentation.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanks, Corban

<sp_signature.jpg>

Corban Walls s 9(2)(a)

<20171212155029.pdf>

<ENG Island Bay Road Glazing signed.pdf> <Glazing Eng Calcs.pdf> <Island Bay Road - Full Final Set 13-12-17.pdf> <PS1 - 6 Island Bay Rd Rev A.pdf> <FLL Custom Test 1721 Special Projects.pdf> <Island Bay Road House Maintenance Schedule.pdf>

On 17/01/2018, at 11:32 AM, Ginny Carter <<u>Ginny.Carter@mbie.govt.nz</u>> wrote:

Dear All

The draft determination was sent to you on 10 November 2017, as attached. We asked for the response sheet to be completed and returned by the 24 November 2017. To date, we do not appear to have received a response from your.

We appreciate you may have overlooked the earlier request, so I have enclosed a response sheet and extended the due date to 2 February 2018. Please respond before this date.

If you cannot make this deadline, please contact the Determinations team on 0800 242 243 or<u>determinations@mbie.govt.nz</u>.

Yours sincerely

Ginny Carter ADMINISTRATOR, DETERMINATIONS

Housing & Tenancy Services, Market Services Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment Hikina Whakatutuki - Lifting to Make Successful

xxxxx.xxxxx@xxxx.xxxx.xx | 15 Stout Street, Wellington 6011

<image001.jpg>

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Corban Walls \$ 9(2)(a) From: Sent: Tuesday, 13 February 2018 2:10 p.m. Malcolm McCluskey To: Cc: Determinations Re: Draft determination for 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland (Ref 2975) Subject: [UNCLASSIFIED] **Attachments:** 6 Island Bay Road - Building Consent Processing Delays.pdf; Comparison of performance criteria.pdf **Categories:** sent to Emma

Hi Emma,

To follow the recent comments from Malcolm McCluskey. I believe that if Auckland Council had've been clear about what they required from the beginning then this would've never had to go through the determination process. The irony is, that if you apply logic, Auckland Council's position actually supports my case. I have previously familiarised myself with NZS4211 and it doesn't take long to realise that not only is NZS4211 the incorrect standard for the proposed glazing but in suggesting that 4211 is the correct standard actually supports my argument further, as E2/VM1 has a much higher threshold than the NZS4211 testing standard so the relevant criteria under NZS4211 have been met or exceeded under the E2/VM1 testing undertaken.

The determination required a VM1 test which I have provided in good faith. I have now compared the VM1 and engineering calcs to NZS4211 and the testing met or exceeded the relevant performance criteria of NZS 4211:2008. Please find attached comparison chart.

Extracts from NZS4211:

'This Standard [NZS4211] excludes building facades and curtain walls, and does not provide a test for the weather-tightness of the installation details at the window perimeter or the interface between the window and the surrounding facade elements in an external wall. It does not ensure that the framing system is fit for purpose for glazing insulating glass units and other processed glass products.'

1.1 SCOPE. This standard [NSZ4211] specifically excludes (g) Building Facades (including curtain walls)

Also please find attached the time-line of the consenting process so you can further understand my frustration with consenting process.

Kind regards,

Corban

s 9(2)(a)

Corban Walls s 9(2)(a)

Dear Determinations Team

Council did accept the Draft. However it has reviewed the position and is now querying an aspect of the Draft as it is entitled to do. Parties can always adjust their position at any time during the Determination process, which is why a Draft may not be relied upon

Malcolm McCluskey | Senior Solicitor Civil Litigation, Legal Services DDI 09 890 2967 | EXT (46) 2967 | Mob **s** 9(2)(a) Auckland Council, Level 11, 135 Albert Street, Auckland Private Bag 92300, Victoria St West, Auckland Visit our website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

From: Corban Walls \$ 9(2)(a) Sent: Thursday, 8 February 2018 5:49 p.m. To: Determinations Cc: Malcolm McCluskey Subject: Re: Draft determination for 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland (Ref 2975) [UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi Emma,

Thanks for your email update!

In reference to the communication from Malcolm McCluskey and specifically the letter from Robert Woodger dated 4th August 2017; (attached)

'The alumimium joinery, which we have discussed, and I have subsequently discussed with my manager, remains a concern. Other than the AAMA field test for weather-tightness, nothing else has been provided to demonstrate compliance. As explained, when using E2/AS1 for guidance, NZS4211:2008 (specification for the performance of windows) is the testing standard referenced. Again this is not to say this is the only standard that can be used, however having said that, it is important to understand the NZS4211 test is not just for weather-tightness but includes other tests. Council need more information to be satisfied compliance will be achieved'.

In this statement Robert Woodger clearly states that NZS4211 is not the only standard that can be used to demonstrate compliance of the proposed fixed glazing. The email from Malcolm Mccluskey dated 1st February 2018 seems to contradict this statement referring to NZS4211 as the appropriate standard for the glazing.**Furthermore and more importantly** Malcolm McCluskey accepted the draft determination by way of letter on the 24th November 2017 (attached) so does this not excluded Auckland Council from further discussion? How can they accept the determination draft and then argue it?

As you can see from the documentation I've provided that I've spent a lot of time, money, and resource ensuring I undertook the correct testing and engineering as advised in the draft determination. Personally I find it ridiculous when considering all the unnecessary delays caused by Auckland Council that they've had the audacity to question the Draft Determination, especially given the ambiguity of their questioning throughout the assessment of our Building Consent application over the past 15 months. I find the incompetence and lack of internal communication within Auckland Council appalling and it has caused my family a lot of stress and significant financial loss. I just want to move on from this experience and complete the build of our family home.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards, Corban

<image001.jpg>

Corban Walls s 9(2)(a)

On 8/02/2018, at 4:04 PM, Determinations <<u>determinations@mbie.govt.nz</u>> wrote:

Hi Corban,

Thank you for your email.

The documentation you provided is currently being reviewed. We are aiming for the final determination to be out by the end of this month and we'll keep you updated of its progress should there be any delays.

Please contact us if you have any further questions.

Kind regards,

Emma van den Eykel ADVISOR DETERMINATIONS

Determinations | Housing and Tenancy Services | Market Services Ministry of Busicess, Innovation & Employment Hīkina Whakatutuki – Lifting to make successful

Emma.verdeneykel@mbie.govt.nz |Telephone +64 4 901 8618 15 Stovt St.PO Box 1473, Wellington 6140

<image002.jpg>

Please note: all correspondence relating to this determination should be addressed to determinxxxxx@xxxx.xxxt.nz_ and copied to all parties involved

From: Corban Walls s 9(2)(a) Sent: Thursday, 8 February 2018 11:44 a.m. To: Ginny Carter Cc: Malcolm.McCluskey@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz; Determinations; Sue Brown **Subject:** Re: Draft determination for 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland (Ref 2975) [UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi Ginny,

I just thought I'd touch base with you to see how things are progressing with the determination for our fixed glazing?

Thanks, Corban

<image003.jpg>

Corban Walls s 9(2)(a)

Hi Ginny,

In response to the draft determination I have provided and undertaken the following:

Following instruction from the Determination Draft I've had the fixed glazed cladding system tested accordingly, and undertaken the following testing in accordance with AS/NZS 4284 and E2/VM1/ The structure has been checked by a structural engineer as being sufficient for this specific situation.

The testing concluded that there were no leaks in the glazing or aluminium framing. (see attached test report for details). The fixed glazing relies on two barriers of sealant to maintain watertightness, the primary weather seal and also the structural glazing sealant bead. The testing showed that even in the case of severe deterioration of the primary weather seal (holes were cut into the seal during testing) that there were still no leaks as the structural glazing sealant bead acted as a secondary defence against the ingress of water. The Dow Corning 795 sealant comes with a 20 year warranty on this specific project.

Preconditioning Test: (PASSED)

Apply a preconditioning loading to the external face of the test sample for a period of 1 minute of positive pressure, followed by a period of 1 minute of negative pressure (suction) at 1515 Pa.

Series 1: Static Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455 Pa Duration 15 minutes Series 1: Cyclic Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455–910 Pa Duration 5 minutes

Series 2: Water Management Tests Static Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455 Pa Duration 15 minutes We couldn't practically drill 6mm holes in the primary weather seal as it would've broken the glass so we cut 30x3mm holes in the seals to simulate seal degradation. A 6mm diameter hole has an area of 28mm2 where as a 30x3mm rectangular hole has an area of 90mm2, over three times the required size.

Series 2: Water Management Tests Cyclic Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455–910 Pa Duration 5 minutes

Series 3: Wetwall Test Static Water Penetration (NOT POSSIBLE)

Test pressure 50 Pa Duration 15 minutes

As the glass cladding is comprised of fully sealed glass panels there is no wall underlay to remove to make this portion of the test possible. With a window system, any leaks will be evident as opposed to a cladding system on timber framing, which can cause structural damage without any visible signs until it's well advanced.

Onsite Testing:

I also propose that a condition of this design is to undertake an AAMA 501.2 onsite water tightness testing after installation but before wall linings are installed to prove the system performance in this specific application. The onsite test is a quality assurance test to check everything has been installed correctly.

• Added a head flashing above all the glazing panels that have a fall of 15° and a minimum cover of 10mm to align with the Acceptable solutions of E2/AS1 and to add a 'mitigating feature'.

• Have amended the multitude of errors and inconstancies across the consent drawings to clearly demonstrate the specific structural glazing adhesive and how it should be used.

• Provided accurate drawings showing the exact size of all the glazing members.

• Provided B1 calculations and a producer statement for the structure supporting the glazing including loading and fixing of the sill.

• Designed a maintenance schedule for the building to ensure it is maintained consistently and correctly

• Verified the design by undertaking E2/VM1 testing at FACADE LAB, an IAONZ Accredited facility.

Responses:

4.3.9 Compatibility testing is performed on material samples of the actual 'run' of material being used for this specific project. The test is undertaken to test the adhesion performance of the structural glazing sealant to the coating on the aluminium extrusion. To perform this test on any other material would be deemed pointless. This is industry standard practice for structural glazing.

4.3.10 I've since received design approval from Dow Corning and have had the PS1 updated to reflect this.

4.3.11 I've received confirmation from Dow Corning that the 795 Structural Glazing Sealant is suitable for use in wet areas and for use with the granite and stone tiles. I have highlighted these points within the Dow Corning 795 Product Specification. I have also clarified that the portion of 795 Sealant used to structurally hold the glass in place is distinctly different from the 795 sealant used to seal the file even though they are the same product they serve different purposes in this application.

Please find attached documentation.

I look forward to hearing from your

Thanks, Corban

<sp_signature.jpg>

Corban Walls s 9(2)(a)

<20171212155029.pdf> <ENG Island Bay Road Glazing signed.pdf> <Glazing Eng Calcs.pdf> <Island Bay Road - Full Final Set 13-12-17.pdf> <PS1 6 Island Bay Rd Rev A.pdf> <FLL Custom Test 1721 Special Projects.pdf> <Island Bay Road House Maintenance Schedule.pdf>

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Yours sincerely

Ginny Carter ADMINISTRATOR, DETERMINATIONS

Housing & Tenancy Services, Market Services Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment Hikina Whakatutuki - Lifting to Make Successful

xxxxx.xxxxx@xxxx.xxxx.xx 15 Stout Street, Wellington 6011

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13th February 2018

6 Island Bay Road - Building Consent Processing Delays



The original building consent had been sitting at council for a total of 254 days (160 working days) when it was supposed to be processed in 20 working days, obviously this is excluding the days I had received RFI's and was working on providing new information. It's been processed by five different processors all with differing point of views and opinions in regards to the glazing. I have been given subjective and misleading information and not once have I received a concise or accurate answer as to what testing should be undertaken, until the I received the Draft. Determination that is. It's beyond belief that Auckland Council can drag this out for over 15 months with such ambiguity only to oppose the first logical authoritative opinion on what standard the glazing falls under.

A Brief Timeline:

26th October 2016 Stage 2 Building Consent Application submission

RESPONSE TIME: 44 days

7th December 2016 Received email from Winston Lam stating that he hadn't yet started processing the consent application

RESPONSE TIME: 7 days

14th December 2016 - Received RFI #1 Letter from Winston Lam

20th December 2016 - Provided answers to all RFI #1 questions from Winston Lam and requested a meeting as soon as possible as he clearly didn't understand the design. (Winston as on leave from 23rd Dec-9th Jan)

RESPONSE TIME: 3 days

23rd December 2016 - Received RFV #2 Letter from Winston Lam

11th January 2017 - Provided answers to most of the RFI #2 questions from Winston Lam and requested a meeting as soon as possible to discuss some of the questions that couldn't be answered to councils satisfaction.

19th January 2017 - Meet with Winston Lam, Tony Hay and Richard Kaggwa. Conclusion, the concerns with the building design is focussed around the custom window joinery with Tony told me I need to have the joinery tested to make sure it's watertight and meets the E2 requirements. Tony said they welcome new innovative designs as they help progress the building industry. He also suggested I get recommendation from a facade engineer. I spoke with Ron Hanley from Lautrec and given that E2 was the only concern he suggested I have John Downer perform a AAMA 501 water tightness test. Over the following weeks I proceeded to construct a test wall with windows installed. We performed the test and it passed with flying colours. The required test pressure is 30PSI, beyond the we tested if to 55PSI and the window still performed as it should.

21st April 2017 - As requested I provided relevant information including test results for the AAMA 501 water tightness test performed on the window joinery and a producer statement from Viridian for the glazing.

RESPONSE TIME: 7 days

28th April 2017 - Received RFI #3 Letter from Winston Lam.

2nd May 2017 - Provided answers to most of the RFI #3 questions from Winston Lam

RESPONSE TIME: 10 days

12th May 2017 - I followed up with Winston Lam regarding progress of the consent. Graeme Stokes (BC Team Leader) informed me that the application had been passed on to the Central Specialist Team.

RESPONSE TIME: 7 days

19th May - Received RFI #4 from Iskra Trenceva and also a request to have a meeting to discuss the design in person. I supplied most of the information as requested the same day and made points for discussion for our meeting with the remaining questions. We also booked a meeting for the 26th May.

26th May 2017 - Met with Iskra Trenceva and Robert Woodger. We discussed some of their concerns with the design, largely the window joinery and some other minor issues. Iskra Trenceva requested time to go over the design in more detail.

30th May 2017 - I emailed Iskra Trenceva notes from our meeting which would aid her in processing the consent.

28th June 2017 - I emailed Iskra Trenceva requesting an update on progress with the consent.

RESPONSE TIME: 31 days

29th June 2017 - Robert Woodger replied to my email me informing me the Iskra Trenceva was away on annual leave.

RESPONSE TIME: 14 days

12th July 2017 - I followed up with Robert Woodger to see how things were progressing. I also asked if he had spoken to John Downer regarding the watertightness testing of the joinery as this is something he wanted to discuss with John.

RESPONSE TIME: 2 days

14th July 2017 - I received an email response from Robert Woodger informing me that he had spoken with John Downer and that he had familiarised himself with the project as Iskra Trenceva was on annual leave. He asked what other tests had been undertaken. There has not been any other type of testing done as this was not even mentioned by Auckland Council until now. The only concern until now was E2 which has been proven in the AAMA water tightness test.

16th July 2017 I requested another meeting with Robert Woodger.

RESPONSE TIME: 2 days

18th July 2017 - Robert Woodger emailed me suggesting we meet 20th or 21st

21st July 2017 - I met with Robert Woodger and discussed the fixed glazing. He requested I provide more information but wasn't clear on what he needed to prove compliance.

RESPONSE TIME: 10 days

31st July 2017 - Iskra Trenceva emailed me and informed me that she had returned form annual leave and requested that I re-send her the information so she can catch up with progress.

RESPONSE TIME: 4 days

4th August - I received RFI #5 from Robert Woodger and also threatening that my consent would be cancelled in 28 days if I failed to provide the information. I replied asking how was it possible to only allow me 28 days when was taking weeks himself to spend to my emails. I proceeded to work on the RFI's.

9th August 2017 - Provided answers to most of the RFI #5 questions from Robert Woodger

10th August 2017 - I provided Robert Woodger a clear and concise list of the information, testing and producer statements regarding the window joinery as this seems to be the final remaining concern with the design.

RESPONSE TIME: 11 days

21st August 2017 - I received RFI #6 from Robert Woodger. Robert informed me that he would be on annual for the next three months and that from here on in would need to work with Mark Murray. I returned the requested information that same day. Most of it had already been provided prior.

22nd August 2017 - Out of frustration with delays (as the had little communication from council) I applied for a determination for the custom window joinery.

30th August 2017 - I emailed Mark Murray expressing my concern with delays and the possibility of my consent being cancelled even though I had provided the requested information.

4th September 2017 - I phoned Mark Murray as I had not received any communications from him since he'd taken over from Robert Woodger. Mark emailed me later that day letting me know he had yet to review the information. I replied with a clear and concise list of the final three issues that needed resolving.

15th September 2017 - I emailed Mark Murray to see how things were progressing.

18th September 2017 - I emailed Mark Murray again to see how things were progressing.

RESPONSE TIME: 30 days (21st August - 20th September)

20th September 2017 Freceived a phone call from David Gillott. He apologised profusely for the delays and expressed his concern with the lack of action from Auckland Council. He said it was unfortunate that the people assigned to assess the consent application had both taken long leave of absents. We arranged a meeting on the phone which was confirm by email.

27th September 2017 - I meet with David Gillott and Mark Murray. We discussed the design and some minor changed that nullify some concerns. We made the design changes as I felt this would be the quickest way to get over a couple of the minor issues. They requested time to fully review the project, they recommended that I put the Determination on hold as they didn't see that there were any issues with the design and said that from this point this consent was top priority over anything else.

28th September 2017 - I emailed David Gillott and Mark Murray a concise list of the last remaining items and some additional info as requested in our meeting

29th September 2017 - I delivered hardcopies of the updated design to David Gillott and followed up with an email.

4th October 2017 - I emailed David Gillott asking how things were progressing. David replied letting me know that they would conclude their assessment on the 6th October.

9th October 2017 - I emailed both David Gillott and Mark Murray asking for an update as I did not hear from them on the 6th.

13th October 2017 - I received a response from David Gillott requesting a meeting which we scheduled for the 24th October.

RESPONSE TIME: 26 days (29th September - 24th October)

24th October 2017 - I meet with David Gillott and Mark Murray. David suggest that I now put in a determination for the entire design. I was not impressed as we've gone from having only three final items to resolve to Auckland Council wanting me to get a determination for the entire design. I told David I was NOT going to do this as I've had five people review the design and that we're at the tail end of the consenting process and that I was not willing to start the process again with another organisation. David mentioned he was going on annual leave so Mark Murray was taking over the process from here on in. Mark requested I resend some details to expedite the process which I did later that day.

At this point I had provided all the information that Auckland Council had asked and I feel I have been baited and misinformed throughout the entire process. I have been proactive in my communication and responses to their 'requests for more information'. They only delay from my end was the time to design, construct and testing of the window joinery.

The Building Consent processing is incredibly subjective as I've received differing and sometime contrary information from different assessors.

10th November 2017 - I met with David Gillott and Mark Murray and they refused the consent.

13th December 2017 - I resubmitted the Building Consent Application along the obvious design and changes and verification of the fixed glazing. At this point Mark Murray was leaving Auckland Council and David Gillott had changed roles, so the processing of the consent went back to Robert Woodger.

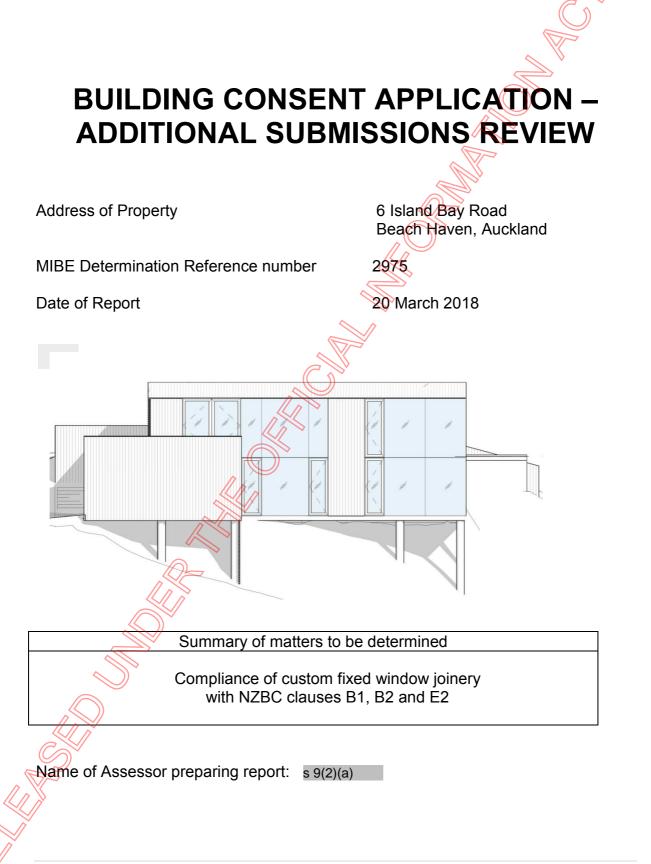
And the process continues...

The resubmitted consent has been sitting at council for a total of 62 days now (44 working days) when it was supposed to be processed in 20 working days.

Regards, Corban Walls

Comparison of documentation to date against the performance criteria of NZS 4211:2008

Non air-conditioned rating requires $\leq 8 \text{ L/s}$ per m2 window area.	backers should have a theoretical air leakage near zero - reference: units are fully sealed like an aquarium = zero air
Section 9 - Water penetration	leakage Ref FLL 17-21:
Maintain 30% of SLS pressure for 15 minutes for Very High wind zone this is 375 Pa Note: No requirement for introducing defects.	15 minutes 455 Pa Static Water Penetration and then 5 minutes 455 - 910 Pa Cyclic, this sequence is then repeated after the introduction of defects for the water management series. This sample was then tested for a third time with removal of the backing seals.
Section 10 - Ultimate strength 20 Seconds at ±ULS pressure: Very High wind zone ±1760 Pa	Ref <i>FLL Report 17-21</i> VM1 Preconditioning 1 minute ±1515 Pa during test
	20 seconds ±2130 Pa post-test Ref <i>Structural Engineer calculations</i> for the same.
Section 11 - Torsional strength of sashes	Not applicable - No opening sashes



Ref 2975

CONTENTS

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2	APPLICATION DETAILS		.4
3	INTRODUCTION		.5
4	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING		.6
5	REVIEW OF REVISED SUBMISSIONS		.8
6	OUTCOME	1	7

Submissions APPENDIX A Weathertightness testing report PS1 – Structural engineer PS1 – Glass supplier emails from applicant and Auckland Council

Review of structural calculations by MBIE consulting engineer APPENDIX B

A CARLAN

1 SUMMARY

- The Ministry issued a draft determination for this application 9th November 2017. This report considers submissions made by the applicant after that date including revised drawings, producer statements covering the structural and weathertight performance of the glazing, and a report on further weathertightness tests carried out on a sample of the glazing.
- The question for this report is whether or not the proposals for the fixed glass, as amended and supported by the submissions answer the issues raised at section 4 of the draft determination and provide reasonable evidence that the windows will comply with caused B1, B2 and E2 of the NZBC.
- The conclusions reached are:

Prerequisites – Compatibility tests and a review of the structural silicone glazing details required by the silicone manufacturer should be carried out and results submitted prior to consent being issued.

Testing – The additional tests, although carried out to a regime intended for window junctions rather than windows themselves, provides incompete evidence of reasonable performance of the sample. However, the sample was considerably smaller than the window sizes proposed and not therefore full representative. On-site testing is proposed and if it is enhanced to include pressure testing then, if successful, would provide adequate evidence of performance.

Structure – The review of structural calculations by the Ministry's consulting engineer (at Appendix B) finds that additional calculations are required, the edge distance of some fixings needs to be increased, and other issues.

Drawings – Amendments are required to clarify issues including:

all mullions are to have 50x5 SHS sections behind them,

framing junction details where vertical and horizontal members meet,

- Specification It would be advisable that a specification should be prepared or notes added to the existing drawings
- iv. other issues raised at paragraphs 5.2, 5.3, 5.6 & 5.12

Ref 2975

2 **APPLICATION DETAILS**

	\mathcal{C}
Property Address	6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland
Owner's name(s)	Mr C Walls
Territorial Authority	Auckland Council
Date of Commissioning of Report	5 March 2018
Date of Completion of Report	20 March 2018
Assessor's Name, Address and Contact Details	s 9(2)(a) Dibley Associates Ltd 5 George Street, RD2 Warkworth Auckland.
Site visit(s)	None

Abbreviations used in this report:

	((٦) [°]	
BC	Building Consent	NW	North West etc.
BRANZ	Building Research Association	n NZBC	New Zealand Building Code
	of New Zealand	NZS	New Zealand Standard
Council	Auckland Council	PS1	Producer Statement - design
LVL	Laminated veneer lumber	SHS	Square hollow section
		TPO	Thermoplastic polyolefin
eterminations:Pr	rojects&issues:Expertreporttemplate Deterr	ninations	4 P ;

Determinations:Projects&issues:Expertreporttemplate Determinations

3 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 This is an independent report prepared for the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment by an Assessor contracted by the Chief Executive of the Ministry to provide specific information as part of the Determination process specified in the Building Act 2004 section 187.
- 3.2 On completion, this report is to be provided to the Official who requested the report on behalf of the Ministry. Drafts or copies of the report are not to be provided to any other person except as directed by the Ministry.
- 3.3 The investigation for this report was carried out to provide information required by the Ministry. It is based on the following:
 - Review of the building consent and other documents provided
- 3.4 The documents referred to in the preparation of this report are:
 - Revised drawings and documents provided.
 - Relevant Industry standards

3.5 The report is provided for the use of the Ministry only. No other party should rely on its findings and no liability to any third parties is accepted.

4 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

4.1 **Site Location and orientation** The site is in a suburban area of Beach Haven approximately 600m north east of the Auckland Harbour

4.2 Site specific issues

- Contour: Site slope: over 3m across the footprint of the building
- Wind zone: NZS 3604 Very Highton

Specific Engineering Design²

Corrosion zone: NZS 3604 Zone C (Medium – inland coastal with medium risk of wind blow sea-spray salt deposits)

4.3 Size and Physical Characteristics

Storeys:	2 storey.
Construction type:	Concrete pile and retaining wall foundations with
	suspended concrete beam and slab floor at ground
	level, cross-laminated timber external walls and light
	timber framed internal walls above.
Cladding turned	Vartical ander abinlan weatherheards

Cladding types: Joinery: Roof: TPO membrane at a nominal slope of 8⁰ on fabricated

TPO membrane at a nominal slope of 8^o on fabricated steel & timber rafter.

Decks:The roof of the garage forms a deck at the upper levelTimber treatment:Unknown.

4.4 Weathertightness risk to E2/AS1

The risk scores to E2/AS1 range from 14 -19.

4.5

Proposed variations to consent documents

It is assumed here that the revised submissions and new amended drawings where necessary will be submitted to the council for approval.

¹ NZS 3604 Table 5.1 – Region: A, Roughness: Open, Exposure: Exposed, Topo T3
 ² Zone identified on Auckland Council's gis viewer.

4.6 Site fixed silicone structural glazing

The proposal is for 4 sided silicone structural glazing, which relies entirely on the silicone to glue heavy glass units onto the building. The usual method for this is to attach glass units to rigid subframes with silicone in a factory, and then mechanically fix the subframes to the building frame on site, and create a seal between subframes. This enables the critical operation of application of the structural sealant to be carried out in a clean and controlled environment. One of New Zealand's largest glass suppliers notes: " *In projects where 3 and 4 sided structural glazing is proposed the glazing must be done in the factory (not on site) under controlled* conditions³". In order to arrive at an opinion that onsite glazing as proposed is likely to comply with the NZBC, specific and onerous QA proceedures are required to ensure a clean and controlled environment during glazing. These are not clearly specified on the application documents.



5 REVIEW OF REVISED SUBMISSIONS

5.1 This review is limited to proposals for the fixed silicone structurally glazed units and their installation. The review does not consider the openable framed windows and doors.

REVISED DRAWINGS -- "Island Bay Road Full final set 13-12-17"

- 5.2 The owner advised the following changes not yet shown in the revised proposal by phone:
 - a) all mullions are to have a 50x5 SHS (square hollow section steel) behind them whereas the structural steel elevation drawing S 11 shows them only for the single storey North East elevation. This will require new variation of the mullion section on drawing S18, justified by calculation, for the connections into the top and bottom of the cross laminated timber floor,
 - b) that it is intended to use either Dow Corning 795 or Dow Corning 121 (a similar 2 pack silicone product) for the structural silicone joints. This will be decided at site on the day. The DC 121 option is covered by the glass suppliers PS1, but the drawings only refer to Dow Corning 795,
 - c) Structural Glazing Tape is to be used on 4 sides of the double glazed units whereas backing rods are noted on the Mullion Section on drawing S18

and email 1st February:

- d) that a condition of this design is to undertake an AAMA 501.2 onsite water tightness testing after installation but before wall linings are installed to prove the system performance in this specific application.
- 5.3 Drawing review drawings relevant to structural silicone fixed glazing only

Drwg

- S 02 see comments regarding specification at para 5.7
- S 10 detail 1. Specification for Structural Glazing Tape required
- S 10 detail 3. minimum edge distance should be 21mm not 17mm as noted (see Engineer's review at Appendix A)
- S 11 add other elevations where 50x5 SHS are to be fixed behind mullions or new drawing to show them.

- S 12 add new fixing for new SHSs where they will be fixed to top and bottom of xLam floor panels
- S 18 All applicable details:
 - i. Specification for Structural Glazing Tape required because there are tapes on the market less then 6mm thick which would not be suitable.
 - ii. All references to Dow Corning 795 should be to Dow Corning 795 or 121 if that is intended as an option
 - iii. references to the structural silicone being applied over backing rod should be amended to over Structural Glazing Tape
 - iv. No details are shown for the connection or sealing of vertical elements of the aluminium frame to the horizontal.

Tolerance

- 5.4 Drawings S10,11,12 18 show the aluminium window framing fixed to the xLam floor, steel framing and concrete floor with no provision for adjustment to accommodate for building tolerances. The applicant advised me by phone that the concrete slab edge has been surveyed with laser equipment and found to be straight, and that the xLam walls will be accurately cut with CNC cutting machines and he expects the support elements to be fixed to with 2mm. In my experience accuracy of this order may be achieved in a workshop but not on building sites. If it is not, the various outcomes could be:
 - trimming the xLam floor/wall edges where proud, which might be done using and appropriate plane, or
 - to shim the window frames off the supporting members which could require further structural calculations to justify maximum shimming, or
 - fixing of the glass with a twist, or an increase or reduction in the thickness of the structural silicone joint. Joints thinner than the specified 6mm or any other thickness required by Dow, and could lead to a risk of failure. The drawings or specification should indicate how better than normal building tolerances are to be achieved.

Joint design

An issue with joint design is illustrated at the last page of the structural review (see Appendix B). The flange width of the mid floor extrusion is 22.5mm. If a minimum 12mm structural silicone bite (depth of joint adhered to glass) ,and a minimum 6mm weather seal is applied, the available width for the Structural

Glazing Tape is 4.5mm. Suitable tapes appear to be 10.5mm wide or more, and it is not clear that a 4.5mm wide tape would provide sufficient fixing for the glass while the structural silicone is curing.

Specification

5.6 The proposal lacks a project specification, relying instead on general notes requiring construction to be carried out in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and "plans and specification prepared by all other professionals involved in construction of the building". The application of the structural silicone glazing involves several critical processes including a review of the joint design and materials by Dow Corning, preparation including near to zero tolerance erection of the supporting structure, cleaning and environmental control during application, protection during curing, removal of sample panels to test the correct application, and on site weather tightness. It seems to me that this would best be compiled into a single specification document so that all parties to the structural glazing can clearly see both the design and processes intended without having to follow a series of references to the various documents.

WEATHERTIGHTNESS TEST Facadelab test report 17-21 27 & 28th November 2017

- 5.7 It was intended that this 2nd test of a prototype sample window be carried under E2/VM1 1.4.1, 1.4.2 & 1.4.3. However this raises two issues:
 - a) E2/VM1 procedures were not all followed. Departures include: Facadelab are not IANZ accredited or equivalent as required at E2/VM1 paragraph 1.1; the procedures of AS/NZS 4284 which are required to be followed at 1.1 were not all followed (eg the report did not include a full description of the sample, rate of water applied etc.) and the sample size was 710mm x 970mm high whereas a minimum sample size of 2.4 x 2.4 is required at paragraph 1.3.
 - b) E2/VM1 is a Verification Method for determining compliance of cladding systems and associated window and door junctions only. Whereas the issue which Auckland Council were concerned with was performance of the windows themselves. Auckland Council referred to this issue in their email to the Ministry 1/2/18 and noted: "It is the joinery in this determination that is in question".

- 5.8 Nevertheless, the tests were similar to AS/NZS 4284 and AS/NZS 4211, the related standard for windows, and the following paragraphs consider whether the information provided by the report is sufficient as evidence of performance of the windows as an alternative solution.
- 5.9 I telephoned the test laboratory Facadelab who provided additional information as follows:

a) the sample was delivered to them and installed in their pressure chamber. The cladding junctions were not tested because the purpose of the test was to evaluate the glazing itself, and because the weather boards were "tacked on" rather than being fixed as they would be on site.

b) water was applied to the sample during the test using 6 nozzles with a distribution as indicated at NZS4211 figure B1. Hence the whole of the sample and junctions were wetted, but because it was not a requirement to test the junctions, the wrap and flashings were not removed, as they would have to have been to examine for signs of leakage if the junction were under test (see E2/VM1 1.4.4.1). The rate of application of water was not metered or recorded.

5.10 The following table provides comparison of the requirements of NZS 4211 for windows, which if followed, would be deemed to comply with NZBC clause E2 (ref E2/AS1 para 9.1.10) with what was done. I have used wind pressures appropriate to an NZS 3604 Very High Wind zone which I derived using NZS 3604 table 5.2. The site is designated Specific Engineering Design on Auckland Council's GIS viewer, but they have not on enquiry been able to advise me how they arrived at this zoning.

Ref 2975

					Ref 297
			ſ		
	NS 4211				Comment
	ISSUE	MIN STANDARD	TEST LEVEL		
5.2	Sample size	the test sample window (is) to be representative in both size and			The largest standard window size is 2975mm x 2300mm, others are up to 3970mm high
		shape of the largest standard window assembly			The test was carried out on a prototype panel 710mm x 970mm high. A larger window would be subject to greater deflection, and the sealant to greater stress and sample tested did not replicate these conditions.
6	Serviceability deflection	span/200	+/- 1250		Not tested, and the small sample would not have provided a relevant result.
			Pa		MBIE's structural engineer reports the calculated deflection is < 1/200.(see appendix A)
7	Operation of opening sashes				N/A to fixed windows
8	Air infiltration	8L/s/m2; 2L/s/m	150 Pa		Not tested and not an NZBC clause E2 issue.
9	Water penetration	No uncontrolled water penetration or controlled water does not drain away	375 Pa		Tests should be carried out to AS 4420.5 – see following rows.
	Water penetration test carried out	Facadelab test		AS4420.5	
	Test	Based on E2/VM1			
	precondition	1515 Pa 1 minute each way positive and negative		5 minutes zero pressure 0.05L/m2	The rate of water application was not recorded.
	Series 1 - Static	static 455 Pa			The pass under this test exceeds the performance required at NZS 4211 para 9 for this sample
	Series 1 - Cyclical	cyclical 455-910 Pa			ditto
	Series 2 – series 1 repeated following removal of 30mm sections of external	Series 1 tests repeated		ditto	ditto

Ref 2975

					Ref 297
	seal from panel 1				
	Series 3 series 1 repeated following removal of sections of internal seal from panel 1	Series 1 tests repeated		Test not required	This test is not required by NZS 4211. The removal of part of the internal seals does not represent a likely in service scenario and the significant water penetration noted does not seem to me to relevant to the standard required by NZBC clause E2.
	Series 4 series 1 repeated following removal of sections of internal seal from panel 2	Series 1 tests repeated		as Series 1	as Series 1
10	Ultimate strength		1760 Pa		Not tested – and it appears an additional structural calculation is required.
11	Torsional strength of sashes				N/A to fixed windows

TABLE 1 – COMPARISON OF NZS 4211 REQUIREMENTS WITH TEST

Determinations:Projects&issues:Expertreporttemplate Determinations

- 5.11 My conclusion is that although the tests, in conjunction with the engineers calculation of deflection, appear to indicate that the sample conforms to the standards of NZS 4211 and therefore NZBC clause E2:
 - a) the sample was too small to represent the larger windows,
 - b) the rate at which water was sprayed onto the windows was not recorded.

The applicant proposes site water testing of all the windows (see appendix A pdf p 26), and if this is done instead under pressure (there is a firm on the North Shore which offers this service) that would provide adequate evidence of performance.

PS1 – ENGINEER

- 5.12 The applicants engineers calculations were checked independently by Chris Howell and Associates (copy of their review at Appendix B). The outcome is that various additional calculations and alterations are called for, including
 - a) drawings to be amended to clarify that 50x5 SHS posts will be fitted behind all mullions,
 - b) new fixings details and calculations for them are require where SHS posts are to be fixed to the bottom and top of the Xlam floor;
 - c) increasing edge fixing distances where noted,
 - d) alteration to the mullion design to allow sufficient width for both the glazing tape and silicone joint specified.

This is necessary to enable an opinion of compliance with NZBC clause B1.

PS1 – GLASS SUPPLIER

5.13 The PS1 provided by the glass supplier includes the following assumptions:

	Veridian Assumption	Comment
1.	Extra high wind zone	This exceeds Very High zone calculated using NZS 3604 table 5.1.
	Three drain holes with a minimum diameter of 10 mm, or slots 20 mm x 5 mm, must be provided under each insulating glass unit in accordance with NZS 4666. Glazing is undertaken strictly in accordance with NZS 4666.	The drawings indicate two drain holes.
3.	Typical mullion and transom details are approved by Dow Corning before commencement of work. The sealant bite size and glue line must be dimensioned.	Dow Corning approval should be provided before Building Consent is issued, otherwise the bite and glue line sizes shown on the revised proposal

Ref 2975

 Glass and all other substrates in contact with sealants are tested for adhesion and compatibility, and approved by Dow Corning before commencement of work. At least two insulating glass unts are deglazed from the windows and evaluated by Dow Corning agent to ensure satisfactory adhesion between sealant and frame. Insulating glass units is made up of Virdian EI mm toughened safety Performatch glass + 16 mm argon cavity + 10 mm (clast roughened safety performatch glass + 16 mm argon cavity + 10 mm (clast roughened safety performatch glass + 16 mm argon cavity + 10 mm (clast roughened safety performatch glass + 16 mm argon cavity + 10 mm (clast roughened safety performatch glass + 16 mm argon cavity + 10 mm (clast roughened safety glass. Cleaning of glass and frame is carried out strictly in accordance with Dow Coming instructions. Glazing is carried out in a dust free window frames. In respect of E2, this PS1 only covers the design of the glazing, but not widdow 			drawings could be incorrect.
5. At least two insulating glass units are deglazed from the windows and evaluated by Jow Coming agent to ensue This might be incorporated by a condition of the building consent. 9. Diversity adhesion between sealant and rame. It should be noted which of the glass within an argon cavity at 10 mm clear loughened safety glass. 10. Instructions. It should be noted which of the glass within an argon cavity at 10 mm clear loughened safety glass. 11. Cleaning of glass and finam argon cavity in a cordance with Dow Coming instructions. This should appear in the document where it is likely to be seen by the glazing, but not window frames. 10. In respect of E2, this PS1 only covers the design of the glazing, but not window frames or flashing. No comment 11. In respect of E2, this PS1 only covers the design of the glazing, but not window frames or flashing. No comment 12. TAELE 2 - CLASS SUPPLIER ASSUMPTIONS The structure of the glazing but not window frames or flashing.	4.	with sealants are tested for adhesion and compatibility, and approved by Dow	This approval should also be obtained before building consent is issued, so that any special provisions, requirements for primers etc are
Virdian El mm toughened safety erformatec glass + 16 mm argon cavit types is to be interior and which to the adterior. 1. Cleaning of glass and frame is carried out strictly in accordance with Dow Coming instructions. This strould appear in the documents glazier. 8. Glazing is carried out in a dust free environment This strould appear in the documents glazier. 9. This PS1 does not cover the design of the window frames. The engineers PS1 covers frames. 10. In respect of E2, this PS1 only covers the design of the glazing, but not window frames. No comment TABLE 2 - CLASS SUPPLIER ASSUMPTIONS	5.	deglazed from the windows and evaluated by Dow Corning agent to ensure satisfactory adhesion between sealant and	This might be incorporated by a condition of the building consent.
strictly in accordance with Dow Coming instructions. where it is likely to be seen by the glazier. 0. Glazing is carried out in a dust free environment This should appear in the documents where it is likely to be seen by the glazier. 0. This PS1 does not cover the design of the window frames. The engineers PS1 covers frames. 10. In respect of E2, this PS1 only covers the design of the glazing, but not window frames or flashings. No comment 11. In respect of E2, this PS1 only covers the design of the glazing, but not window frames or flashings. No comment 12. CLASS SUPPLIER ASSUMPTIONS No comment	6.	Viridian El mm toughened safety Performatech glass + 16 mm argon cavity	It should be noted which of the glass types is to be fitted to the interior and which to the exterior.
environment where it is likely to be seen by the glazier. 9. This PS1 does not cover the design of the glazing, but not window 10. In respect of E2, this PS1 only covers the design of the glazing, but not window TABLE 2 - CLASS SUPPLIER ASSUMPTIONS	7.	strictly in accordance with Dow Coming	This should appear in the documents where it is likely to be seen by the glazier.
window frames. No comment 10. In respect of E2, this PS1 only covers the design of the glazing, but not window frames or flashings. TABLE 2 - GLASS SUPPLIER ASSUMPTIONS	8.		This should appear in the documents where it is likely to be seen by the glazier.
10. In respect of E2, this PS1 only covers the design of the glazing, but not window Table 2 - GLASS SUPPLIER ASSUMPTIONS	9.		
TABLE 2 - GLASS SUPPLIER ASSUMPTIONS	10.	design of the glazing, but not window	No comment
Determinations:Projects&issues:Expertreporttemplate Determinations 15 P a g e			
Determinations:Projects&issues:Expertreporttemplate Determinations			
			15 Page

5.14 The PS1 also includes the following limitations. The review and approval by Dow have not yet be carried out, and since there is at least the possibility that process could result in changes to such things as the dimension of the structural silicone joint, it should be done and results submitted to the council before a consent being issued.

This product is neither tested nor represented as suitable for medical or pharmaceutical uses.
DOWSIL 795 Structural Glazing Sealant should not be used for structural applications
without the prior written approval of the Construction Industry Technical Services
Department. Each project should be specifically and separately approved by Dow.
Project specific approval involves the following prerequisites.
Joint dimensioning and print reviews.
 Successful laboratory adhesion and compatibility testing to all building components. Observance of professional sealant application and workmanship standards.
 Users should always consult the Technical Services Department for adhesion recommendation.
Dow shall not be held liable for any possible claims arising from structural glazing use of DOWSIL 795 Structural Glazing Sealant for projects which have not been specifically
approved by Dow.
For projects which have been approved, Dow will issue a structural adhesion warranty on a
case by case basis at the user's request. It is the user's exclusive responsibility to ensure project compliance with local building regulations.
FIGURE 1 – GLASS SUPPLIER LIMITATIONS
at the author of the PS1, Greg Yim has represented WANZ on NZS
e, and it appears his opinion may be relied upon. The review by
ains outstanding.
Expertreporttemplate Determinations

6 OUTCOME

- 5.1 Amendments and further documentation are required to cover the issues raised at paragraphs 5.2, 5.3, 5.6 & 5.12 and enable an opinion on reasonable grounds that the design of glazing will comply with the requirements of the NZBC at clauses B1, B2 and E2. Installation will then have to be carried out in accordance with the various requirements of the documents and the manufacturer, which would best be compiled in a specification including a QA plan for the glazing.
- 5.2 I note that normal maintenance is required to ensure the ongoing performance for building elements.

END

s 9(2)(a) BA. DipArch MBA ARB(UK) MNZIA Dibley Associates Ltd. 20 March 2018

APPENDIX A

Facadelab Weathertightness testing report

PS1 – Structural engineer

PS1 – Glass supplier

<text> emails from applicant and Auckland Council

Ref 2975



PO Box 285, Kumeu, Auckland, New Zealand Phone: +64 9-415 2800 Mob +64 21-977 876

Report No. 17-21

Testing of Sample Window: 6 Island Bay Road Project

Client: Corban Walls

Project: 6 Island Bay Road

Specifier: s 9(2)(a)

Test date: 27 & 28 November 2017

People presents 9(2)(a)Managing Director, FaçadeLabCorban Walls, Specifier

Test facility: FacadeLab Limited 320 Rosedale Rd Albany Auckland

Note: This test was performed on the glazing seals of the sample provided to E2/VM1 parts 1.4.1, 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 with the sequence repeated after removal of parts of the external glazing seals and then inner glazing seal as per ASNZS4284:2008 part 8.10 Seal Degradation test.

Tested by: s 9(2)(a)

Checked by: JLG

Contents

Figures:	<u>,</u> 2
Description:	
Test Method:	(())
Results:	

Figures:

- Figure 1 View of wet side of sample panel
- Figure 2 Close view of wet side of sample panel
- Figure 3 Pane 1, Left Jamb Seal
- Figure 4 Pane 1, Right Jamb Seal
- Figure 5 Pane 1, Sill Seal
- Figure 6 Pane 1, Interior Glazing Seal
- Figure 7 Panes 1 & 2, with Interior Seals removed during testing



Figure 1: View of wet side of sample panel

Tested by: s 9(2)(a)

Checked by: JLG

Description:

The sample was provided and installed as pictured, it comprised of 4 window panes in a frame approx. 710mm wide by 970mm high. For the purposes of the test only the window was tested, not the cladding junctions at the head, sill or jambs although these areas were exposed during the test. For the purposes of this test Pane 1 is identified as the top right pane of glass when viewed from the wet side of the sample. Pane 2 is the top left.



Figure 2: Close up view of wet side of sample panel

The test window comprised of aluminum frames with four double glazed panels.

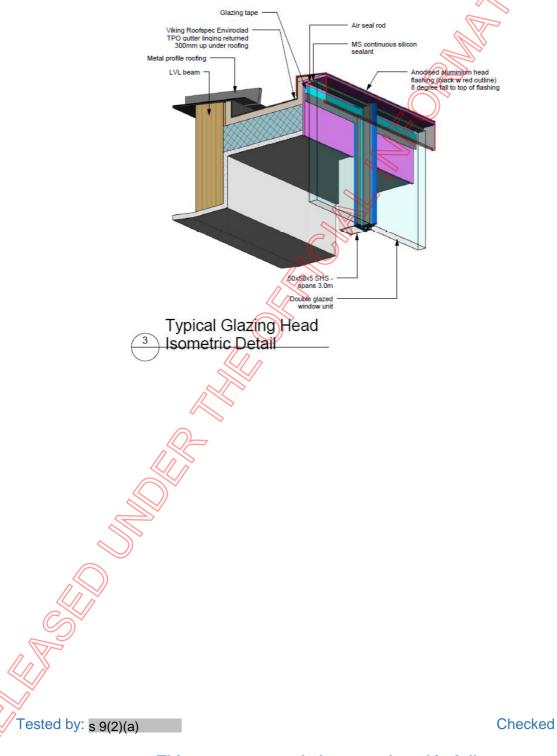
Tested by: s 9(2)(a)

Checked by: JLG

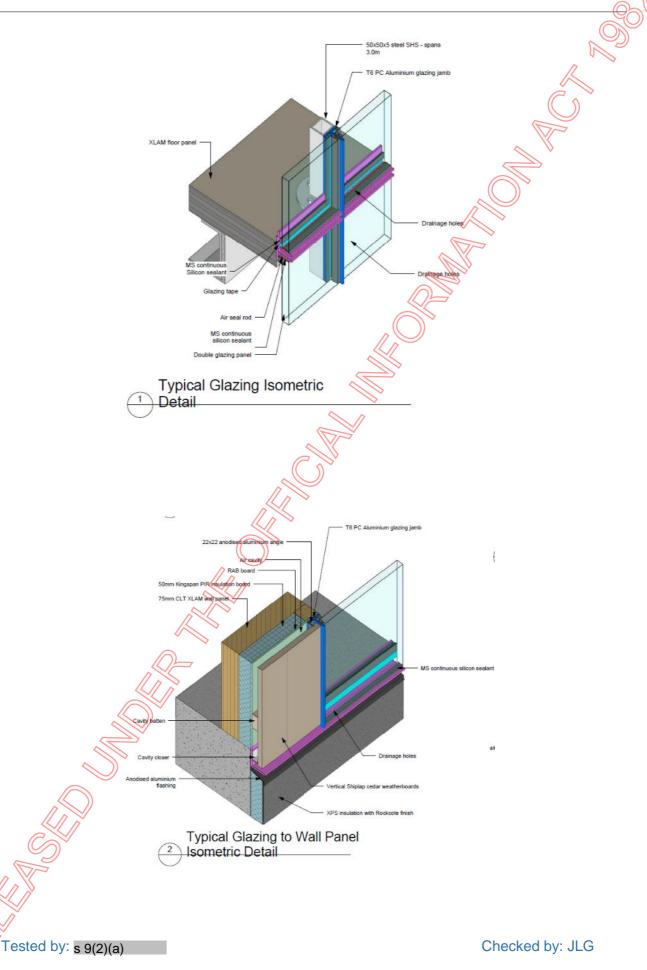
Materials list provided by the client:

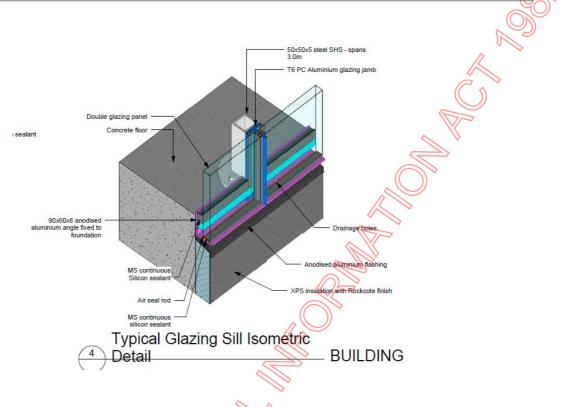
- 50x50x5mm Tee Mullions -
- 100x50x5mm Double Tee Transom (at mid floor) -
- 50x50x5mm Angle Head Frame with 90mm head flashing -
- IGU's 5x12x5 fixed with 10x6mm structural glazing tape and 10x6mm bite Dow -Corning 795 structural glazing sealant bead with Dow Corning 795 primary weather seal

Details from full scale drawing follows:



Checked by: JLG





Test Method:

Note: The client requested that the sample be tested to NZBC E2/VM1 which is intended for claddings that include a 20mm drained cavity. NZBC E2/VM1 is a derivative of ASNZS4284 which allows for glazed systems though it has different pass criteria. This sample has been subjected to the pressures and sequences from E2/VM1 however drilling 6mm holes in the glazing seals was not possible so the seal degradation test from ASNZS4284:2008 8.10 was substituted. There was no 'wet wall' test performed as there is no equivalent in ASNZS4284 or NZS4211.

The sample was exposed to the preconditioning test from NZBC E2/VM1 1.4.1 at 1515 Pa Positive and Negative for 1 minute each way.

- Series 1: The Static water test 1.4.1 at 455 Pa and then cyclic water test 1.4.2 at 455 910 Pa were then undertaken.
- Series 2: Pane 1 (upper right when viewed from the wet side of the sample) had 3 areas of the seal cut out, ³/₄ up the sides on both jambs and in the middle of the sill see *figures 3, 4 & 5*. These were approximately 30mm long by 2-3mm wide by 30mm deep. The water tests from series 1 were repeated.

Series 3:

On the inside of the same Pane 1 as above a 30mm long section of the inner seal was removed and the water tests were repeated. See *Figure 6.*

Series 4:

On Pane 2 the inner seal only was removed in a similar manner as before and the tests from series 1 were repeated.

Tested by: s 9(2)(a)

Checked by: JLG

Test Report 17-21 Client: s 9(2)(a)



Figure 3 – Pane 1, Left Jamb Seal



Figure 4 – Pane A Right Jamb Seal



Figure 5– Pane 1, Sill Seal



Figure 6 – Pane 1, Interior Glazing Seal

Tested by: s 9(2)(a)

Checked by: JLG



Figure 7 – Panes 1 & 2, with Interior Seals removed during testing

Results:

TEST	SAMPLE CONDITION	OBSERVATION
Preconditioning		No visible damage or deformation.
Series 1	Pane 1 – No seal degradation	No water penetration
Series 2	Pane 1 – Outer seals degraded	No water penetration
Series 3	Pane 1 – Outer & inner seals degraded	Significant water penetration
Series 4	Pane 2 – Inner seal degraded	No water penetration

Tested by: s 9(2)(a)

Checked by: JLG

Page 8 of 8



		Building Code Clause(s) MENT – PS1 – DESIGN f this form are printed on page ²⁾ Our B	ef-: 2003/004/H
ISSUED BY:		Partners Ltd	
то:	Alexandra & C	Corban Walls	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO:	Auckland		
IN RESPECT OF:	Window Fixings & Supp	oorts New Dwelling (Stage 2) 📈	
AT: 6	S Island Bay Road, Birkdale, A	of Building Work) Auckland, 0626 Idress)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	ĹC	DT 3 DP 1943	
We have been engaged by		to above to provide services in res	pect of the requirements of
Clause(s)B1 & B2* All 🗌 or Part only 🗹 (as spe 1. Windo	(Extent of Engagement) (* only those elements cov ecified below w mullions, fixings, window frame fix	vered by our design)), of the proposed buildir ings.	of the Building Code for
,	has been prepared in accorda	~	
			ion method / acceptable solution)
		nent is described on the drawings	
Island Bay Road H together with the specification On behalf of the Design Fir (i) Site verification of the follo	ouseand numb n, and other documents set out	bered	<u>1-401, S-18, A4-202 to 204</u>
other documents provided or and that b), the persons who the following level of construct	listed in the attached schedule b have undertaken the design ction monitoring/observation:	nstructed in accordance with the d e, will comply with the relevant prov have the necessary competency t	visions of the Building Code o do so. I also recommend
I,s 9(2)(a) (Name of Design Professio	am:	CPEng7518	#
(Approved Author no. 10)		Reg Arch	
I am a Member of : IPEN The Design Firm issuing \$200,000*. The Design Firm is a membe	his statement holds a curren	ng qualifications:BE, MIPENZ, C It policy of Professional Indemnit	PEng y Insurance no less than
SIGNED BY		BEHALF OF Jackson Clappperto	
Design Fran Only. The lotal maxin	ium amount of damages payable an	ent Aothority named above. Liability und ising from this statement and all other sta tract, tort or otherwise (including neglig	llements provided to the Building
This form is to accompany Fe) Regulations 2004 for the applica	tion of a Building Consent.
	THIS FORM AND ITS CONDITIONS ARE	E COPYRIGHT TO ACENZ, IPENZ AND NZIA	
PRODUCER STATEMENT PS1			October 2013

Producer statement design (PS1)

Т



O BE COMPLETED BY THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED TO PROVIDE A PS1													
Author name:	s 9(2)(a)						Author	number	: 247	3		
Author company:	Viridia	Viridian Glass Ltd Partnership											
Building consent N°:													
Site address:	6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven												
Legal description:													
Engaged by:	Designer - Special Projects Limited (Owner)								er)				
To provide design services in respect of: (<i>describe work</i>)	■ part □ all External four-sided structural glazing												
	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3
NZBC clauses: (circle as applicable)	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
NB: all statements must include B2	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	H1		
The design has been prepared in accordance with:													
Documents issued by the Ministry of Business Innovation & Employment B1/AS1, B2/AS1, F2/AS1, F4/AS1 & E2 (verification method / acceptable solution)													
Alternative solution (attach schedule if required)													
The proposed building work covered by this producer statement design is described on the drawings referenced below, together with the specifications and other documents set out in the schedule attached to this statement:													
Drawing title:	Elevations & Window Details Drawing numbers: As attached to this PS							s PS1					
The producer statement is subject to:													
(i) Site verification of the following design assumptions: See comments on next page													
(ii) All proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements													
I believe on reasonable grounds that the proposed building work, will comply with the relevant provisions of the Building Code if constructed in accordance with the drawings, specifications and other documents provided or listed with this statement.													
I understand that Auckland Council is reliant on this producer statement for the purposes of establishing compliance with the relevant provisions of the Building Act 2004, Building Regulations and Building Code. I confirm that I hold a current policy of professional indemnity insurance to the value required by Auckland Council.													

Page 2 of 2

	and evaluation of silicone adhesion of at lea as and Dow Corning agent.	ast two glass units for evaluation by			
	R	(Agreement must be attached)			
Signed by:	ytu	Date: 15-12-17			
	0				
Address:	2 Mana Pace, Wiri, Auckland	Postcode: 2014			
Phone:		Fax:			
Mobile:	s 9(2)(a)	Email \$9			
COMMENTS	¢				
Assumptions: 1. Very high wind z		¥			
 Three drain holes with minimum diameter of 10 mm, or slots 20 mm x 5 mm, must be provided under each insulating glass unit in accordance with NZS 4666. Glazing is undertaken strictly in accordance with NZS 4666. Compatibility of glass and all other substrates in contact with sealants are approved by Dow Corning before commencement of 					
work.	ating glass units are de-glazed from the windows and eva				

Required (if required please list below)

adhesion between sealant and frame. 6. Insulating glass units are made up of Viridian 8 mm toughened safety Performatech glass + 16 mm argon cavity + 10 mm clear

toughened safety glass inner pane.

Construction monitoring is:

7. Glazing is carried out in a clean environment

8. This PS1 does not cover the design and E2 requirements of the window frames and flashings.

Not required

10. Dow Corning 795 for sealing glass to tiles in wet areas is permitted as outlined in Dow Corning product specification.

Important notes:

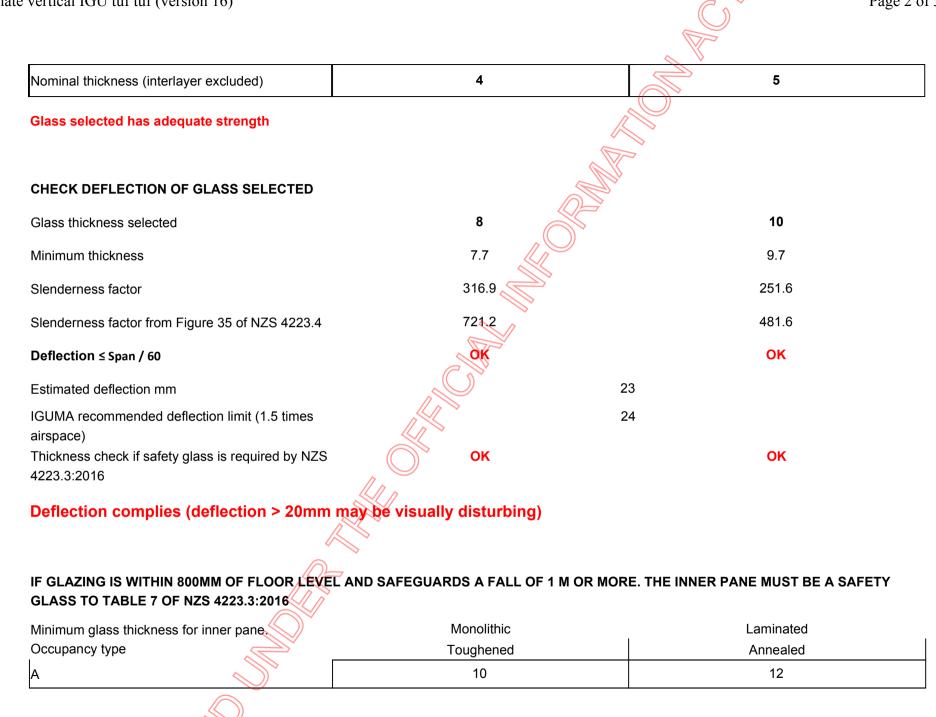
Producer statements are accepted solely at Auckland Council's discretion; please refer to the Producer Statement Policy which can be found on Councils website for further details http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/ratesbuildingproperty/consents/Consent%20documents/ac2301producersta tementpolicy.pdf



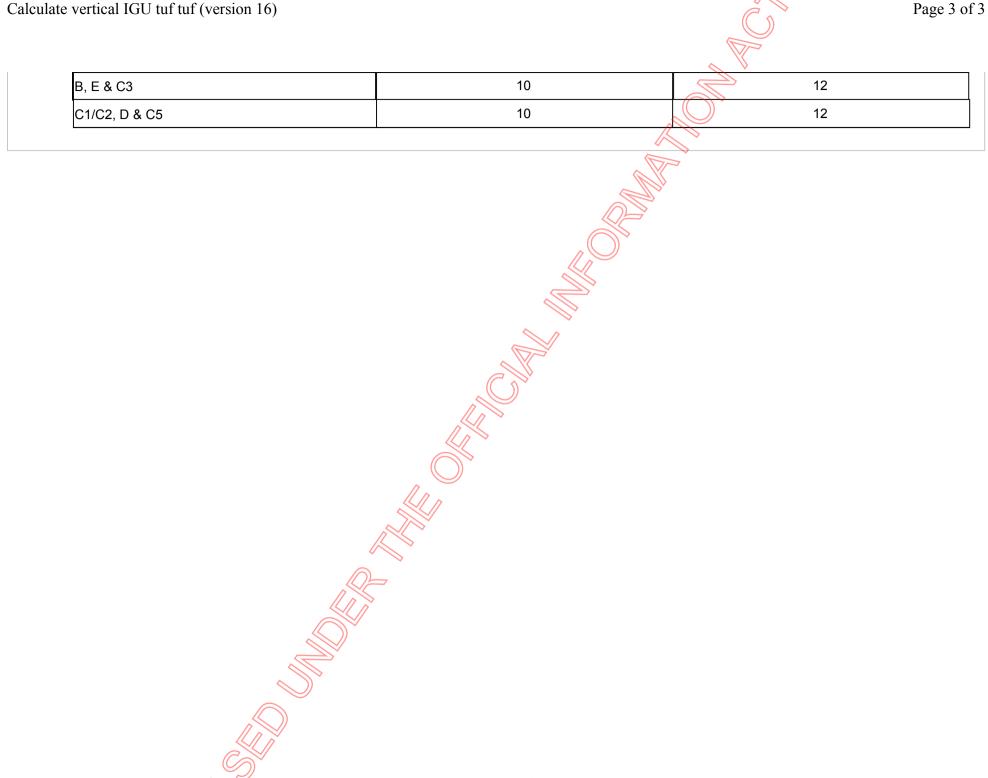


MINIMUM GLASS THICKNESS REQUIRED FOR STRENGTH

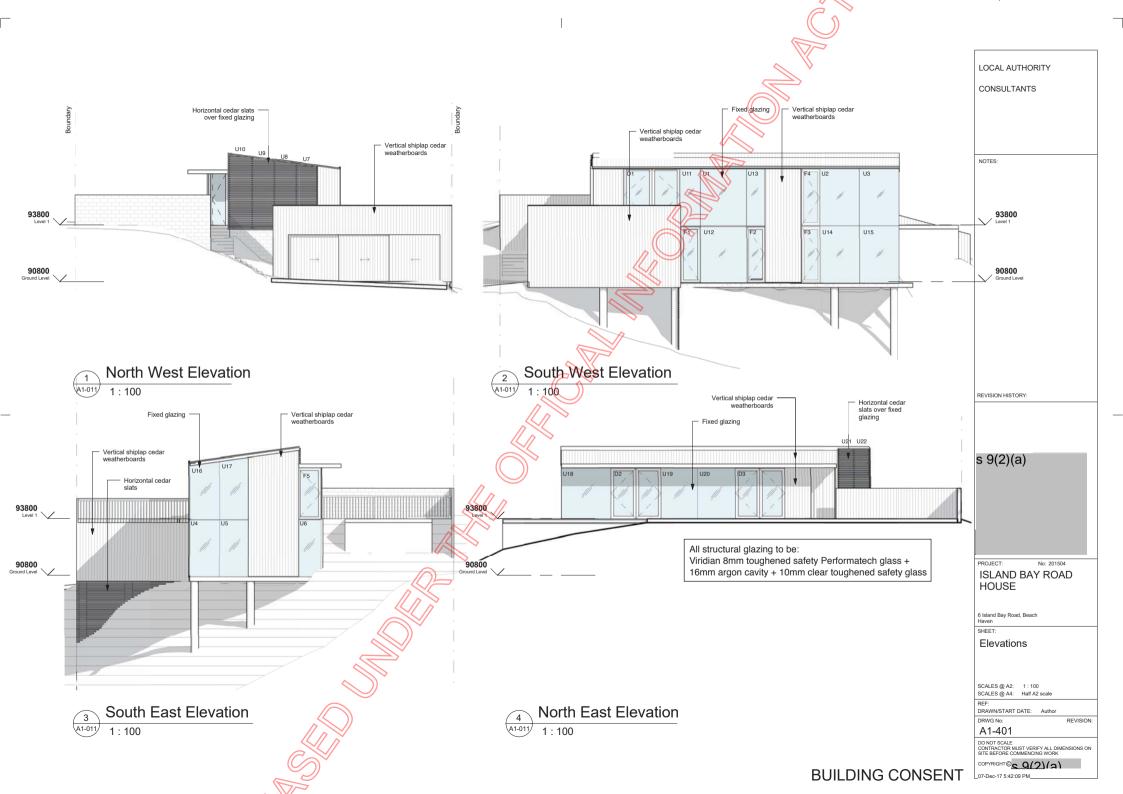
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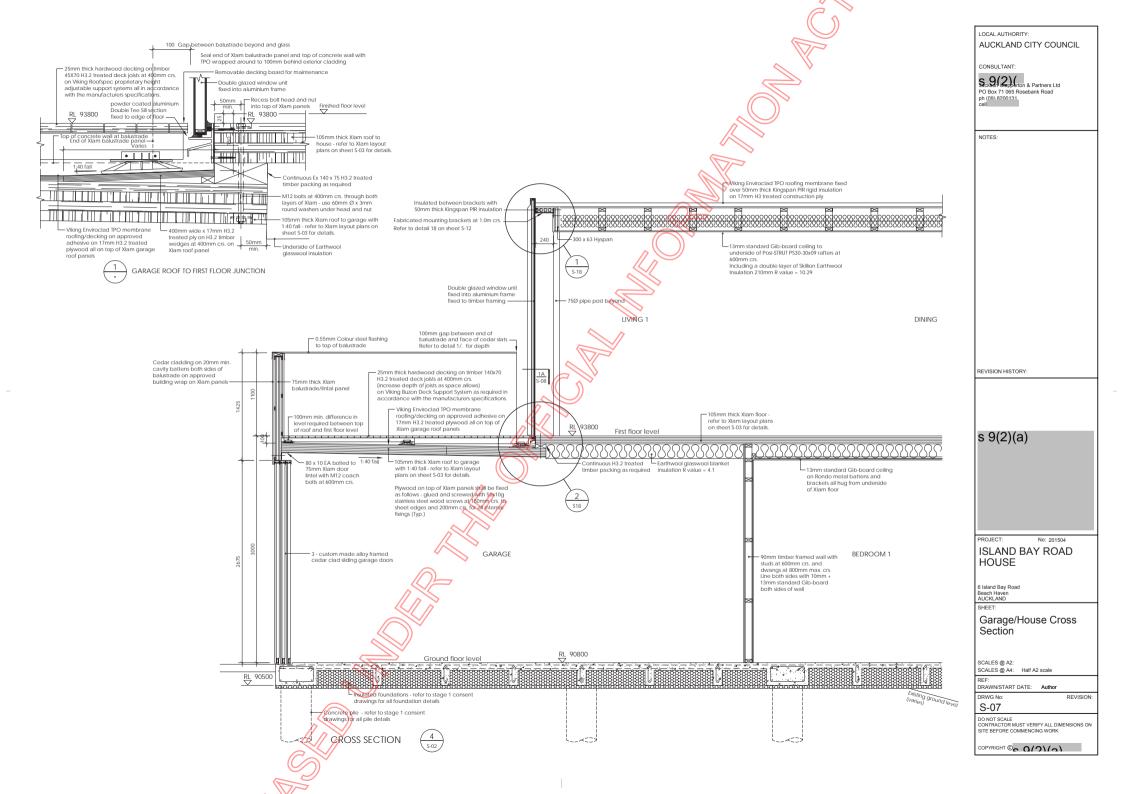


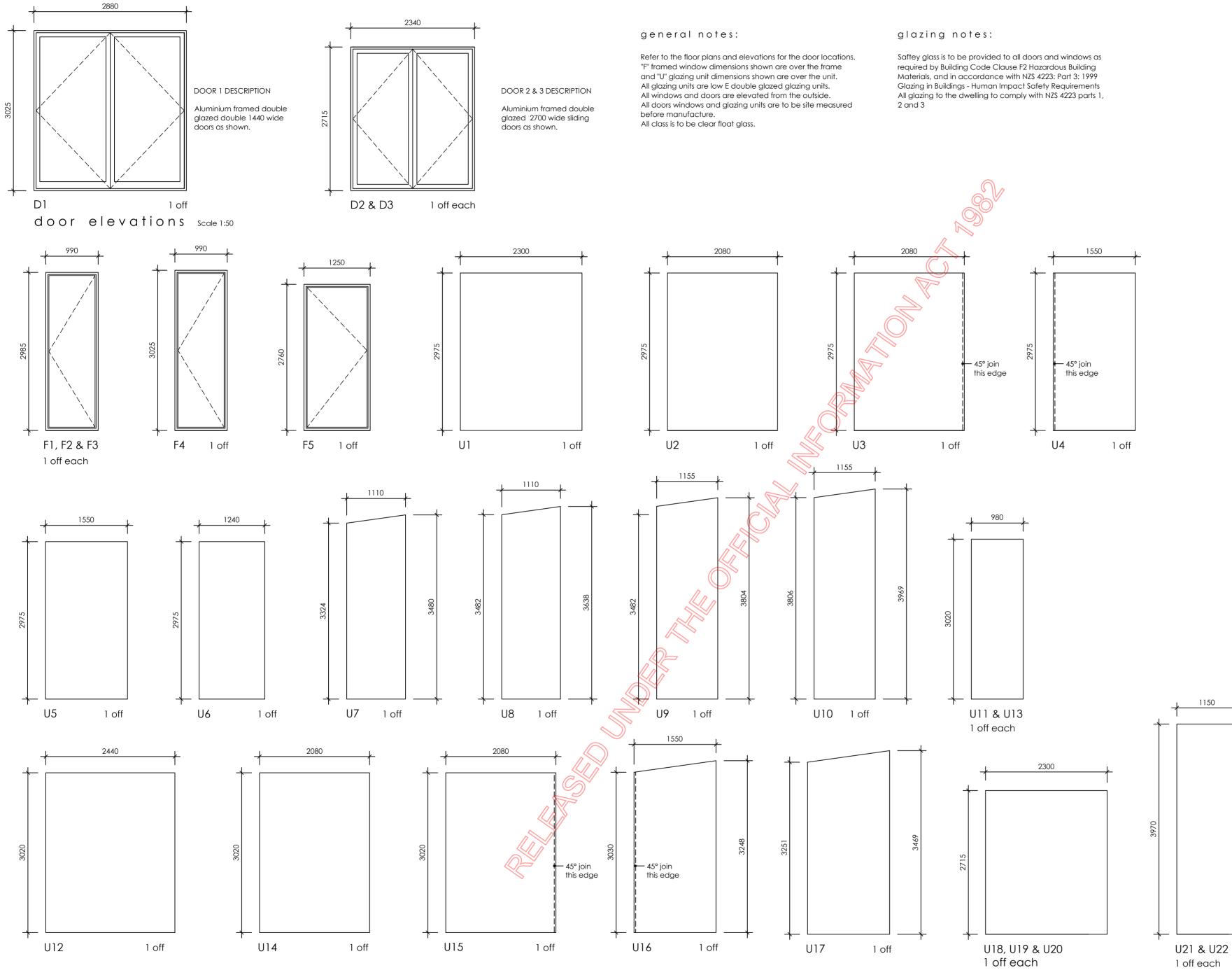
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https://partners.csr.com.au/external/PLKTCONTNZ/calculators/Online%20Calculators/Calculate%20vertical%20IGU%20tough%20+%... 14/12/2017







window elevations Scale 1:50 @ A2

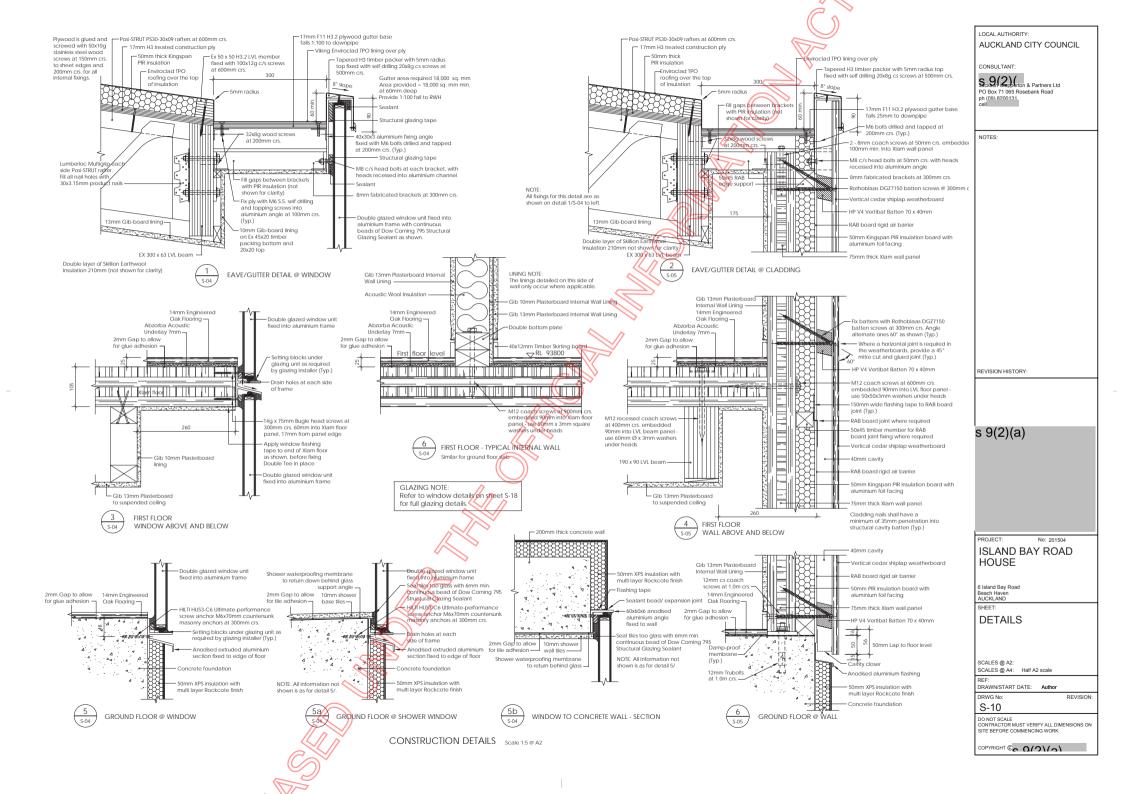
LOCAL AUTHORITY: AUCKLAND CITY COUNCIL

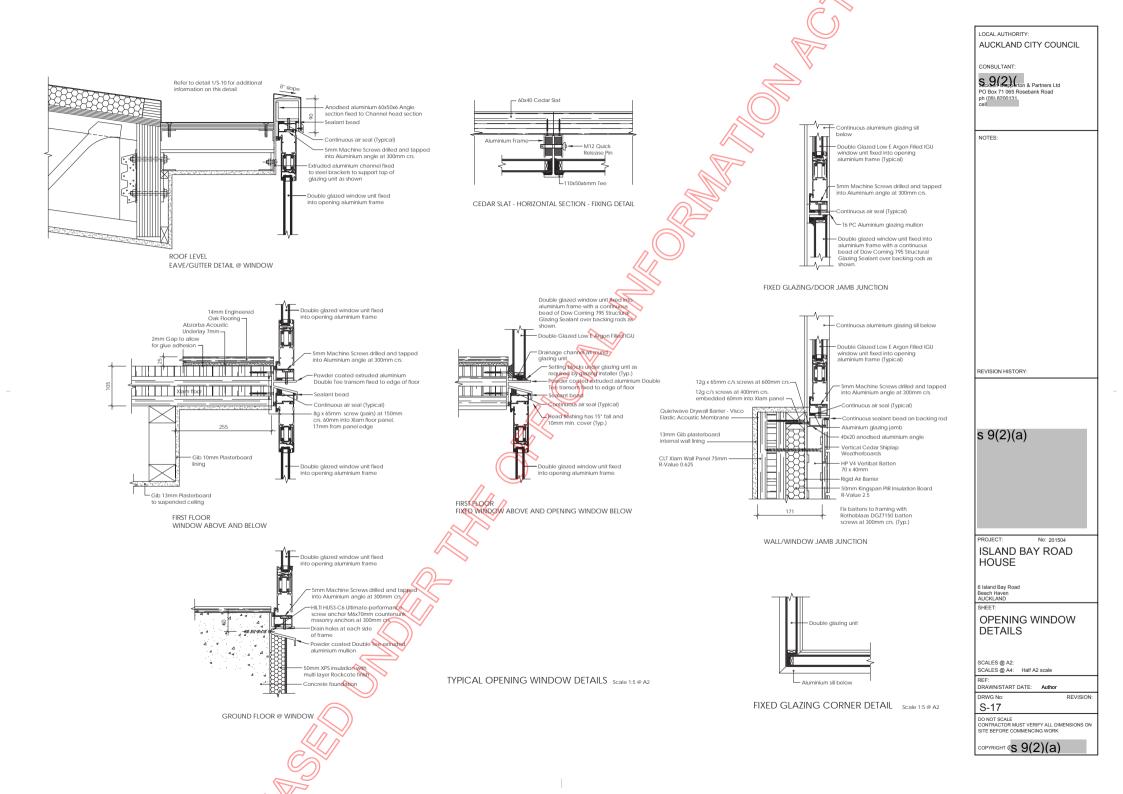
CONSULTANT:

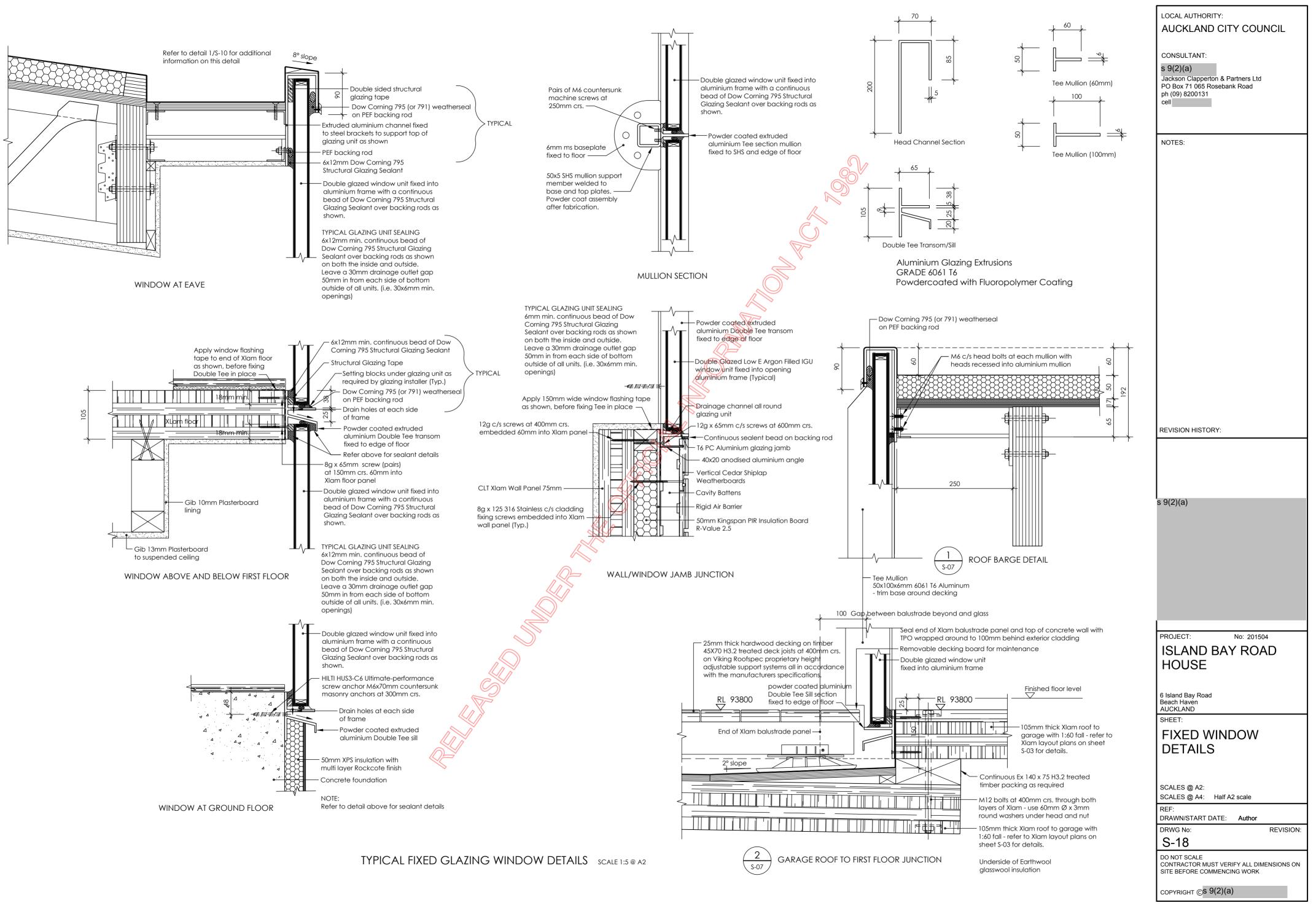
s 9(2)(a) Jackson Clapperton & Partners Ltd PO Box 71 065 Rosebank Road ph (09) 8200131 cell

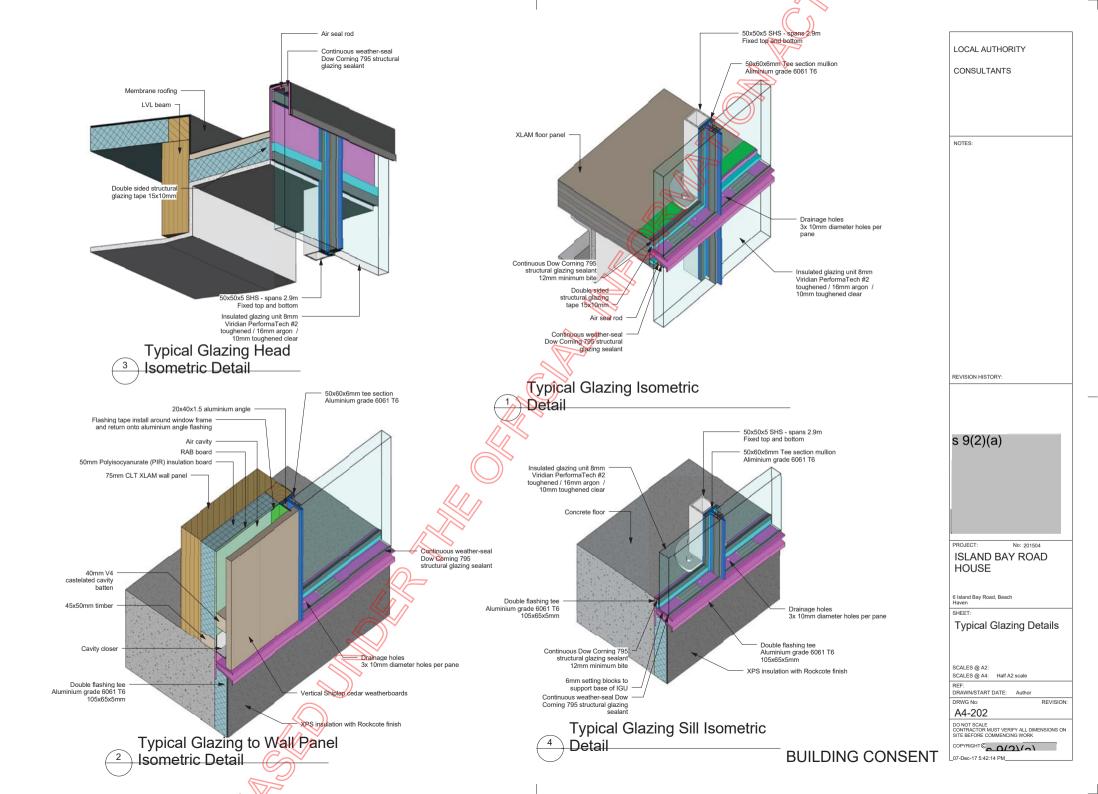
NOTES: **REVISION HISTORY:** s 9(2)(a) PROJECT: No: 201504 ISLAND BAY ROAD HOUSE 6 Island Bay Road Beach Haven AUCKLAND SHEET: DOOR AND WINDOW ELEVATIONS SCALES @ A2: SCALES @ A4: Half A2 scale REF: DRAWN/START DATE: Author DRWG No: **REVISION**: S-16 DO NOT SCALE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK

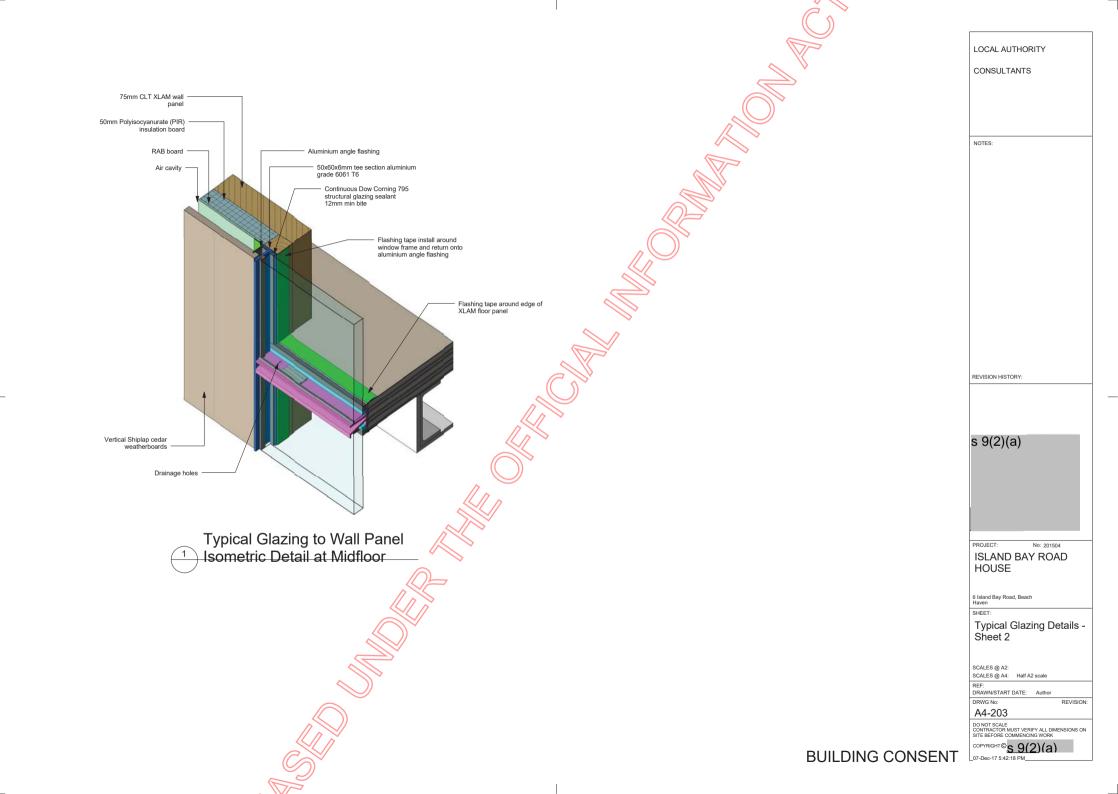
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From: Corban Walls § 9(2)(a)]
Sent: Thursday, 1 February 2018 5:23 p.m.
To: Ginny Carter
Cc: Malcolm.McCluskey@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz; Determinations; Sue Brown
Subject: Re: Draft determination for 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland (Ref 2975)
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi Ginny,

In response to the draft determination I have provided and undertaken the following:

Following instruction from the Determination Draft I've had the fixed glazed cladding system tested accordingly, and undertaken the following testing in accordance with AS/NZS 4284 and E2/VM1. The structure has been checked by a structural engineer as being sufficient for this specific situation.

The testing concluded that there were no leaks in the glazing or aluminium framing. (see attached test report for details). The fixed glazing relies on two barriers of sealant to maintain watertightness, the primary weather seal and also the structural glazing sealant bead. The testing showed that even in the case of severe deterioration of the primary weather seal (holes were cut into the seal during testing) that there were still no leaks as the structural glazing sealant bead acted as a secondary defence against the ingress of water. The Dow Corning 795 sealant comes with a 20 year warranty on this specific project.

Preconditioning Test: (PASSED)

Apply a preconditioning loading to the external face of the test sample for a period of 1 minute of positive pressure, followed by a period of 1 minute of negative pressure (suction) at 1515 Pa.

Series 1: Static Water Penetration (PASSED)

Test pressure 455 Pa Duration 15 minutes

Series 1: Cyclic Water Penetration (PASSED)

Test pressure 455–910 Pa Duration 5 minutes

Series 2: Water Management Tests Static Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455 Pa Duration 15 minutes

We couldn't practically drill 6mm holes in the primary weather seal as it would've broken the glass so we cut 30x3mm holes in the seals to simulate seal degradation. A 6mm diameter hole has an area of 28mm2 where as a 30x3mm rectangular hole has an area of 90mm2, over three times the required size.

Series 2: Water Management Tests Cyclic Water Penetration (PASSED) Test pressure 455–910 Pa Duration 5 minutes

Serjes 3: Wetwall Test Static Water Penetration (NOT POSSIBLE)

Test pressure 50 Pa Duration 15 minutes

As the glass cladding is comprised of fully sealed glass panels there is no wall underlay to remove to make this portion of the test possible. With a window system, any leaks will be evident as opposed

to a cladding system on timber framing, which can cause structural damage without any visible signs until it's well advanced.

Onsite Testing:

I also propose that a condition of this design is to undertake an AAMA 501.2 onsite water tightness testing after installation but before wall linings are installed to prove the system performance in this specific application. The onsite test is a quality assurance test to check everything has been installed correctly.

 \cdot Added a head flashing above all the glazing panels that have a fall of 15° and a minimum cover of 10mm to align with the Acceptable solutions of E2/AS1 and to add a 'mitigating feature'.

 \cdot Have amended the multitude of errors and inconstancies across the consent drawings to clearly demonstrate the specific structural glazing adhesive and how it should be used.

· Provided accurate drawings showing the exact size of all the glazing members.

• Provided B1 calculations and a producer statement for the structure supporting the glazing including loading and fixing of the sill.

• Designed a maintenance schedule for the building to ensure it is maintained consistently and correctly

• Verified the design by undertaking E2/VM1 testing at FACADE LAB, an IAONZ Accredited facility.

Responses:

4.3.9 Compatibility testing is performed on material samples of the actual 'run' of material being used for this specific project. The test is undertaken to test the adhesion performance of the structural glazing sealant to the coating on the aluminium extrusion. To perform this test on any other material would be deemed pointless. This is industry standard practice for structural glazing.

4.3.10 I've since received design approval from Dow Corning and have had the PS1 updated to reflect this.

4.3.11 I've received confirmation from Dow Corning that the 795 Structural Glazing Sealant is suitable for use in wet areas and for use with the granite and stone tiles. I have highlighted these points within the Dow Corning 795 Product Specification. I have also clarified that the portion of 795 Sealant used to structurally hold the glass in place is distinctly different from the 795 sealant used to seal the tile even though they are the same product they serve different purposes in this application.

Please find attached documentation.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanks, Corban Corban Walls

s 9(2)(a)

From: Malcolm McCluskey [mailto:Malcolm.McCluskey@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz]
Sent: Thursday, 1 February 2018 9:32 a.m.
To: Sue Brown
Cc: s 9(2)(a) ; Determinations
Subject: Draft determination for 6 Island Bay Road, Beach Haven, Auckland (Ref 2975)
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Dear Ms Brown

My Instructing Officer has sent the comment below through to me, which MBIE may wish to consider before finalising the Determination:

Clause 5.1.3 (of draft determination) makes reference to the applicant having an E2/VM1 test on the joinery.

E2/VM1 is not a test of the joinery, but of the junction between the joinery and the cladding

CHER OFFICE

Verification Ivlethoo

1.0 Cladding systems of buildings, including junctions with windows, doors and other penetrations

1.1 General

This Verification Method is for determining compliance with NZBC E2.3.2 of cladding systems and associated window and door junctions only, for buildings of importance Levels 1 or 2 as described in Table 1.1(a) of NZS 3604.

The tests in this Verification Method shall be undertaken in a test facility with IANZ or equivalent accreditation for testing the *weathertightness* of *claddings* to the procedures of AS/NZS 4284, and as used to establish the performance criteria detailed in Paragraph 1.4 Test Procedures.

COMMENT:

The weathertightness testing of AS/NZS 4284 is modified in this Verification Method for generic domesticoriented cladding because the Standard was developed primarily for testing specific, non-absorptive facades and curtain wall systems on high-rise commercial buildings.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 The scope of this Verification Method shall be restricted to *buildings* that

- a) are in accordance with the scope of Paragraph 1.0 of E2/AS1, and within the wind zones covered by Section 5 of NZS 3604, and
- b) have claddings that include a drained and vented cavity of nominal 20 mm minimum depth with minimum ventilation opening of 1000 mm²/m at the foot, including any claddings that require a rigid wall underlay in accordance with Paragraph 9.1.7.2 of E2/A\$1, and
- c) include window and door units that are manufactured to comply with the relevant requirements of NZS 4211, and
- ±5

 d) may include *buildings* based on (a),
 (b) and (c) above, but with specific engineering design frame elements of at least equivalent stiffness to the *framing* provisions defined in NZS 3604.

1.2.2 This Verification Method may also be used for individual *buildings* that comply with (a) to (d) above, and that are designed for a specific wind pressure up to a maximum ultimate limit state (ULS) of 2500 Pa.

COMMENT:

While the test specimens used for this Verification Method may include window and door units, it is only the junctions of these elements with other *cladding* elements that are assessed in the test.

So as you will see the test in clause 1.1 it refers to the test is for junctions between the cladding and joinery NOT the joinery itself. It is the joinery in this determination that is in question.

Clause 1.2.1 (b) have claddings that include a drained and vented cavity of nominal 20mmThe joinery does not have a drained and ventilated cavity. They are double glazed yes, but this is for thermal performance so the area between the two panes of glass are sealed NOT drained and ventilated.

Clause 1.2.1 (c) include windows and doors.... Manufactured to comply ...NZS4211. This is the joinery test. (I refer to it in my letter 4 Aug 18)

The comment is also relevant in this instance (Shaded in grey)

1.4.4 Series 2 'Water Management Testing'

Paragraphs 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 shall be repeated, following the formation of 6 mm diameter holes through the *wetwall* as allowed in AS/NZS 4284 Clause 9.9 in at least 4 places, as noted below:

- a) Through the window/wall joint at 3/4 height of both window/door jambs,
- b) Immediately above the head flashing,
- c) Through the external sealing of the horizontal and vertical joints, and
- d) Above any other wetwall penetration detail.

The introduction of defects is intended to simulate the failure of the primary weatherdefence/sealing. It must only penetrate to the plane of the back of the *wetwall* so the water management of the cavity can be assessed

1.4.4.1 Immediately upon the conclusion of the Water Management Tests (within 30 minutes) (Paragraph 1.4.4), the layers behind the *wetwall* that support air pressure (including sealing in the window trim cavity) shall be ternoved, and any evidence of non-compliance (as defined in Paragraph 1.4.5.3) noted.

Amend 5 Aug 201

15 1.4.5 Series 3 'Wetwall Test'

1.4.5.1 Repeat Paragraph 1.4.3 with an air pressure of 50 Pa, applied across the *wetwall* only, for 15 minutes.

1.4.5.2 Non-compliance shall be the presence of water (as defined in Paragraph 1.4.5.3) after carrying out the tests in Paragraphs 1.4.2 and 1.4.3, and the subsequent 'water management' tests (or evidence of any water) on the removed surfaces of the cavity.

1.4.5.3 Water which is able to penetrate to the back of the *wetwall* through introduced defects and joints shall be controlled. It may contact battens and other cavity surfaces, but no water shall be transferred to the plane of the *wall underlay*, cavity air sealing or structural *framing* due to a design or systemic failure. Water that may arrive on the *underlay* due to an 'isolated blemish' may be disregarded. No water may drip through an airspace within the cavity where it is possible for water to impact on a surface in the cavity and splash onto the *wall underlay*. However, the spattering of water into the cavity through the introduced defects shall be ignored.

During the Wetwall Test, water is allowed to spatter up from the footer flashing, provided it is not held above any cavity obstruction.

The above clauses (from E2/VM1 1.4.4, 1.4.4.1 and 1.4.5.3) cannot be undertaken on the joinery.

Malcolm McCluskey | Senior Solicitor

Civil Litigation, Legal Services DDI 09 890 2967 | EXT (46) 2967 | Mobs 9(2)(a) Auckland Council, Level 11, 135 Albert Street, Auckland

Private Bag 92300, Victoria St West, Auckland Visit our website: <u>www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz</u>

APPENDIX B

<text>

Ref 2975

Project: 6 Island Bay Road Description: Windload

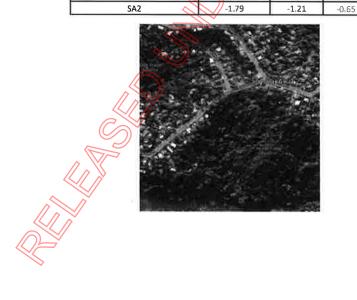
Job No.: 18036 Date: Page No.: Engineer: CMC

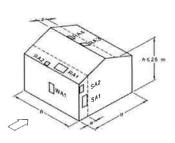


CHRIS W HOWELL & ASSOCIATES LTD Consulting Structural and Civil Engineers

Consulling Structural and Civil Engineers										
STRUCTURE PARAMETERS										17
	Location =	Beach Haven								
Structur	e Height, h =	7.0 m			Site	Elevation =	98 m			à
Buildi	ng width, b =	13.0 m			Building	length, d =	19.6 m		((()
Building Aspec	t Ration (r) =	0.54 m								\bigcirc
										7
SITE WIND SPEED CALCULATIONS: (AS/	NZS 1170.2:20	011)							\land	•
	Region	A6						_		
Impo	ortance Level	IL2								
Regional Wi	nd Speed, V _R	V ₅₀₀	45	m/s					\mathcal{I}_{\sim}	
		V ₂₅	37	m/s				Jo.	ノ	
								$\langle \rangle >$		
		N	NE	E	SE	5	sw 🗸	W	NW	
Wind Directional N	Aultiplier, M _d	0.85	0.95	1,00	0.95	0.85	0.95	1.00	0.95	
Terr	rain Category	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	
Terrain Height Mul	ltiplier, M _{z,cat}	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.08	1.08	0.95	0.95	0.95	
	Aultiplier, M _s	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1,00	1.00	1.00	1,00	
Hill Shape N	Aultiplier, Mh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	120	1.18	1.00	
	ultiplier, M _{lee}	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1,00	
Topograpghic		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.00	
Directional Wind Spee		36.3	40.6	42.8	46.2	49.6	48,7	50.4	40.6	
					~ ~ ~					
Directional Wind Spee	eus (v _{sit,β}) σισ	29.9	33.4	35,2	38.0	40.8	40,1	41.5	33.4	
					\sim					
SITE WIND PRESSURE CALCULATION:	inal Direction		-	-		•	Maximum (()		
Design Wind Speed,		N 40.6	E 46.2	5 49.6	W> 50.4		50.4			
Design wind speed,	$v_{des,\theta} = 0LS = SLS =$	33.4	38.0		41.5		41.5			
	- נגונ	35,4	30.0	40.8	41.5		41.5	111/5		
Basic Design Press		0.00	1 20		4.50			4 53	1.0	
-		0.99	1.28	1.47	1.53		Max p _{uie} =		k Pa	
Note: Multiply by C _{fi}	ig of Cdyn 3L3 -	0.67	0.86	1,00	1.03		p _{sis} =	1.03	k Pa	
Aerodynamic Shape Factor (C _{fig} = C _{fige}	- ()			~						
	ssures, C _{figi} =	C. : K.	// ^>	•						
	K _c =	0.90	- Annahin	ation factor						
External Proc				ation factor						
External ries		C _{p,e} K _a K _c K K _p		duction factor						
	κ _a = . κ _c =	1.00		ation factor						
				g reduction fa	ctor					
EDGE DISTANCE (minimum of)	К _р =			greductionia	ctor					
	0.26=	2.6 m			a =	2.6 m				
	0.2d =	3.9 m			a/2 =					
	h =	> 7.0 m			u, L	2.5 11	•			
	\bigcirc	110 111								
WIND PRESSURE TO CLADDING										
	ULS (kPa)	SLS (kPa)	C _{n.e}	Cni	KL	Cfig	Location			
WA1	+1.90	+1.29	0.70	-0.3	1.5	1.245	anywhere			
SA1	-1.34	-0.91	-0.65	0	1,5	-0.88	<u> </u>	from corn	er (sidewall)	
542	1.70	1 71	0.CE	0	2	1.17	11.2	£	an (aid avealt)	

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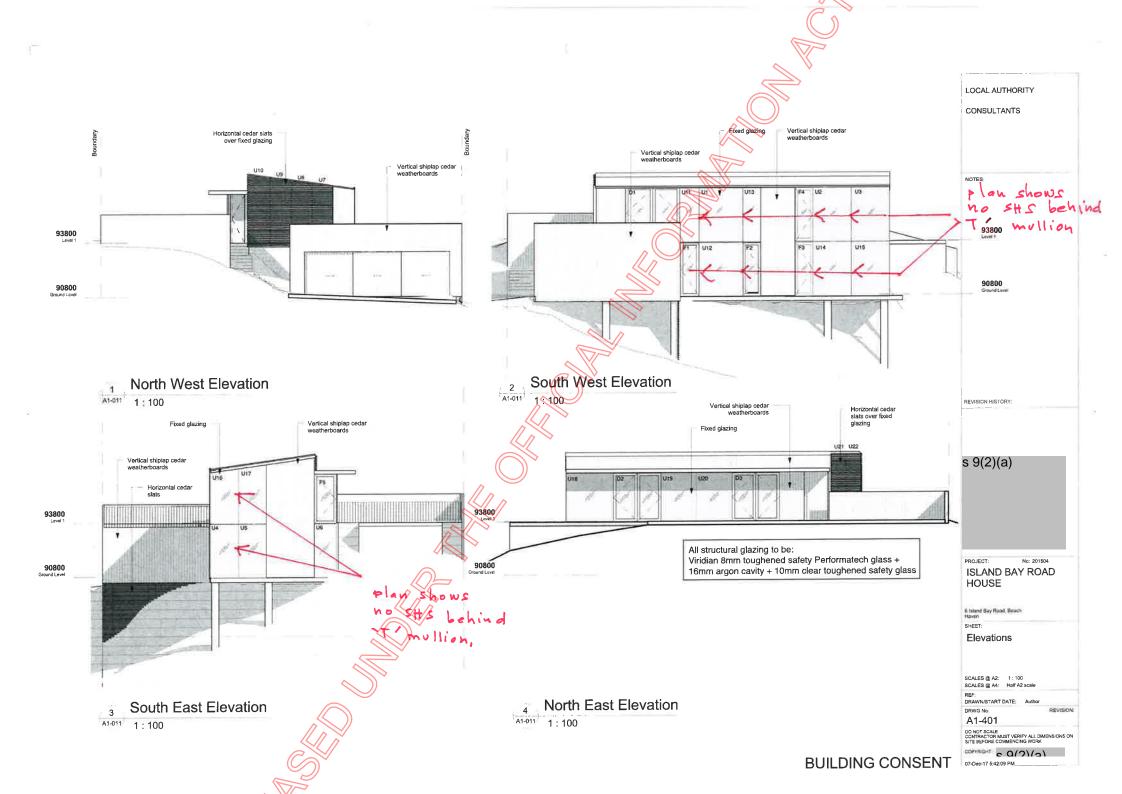




-1.17

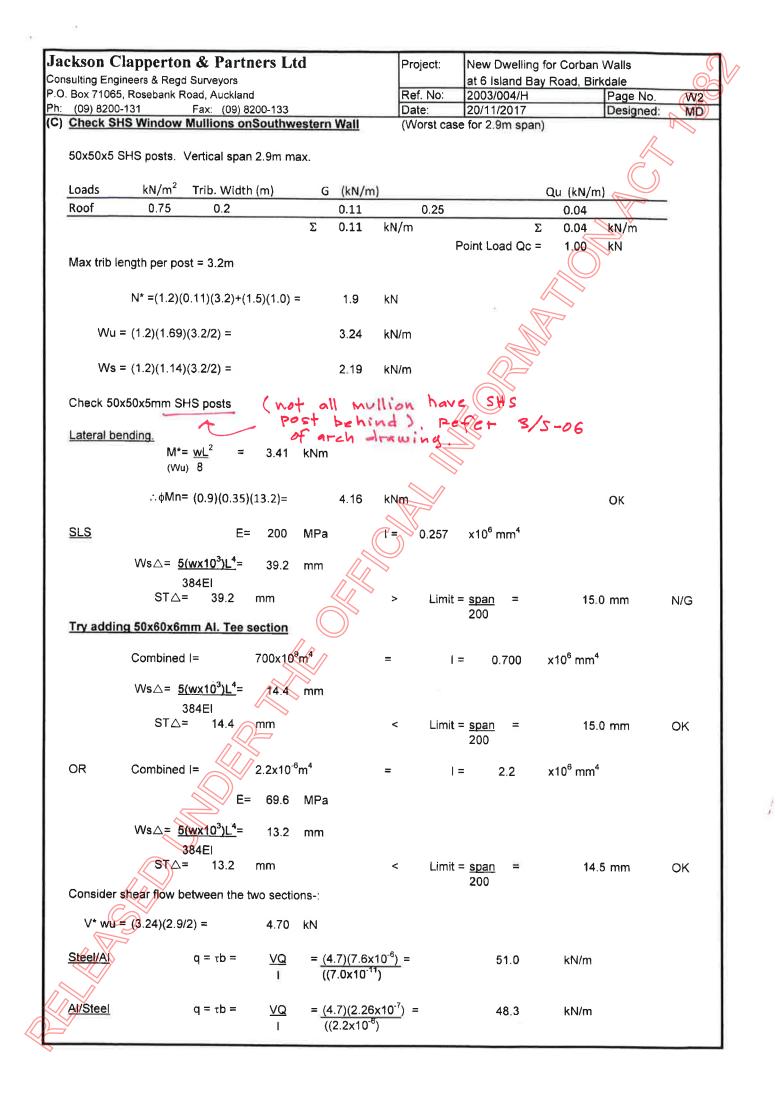
1.3 m

from corner (sidewall)



tone = SPECIFIC DESIGN **Jackson Clapperton & Partners Ltd** Project: New Dwelling for Corban Walls Consulting Engineers & Regd Surveyors at 6 Island Bay Road, Birkdale P.O. Box 71065, Rosebank Road, Auckland Ref. No: 2003/004/H Page No. WA Ph: (09) 8200-131 Fax: (09) 8200-133 20/11/2017 Date: Designed: MD (A) Check Sill fixings to Xlam Floor no specific design of wind Worst case for lateral loading is at top floor level. Glazing to span 3.0m between floors and approx. the same to roof level. 2. wind pressure From Viridian V = 1.76 Wu = (1.2)(1.69)(6/2) = 6.08 kN/m 95 = 1.25 Ws = (1.2)(1.14)(6/2) =4.10 kN/m wind Pressure Died. Note: venty Details shown on drawings are two sets of 14 gauge x 75mm long screws at 300mm c/c. XLAM floor panels consist of 105mm thick flooring. This is made up of 3/35mm thick timber planks, laminated together. Consider the side wall where the XLAM floor runs parallel to the window sills. Hence screw into the top & bottom layer of laminated plank. (What is the minimum Edge distance of screws?) Try 8 gauge screws Max. \u03c6\u03c9Qwithd. = (0.7)(1.0)(2.38) = 1.67 kN/screw - governs Or Max. (Qwithd. = (0.7)(1.0)(52.6)(50/1000) 1.84 kN/screw Hence if have pairs of screws (i.e. one for top of lower windows and 1/for bottom of upper) @ 200mm c/c then Max. (Qwithd. = ______1.67 16.66 kN/m >> 6.08 OK shear check? 0.20 consider end grain reduction Factor MM NZS3603, Edge stance is 5 x screw dia (B) Check Sill fixings to Conc. Floor 8g (4.20mm) Wu = (1:2)(1.69)(3/2) = 3.04 kN/m ae distance = 21mm Ws = (1.2)(1.14)(3/2) =2.05 kN/m Drawings show 2/M6 x 70 Hilti HUS3-C6 fasteners @ 300mm c/c. From Manufacturers. Min edge distance = 35mm. OK Nominal embedment = 55mm Min spacing = 35mm Mean ultimate Tension in uncracked concrete Nru,m = 11.9kN & in cracked concrete Nru,m = 8.0kN & Design resistance Uncracked $Nru_m = 5.0kN$ Cracked Nru,m = 3.3kNAdopt as worst case Therefore two fasteners @ 300mm c/c => Nru,m = (2)(3.3)/0.3 =22.0 kN/m OK rixings are also subjected to shear due to wt. of glass. calculation check of sill brackets

Auckland Geomap



Con	ckson Clapperton sulting Engineers & Regd	Surveyors				ject:	New Dwelling at 6 Island Ba				0
	. Box 71065, Rosebank Ro					. No;	2003/004/H		P	age No.	W3
'h:	(09) 8200-131	Fax: (09) 8	3200-133		Dat	e;	20/11/2017		D	esigned:	MD
	Consider screw fixings q = Try 8 gauge self tappin	51	kN/m	& 50x50 Si Jit. shear s		_	5.35	kN	<		
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	therefore ϕ	Qv =	(0.8)(5.35) =			4.28	kN/screw	C	\mathbb{P}	_	
	Therefore need	<u>51</u> 4.28	_ =	12	8 gaug	e screws	s per metre.		J		
	If have a so	crew on ea	ch side of the T	the spacir	ng will b	e 150mr	n.				
	Consider using M6 soc	ket screws		G8.8			Q	>			
	2	φ V*v =	(0.8)Vf								
	Where Vf =	0.62f _{uf} k _r (n	_n A _c +n _x A _o) OR		f _{uf =} f _{uf =}	880 400	MPa MPa	(G8.8)			
	k _r =	1.0	n _{n =}	1.0	'uf =	400 n _x =			4 _c = 4 _o =	17.9 28.2	mm² mm²
						3					
	Therefore Vf = & Vf =))(1.0)(1x17.9)+))(1.0)(1x17.9)+			9.8 4.4	kN kN	Grade 8 Grade 4			
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		φ ∨*v =	(0.8)(4.4) =	3.6	kΝ		If Grade 4.6				
	Therefore need	<u>51</u> 7.8	- 4	7	8 G8.8	M6 scre	ews per metre.	i.e.	2	:50mm c/o	0
	Check bearing of M6 b										
	Where Vb =	$\phi V^* v =$	(0.8)Vb		f _{yb =}	350	MPa	SHS			
			1						1		
	d _r =		mm	_	t _p =	5	mm		k _p =	1.0	
	Therefore Vb	4(350)(5	5.3)(5)(1)/1000	=		13.0	kN		C	Ж	

			d Surveyors						at 6 Island Ba	iy Road, Birk		(O)
			Road, Auckland				Re	ef. No:	2003/004/H		Page No.	W4
h;	(09) 8200-1	131	Fax: (09) 82	00-133			Da	ate:	20/11/2017		Designed:	MD
D)	Check SH	S Window	Mullions for	larger s	pan o	n North	wester	n Wall		(Worst case	e for 3.7m s	pan)
			Vertical span							·		>
	Loads	kN/m²	Trib. Width	(m)	G	(kN/m	1			Qu (kN/m)	\bigcirc	
	Roof	0.75	1.5	(iii)	0	1.13	1	0.25				÷
		0.70	1.0	_	Σ	1.13	khi /m			0.38	hallon	×
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	Wu =	(1.2)(1.69))(1.1) =			2.23	kN/m					
	Ws =	(1.2)(1.14))(1.1) =			1.50	kN/m					
	Check 50x		HS posts									
	Lateral ber	M*=	$= \frac{WL^2}{8} =$	3.82	kNm)))			
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	Note that the the the the the the the the the th	nis is less the two	han the shea vo sections.	flow bet	ween	the 50x6	60x6 T	section (on previous pag	ge) so use sa	ime connec	tion
		\mathcal{O}										
5												

	ckson Clapperton & Partners Ltd	Project:	New Dwelling for Corban Walls								
Con	sulting Engineers & Regd Surveyors		at 6 Island Bay Road, Birkdale								
2.0	. Box 71065, Rosebank Road, Auckland	Ref. No:	2003/004/H	Page No.	W5						
	(09) 8200-131 Fax: (09) 8200-133	Date:	20/11/2017	Designed:	MD						
	Check Top & bottom fixing of SHS/T section mullions. 2.9m high mullions V*= (3.24)(2.9/2) = 4.7 kN		- governs		>						
ii)	3.7m high mullions V*= (2.23)(3.7/2) = 4.1 kN										
	Drawings show 6mm baseplate with 3M10 bolts through the XI	LAM Floor.									
	Min. edge distance loaded across the grain = $4da = (4)(10) = 4$	10mm		ОК							
	φQn = (0.7)(1.0)(5.8)(3) = 12.18 kN			OK							
	Check base fixing of mullions to concrete slab	Drawings s	how 3/M6 x 70 Hilti HUS	3-C6 fasteners	5						
	From Manufacturers. Min edge distance for splitting = 63mm.		Nominal embedment =	55mm							
	Min spacing = 35mm	ок	≥` >								
	Mean ultimate Shear in uncracked concrete Vru,m & in cracked concr	rete Vru,m =	13.1kN = 13.1kN								
	& Design resistance Uncracked Cracked	Vru,m = Vru,m =		Adopt as w	orst cas						
	Therefore three fasteners =>	Vru,m =	- (3)(8.3) =	24.9	kN OK						
	Check fixings of glazing jamb to XLAM walls										
	From page W2 Wu = (1.2)(1.69)(3.2/2) = 3.24 kN/	1									
	Wu = (1.2)(1.69)(3.2/2) = 3.24 kN/m Drawings show 60mm long x 12 gauge screws @ 600mm c/c.										
	¢Qt = (0.7)(1,0)(70.8)(60)/1000 =	2.97	kN/screw								
	=	4.96	kN/m		ОК						
	notes no calculation of struc to determine the length	tural of se	bite alant. 110	± stru	ctural						
Ũ	drawing says 12mm.				length						

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