HydraStorm

CATALOGUE

SN8 Corrugated rHDPE Catalogue

Infrastructure products for Western Australia.

Dimensions, installation notes and fittings for HydraStorm SN8 corrugated rHDPE pipe.

Manufactured to AS/NZS 5065 · Recycled HDPE · DN225–DN600



HydraStorm · 1300 934 880 ·
sales@hydrastorm.com.au
13–14 Butcher Street, Kwinana Beach WA 6167

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SN8 Corrugated rHDPE

Hydra Storm pipes offer a strong, sustainable solution for non-pressure drainage. Made from recycled HDPE, their dual-wall design ensures durability, efficiency, and environmental responsibility for modern infrastructure needs.



Introduction

Hydra Storm pipes offer a modern and sustainable solution for non-pressure drainage and sewerage systems. Manufactured using advanced co-extrusion technology, these pipes are made from recycled high-density polyethylene (rHDPE) sourced from AS4130 pipe waste. This environmentally conscious approach reflects a strong commitment to sustainable construction and responsible resource use.

Designed with a dual-wall structure, Hydra Storm pipes feature a smooth internal bore for improved hydraulic performance and a corrugated outer wall that delivers a high stiffness-to-weight ratio. This configuration ensures excellent mechanical strength and durability, while also providing cost efficiency and environmental benefits.

Classified as SN8, Hydra Storm pipes provide a minimum ring stiffness of 8000 N/m/m, making them suitable for demanding underground applications. They are supplied in 6-metre lengths and available in a range of nominal diameters from DN 225mm to DN 600mm. Both internal and external surfaces are finished in black, supporting best environmental practices and ensuring versatility across a range of installation environments.

Hydra Storm pipes comply with AS/NZS 5065, the standard governing polyethylene and polypropylene pipes and fittings for drainage and sewerage applications.

Whether used in municipal infrastructure, civil construction, or environmental projects, SN8 corrugated rHDPE Hydra Storm pipes are a reliable, sustainable, and high-performance solution for modern drainage needs.

Our SN8 Corrugated rHDPE Pipes, manufactured to AS/NZS 5065 specifications, are backed by a verified Environmental Product Declaration (EPD). This transparent certification highlights our commitment to environmental responsibility and helps you make informed, sustainable choices.

EPD
INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

AUSTRALASIA EPD®
INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM



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Applications

- General infrastructure
- Asset renewal (brown fields)
- Greenfield (subdivisions)
- Car parks
- Sporting ovals and gold courses
- Parks, gardens and recreational spaces
- Commercial and industrial applications for internal drainage
- Culvert applications for rural and agricultural markets
- Multi-bank culverts for mining applications (floor planes)
- Low head water transfer
- Subsoil drainage
- Mining (sand and heap leaching)

PE Neutral

HDPE FOR CARBON NEUTRAL PRODUCTS

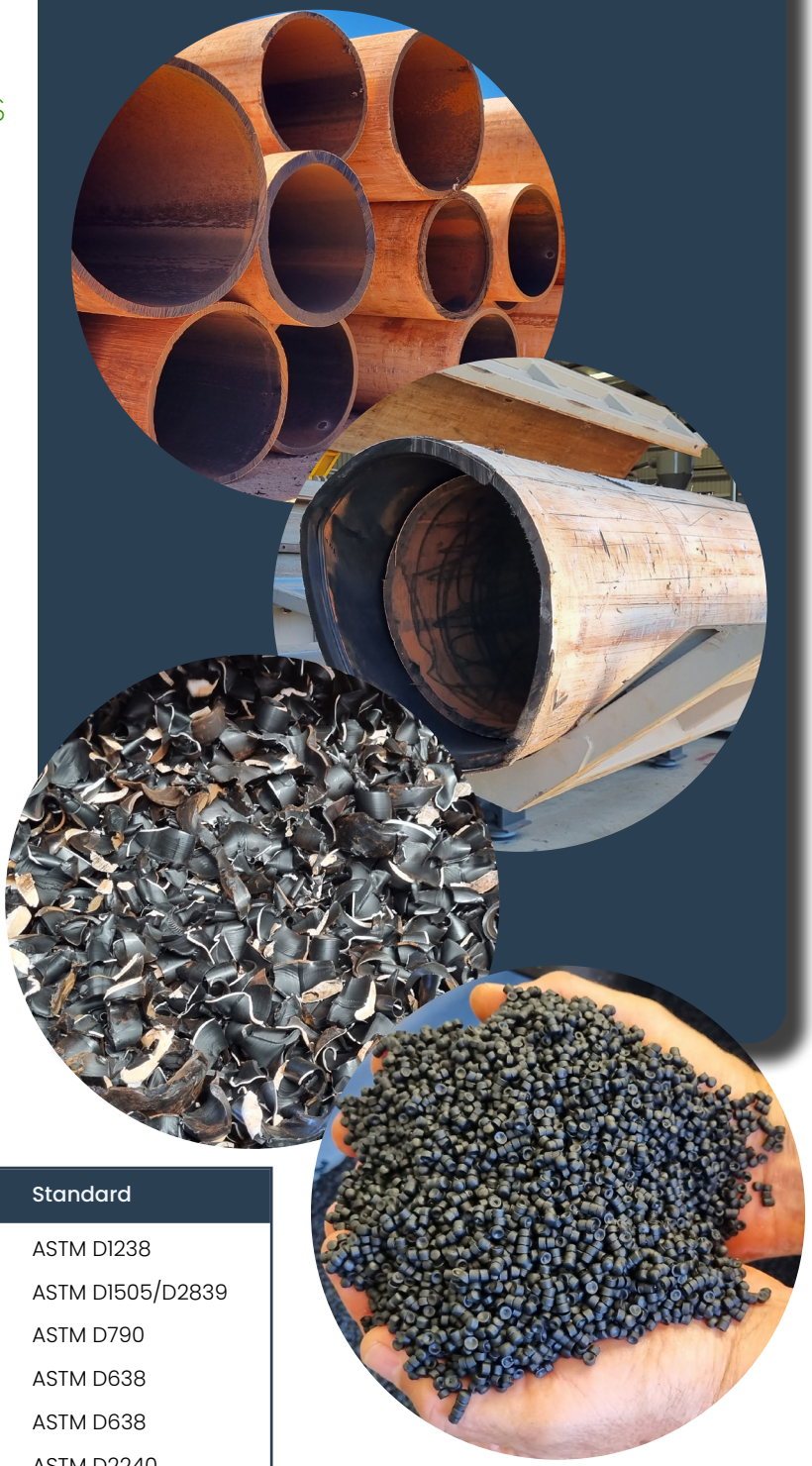
PE Neutral™ and Hydra Storm corrugated drainage pipes proudly lead the Australian market as the first certified producers of corrugated drainage pipes made entirely from 100% Australian recycled High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE). This achievement reflects more than just compliance — it underscores our deep commitment to sustainability and local innovation.

Central to our approach is the exclusive use of PE Neutral™ material, sourced from Australian onshore waste streams. Unlike others who rely on imported recycled HDPE, our locally sourced material meets the stringent requirements of AS/NZS 5065 and demonstrates our dedication to exceeding industry standards.

In partnership with D&M Waste, our efforts go beyond manufacturing. We actively contribute to a sustainable, circular solution for managing domestic plastic waste. By harnessing recycled HDPE, we reduce the environmental impact of traditional production and support a closed-loop system that helps conserve finite resources.

This approach delivers significant environmental benefits — cutting our carbon footprint, reducing the need for virgin plastic, and easing the burden on landfill. Importantly, our pipes are also fully recyclable at the end of their service life, completing the cycle of sustainability.

Hydra Storm is more than a drainage pipe manufacturer. We are driving meaningful change in environmental responsibility. Join us in shaping a greener future, where sustainability and innovation work hand in hand for lasting impact.



Typical material properties of Hydra Storm Corrugated rHDPE made with PE Neutral

Property	Value	Units	Standard
Melt index @ 190°C, 5.0kg	0.3 - 0.6	g/10min	ASTM D1238
Density	0.95 - 0.961	g/cm3	ASTM D1505/D2839
Flexural modulas (1% secant)	1150	Mpa	ASTM D790
Tensile stress at yield (50mm/min)	25	Mpa	ASTM D638
Elongation at break	760	%	ASTM D638
Durometer hardness	63	Shore D	ASTM D2240
Coefficient of thermal expansion		/°C	
Pipe ring bending stiffness (min)	8,000	N/mm	AS/NZS 1462.22
Ring bending modulas (3 minutes)	950	Mpa	Ref AS/NZS 2566.1
Ring bending modulas (50 y)	260	Mpa	Ref AS/NZs 2566.1

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Pipe Attributes

An overview of Hydra Storm SN8 Corrugated rHDPE pipe dimensions.



Pipe Attributes

Dimensions

Hydra Storm Corrugated rHDPE is a twin wall pipe. Both internal and external layers are manufactured from black recycled rHDPE material.

As standard the lengths are supplied in a socket spigot (So/Sp) configuration. Pipes are supplied with one rubber ring per socket.

Hydra Storm Corrugated rHDPE pipes are available from DN225 to DN600 and rated to SN8, manufactured in accordance with AS/NZS 5065.

Item no.	Nominal Dia. (DN)	Outside Dia. (mm)	Internal Dia. (mm)	Stiffness Class (SN)
PE225C	225	252	216	8
PE300C	300	344	292	8
PE375C	375	423	361	8
PE450C	450	504	432	8
PE525C	525	601	515	8
PE600C	600	688	584	8

Pipe lengths

Effective lengths are the overall length less the insertion depth into the socket. Chart below for overall and effective lengths of pipe:

Item no.	Nominal Dia. (DN)	Overall Length (m)	Effective Length (m)
PE225C	225	6.44	6.3
PE300C	300	6.4	6.22
PE375C	375	6.36	6.13
PE450C	450	6.35	6.12
PE525C	525	6.31	6.03
PE600C	600	6.24	5.9

Hydra Storm Item Numbers

Item no.	Description
PE225C	225 SN8 Hydra Storm rHDPE Corrugated RRJ 6.309m
PE300C	300 SN8 Hydra Storm rHDPE Corrugated RRJ 6.228m
PE375C	375 SN8 Hydra Storm rHDPE Corrugated RRJ 6.136m
PE450C	450 SN8 Hydra Storm rHDPE Corrugated RRJ 6.121m
PE525C	525 SN8 Hydra Storm rHDPE Corrugated RRJ 6.033m
PE600C	600 SN8 Hydra Storm rHDPE Corrugated RRJ 5.901m

Rubber rings

Hydra Storm Rubber Rings are manufactured from Styrene-Butadiene Rubber (SBR).
SBR rubber rings help ensure reliable performance and ease of installation, supporting long-term functionality in drainage and stormwater systems.

One rubber ring is supplied with every length of pipe. Additional rubber rings can be purchased on request.

Item no.	Diameter	Type
CRR225	225	SBR
CRR300	300	SBR
CRR375	375	SBR
CRR450	450	SBR
CRR525	525	SBR
CRR600	600	SBR

Jointing lubricant

It is recommended that jointing lubricant is utilised for the installation of Hydra Storm SN8 Corrugated pipes.

Jointing lubricant is quoted on application to suit the number of pipes requested.

Guide below on an approximate number of joints per kilogram of lubricant.

Diameter	Approximate number of joints per kilogram of lubricant
225	25
300	17
375	15
450	12
525	10
600	8

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Installation

Installation of Hydra Storm SN8 Corrugated pipes are to be installed in conjunction with AS/NZS 2566.2: Buried Flexible pipelines.



Installation

Hydra Storm pipes are manufactured to comply with AS/NZS 5065. Pipeline design in accordance with AS/NZS 2566.1, and should be installed following AS/NZS 2566.2 guidelines for buried flexible pipelines.

As a flexible pipe system, Hydra Storm's corrugated pipes are designed to interact with the surrounding soil for structural support. When vertical loads are applied, the pipe deflects slightly and mobilises horizontal soil pressure to help maintain its structural integrity. The performance of the pipe system relies on both the pipe itself and the surrounding backfill. Correct installation is critical—when proper methods are followed, the pipe retains its alignment and load-bearing capacity without compromise.

AS/NZS 2566.2 provides detailed recommendations for the installation of buried flexible pipes. It emphasises that both the pipe and its embedment material play essential roles in overall system performance. Thorough research, both in the field and in laboratory settings, has demonstrated the reliability of flexible pipes in a variety of buried applications.

Corrugated pipes like Hydra Storm, when installed with suitable embedment materials and compacted to the required levels, typically exhibit low deflection. This is because any pipe movement corresponds with natural soil settlement. Once compaction and settlement are complete, vertical loads have minimal additional impact on the pipe's shape.

The use of flexible pipes in buried applications, including under road pavements, is a well-established and proven industry practice. For trafficable applications, a minimum cover of 0.6 meters may be used, provided the required compaction is achievable. In cases where reduced cover is necessary, the use of stabilised backfill materials may be considered to enhance structural support and maintain performance.

In most cases, structural design calculations are only necessary for installations with shallow cover or where high vertical loads are present. For deeper installations or in conditions where achieving adequate soil compaction is difficult, AS/NZS 2566.2 provides a design methodology. This approach considers pipe characteristics, material properties, installation conditions, and external loads to evaluate potential pipe deflection, strain, and resistance to buckling—ensuring performance remains within acceptable limits.

Rubber Ring Installation

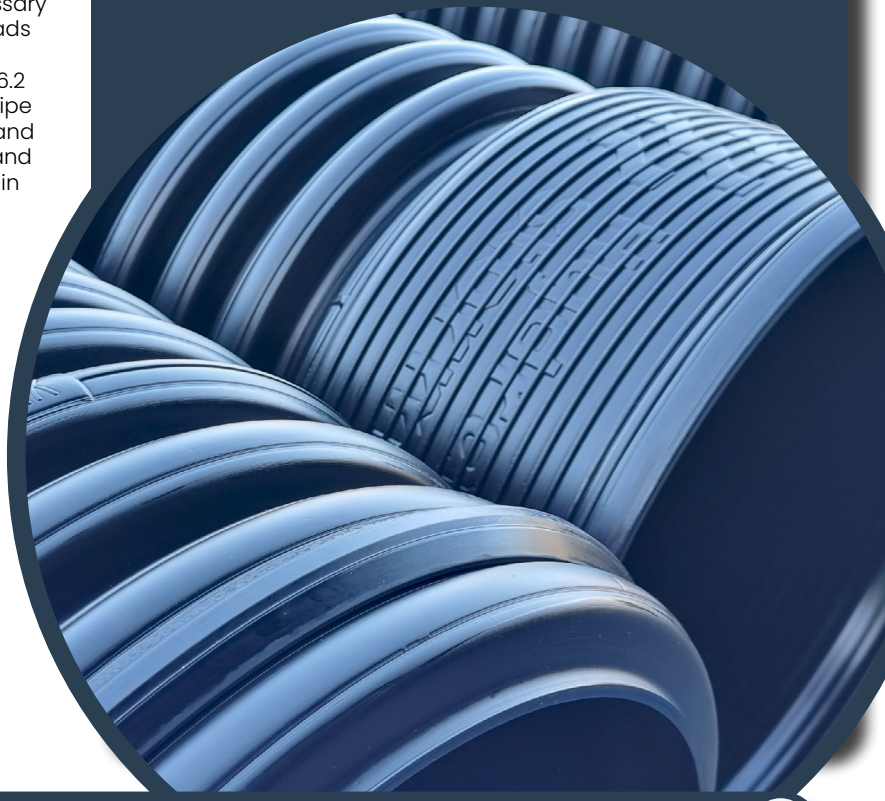
Utilising a simple, yet effective rubber ring joint system. Hydra Storm Corrugated rHDPE pipes are simply pushed together creating a watertight seal. Joints are also tested for root ingress to conform with AS/NZS 5065.

Rubber rings are installed in the last corrugation of the spigot end. Prior to installing the rubber ring, you should wipe the pipe to ensure it is free from sand or other material that may impede the rubber ring.

Hydra Storm pipes are formed with the witness mark moulded into the pipe, making it simple for the installer to ensure the pipes are sufficiently seated on the rubber ring.

Pipe lubricant should be applied to the inside of the socket to prevent sand and debris becoming stuck to the lubricant during installation.

Pipe Dia.	Insertion Depth (mm)	Corrugations
225	137	5
300	180	4
375	230	4
450	230	4
525	278	4
600	344	4



Jointing Instructions

Hydra Storm recommend the follow installation procedures when jointing Hydra Storm SN8 Corrugated rHDPE pipes.

Step 1

Thoroughly clean both the socket and the spigot end of the pipe to remove all dirt, grit, and debris.
Note: Any foreign material left in the joint area can compromise joint performance and the leak-tight integrity of the system.

Step 2

Stretch a single rubber ring over the spigot and position it securely in the valley between the first and second corrugations from the spigot end.

Step 3

Run your fingers around the full circumference of the pipe to ensure each rubber ring is evenly seated and properly aligned.

Step 4

Generously apply jointing lubricant to the inside surface of the receiving socket only.
Do not lubricate the rubber ring or the corrugation valley beneath it, as this may cause dirt to become trapped or the ring to dislodge during assembly.

Step 5

Carefully insert the spigot's leading edge into the socket. Ensure the pipes are properly aligned in a straight line before jointing. Double-check that both the ring and spigot are free of any grit or embedment materials.

Step 6

Never apply force directly to the socket. Instead, insert a short pipe stub (approximately 50 mm longer than the socket) into the opposite end. This off-cut piece can be reused for multiple joints.

Step 7

Apply steady and even jointing force. Depending on pipe diameter and site conditions, use a crowbar or similar tool to apply force to a timber block positioned at the end of the short pipe stub.

Step 8

Push the pipe home until the spigot end makes firm contact with the internal shoulder of the socket.
Hint: Hydra Storm pipes come with a witness mark formed into the pipe, this will help you identify a successful joint be ensuring the socket is pushed up to this mark.

Handling, Storage and Transport

Hydra Storm pipes are relatively lightweight, with smaller diameters able to be handled manually. Larger sizes—typically 450mm to 600mm—require mechanical lifting for safety. When using lifting equipment such as HIABs, loaders, or other machinery, always follow safe lifting practices and ensure the use of approved and certified slings or chains.

General Handling Guidelines

To ensure product integrity and safety during handling:

- Always follow relevant workplace health and safety regulations.
- Never drop pipes from trucks into trenches or onto uneven surfaces.
- Avoid dragging pipes on the ground or striking them against objects.
- Take extra care to protect the bell and spigot ends from impact.
- Inspect each pipe and rubber ring prior to installation.

Storage Recommendations

Pipes should be stored on firm, level ground and elevated using timber gluts or bearers that are 50–75mm wide and spaced at 2-metre centres. To prevent stress or damage to the socket ends, ensure they are properly supported and not subjected to unnecessary loading.

We recommend offsetting the sockets during both transport and storage to minimise the risk of damage—this practice should also be applied when storing pipes loose on-site. Proper stacking and support are essential to maintaining the integrity of the pipe prior to installation.

Environmental Considerations

Hydra Storm pipes are formulated with carbon black and/or UV stabilisers to protect against ultraviolet light degradation. This ensures long-term durability even in outdoor storage. While extreme ambient temperatures will not affect the pipe's impact resistance, direct sunlight can raise surface temperatures, so gloves are recommended when handling pipes on hot days.

Transport and Nesting

To help minimise environmental impact, Hydra Storm supports transporting corrugated pipes in loose form, eliminating the need for timber gluts and crates. This reduces packaging waste and allows more pipe lengths to be loaded per truck, enhancing freight efficiency and supporting our commitment to sustainability.

For projects involving long-distance freight, pipe nesting—placing smaller pipes within larger ones—is also available. This method further optimises space, maximises truck utilisation, and helps lower transport costs.

By following recommended handling and transport practices, the integrity and performance of Hydra Storm pipes are preserved from dispatch through to installation.

Trench Width

The appropriate trench width for installing Hydra Storm pipes depends on several factors, including pipe diameter, backfill material, and the method of compaction. A trench that is too narrow can prevent proper placement and compaction of embedment material, while an overly wide trench can significantly increase installation costs and may compromise structural performance if not managed correctly.

To ensure an efficient and compliant installation:

- The trench must be wide enough to allow for correct placement, haunching, and compaction of embedment material on both sides of the pipe.
- Adequate space is needed to ensure material flows evenly around the pipe and that compaction equipment can be used effectively.
- The choice of excavator bucket is important—using the correct size can improve efficiency and reduce the volume of backfill material required. Buckets that are too wide may lead to unnecessary over-excavation, increasing costs and potentially affecting the structural integrity of the pipe bedding system.

Consultation with the design engineer is essential, as trench width may be adjusted based on site conditions, such as the compaction potential of native soils and the type of equipment available.

The minimum trench dimensions for Hydra Storm pipes are outlined in AS/NZS 2566.2, which should be referenced to ensure compliance and structural integrity throughout the installation process. Maintaining trench widths within specified limits helps manage loads and preserve the long-term performance of the pipe system.

Nominal Diameter (DN)	Minimum Trench Width (mm)	Typical Maximum Trench (mm)
225	450	600
300	500	700
375	600	800
450	700	900
525	800	1000
600	900	1100

Notes:

- Minimum trench width allows sufficient space for placement and compaction of embedment material on both sides of the pipe.
- Maximum trench width may be adjusted depending on soil conditions, native backfill material, and the compaction equipment used.
  Where possible, trench widths should be kept as narrow as practical without compromising the ability to achieve proper compaction.
- Consult the project's design engineer if site-specific conditions (e.g. poor soil strength or high load conditions) require variation from these guidelines.
- Trench widths wider than recommended may require additional structural analysis to ensure load-bearing performance is not compromised.

Bedding and Embedment Requirements

A stable, uniform bedding is essential to support the pipe and any protruding features, such as sockets. Where native soil is unsuitable, a minimum of 100 to 150mm of compacted bedding material should be placed on the trench foundation to help distribute loads evenly along the pipe invert.

For Hydra Storm pipes, the embedment material should be granular, free-draining, and easy to compact. This type of material provides consistent support around the pipe, minimises the risk of post-installation settlement, and ensures long-term structural performance. Further guidance on suitable materials can be found in Appendices G and H of AS/NZS 2566.2.

The same class of material used for backfill is typically suitable for bedding; however, it may require a higher level of compaction to maintain the correct grade and alignment of the pipe during and after installation.

Preparing Embedment and Sub-Layer Material

Once the embedment or sub-layer material is placed into the trench, it must be compacted to the specified density, depending on the material type. In situations where the trench base is wet or unstable, stabilisation is required before compaction. A sub-layer of up to 100mm may be necessary to create a stable, level foundation and prevent movement caused by soft or saturated soils.

Backfilling and Side Support

When backfilling begins, the side support (haunching) and overlay materials must be installed in a controlled and even manner to ensure:

- Proper placement and compaction of embedment material, especially under the haunches of the pipe
- Compaction meets the design specifications
- Reduction in potential pipe distortion
- Pipes remain undamaged during installation
- The pipe's level and grade are consistently maintained

To support the entire pipe length uniformly, allow for a small recess in the bedding where the socket sits, so the barrel of the pipe remains on a consistent grade.

Backfilling should proceed evenly on both sides of the pipe. Ensure compaction is carried out in layers and to the required density, in line with design and project specifications, particularly around the haunch zone where structural support is critical.

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Haunching Backfill

The haunching layer is the most critical stage of backfilling, as it provides essential structural support to the pipe against both soil and traffic loads. In accordance with AS/NZS 2566.2, haunching should be placed in 100mm compacted layers (lifts), with each layer compacted to the specified density before the next is added.

This process is repeated in 100mm increments until the material reaches the springline of the pipe. For each lift, compaction should be verified using a penetrometer or an equivalent method to ensure compliance with design requirements. Proper haunching ensures pipe stability, prevents deformation, and maintains alignment, forming the foundation for long-term pipeline performance.

Initial Backfill

The initial backfill extends from the springline down to the invert of the pipe and plays a crucial role in anchoring the pipe and ensuring that loads are distributed evenly into the haunching zone. In accordance with AS/NZS 2566.2, the same granular, free-draining material used for haunching should also be used for initial backfill to maintain consistency in behaviour under load. If a different material is used, it must be of a similar particle size and compaction properties to ensure uniform performance.

Initial backfill should be placed in 100mm compacted lifts, with each layer properly compacted before the next is added. Care should be taken to avoid placing mechanical compaction equipment directly on the pipe, to prevent damage. Properly installed initial backfill contributes significantly to the structural integrity and long-term performance of the pipe system.

Final Backfill

The final backfill extends from the top of the initial backfill to the finished ground surface. While this layer does not contribute to the structural support of the pipe, it is still an important part of the trench restoration process. The material selection and degree of compaction required will depend on the intended surface use, such as roadways, landscaped areas, or non-trafficable zones.

In accordance with AS/NZS 2566.2, the final backfill should be placed and compacted in layers appropriate to the site conditions and load requirements. The design engineer is responsible for determining the suitable material and compaction level to ensure long-term surface stability and performance.

Minimum Cover Requirements for SN8 Corrugated Pipes (AS/NZS 5065)

According to AS/NZS 2566.2, the minimum cover requirements for AS/NZS 5065 pipes must be adhered to in order to ensure the proper installation and functionality of the pipes. The minimum cover refers to the distance between the top of the pipe and the finished ground level or any other surface above the pipe.

It is crucial to follow the specified minimum cover requirements as outlined in AS/NZS 2566.2 to ensure the structural integrity and longevity of the AS/NZS 5065 pipes. These requirements are designed to protect the pipes from external factors such as traffic loads, soil pressure, and environmental conditions.

By adhering to the minimum cover requirements, the pipes can withstand the anticipated loads and pressures, preventing any potential damage or failure. It is essential to consult the relevant standards and guidelines to determine the specific minimum cover requirements for the AS/NZS 5065 pipes in a given installation scenario.

Proper installation and adherence to the minimum cover requirements not only ensure the safety and functionality of the pipes but also contribute to the overall efficiency and reliability of the entire system. Therefore, it is imperative to carefully consider and implement the minimum cover requirements as specified in AS/NZS 2566.2 during the installation of AS/NZS 5065 pipes.

Application Type	Minimum Cover (mm)	Notes
Non-Trafficable Areas	300	For areas not subject to vehicular or heavy loading
Light Traffic (e.g cars, utes)	450	Suitable for driveways or carparks with passenger vehicle traffic
Heavy Traffic (e.g trucks)	600	Roads and industrial areas with regular heavy vehicle loads
Construction Traffic (temporary)	750	For temporary load during construction phases

Notes:

- These values assume pipes are installed in accordance with AS/NZS 2566.2, with correct trench width, bedding, haunching, and backfill materials.
- If compaction is inadequate, or if using non-standard backfill, higher cover may be required.
- Stabilised backfill may be used to reduce required minimum cover in constrained situations.
- For reduced cover installations (<600 mm in trafficable areas), additional design checks and materials like reinforced concrete slabs or stabilised zones may be necessary.

Design Tool

Hydra Storm can assist with project specific reports to aid in design or product conversion.

Information required:

- Pipe diameter
- Loading Conditions
- Vehicle Type
- Cover scenario
- Embedment Material
- Native Material

Generic allowances can be made if site specific data is not available.

Contact Hydra Storm to see how we can assist!

Cover Design

Project Details

Location:	HYDRA STORM DESIGN TOOL
Asset Owner:	HYDRA STORM
Designed By:	HYDRA STORM
Date:	15/05/2025
Revision:	REV1

Site Information

Pipe material	PE100	
Pipe Diameter:	300	mm
Ballast Depth	0	
Soil Unit Weight:	22	kN/m^3
Ballast Unit Weight:	19	kN/m^3
Loading:	Road	
Vehicle Type:	AS5100 (SM1600 + HLP)+ Construction Loads	
Multiple Lanes:	Yes	
Minimum Cover Scenario:	Subject to vehicular loading: in sealed roadways	
Embedment Material:	Sand and coarse-grained soil with less than 12% fines	
Native Material:	Sand and coarse-grained soil with less than 12% fines	
Soil Modulus, E' (if known):		MPa
Height of Water Table above Invert:	0	mm
Factor-of-Safety	2.5	

DESIGN

Load Details

Critical Case (min. cover):	**W80**	
Design Load at Crown (min. cover):	**181.3**	**kPa**
Critical Case (max. cover):	**HLP400**	
Design Load at Crown for the Max cover:	**247.8**	**kPa**

Design Results

Minimum Cover:	**600**	**mm**
Maximum Cover:	**9775**	**mm**

Example below of our exportable report.

Cover Design - AS2566.1

Project Details

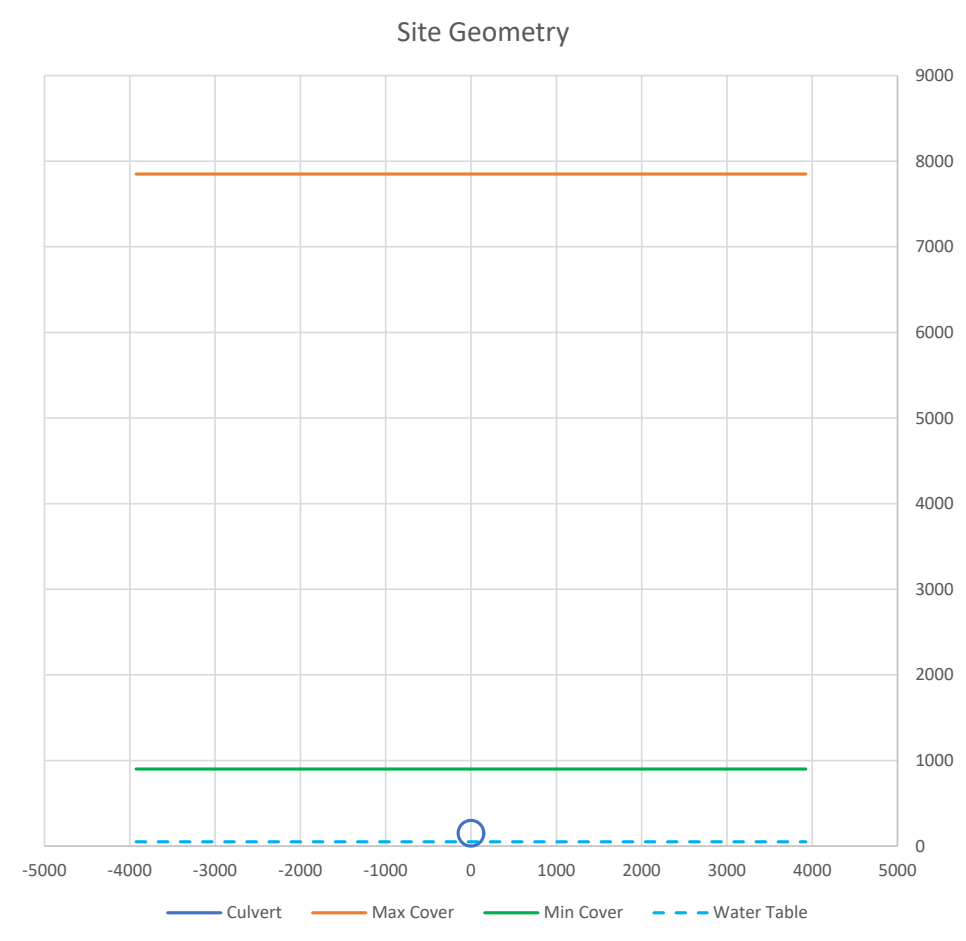
Location:	Main Street, Perth
Asset Owner:	ABC Contracting
Designed By:	Dylan Turner
Date:	27/05/2024
Revision:	Rev1

Load Details

Ballast Depth	N/A	
Ballast Unit Weight	N/A	kN/m^3
Soil Unit Weight:	22	kN/m^3
Critical Load Case (min cover):	W80	
Critical Load Case (max cover):	T44	

Cover Details

Effective Combined Soil Modulus:	4.1	MPa
Pipe Diameter	300	mm
Factor-of-Safety	2.5	
Minimum Cover Height	600.0	mm
Maximum Cover Height	7525.0	mm



Assumptions

Internal pressure (i.e. due to pressurised water mains or sewers) are not considered
The pipe is installed to the requirements of AS2566.2.

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SN8 Corrugated Fittings

Hydra Storm are able to custom fabricate a range of fittings to suit our SN8 Corrugated pipes. Fittings are fabricated from a combination of SN8 PVC pipe and SN8 Corrugated pipes.



SN8 Corrugated Fittings

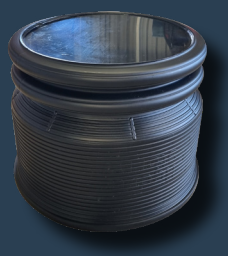
Corrugated Couplings

Item no.	Description
PE225CC	Coupling - CORR - 225mm
PE300CC	Coupling - CORR - 300mm
PE375CC	Coupling - CORR - 375mm
PE450CC	Coupling - CORR - 450mm
PE525CC	Coupling - CORR - 525mm
PE600CC	Coupling - CORR - 600mm



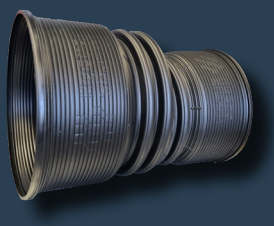
Corrugated End Caps

Item no.	Description
PE225EC	End Cap - CORR - 225mm
PE300EC	End Cap - CORR - 300mm
PE375EC	End Cap - CORR - 375mm
PE450EC	End Cap - CORR - 450mm
PE525EC	End Cap - CORR - 525mm
PE600EC	End Cap - CORR - 600mm



Reducers

Item no.	Description
HSR225150	Fab Red - PVC - 225x150mm Corrugated/DWV (So-So)
HSR300150	Fab Red - PVC - 300x150mm Corrugated/DWV (So-So)
HSR300225	Fab Red - CORR - 300x225mm Corrugated (So-So)
HSR300225.2	Fab Red - PVC - 300x225mm Corrugated/DWV (So-So)
HSR375300	Fab Red - CORR - 375x300mm Corrugated (So-So)
HSR375300.2	Fab Red - PVC - 375x300mm Corrugated/DWV (So-So)



Adaptors

Item no.	Description
HSA225	Fab Adap - PVC - 225mm Corrugated (So) x DWV (Sp)
HSA225.2	Fab Adap - PVC - 225mm Corrugated (So) x DWV (So)
HSA300	Fab Adap - PVC - 300mm Corrugated (So) x DWV (Sp)
HSA300.2	Fab Adap - PVC - 300mm Corrugated (So) x DWV (So)
HSA375	Fab Adap - PVC - 225mm Corrugated (So) x DWV (Sp)
HSA375.2	Fab Adap - PVC - 375mm Corrugated (So) x DWV (So)

So = Socket
Sp = Spigot



Junctions - 45Deg Junctions

Item no.	Description
HSJ225100	Mld Junc - PVC - 225x100mm 45Deg Junction (DWV So branch)
HSJ225150	Mld Junc - PVC - 225x150mm 45Deg Junction (DWV So branch)
HSJ225225	Mld Junc - PVC - 225x225mm 45Deg Junction (DWV So branch)
HSJ225225.2	Fab Junc - PVC - 225x225mm 45Deg Junction (Sp branch)
HSJ300100	Fab Junc - PVC - 300x100mm 45Deg Junction (Sp branch)
HSJ300150	Fab Junc - PVC - 300x150mm 45Deg Junction (Sp branch)
HSJ300225	Fab Junc - PVC - 300x225mm 45Deg Junction (Sp branch)
HSJ300300	Fab Junc - PVC - 300x300mm 45Deg Junction (Sigot branch)
HSJ375100	Fab Junc - PVC - 375x100mm 45Deg Junction (Sp branch)
HSJ375150	Fab Junc - PVC - 375x150mm 45Deg Junction (Sp branch)
HSJ375225	Fab Junc - PVC - 375x225mm 45Deg Junction (Sp branch)
HSJ375300	Fab Junc - PVC - 375x300mm 45Deg Junction (Sp branch)
HSJ375375	Fab Junc - PVC - 375x375mm 45Deg Junction (Sp branch)



Tees

Item no.	Description
HST225225	Mld Tee - PVC - 225x225mm Equal Tee (DWV So branch)
HST300150	Fab Tee - PVC - 300x150mm Reducing Tee (Sp branch)
HST300225	Fab Tee - PVC - 300x225mm Reducing Tee (Sp branch)
HST300300	Fab Tee - PVC - 300x300mm Equal Tee (Sp branch)
HST375150	Fab Tee - PVC - 375x150mm Reducing Tee (Sp branch)
HST375225	Fab Tee - PVC - 375x225mm Reducing Tee (Sp branch)
HST375300	Fab Tee - PVC - 375x300mm Reducing Tee (Sp branch)
HST375375	Fab Tee - PVC - 375x375mm Equal Tee (Sp branch)



Elbows

Item no.	Description
HSB22545	Fab Bend - PVC - 225mm 45Deg Elbow (socket x socket)
HSB30045	Fab Bend - PVC - 225mm 90Deg Elbow (socket x socket)
HSB37545	Fab Bend - PVC - 300mm 45Deg Elbow (socket x socket)
HSB45045	Fab Bend - CORR - 450mm 45Deg Elbow (socket x spigot)
HSB22590	Fab Bend - PVC - 300mm 90Deg Elbow (socket x socket)
HSB30090	Fab Bend - PVC - 375mm 45Deg Elbow (socket x socket)
HSB37590	Fab Bend - PVC - 375mm 90Deg Elbow (socket x socket)
HSB45090	Fab Bend - CORR - 450mm 90Deg Elbow (socket x spigot)



So = Socket
Sp = Spigot

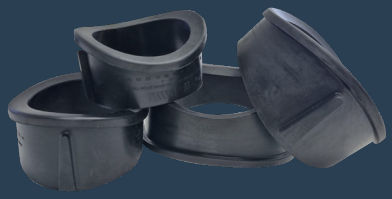
Saddles - Fernco PA Saddles

Item no.	Description
FPA300	Fernco PA Saddle DN300 x 160mm PVC Branch
FPA375	Fernco PA Saddle DN375 x 160mm PVC Branch
FPA450	Fernco PA Saddle DN450 x 160mm PVC Branch
FPA525	Fernco PA Saddle DN525 x 160mm PVC Branch
FPA600	Fernco PA Saddle DN600 x 160mm PVC Branch
	Fernco 150x100 Reducer
FER-HS	Fernco Hole Saw (178mm)



Grommets

Item no.	Description
GR100.1	Grommet - DN225/300 Corrugated - 100mm DWV (127 Dia. Hole Saw)
GR100.2	Grommet - DN375/450/525 Corrugated - 100mm DWV (127 Dia. Hole Saw)
GR150.1	Grommet - DN300/375 Corrugated - 150mm DWV (184 Dia. Hole Saw)
GR150.2	Grommet - DN375/450/525 Corrugated - 150mm DWV (184 Dia. Hole Saw)



Shear Banded Couplings - Perfect for repairs

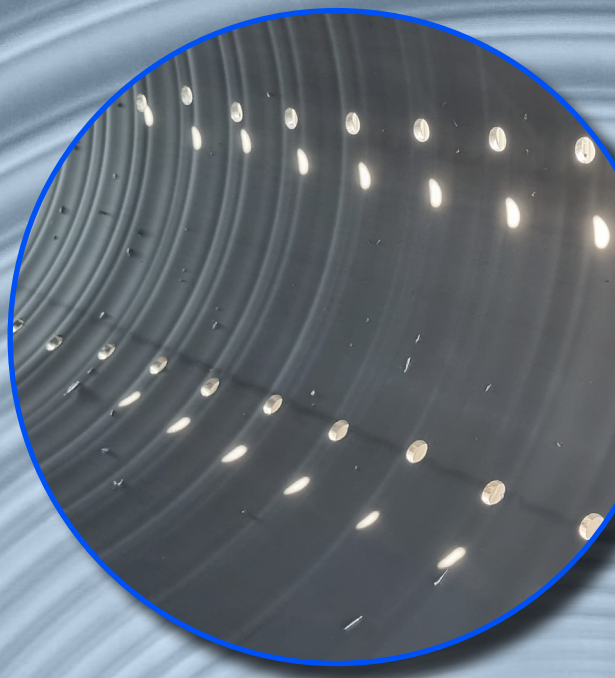
Item no.	Description
225SB	225-265mm x 150mm Wide - Shear Banded Coupling
300SB	335-360mm x 190mm Wide - Shear Banded Coupling
375SB	405-430mm x 190mm Wide - Shear Banded Coupling



HydraStorm

Perforated Corrugated Pipes

Our Perforated Corrugated Pipes are designed to support sub-surface drainage systems by helping to control and maintain designated water table levels in line with site-specific requirements. Manufactured from high-quality, flexible materials, these pipes are ideal for a variety of applications including landscape and lawn drainage, and storm-prone areas requiring reliable water dispersal.



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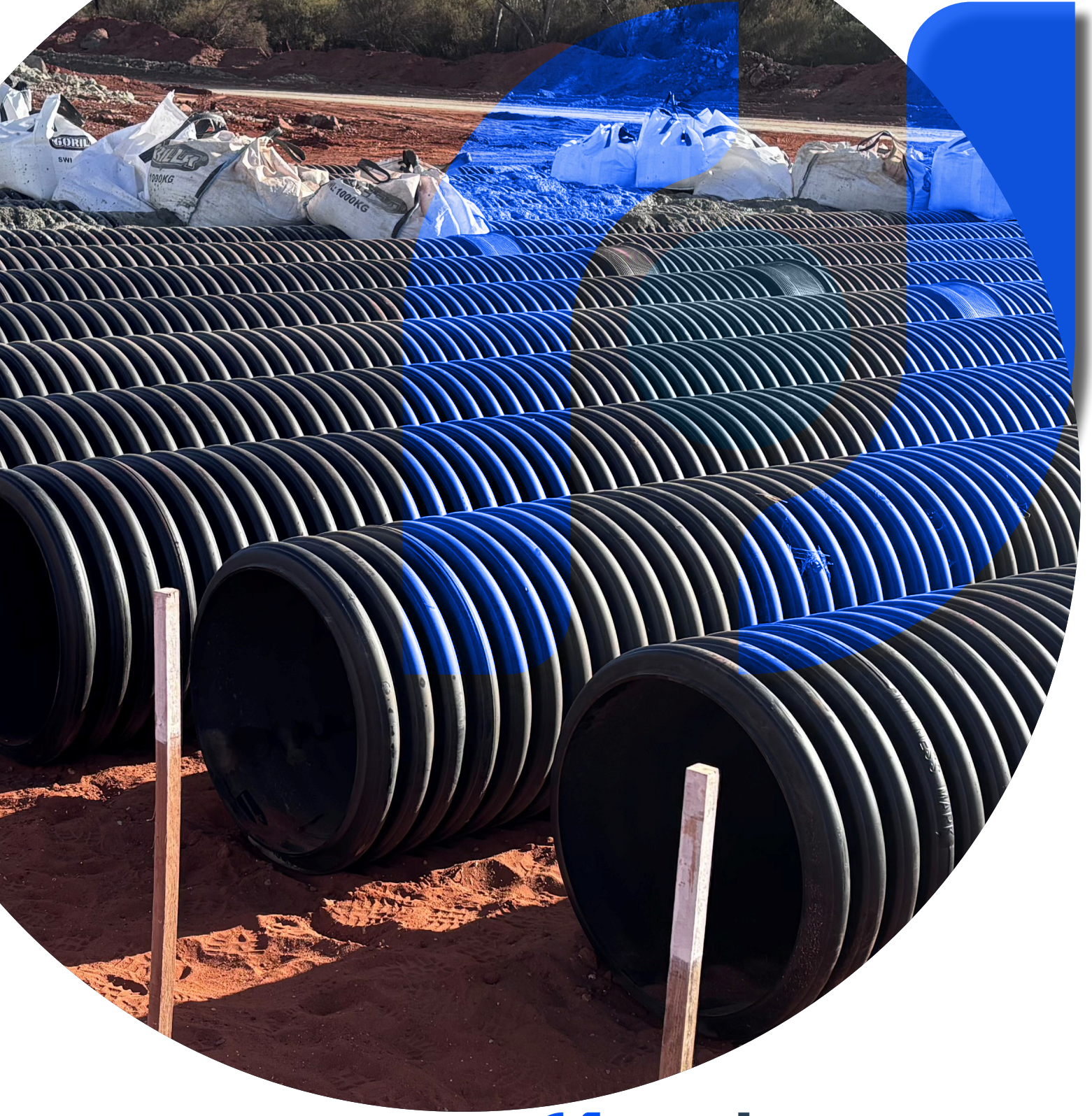
The pipe's corrugated profile provides strength and flexibility, while its perforations allow water to be collected and transported efficiently. In environments with fine sand or coarse silt, geotextile can be utilised around the pipe to prevent sediment ingress, stabilise surrounding soil, and ensure long-term drain line performance. Filter socks are available pre-fitted or supplied separately.

In addition to drainage, these pipes also play a role in addressing the impacts of urbanisation on groundwater recharge. By promoting infiltration and managing surface runoff, perforated corrugated pipes contribute to the sustainability of local aquifers and help mitigate flooding and erosion issues.

Hydra Storm can provide perforated pipes to AS/NZS 2439 specifications (Minimum clear opening 1500mm2/m).
We can also provide custom perforatation to suit any job specific details.

3 Row Pattern Clear Opening

Pipe Diameter	Clear Opening
225	1,511mm2/m
300	1,545mm2/m
375	1,507mm2/m
450	1,589mm2/m
525	1,609mm2/m
600	1,519mm2/m



Hydra Storm

13-14 Butcher Street, Kwinana WA 6167
Ph: 1300 934 880
E: sales@hydrastorm.com.au
Web: www.hydrastorm.com.au