



MATERIAL PROPERTIES – PE & PP

HDPE pipes, tanks and chambers have a 100 year life and the best hydraulic performance. They are easy to handle, quick to install and don't get damaged on site. They are the best option in an earthquake, are chemically inert and immune to biological attack or infiltration. They use less CO2 per metre of pipe to make and install and all production waste is recycled.

| Requirement | HDPE/PP | Concrete | GRP | PVC |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Material life | Very good | Average | Can decay | Good |
| Abrasion resistance | Very good | Very poor | Poor | Good |
| Hydraulic efficiency | Very good | Average | Very good | Very good |
| Weight | Light | Very heavy | Heavy | Heavy |
| Tensile Strength | Very good | Good | Average | Average |
| Compressive Strength | Good | Very good | Very good | Good |
| Ductility | Very good | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Deformation Recovery | Good | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Brittleness | No | Some | Yes | Yes |
| Homogeneity | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Risk of infiltration | Very good | Very poor | poor | Poor |
| Ease of modification | Very good | Average | Poor | Average |
| Ease of repair | Very good | Average | Poor | Poor |
| Seismic resilience | Very good | Poor | Poor | Average |
| Water permeability | Very good | Poor | Very poor | Very good |
| Biological resistance | Very good | Poor | Very poor | Very good |
| Chemical resistance | Very good | Very poor | Good | Good |
| Recycled in NZ | Very good | Rare | Nil | Rare |
| Sustainable manufacture | Average | Poor | Very poor | Very poor |
| Sustainable installation | Very good | Average | Poor | Average |

This document is part of the range of INFRAPIPE [design manuals](#), [datasheets](#) and [technical guides](#), supported by [BIM files](#), [standards information](#) and standard drawings.

INFRAPIPE is an independent tax-paying NZ business that makes the largest pipes in Australasia. It is ISO9001 accredited with products certified to AS/NZS 5065 and AS/NZS 4130 and tested to ISO9969 and pipe solutions designed to meet AS/NZS 2566 Parts 1 & 2. with testing to ISO 9969:2016, resins compliant with AS/NZS 4131:2010 and rubber rings to AS1646:2007.



| Requirement | Notes |
|--------------------------|--|
| Material life | HDPE/PP proven to be 100Yrs+ (see below), concrete pipes often <70. Penetrations/scratches to GRP cause rot and decay. |
| Abrasion resistance | HDPE Abrasion is less than PVC by a factor of 2, GRP 5 and concrete 10+ |
| Hydraulic efficiency | Mannings number is 0.009-0.011 , concrete is 0.012-0.013 (18%+ difference) Colebrook-White is 0.0015, PVC 0.03, GRP 0.06, concrete 0.15 |
| Weight | Concrete is 14 times heavier for pipes, PVC between 2 and 6 times heavier depending on diameter, GRP varies but typically twice as heavy for tanks. |
| Tensile Strength | INFRAPIPE HDPE yields at 31MPa with 8% strain. This is sufficient for all NZ load cases and seismic shear requirements after ground displacement. |
| Compressive Strength | The design of INFRAPIPE is bespoke so pipe with any SN rating can be manufactured. Compressive testing onsite in accordance with ISO 9969:2016. |
| Ductility | HDPE is very ductile; other pipe systems are not. |
| Deformation Recovery | INFRAPIPE can recover from up to 50% deformation (see videos here or take a factory tour) |
| Brittleness | HDPE does not become brittle. Standard resin UV resistance is 50yrs+ |
| Homogeneity | HDPE pipes are completely homogenous – there are no weak points or no interface issues between gelcoat and fabric (GRP) or concrete and its reinforcing steel. |
| Risk of infiltration | CollarFUSION welded HDPE becomes one single structure, there are no infiltration points. The rubber gasket option is a machined solution with a 1-2mm gap. |
| Ease of modification | Cut, prepare and weld – it is very simple for HDPE. It can be surface-dried instantly prior to welding, and can be used once cool – no extended drying or curing times. |
| Seismic performance | HDPE elongates, compresses and bends. In seismic events globally in the last few decades (Japan, Christchurch) it has consistently outperformed all other options. |
| Water permeability | GRP and to a lesser extent concrete are both at risk of water penetration. |
| Biological resistance | GRP and to a lesser extent concrete are both susceptible to biological attack. |
| Chemical resistance | Concrete reacts with the environment and waste, GRP if exposed (the gelcoat protective layer is damaged) can also react. HDPE is inert. |
| Recycled in NZ | INFRAPIPE recycles all production waste and will recycle unwanted HDPE pipe GRP cannot be recycled in NZ and PVC or concrete recycling is rare and ineffective. |
| Sustainable manufacture | Concrete requires 3.5kg of CO2 per m of pipe, HDPE is 2.2kg. Visit EPDHUB and use the code HUB-0168 |
| Sustainable installation | HDPE weighs 7% or less than that of concrete and comes in 6m lengths. Smaller diggers, less trucks, quicker install and then less inspection, no maintenance and recycling at end of life 100 years later. In 70 years concrete will require disposal and replacement. |

The latest [meta study by European body TEPPFA](#) confirmed that the expected life of HDPE pipes is well in excess of 100 years. This is in addition to the [2006 research conducted on pipes exhumed after 50 years](#) in the ground which confirmed their service life will exceed 100 years, or [the study conducted in 2014 which investigated a wide variety of installed pipes](#) to confirm their service life was 100 years plus.

[Fat does not bind to HDPE pipes in NZ](#) [Microplastics do not come from pipes](#) [HDPE does not achieve self-sustained combustion](#) [Buoyancy is only an issue for large pipes in poor soil with high GWL](#)