Aging equipment, the buying and selling of power plants and refineries, along with more aggressive service makes it more important than ever to understand remaining life in support of run/repair/replace decisions.

The first step in assessing the condition of material in question is the completion of a thorough metallurgical evaluation. Safely extracting small “scoop” samples provides a vehicle to do this evaluation without requiring a section of piping or vessel to be cut out, forcing the operator to make significant repairs.

**Small Material Sample (SMS) Methodology**

Recognizing the need for data on the condition of material that is conclusive and minimally invasive, SES has improved an existing method for extracting a Small Material Sample (SMS).

**Cutting Scoop Samples**

The pneumatically powered scoop sample cutter is secured to a vessel or pipe magnetically, or with fast setting epoxy. A shallow, spherical 1.25 inch diameter disc is sawed out. The cutter is adjusted to make sure the combined thickness of the sample and saw kerf are above ASME minimum wall requirements, so post extraction weld repairs are not necessary. For piping, samples can be removed from pipes as small as 10” and as large as 30”.

Stress Engineering Services (SES) performs material condition assessments on vessels and high temperature plants by extracting small material samples commonly referred to as “small scoop” samples. These samples can be taken at various depths so that minimum wall is not violated and weld repairs are not needed.
Role of Non-destructive Scoop Sampling in Plant Life Assessment

Absolute Confirmation of Component Metallurgy

Once extracted, the material samples can be used to create metallurgical specimens for detailed evaluation of possible aging mechanisms such as Creep, HTHA and various types of cracking. This approach eliminates ambiguity regarding the need for remediation, if necessary.

The Future of Small Material Sampling

Stress Engineering is in the process of developing and validating a range of tests using sub-size specimens cut from small scoop samples in support of remaining life assessments. These include:

- Tensile creep testing
- Miniature fracture toughness tests
- Corrosion testing
- Fatigue testing

Reducing the Cost of Actionable Data

Scoop sampling itself is not new. It is common in Europe, but the use of this methodology has been limited by its high costs. SES is committed to developing the technology and testing techniques necessary to bring the cost down and make scoop sampling more widely available.