

Types of Samples



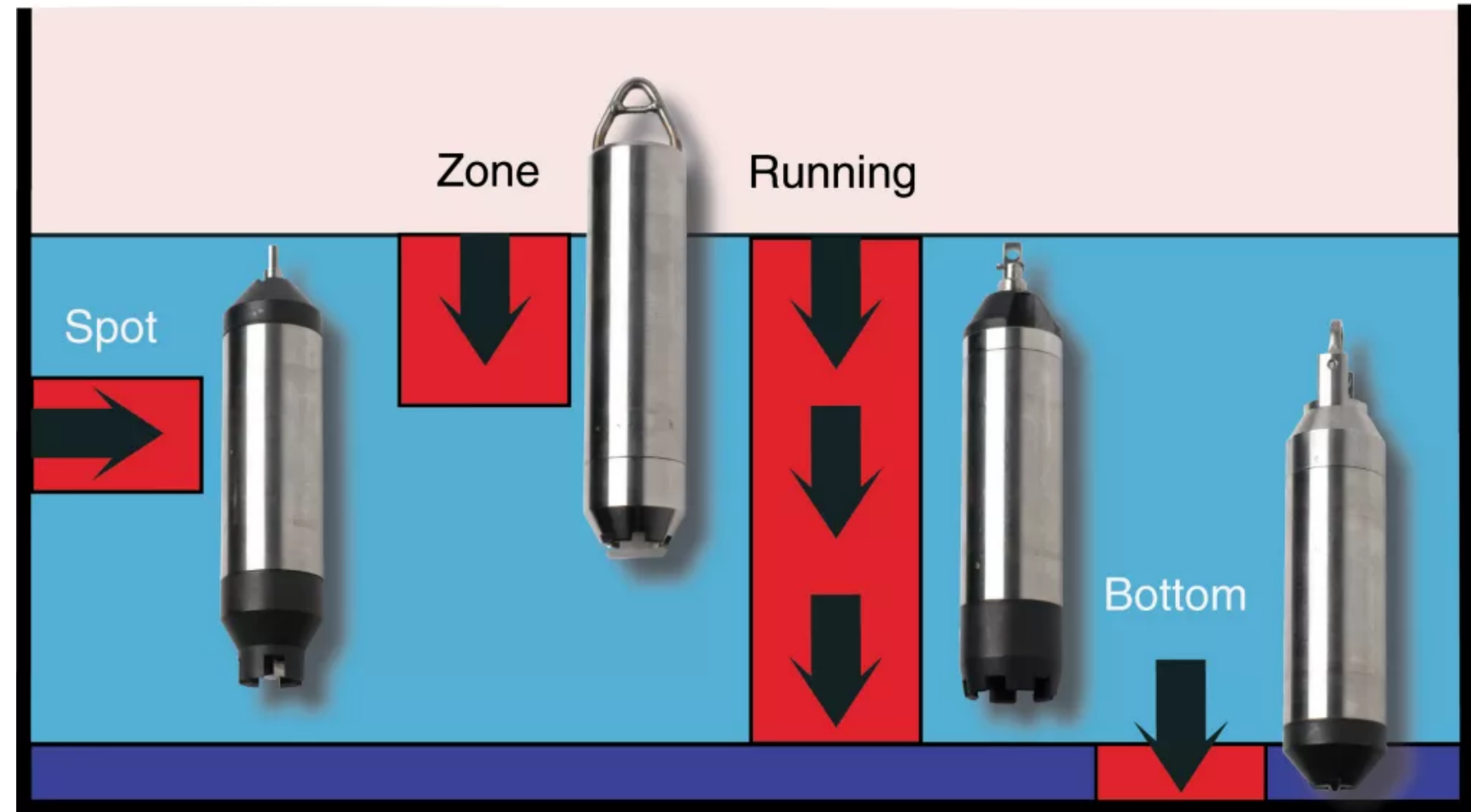
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All levels

A sample drawn from the bottom to top of the cargo in one go; prone to overfilling from a single point and being unrepresentative.

Running sample

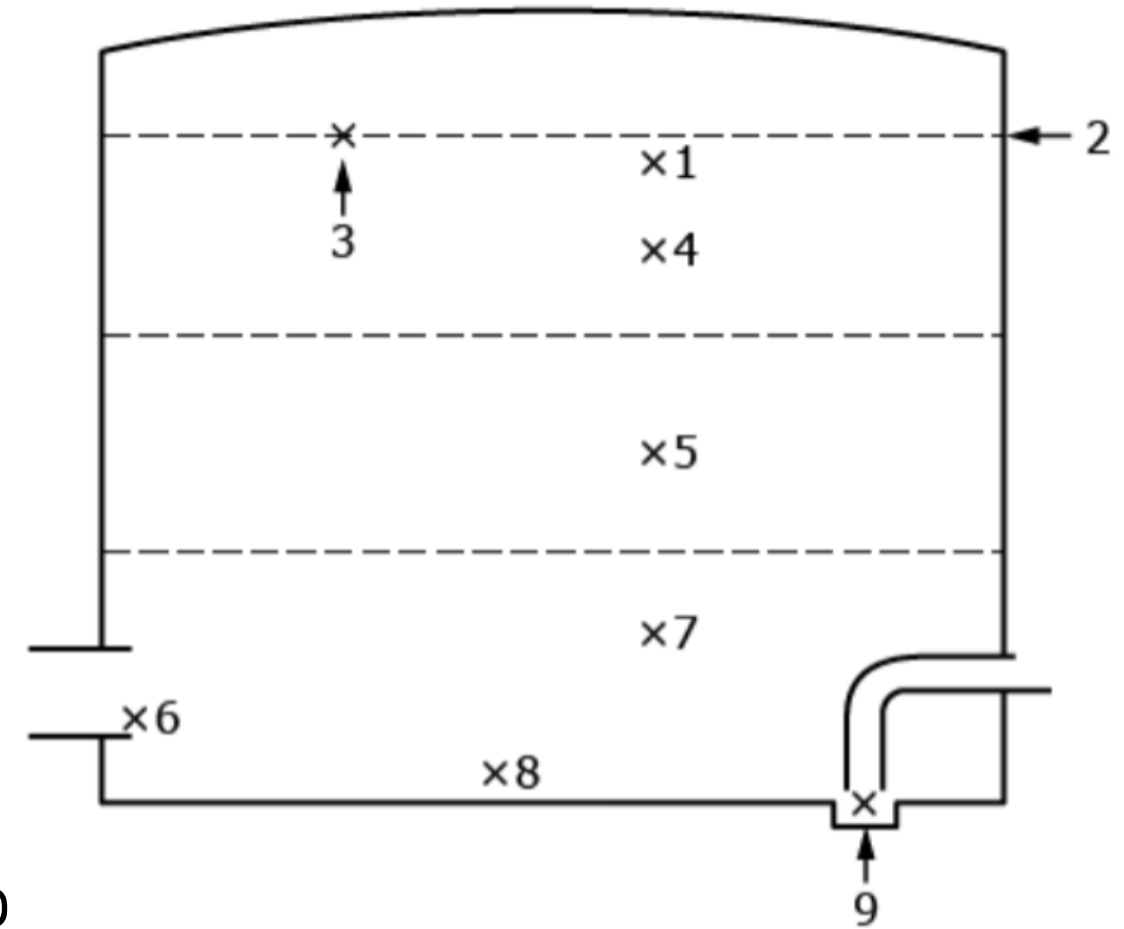
A sample drawn from the top to bottom, back to top in one movement, filling slowly throughout; prone to over or under drawing of sample, making it an unreliable practice for blended / stratified cargoes.



Spot Sample

Drawn at a specific location in a tank, or pipeline.
The best method for obtain representative samples is to draw from as many different spots as reasonably practical and producing a laboratory composite, most commonly spot samples come from:

1. **Top:** Six inches below the liquid surface.
2. Surface
3. Skim
4. **Upper:** Middle of the upper third of the liquid.
5. **Middle:** Middle of the liquid.
6. Outlet/ Tap
7. **Lower:** Middle of the lower third of the liquid.
8. **Bottom:** typically Six inches from the bottom surface of the tank (or lowest available point - AKA Dead Bottom)
9. Sump



Composite Sample

Field / Deck composite: an approximate of each an equal portions or volumetric composite produced at the point of sampling.

Equal Portions Composite: An equal portion of each component is blended

Laboratory Composite: Proportionately blended composite sample, determine by either the weight (weight- ed ; requires density of each component) or volume (volumetric; typically from GSV) of each component.





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