# Peptide COA checklist

Nine checks for any certificate of analysis. The first four decide whether the certificate can be verified at all. Print this page and tick what the certificate shows.

- [ ] **1. It names the laboratory that did the testing**
  Without a named lab, nothing on the page can be traced.
  ESSENTIAL

- [ ] **2. The report number can be looked up on that lab's own website**
  A PDF can be edited; the lab's record cannot be edited by a seller.
  ESSENTIAL

- [ ] **3. The lot or batch matches the label on your vial**
  A certificate for another lot describes another sample.
  ESSENTIAL

- [ ] **4. Identity is confirmed by mass spectrometry (LC-MS or MS)**
  HPLC purity alone does not show what the compound is.
  ESSENTIAL

- [ ] **5. HPLC purity is reported with the method or wavelength**
  A purity figure without conditions cannot be interpreted.

- [ ] **6. Measured content (mg) is reported, not only purity**
  Purity does not tell you how much peptide is in the vial.

- [ ] **7. It shows when the sample was received, tested and reported**
  Undated results cannot be matched to a batch timeline.

- [ ] **8. A chromatogram or spectrum is attached and looks specific to this sample**
  Identical traces across different products are a warning sign.

- [ ] **9. The lab is independent of the seller**
  In-house results can be accurate, but they are not third-party testing.

### Reading your result

All four essentials ticked: the certificate is traceable. Any essential missing: treat it as unverified. Even a complete certificate describes only the sample that was tested, not every vial from a seller.