SERENITY
RESEARCH LABS

VENDOR-NEUTRAL FIELD GUIDE

Peptide COA Verification Checklist

A practical review path for qualified laboratory and research procurement.

A COA is a claim set, not a conclusion.
A certificate records what its issuer reports about a submitted sample under stated conditions. It does not automatically establish independent sampling, custody, lot representativeness, or fitness for your laboratory's intended work.

SPECIFICATION
Acceptance criterion or target

MEASURED RESULT
Observed finding from the stated procedure

DISPOSITION
Issuer's stated interpretation and status

RESEARCH USE ONLY (RUO) | VERSION 1.0 | JULY 2026

01 / RECORD MATCH

Verify the record before reading the number.

Mark each item complete, unresolved, or not applicable. Resolve identity and lot mismatches before interpreting analytical results.

01

Document identity

[ ] Certificate/report title and unique document number are present.

[ ] Issuer, authorization, page count, revision, attachments, and status are consistent.

02

Supplier and laboratory identity

[ ] Supplier, testing laboratory, commissioning party, and recipient are distinguished.

[ ] Laboratory address/contact are verifiable; any accreditation is checked against current scope.

03

Product identity

[ ] Material name, unambiguous identifier, form, and stated descriptors agree across records.

[ ] Identity procedure is named, claim-specific, and suited to distinguish plausible alternatives.

04

Lot or batch match

[ ] COA lot/batch exactly matches label and procurement record.

[ ] Repackaging links, formatting differences, and portal/QR results retain the same documented lot.

05

SKU and stated amount

[ ] SKU/catalog identifier, package count, stated amount, and unit match the offered material.

[ ] Amount is supported by an appropriate result, not inferred from chromatographic purity.

06

Specification versus measured result

[ ] Criterion and observed result are separate, with units, basis, and comparison rule.

[ ] Disposition follows the displayed criterion; rounding/uncertainty does not reverse it.

Procurement gate

If the material, lot, SKU, amount, issuer, or report status cannot be reconciled, place the record on hold before evaluating analytical claims.

Match each claim to evidence with the right scope.

The method, detector, standards, calculations, validation scope, sample path, and report status determine what a result can support.

07

Method scope

[ ] Method name/ID/revision, detection mode, intended purpose, matrix, and range are stated.

[ ] Specificity/selectivity, relevant validation/verification, and system suitability are addressed.

08

Chromatogram or spectrum availability

[ ] Complete output is available or absence is recorded; sample/run IDs, axes, units, and time are legible.

[ ] Assignments and integrations are not cropped or unexplained and map to the reported sample/result.

09

Purity, identity, and quantity distinction

[ ] Each claim has its own suitable procedure, result, units, and acceptance logic.

[ ] Area percent is not relabeled as identity/net amount; an identity signal is not relabeled as assay.

10

Dates, version, and status

[ ] Receipt, analysis, issue, and reissue dates are coherent; changes are controlled.

[ ] Draft/final/corrected/superseded/withdrawn and any validity or retest basis are explicit.

11

Custody and provenance limits

[ ] Submitter, sample selector, sampling point, receipt state, and custody transfers are known when claimed.

[ ] Submitted sample is connected to delivered lot; 'third-party' is not assumed to mean blind sampling.

12

Decision record

[ ] Questions use a verifiable contact path; original file, portal response, and correspondence are retained.

[ ] Reviewer, date, outcome, rationale, and unresolved issues are recorded before release from hold.

HPLC boundary

An HPLC result supports only the claim justified by the stated procedure, detector, standards, calculations, and validation scope. HPLC alone does not establish identity, net quantity, sterility, or endotoxin status.

03 / CLOSE THE REVIEW

Document the outcome and preserve the basis.

A concise decision record is more useful than an undocumented impression. Keep the reviewed file and evidence path with the procurement record.

RED FLAGS

- ! Lot, SKU, amount, or material name mismatch
- ! Missing report number, authorization, revision, or final status
- ! Supplier/laboratory cannot be distinguished or verified
- ! Accreditation logo without verifiable certificate and scope
- ! Specification presented as the measured result
- ! Result lacks units, method ID, or acceptance criterion
- ! Purity area percent used as identity or net-amount evidence
- ! Cropped/unreadable output or output from another sample
- ! Impossible, out-of-sequence, or silently changed dates
- ! 'Third-party tested' without sampling/custody detail
- ! Portal/QR link resolves to another lot/file/revision
- ! Issuer will not confirm through an independently found contact

OUTCOME

[ ] Complete	[ ] Clarification required	[ ] Hold / decline	[ ] Not evaluated

MATERIAL / SKU / STATED AMOUNT

LOT OR BATCH

CERTIFICATE / REVISION / STATUS

REVIEWER / DATE

OUTCOME RATIONALE / UNRESOLVED ITEMS

AUTHORITATIVE REFERENCES

1. ICH Q2(R2), *Validation of Analytical Procedures* (2023).
https://database.ich.org/sites/default/files/ICH_Q2(R2)_Guideline_2023_1130.pdf

2. ISO/IEC 17025, *Testing and calibration laboratories*.
https://www.iso.org/ISO-IEC-17025-testing-and-calibration-laboratories.html

3. ISO 33401:2024, *Reference materials - Contents of certificates, labels and accompanying documentation*.
https://www.iso.org/standard/84222.html

4. NIST Technical Note 2156, *Metrological Traceability*.
https://www.nist.gov/metrology/metrological-traceability

5. NIST SP 260-136 (2021 ed.), chemical reference-material certificate and value-assignment terminology.
https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.260-136-2021.pdf

Scope and limitation This vendor-neutral checklist supports RUO document review by qualified laboratory personnel. It does not determine material fitness, replace an organization's quality system, or convert a supplier-issued certificate into independent verification. ISO 33401 certificate-documentation principles are used by analogy; no claim is made that a peptide COA is a reference-material certificate.