

What a certificate tells you. And what it does not.

Four distinctions for reading reported tests without overstating the evidence.

TECHNICAL REVIEW PENDING

Conceptual reference, not a real certificate. No product or laboratory is validated.

01 Description / identity

A name alone does not establish identity.

Read the specification, result and stated method together. If fields disagree, ask the issuer; choosing one field does not resolve the discrepancy.

02 Purity / content

A signal ratio does not establish powder-mass purity.

For conventional UV area-percent purity, the calculation depends on detected and integrated signal. Net peptide content is a separate measure and may include peptide impurities. Check the assay and definition. [2]

03 Sample / batch

A sample result is not a batch-wide guarantee.

The reported tests concern the tested sample. Applying those results to other material requires evidence about sampling and traceability. [1]

04 Document / contents

A matching number is not a vial-content test.

Compare the complete report and use the issuer's verification route where available. Establishing the document's provenance does not establish what supplied material contains.

Document silence has limits. A test not reported is not proof it was never performed. An omitted chromatogram alone does not invalidate a certificate.

Sources and scope

[1] WHO, Model certificate of analysis, TRS 1010, Annex 4 (2018), pp. 187-189. General model; no WHO endorsement or assertion that a particular report complies.

[2] Bio-Synthesis, Peptide content versus peptide purity (2007). General content distinction; does not establish an individual laboratory's method.
