The 5-minute lab report check

A lab report is only worth something if it is about the product in front of you. Most reports posted online are borrowed, edited or redacted. These five checks take about five minutes, need nothing but a browser, and work on any vendor's paperwork, including ours.

01 Find the four fields that make a report someone's

An independent lab report ties one sample to one client. Look for all four:

- **The lab's name**, printed by the lab, not typed onto the vendor's page.
- **A task or test number**: the lab's own reference for that sample.
- **A unique verification key**: a code you can enter on the lab's own website.
- **The client name**: who sent the sample in.

If any of the four is blanked out, treat the report as not the vendor's. There is no innocent reason to hide a verification key; it is the one thing that lets you check.

02 Check it on the lab's website, not the vendor's

Go to the lab's own verification page yourself. Type the address; don't click a link the vendor gives you. For Janoshik that is **janoshik.com/verification**. Enter the key and compare what the lab shows you, field by field, with what the vendor showed you: compound, amount, purity, date, client.

One mismatch is enough. A vendor's PDF can be edited; the record on the lab's server can't.

03 Look for the borrowed-report patterns

- The same task number appears on more than one shop's website.
- The client name is a different company from the one selling to you.
- The report is dated before the vendor, or the batch, existed.
- The batch number on the report doesn't match the batch printed on the product.

04 Purity is not quantity

"99% pure" says what fraction of the material is the intended molecule. It says nothing about *how much* of it is there. A vial can be 99% pure and still hold far less than its label. Underfilling is the most common complaint in this market, and a purity figure can't catch it.

Good reports also state an amount: either the milligrams in the vial, or a concentration in mg/ml for a liquid. With a concentration, one sum tells you whether the label is honest:

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actual mg = concentration (mg/ml) × fill volume (ml)
% of label = actual mg ÷ label mg × 100
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Example: a report shows 4.5 mg/ml, and the product holds 2.0 ml. That's 9 mg, so a "10 mg" label is 90% of what it claims. You need the fill volume from the carton or the vendor. If they won't tell you, that's your answer.

05 Know what a report can't tell you

- **Blends have no single purity figure.** A report on a two- or three-peptide blend lists the content of each one. That's correct, not a dodge.
- **A screening test is stronger.** Some labs offer a test that checks the sample against several similar compounds and reports which one it found, not only the one the vendor named. The sample name still comes from the vendor; the "tests requested" line shows which kind of test was run.
- **A batch report covers a batch.** It doesn't prove your unit came from that batch. The batch number printed on your product is the link. Check it matches.
- **A method line matters.** If a vendor says "HPLC-MS" but the report names no method, ask why.

Want certainty about your own unit?

Send it to the lab yourself. Janoshik publishes its prices; a common single-peptide analysis is around $215, its GLP-1 class screening test (listed as a "blind test") around $360 (published prices, September 2026). From the UK, ship it declared and expect delays.

Our own reports

This guide is published by Biovanta. Every batch we sell has a Janoshik report in our name, with the key left intact so you can run every check above on us. They're listed at **biovanta.store/verify**.