



is your supplier legit?

a checklist for people who are about to inject something they found
through a guy who found it through a guy.

You've had the tab open for three days.

The website looks professional enough.

The reviews seem real.

The price is good.

Maybe too good.

So now you're here. Still on the tab. Still not sure.

This checklist is for that moment.

The moment between "add to cart" and "wait."



Things that should make you close the tab.

1 TikTok dropshippers.

Many of them are just 17-year-olds who got convinced to scale a peptide dropshipping business and bought a label maker.

2 No COA.

"We test everything internally." No you don't. "COAs are available upon request." Then why aren't they on the website? "We're waiting on results from the latest batch." Then why is the latest batch already for sale?

3 Telegram-only.

If the only way to reach your supplier is a Telegram handle, you have a contact. Contacts read your complaint about a contaminated batch and simply do not reply.

4 Pre-mixed liquid, shipped warm.

If it arrives as liquid and it's warm to the touch, the compound may already be degraded.

5 The trust-then-dump pattern.

Your first order is flawless. Fast shipping. Clean COA. The compound works. You reorder three times. By order four or five, something feels off. A good first order does not guarantee a good fifth order. If your results change and nothing else did, test the batch.

6 Prices that make no sense.

If one supplier charges \$45 for 10mg and another charges \$12 for the same compound, the \$12 one is not a better deal.

7 No returns. Crypto-only. No company name.

If there's no way to get your money back and no way to hold them accountable, that's the business working as designed. A registered company with credit card payments means a dispute mechanism. A Telegram handle and a crypto wallet? GLHF.

GREEN FLAGS

Things that should make you feel slightly less anxious.

1 Third-party COA.

A Certificate of Analysis from an independent lab, with a name you can Google and a website that loads, confirming purity and identity for the specific batch you're buying. The seller's own testing doesn't count. Sorry not sorry.

2 Lyophilised powder.

Dry puck or powder in a sealed vial. Not pre-mixed liquid that's been sitting at room temperature through three countries and a customs hold.

3 A real company behind the storefront.

A registered business. An actual address. A human who answers email within a business day, not three weeks later with "sorry bro been busy."

4 Verifiable third-party testing (not just their own).

Janoshik Analytical is the closest thing this industry has to an independent auditor. They assign a unique key to every report. It returns the actual test data. If your supplier publishes Janoshik results with verifiable keys, that's a green flag. If they claim "third-party tested" but the report has no verification mechanism, you're trusting a PDF.

5 They answer specific questions with specific answers.

"What was the HPLC purity on the most recent batch?"

If they reply with a number and a batch reference: good.

If they reply with "all our products are pharmaceutical grade": ...that's not an answer.

6 Cold chain shipping.

Insulated packaging. Gel packs. A transit window that doesn't involve your vial sitting in a 38-degree warehouse for four days. Peptides degrade in heat. If your supplier ships in a padded envelope and calls it "express delivery," the express part is how fast the compound is dying.



Everyone says "ask for a COA." Nobody mentions that a COA can be real and still meaningless.

A COA is only as honest as the person who sent the sample to the lab. If the vendor sends a clean vial for testing and then ships you something different, the COA is legitimate, third-party verified, and completely irrelevant to what you're injecting.

THREE WAYS SUPPLIERS GAME COAS

The cherry-pick.

They test their best batch and publish that COA. They ship you whichever batch they have in stock, which may or may not be the one that was tested.

The stolen report.

They take a COA from a legitimate supplier or a public Janoshik report, edit the company name in the header, and publish it as their own.

The slow fade.

Early batches are tested and legitimate. Once the reviews are in and the reputation is built, testing stops and quality drops. Your fifth order is not your first order.



The COA is in front of you... Now what?

Lab name.

Google it. If the website loads and they test for other companies, good. If the lab name matches the seller name, that's a self-portrait, not third-party testing.

Batch number.

Should match what's on your vial. If it doesn't, the COA is about someone else's product.

Test date.

A COA from 18 months ago for a vial you received this week is a museum piece.

HPLC purity.

Above 98% is good. Below 95%, ask questions. Below 90%, close the tab. If it says 99.99%, someone rounded up their homework.

Endotoxin test.

Bacterial contamination. You want this number very low. If it's not on the COA at all, nobody checked.

Verification key.

Janoshik assigns a unique key you can verify at janoshik.com/verify. No key = the PDF could have been made anywhere.

SECRET TIP

Right-click the PDF → Properties. If the creator says Canva or Google Slides, the COA was designed, not generated by a lab.





Find out which
Breaking Bad
character your
peptide supplier is.

If something feels off, it probably is.

vialprep.com/supplier-audit-bb

This checklist is for educational purposes only. Nothing here is medical advice.
vialprep sells injection preparation supplies, not peptides or pharmaceuticals.
Consult a licensed clinician before starting any protocol.