

How to verify a black masterbatch supplier

Nine checks you can run yourself in about fifteen minutes, using free public registries and the issuing body's own database. No sample, no deposit, no sales contact required.

Written for buyers who have been burned by, or simply want to avoid, a supplier who compounds nothing. Every check below is a check **E-LUCK passes itself** — and the last section shows you the queries behind each of our claims so you can hold us to it.

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Free version: masterbatchsource.com/supplier-verification-checklist

Registries used: National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System (gsxt.gov.cn) · CNCA certificate query (cx.cnca.cn) · the IATF public certificate database · SGS's own report verification

Contents

Why a supplier publishes its own verification checklist	1
Part 1 — Verify the seller is who they say they are	2
Part 2 — Verify the documents are real and current	3
Part 3 — Verify the material performs, not just the paperwork	3
Part 4 — E-LUCK's own answers, so you can run the checks on us	5
Record sheet	6

Why a supplier publishes its own verification checklist

A checklist only earns trust if the publisher can survive being run through it. Everything here is a check **we pass ourselves**, using the same public registries we point you to. Our registered name, credit code, four certificate numbers and report numbers are published on our certifications page, and the queries behind them are the ones in the tables.

This is deliberately not a "ten questions to ask the supplier" list that ends with "and buy from us". It is the document we would hand to a customer auditing us. If a check on this page failed for us, we would rather you found it before the first container than after.

Part 1 — Verify the seller is who they say they are

These four checks take about five minutes and use only free public registries. They answer one question: **is there a factory behind the email address?**

Registry checks — free, public, no login required

Check	What you ask for	Where you verify it	What disqualifies
1. Registered entity	The full registered legal name — not the brand. Also the registered address and the business scope.	gsxt.gov.cn (National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System). Search the credit code, not the brand name.	A brand name with no matching legal entity; a virtual-office address; a scope that reads only "wholesale" or "trade".
2. Founding date & size	Date of establishment, registered capital, and whether the legal representative has changed recently.	The same registry, plus the change-history tab. A brand launched last year claiming 30 years of extrusion experience is describing somebody else's history.	A company registered a few months before it quotes you 60,000 t/yr of capacity.
3. Real production capacity	Number of compounding lines, screw type, annual tonnage, and whether they compound in-house .	Cross-check against a live video call with the compounding hall running — ask them to pan the camera to the line feeding your grade. Numbers a plant knows instantly are numbers a trader has to look up.	Refusal or delay on a live camera call. Capacity described only in tons per month with no line count.
4. Consistency across sources	The same legal name on the certificate, the CoA, the packing list and the invoice.	Compare character by character. A suffix difference ("Technology" vs "Technology Co., Ltd") is not disqualifying. A different city or a different credit code is.	Documents issued by two different legal entities in the same transaction.

If you only have time for one thing

Ask for the registered legal name and credit code, look it up, then read the **business scope**. Manufacturing scope reads differently from wholesale scope, and it takes ten seconds to tell which you are dealing with.

Part 2 — Verify the documents are real and current

A PDF attachment proves only that someone made a PDF. These five checks turn a piece of paper into evidence, using the issuing body's own public database — never the supplier's copy.

Document checks — query the issuer, not the supplier

Check	What you ask for	Where you verify it	What disqualifies
5. Quality certificate scope	ISO 9001 (or equivalent) certificate number and the scope line , not just the logo page.	cx.cnca.cn — the CNCA public query. Enter the certificate number.	Status "valid" but the scope says "sales and service" rather than production. That is a trading company certificate.
6. Automotive approval	IATF 16949 certificate number, with scope and expiry date.	The IATF public certificate database. If the grade goes into a car part, ISO 9001 alone does not cover the automotive supply chain.	Expired certificate, or one whose scope excludes the product being supplied.
7. Third-party test reports	SGS / Intertek / TÜV reports for RoHS, REACH or PAHs, as your market requires, with the report number .	The laboratory's own verification page, using the report number. Check the sample date — a two-year-old report describes a formulation that may no longer be the one you receive.	A report number that returns nothing. Test reports the supplier issued themselves carry no weight.
8. Batch certificate of analysis	A CoA for a specific lot , showing the actual measured values — not a generic specification sheet.	Compare the lot number on the CoA with the lot number printed on the bags you receive, and check the shipment date against the CoA date.	A "CoA" listing only specification ranges. Ranges are what the supplier promises; only measured values tell you what you got.
9. Transport safety document	An SDS for the specific grade, and the correct shipping description for your destination.	Check the transport class against your cargo insurer and your forwarder's requirement before booking, not after.	SDS missing entirely, or generic — one SDS for the whole product range.

Black masterbatch pellets are generally shipped as a non-hazardous, non-regulated solid. The classification is not the number on the supplier's invoice; ask for the SDS and let your forwarder confirm.

Part 3 — Verify the material performs, not just the paperwork

Every check above is administrative. This part is the only one that tells you whether the material works on your line — and it is the part most suppliers avoid.

Ask for these numbers before you pay for a full order

- **Lot-to-lot consistency.** Three CoAs from three different production dates of the same grade. Plot the values. Tight variation is the single best predictor of how the grade behaves in month nine, and it is the best free quality signal available to a buyer.
- **Dispersion, in a stated unit and a stated method.** Filter pressure value, with the mesh and the test method named. Two plants will return different numbers for the same grade because the methods differ — a number without a method is not comparable. We wrote a 15-page paper on exactly this: *Measuring dispersion in black masterbatch*, free at masterbatchsource.com.
- **Screen pack specification.** The mesh the compound is stated to pass. This is what protects your extruder from a foreign body, and it is a hard number you can hold them to.
- **Let-down recommendation** in their words, plus the **cost per finished tonne** at that ratio — not the price per kilogram of masterbatch. A 13% grade at 5% let-down and a 47% grade at 1.4% can deliver the same blackness at very different delivered costs.
- **A trial lot of your own conditions.** 1–5 kg is normally free. Run your part on your own tooling before committing a container.

The one-question test

Ask what mesh filtration the grade passes and how the dispersion is measured. A plant answers in seconds, because it compounded the material. A reseller has to find someone to ask. This question separates the two better than any certificate.

Part 4 — E-LUCK's own answers, so you can run the checks on us

This is the part most supplier checklists do not print. Every claim below is verifiable in a public database, and we would rather you check it than take our word.

E-LUCK — how we answer each check

Check	Our answer	Where you verify it
Registered entity	E-LUCK (Guangdong Yijuyuan Plastic Industry Technology Co., Ltd.), Huangxi Industrial Zone, Shiwan Town, Boluo County, Huizhou, Guangdong	Credit code 91441322MA4ULT1D8T on gsxt.gov.cn ; established 2016-01-27
Production capacity	60,000 t/yr, compounded in-house on twin-screw lines	Factory tour video on our YouTube channel; ask for a live call and pan to the line
Quality certificates	ISO 9001, IATF 16949, ISO 14001, ISO 45001 — four certificate numbers with expiry dates	Numbers and validity dates at masterbatchsource.com/certifications ; run each through cx.cnca.cn
Third-party reports	SGS: RoHS 9 reports, REACH 8, PAHs 5	Report numbers on our certifications page, verifiable on SGS's own portal
Batch CoA	Issued per lot; the lot number is printed on the bags	Compare the two numbers when the shipment arrives
Dispersion method	Filter pressure value, with mesh and method stated on every report	Free 15-page white paper on why numbers differ and what to compare instead
Trial lot	1–5 kg free sample, shipped on request	Ask for a sample and run your own part

If any answer above is wrong, or a certificate does not verify, tell us and we will correct it: **zoe@masterbatchsource.com**.

Record sheet

Use one copy of this page per supplier. Fill it in as you run the checks — the value is in the written record, not in the memory.

Supplier verification record

Item	Supplier's answer	Verified? (yes / no / could not)
Registered legal name		
Credit code		
Business scope (manufacturing?)		
Date of establishment		
Compounding line count / screw type		
Annual capacity claimed		
ISO certificate number + scope		
IATF 16949 number + expiry		
Third-party report numbers		
Dispersion value + method + unit		
Screen pack specification		
Let-down recommendation		
Cost per finished tonne at that ratio		
Live video call accepted?		
Trial lot supplied?		

About the publisher. E-LUCK is a black masterbatch compounding plant in Huizhou, Guangdong, China, established 2016-01-27, with 60,000 t/yr of capacity. This checklist is written from the buying side of the table: it includes the checks that are inconvenient for a supplier, which is why we have printed our own answers against them.

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