

ANNEX I

CHARACTERISTICS OF OLIVE OIL TYPES

Category	Acidity (%) (*)	Peroxide value mEq O ₂ /kg (*)	Waxes mg/kg (**)	Saturated acids in 2- position of the triglyceride (%)	Stigmasta- dienes mg/ kg ⁽¹⁾	Difference between HPLC ECN42 and theoretical ECN42	K ₂₃₂ (*)	K ₂₇₀ (*)	Delta-K (*)	Organoleptic assessment Median of defects (Md) (*)	Organoleptic assessment Median of fruity (Mf) (*)
1. Extra virgin olive oil	≤ 0,8	≤ 20	≤ 250	≤ 1,5	≤ 0,15	≤ 0,2	≤ 2,50	≤ 0,22	≤ 0,01	Md = 0	Mf > 0
2. Virgin olive oil	≤ 2,0	≤ 20	≤ 250	≤ 1,5	≤ 0,15	≤ 0,2	≤ 2,60	≤ 0,25	≤ 0,01	Md ≤ 2,5	Mf > 0
3. Lampante olive oil	> 2,0	—	≤ 300 ⁽³⁾	≤ 1,5	≤ 0,50	≤ 0,3	—	—	—	Md > 2,5 ⁽²⁾	—
4. Refined olive oil	≤ 0,3	≤ 5	≤ 350	≤ 1,8	—	≤ 0,3	—	≤ 1,10	≤ 0,16	—	—
5. Blended olive oil composed of refined olive oils & virgin olive oils	≤ 1,0	≤ 15	≤ 350	≤ 1,8	—	≤ 0,3	—	≤ 0,90	≤ 0,15	—	—
6. Crude olive-pomace oil	—	—	> 350 ⁽⁴⁾	≤ 2,2	—	≤ 0,6	—	—	—	—	—
7. Refined olive-pomace oil	≤ 0,3	≤ 5	> 350	≤ 2,2	—	≤ 0,5	—	≤ 2,00	≤ 0,20	—	—
8. Olive-pomace oil	≤ 1,0	≤ 15	> 350	≤ 2,2	—	≤ 0,5	—	≤ 1,70	≤ 0,18	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Sum of isomers that could (or could not) be separated by capillary column.

⁽²⁾ Or if the median of defects is less than or equal to 2,5 and the median of fruity is 0.

⁽³⁾ Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be lampante olive oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is less than or equal to 350 mg/kg or if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is less than or equal to 3,5 %.

⁽⁴⁾ Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be crude olive-pomace oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is above 350 mg/kg and if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is greater than 3,5 %.

▼ M20

Category	Fatty acids content ⁽¹⁾						Sum of transoleic isomers (%)	Sum of translinoleic and translinolenic isomers (%)	Sterols composition						Total sterols (mg/kg)	Erythrodiol and uvaol (%) (**)
	Myristic (%)	Linolenic (%)	Arachidic (%)	Eicosenoic (%)	Behenic (%)	Lignoceric (%)			Cholesteryl (%)	Brassicasterol (%)	Camposterol (%)	Stigmasterol (%)	Beta-sitosterol (%) ⁽²⁾	Delta-7-Stigmasterol (%)		
1. Extra virgin olive oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,05	≤ 0,05	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5
2. Virgin olive oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,05	≤ 0,05	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5
3. Lampante olive oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,10	≤ 0,10	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	—	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5 ⁽³⁾
4. Refined olive oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5
5. Blended olive oil composed of refined olive oils & virgin olive oils																
6. Crude olive-pomace oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5
7. Refined olive-pomace oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,3	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,2	≤ 4,0	—	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 2 500	> 4,5 ⁽⁴⁾
8. Olive-pomace oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,3	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,40	≤ 0,40	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,2	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 800	> 4,5
	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,3	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,40	≤ 0,40	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,2	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 600	> 4,5

⁽¹⁾ Other fatty acids present (%): palmitic: 7,5 to 20,0; palmitoleic: 0,3 to 3,5; heptadecanoic: ≤ 0,3; heptadecenoic: ≤ 0,3; stearic: 0,5 to 5,0; oleic: 55,0 to 83,0; linoleic: 3,5 to 21,0.

⁽²⁾ Sum of: Delta-5-23-Stigmastadienol + Cholesterol + Beta-Sitosterol + Sitosterol + Delta-5-Avenasterol + Delta-5-24-Stigmastadienol.

⁽³⁾ Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be lampante olive oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is less than or equal to 350 mg/kg or if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is less than or equal to 3,5 %.

⁽⁴⁾ Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be crude olive-pomace oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is above 350 mg/kg and if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is greater than 3,5 %.

Notes:

(a) The results of the analyses must be expressed to the same number of decimal places as used for each characteristic. The last digit must be increased by one unit if the following digit is greater than 4.

(b) If just a single characteristic does not match the values stated, the category of an oil can be changed or the oil declared impure for the purposes of this Regulation.

(c) If a characteristic is marked with an asterisk (*), referring to the quality of the oil, this means the following:

— for lampante olive oil, it is possible for both the relevant limits to be different from the stated values at the same time,

— for virgin olive oils, if at least one of these limits is different from the stated values, the category of the oil will be changed, although they will still be classified in one of the categories of virgin olive oil.

(d) If a characteristic is marked with two asterisks (**) this means that for all types of olive-pomace oil, it is possible for both the relevant limits to be different from the stated values at the same time.