

Qualitätsmerkmale unseres Bio – Olivenöls

Seit 2001 produziert die Familie Renieri in Zusammenarbeit mit den Bio-Landwirten der Region und unter Einhaltung strenger Kontrollvorschriften in ihrer Oliven-Mühle Olivenöl aus kontrolliert biologischem Anbau. Die sorgfältige Auswahl der Früchte und die tägliche Verarbeitung der Oliven verleihen dem Olivenöl seine intensive goldgrüne Farbe und seinen ausgewogenen, würzigen und fruchtigen Geschmack.



Extra Natives Olivenöl aus kontrolliert biologischem Anbau
Kaltextrahiert! Erste Güteklasse. Direkt aus Oliven nach ausschließlich mechanischen Verfahren gewonnen.

Erntezeit: Winter 2016/2017

| Gesetzliche Werte | Werte einer Analyse vom 7.12.2016 |
|--|---|
| Säuregrad: max. 0,8% (Gehalt an freien Fettsäuren) | Säuregrad: 0,27 % Peroxide (mEq) 3,95 |
| Peroxide (mEq) max. 20 UV-Absorbtion: k270 max. 0,22 k232 max. 2,50 dk max. 0,01 | UV-Absorbtion: k270 0,134 k232 1,465 dk -0,004 |



Acker der Familie Renieri – Bio zertifiziert

Unsere Renieri Bio-Olivenöl ist frei von Pestiziden (siehe nachfolgende Analyse).

In Deutschland wird die Lakonikos Elia GmbH für den Verkauf des Renieri Bio-Olivenöls zertifiziert von der DE-ÖKO-006. Weitere Informationen finden Sie auf www.lakonikos.de

Name des Pestizids | Ergebnis | Grenzwert | Methode

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| | TIMEE / RESULT (mg/Kg /ppm) | OPIO ANAΦΟΡΑE ΜΕΘΟΔΟΥ / REPORTING LIMIT OF METHOD | ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ / METHOD |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Acrinathrin * | <LOQ | 0.02 | Steven Lehotay – Katerina Matsovska & Alan Rightfield : AOAC VOL.88, NO 2.2005 & 2 RIZOS AOAC 77(5) 1096.1999 MODIFIED CODE NO .O.B02.001 & O.B.05.023 |
| Abamectin* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Acephate* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Azinphos ethyl* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Ametryn* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Amitraz | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Atrazine | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Azimsulfuron | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Azinphos Methyl | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Acetamiprid* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Aldicarb Sulfone* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxid* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Azaconazole* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Azamephthipos* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Azoxystrobin* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Benfubutamid | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Benalaxyl | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Benfuracarb | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Benthiavalicarb | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Bifenazate | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Bifenthrin* | <LOQ | 0.02 | |
| Byspiribac sodium | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Benomyl | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Bitertanol* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Boscalid* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Bromuconazol* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Bromophos methyl | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Bromophos ethyl | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Burpimate* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Buprofezin* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Butocarboxim Sulfone* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Butocarboxim Sulfoxid* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Carbaryl* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |

LOQ = Nicht nachweisbar

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|--|
| Dodemorph | <LOQ | 0.01 | Steven Lehotay – Katerina Matsovska & Alan Rightfield : AOAC VOL.88, NO 2.2005 & 2 RIZOS AOAC 77(5) 1096.1999 MODIFIED CODE NO .O.B02.001 & O.B.05.023 |
| Epoxiconazole* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Ethionfencarb Sulfone* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Ethionfencarb Sulfoxide* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Ethion | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Ethiprol | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Ethirimol | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Ethoprophos | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Ethoxyquin | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Etoxadole | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Endosulfan a* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Endosulfan b* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Endosulfan sulfate* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Etofenprox | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Famoxadone* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenamidone* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenamiphos* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenarimol | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenazaquin | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenbuconazole | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenxamid | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenoxycarb* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenpropimorph | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenpyroximate | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenthion | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Flufenacet * | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fenthion Sulfoxide | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fludioxonil* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Flufenacet* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Flufenoxuron | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fluquincolazol | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Flusialzol* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Flutolanil | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Flutriafol | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Fofthiasat* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Furathiocarb* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Haloxypol methyl | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Halofenozid | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Hexaconazole | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Hexithiazox | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Hexaflumuron | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Imazalin* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Imidacloprid* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Indoxicarb* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Iodosulfuron | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Isofenphos methyl | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Iprovalicarb | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Isoprothiolane | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Isopyrasan | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Kresoxim methyl* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |

LOQ = Nicht nachweisbar

Name des Pestizids I Ergebnis I Grenzwert I Methode

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|--|
| Lenacil | <LOQ | 0.01 | Steven Lehotay – Katerina Matsovska & Alan Rightfield : AOAC VOL.88, NO 2.2005 & 2 RIZOS AOAC 77(5) 1096.1999 MODIFIED CODE NO .O.B02.001 & O.B.05.023 |
| Linuron* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Lufenuron | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Lambda Cyhalothrin* | <LOQ | 0.02 | |
| Malathion* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Methamidophos* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Mandipropamid | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Mepanipyrim* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Methidathion | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Mephenacet | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Menampyrim | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Mephosfolan | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Mepronil | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Metaxyl* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Metconazole | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Methiocarb* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Methiocarb Sulfone* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Methiocarb Sulfoxide* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Methomyl* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Methoxifenozone* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Metolactor | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Metobromuron | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Metsulfuron | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Monocrotophos* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Monolinuron* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Myclobutanil* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Napropamide | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Nicosulfuron | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Nitenpyram* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Novaluron | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Omethoate* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Oxadiazon* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Oxadixyl | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Oxamyl* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Oxamyl oxime* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Oxycarboxin | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Oxydemeton methyl* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Paclotubrazole* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Permethrin1* | <LOQ | 0.02 | |
| Permethrin2* | <LOQ | 0.02 | |
| Pencolazole* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Penoxylam | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Phenmedipham* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Phenthoate | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Pinoxaben | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Phosmet | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Phosphamidon* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Picoxystrobin* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Piperonil Butoxide | <LOQ | 0.01 | |
| Pirimicarb* | <LOQ | 0.01 | |

LOQ = Nicht nachweisbar

Name des Pestizids I Ergebnis I Grenzwert I Methode

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Pirimicarb desmethyl* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pirimiphos methyl* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Prochloraz* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Prothiofos* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Propargite* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Propiconazole* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Propoxur* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Propyzamide* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pymetrozin | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pyraclostrobin* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pyridaben | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pyridaphenthion | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pyridate degradation | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pyrifenoxy | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pyrimethanil | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pyriproxiphen | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Phosalone | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pyrazophos | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Propamocarb | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Pyroxuslam | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Quinoxifen | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Quizalophop-p-ethyl | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Quizalophop-p-terfuryl | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Rimsulfuron | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Simazin | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Spirotetramat | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Spinosad a* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Spinosad d* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Spirodictofen* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Spiroxamine | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Spriomesifen | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Tebuconazole* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Tebufenozide* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Tebufenpyrad* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Teflubenzuron* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Tetraconazole | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Thiabendazol | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Thiacloprid* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Thiamethoxam* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Thiocarb* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Thiophenae methyl | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Tolclophos methyl | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Tolilfluamid* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Dimst (degr. Tolilfluamid)* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Triadimephon* | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Traidimenol | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Triazophos | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Trichlorfon | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Tricyclazole | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Trifloxystrobin | <LOQ | 0.01 |

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Name des Pestizids I Ergebnis I Grenzwert I Methode

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|
| Triticonazol | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Triflumuron | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Triflurosulfuron methyl | <LOQ | 0.01 |
| Trinexapac ethyl | <LOQ | 0.02 |
| Transfluthrin | <LOQ | 0.02 |
| Tetramethrin* | <LOQ | 0.02 |
| Tefluthrin* | <LOQ | 0.02 |
| Zoxamide* | <LOQ | 0.01 |

LLD - LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION
LOQ - LIMIT OF QUANTIFICATION

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΑΝΑΛΥΣΗΣ
END OF CERTIFICATE ANALYSIS

LOQ = Nicht nachweisbar

ENVIROLABS
 Ινστιτούτο
 Γεωργικών & Περιβαλλοντικών Αναλύσεων
 ΠΑΝΝΙΟΣ Δ. ΚΩΝ/ΝΟΣ
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ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΑΝΑΛΥΣΗΣ ΕΛΑΙΟΛΑΔΟΥ
CERTIFICATE OF OLIVE OIL ANALYSIS

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Πελάτης / Client | ΠΕΝΕΠΗ ΜΗΝΑΣ Ο.Ε |
| Ημερομηνία Έκδοσης / Date | 9/12/2016 |
| Ημερομηνία Δειγματοληψίας / Date of sampling | 5/12/2016 |
| Κωδικός Δεγμάτων / Sample code | X-7-43-16 |
| Είδος Δεγματος / Type of sample | ΕΛΑΙΟΛΑΔΟ |
| Κατάσταση Δεγματος / Είδος Συσκευασίας | ΚΑΛΗ-GOOD |
| Παραγωγός / Agriculture | |
| Ταυτότητα Δεγματος / sample identity | T-12 |

ΕΠΗΡΕΑΣΗ*

- Τα παρακάτω αποτελέσματα αφορούν μόνο το συγκεκριμένο δείγμα που εξετάστηκε.
- Δεν επιτρέπεται η εν μέρει αναπαραγωγή του Πιστοποιητικού Ανάλυσης, δίχως την έγγραφη έγκριση του Βρεταντάρου.

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<http://ec.europa.eu/pesticides/labels/index.cfm>

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