



# FNS - Cloud

Food Nutrition Security

## Food Traceability & Metrology search engine

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Katherine Flynn, Luis Mayor & Sofia Reis (IFA)

FNS-Cloud Final Event & Launch of  
FNSCloud Solution  
Brussels - 12 Sept. 2023

# AGENDA

- ❑ Key role of data for food quality, safety, and authenticity *Claudia Zoani – ENEA*
- ❑ Search challenges and issues with search engines *Karl Presser – PMT*
- ❑ Provision of analytical data for the traceability search engine: an example on olive oil *Maria Tsimidou – AUTH*
- ❑ Intro to the Food traceability & metrology search engine *Katherine Flynn, Luis Mayor & Sofia Reis - IFA, with ENEA & PMT*
- ❑ Hands-on session: what can I do with search engine?
- ❑ Further developments and engaging user communities *Claudia Zoani - ENEA; Karl Presser - PMT*

# Who worked to realize the Food Traceability & Metrology search engine



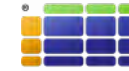
Italian national agency for new technologies,  
energy and sustainable economic development



PREMOTEC



Institut  
"Jožef Stefan"  
Ljubljana, Slovenija



**EuroFIR**  
European Food Information Resource



**Quadram  
Institute**  
Science • Health • Food • Innovation



ARISTOTLE  
UNIVERSITY  
OF THESSALONIKI



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EDMUND  
MACH



National Research  
Council of Italy



National Institute for Public Health  
and the Environment  
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport



**APRE**  
Agenzia per la Promozione  
della Ricerca Europea



University College Dublin



Milchprüfing  
Bayern e. V.

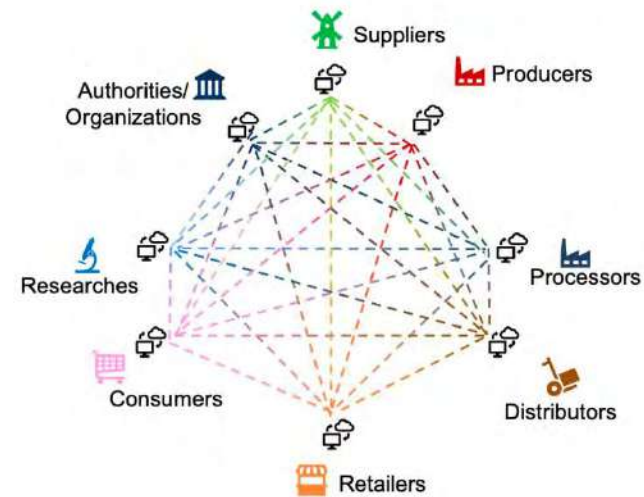
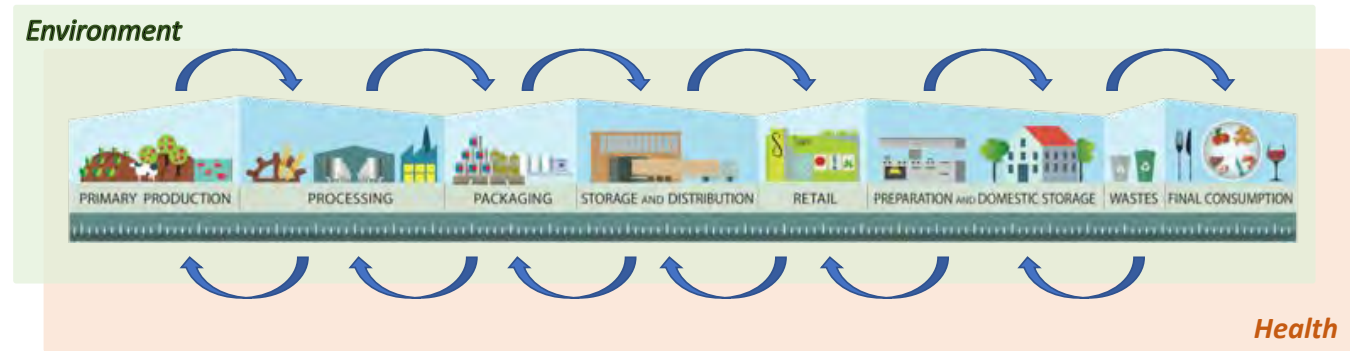


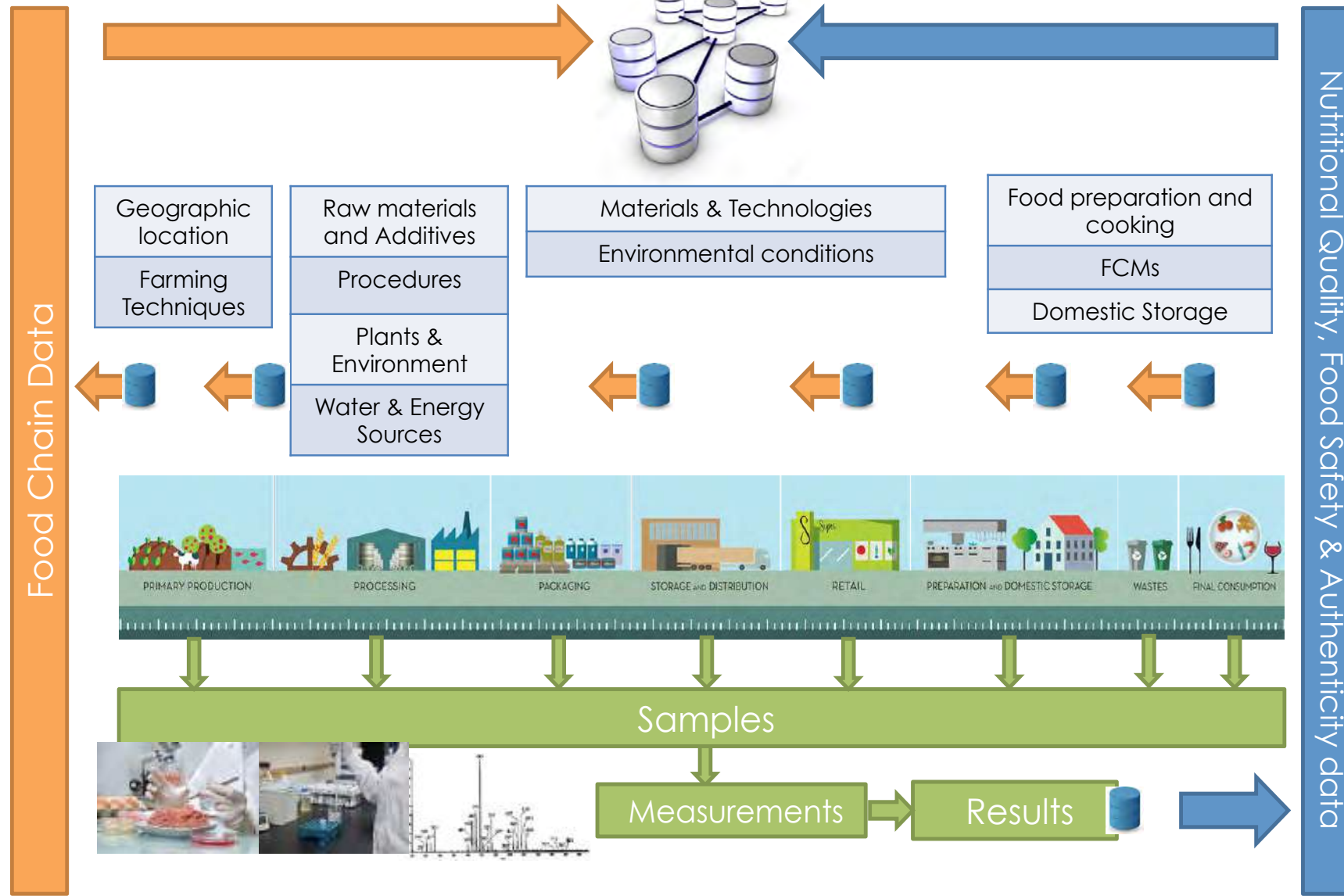
Qualitätssicherung im Milchbereich

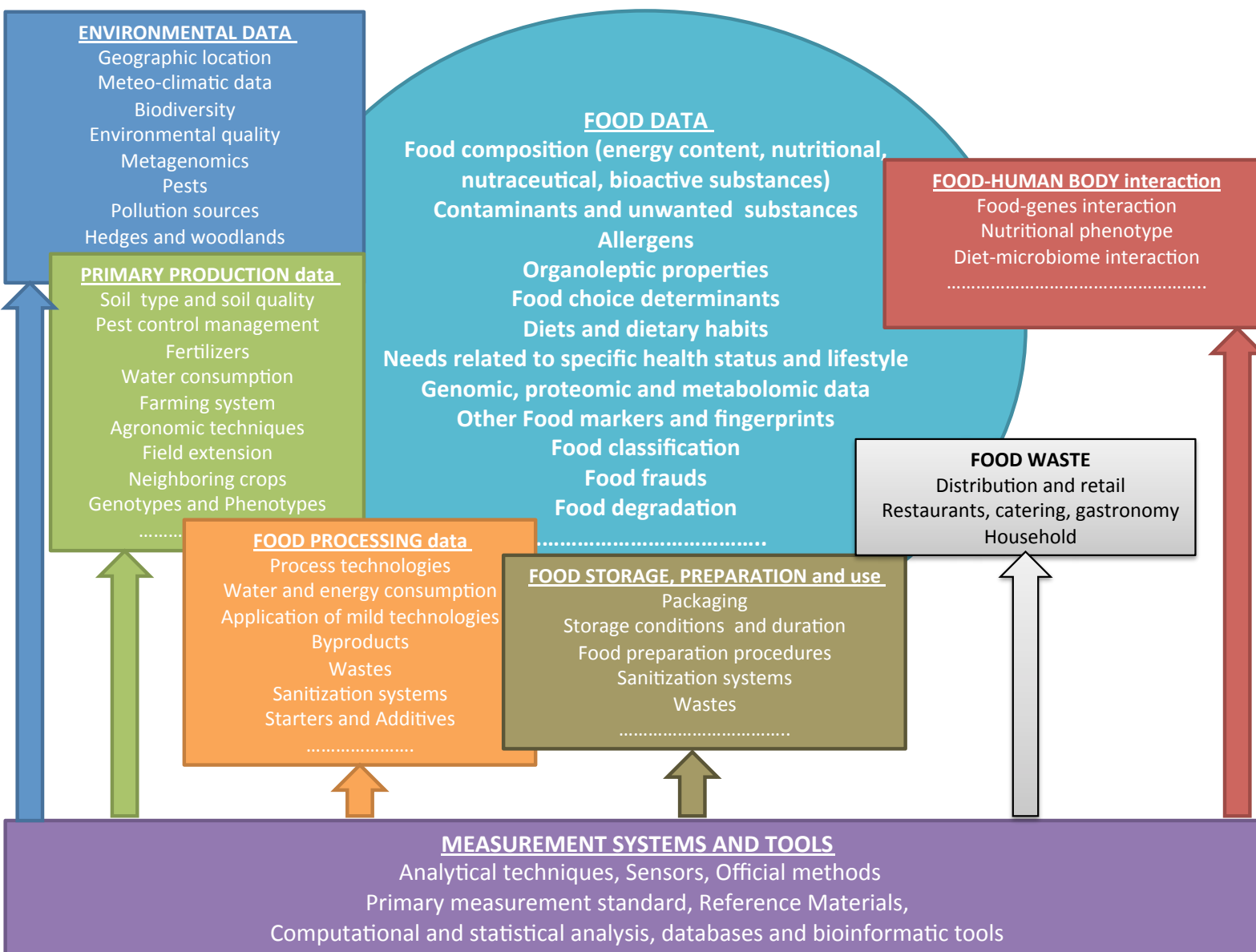


*...and all the consortium members  
who provided the datasets and tested  
the tool suggesting improvements*

# Why the engine?





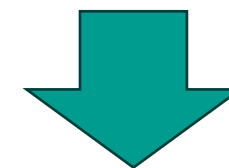


## THE VISION is:

to realise a system enabling to collect and made interoperable information, data and metadata related to the **Food in all its lifecycle**, so as to reach a system able to describe the food on its whole and at the same time **relate those characteristics to the influencing factors** (collected as well as metadata).



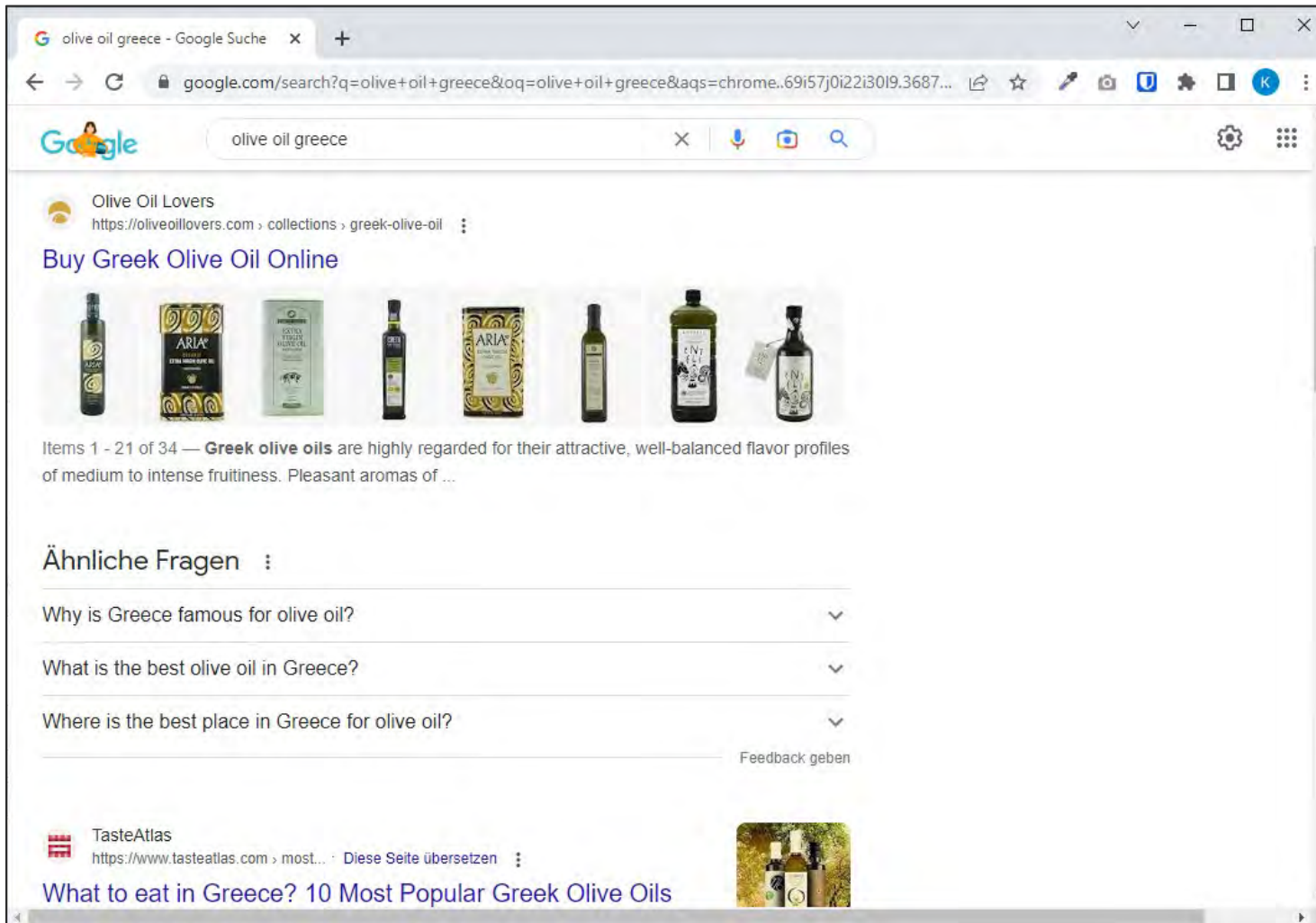
**Need to start from data FINDABILITY**



**SEARCH ENGINE**



# Motivation: Issues with Search Engines



- With Google you can find websites with relevant content
- Google presents results as a list

## Issues:

- Are all relevant website shown?
- results are not appropriate to search scientific data
- No metainformation is used
- no structured data
- Not data but webpages are shown

# What is a researcher looking for?



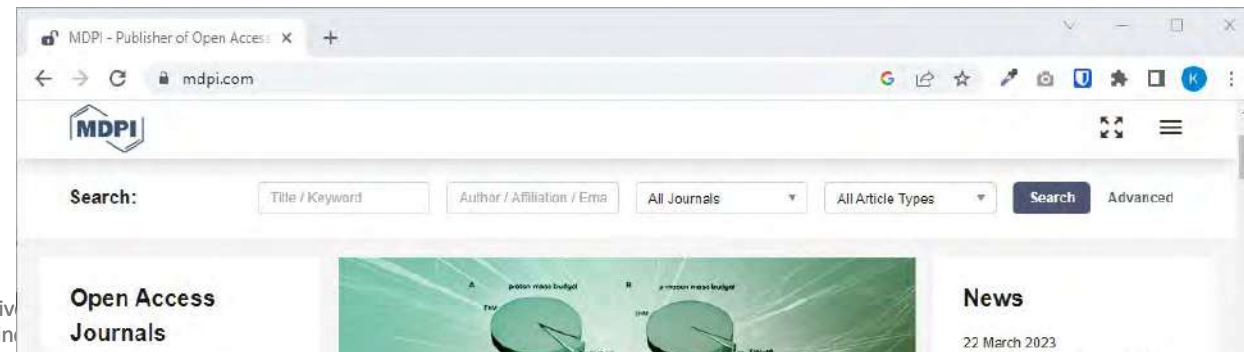
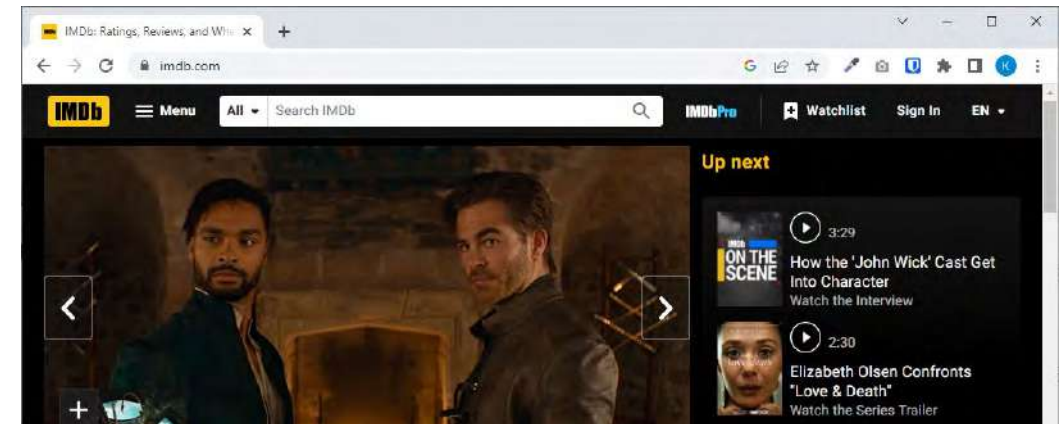
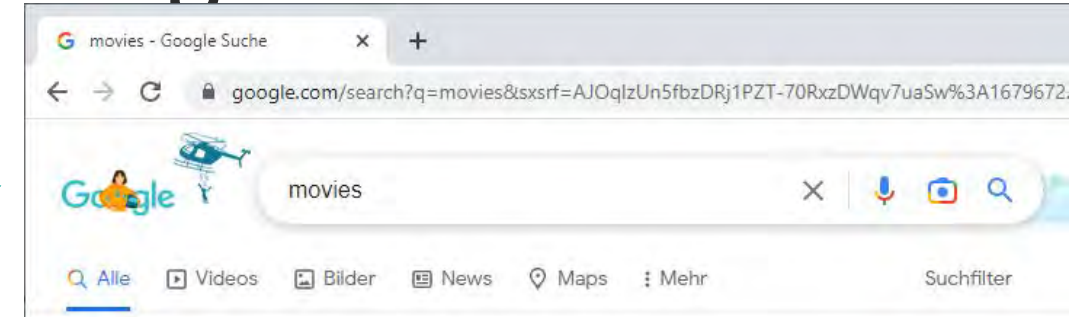
Find a movie

Find a movie

Find a paper

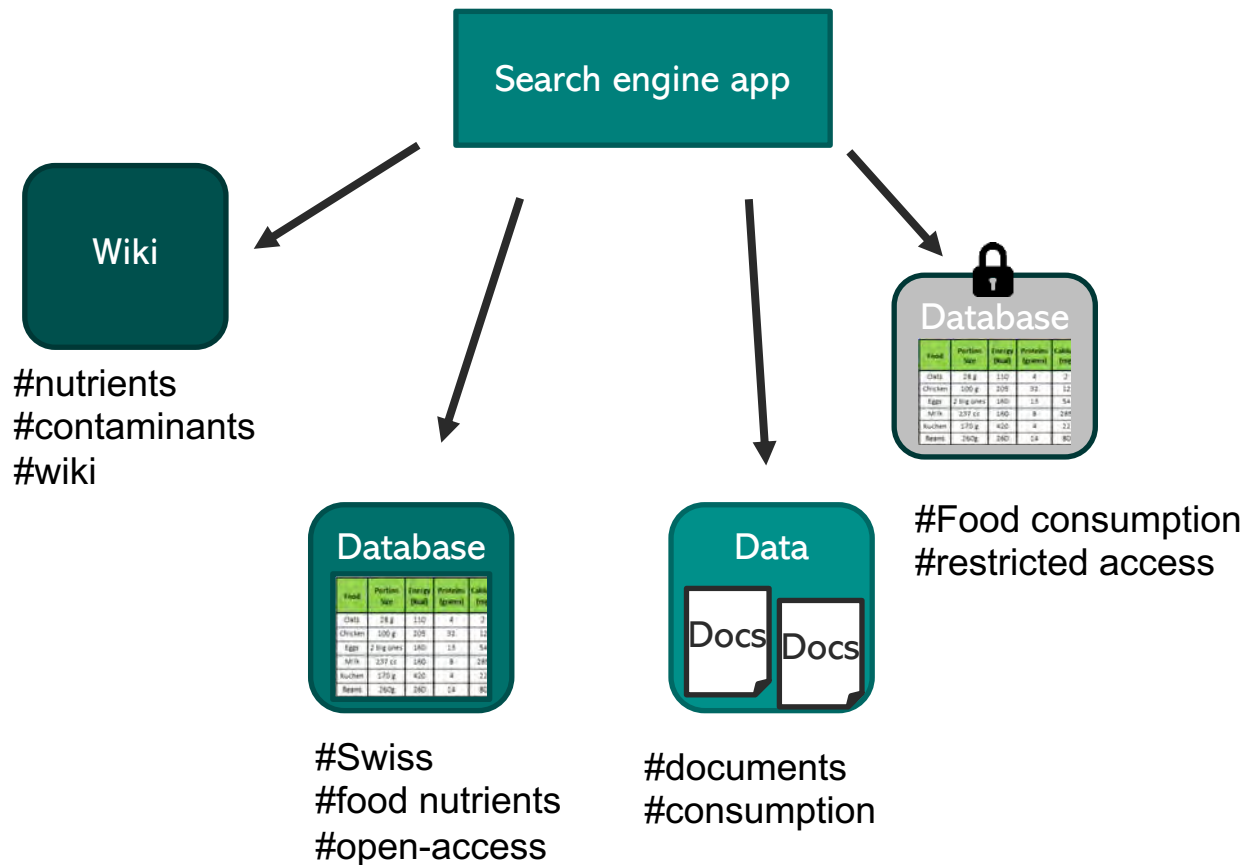
Find data

?





# Concept 1: Broad Search and Tagging



- Implement a search engine tailored for scientific food data
- Allow to tag datasets and use tagging for search
- Search databases, but also Wiki and Docs

# Concept 2: Show Result Map/Spaces

Food item/food group

Olive oil ▼

Filter

Greece ▼

Add

Show result as

Table ▼

X-axis

Supply chain ▼

Y-axis

High-level topics ▼

Add

→ X

Olive oil (Greece)	Primary production	Processing	Packaging	Storage and distribution	Retail	Preparation and domestic storage	Wastes	Final consumption
Safety						Oxidation at different temperatures (link)		TDS data (link) Medication concentration data (link)
Quality/nutrition		Contamination during olive oil extraction (link)		Loss of vitamins during storage (link)	Label information (link)			Greece food composition database (link)
Authenticity/Origin	Isotope data AUTH (link)							
Metrology	Reference material XY (link)							Reference material YZ (link)
Security	Security report on olive oil in Greece (link)							

# Concept 3: Food Supply Chains

## VIRGIN OLIVE OIL SUPPLY CHAIN



## MILK SUPPLY CHAIN



## ATLANTIC SALMON AQUACULTURE CHAIN

*Salmo salar*  
Taxonomic Serial



SALMON FARMING



CATCHING



TRANSPORT

PRIMARY PROCESSING:  
CLEANING, SORTING AND  
GRADING, FILETTING, SKINNING

PACKAGING AND LABELLING

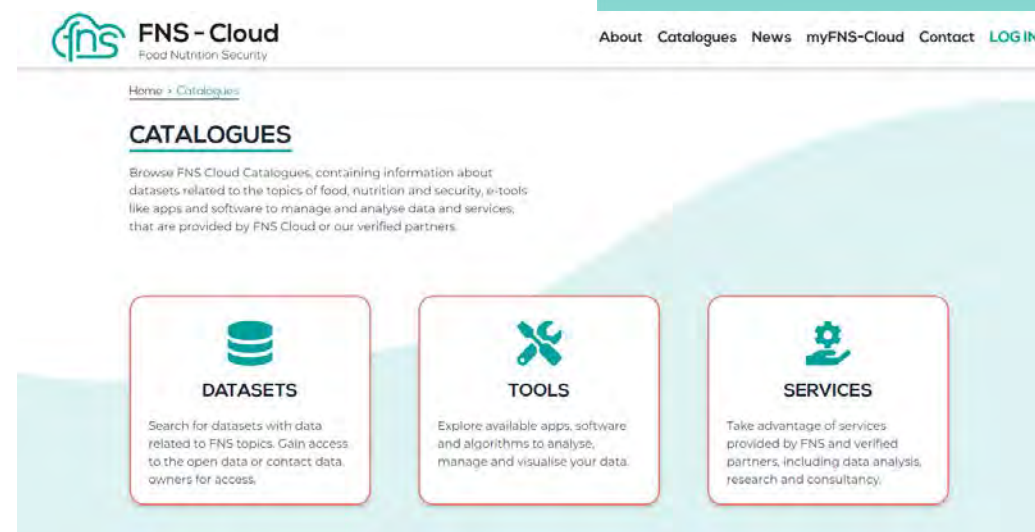
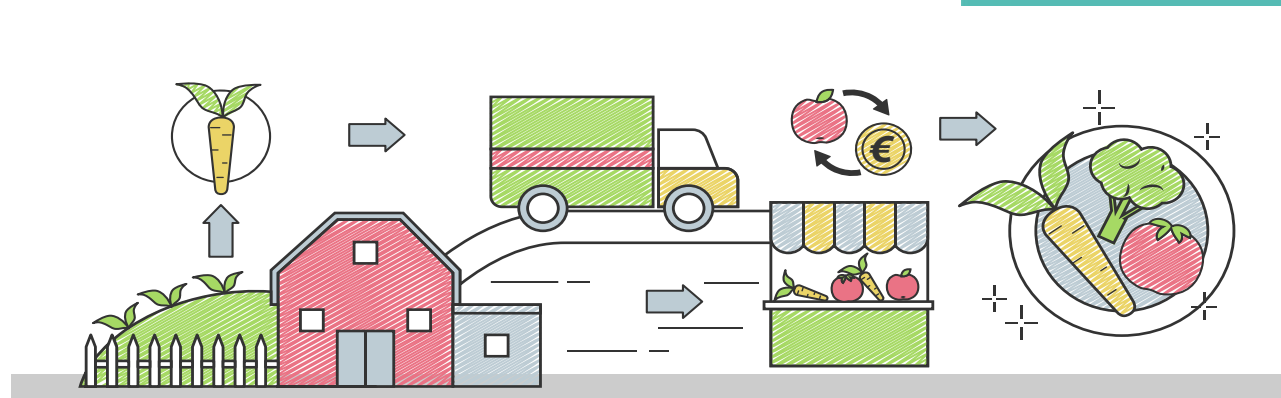
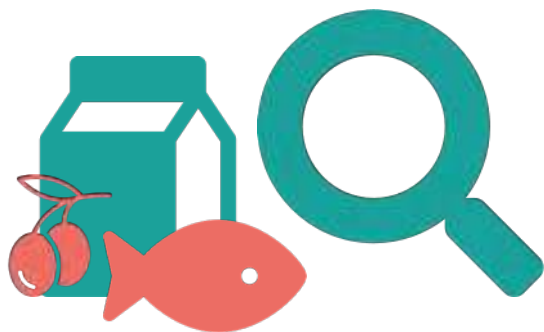
- Food supply chains are different foods and food groups
- Search engine should reflect that
- Search engine should graphically support with food supply chains

# Concept 4: Parameters of interest

SAFETY		
MATRIX	RAW MILK	
STEP	FEEDING AND FARMING PRACTICES	HAND/MACHINE MILKING
PARAMETERS OF INTEREST	brominated flame retardants, PAHs, organochlorines, perfluorinated substances, dioxins, antibiotic residues, antiparasitic drugs, painkillers, other drugs (Chloramphenicol), toxic and potentially toxic elements; pathogenic and spoilage organisms (E. Coli), spores of butyric acid bacteria, mycotoxins, viruses; foreign matters	disinfectants (iodine, quaternary ammonium compound (QAC) residues, TCM residues and chlorinated byproducts), phthalate esters; total bacteria, somatic cells, pathogenic and spoilage organisms (Staphylococcus aureus, E. coli, mastitis bacteria); foreign matters (metal, plastic, glass, rubber, wood parts, sand/soil, stones, hair)
PARAMETERS OF INFLUENCE	climatic and pedoclimatic conditions, feed composition, contaminants on feed and water, fertilisers content and type, pest and disease management, cow health status, veterinary medicines	cleaning procedures efficiency (environment, animals, operators); integrity of food contact materials (FCM)

- 3 areas: nutritional quality, safety, authenticity/transparency
- Parameter of interest = chemical substance/bacteria
- Define for each supply chain the parameters of interest
- Parameters of influence

Develop a **search tool utilising existing and emerging FNS data** from multiple sources to enable **better visualization and understanding** of the composition, organoleptic properties, chemical characteristics, origins, etc. of three model foods (**milk, fish and olive oil**)





# Research questions and topics

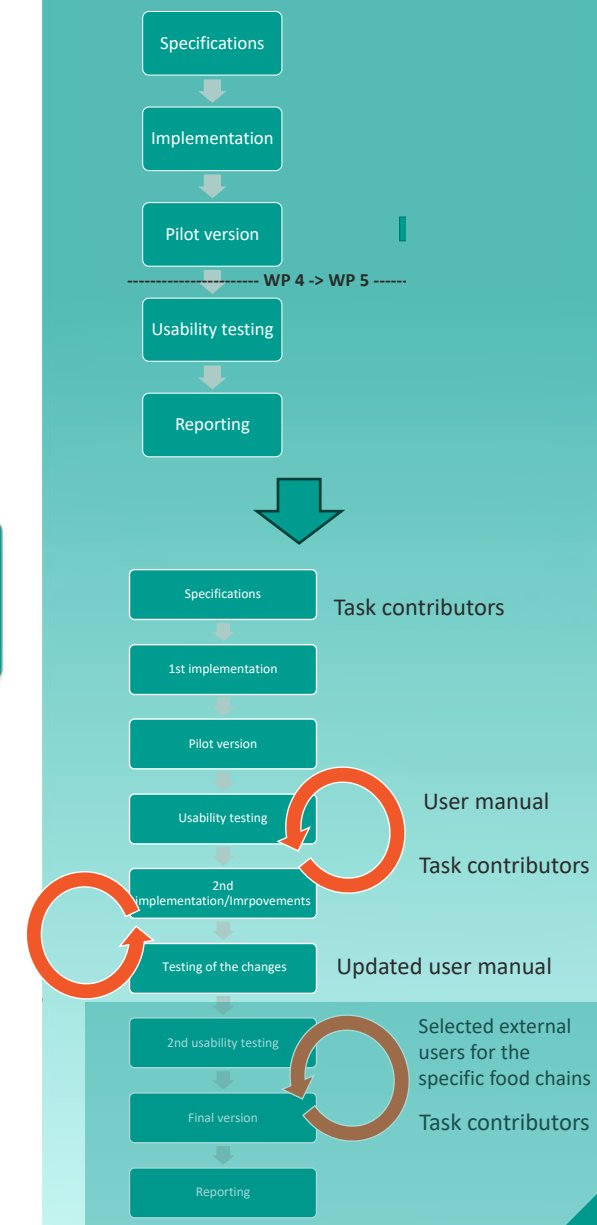
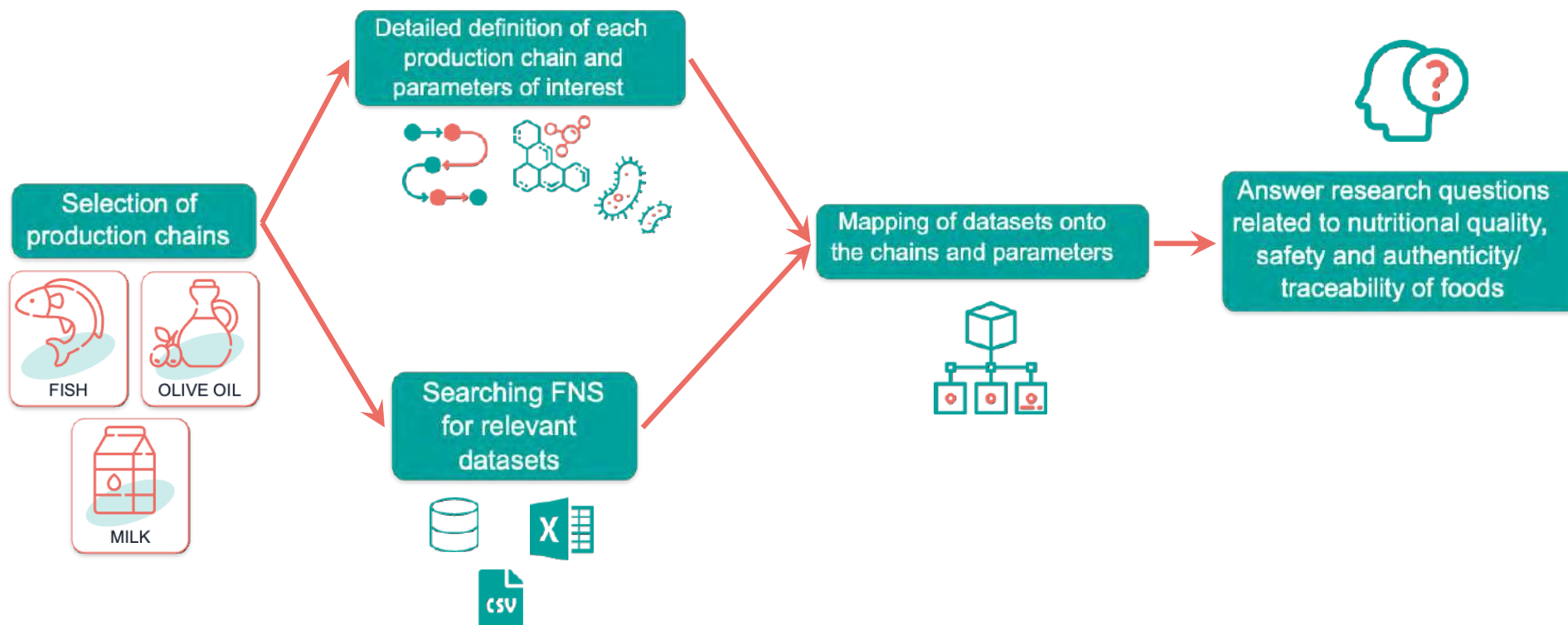
Nutritional quality

Food safety

Traceability/  
Authenticity

- Food composition
- Nutritional quality (e.g., nutrients, bioactive compounds; comparison among raw and pasteurised milk)
- Food safety – contaminants and unwanted substances (e.g., contaminant concentration in the raw material, final product and/or process intermediates)
- Authenticity; geographical or botanical/zoological origin (markers and profiles); suspect food samples compared against authentic profiles to confirm or refute claims about origin or ingredients
- Primary production and processing (e.g., fishing and aquaculture)
- ...

# Workflow



## Supply chain selection

Virgin Olive oil; Milk, Fishery products (Atlantic salmon, common sole, European anchovy)

## Supply chain analysis & representation

Flowchart: from primary production to human intake; Steps list: definition, input and output; Official definitions where applicable

## Data and metadata mapping

Every supply chain step was examined to understand how it affects nutritional quality, safety and authenticity so to define the relevant parameters of interest and parameters of influence

## Tagging of the FNS catalogues

Definition of the tags for each search criterion, preliminary tagging for the usability tests, refinement of the criteria, completion of the tagging for all the FNS datasets

# Three model foods

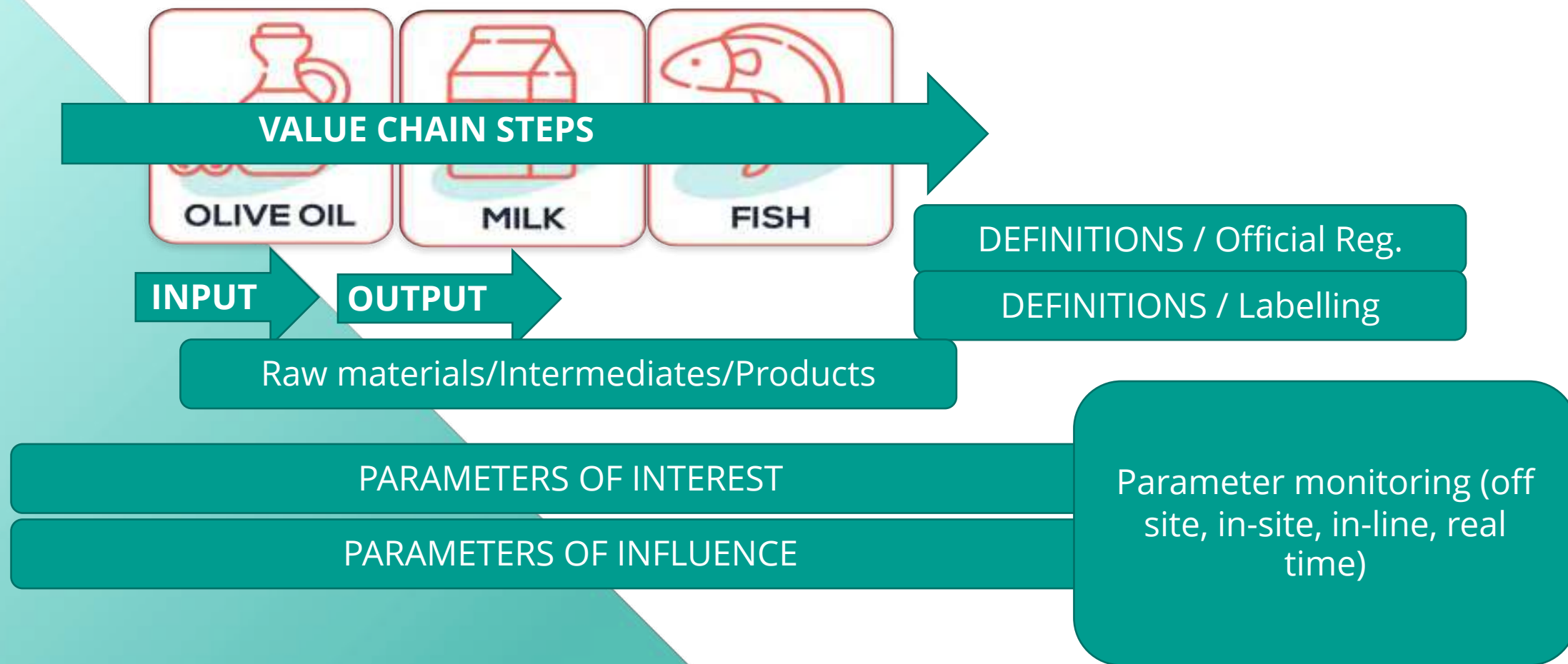


- **Olive oil** - authenticity, quality, sustainability
- **Milk** - quality, by-products, sustainability
- **Fish** - quality, safety, authenticity

## Selection criteria:

- products of both vegetable and animal origin
- products of interest for different Countries/geographic areas in Europe, taking into account also trade
- possibility to extend the case studies to further products obtained by their processing
- current availability of datasets in the frame of other networks/projects/initiatives and possibility to involve in the Consortium and the Stakeholder Platform these networks and partners

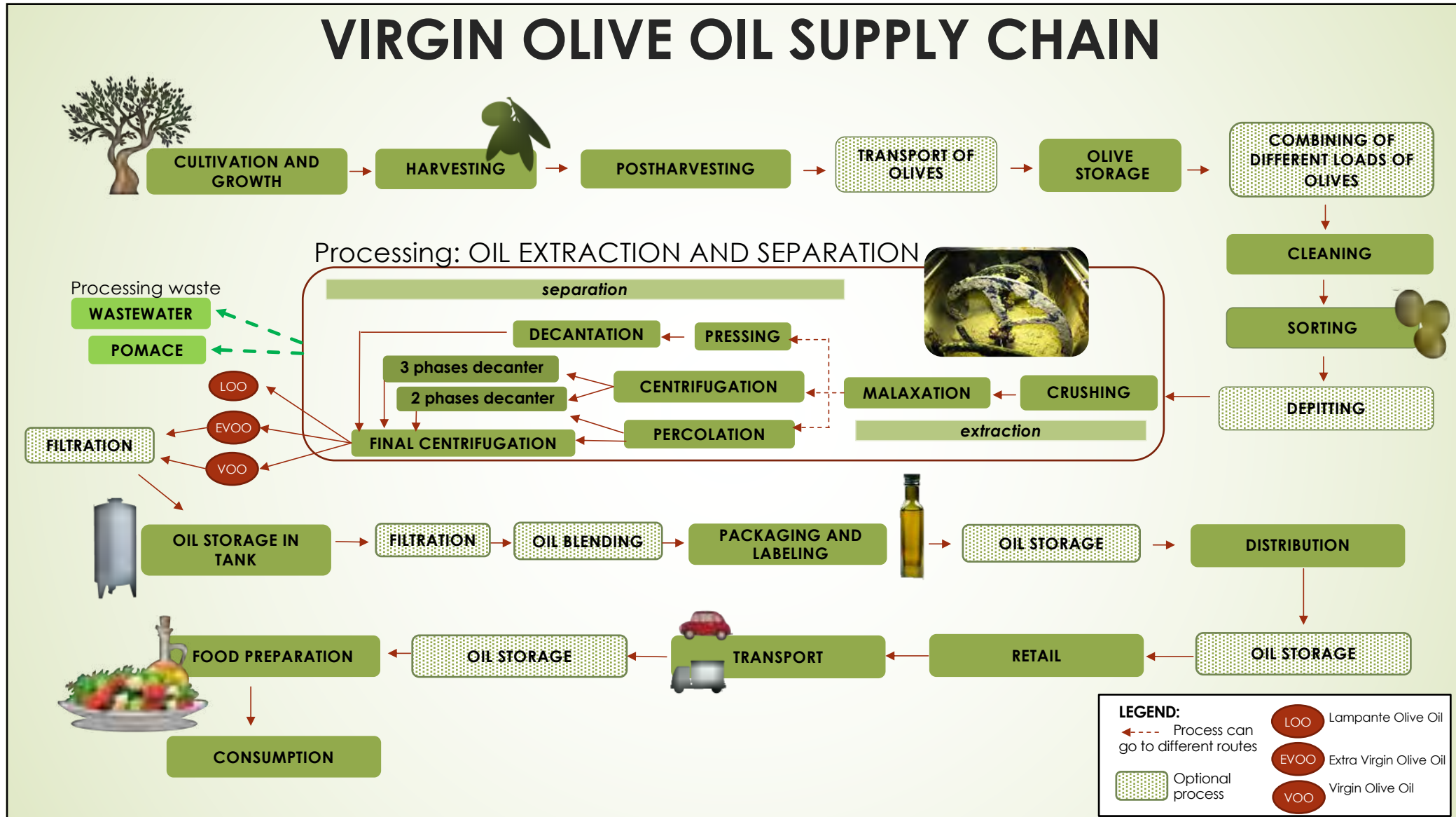
# Value chains and datasets



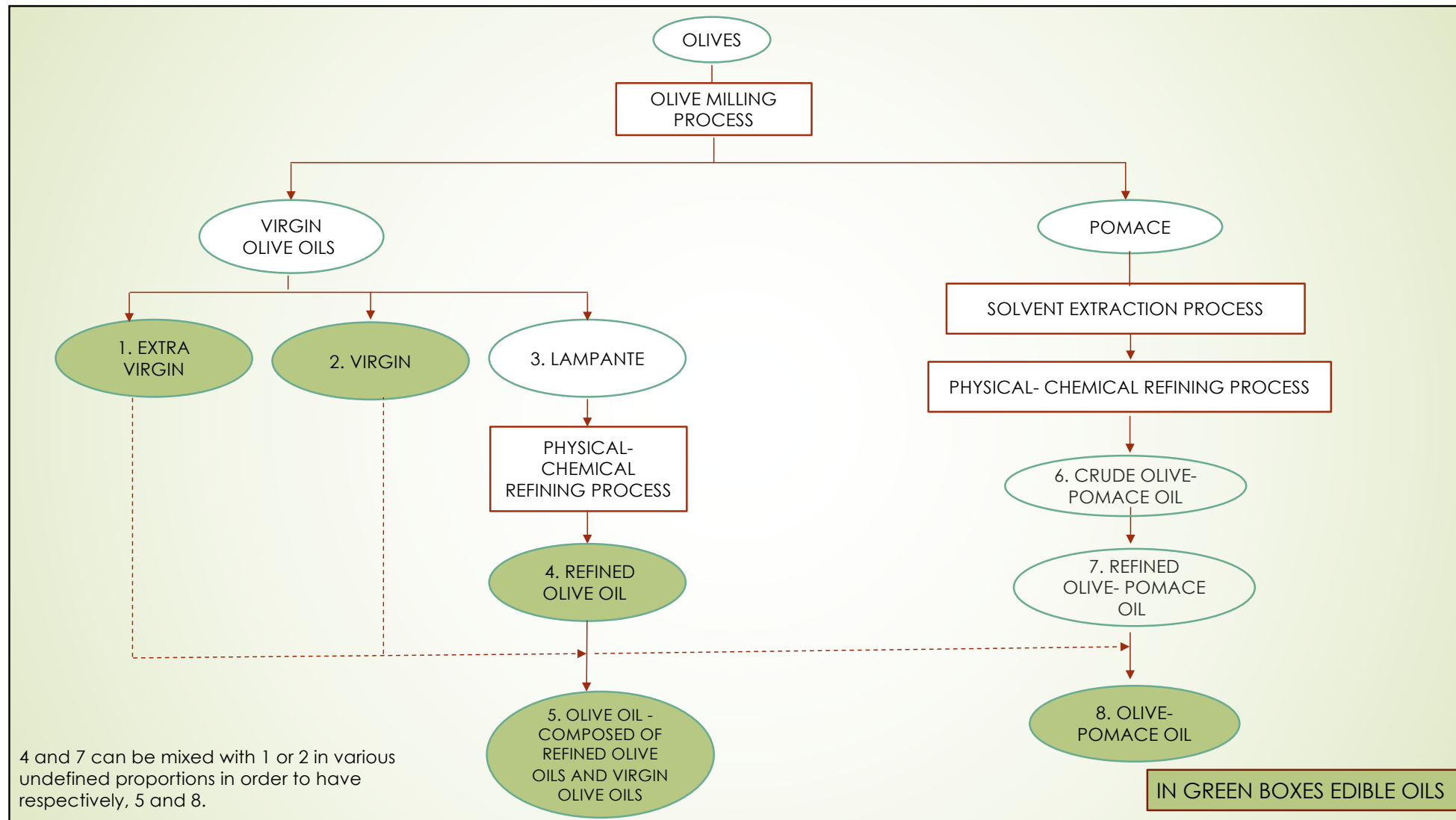




# VIRGIN OLIVE OIL SUPPLY CHAIN



STEP	DEFINITION	INPUT	OUTPUT AND MATRIX OF ANALYSIS
CULTIVATION AND GROWTH	All stages that concern agronomic practices to make olives growth and keep them healthy until harvest	X	OLIVES
HARVESTING	The process of gathering a ripe crop from olives fields. Can be done after natural fall; by hand, by beating the branches, with shakers, by combing (previously is commonly used to punt canvases on the soil for the reception of the harvested fruits)	OLIVES	OLIVES
POSTHARVESTING	Olives are taken from the nets on the ground and put into bins	OLIVES	OLIVES
TRANSPORT OF OLIVES	Olives are transported to oil mill by olive grower	OLIVES	OLIVES
OLIVE STORAGE	Olives are stored in rigid and ventilated containers in a cool and dry environment	OLIVES	OLIVES
COMBINING DIFFERENT LOADS OF OLIVES	Olives can arrive from different olive's growers and are mixed together	OLIVES	OLIVES
CLEANING	Involves defoliation and washing	OLIVES	OLIVES
SORTING	Discarding any bruised or defective fruit	OLIVES	OLIVES
DEPITTING	Separation of the pits from the olives	OLIVES	OLIVES
<b>extraction</b>	Preparation of the paste. The ideal objective of any extraction method is to extract the largest possible amount of oil without altering its original quality	OLIVES	OLIVE PASTE
CRUSHING	Crushing of olives. The purpose is to disrupt the tissues of the fruit and facilitate release of oil from oil bodies. This step can be done with stone mills, metal tooth grinders, or various kinds of hammermills	OLIVES	OLIVE PASTE (oil-in-water emulsion)
MALAXATION	Mixing of olive paste that allows small oil droplets to combine into larger ones	OLIVE PASTE (oil-in-water emulsion)	OLIVE PASTE (Water-in-oil emulsion)
<b>separation</b>	Separation of olive paste in its components: oil, pomace (solid remains of olive) and vegetation water. It can be obtained with three system: - by pressing, - by centrifugation, - by percolation through selective filtration	OLIVE PASTE (Water-in-oil emulsion)	OLIVE OIL, OLIVE POMACE, VEGETATION WATER
PRESSING	Pressing is carried out with hydraulic electric pumps, cage and column press are open monobloc super presses that allow reaching pressures of 350-500 atmospheres	OLIVE PASTE (Water-in-oil emulsion)	<b>OLIVE MUST</b> (OIL + VEG. WATER), OLIVE POMACE
DECANTATION	Separation of olive oil from water by natural decantation (is the most old method to preserve product); it followed by pouring	OLIVE POMACE, VEG. WATER, OLIVE PASTE	<b>VIRGIN OLIVE OIL</b> , VEG. WATER
PERCOLATION	Percolation is based on the difference in the surface tension between oil and vegetation water. Olive oil percolate goes to centrifuge and in some milling paste goes to 2 phase decanter to recover oil still present	OLIVE PASTE (Water-in-oil emulsion)	<b>OLIVE OIL</b> , OLIVE POMACE OIL
CENTRIFUGATION	It is based on the differences in density of the olive paste constituents (olive oil, water and insoluble solids). The olive paste is subjected to centrifugation in a conical rotating drum with a horizontal axis called DECANTER where Liquid-Solid Separation takes place	OLIVE PASTE (water-in-oil emulsion) + ADDED WATER IN THE 3 PHASE DEC.	<b>OLIVE OIL</b> , VEG. WATER, OLIVE POMACE OR <b>OLIVE OIL</b> AND HUMID OLIVE POMACE
2 AND 3 PHASES DECANTERS	In the three-phase centrifugal decanter, paste is divided into oil, vegetation water and solids (olive pomace), i.e. kernel and pulp fragments During the path to the three-phase centrifugal decanter, water is added to dilute the incoming paste. In the two- phase process, paste instead is separated in oil as a liquid phase and a solid phase composed of fragments and kernels, pulp and vegetation water (humid olive pomace)		
FINAL CENTRIFUGATION	Split olive oil from the other materials. Regardless of the process used for oil extraction, a final centrifugation with lukewarm water is performed to further remove water and small solids from the oil. Output is cleaned oil with less than 0.2% of moisture and volatile matter (% w/w), and less than 0.1% of insoluble impurities in light petroleum (% w/w) This process is carried out in vertical centrifuges that rotate at high speed (6000-7000 rpm)	OLIVE OIL + WATER	<b>VIRGIN OLIVE OIL</b> AND OILY DEPOSIT
PROCESSING WASTE	The by-products are olive mill wastewater (OMW) and/or olive-pomace and, and less importantly, twigs and leaves. The vegetation water can be used in agronomic, energy and industry fields. Olive-pomace can be transformed into olive-pomace oil, biofuel, compost, animal feed, biodiesel, polysaccharides, antioxidants, ceramic materials, etc.	WASTEWATER, OLIVE POMACE	OLIVE-POMACE OIL, AND OTHER
FILTRATION	It is aimed at making the oil clearer and protecting it from premature ageing. Is carried out in two steps: first, the suspended solids are re-moved, and second elimination of humidity gives the oil brilliant aspect. It can be carried out with press filters or spontaneous leaving the product at rest by the action of the force of gravity	OLIVE OIL	FILTERED VOO
OIL STORAGE	At industry keeping oil in sealed stainless steel tanks, with nitrogen blanketing at 15-18 °C. Other processes store oil in bottles or tin cans (or any other appropriated containers) at 15-18 °C	VOO	VOO
OIL BLENDING	Mixing virgin olive oils obtained from different olive varieties to create own unique blend	VOOs	BLEND -MULTI VARIETAL VOO
PACKAGING AND LABELING	Edible Virgin Olive Oil is put into bottles or tin cans and labelled	EDIBLE VOO	VOO PACKED & LABELED
DISTRIBUTION	Distribution of bottles or tin cans tanks using trucks or cargo through various channels to reach the final consumer. These channels are either retailing companies or other processing companies (for ex. canteen or restaurants)	VOO PACKED & LAB.	VOO PACKED & LABELED
RETAIL	Process that showcases the product for the consumer. This can be in the form of local corner shops or large hypermarkets or supermarkets	VOO PACKED & LAB.	VOO PACKED & LAB.
TRANSPORT	Bringing the item purchased at home/at restaurant	VOO PACKED & LAB.	VOO PACKED & LAB.
STORAGE	Storage at home or in restaurants, canteens, in clear and dark containers	VOO PACKED & LAB.	VOO PACKED & LAB.
FOOD PREPARATION	Using the oil in food recipes	VOO PACKED & LAB.	VOO READY TO EAT



# DEFINITIONS

## VIRGIN OLIVE OILS

Oils obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to alterations in the oil, which have not undergone any treatment other than washing, decantation, centrifugation or filtration, to the exclusion of oils obtained using solvents or using adjuvants having a chemical or biochemical action, or by re-esterification process and any mixture with oils of other kinds. Classified as follows:



### 1. EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL

Virgin olive oil having a maximum free acidity, in terms of oleic acid, of 0,8 g per 100 g, the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission [...] for this category.



### 2. VIRGIN OLIVE OIL

Virgin olive oil having a maximum free acidity, in terms of oleic acid, of 2 g per 100 g, the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission [...] for this category.



### 3. LAMPANTE OLIVE OIL

Virgin olive oil having a free acidity in terms of oleic acid, of more than 2 g per 100 g, and/or the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission [...] for this category.



### 4. REFINED OLIVE OIL

Olive oil obtained by refining virgin olive oil, having a free acidity content expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0,3 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission [...] for this category.



### 5. OLIVE OIL - COMPOSED OF REFINED OLIVE OILS AND VIRGIN OLIVE OILS

Olive oil obtained by blending refined olive oil and virgin olive oil other than lampante olive oil, having a free acidity content expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 1 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission [...] for this category.



### 6. CRUDE OLIVE-POMACE OIL

Oil obtained from olive pomace by treatment with solvents or by physical means or oil corresponding to lampante olive oil, except for certain specified characteristics, excluding oil obtained by means of re-esterification and mixtures with other types of oils, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission [...] for this category.



### 7. REFINED OLIVE-POMACE OIL

Oil obtained by refining crude olive-pomace oil, having free acidity content expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0,3 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission [...] for this category.



### 8. OLIVE-POMACE OIL

Oil obtained by blending refined refined olive-pomace oil and virgin olive oil other than lampante olive oil, having a free acidity content expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 1 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down by the Commission [...] for this category.

IN GREEN BOXES EDIBLE OILS

Annex XVI REGULATION (EC)  
1308/2013 (cons. 2020)



# VIRGIN OLIVE OIL SUPPLY CHAIN







\* Supply Chain Steps:

Supply Chain Steps

☐ olive oil
 

- ☐ cultivation and growth
- ☐ harvesting
- ☐ olive storage
- ☐ cleaning & sorting
- ☐ extraction
- ☐ separation
- ☐ filtration
- ☐ packaging and labeling
- ☐ storage
- ☐ distribution

MATRIX	OLIVES	OLIVE PASTE	MUST	OIL-MUST	OIL	FILTERED OIL	OIL							
STEP	CRUSHING	MALAXATION	EXTRACTION AND SEPARATION	CENTRIFUGATION	FILTRATION	OIL STORAGE	OIL BLENDING	PACKAGING AND LABELING	STORAGE	DISTRIBUTION	STORAGE	RETAILTRANSPORT	STORAGE	FOOD PREPARATION
 PARAMETERS OF INTEREST	<i>Analytes or characteristics that may be subjected to change depending on the condition in the step analized</i>													
 INFLUENCE PARAMETERS	<i>Conditions that can influence levels of the parameters of interest</i>													
 PARAMETERS OF INTEREST MONITORING	<i>e.g., analytical methodologies, non destructive tests</i>													
 INFLUENCE PARAMETERS MONITORING	<i>e.g., sensors, drones, agrometeorological stations</i>													

MATRIX		NUTRITIONAL QUALITY																																			
STEP		CULTIVATION AND GROWTH				HARVESTING	POSTHARVESTING	TRANSPORT OF OLIVES	OLIVES		ARRIVAL AT THE MILL	COMBINING DIFFERENT LOADS OF OLIVES		CLEANING		SORTING	DEPITTING	CRUSHING	MALAXATION	EXTRACTION AND SEPARATION	MUST	OIL/MUST	OIL	FILTERED OIL		OIL BLENDING	PACKAGING AND LABELING		STORAGE	DISTRIBUTION	STORAGE	RETAIL		TRANSPORT	STORAGE	FOOD PREPARATION	
PARAMETERS OF INTEREST		fatty acids (FFAs, SFAs, MUFAs and PUFAs), total polyphenols, tocopherol, secoiridoids (oleuropein, hydroxytyrosol), phytosterols, pigments (carotenoids, chlorophylls), lignans, secoiridoid derivatives, 3,4-DHPEA-AC, monoglycerides and peroxides, DAGs, peroxide value, pH, total CHO, soluble solids, % in oil							micronutrients content, free acidity level, peroxide, K232 value, K270 value, mould		air humidity, free acidity	micronutrients, total polyphenols, secoiridoids, phytosterols, pigments		total polyphenols		olives texture	pits, pit dust	micronutrients, total polyphenols, volatile compounds and pigments, secoiridoids, total DAGs, acidity, homogeneity, non-volatile oxidation products (phenols, hydroxylated fatty acids), organoleptic characteristics					1,2-DAGs, tocopherol, peroxide value, lipid oxidation products (i.e. hydroperoxides, conjugated dienes and trienes), K232 value, K270 value, organoleptic characteristics		tot polyphenols, volatile compounds and pigments, secoiridoids, organoleptic characteristics			tot polyphenols, volatile compounds and pigments, secoiridoids, organoleptic characteristics									
PARAMETERS OF INFLUENCE		climatic and pedoclimatic conditions: e.g., air composition, sun exposure, physical-chemical characteristics (pH, cation exchange capacity (CEC), C total, pE) of soil and trees, irrigation); type and fertilisers content; pruning, pest and disease management				time (t), techniques applied, maturity index, detachment index		Temperature (T), t, mechanical breakages, equipment type and characteristics		storage conditions (T,t)		storage conditions (T,t)	mixing ratio, content in each single load of olives		t, washing water quality and T	machinery efficiency	machinery efficiency	T, t, equipment type and characteristics, machinery efficiency, oxidation, handling practices and cleaning efficiency, chemical and solid residues, degree of emulsification produced in the crushing stage, extension of cell damage					T, t, humidity, light, enzymes, metalloproteins, impurities and solid residues		x	package's materials and integrity, machinery efficiency, light		T, t, light, hu									
PARAMETERS OF INTEREST MONITORING		chemical analysis: GC and GC-MS, GC/FID, LC-MS/MS, HPLC, HPLC-DAD, HPLC-UV, UHPLC-MS, Fourier transformed infrared (FTIR), colorimetric methods; non-destructive tests							chemical analysis: atomic spectroscopy (AAS, ICP-AES), titration of free fatty acids, acidimeter, titration with sodium thiosulfate for POV, UV spectrophotometer, UHPLC-DAD-QTOFMS for Fungal Metabolites Analysis), DNA based techniques		chemical analysis: titration of free fatty acids, acidimeter	chemical analysis: atomic spectroscopy (AAS, ICP-AES), GC and GC-MS, GC/FID, LC-MS/MS		chemical analysis: GC, HPLC, CE, CGC, RP-HPLC		non-destructive tests	non-destructive tests	chemical analysis: atomic spectroscopy (AAS, ICP-AES), GC, GC-MS, GC/FID, LC-MS/MS, HPLC, MS/MS, HPLC, UV spectrophotometer					chemical analysis: GC, GC-MS, GC/FID, LC-MS/MS, HPLC, UV spectrophotometer		chemical analysis: GC, GC-MS, GC/FID, LC-MS/MS, HPLC, UV spectrophotometer)			chemical analysis: GC, HPLC, UV, spectrophotometry/ HPLC, Headspace-Gas Chromatography, panels for sensory analysis									
		SAFETY																																			
INFLUENCE PARAMETERS MONITORING		MATRIX																																			
STEP		CULTIVATION AND GROWTH				HARVESTING	POSTHARVESTING	TRANSPORT OF OLIVES	OLIVES		ARRIVAL AT THE MILL	COMBINING DIFFERENT LOADS OF OLIVES		CLEANING		SORTING	DEPITTING	CRUSHING	MALAXATION	EXTRACTION AND SEPARATION	MUST	OIL/MUST	OIL	FILTERED OIL		OIL BLENDING	PACKAGING AND LABELING		STORAGE	DISTRIBUTION	STORAGE	RETAIL		TRANSPORT	STORAGE	FOOD PREPARATION	
PARAMETERS OF INTEREST		chemical: PHAs, pesticides, toxic and potentially toxic elements; biological: mycotoxins, moulds, physical contaminants: radionuclides				microbial growth and fermentation by bacteria, yeasts, moulds	mixing the good olives with broken or contaminated ones, chemical: phthalate esters; biological: yeast, flies' larvae, moulds; physical contaminants: foreign materials		chemical and biological contaminants: mixing the good olives withwith broken or contaminated ones		chemical: pesticides; biological contaminants: mixing the good olives withwith broken or contaminated ones; physical: dust, leaves, sand		x	x	chemical: trihalomethanes, mineral hydrocarbons; physical contaminants: metals					chemical: phthalate esters, mineral hydrocarbons, physical contaminants: impurities and solid residues		chemical: phthalate esters, BPA, mineral hydrocarbon; physical: foreign matters			biological: moulds, bacteria, yeasts							chemical: acrolein, biological: pathogenic and spoilage organisms					
INFLUENCE PARAMETERS		pedoclimatic conditions e.g., physical-chemical characteristics of soil (pH, cation exchange capacity (CEC), C total, pE), environmental pollution, phytosociological factors, biocides and plant protection products, irrigation water				t, harvesting system (breaking and bruising, mud)	equipment, storage and trasport conditions (T, t, airflow, rain, sun), mechanical breakages, handling efficiency, cleaning and sanitizing procedures, integrity of food contact material (FCM)		handling efficiency		washing water quality, cleaning efficiency		x	x	T, t, cleaning and disinfection programs efficiency, integrity of food contact material (FCM), food contact with the lubricating oils of processing plants and machinery (bulldozer motor oil, lubricating oils used in augers, belt conveyors)					cleaning and sanitizing procedures, integrity of FCM		cleaning and sanitizing procedures, integrity of FCM, printing ink ingredients			visual inspection, nondestructive tests							chemical analysis (LC-MS, HPLC-DAD-QTOFMS for Fungal Metabolites Analysis, Liquid-liquid extraction techniques coupled with solid-phase extraction clean oil, etc.)					
PARAMETERS OF INTEREST MONITORING		chemical analysis: GC-MS, HPLC-MS, HPLC-MS/MS, UFLC-MS/MS, thin-layer chromatography (TLC), HPLC-FID, GC-MS, AAS, ICP-AES, ICP-MS, DNA-based techniques				chemical analysis: LC-MS, HPLC-DAD-QTOFMS for Fungal Metabolites Analysis, DNA-based techniques, visual inspection	chemical analysis (LC-MS, HPLC-DAD-QTOFMS for Fungal Metabolites Analysis), DNA-based techniques, visual inspection		chemical analysis: LC-MS, HPLC-DAD-QTOFMS for Fungal Metabolites Analysis, DNA-based techniques, visual inspection		chemical analysis (LC-MS, HPLC-DAD-QTOFMS for Fungal Metabolites Analysis, Liquid-liquid extraction techniques coupled with solid-phase extraction clean oil, etc.)		x	x	chemical analysis: HPLC, HPLC-GC-FID, AAS, ICP-AES, ICP-MS					chemical analysis: HPLC, HPLC-GC-FID		visual inspection, nondestructive tests			chemical analysis: HPLC, HPLC-GC-FID; non-destructive tests							chemical analysis (LC-MS, MS, GC-MS, liquid-liquid microextraction (LLE), HPLC, GC-MS, etc.)					
		MATRIX																																			
STEP		CULTIVATION AND GROWTH				HARVESTING	POSTHARVESTING	TRANSPORT OF OLIVES	OLIVES		ARRIVAL AT THE MILL	COMBINING DIFFERENT LOADS OF OLIVES		CLEANING		SORTING	DEPITTING	CRUSHING	MALAXATION	EXTRACTION AND SEPARATION	MUST	OIL/MUST	OIL	FILTERED OIL		OIL BLENDING	PACKAGING AND LABELING		STORAGE	DISTRIBUTION	STORAGE	RETAIL		TRANSPORT	STORAGE	FOOD PREPARATION	
PARAMETERS OF INTEREST	agro-mete	isotopic ratios, rare earth elements, organic compounds (fatty acids, triglycerides, volatile compounds, pigments profiles), minerals, genomic profiles							x			isotopic ratios, rare earth elements, organic compounds (fatty acids, triglycerides, volatile compounds, pigments profiles), minerals, genomic profiles						x	x		x		glycosides of leaves; sterols, fatty acid alkyl esters (FAAEs), diacylglycerols (DAGs), degradation products of chlorophylls and phenolic compounds -e.g., pyropheophytins (PPPs); volatile compounds		x	origin of olives used: isotopic ratios, rare earth elements, micronutrients, pigments profiles, genomic profiles			origin of olives used: isotopic ratios, rare earth elements, micronutrients, pigments profiles, genomic profiles							x	
INFLUENCE PARAMETERS		cultivar, latitude, longitude, rainfall, distance from sea, sun exposition, physical-chemical characteristics of soil (pH, cation exchange capacity (CEC), C total, pE) fertilisers use							x			olives loads provenience, cultivar, latitude, longitude, rainfall, distance from sea, sun exposition, physical-chemical characteristics of soil, fertilisers use						x			x		presence of leaves, refined oils		x	cultivar, latitude, longitude, rainfall, distance from sea, sun exposition, physical-chemical characteristics of soil, fertilisers use											
PARAMETERS OF INTEREST MONITORING		chemical analysis: GC, GC-MS, GC/FID, LC-MS/MS, HPLC, GC/C/IMS, DNA-based techniques, spectroscopy (e.g., nuclear magnetic resonance, mass spectrometry, NMR); electronic noses							x			chemical analysis: GC, GC-MS, GC/FID, LC-MS/MS, HPLC, GC/C/IMS, DNA-based techniques, spectroscopy (e.g., nuclear magnetic resonance, mass spectrometry, NMR); electronic noses						x			x		chemical analysis: GC, GC-MS, GC/FID, LC-MS/MS, HPLC		x	chemical analysis: GC, GC-MS, GC/FID, LC-MS/MS, HPLC			microscale DNA, randomn amplified polymorphic DNA); chromatography; spectroscopy (e.g., NMR, MS); visual inspection							x	
INFLUENCE PARAMETERS MONITORING		logbook, drone, satellite images, agro-meteorological station, chemical analysis							x			logbook, disciplinary of production (for certificated products)						x			x		logbook, disciplinary of production (for certificated products), inspection (infrared, x-ray, etc.)		x	logbook, disciplinary of production (for certificated products)			x							x	

Nutritional quality

Safety

Traceability/ Autenticity

Nutritional quality

Safety

Traceability/ Autenticity

NUTRITIONAL QUALITY						MUST							
MATRIX	OLIVES												
STEP	CULTIVATION AND GROWTH	HARVESTING	OLIVES STORAGE	CLEANING & SORTING	EXTRACTION AND SEPARATION	FILTRATION	PACKAGING AND LABELING	STORAGE	DISTRIBUTION	RETAIL	TRANSPORT	FOOD PREPARATION & CONSUMPTION	
PARAMETERS OF INTEREST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/2">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/2</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/11">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/11</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/25">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/25</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/24">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/24</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/1">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/1</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/26">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/26</a></li></ul>				x		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/2">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/2</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/10">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/10</a> *</li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/11">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/11</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/12">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/12</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/13">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/13</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/25">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/25</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/55">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/55</a> **</li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/56">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/56</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/54">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/54</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/24">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/24</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/1">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/1</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/36">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/36</a></li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/5">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/5</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/9">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/9</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/52">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/52</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/57">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/57</a></li><li>• <a href="https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/61">https://catalogues.fns.foodcase-services.com/catalogues/datasets/61</a></li></ul>				
analytical technique used	x				x		*Attenuated-total-reflectance Fourier Transformed Infrared Spectroscopy ((ATR-FTIR) **UV-Vis and liquid chromatographic				x		

Supply chain steps

Parameter of interest

FNS-Cloud topics

Access mode

Biogenic amines

Chemical elements and derivatives

Feed additives

Flavourings

Food additives

Food contact materials

Microorganisms

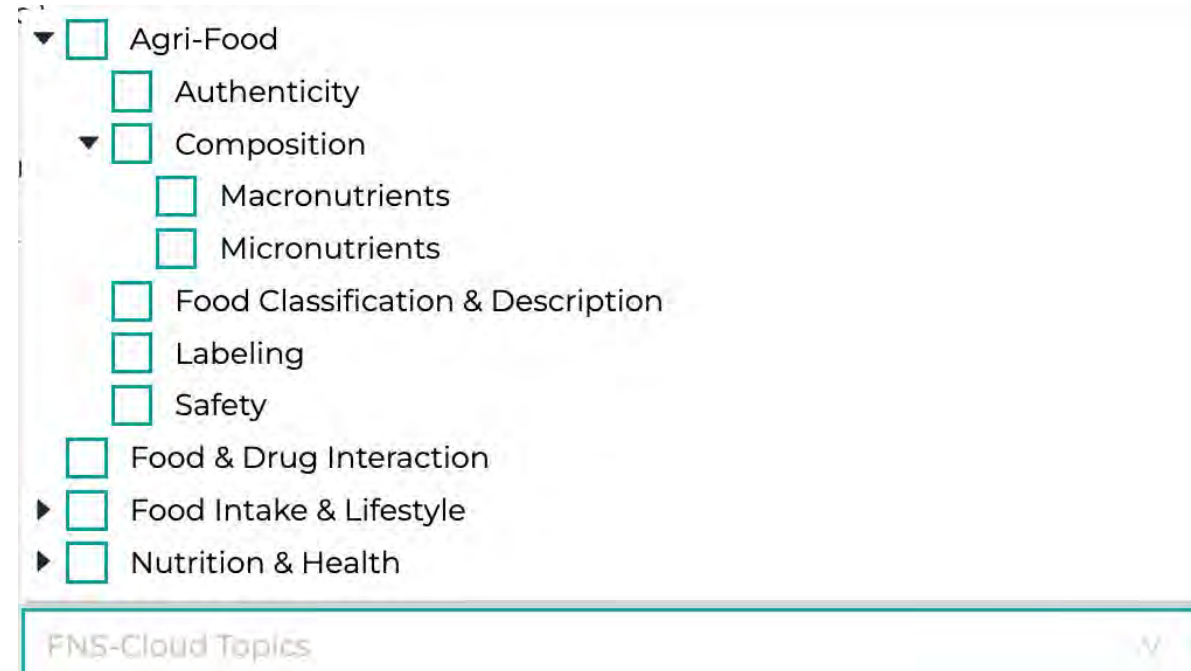
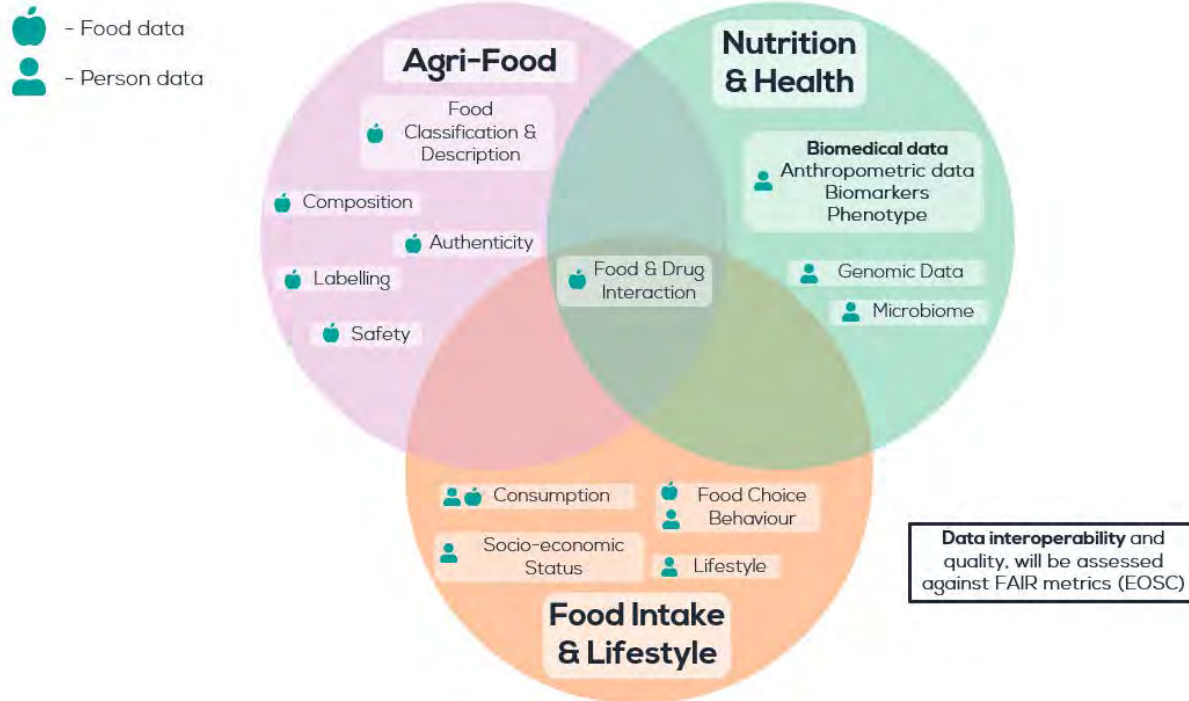
Not in list

Chemical substances categories

First choose chemical substances groups

Parameters  
according to the EFSA  
classification

## FNS-Cloud Topics



Tags in FNS-Cloud Topics  
according to the chart





**FNS - Cloud**

Food Nutrition Security

catalogues

Browse FNS Cloud Catalogues, containing information about datasets related to the topics of food, nutrition and security, e-tools like apps and software to manage and analyse data and services, that are provided by FNS Cloud or our verified partners.



### Datasets

Search for datasets with data related to FNS topics. Gain access to the open data or contact data owners for access.



### Tools

Explore available apps, software and algorithms to analyse, manage and visualise your data.



### Services

Take advantage of services provided by FNS and verified partners, including data analysis, research and consultancy.



### Training and Education

Browse different solutions for training and education to learn more about food nutrition security.

<https://fnscloud.eu/catalogues>

Standard Search

Table Search

Advanced Search

\* Rows:

Dimension 1

\* Columns:

Dimension 2

SEARCH

CLEAR

SWAP DIMENSIONS

SHOW INSTRUCTION



# FNS - Cloud

Food Nutrition Security

FNS-Cloud Final Event & Launch of FNSCloud Solution

Brussels - 12 Sept. 2023

## FNS-Cloud Food Traceability & Metrology Search Engine: AUTH role as a data provider for olive oil

**authenticity, composition & labelling**

*Provision of analytical data for the traceability search  
engine: an example on olive oil*



Maria Z.Tsimidou & Nikolaos Nenadis

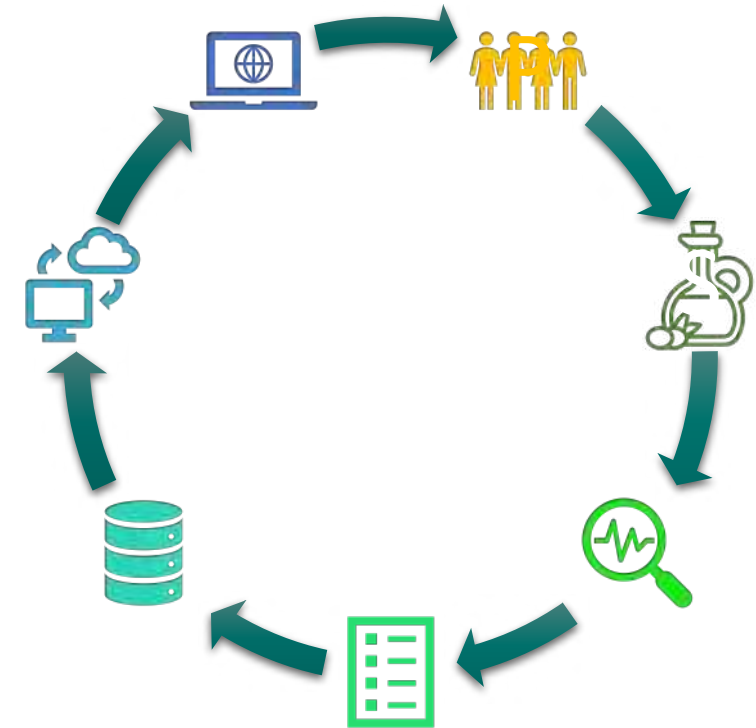
Food Chemistry and Technology Laboratory (LFCT), School of Chemistry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki  
(AUTH), 54124, Thessaloniki, Greece;  
[tsimidou@chem.auth.gr](mailto:tsimidou@chem.auth.gr)



# A Food Traceability & Metrology search engine for

**edible VIRGIN OLIVE OIL (VOO)  
(Reg. (EU) 1308/2013, cons. 2020)**

*as an application model of food supply chain*



# VIRGIN OLIVE OIL SUPPLY CHAIN





# AUTH (LFCT) acts as a **provider of analytical data** related to **Olive Oil Supply Chain** & **Agri-Food** topics: Authenticity, Composition & Labelling



Standard Search **Table Search** Advanced Search

\* Rows:

Supply Chain Steps

\* Supply Chain Steps:

olive oil X

SHOW INFORMATION ABOUT SUPPLY CHAIN STEPS

\* Columns:

FNS-Cloud topics

\* FNS-Cloud Topics:

Authenticity X Composition X Labelling X

SEARCH CLEAR

SWAP DIMENSIONS HIDE INSTRUCTION

**FNS - Cloud**  
Food Nutrition Security

10<sup>th</sup> Panhellenic Conference of the Greek Lipid Forum  
"Current Trends in the Field of Lipids"  
Athens, Greece, 26.11.2022

## FNS-Cloud Food Traceability & Metrology Search Engine: AUTH role as a data provider for olive oil authenticity

Maria Z. Tsimidou<sup>1\*</sup>, Stella A. Ordoudi<sup>1</sup>, Karl Presser<sup>2</sup>, Emilia Pucci<sup>3</sup>, Claudia Zoani<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Food Chemistry and Technology Laboratory (LFCT), School of Chemistry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH), 54124, Thessaloniki, Greece;  
<sup>2</sup> Premotec GmbH, 8400 Winterthur, Switzerland; <sup>3</sup> Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA), Department for Sustainability, Biotechnology and Agroindustry Division (DSPT-BIOAG) (ENEA), Cassella Research Centre, 00123 Roma, Italy;  
\*tsimidou@chem.auth.gr

**Objective**  
To showcase a workflow for:  
• preparation of multiple sets of raw and pre-processed data, generated by FT-IR spectroscopy and analyzed with the aid of statistical software (SIMCA® v6.01)  
• Exploitation of the "FT-IR spectral fingerprint of authentic VOO" for FNS-cloud user communities, i.e. researchers

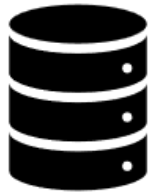
**Background**  
A cloud solution offering tools and services for making food, nutrition and security data FAIR for a range of purposes, is under development by the EU project Food Nutrition Security (FNS)-Cloud.  
A Food Traceability & Metrology search engine regarding edible VIRGIN OLIVE OIL (VOO) (Reg. (EU) 1308/2013, cont. 2020) was created as an application model of food supply chain.  
AUTH (LFCT) acts as a provider of analytical data related to VOO. Authenticity and contributes to setting up an analysis framework for their exploitation through FNS-cloud services.

**Methodology design**  
ATR-FTIR spectral preprocessing: data cleaning (raw → ATR corr → smooth → D)  
Spectral data matrix preparation & compilation with meta data (sample including: harvest, legal quality indices, IMAOs, IMAOs, total phenol content, unsaturated, chromatography, ...)  
Exploratory data analysis through Principal Component Analysis (PCA) – visualization (SIMCA® 16.01)  
Class-modeling of the ATR-FTIR spectral fingerprint of authentic VOO – validation with untrained data  
Uploading to the FNS-Cloud datasets  
FAIR data through the FNS-cloud search engine for Food Traceability & Metrology

**References**  
Cassella Pucci, Karl Presser, Agnieszka Kozma, Stella Pucci and Claudia Zoani. A Search Engine-Concept to Improve Food Traceability and Transparency. Preliminary Results. Food 2022, 11, 905. <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods11101905>

**Funding**  
This work was undertaken within FNS-Cloud WP5: Preparation of FNS-Cloud ([www.fns-cloud.eu](https://www.fns-cloud.eu)), which has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme (101000001-2.2.3. – A sustainable and competitive agri-food industry) under Grant Agreement No. 863059





## AUTH datasets for more than **100 virgin olive oil samples**

**metadata:** geographical origin, supplier, variety, harvest season, filtration, storage period plus compositional and quality data

### **ATR-FTIR** spectroscopic dataset (**AUTHENTICITY**)

Absorbance intensity values at 1868 different wavenumbers over the whole mid-infrared (MIR) spectral region, 4000-400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=1868 values per sample)

**Data Sets for** Total Polar Phenol Content (TPP)  
Total Hydroxytyrosol & Tyrosol Content  
(**LABELLING –HEALTH CLAIM**)

# CASE STUDY: LABELLING – HEALTH CLAIM

**Data Sets for** Total Polar Phenol Content (TPP)

Total Hydroxytyrosol & Tyrosol

# The identity of the product: edible commercial categories of olive oil in the EU



# EU legislation

Nutrition and health claims are strictly regulated and are important tools to guide consumers to make meaningful choices among products of a certain kind

Van Bools and Bruns

*Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition, 55:1552–1560 (2015)*

Overview of nutrition and health claims in regulation (EC) no 1924/2006

Regulation (EC) no 1924/2006					
Type of claim:	What it contains		What it does		
	NCs		HCs		
Name:	Content claims	Comparative claims	Function claims		Reduction of disease risk claims
Parameter:			Based on generally accepted scientific evidence	Based on newly developed scientific data	(includes claims on growth and development of children)
Reference:	Art. 8	Art. 9	Art. 13(1)	Art. 13(5)	Art. 14
Example:	"Source of vitamin C"	"Light" or "Reduced sugar"	"Vitamin C increases iron absorption"	"Cocoa flavanols help maintain endothelium-dependent vasodilation, which contributes to normal blood flow"	"Plant sterols have been shown to lower/reduce blood cholesterol. High cholesterol is a risk factor in the development of coronary heart disease"

For the protection of consumers and fair trade any claim on a product should be proved 'true' by appropriate administrative and/or analytical means

- this is not a straightforward procedure.
- official approval of a claim or a trade mark does not always guarantee safe implementation for commercial purposes.
- a continuum of actions is needed for the benefit of **all interested parties**, in particular, at times of rising fraud incidences and tough competition.

# Nutrition and health claims applicable to olive oil in EU legislation (Reg. 1169/2011 and Reg. 1924/2006)

## Nutrition claims

### 1. mandatory

- (a) energy value; and
- (b) the amounts of fat, saturates.

### 2. supplementary information

- (a) mono-unsaturates;
- (b) polyunsaturates;
- © any of the vitamins listed in point 1 of Part A of Annex XIII, and present in significant amounts as defined in point 2 of Part A of Annex XIII.

## Health claims

### 1. article 13 claims" (functional claims)

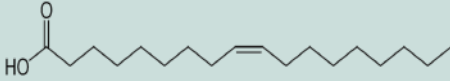
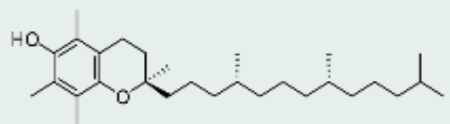
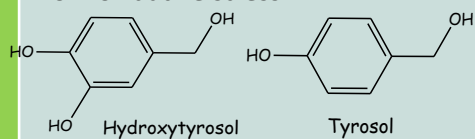
- (a) the role of a nutrient or other substance in growth, development and the functions of the body; or

### 2. article 14 claims"

- reduction of disease risk claims



**In particular,  
the health  
claims  
applicable to  
olive oil** from  
the list of  
permitted  
health claims  
made on foods,  
(EU REG.  
432/2012) other  
than those of  
art. 14

Nutrient, substance or food category EU Reg 432/2012	Claim	Conditions of use of the claim/restrictions of use/reasons for non- authorisation
<b>UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS</b> <b>MUFA:65.2–80.8</b> <b>PUFA:7.0-15.5</b>	Replacing saturated fats in the diet with unsaturated fats contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels. <b>Oleic acid is an unsaturated fat</b> 	The claim may be used only for food which is high in unsaturated fatty acids, as referred to in the claim HIGH UNSATURATED FAT as listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.  <b>This health claim can be used for food in which unsaturated fatty acids represent at least 70% of total fatty acid content and provide more than 20% of the energy of the product</b>
<b>Vitamin E</b>	Vitamin E contributes to the protection of cells from oxidative stress 	The claim may be used only for food which is at least a source of vitamin E as referred to in the claim SOURCE OF [NAME OF VITAMIN/S] AND/OR [NAME OF MINERAL/S] as listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006  <b>This health claim can be used for food that is a source of vitamin E (at least 15% of 12 mg, which is the daily reference intake value for vitamin E supplied by 100 g of the product)</b>
<b>Olive oil polyphenols</b>	Olive oil polyphenols contribute to the protection of blood lipids from oxidative stress 	The claim may be used only for olive oil which contains at least 5 mg of hydroxytyrosol and its derivatives (e.g. oleuropein complex and tyrosol) per 20 g of olive oil.  <b>In order to bear the claim information shall be given to the consumer that the beneficial effect is obtained with a daily intake of 20 g of olive oil</b>

1. **Hydroxytyrosol**/[(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethanol]/ 3,4-DHPEA, **Htyr**

2. Hydroxytyrosol acetate/4-(Acetoxyethyl)-1,2-dihydroxybenzene

3. 4-β-D-glucoside of hydroxytyrosol

4. 3-β-D-glucoside of hydroxytyrosol

5. Hydroxytyrosol-glucoside

6\* β-Hydroxytyrosol ester of methyl malate

7. Oleuropein aglycon

8. Aldehydic form of oleuropein aglycon (2 stereoisomers)

9. Dialdehydic form of oleuropein aglycon/ oleuropeindial

10. Enolic tautomer of the dialdehydic form of oleuropein aglycon

11. Decarboxymethyl form of oleuropein aglycon

12. Dialdehydic form of decarboxymethyl elenolic acid linked to 3,4-DHPEA/oleacein

13. Oleuropein

14. 10-Hydroxy-oleuropein

15. 10-Hydroxy-oleuropein aglycon

16. 10-Hydroxy-decarboxymethyl oleuropein aglycon

17\*\*.1-Phenyl-6,7-dihydroxyisochroman

>30  
compounds  
comprise the  
'olive oil  
polyphenols

1. **Tyrosol**/ [(p-hydroxyphenyl)ethanol]/ p-HPEA, **Tyr**

2. Tyrosol acetate

3. Ligstroside aglycon

4. Aldehydic form of ligstroside aglycon/ ligstral (2 stereoisomers)

5. Dialdehydic form of ligstroside aglycon/ligstrodial

6. Enolic tautomer of the dialdehydic form of ligstroside aglycon

7. Decarboxymethyl form of ligstroside aglycon

8. Dialdehydic form of decarboxymethyl elenolic acid linked to p-HPEA/oleocanthal

9. Ligstroside

benzoic & cinnamic acids, flavonoids, lignans  
and certain artifacts

## Focusing on the most controversial health claim for olive oil

Authorization of the health claim aroused enthusiasm and was considered by the SMEs in the producing countries as a means to convey more benefits from virgin olive oil consumption to consumers and also to gain better prices for their products. Such an interest had not been expressed by producers, industry and mass media so far for important health claims regarding virgin olive oil that are easily grasped by the consumers. For example, it is far clearer to them that (a) olive oil is a good source of alpha-tocopherol, the most bioavailable tocopherol form that is found at an optimum ratio of unsaturated fatty acids/tocopherol content; (b) it contains the highest content of monounsaturated fatty acids among all natural plant oils [11]. A health claim, and especially a proprietary health claim, seems to be more attractive than a nutrition claim in marketing and may partially justify why industry urges to speed up authorization process. However, technical gaps may cause considerable delays, from authorization to the implementation of a particular claim and can practically jeopardize benefits anticipated by the applicants.

Editorial

M.Z. Tsimidou, D. Boskou

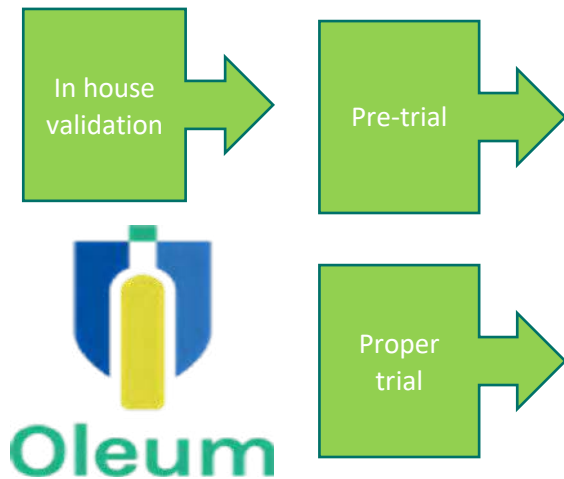
**The health claim on “olive oil polyphenols”  
and the need for meaningful terminology  
and effective analytical protocols**

EJLST, 2015, 117. 1091-94

Since the EFSA Scientific Opinion on the substantiation of a health claim related to polyphenols in olive and maintenance of normal blood HDL cholesterol concentrations (ID 1639, further assessment) pursuant to Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, [2012, EFSA Journal 10(8),2848] literature is increasing on this issue.

**A number of sophisticated or simple analytical approaches appeared but till now EU authorities have not adopted one or more of them.**

For this purpose within the OLEUM project we developed a fit for the purpose analytical protocol

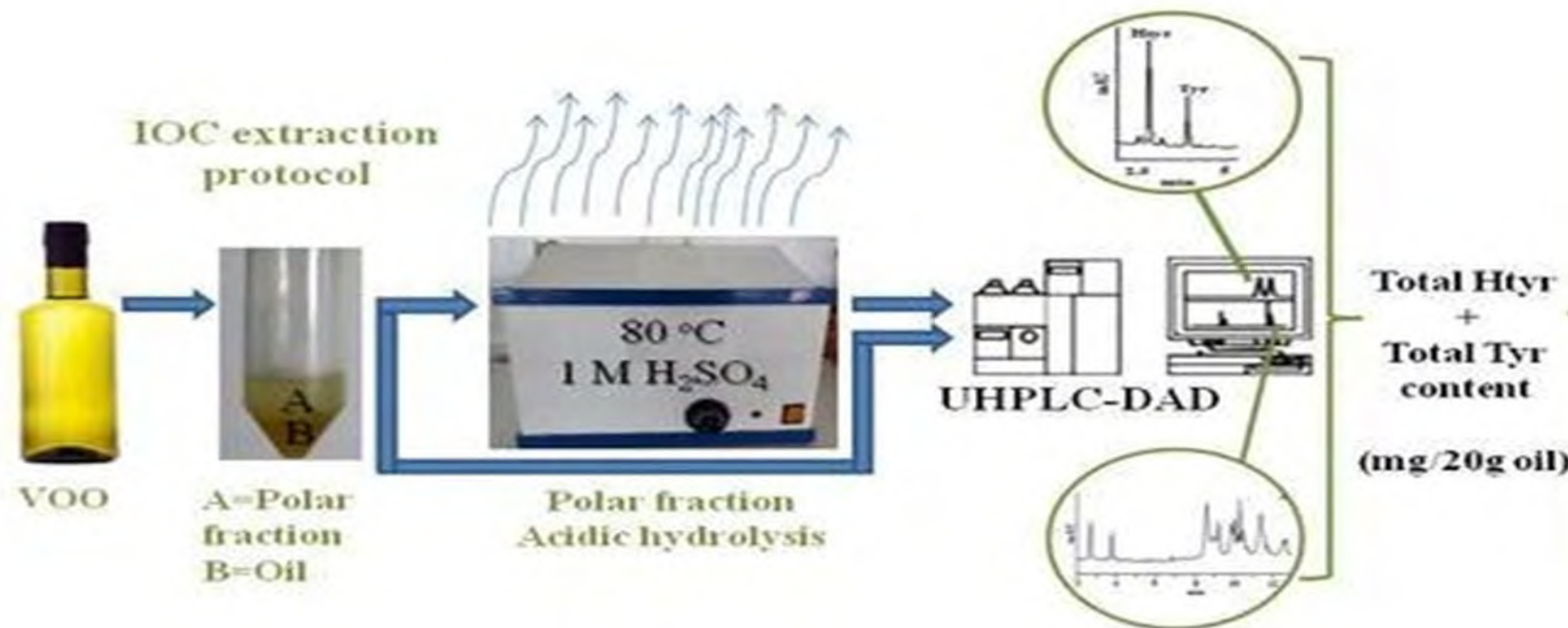


The screenshot shows the 'molecules' journal article page. The article title is "In House Validated UHPLC Protocol for the Determination of the Total Hydroxytyrosol and Tyrosol Content in Virgin Olive Oil Fit for the Purpose of the Health Claim Introduced by the EC Regulation 432/2012 for “Olive Oil Polyphenols”". The authors listed are Maria Z. Tsimidou, Michaela Sotiropoulou, Aspasia Mastralexi, Nikolaos Nenadis, Diego L. Garcia-González, and Tullia Gallina Toschi. The article is categorized as an Open Access Feature Paper. The page also includes an Article Menu with links to Abstract, Open Access and Permissions, Share and Cite, Article Metrics, Related Articles, and Order Article Reprints. The article is published in Molecules 2019, 24(6), 1044; https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules24061044.



## Principle of the proposed method

The UHPLC profile of the **extracted polar fraction (PF)** of the oil **before and after acid hydrolysis** is recorded by means of diode array detection (280 nm). Acid hydrolysis of bound forms of **Hydroxytyrosol (Htyr)** and **Tyrosol (Tyr)** gives rise to free **Htyr** and **Tyr**, the content of which can then be accurately quantified using commercially available standards.



**Oleum**

UHPLC-DAD determination of total hydroxytyrosol and tyrosol for supporting the health claim in relation to "olive oil polyphenols"

Maria Tsimidou and Nikolaos Nenadis,

OLEUM-IOC Presentation of the OLEUM project findings: 13 October 2021

The project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 630460.

ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI

Within the FNS CLOUD WP5 scope for olive oil labelling we developed a data set for the total hydroxytyrosol and tyrosol content for more than 120 virgin olive oils

			SAMPLE	CULTIVAR	GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN	FILTRATION PARAMETER	TOTAL PHENOLS mg/Kg	TOTAL OH-TYR & TYR mg/20g
db code	SAMPLE CODE							
1	AUTH_T3.4_1		Blekas_2015	CHALKIDIKIS	CHALKIDIKI	NF	138	2.36
2	AUTH_T3.4_2		Bllekas_2016	CHALKIDIKIS	CHALKIDIKI	NF	96	1.44
3	AUTH_T3.4_3		Spiliopoulou_2015	KORONEIKI	MESSINIA	NF	289	7.62
4	AUTH_T3.4_4		Tsimoula_2015	CHALKIDIKIS	KOZANI	F	258	6.89
5	AUTH_T3.4_5		TSEPLETIDIS_2015	CHALKIDIKIS	SERRES	F	328	10.99



# Application to the FNS-cloud search engine

## Tagging resources to the FNS-cloud datasets

### CONTACT:

**Person:** Maria Tsimidou  
**Email:** tsimidou@chem.auth.gr  
**Phone:** +30 2310997947

### DETAILS:

**Licence:**  
**Region:** European Union  
**Languages:** English  
**Countries:** Greece  
**Available online:** No  
**Part of FNS Cloud:** NO  
**Used in publications:** Yes  
**Publications url:** <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejlt.201200317>; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodcont.2022.109240>  
**Access mode:** restricted access - upon request from the owner  
**Target audience:** Service Providers, Government Agencies, Researchers & Scientists  
**Supply Chain Steps:** filtration (olive oil), storage (olive oil), retail (olive oil), extraction (olive oil), packaging and labeling (olive oil).  
**Parameter of interest:**

Datasets **are hosted by AUTH**

They will be available to researchers upon request

### LINKS TO THE RESOURCES:

No resource links

### LINKS TO OTHER DATASETS IN THE CATALOGUES:

No connected datasets

### LINKS TO OTHER TOOLS IN THE CATALOGUES:

No connected tools

### LINKS TO OTHER SERVICES IN THE CATALOGUES:

-  Data management, data processing, data visualisation and data mining
-  Consultancy
-  Food data research

### LINKS TO OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION IN THE CATALOGUES:

No connected training and education



Communication with other FNS-cloud search engines

# • Thank you for your attention!

FNS-Cloud Final Event & Launch of FNSCloud Solution

Brussels - 12 Sept. 2023

Don't forget to follow us:



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[www.myfnscloud.eu](http://www.myfnscloud.eu)



# FNS - Cloud

Food Nutrition Security

FNS-Cloud Final Event & Launch of FNSCloud Solution

Brussels - 12 Sept. 2023

# Food Traceability Search Engine

## *Hands-on Activity*

### Table search

*IFA team*


*Katherine Flynn, Luis Mayor and Sofia Reis*

# Find datasets about:

- Authenticity
- Safety
- Composition



# Option 1

 **FNS - Cloud**  
Food Nutrition Security

AboutCataloguesNewsmyFNS-CloudContactLOG IN

Standard SearchTable SearchAdvanced Search

\* Rows:  
Supply Chain Steps

\* Supply Chain Steps:  
olive oil X

\* Columns:  
FNS-Cloud topics

\* FNS-Cloud Topics:  
Authenticity XComposition XSafety X

SEARCHCLEAR

SHOW (8 FOODS) (1) ABOUT SUPPLY CHAIN STEPS

SWAP DIMENSIONS


SHOW INSTRUCTION

Search results

	Authenticity	Composition	Safety	Micronutrients	Macron
cultivation and growth (olive oil)	CNR_IBBA_TBP-based dataset	Biocative data (eBASIS/PlantLIB A) CNR_IBBA_TBP-	Chemical disalpaton half-lives in food crops and other plants		



# Option 2

 **FNS - Cloud**  
Food Nutrition Security  
[catalogue](#)

AboutCataloguesNewsmyFNS-CloudContactLOG IN

Standard SearchTable SearchAdvanced Search

\* Rows:

FNS-Cloud topics

\* Columns:

Supply Chain Steps

\* FNS-Cloud Topics:

Authenticity XComposition XSafety X

\* Supply Chain Steps:

olive oil X

SHOW INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT SUPPLY CHAIN STEPS

SEARCHCLEAR

SWAP DIMENSIONS

SHOW INSTRUCTION

Search results

# 1. How many datasets did you find, related to the authenticity of olive oil?

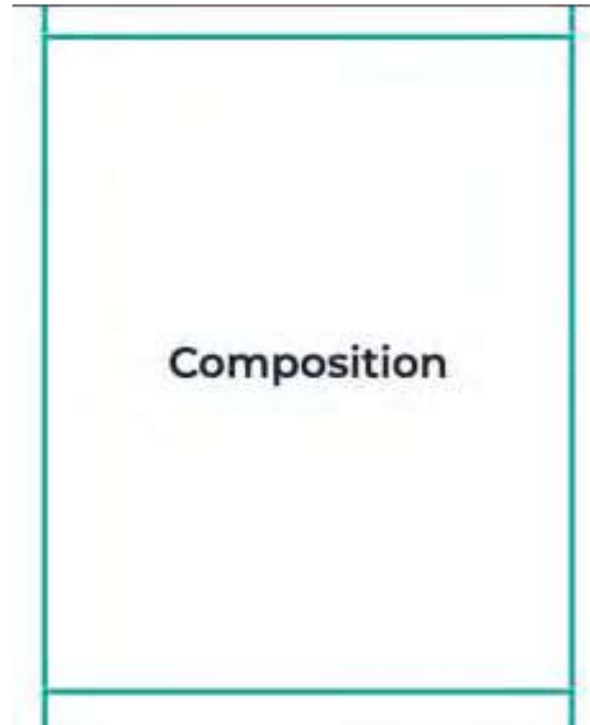
# 1. How many datasets did you find, related to the authenticity of olive oil?

CNR\_IBBA\_TBP-  
based dataset

LFCT-AUTH/ATR-  
FTIR spectroscopic  
dataset

## 2. Do these datasets also provide information on the other FNS Cloud topics selected (composition, safety)? Which ones?

## 2. Do these datasets also provide information on the other FNS Cloud topics selected (composition, safety)?



### 3. In which supply chain steps did you find no datasets at all?



### 3. In which supply chain steps did you find no datasets at all?



# 4. Find the dataset that provides information about organic contaminants, pesticides and toxins.

## 4. Find the dataset that provides information about organic contaminants, pesticides and toxins.

<b>Safety</b>	Chemical dissipation half-lives in food crops and other plants
---------------	---

# 4. Find the dataset that provides information about organic contaminants, pesticides and toxins

### Chemical dissipation half-lives in food crops and other plants

DTU

0 (0)

Data represent chemical dissipation half-lives (unit: days) in various food crops and other plants, derived from reported measurement studies collected in a systematic review; database is static

**CONTACT:**

**Person:** Peter Fontje  
**Email:** [Log in to see contact details](#)  
**Phone:** [Log in to see contact details](#)

**DETAILS:**

**Licence:**  
**Region:** Global  
**Languages:** English  
**Countries:**  
**Available online:** Yes  
**Part of FNS Cloud:** NO  
**Used in publications:** Yes  
**Publications url:** <http://doi.org/10.1021/es303525x>  
**Access mode:** open access - Published open access; Full database available for FNS Cloud upon request from the main contact person  
**Target audience:** Government Agencies, Service Providers, Researchers & Scientists, Business & Developers  
**Supply Chain Step:** Farming, Harvesting, Processing, Distribution, Retail, Consumption  
**Parameter of interest:** Pesticides, Toxins, Organic contaminants

**TECHNICAL DETAILS:**

# 5. Who would you contact for this dataset, is an email available?

# 5. Who would you contact for this dataset, is an email available?

**FNS-Cloud**  
Food Nutrition Security

About Catalogues News myFNS-Cloud Contact kfflynn@fns-cloud.eu

### Chemical dissipation half-lives in food crops and other plants

DTU

Data represent chemical dissipation half-lives (in days) in various food crops and other plants derived from reported measurement studies collected in a systematic review database is available.

**CONTACT**

Person:	Peter Forster
Email:	peter@fns-cloud.eu
Phone:	

**DETAILS**

Licence:	CC-BY
Region:	Global
Language:	English
Coordinates:	
Available online:	Yes
Part of FNS Cloud:	Yes
Used in publications:	Yes
Publications url:	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/food.202000000">https://doi.org/10.1002/food.202000000</a>
Access mode:	Open access - Published open access, full text is available for FNS-Cloud open access, but the main content is not available.
Target audience:	Science, Researchers, Business & Development, Researchers & Scientists, Government & Agencies
Supply Chain Steps:	Production and growth (Growth), Harvesting (Growth)
Parameter of Interest:	Chemical dissipation half-lives (Days)

**TECHNICAL DETAILS**

Format:	Excel 2010 and Excel 2013 workbook
Ontologies:	
Dataset size:	



# 6. What is this dataset about?

# 6. What is this dataset about?

## Supporting Information

### Variability of Pesticide Dissipation Half-Lives in Plants

Database of experimentally derived dissipation half-lives of pesticides in plants and on plant surfaces

version: 1.1 built: 03-Jan-2013

authors: Peter Fantke peter@dyna-micro.org  
Ronnie Jaroske ronnie.jaroske@fu-berlin.de

data base: full description of the data base structure given in sheet "data"

data date: full date ID: data point ID as unique identifier (note that data base entries are not sorted by this ID but according to substances, plants and conditions)

## Supporting Information

# Variability of Pesticide Dissipation Half-Lives in Plants

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**FNS - Cloud**  
Food Nutrition Security

FNS-Cloud Final Event & Launch of FNSCloud Solution  
Brussels - 12 Sept. 2023

# Food Traceability Search Engine

## *Hands-on Activity*

Thanks for your participation!

*IFA team*

*Katherine Flynn, Luis Mayor and Sofia Reis*

# What we reached

Collecting, organising, making available and integrating data and metadata on food quality, safety, traceability, transparency, and the authenticity of products along the food supply chain, following the FAIR approach.

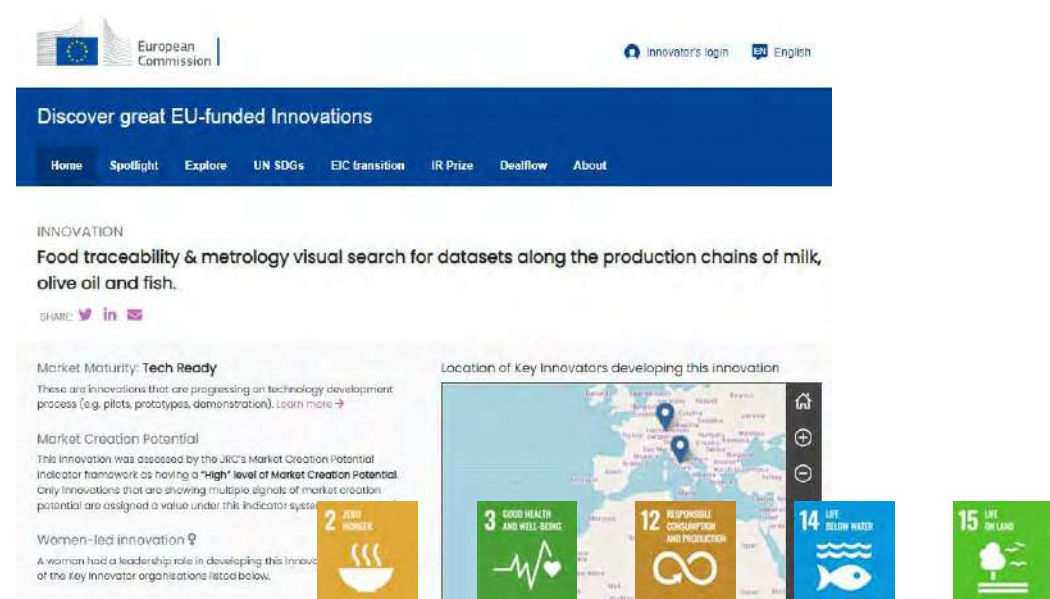
Have a graphical visualisation of the entire food supply chain and the possibility to carry out different types of searches, on different dimensions alone or in combination between them and their different tags.



Query several data sources and present appropriate visualisation.

Support a food systems approach to research and innovation.

Address researchers' needs especially in data intensive fields.



# Further developments and engaging user communities

- ❑ Inclusion of additional datasets (*improving data findability*) newly developed and/or from outside the consortium
- ❑ More search options (extended supply chain) and integration with more info about definitions, matrices, parameters, current legislation, available RM, reference and official methods, PT scheme (e.g., METROFOOD-RI RM-App)
- ❑ Possibilities of integration with other tools (*integration e.g., for data processing*)
- ❑ Possibilities of extension to other food chains
- ❑ Collaboration with other communities and Research Infrastructures



**FNS - Cloud**  
Food Nutrition Security





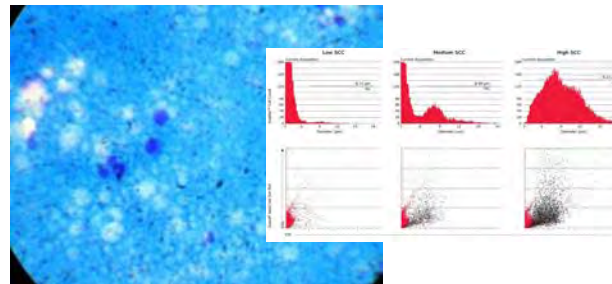
# Calculation model for Somatic Cell Counting in milk with probabilistic assessment of SCC PT



Food  
safety



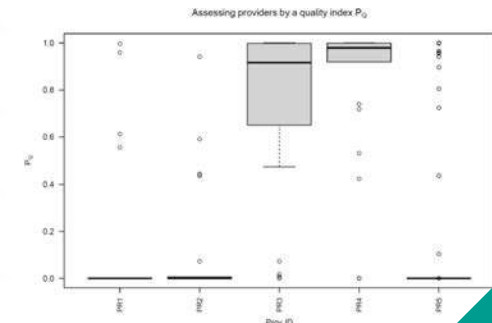
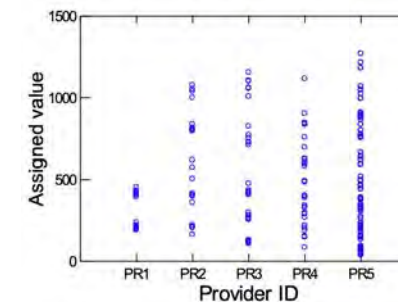
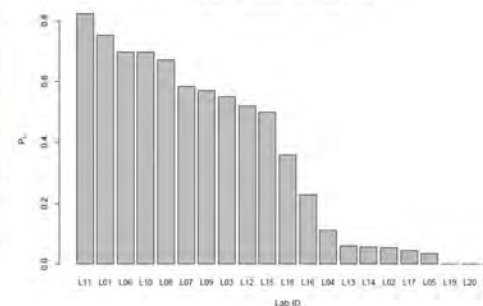
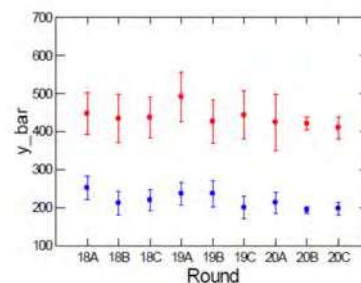
- Somatic cells in milk are one of the most important parameter of udder health. This parameter is used for milk payment scheme for genetic selection and hygiene food legislation. The determination of somatic cell in milk is done routinely by flow cytometry technique optimized to analyse raw milk.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Prov_ID	Round_date	Lab_ID	Instr_ID	Level	Assig_val	sig_pt	Cal_scheme_slope	Cal_scheme_bias	RM_ID	y_bar	s_r	s_R	n
2	Prov_ID	Round_date	Lab_ID	Instr_ID	Level	$\theta$	$\sigma_{pt}$	b	a	RM_ID	$\bar{y}$	$s_r$	$s_R$	n
3	PR1	18A	L01	EQ01_01_05	low	237.54	19.99	1.00	0.00		238.80	10.20	34.13	15
4	PR1	18A	L01	EQ01_01_10	low	237.54	19.99	1.00	0.00		243.80	9.56	34.13	15
5	PR1	18A	L02	EQ05_02_01	low	237.54	19.99				248.00	16.24	34.13	15
6	PR1	18A	L03	EQ01_03_01	low	237.54	19.99	1.00	0.00		234.30	6.69	34.13	5
7	PR1	18A	L03	EQ01_03_03	low	237.54	19.99	1.00	0.00		237.70	12.36	34.13	5
8	PR1	18A	L03	EQ01_03_04	low	237.54	19.99	1.00	0.00		251.70	6.39	34.13	5
9	PR1	18A	L03	EQ01_03_05	low	237.54	19.99	1.00	0.00		242.30	14.10	34.13	5
10	PR1	18A	L03	EQ01_03_06	low	237.54	19.99	1.00	0.00		239.70	7.57	34.13	5
11	PR1	18A	L03	EQ01_03_07	low	237.54	19.99	1.00	0.00		234.00	8.26	34.13	5
12	PR1	18A	L04	EQ03_04_01	low	237.54	19.99				325.80	5.94	34.13	15
13	PR1	18A	L04	EQ03_04_02	low	237.54	19.99				307.50	7.55	34.13	15

- Collection of data on SCC
- Comparison of Laboratories
- Comparison of PTs

Quality Indexes



# Possibilities of integration with other tools



**SCC Reference Systems – Comparison of Proficiency Testings**  
Assessing laboratories by a Quality Index  $P_i$  derived from probabilities  
Range: 0% (worst) to 100% (best)

Template for data reporting

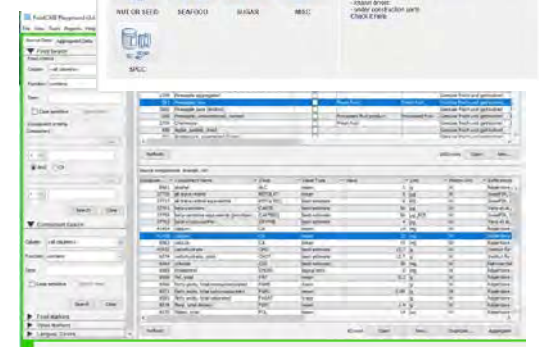
Variable	Symbol	Input quantities	Equation in Accord Guid based Format (2018, EC 1773, 1831)	Comment
Prov_ID	P1	Provider ID		Reference: Name of Proficiency Test Provider
Prov_Name	P2	Name of provider of PT report		Reference: Name of PT provider
Lab_ID	L1	Laboratory ID		Reference: Laboratory ID
Lab_Name	L2	Laboratory Name		Reference: Name of the laboratory in which PT is performed
Test_ID	T1	Test ID		Reference: Test ID
Test_Name	T2	Test Name		Reference: Test Name
Food_ID	F1	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F2	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F3	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F4	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F5	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F6	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F7	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F8	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F9	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F10	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F11	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F12	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F13	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F14	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F15	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F16	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F17	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F18	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F19	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F20	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F21	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F22	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F23	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F24	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F25	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F26	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F27	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F28	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F29	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F30	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F31	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F32	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F33	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F34	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F35	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F36	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F37	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F38	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F39	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F40	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F41	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F42	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F43	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F44	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F45	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F46	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F47	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F48	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F49	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F50	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F51	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F52	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F53	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F54	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F55	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F56	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F57	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F58	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F59	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F60	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F61	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F62	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F63	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F64	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F65	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F66	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F67	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F68	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F69	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F70	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F71	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F72	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F73	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F74	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F75	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F76	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F77	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F78	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F79	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F80	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F81	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F82	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F83	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F84	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F85	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F86	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F87	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F88	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F89	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F90	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F91	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F92	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F93	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F94	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F95	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F96	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F97	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F98	Food Name		Reference: Food Name
Food_ID	F99	Food ID		Reference: Food ID
Food_Name	F100	Food Name		Reference: Food Name

Calculation model for SCC



**EuroFIR**  
European Food Information Resource

FoodExExplorer



**FOODCASE**



FoodTrack Database

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# THANK YOU!

FNS-Cloud Final Event & Launch of  
FNSSCloud Solution  
Brussels - 12 Sept. 2023

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