Annex to news: Highlights from September BPC meeting

Helsinki, 20 September 2023

Information about the opinions

See product-types

Active substances:

Opinions on the following active substances were adopted:

2,2-dibromo-2-cyanoacetamide (DBNPA) for product-type 6

This is an existing active substance intended to be used as a preservative for products during storage. The BPC considered the active substance to meet the exclusion criteria, as such DBNPA cannot be approved for product-type 6 unless one of the derogation criteria in art 5(2) of the Biocidal Products Regulation can be applied. Whether or not a derogation to the exclusion criteria can be applied, is not within the remit of the BPC. The opinion was adopted by simple majority.

Denmark is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

Sulfuryl fluoride for product-types 8 and 18

This is an approved active substance intended to be used as wood preservative (product-type 8) and as an insecticide to control anthropods (product-type 18). The BPC supported the non-renewal of this active substance for both product-types by consensus due to missing information.

Sweden is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

Union authorisations:

Opinions on the following product families were adopted:

Biocidal product family containing the active substance Mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H- isothiazol-3-one (EINECS 247-500-7) and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (EINECS 220-239-6) (Mixture of CMIT/MIT) for product-types 6, 11, 12, 13.

The products in the family are intended as preservatives for products during storage, preservatives for liquid-cooling and processing systems, slimicides and working or cutting fluid preservatives. The BPC proposed the biocidal product family to be authorised by simple majority.

The Netherlands is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

Biocidal product family containing the active substance Hydrogen peroxide for product-type 2.

The products in the family are intended as disinfectants not intended for direct application to humans or animals. The BPC proposed for the biocidal product family to be authorised by consensus.

The Netherlands is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

Biocidal product family containing the active substance Hydrogen peroxide for product-types 2, 4.

The products in the family are intended as disinfectants not intended for direct application to humans or animals and as disinfectants in the food and feed area. The BPC proposed for the biocidal product family to be authorised by simple majority.

The Netherlands is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

Biocidal product family containing the active substance L-(+)-lactic acid for product-types 2, 3 and 4.

The products in the family are intended as disinfectants not intended for direct application to humans or animals, as disinfectants in veterinary hygiene and as disinfectants in the food and feed area. The BPC proposed for the biocidal product family to be authorised by consensus.

Latvia is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

The opinions will be available on ECHA's website at: Biocidal Products Committee.

Background information

The role of the Biocidal Products Committee in EU regulatory processes

The Biocidal Products Committee prepares the opinions of the Agency related to several processes under the Biocidal Products Regulation. Each EU Member State is entitled to appoint one member to the BPC for a renewable term of three years.

In relation to applications for the approval of new active substances, companies have to apply for approval of an active substance by submitting a dossier. After a validation check, the evaluating competent authority carries out an evaluation within one year.

The result of the evaluation is forwarded to the BPC, which prepares an opinion within 270 days. The opinion serves as a basis for decision-making by the European Commission and the Member States. The approval of an active substance is granted for a defined number of years, not exceeding 10 years.

Substances, which were on the market before 14 May 2000 and are evaluated under the biocides review programme in an analogous manner to new active substances, are referred to as existing active substances.

During the approval process of an active substance, the evaluating competent authority may conclude that the active substance meets the criteria for substitution of Article 10(1) of the BPR and is therefore a potential candidate for substitution. The objective of this provision is to identify substances of particular concern to public health or the environment and to make sure that these substances are phased-out and replaced by more suitable alternatives over time. The criteria for substitution are based on the intrinsic hazardous properties in combination with the use and include, for example, if the substance meets at least one of the exclusion criteria listed in the BPR or if the substance is a respiratory sensitiser.

For substances that are identified by the evaluating competent authority as a potential candidate for substitution, ECHA will initiate a public consultation to allow interested third parties to submit relevant information, including information on available substitutes. Subsequently, in the preparation of its opinion, the BPC reviews the proposed identification of the active substance as a candidate for substitution.

Active substances which are candidates for substitution will not be approved for more than seven years, even in the case of renewal. If the active substance meets one or more exclusion criteria, it will only be approved for five years. When an active substance is identified as a candidate for substitution, products containing that active substance will have to be subject to a comparative assessment at the time of authorisation and will only be authorised if there are no better alternatives.