Annex to news: Rodent traps can be effective at controlling house mice infestations

Helsinki, 29 November 2022

Active substances:

Reaction mass of N,N-didecyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methylammonium propionate and N,N-didecyl-N-(2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl)-N-methylammonium propionate and N,N-didecyl-N-(2-(2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)-N-methylammonium propionate (Bardap 26) for product-types 2 and 4 [see product-types]

This is an existing active substance (previously abbreviated as DMPAP). It is a broad spectrum biocide intended to be used to disinfect hard surfaces in private and public health areas (product-type 2) and in food areas by professional users (product-type 4).

- Product-type 2 (disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals):
  - Used for the disinfection of surfaces, materials, equipment and furniture which are not used for direct contact with food or feeding stuffs. Usage areas include, inter alia, swimming pools, aquariums, bathing and other waters; air conditioning systems; and walls and floors in private, public, and industrial areas and in other areas for professional activities.
  - Used for disinfection of air, water not used for human or animal consumption, chemical toilets, waste water, hospital waste and soil.
  - Used as algaecides for treatment of swimming pools, aquariums and other waters and for remedial treatment of construction materials.
  - Used to be incorporated in textiles, tissues, masks, paints and other articles or materials with the purpose of producing treated articles with disinfecting properties.
- Product-type 4 (food and feed area):
  - Used for the disinfection of equipment, containers, consumption utensils, surfaces or pipework associated with the production, transport, storage or consumption of food or feed (including drinking water) for humans and animals.
  - Used to impregnate materials which may enter into contact with food.

The BPC supports the approval of this active substance for product-types 2 and 4 by consensus.

Italy is the evaluating competent authority of the active substance application.

Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium, extract from open and mature flowers of Tanacetum cinerariifolium obtained with hydrocarbon solvents for product type 18

This is an existing active substance. It is intended to be used by professionals and non-professionals as an insecticide against a wide range of flying and crawling pests except those that are plant parasitic, in various application sites indoors and outdoors.

It is a contact poison which kills insects by disrupting their nervous system. Rapid knockdown and death occur within one hour after contact.

The BPC supports the approval of this substance for product-type 18 (insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods): used for the control of arthropods (e.g. insects,

arachnids and crustaceans), by means other than repulsion or attraction.

The opinion was adopted by simple majority. Sweden will file a minority opinion for this substance. Spain is the evaluating competent authority of the active substance application.

Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium, extract from open and mature flowers of Tanacetum cinerariifolium obtained with supercritical carbon dioxide for product type 18

This is an existing active substance. Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium extraction method is based on supercritical carbon dioxide, which is intended to be used by professionals and non-professionals as an insecticide against a wide range of flying and crawling pests except those that are plant parasitic, in various applications sites indoors and outdoors.

The BPC supports the approval of this active substance for product-type 18 by simple majority. Sweden will file a minority opinion. Spain is the evaluating competent authority of the active substance application.

Union authorisations:

The BPC adopted the following opinions supporting Union authorisations for:

- **Glutaral (Glutaraldehyde)** for product-types 6 (preservatives for products during storage), 11 (preservatives for liquid-cooling and processing systems) and 12 (slimicides). The BPC proposed for the biocidal product family to be authorised for product-types 6, 11 and 12 and adopted the opinion by simple majority (minority opinion by Germany and Sweden). The Netherlands is the evaluating competent authority of this Union authorisation application;
- **Hydrochloric acid** for product-type 2 (disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals). The BPC proposed for the biocidal product family to be authorised for product-type 2. The Netherlands is the evaluating competent authority of this Union authorisation application; and
- **L-(+)-lactic acid** for product-type 3 (veterinary hygiene). The BPC proposed for the biocidal product family to be authorised for product-type 3. Latvia is the evaluating competent authority of this Union authorisation application.

Requests from the European Commission

- **Under Article 38:** Unresolved objection during a mutual recognition procedure in accordance with Article 36(1) of the Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR) of a product intended for the treatment of wasps and hornets nests (product-type 18).

  On 3 August 2022, the Commission gave ECHA a mandate to provide an opinion on an unresolved disagreement in mutual recognition regarding an encapsulated biocidal product. The BPC adopted the opinion by consensus. The opinion will only be published once the Commission has taken its decision.

- **Under Article 75(1)(g):** The comparative assessment of anticoagulant rodenticides.

  In May 2021, the European Commission requested ECHA to provide an opinion through the BPC on a comparative assessment of anticoagulant rodenticides. This is the second time the BPC has adopted an opinion on the comparative assessment of anticoagulant rodenticides. The first one was adopted in March 2017.

  The comparative assessment is carried out related to the second renewal of anticoagulant rodenticides in the EU. Due to the number of products involved it has been decided that the assessment is not carried out at Member State level but referred to the Commission. The BPC supports the adopted opinion by simple majority. Germany will file a minority opinion.

Anticoagulant rodenticides work by interfering with the activation of vitamin K, which is critical for blood clotting. When pests are exposed to enough anticoagulants, they die of internal bleeding. Due to the identified risk for the environment and human health, anti-coagulant rodenticides have to be handled with caution.

The European Commission takes the final decisions based on the BPC's technical and scientific advice.

More information about product-types.

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 can 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.