

Annex to a news release

Helsinki, 23 June 2020

Biocides committee recommends approving three active substances

More information about the opinions

The opinions adopted concern applications for the following *active substances* in the specified product-types:

Carbon dioxide generated from propane, butane or a mixture of both by combustion for product-type 19

Carbon dioxide generated from propane, butane or a mixture of both by combustion is an existing active substance. It is used as an insect attractant in product-type 19, especially to attract mosquitoes.

The evaluating competent authority of the active substance application is France.

The BPC recommends approving this active substance for product-type 19.

Active chlorine generated from sodium chloride by electrolysis for product-types 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Active chlorine generated from sodium chloride by electrolysis is an existing active substance.

The biocidal products containing active chlorine generated from sodium chloride by electrolysis are intended to be used as:

- hand wash/skin disinfection in healthcare for professional and non-professional use and foot wash/skin disinfection in healthcare for professional use (in product-type 1);
- hard surface disinfection and disinfection of swimming pools for professional use (in product-type 2);
- disinfection of cow's teats, disinfection of footbaths in animal houses and disinfection of areas in which animals are housed by spraying for professional use (in product-type 3);
- hard surface disinfection/disinfection in food and feed industry and cleaning in place/cleaning in the food and beverage industry for professional use (in product-type 4); and
- animal drinking water disinfection for professional use (in product-type 5).

The evaluating competent authority of the active substance application is the Slovak Republic.

The BPC recommends approving this active substance for product-types 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Active chlorine released from hypochlorous acid for product-types 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Active chlorine released from hypochlorous acid is an existing active substance. The biocidal products containing active chlorine released from hypochlorous acid are intended to be used as:

- hand wash/skin disinfection in healthcare for professional and non-professional use and

- foot wash/skin disinfection in healthcare for professional use (in product-type 1);
- hard surface disinfection for professional use (in product-type 2);
- disinfection of cow's teats, disinfection of footbaths in animal houses and disinfection of areas in which animals are housed by spraying for professional use (in product-type 3);
- hard surface disinfection/disinfection in food and feed industry and cleaning in place/cleaning in the food and beverage industry for professional use (in product-type 4); and
- animal drinking water disinfection for professional use (in product-type 5).

The evaluating competent authority of the active substance application is the Slovak Republic.

The BPC recommends approving this active substance for product-type 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Esbiothrin for product-type 18

Esbiothrin is an existing active substance.

Esbiothrin is used as a household insecticide for non-professional indoor use for the control of mosquitoes including *Culex*, *Aedes* and other small biting flies in domestic living areas (excluding kitchens).

The evaluating competent authority of the active substance application is Germany.

The BPC recommends not to approve this active substance for product-type 18.

C(M)IT for product-type 6

C(M)IT is an existing active substance.

Products containing C(M)IT are used for the preservation of manufactured products (other than food stuffs or feeding stuffs or cosmetics), in containers in product-type 6 by the control of microbial deterioration to ensure their shelf life during storage (bacteria, yeasts, moulds).

The evaluating competent authority of the active substance application is France.

The BPC did not reach an agreement on this active substance. It will be re-discussed in the a forthcoming meeting.

Active chlorine generated from sodium chloride by electrolysis and active chlorine released from hypochlorous

The BPC adopted opinions for these two active substances in April 2018. However, these opinions were returned by the European Commission to evaluate if the active substance active chlorine meets the criteria for endocrine-disrupting properties.

On *Union authorisation*, the adopted opinions concern an application for a biocidal product family containing propan-2-ol (product-type 2), 1R-trans phenothrin (product-type 18), permethrin (product-type 18) and hydrogen peroxide (product-types 1, 2, 3 and 4).

The committee recommends approving three of the four applications. It concluded that the

biocidal product based on permethrin cannot be authorised mainly due to unacceptable risks to the environment caused by applying the product to textiles due to overspray followed by washing the applicator cloths or wet cleaning the floor or by washing treated textiles.

The adopted 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.