Annex to news

Helsinki, 19 October 2021

Highlights from October BPC meeting

Further information about the opinions

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

BIT for product-types 6 and 13

BIT is an existing active substance. BIT may be used as active substance product-type 6 for the following uses:

- Preservation of detergents and cleaning fluids;
- Preservation of paints and coatings: indoor use and outdoor use;
- Formulation phase of functional fluids;
- Preservation of glues and adhesives;
- Preservation of polymer emulsions: indoor use and outdoor use; and
- Preservation of additives used in paper, textile and leather production.

For product-type 13, the active substance is intended to be used by professionals in the metal industry, in different working sectors, as follows:

- Blast furnaces: production of steel;
- Iron foundry: moulding of steel into half or end products;
- Rolling mills: rolling of steel to half products to be used by the steel production industry;
- Metal forming: forcing of metal products in the shape of the end product;
- Metal cutting: creation of products by cutting away chips of the product; and
- Galvanic industry: application of protective metal coatings to metal products.

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

d-Allethrin for product-type 18

d-Allethrin is an existing active substance. As representative products, vapour releasing impregnated mats used in conjunction with an electric heating unit intended to be used indoors (domestic households excluding kitchens) by non-professional users as well as a spray application have been evaluated. The spray application is intended to be used by professional users in commercial and industrial buildings whereas a ready-to-use formulation of this product is intended to be used by non-professionals in domestic households excluding kitchens. The products are intended for the control of mosquitoes (e.g. *Anopheles spp*, *Aedes spp*, *Culex spp*) and flies (*Musca domestica*).

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

For ***Union authorisation***, the adopted opinions concern the following applications:

- **L(+) Lactic acid** for product-type 2 (disinfectants and algaecides not intended for use directly on people or animals);
- **Active chlorine** released from sodium hypochlorite for product-type 2 (disinfectants and algaecides not intended for use directly on people or animals), for product-type 3 (veterinary hygiene), for product-type 4 (food and feed area) and for product-type 5 (drinking water);

- **Active chlorine** released from calcium hypochlorite for product-type 2 (disinfectants and algaecides not intended for use directly on people or animals), for product-type 4 (food and feed area) and for product-type 5 (drinking water);
- **Propan-2-ol** for product-type 1 (human hygiene), for product-type 2 (disinfectants and algaecides not intended for use directly on people or animals) and for product-type 4 (food and feed area);
- **Propan-1-ol and propan-2-ol** for product-type 1 (human hygiene);
- **Propan-1-ol and propan-2-ol** for product-type 1 (human hygiene), for product-type 2 (disinfectants and algaecides not intended for use directly on people or animals) and for product-type 4 (food and feed area);
- **Hydrogen peroxide** for product-type 2 (disinfectants and algaecides not intended for use directly on people or animals), for product-type 3 (veterinary hygiene) and for product-type 4 (food and feed area), concerning two separate products; and
- **Cyromazine** for product-type 18 (insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods).

More information about product-types.

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

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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.