Annex to a news alert

Biocidal Products Committee concludes on four active substances in disinfectants and preservatives – ECHA/NR/18/24

Helsinki, 27 April 2018

More information about the opinions

The adopted opinions concern the approval of the following active substances in the specified product-types:

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 for:

- hand wash/skin disinfection in healthcare in professional and non-professional use and foot wash/skin disinfection in healthcare in professional use (in product-type 1);
- hard surface disinfection, disinfection of dental lines and disinfection of swimming pools in 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 in professional use (in product-type 3);
- hard surface disinfection/disinfection in food and feed industry and cleaning in place/cleaning in food and beverage industry in professional use (in product-type 4); and
- animal drinking water disinfection in professional use (in product-type 5).

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

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 for:

- hand wash/skin disinfection in healthcare in professional and non-professional use and foot wash/skin disinfection in healthcare in professional use (in product-type 1);
- hard surface disinfection and disinfection of dental lines in 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 in professional use (in product-type 3);
- hard surface disinfection/disinfection in food and feed industry and cleaning in place/cleaning in food and beverage industry in professional use (in product-type 4); and
- animal drinking water disinfection in professional use (in product-type 5).

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

Carbendazim for product-types 7 and 10

Carbendazim is an existing active substance. The biocidal products containing carbendazim are intended to be used as:

- fungicide in biocidal film preservative products which are applied to, or incorporated into, end-applications like paints (in product-type 7); products containing carbendazim will be used by industrial users, while the end-use treated items may be used by professionals and non-professionals; and
- fungicide in construction material preservatives which are applied to, or incorporated into end-products like plasters (in product-type 10); products containing carbendazim will be used by industrial users, while the end-use treated items may be used by professionals and non-professionals.

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

***Willaertia magna* c2c Maky for product-type 11**

Willaertia magna c2c Maky is a new active substance. The biocidal products containing *Willaertia magna* c2c Maky are intended to be used by professionals to prevent the growth of *Legionella pneumophila* in industrial processing water systems.

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

The opinions will be available at the following link in the near future:
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.