

12 December 2019

Annex to a news alert ECHA/NR/19/46

More information about the opinions

The opinions adopted concerns an application for the following active substance in the specified product-types:

Icaridin for product-type 19

Icaridin is an existing active substance. Icaridin is an insect repellent to be used by the general public in product-type 19.

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

Cyanamide for product-types 3 and 18

Cyanamide is an existing active substance.

Products containing cyanamide in product type 3 are used by professionals for the disinfection of the liquid manure stored underneath the slatted floor in pig stables against the bacterium *Brachyspira hyodysenteriae* in order to protect fattening pigs against dysentery. In product type 18 cyanamide is used by professionals as an insecticide for the control of fly larvae (*Musca domestica*) in liquid manure in pig stables.

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

Formaldehyde for product-types 2 and 3

Formaldehyde is an existing active substance. Formaldehyde is used by professionals as a disinfectant in private and public health areas in product-type 2 by wiping and mopping (prophylactic purposes) as well as by fogging/fumigation in cases of danger of an epidemic. In product-type 3 formaldehyde is used as a disinfectant for veterinary hygiene in areas in which animals are housed, kept or transported to prevent animal diseases.

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

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. In product-type 10 the biocidal products containing carbendazim are used as fungicide in construction material preservatives which are applied to, or incorporated into end-products like plasters. 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.

On Union authorisation, the adopted opinions concern an application for a biocidal product family containing propan-2-ol (product-type 2) and an application for a biocidal product family containing iodine/PVP-iodine (product-types 3 and 4).

The adopted opinions will be available 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.