# Annex to news: Highlights from February BPC meeting

Helsinki, 7 March 2024

## Information about the opinions

See product-types

## Active substances:

Opinions on the following active substances were adopted:

**2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(prop-2-ynyl)cyclopent-2-en-1-yl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (prallethrin) for product-type 18**

Prallethrin is an existing active substance submitted under Article 11 of the Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC. Prallethrin is an insecticide.

As part of the active substance approval process several indoor, non-professional uses were assessed:

- Ready-to-use liquid vaporiser or ready-to-use mat vaporiser against mosquitoes.
- Ready-to-use trigger spray as direct spray onto the insects, against German cockroaches (*B. germanica*), bedbugs (*C. lectularius*), ants (*L. niger*) and catfleas (*C. felis*).
- Surface spray treatment against German cockroaches (*B. germanica*), Oriental cockroaches (*B. orientalis*), American cockroaches (*P. americana*), bedbugs (*C. lectularius*), ants (*L. niger*) and catfleas (*C. felis*)

The opinion on the approval of the active substance was adopted by consensus.

Greece is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

**Silver zinc zeolite for product-types 2, 7, 9**
Silver zinc zeolite is an existing active substance. It is used to treat polymers to achieve an antimicrobial effect. The uses fall under product-type 2 (disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals), product-type 7 (film preservatives) and product-type 9 (fibre, leather, rubber and polymerised materials preservatives).

Silver zinc zeolite achieves the desired antimicrobial effect by interacting with the cell membrane of microorganisms, interfering with electron transport processes, binding to nucleic acids, inhibiting enzymes and catalysing free radical oxygen species.

The opinion on the approval of the active substance was adopted by simple majority.

Sweden is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

**Renewal of cholecalciferol for product-type 14**
Cholecalciferol's current use applied for and evaluated in the previous assessment is professional control of mice and rats in and around buildings. Cholecalciferol acts by hypervitaminosis, characterised by hypercalcemia.

The opinion on the renewal of the active substance was adopted by consensus.

Sweden is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

## Union authorisations:

Opinions on the following product / product families were adopted:

**Biocidal product family containing L-(+)-lactic acid for product-type 3**
The products in the family are to be used by professionals for teat disinfection of dairy animals post-milking.

The opinion on the authorisation of the biocidal product family was adopted by consensus.

Denmark is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

**Biocidal product family containing Hydrogen peroxide for product-types 2 and 4**
The products in the family are to be used as a broad spectrum cleaner and disinfectant on hard surfaces in institutional and industrial areas and in the health care sector (product-type 2), as well as in areas where food or feed is processed (product-type 4).

The opinion on the authorisation of the biocidal product family was adopted by consensus.

The Netherlands is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

**Biocidal product containing N-cyclopropyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (cyromazine) for product-type 18**
The product is to be used as a larvicide in animal housing.

The opinion on the authorisation of the biocidal product was adopted by consensus.

Belgium is the evaluating competent authority of this application.

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 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.