

Folpet for PT 6, 7 and 9

Folpet is an existing active substance notified in PT 6, preservatives for products during storage, PT 7, film preservatives and PT 9, fibre, leather, rubber and polymerised materials preservatives. The function of folpet is as a fungicide.

As an in-can preservative (PT 6), folpet is intended to be used in paints. The treated paints are either water or solvent-based and are used by both professional and non-professionals, indoors and outdoors. Typical use is painting of walls or metallic engineering structures, which are then moved outdoors when the paint is dry, by professional contractors.

As a film preservative (PT 7), folpet is intended to be used in products including paints, mastics, sealants, fillers and adhesives showing a preservative effect (e.g. wallpaper paste). Products containing folpet may be used by professionals (decorators and builders) and non-professionals. The typical application method is manually by brush, roller or spray.

Folpet is used as a preservative in plastics (PT 9). Products containing folpet may be used by professionals (decorators and builders) and non-professionals.

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

Carbon dioxide for PT 15

Carbon dioxide is an existing active substance notified in PT 15, avicides. Carbon dioxide is intended for professional use to control nuisance birds at airports.

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

Alpha-cypermethrin for PT 18

Alpha-cypermethrin is an existing active substance notified in PT 18, insecticides, acaricides, and products to control other arthropods.

Alpha-cypermethrin is intended to be used as an insecticide for indoor application by professionals for hard surfaces, crack and crevice treatments and areas behind furnishings applied by low-pressure spraying. Alpha-cypermethrin is intended to control a broad range of insects.

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

Dinotefuran for PT 18

Dinotefuran is a new active substance notified in PT 18.

Insecticidal products containing dinotefuran are intended to be used by professionals for indoor applications against cockroaches.

The evaluating competent authority of the active substance application is the United Kingdom.

Copper pyrithione for PT 21

Copper pyrithione is an existing active substance notified in PT 21, antifouling products.

Copper pyrithione is intended to be used as a co-biocide (booster biocide) in antifouling products against marine fouling species. A booster biocide is not the main biocide in the paint, but is intended to increase the efficacy of the product against the most problematic soft fouling organisms, such as algae.

Copper pyrithione containing products are intended to be used on commercial ships, on pleasure crafts and for the impregnation of fishing nets.

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

Tolyfluanid for PT 21

Tolyfluanid is an existing active substance notified in PT 21.

Antifouling products containing tolyfluanid are intended to be used by non-professionals and professionals via airless spray, brush or roller in a paint that can be applied to hulls of marine pleasure craft and for professional use on the hulls of marine commercial ships.

Informazioni tratte dal sito <http://echa.europa.eu>

Tolyfluanid is already approved for PT 8, wood preservatives.

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

Propan-2-ol for PT 1, 2 and 4

Propan-2-ol is an existing active substance evaluated in PT 1, disinfectants for human hygiene, PT 2, disinfectants and algicides not intended for direct applications to humans or animals and PT 4, disinfectants for use in food and feedstuff.

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

Bacillus sphaericus for PT 18

Bacillus sphaericus (*Bs* 2362) is an existing microbial active substance notified in PT 18. *Bs* 2362 is used for example in the control of mosquito larvae in a range of aquatic breeding habitats, such as stagnant and standing ponds, ditches and sewage settling ponds.

Bs 2362 produces a crystalline protein inclusion which is toxic to larvae of certain insects upon ingestion. *Bs* 2362 originates from a natural wild strain of the bacteria and has not been genetically modified nor is it the result of an induced mutation.

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

Bacillus thuringiensis subs. israelensis Serotype H14, strain SA3A for PT 18

Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis Serotype H14, strain SA3A (*Bti* SA3A) is an existing microbial active substance notified in PT 18. The use of *Bti* SA3A is for the control of mosquito and black fly larvae in contaminated water habitats and filter fly midges in sewage treatment plants.

Bti SA3A produces a crystalline protein inclusion which is toxic to larvae of some dipteran insects. *Bti* SA3A originates from a natural wild strain of the bacteria and has not been genetically modified nor is it the result of a spontaneous or an induced mutation.

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