

2014-1040  
May 30, 2014

# Opal™

## Insecticidal Soap

COMMERCIAL  
SOLUTION

**Contact insecticide May be applied to edibles  
up to day of harvest Does not persist in the  
environment**

WARNING - SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT

READ THE LABEL AND ATTACHED BROCHURE BEFORE USING

For control of aphids, earwigs, mealybugs, spider mites, psyllids, pear and rose slugs (sawfly larvae), soft brown scale, and whitefly.

For use indoors, outdoors and in greenhouses; fruit trees, vegetables, houseplants, ornamental and bedding plants, ornamental and shade trees.

GUARANTEE: Potassium salts of fatty acids 47%

REGISTRATION NO. 28146 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

**NOTICE TO USER:**

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the Pest Control Products Act to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

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Omex Agriculture Inc.  
290 Agri Park Road, Oak Bluff, MB R4G 0A5  
Tel: 1-866-860-9660



Opal™ is a registered trademark of Omex Agriculture Inc.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE MIXING:** Mix 8 L of product with 400 L of water. Add sufficient water to the mixing tank to allow proper agitation by pump or paddles. Continue stirring while adding first the Opal™ Insecticidal Soap then the remaining water. Hard water in excess of 300 ppm should be conditioned to reduce its hardness prior to mixing with Opal™ Insecticidal Soap.

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS** For field applications, apply the diluted solution at a rate of 700 to 1900 L/hectare using ground spray equipment. For best results commence treatment when infestation is first noticed. Thoroughly spray insect pests on plants with diluted product to wetting. Minimize run-off to reduce plant injury on sensitive plants. Opal™ Insecticidal Soap is a contact spray and is effective in its liquid state. Pests need to be contacted with spray solution to be effective. Efforts should be made to thoroughly reach all plant parts including undersides of leaves.

Repeat treatment every one to two weeks as needed. Apply to a maximum of three consecutive applications to ensure plant injury does not occur. Additional applications may be possible if previous experience with repeat applications of the product under the same conditions have not produced plant injury. May be used on edible crops up to and including day of harvest.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:** Do not use on sweet peas, nasturtiums, delicate ferns. Do not spray when plants are under stress. Use with care on new seedlings, transplants and blooms. Avoid spraying during full sun. Spray early in morning or evening or when overcast. Soap spray may cause marking of some varieties. If concerned about sensitivity of plants, apply to individual plants or small areas of plants and wait to determine if plant damage (phytotoxicity) occurs prior to treatment of larger areas.

**PRECAUTIONS: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.** Causes eye and/or skin irritation. DO NOT get in eyes or on skin and clothing. Use only in well ventilated

areas. Wear long sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves, shoes, and goggles or face shield during mixing, loading, clean up and repair. Wear long sleeved shirt and long pants during application.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD:** This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not allow wastewater, effluent or runoff containing this product to enter lakes, streams, ponds or other waters. Avoid direct application to ponds, streams and lakes.

If this pest control product is to be used on a commodity that may be exported to the U.S. and you require information on acceptable residue levels in the U.S., visit CropLife Canada's web site at: [www.croplife.ca](http://www.croplife.ca)

**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** Treat Symptomatically.

**FIRST AID:** If in eyes, hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice. If on skin or clothing, take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

**DISPOSAL:** 1. Triple-or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank. 2. Follow provincial instruction for any required additional cleaning of the container prior to its disposal. 3. Make the empty container unsuitable for further use. 4. Dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements. 5. For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product contact the manufacturer or provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean up of spills.

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IRRITANT READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING  
GUARANTEE: Potassium salts of fatty acids 47%  
REG. NO. 28146 P.C.P. ACT

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**TANK MIXING:** Opal™ Insecticidal Soap may be combined with other pesticides to broaden the target spectrum, improve the level of kill, provide residual kill and enhance coverage. When used as a tank-mix, observe all directions for use, crops, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations, which appear on the tank mix partner product label. Follow the label directions for the most restrictive of label precautions and limitations. This product should not be mixed with any product, which prohibits such mixing. For tank mixing with companion pesticides, Opal™ Insecticidal Soap should be used at a rate of 1% formulation (1 litre of concentrate to 100 litres of water).

### Order of Tank Mixing:

- water
- water conditioner (if needed)
- conventional pesticide - add other products in the following order: water-soluble bags, wettable powders, dry flowables, liquid flowables, ECs, and soluble materials such as fertilizers.
- Opal™ Insecticidal Soap

Also, if appropriate, perform a Tank Mix Compatibility Test: Using a 2 litre jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products (in the order recommended above) to 1 litre water. After thorough mixing, let it stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, it is compatible. Once compatibility is proven, use the same procedure for adding required products to the spray tank.

Manzate® and Dithane® are incompatible with Opal™ Insecticidal Soap.

Combining this product with sulfur or applying this product within 3 days of sulfur application may increase the plant damage caused by sulfur on sensitive plants (e.g., grape). Do not tank mix Opal™ Insecticidal Soap with sulfur when temperatures are higher than 32°C.

Do not allow tank mixes to sit for long periods. Mix and spray as soon as possible. Opal™ Insecticidal Soap alone only requires stirring prior to use. Tank mixes of Opal™ Insecticidal Soap with other pesticides should continue to be stirred throughout use. If using equipment without pump or paddle, shake often during use. Flush fluid in sprayer hose lines back into the tank if stirring is interrupted.

## PESTS/SITES

Opal™ Insecticidal Soap will control insect pests such as: aphids, mealybugs, mites, scale insects, sawfly larvae (e.g. pear and rose slugs), psyllids, earwigs and whitefly.

Crop	Pests
<b>Fruit trees such as: apples, apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes Nut trees such as: walnuts and hazelnuts</b>	aphids, mites, earwigs, mealybugs, psyllids, sawfly larvae (pear slugs), scale insects, spider mites
<b>Additional recommendations for this use:</b> Use with care on pears after delayed dormant stage due to potential for fruit marking. -Do not exceed a maximum rate of 950 L/hectare on smooth skinned stone fruit up to fruit formation. -Do not exceed a maximum rate of 1650 L/hectare on peaches. - Do not use on yellow skinned nectarines.	
<b>Small fruits such as: grapes, strawberry, blueberry, raspberry, cranberry</b>	aphids, mealybugs, mites, scale insects
<b>Additional recommendations for this use:</b> Do not use on table grapes once they become 6-7 mm in diameter (removes waxy bloom) or use at lowest recommended rate (700 L/hectare).	
<b>Ornamental and shade trees such as: flower and foliage plants, birch, flowering cherry, dogwood, evergreens, hawthorn, holly, magnolia, maple, oak, flowering peach, privet, pyracantha, sycamores</b>	aphids, mealybugs, mites, psyllids, sawfly larvae, spider mites, whiteflies
<b>Flowering, foliage, bedding plants and houseplants - greenhouse and outdoors</b>	aphids, mites, scale insects, spider mites, whiteflies, sawfly larvae (rose slugs), earwigs
<b>Alfalfa, canola, soybeans, wheat</b>	aphids, mites, whiteflies
<b>Corn (field, sweet)</b>	aphids
<b>Sugar beets</b>	mites, aphids
<b>Vegetables - field and greenhouse (e.g. asparagus, beans, beets, broccoli, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, collards, corn, cucurbits, eggplant, herbs and spices, kale, lettuce, lima beans, melon, mustard greens, peas, potatoes, peppers, radishes, spinach, squash, tomatoes, turnips)</b>	aphids, mites, whiteflies

Crops	Pests
<b>Hops</b>	aphids, spider mites
<b><i>Cannabis</i> (marihuana) that is produced commercially indoors</b>	Aphids, spider mites, whiteflies

**USE RESTRICTIONS:** Do not spray when plants are under stress. Do not apply to new seedlings and transplants without determining sensitivity (phytotoxicity) first. Avoid spraying during full sun. Spray early in morning or evening or when overcast. Do not apply to evergreens during drought and use caution when tender new foliage is present. Poinsettias may be sensitive; do not apply after coloring of bracts has begun. Do not use on sweet peas, nasturtiums, delicate ferns or Calmeria and Italia varieties of grapes. Use with care on azaleas, bleeding heart, camelia, corn, euphorbia, fuchsia, gardenia, geraniums, impatiens, hawthorn, horse chestnut, jade plant, Japanese maple, lantana, mountain ash, ornamental ivy, palms, succulents. Use with care on blooms. Sensitivity varies with plant varieties. If concerned about sensitivity of plants, apply to individual plants or small areas of plants and wait to determine if plant damage (phytotoxicity) occurs before treating larger areas.