2025-2029
2026-01-23

KOPA INSECTICIDAL SOAP

INSECTICIDE
COMMERCIAL
SOLUTION

CAUTION – EYE IRRITANT
WARNING - SKIN IRRITANT

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING

For control of aphids, earwigs, mealybugs, , psyllids, pear and rose slugs (sawfly larvae), scale insects, whitefly, mites, leafhoppers, *Lygus* bugs and powdery and for suppression of spotted lanternfly

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Potassium salts of fatty acids 47.00%

REGISTRATION NO. 31433 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

NET CONTENTS XXX L

W. Neudorff GmbH KG, An der Mühle 3,
31860 Emmerthal, Germany

Canadian Agent:
Neudorff North America
PO Box 178
Brentwood Bay, BC V8M 1R3
250-652-5888

NEUDORFF

PRECAUTIONS
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
May irritate eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. Causes skin irritation. DO NOT get on skin. Use only in well ventilated areas. Wear coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes during mixing, loading, application, clean-up and repair. Gloves are not required during application within a closed cab.

Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

DO NOT apply by air. Apply only to agricultural crops when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation and human activity, such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas, is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment, and sprayer settings.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS
Toxic to aquatic organisms.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative filter strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Treat symptomatically.

FIRST AID
If swallowed, call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing, take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled, move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

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.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

STORAGE
Store this product away from food or feed.

DISPOSAL
DO NOT reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.

2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.
3. If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial or territorial requirements.
4. For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product contact the registrant r or provincial or territorial regulatory agency. Contact the registrant and the provincial or territorial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean up of spills.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DO NOT allow releases, effluent or runoff from greenhouses containing this product to enter lakes, streams, ponds or other waters.

As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, DO NOT use to control aquatic pests.

Mix 8 L of product with 400 L of water (2% v/v dilution). Add sufficient water to the mixing tank to allow proper agitation by pump or paddles. Continue stirring while adding first the Kopa Insecticidal Soap then the remaining water. Hard water in excess of 300 ppm should be conditioned to reduce its hardness prior to mixing with Kopa Insecticidal Soap.

For field or greenhouse applications, apply the diluted solution at a rate of 700 to 1900 L/ha using ground spray equipment. For best results, commence treatment when infestation is first noticed. Begin applications for powdery mildew at the first sign of disease or when conditions are conducive to disease development. Thoroughly spray insect pests on plants or plants infected with powdery mildew with diluted product to wetting. Minimize run-off to reduce plant injury on sensitive plants. Kopa Insecticidal Soap is a contact spray and is effective in its liquid state. Pests need to be contacted with spray solution to be effective. Powdery mildew infection can affect both upper and lower leaf surfaces. Efforts should be made to thoroughly reach all plant parts including undersides of leaves. Repeat treatment every one to two weeks as needed. Plant injury may occur after three consecutive applications. 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.

DO NOT apply by air

CUTTING DIPS
For use on greenhouse ornamentals to control whitefly nymphs.

Mix 0.5 – 2 L per 100 L water (0.5% - 2% v/v dilution). Use higher concentrations (e.g. 1% or 2%) when older instar nymphs are present. Do not use without determining crop sensitivity (phytotoxicity) first. Use a clean dipping tank and equipment. Stir solution thoroughly. Prepare as-needed; do not allow dip solution to sit for long periods prior to use.

Dip applications are intended to be conducted prior to planting vegetative cuttings into rooting substrate.

The immersion process should be conducted as follows:

- Place unrooted cuttings in a mesh immersion tray with a lid.
- Ensure the cuttings are not packed too tightly to promote maximum surface area coverage.
- Immerse the tray completely, gently moving the tray around in the solution for at least 5 seconds to allow the solution to completely saturate all surfaces (solution must contact target pests to be effective).
- Verify that there are no dry surface areas after dipping.
- Agitate dip solution throughout use to keep product(s) in suspension.

- Prepare a new dip solution regularly to avoid potential accumulation of plant pathogens.
- Disinfect the dipping tank and equipment before a new dip solution is prepared.
- Avoid exposing dipped cuttings to full sun.
- Do not use on stressed/wilting cuttings.

TANK MIXING

This product may be tank mixed with a fertilizer, a supplement, or with registered pest control products, whose labels also allow tank mixing, provided the entirety of both labels, including Directions For Use, Precautions, Restrictions, Environmental Precautions, and Spray Buffer Zones are followed for each product. In cases where these requirements differ between the tank mix partner labels, the most restrictive label must be followed. Do not tank mix products containing the same active ingredient unless specifically listed on this label.

In some cases, tank mixing pest control products can result in reduced pesticide efficacy or increased host crop injury. The user should contact Neudorff North America at info@neudorff.ca for information before applying any tank mix that is not specifically recommended on this label."

For tank mixing with companion pesticides, Kopa Insecticidal Soap should be used at a 1% formulation (1 L of concentrate to 100 L 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
- Kopa Insecticidal Soap

Also, if appropriate, perform a Tank Mix Compatibility Test: Using a 2 L jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products (in the order recommended above) to 1 L 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.

Products containing mancozebare incompatible with Kopa 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 Kopa 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. Kopa Insecticidal Soap alone only requires stirring prior to use. Tank mixes of Kopa 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.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not spray when plants are under stress.
- Use with care on new seedlings, transplants and blooms. 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.
- 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.
- 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 corn, azaleas, bleeding heart, camellia, euphorbia, fuchsia, gardenia, geraniums, impatiens, hawthorn, horse chestnut, jade plant, Japanese maple, lantana, mountain ash, ornamental ivy, palms, succulents.
- Sensitivity varies with plant varieties.
- **Field sprayer application:** DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE S572.1) fine classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

PESTS/SITES

Kopa Insecticidal Soap will control insect pests such as: aphids, mealybugs, mites, scale insects, sawfly larvae (e.g. pear and rose slugs), psyllids, *Lygus* bugs, earwigs, whitefly and powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca* spp., *Microsphaera* spp., *Phyllactinia* spp. and *Podosphaera* spp.)

Crop	Pest
Fruit trees such as apples, apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes Nut trees such as: walnuts and hazelnuts	aphids, mites, earwigs, mealybugs, psyllids, sawfly larvae (pear slugs), scale insects, spider mites

Additional recommendations for this use:

- Use with care on pears after delayed dormant stage due to potential for fruit marking.
- Do not exceed a maximum rate of 950 L/ha on smooth skinned stone fruit up to fruit formation.
- Do not exceed a maximum rate of 1650 L/ha on peaches.
- Do not use on yellow skinned nectarines.

Crop	Pest
Small fruits such as grapes, strawberry blueberry, raspberry, cranberry(field grown)	aphids, mealybugs, mites, scale insects
Crop group 13-07: Berries and Small Fruits (see crop list below), grown in greenhouse (including: Amur River grape (Vitis amurensis); Aronia berry (Aronia spp.); Bayberry (Myrica spp.); Bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi); Bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus); Blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); Blueberry, highbush (Vaccinium spp.); Blueberry, lowbush (Vaccinium angustifolium); Buffalo currant (Ribes aureum); Buffaloberry (Shepherdia argentea); Che (Cudrania tricuspidata); Chilean guava (Myrtus ugni);	Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca* spp., *Microsphaera* spp., *Phyllactinia* spp. and *Podosphaera* spp.)

Chokecherry (Prunus virginiana); Cloudberry (Rubus chamaemorus); Cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon); Currant, black (Ribes nigrum); Currant, red (Ribes rubrum); Elderberry (Sambucus spp.); European barberry (Berberis vulgaris); Gooseberry (Ribes spp.); Grape (Vitis spp.); Highbush cranberry (Viburnum opulus var. americanum); Honeysuckle, edible (Lonicera caerula var. emphyllocalyx); Huckleberry (Gaylussacia spp.); Jostaberry (Ribes x nidigrolaria); Juneberry (Saskatoon berry) (Amelanchier spp.); Kiwifruit, fuzzy (Actinidia deliciosa); Kiwifruit, hardy (Actinidia arguta); Lingonberry (Vaccinium vitis-idaea); Loganberry (Rubus loganobaccus); Maypop (Passiflora incarnata); Mountain pepper berries (Tasmannia lanceolata); Mulberry (Morus spp.); Muntries (Kunzea pomifera); Native currant (Acrotriche depressa); Partridgeberry (Mitchella repens); Phalsa (Grewia subinaequalis); Pincherry (Prunus pensylvanica); Raspberry, black (Rubus spp.); Raspberry, red (Rubus spp.); Riberry (Syzygium luehmannii); Salal (Gaultheria shallon); Schisandra berry (Schisandra chinensis); Sea buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides); Serviceberry (Sorbus spp.); Strawberry (Fragaria x ananassa); Wild raspberry (Rubus muelleri); Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.	
Crop subgroup 13-07A: Caneberries (Blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these, loganberry (*Rubus loganobaccus*) raspberry, black and red (*Rubus* spp.), wild raspberry (*Rubus muelleri*) cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these) , grown in greenhouse Greenhouse strawberry	aphids, mealybugs, mites, leafhoppers (greenhouse strawberry only), Lygus bugs, scale insects

Additional recommendations for this use:

- 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/ha).

Crop	Pest
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	aphids, mealybugs, mites, psyllids, sawfly larvae, spider mites, whiteflies
Flowering, foliage, bedding plants and houseplants - greenhouse and outdoors	aphids, mites, scale insects, spider mites, whiteflies, sawfly larvae (rose slugs), earwigs
Alfalfa, canola, soybeans, wheat	aphids, mites, whiteflies
Corn (field, sweet)	aphids
Sugar beets	mites, aphids
Vegetables - field and greenhouse (e.g. asparagus, beans, beets, broccoli, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, collards, corn, cucurbits, eggplant, kale, lettuce, lima beans, melon, mustard greens, peas, potatoes, peppers, radishes, spinach, squash, tomatoes, turnips)	aphids, mites, whiteflies
Herbs and spices, mint – field and greenhouse	aphids, mites, whiteflies
Hops	aphids, spider mites
Cannabis grown in greenhouses or other enclosed structures and field-grown cannabis	Aphids, spider mites, whiteflies

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE for the uses described in this section of the label were developed by persons other than W. Neudorff GmbH KG (Neudorff) under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program. For these uses, Neudorff has not fully assessed performance (efficacy) and/or crop tolerance (phytotoxicity) under all environmental conditions or for all crop varieties when used in accordance with the label. The user should test the product on a small area first, under local conditions and using standard practices, to confirm the product is suitable for widespread application.

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

For suppression of spotted lanternfly nymphs, mix 4-8 L of product with 400 L of water. Use the higher concentration for larger nymphs.

Crops	**Pest**
Fruit trees such as apples, apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes	Spotted lanternfly nymphs (suppression)
Grapes	
Ornamental and shade trees such as flower and foliage plants, birch, flowering cherry, dogwood, evergreens, hawthorn, holly, magnolia, maple, oak, flowering peach, privet, pyracanthia, sycamores	
Outdoor flowering, foliage, and bedding plants	

Refer to the main DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label for additional details and instructions.

NOTICE TO USER

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offense under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.

OPTIONAL STATEMENTS

- insecticidal soap

- insecticide/Miticide
- insect spray
- roses and flowers
- houseplants and gardens
- fruits and vegetables
- rose and flower insecticide
- kills insects on contact
- insect killer
- indoor-outdoor
- houseplants and gardens
- May be used up to day of harvest
- Can be used until day of harvest
- Does not persist in the environment
- from plants for plants
- contact insecticide
- Kopa Insecticidal Soap is a contact spray and pests must be sprayed directly to achieve control
- For use on vegetables, fruit trees, ornamentals, shrubs, flowers, and trees in homes, gardens and greenhouses
- Can be used in vegetable gardens
- May be applied to edibles up to day of harvest
- Patent Pending
- Read Entire Container Label Before Using This Product
- Controls: aphids, earwigs, mealybugs, mites, *Lygus* bugs, psyllids, pear and rose slugs (sawfly larvae), scale insects, whitefly and powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca* spp., *Microsphaera* spp., *Phyllactinia* spp. and *Podosphaera* spp.)
- Controls spider mites, aphids, mealybugs, scale insects, and whitefly
- Kills: aphids, earwigs, mealybugs, mites, psyllids, pear and rose slugs (sawfly larvae), scale insects, and whitefly
- Kills mites, aphids, mealybugs, scale insects, and whitefly
- Do not spray when plants are under stress
- Kopa Insecticidal Soap is a contact killer for both insect and mite pests (and the fungus powdery mildew)
- Sold under a license of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

This pest control product contains only substances that appear on the Organic Production Systems Permitted Substances Lists and may be suitable for use in organic agriculture; please consult your authorized organic Certification Body for further information.