

Condor® XL bioinsecticide is a biological insecticide for the control of lepidopteran pests.

Active Ingredient:

Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies *kurstaki* strain EG2348

| | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| Lepidopteran active toxin | | 15.0% |
| Inert Ingredients | | 85.0% |
| TOTAL | | 100.0% |
| 1.20 lbs. active ingredient per gallon | | |

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If On Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

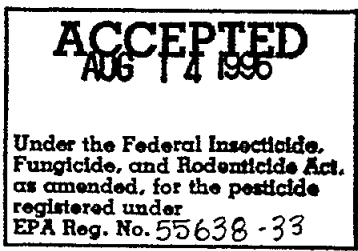
CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.



EPA REG. No. 55638-33
EPA EST. No. 42761-MS-1 [64]
(Subscript refers to last 2 digits of lot number on container)
Net Contents: 2.5 U.S. Gallons

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
User should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

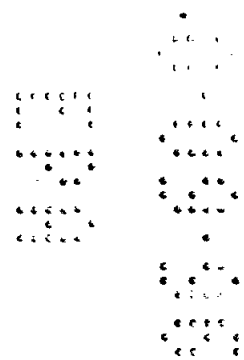
Storage: Store in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerate, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.



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AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this section only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

CONDOR XL is a bioinsecticide for use against the lepidopteran larvae listed in the attached APPLICATION RATE TABLE. Larvae must consume deposits of CONDOR XL to be affected.

Preharvest Interval: CONDOR XL may be applied to the crops listed in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE at any time, up to and on the day of harvest.

Mode of Action: After consuming a lethal dose of CONDOR XL, larvae will cease to feed, but may remain alive on foliage for several days before dying. Immediately after ingestion of CONDOR XL, larvae begin to move slowly, become discolored, shrivel and blacken prior to death.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

CONDOR XL may be applied with conventional ground, aerial or hand held application equipment with quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plants. To obtain a suitable mixture with water, add enough water to allow maximum agitation. With agitator running, slowly add in the CONDOR XL. Continue agitation. Then add remainder of water and other spray materials and agitate until mixed. For best results, shake container well, empty 1/2 of contents, reshake. Do not add water to container until completely empty. CONDOR XL should be mixed well and never added before introducing water into the tank. If a sticker approved for use on growing crops is to be used, add after the addition of CONDOR XL. Maintain suspension

while loading and spraying. Do not mix more CONDOR XL than can be used in a 24 hour period. Rinse and flush spray equipment thoroughly following each use. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

In order to make proper decisions on application rates to be used, follow the recommendations in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE and these guidelines:

APPLICATION GUIDELINES

(See separate application guidelines for cotton)

| Pest category | Pest Pressure (number of larvae/plant) | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Low ¹ (<0.3) | Moderate ² (0.3-1.0) | High ³ (1.0-5.0) | Extreme ⁴ (>5.0) |
| Product to be Applied per Acre (pints) | | | | |
| Category 1 | 3/4 | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 | 1 3/4 |
| Category 2 | 3/4 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Category 3 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 1 | 1 3/4 |

¹Recommended spray interval of 7-10 days.
²Recommended spray interval of 6-8 days.
³Recommended spray interval of 4-6 days.
⁴Recommended spray interval of 3-5 days.

Category 1 Pests include: artichoke plume moth, navel orangeworm, oriental fruit moth, tomato fruitworm (also called bollworm and corn earworm), and tufted apple budmoth.

Category 2 Pests include: amorbia, armyworms, cabbage looper, citrus cutworm, diamondback moth, leafrollers, melonworm, peach twig borer, pickleworm, soybean looper, tomato pinworm, tobacco budworm and tortrix moth.

Category 3 Pests include: all caterpillar pests shown in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE, except those shown in Categories 1 and 2.

For crops such as Fruits, Nuts and Vines, applications are often timed to stage of development and application timing recommendations from local Extension personnel should always be followed.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CONDOR XL is a bioinsecticide for use against the lepidopteran larvae listed in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE. Larvae must consume deposits of CONDOR XL to be affected. Always follow these directions:

- Careful scouting and attention to infestations are essential to good control.
- Make applications when larvae are still small (early instars) and actively feeding on foliage or other plant parts.
- Make applications before noticeable foliar damage occurs.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for good insect control.
- For ground applications, directed drop nozzles should be used for certain vegetable crops.
- Do not use screens smaller than 50 mesh.
- For ground applications, use at least 20 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gallons of water per acre (See cotton and soybeans for special instructions).

- When insect infestations are heavy, use the higher label rates, shorten the spray interval, and/or use larger total spray volume to improve spray coverage (see APPLICATION GUIDELINES for selection of rates and intervals).
- Applications should be repeated at an interval sufficient to maintain control, depending upon plant growth, insect pressure and weather conditions after spraying (Refer to APPLICATION GUIDELINES).
- Local conditions may affect the use of CONDOR XL. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Specialist for specific recommendations related to local crop protection problems.
- Spray water/spray tank solutions should not exceed pH 8.0. If necessary, buffer water to near neutral pH.

HAND HELD EQUIPMENT

When using hand held equipment, mix 1 teaspoon per gallon of water or 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution. Spray to wet, but not to runoff.

TANK MIX

CONDOR XL may be tank mixed with contact pesticides. Combinations with commonly used insecticides, fungicides, or other spray tank adjuvants are generally not deleterious to performance (see PRECAUTIONS). It is advisable to test physical compatibility by mixing all components in small containers in proportionate quantities prior to mixing in spray tank. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Application must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions.

PRECAUTIONS

- Do not use CONDOR XL in combination with any chlorothalonil based fungicide (eg. BRAVO, ECHO, EVADE, RIDOMIL/BRAVO, TERRANIL, etc.).
- Use caution when mixing CONDOR XL with other oil based products or surfactants approved for use on growing crops as such combinations could increase the risk of phytotoxicity. If unsure test on a small area first.
- If any phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use immediately.

CHEMIGATION (CORN ONLY)

Apply this product only through center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move sprinkler systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service Specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEM CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

The active ingredient in CONDOR XL will settle in the tank and injection lines; adequate agitation must be provided before and during the injection period. Use only in systems that apply uniformly and have appropriate check valves. When application is complete, thoroughly flush the injection system and sprinkler lines.

MIXING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

Follow general Mixing Instructions and keep the ratio at 3 parts water to 1 part CONDOR XL. Also, provide mild uniform agitation throughout the solution but do not agitate excessively.

For undiluted injection for chemigation: flush and clean nurse tank, lines, screen canister and pump with a nonemulsifiable oil approved for use on growing crops until they are water free before and after application. Use a 25-mesh screen. Continue agitation during injection.

SPRAY VOLUME

For chemigation, use irrigation levels of 0.15 to 0.5 inches of water per acre. Up to 1 inch of irrigation water may be used, but efficacy may be reduced. The product should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application.

APPLICATION RATE TABLE

I. VEGETABLES AND COLE CROPS (Fresh and Processed)

| Crops such as: | Insect Pest |
|---|---------------------------|
| Artichokes | Armyworms |
| Arugala | Artichoke plume moth |
| Asparagus | Beet armyworm |
| Beans | Cabbage budworm |
| Beets | Cabbage looper |
| Bok Choy | Cabbage webworm |
| Broccoli | Celery leafminer |
| Brussels sprouts | Corn earworm |
| Cabbage | Cross-striped cabbageworm |
| Cardoni | Diamondback moth |
| Carrots | European corn borer |
| Cauliflower | Fall armyworm |
| Celeriac | Green cloverworm |
| Celery | Imported cabbageworm |
| Chick peas | Melonworm |
| Chicory | Omnivorous leafroller |
| Chinese cabbage | Pickeworm |
| Collards | Rindworm complex |
| Cucumber | Saltmarsh caterpillar |
| Cucurbits | Soybean looper |
| Dry bulb onions | Tobacco budworm |
| Eggplants | Tomato fruitworm |
| Escarole | Tomato hornworm |
| Endive | Tomato pinworm |
| Garlic | Velvetbean caterpillar |
| Green onions | Yellowstriped armyworm |
| Greens: Beet, China, Dandelion, Mustard, Turnip | |
| Horseradish | |
| Kale | |
| Kohlrabi | |
| Leeks | |
| Lentils | |
| Lettuce: Head, Leaf and Romaine | |
| Malanga Melons: | |
| Cantaloupe, | |
| Crenshaw, | |
| Honeydew, | |
| Muskmelon, | |
| Watermelon, etc. | |
| Napa | |
| Okra | |
| Onions | |
| Parsley | |
| Parsnips | |
| Peas | |
| Peppers | |
| Potatoes | |
| Pumpkins | |
| Radishes | |
| Rutabaga | |
| Salsify | |
| Shallots | |
| Soybean foliage | |
| Spinach | |
| Squash | |
| Sugar Beets | |
| Sweet potatoes | |
| Swiss Chard | |
| Tomatoes | |
| Turnips | |
| Watercress | |

Rate/Acre: ¾ - 1¾ pints

II. HERBS AND SPICES

| Crops such as: | Insect Pest |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Basil | Armyworms |
| Chives | Diamondback moth |
| Cilantro | European corn borer |
| Dill | Green cloverworm |
| Oregano | Imported cabbageworm |
| Peppermint | Loopers |
| Thyme | Saltmarsh caterpillar |

Rate/Acre: ¾ - 1¾ pints

III. PASTURE AND HAY CROPS

| Crops such as: | Insect Pest |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Alfalfa (hay & seed) | Alfalfa caterpillar |
| Pasture (grasses & hay) | Armyworms* |
| Silage | Loopers* |
| | European skipper |
| | Webworm |

Rate/Acre: ¾ - 1¾ pints

* Product should be applied when early instar larvae first appear. If infestations persist, make a second application 7-10 days later. Combination of CONDOR XL with a contact insecticide is recommended for control of 4th and 5th instar larvae.

APPLICATION RATE TABLE

IV. FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS

| Crops such as: | Insect Pest | Rate/Acre |
|---|--|-------------|
| Pome and Stone Fruit Trees: Apples Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Pears Plums Prunes Quince | Cankerworm (Spring and Fall) Eastern tent caterpillar Fall webworm Fruittree leafroller Gypsy moth Navel orangeworm Omnivorous leafroller Oriental fruit moth Peach twig borer Redbanded leafroller Redhumped caterpillar Tortrix moth (Orange and Garden) Tufted apple budmoth Variegated leafroller Walnut Caterpillar | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Nut Trees: Almonds Chestnuts Filberts Pecans Walnuts | Citrus cutworm Filbert leafroller Filbert webworm Navel orangeworm Oblique banded leafroller Peach twig borer Roughskinned cutworm | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Citrus | Amorbia Citrus cutworm Fruittree leafroller Orangedog | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Small Fruit and Berries: Blackberries Blueberries Cranberries Currants Raspberries Strawberries | Acherna sphinx moth Armyworms Blueberry leafroller Fruittree leafroller Grape berry moth Gypsy moth Loopers Oblique banded leafroller Tobacco budworm | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Grapes: | Grape berry moth Cherry fruitworm Grape leafroller Grapeleaf skeletonizer Green fruitworm Omnivorous leafroller Orange tortrix Saltmarsh caterpillar | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Tropical and Other Fruit: Avocados | Amorbia Loopers Orange tortrix Omnivorous leafroller Omnivorous looper Spanworm | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Bananas | Banana skipper | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Kiwi | Omnivorous leafroller | 1 - 1¾ pts. |
| Persimmons Pomegranate | Citrus cutworm Fall webworm Filbert webworm Omnivorous leafroller Redhumped caterpillar Tent caterpillar | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Pineapple | Gummosos-Batrachedra 4commosae Thecla-Thecla basiliides | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Tropical fruits | Hornworms Leafrollers Loopers Omnivorous leafroller | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |

V. FIELD CROPS

| Crops such as: | Insect Pest | Rate/Acre |
|--|---|--------------|
| Canola/Rape Seed Evening Primrose | Armyworms Diamondback moth Imported cabbageworm Loopers | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Corn* (Field, Sweet, Popcorn) | Armyworms European corn borer Southwestern corn borer | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Cotton** | Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Cotton bollworm Cotton leaf perforator Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Soybean looper Tobacco budworm Yellowstriped armyworm | ¼ - 1¾ pts. |
| Hops | Armyworms Loopers Oblique banded leafroller Omnivorous leafier Spotted cutworm | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Joboba | Looper (<i>Anacamptodes spp.</i>) | ¾ - 1¾ pts.. |
| Peanuts | Fall armyworm Green cloverworm Loopers Podworms Velvetbean caterpillar | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Rice | Armyworms Green cloverworm Loopers Saltmarsh caterpillar Velvetbean caterpillar | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Safflower | Armyworms Loopers Saltmarsh caterpillar | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Small Grains (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, etc.) | Armyworms Loopers | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Sorghum | European corn borer Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Velvetbean caterpillar | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Soybeans*** | Green cloverworm Soybean looper Velvetbean caterpillar | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Sugar Beets | Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Imported cabbageworm | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Sunflowers | Banded sunflower moth Beet armyworm Headmoth Loopers Sunflower moth | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |
| Tobacco | Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Loopers | ¾ - 1¾ pts. |

* See APPLICATION GUIDELINES and/or CHEMIGATION FOR CORN sections for special instructions.

** Use of CONDOR XL in integrated pest management programs:

- CONDOR XL can be used alone to control light to moderate populations of newly hatched worms at the rates specified above, depending upon insect pressure. Repeat treatments at 4 to 5 day intervals or as long as necessary until results are acceptable.
 - For early-season control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, CONDOR XL can be mixed with an ovicide for control of first generation worms. For mid- to late-season control, CONDOR XL can be mixed with a conventional chemical, such as a synthetic pyrethroid, in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product can not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
 - Treat only 1st and 2nd instar larvae as 3rd, 4th and 5th instar larvae tend to feed in squares and bolls and will not be exposed to CONDOR XL.
 - For ground applications, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, use a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
 - Short residual contact action materials may be tank mixed with CONDOR XL to control secondary pests such as boll weevil.
 - Long residual stomach action materials may be tank mixed with CONDOR XL to aid in worm control.
 - Under low level infestations (<5% insect or eggs per acre), CONDOR XL can be used at 2 ounces per acre alone or in combination with foliar fertilizers or other approved applications.
- *** For ground applications, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, use a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

WARRANTY AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

Ecogen warrants that this product conforms to the description on this label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on this label when used in accordance with the directions on this label under normal conditions of use.

ECOGEN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

If this product is defective, Buyer's exclusive remedy shall be the replacement of the product, or if replacement is impracticable, refund of the purchase price. In no case will Ecogen be liable for incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the handling, storage or use of this product.

VI. COMMERCIAL FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

| Crops such as: | Insect Pest | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Bedding plants | Armyworms | Loopers |
| Flowers | Azalea moth | Oleander moth |
| Greenhouse | Diamondback moth | Omnivorous leafroller |
| Ornamentals, | Elfo moth (hornworm) | Omnivorous looper |
| Vegetables | lo moth | Tobacco budworm |

Rate/Acre: 3/4 - 1 3/4 pints

VII. FOREST, SHADE TREE AND NURSERY STOCK

| Crops such as: | Insect Pest | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Forest | Bagworm | Jack pine budworm |
| Shade trees | Blackheaded budworm | Mimosa webworm |
| Nursery trees | Browntail moth | Pine butterfly |
| | California oakworm | Redhumped caterpillar |
| | Douglas fir tussock moth | Saddleback caterpillar |
| | Elm spanworm | Saddle prominent caterpillar |
| | Fall webworm | Spring and Fall cankerworm |
| | Fruittree leafroller | Spruce budworm |
| | Greenstriped mapleworm | Tent caterpillar |
| | Gypsy moth | Tortrix |
| | | Western tussock moth |

Rate/Acre: 3/4 - 1 3/4 pints

VIII. TURF

| Crops such as: | Insect Pest |
|----------------|--|
| Turf | Sod webworm Tropical sod webworm Armyworms |

Rate/Acre: 3/4 - 1 1/4 pints