# Newer Unregulated Drugs Look-up Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List Name</th>
<th>Chemical Name/AKA</th>
<th>Type of drug</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1P-LSD</td>
<td>1-propionyl-lysergic acid diethylamide</td>
<td>Hallucinogen</td>
<td>Although the majority of LSD-analogues were made CD by blanket ban recently, this one somehow avoids regulation and is currently on sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-AI</td>
<td>2-Aminoindane N-methyl-2-Aminoindane MMAI</td>
<td>Stimulant, amphetamine analogue</td>
<td>Reported in the UK in 2011 by the Forensic Early Warning System (FEWS). Offered by several websites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-MeO-ketamine</td>
<td>Methoxyketamine Methoxieticyclidine</td>
<td>Related to methoxetamine so a relative of ketamine – i.e. a dissociative anaesthetic hallucinogen</td>
<td>Believed to have been made a CD at the same time as Methoxetamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C-B-BZP</td>
<td>(1-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxybenzyl)piperazine)</td>
<td>Piperazine family</td>
<td>Stimulant; Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-DPMP</td>
<td>Desoxypipadrol 2-diphenylmethylpiperidine</td>
<td>stimulate</td>
<td>Strong and long acting stimulant; had been on sale in the UK and cropped up in other compounds. Now a controlled drug in the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-NE1</td>
<td>APICA SDB-001 N-(1-adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxamide</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist</td>
<td>One of the currently unregulated third generation cannabinoids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-MeO-PCE</td>
<td>(3-methoxeticyclidine)</td>
<td>Related to methoxetamine so a relative of ketamine – i.e. a dissociative anaesthetic hallucinogen</td>
<td>Probably regulated under the same clause that made MXE a controlled drug (February 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Formula/Details</td>
<td>Class/Category</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 CTMP</td>
<td>3,4-dichloromethylphenidate</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>Related to methylphenidate and ethylphenidate so likely to be a stimulant with some euphoric properties. Became TCDO March 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,4-Dimethylmethcathinone</td>
<td>(1-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-2-(methylamino)propan-1-one)</td>
<td>Stimulant; substituted cathinone</td>
<td>Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-AcO-Dipt</td>
<td>Ipracetin 4-Acetoxy-Dipt</td>
<td>Tryptamines, hallucinogen</td>
<td>Not yet common in UK but were picked up by the FEWS. Believed to be currently unregulated in UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-AcO-DET</td>
<td>Ethacetin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-FMA</td>
<td>(4-fluoromethamphetamine)</td>
<td>Stimulant; substituted amphetamine</td>
<td>Class A drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Meo-PcP</td>
<td>4-Methoxyphencyclidine methoxydine</td>
<td>Dissociative anaesthetic</td>
<td>Analogue of PCP (angeldust) Strong hallucinogen akin to ketamine. Showed up in the UK in 2011 Along with all MXE analogues became controlled drug February 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-methylethcathinone</td>
<td>(2-Ethylamino-1-(4-methylphenyl)-1-propanone)</td>
<td>&quot;substituted cathinone&quot;</td>
<td>Same family as MMCAT; Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-MBC</td>
<td>(4-methyl-N-benzylcathinone)</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>Has cropped up in some sampled; probably Class A under UK law but not certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-Me-PEA (2-phenylpropan-1-amine)</td>
<td>β-Methylphenethylamine</td>
<td>Stimulant; amphetamine type drug</td>
<td>Has cropped up in some sampled; probably Class A under UK law but not certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-MeO-Dipt</td>
<td>(5-methoxy-N,N-dipropyltryptamine) Foxy Methoxy</td>
<td>Hallucinogen; Tryptamine</td>
<td>Highly enactogenic hallucinogen. Less stimulant and more sensual. Class A in UK;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-MeO-MiPT</td>
<td>N-[2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]-N-methylpropan-2-amine Moxy</td>
<td>Hallucinogen; Tryptamine</td>
<td>Class A in UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-naphthalen-1-yl-2-pyrroloidin-1-yl-pentan-1-one</td>
<td>Related to Pyrovalerones</td>
<td>Stimulant; Class B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Legal Status</td>
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<tr>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-APB</td>
<td>5-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran</td>
<td>Stimulant/Hallucinogen</td>
<td>Pellet and powder forms around; 5-APB and 6-APB were sold online, often as BenzoFury. Stimulant, no relation to benzodiazepines at all. All benzofuran family made Class B controlled drugs in June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-APDB</td>
<td>5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-MAPB</td>
<td>1-(benzofuran-5-yl)-N-methylpropan-2-amine</td>
<td>Stimulant/hallucinogen</td>
<td>Uncertain regarding the legal status of this one; it is mentioned in the same ACMD briefing that saw BenzoFury made a TCDO but the powers may not have covered 5-APDI too. At least one website still offering to sell it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-APB</td>
<td>6-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran</td>
<td>Stimulant/hallucinogen</td>
<td>Relative of Benzo Fury; emerged after TCDO covering 5/6-APB and 5/6-MAPB; all benzofurans made Class B CDs in June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-APDB</td>
<td>6-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-APDI</td>
<td>5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene indanylaminopropane</td>
<td>Stimulant/hallucinogen, relatively low level of effect; may be used in combination with a stronger stimulant for a more “E” like effect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/6-EAPB</td>
<td>(1-(benzofuran-5-yl)-N-ethylpropan-2-amine)</td>
<td>Stimulant/Hallucinogen</td>
<td>SCRA found it numerous “incense” type smoking blends, often in combination with 5f-akb8. Associated with unpleasant side effects. Not regulated in UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5F-PB22</td>
<td>1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-acid 8-quinolinyl ester</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid Receptor Agonist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-IAI</td>
<td>5-Iodo-2-aminoindan</td>
<td>Appeared to offer many if not all the effects of an MDMA-type compound and was claimed to have a lower level of neurotoxicity. Little if any UK availability although offered on many sites for sale.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-IT</td>
<td>5-(2-Aminopropyl)indole</td>
<td>Strong stimulant/hallucinogen</td>
<td>Indications 5-IT causes very significant circulatory restriction from serotonergic effects, and this may have contributed to fatalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-MeO-DALT</td>
<td>N,N-diallyl -5-methoxytryptamine</td>
<td>Tryptamine, hallucinogenic</td>
<td>Several sites claiming to offer this hallucinogen; may or may not be genuine 5-MeO-DALT. Has been around for around 7 years. Mixed reports as to how effective it is. Made controlled drug in January 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AB-FUBINACA</strong></td>
<td>N-[(1S)-1-(Aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide</td>
<td>Synthetic Cannabinoid Receptor Agonist A SCRA which may be in some of the “herbal smoking mixes/incense blends currently on sale.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AB-PINACA</strong></td>
<td>N-[(1S)-1-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>acetildenafil</strong></td>
<td>5-[2-Ethoxy-5-[2-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-acetyl]-phenyl]-1-methyl-3-propyl-1,6-dihydro-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one</td>
<td>‘aphrodisiace’ erectile function Analogue of sildenafil (Viagra). Sold for similar purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APINACA</strong></td>
<td>N-((1-adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide AKB-48 AKB-48 5F-APINACA 5F-AKB48</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist One of the most common SCRAs at the moment. It or its 5F- sibling 5F-AKB8 appears in many of the current legal smoking blends such as Exodus, Pandoras Box Potent, many side effects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AH-7921</strong></td>
<td>3,4-dichloro-N-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide</td>
<td>opiate Potent opiate, associated with 1 fatality in UK. Emerged out of research from 1970s Made controlled drug January 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AL-LAD</strong></td>
<td>6-allyl-6-nor-LSD</td>
<td>Tryptamine, hallucinogen Described by Shulgin in TIKHAL; made a CD in January 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AM-679 AM-694</strong></td>
<td>1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole</td>
<td>Potent synthetic cannabinoid. Added to list of Controlled Drugs in 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AM1241, AM 1221, AM-2233</strong></td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist</td>
<td>‘Spice’ type of synthetic drug mimics effects of THC; Has been identified in the legal smoking mixture “Black Mamba” Very potent; has been associated with panic, convulsions and breathing problems in a small number of cases Now the subject of a Temporary Control Drug Order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AM-2201</strong></td>
<td>1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole Black Mamba Annihilation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AMT</strong></td>
<td>Alphamethyltryptamine</td>
<td>Tryptamine; hallucinogenic Long acting hallucinogen. Became controlled drug in UK in January 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arecoline</strong></td>
<td>(methyl methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine-3-carboxylate)</td>
<td>Active compound in the Areca (betel) nut Mild stimulant</td>
<td>Legal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ayahuasca</strong></td>
<td>Banisteriopsis vine Psychotria shrubs DMT, MAOIs</td>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collective name for psychoactive brews typically from South America containing a mixture of plant material containing DMT and an MAOI. Not widely used in the UK. Recently, advocates of Ayahuasca use in UK have been prosecuted for “attempts to produce a class A drug” based on making brews containing DMT.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BB-22</strong></td>
<td>QUCHIC 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid 8-quinolinyl ester</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist</td>
<td>One of 3rd generation SCRAs; along with its 5F-PB22 and AKB-48 crops up in smoking mixtures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>benzydamine</strong></td>
<td>Tatum Rosa</td>
<td>Antihistamine, anti-inflammatory, hallucinogen</td>
<td>Found in some female hygiene products, high doses can cause hallucinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bk-2CB</strong></td>
<td>2-amino-1-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethan-1-one</td>
<td>Hallucinogen</td>
<td>While 2-CB and related compounds were made CDs a while ago, the beta-ketone analogue bk-2CB escaped prohibition and is still on sale. Though by most accounts not that popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bk-MMBDB</strong></td>
<td>(2-dimethylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-butan-1-one)</td>
<td>Stimulant Substituted cathinone</td>
<td>Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BMDP</strong></td>
<td>(2-benzylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propan-1-one)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BMDB</strong></td>
<td>(2-benzylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butan-1-one)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buphedrone</strong></td>
<td>(2-(methylamino)-1-phenylbutan-1-one)</td>
<td>Stimulant Reputedly 10x strength of MMCAT; limited availability; stimulant, not highly euphoric</td>
<td>Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BZP</strong></td>
<td>Benzylpiperazines</td>
<td>Stimulants Were widely available as a legal alternative to E; now class C controlled drugs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP47,497</td>
<td>Cyclophenols</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid</td>
<td>‘Spice’ type of synthetic drug mimics effects of THC; Can be very potent and long acting Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP50-5561</td>
<td>CP55-940</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clonazolam</td>
<td>Clonitrazolam</td>
<td>Benzo, GABAergic</td>
<td>One of new rash of unregulated sedatives. Moderately long half-life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2PM</td>
<td>Diphenylprolinol</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>Supposed to be a dopaminergic stimulant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschloroetizolam</td>
<td>diphenyl(pyrrolidin-2-yl)methanol</td>
<td>Benzo, GABAergic</td>
<td>Newer sedating drug. Recently emerged as a successor to Etizolam which is getting harder to find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desoxy-D2PM</td>
<td>(2-(diphenylmethyl)pyrrolidine)</td>
<td>stimulant</td>
<td>some compounds sold as A3A, or A3A-Methano analysed and found to contain this substance; long acting and powerful stimulants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMAA</td>
<td>(1,3-dimethylamylamine)</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>Relatively low potency on a par with ephedrine; some use by body builders as a cutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diclazepam</td>
<td>Chlorodiazepam 2''-chloro-diazepam</td>
<td>Depressant Benzodiazepine</td>
<td>A structural relative of Diazepam; wiki entry suggests 10x potency in animals. Not currently subject of MDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethocaine</td>
<td>((3-diethylamino-2,2'-dimethylpropyl)-4-aminobenzoate) DMC Laracaine</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>Low potency local anaesthetic; Little stimulant or euphoric properties Being heavily flogged by a lot of websites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphenidine</td>
<td>1,2-DEP, DPD 1-(1,2-Diphenylethyl)piperidine</td>
<td>Dissociative</td>
<td>Relative of methoxphenidine, a relative of Ketamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphenhydramine</td>
<td>Benadryl, Nytol</td>
<td>Antihistamine hallucinogen, sedative</td>
<td>Older antihistamine allergy treatment; at high doses can have a hallucinogenic and sedating effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextromethorphan</td>
<td>DXM</td>
<td>Opiate</td>
<td>One website offering this at £16/g Opiate found in some OTC cough treatments; at high doses can have more hallucinogenic effects. Definitely covered by UK medicines act,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ephedrine</td>
<td>N-Ethyl-1,2diphenylethylamine</td>
<td>Dissociative</td>
<td>Relative of methoxphenidine, a relative of Ketamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylphenidate</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>Typically ethylphenidate is produced when methylphenidate is swallowed at the same time as alcohol; ethylphenidate is the metabolite produced in the liver. Some User reports are mixed: some have found it a rewarding euphoriant. Others report little or no effect. Became a TCDO drug April 2015, along with sibling compounds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETH-LAD</td>
<td>Tryptamine, hallucinogen</td>
<td>Described by Shulgin in TIKHAL; made a CD in January 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etizolam</td>
<td>Benzodiazepine analogue</td>
<td>Similar in structure and effect to benzodiazepines, though changes to its molecular structure means it is not a benzodiazepine. Currently not regulated in the UK. Being supplied by on line vendors and by Pharma companies in India and elsewhere. Probably around 10x strength of diazepam. Risks of overdose (especially when mixed with alcohol) and tolerance, dependency, withdrawal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flubromazepam</td>
<td>benzodiazepine</td>
<td>Long acting (100hr +) benzo 2-3x potency of diazepam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flubromazolam</td>
<td>Benzodiazepine</td>
<td>Fast onset, long acting benzo, possibly 10x strength of Diazepam. Not regulated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUB-PB22</td>
<td>quinolin-8-yl-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate</td>
<td>Synthetic Cannabis Receptor Agonist Sibling of 5F-PB22; reputedly a very strong SCRA with a high risk of overdosing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBL</td>
<td>Gamma Butyro Lactone</td>
<td>GABA agonist Sedative/depressant Formerly sold on-line by name; now a Class C Controlled Drugs if supplied for ingestion, but crops up in products such as alloy cleaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Baby Woodrose</td>
<td>Lysergic Acid Amide LSA</td>
<td>Hallucinogen Seeds of the Hawaiian Baby Woodrose vine contain LSA. This is structurally similar to LSD, and works as a hallucinogen. Dose range of 5-10 seeds for mildly hallucinogenic experience. Currently legal in UK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<tr>
<td>HU210</td>
<td>Spice</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist</td>
<td>Spice’ type of synthetic drug mimics effects of THC Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU-211</td>
<td>HU-243</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU-331</td>
<td>Spice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWH-015</td>
<td>(1-propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist Spice</td>
<td>JWH- prefixed drugs are sometimes called “Huffman Compounds” after their discoverer, John Huffman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWH-018</td>
<td>(1-hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWH-019</td>
<td>(1-Butyl-3-(1-(4-methyl)naphthoyl)indole))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWH-073</td>
<td>methyl derivative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWH-081</td>
<td>(1-pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWH-122</td>
<td>(1-pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWH-133</td>
<td>JWH-161</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>JWH-200</td>
<td>JWH-203</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWH-250</td>
<td>JWH-251, JWH-307</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kratom</td>
<td>Mitragyna speciosa, mitragynine, mitraphylline, 7-hydroxymitragynine</td>
<td>Mild stimulant (low doses) Hallucinogen Sedative (high doses)</td>
<td>Sold in dry leaf form and as extracted resin Usually taken orally Currently legal in UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSZ</td>
<td>Lysergic acid 2,4-dimethylazetidide</td>
<td>Tryptamine, hallucinogen</td>
<td>Described by Shulgin in TIKHAL; made a CD in January 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methiopropamine</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>Very widespread NPS; potent stimulant with some euphoriant action. Structural analogue of methamphetamine. Crops up on a lot of websites and in stimulant blends. Reports of injecting. Habituating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methoxetamine</td>
<td>(2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(ethylamino)cyclohexanone) MXE, MKET Mexxes, Rofcoptr, Rhino Ket</td>
<td>Ketamine analogue</td>
<td>Class B CD: was moved from class C Effects broadly as for ketamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methoxphenidine</td>
<td>MXP, 2-MeO-Diphenidine</td>
<td>Dissociative Hallucinogen</td>
<td>After the ketamine-type family drugs were made CDs this is the latest offering of a loosely similar dissociative hallucinogenic type. Currently not regulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDPBP</td>
<td>(3',4'-methylenedioxy--pyrrolidinobutyrophenone)</td>
<td>Stimulant Related to Pyrovalerones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPBP</td>
<td>(4'-methyl--pyrrolidinobutyrophenone)</td>
<td>Class B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPPP</td>
<td>(4'-Methyl--pyrrolidinopropiophenone)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDAI</td>
<td>(5,6-methylenedioxy-2-aminioindane)</td>
<td>Empathogen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mephedrone</td>
<td>Methylmethcathinone, 4-mmc, mcat, drone, meph</td>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miaow Miaow,</td>
<td>Substituted cathinone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylene</td>
<td>3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone, bk-MDMA</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDPV</td>
<td>Methylenedioxypyrovalerone</td>
<td>Stimulant Pyrovalerone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Was widely touted at the same time as MMCAT; made illegal at same time. Cropped up in NRG1 and other compounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT-45</td>
<td>1-cyclohexyl-4-(1,2-diphenylethyl)piperazine</td>
<td>Opiate-effect but not structurally an opiate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>One of a new generation of substances that emerged from genuine research and pops up now in the RC market. Opiate-like effects including analgesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphyrone</td>
<td>Naphthylpyrovalerone</td>
<td>Stimulant Pyrovalerone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NRG1</td>
<td>Class B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Was touted to be the “next MMCAT” but was made illegal early in proceedings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nifoxipam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Benzo, GABAnergic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10x strength of Diazepam [?]; 12-17 hr duration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrous Oxide</td>
<td>Nitrous, N2O</td>
<td>Dissociative anaesthetic hallucinogen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laughing Gas, Whippets</td>
<td>Inhalable gas used in anaesthesia. Also used as a propellant for whipped cream. Inhalation can cause euphoria and hallucinations; enhances other psychedelics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nortilidine</td>
<td></td>
<td>opiate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Active metabolite of the opiate tilidine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not currently a CD in the UK but doesn’t appear on any of the major supply websites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>Chemical Name and Description</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB22</td>
<td>1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid, 1-pentyl-8-quinolinyl ester</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid Receptor Agonist</td>
<td>SCRA found it numerous &quot;incense&quot; type smoking blends, often in combination with 5f-akb8. Associated with unpleasant side effects. Not regulated in UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentylone</td>
<td>(2-Methylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)pentan-1-one)</td>
<td>Another cathinone-related beta-ketone Stimulant</td>
<td>Covered by cathinone analogue clause Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenazepam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Benzodiazepine</td>
<td>Long acting, potent benzo originally from Russia. Slow onset, long duration. Approx 20x potency of diazepam. Increased overdose risk, especially in combination with alcohol/opiates. For a couple of years, Phenazepam was coming in to the UK and increased in use and popularity. Made a controlled drug in 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA, PMAA</td>
<td>para-methoxyamphetamine</td>
<td>Stimulant, hallucinogen</td>
<td>Amphetamine family, crops up in tablets sold as MDMA but associated with dangerous increase in body temperature and fatalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO-LAD</td>
<td>6-propylnorlysergic acid</td>
<td>Tryptamine, hallucinogen</td>
<td>Described by Shulgin in TIKHAL; made a CD in January 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrazolam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Benzodiazepine</td>
<td>6-7 hr duration of effect 12x (?) potency of diazepam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCS-4</td>
<td>((4-methoxyphenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone)</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist</td>
<td>&quot;Spice&quot; type of synthetic drug mimics effects of THC Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDB-001</td>
<td>N-(1-adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxamide; APICA</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist (SCRA)</td>
<td>Work as an agonist on cannabinoid receptors. One of a number of SCRAs not currently regulated. May crop up in smoking mixtures including exodus, psyclone, etc; Not currently regulated. Associated with some unpleasant side effects at higher doses including vomiting, panic, fast heart rate and convulsions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STS-135</td>
<td>N-(adamantan-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia Divinorum</td>
<td>Salvinorin-A Sage, Salvia</td>
<td>Dissociative Hallucinogen</td>
<td>Dried leaves of member of Sage family; usually smoked, typically through water pipe. Most products are concentrated rather than raw plant material, at different levels of potency. Currently legal in UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serotoni</td>
<td>4,4’-Dimethylaminorex 4,4’-DMAR</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>Made controlled drug in 2015. Linked to deaths in Europe. Reported to be strong and long acting. Has cropped up in numerous tablet designs sold as Ecstasy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THJ-018</td>
<td>1-naphthalenyl(1-pentyl-1H-indazol-3-yl)-methanone</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist</td>
<td>Substituted molecule based on JWH-018 (one of the Huffman compounds.) Substitution gets around the legal prohibition on the Huffman compounds making these currently unregulated in the uK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THJ-2201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UR-144</td>
<td>TMCP-018, KM-X1, YX-17</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist</td>
<td>Found in some herbal smoking mixtures. Appears to have a greater affinity for cb2 receptors than some other cannabinoid receptor agonists. Controlled drug in UK since April 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W15</td>
<td>1-Phenylethylpiperidylidene-2-(4-chlorophenyl)sulfonamide</td>
<td>Opiate</td>
<td>Synthetic opiate reputedly 5x strength of morphine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLR-11</td>
<td>(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone</td>
<td>Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist</td>
<td>A tweaked version of UR-144. Has been associated in New Zealand with Kidney problems. Legal status in UK not clear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[List revised April 2015 based on available information at the time. In a rapidly changing situation list will not remain up-to-date for long. No responsibility accepted for errors or omissions. Please notify KFx of changes/updates/errors. mail@kfx.org.uk]