

Newer Unregulated Drugs

Look-up Table

| List Name | Chemical Name/AKA | Type of drug | Notes |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Stimulant | Regulation under MDA (Sch. 1 or TCDO) |
| | | Stimulant/Hallucinogen | Regulation under MDA (Sch. 2-5) |
| | | Hallucinogen | Regulated by PSA |
| | | Depressant | Exempt |
| | | Cannabinoid | Uncertain/requires clarification |
| 1P-LSD | 1-propionyl-lysergic acid diethylamide | Hallucinogen | An LSD analogue that side-stepped MDA and was on sale as an NPS; now covered by the PSA. |
| 2-Al | 2-Aminoindane | Stimulant, amphetamine analogue | Reported in the UK in 2011 by the Forensic Early |
| 2-MAI | N-methyl-2-Aminoindane MMAI | | Warning System (FEWS). Had been on sale via number of online stores; covered by PSA. |
| 2-MeO-ketamine | Methoxyketamine Methoxieticyclidine | Related to methoxetamine so a relative of ketamine – i.e. a dissassociative anaesthetic hallucinogen | Believed to have been made a CD at the same time as Methoxetamine |
| 2C-B-BZP | (1-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxybenzyl)piperazine) | Piperazine family; stimulant | Class B |
| 2-DPMP | Desoxypipadrol 2-diphenylmethylpiperidine | stimulant | Strong and long acting stimulant; reported duration of effect 24-28hrs or more and effective at very low doses. Had been on sale in the UK and cropped up in branded "Ivory Wave" and in other compounds. Linked to fatalities. Class B, Sch1. |
| 2-NE1 | APICA SDB-001 N-(1-adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxamide | Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist | 3 rd generation SCRA. Covered by PSA |
| 3-FPM | Phenzacaine PAL-593 2-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-methylmorpholine | Stimulant, euphoriants | Sibling of the controlled drug Phenmetrazine. Emerged 2015. Covered by PSA |
| 3-hydroxyphenazepam | | Benzo, GABA-nergic | PSA |
| 3-MeO-PCE | (3-methoxyeticyclidine) | Related to methoxetamine so a relative of ketamine – i.e. a dissociative anaesthetic hallucinogen | Probably regulated under the same clause that made MXE a controlled drug (February 2013) |
| 3-4 CTMP | 3,4-dichloromethylphenidate | Stimulant | Related to methylphenidate and ethylphenidate so likely |

| | | | to be a stimulant with some euphoric properties Became TCDO April 2015 which would have lasted 12 months. Didn't get made full CD, so now covered by PSA. |
|--|--|--|---|
| 3,4- Dimethylmethcathinone | (1-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-2- (methylamino)propan-1-one) | Stimulant: Substituted cathinone | Class B |
| 4-AcO-DiPT | Ipracetin; 4-Acetoxy-DiPT | Tryptamines, hallucinogen | Not yet common in UK but were picked up by the FEWS. |
| 4-AcO-DET 4F-EPH | Ethacetin 4 flygroothydahanidata | Stimulant | Covered by PSA |
| 4-FMA | 4-fluoroethylphenidate (4-fluoromethamphetamine) | Substituted amphetamine Stimulant | Variant of ethylphenidate; PSA Class A drug |
| 4-ME-Phenidate | | Stimulant | Variant of ethylphenidate; PSA |
| 4- methylmethylphenidate | 4-Me-TMP | Stimulant | Variant of ethylphenidate; PSA |
| 4-MeO-PcP | 4-Methoxyphencyclidine methoxydine | Hallucinogen; Dissociative anaesthetic | 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 |
| 4-methylethcathinone | (2-Ethylamino-1-(4-methylphenyl)-1-propanone) | "substituted cathinone" Stimulant with some hallucinogenic | Same family as MMCAT; Class B |
| 4-MBC | (4-methyl-N-benzylcathinone) | action | |
| β -Me-PEA (2- phenylpropan-1-amine) | β-Methylphenethylamine | Stimulant; amphetamine type drug | Has cropped up in some sampled; probably Class A under UK law but not certain; if not, covered by PSA |
| 5-MeO-DiPT | (5-methoxy-N,N-dipropyltryptamine) Foxy Methoxy | Hallucinogen; Tryptamine | highly enactogenic hallucinogen. Less stimulant and more sensual; Class A in UK; |
| 5-MeO-MiPT | N-[2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]-N-methylpropan-2-amine Moxy | Hallucinogen; Tryptamine | Class A |
| 1-naphthalen-1-yl-2- pyrrolidin-1-yl-pentan-1- one | | Related to Pyrovalerones Stimulant; | Class B |

| 5-APB 5-APDB 5-MAPB 6-APB 6-APDB | 5-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran 5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran 1-(benzofuran-5-yl)-N-methylpropan-2-amine 6-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran 6-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran Benzo Fury | Stimulant/Hallucinogen Structurally similar to E | 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 |
|--|--|--|---|
| 5-APDI | 5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene indanylaminopropane | Stimulant/hallucinogen relatively low level of effect; may be used in combination with a stronger stimulant for a more "E" like effect | Probably a CD but if not covered by PSA |
| 5/6-EAPB | (1-(benzofuran-5-yl)-N-ethylpropan-2-amine) | Stimulant/Hallucinogen Structurally similar to E | Relative of Benzo Fury; emerged after TCDO covering 5/6- APB and 5/6-MAPB; all benzofurans made Class B CDs in June 2014 |
| 5F-PB22 | 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-acid 8- quinolinyl ester | Synthetic cannabinoid Receptor Agonist | SCRA found it numerous "incense" type smoking blends, often in combination with 5f-akb8. Associated with unpleasant side effects. PSA |
| 5-IAI | 5-lodo-2-aminoindan | Stimulant/Hallucinogen | Appeared to offer many if not all the effects of an MDMA-type compound and was claimed to have a lower level of neurotoxicity. Covered by PSA |
| 5-IT | 5-(2-Aminopropyl)indole | Strong stimulant/hallucinogen | Indications 5-IT causes very significant circulatory restriction from serotoninergic effects, and this may have contributed to fatalities. |
| 5-MeO-DALT | N,N-diallyl -5-methoxytryptamine | Tryptamine, hallucinogenic | 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. |

| AB-FUBINACA | N-[(1S)-1-(Aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]- 1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-indazole-3- carboxamide | Synthetic Cannabinoid Receptor Agonist | A SCRA, now covered by PSA Crops up in numerous "SPICE" type mixes |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| AB-PINACA | N-[(1S)-1-(aminocarbonyl)-2- methylpropyl]-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3- carboxamide | | |
| acetildenafil | 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 | 'aphrodisiace' erectile function | Analogue of sildenafil (Viagra). Sold for similar purposes |
| Acetyl-Fentanyl | | Opiate Depressant | 15 times potency of mprphone. Never licensed. Appearing in streets as cut in heroin or other white powder drugs. Linked to fatalities. Fentanyl analogues covered by MDA since 1986. |
| Adrafinil | Olmifon | Stimulant "Smart Drug" | Sibling of Modafinil. Increases alterness and concentration exact mechanism unclear. Should be covered by PSA |
| APINACA | N-(1-adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3- | Synthetic cannabinoid receptor | One of the most common SCRAs at the moment. It or its |
| AKB-48 | carboxamide | agonist | 5F- sibling 5F-AKB8 appears in many of the currentl |
| 5F-APINACA | AKB-48 | | smoking blends such as Exodus, Pandoras Box |
| 5F-AKB48 | | | Potent, many side effects. Now covered by PSA |
| AH-7921 | 3,4-dichloro-N-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzami de | opiate | Potent opiate, associated with 1 fatality in UK. Emerged out of research from 1970s Made controlled drug January 2015 |
| AL-LAD | 6-allyl-6-nor-LSD | Tryptamine, hallucinogen | Described by Shulgin in TIKHAL; made a CD in January 2015 |
| AM-679 | 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole | Synthetic cannabinoid receptor | Potent synthetic cannabinoid. |
| AM-694 | | agonist | Added to list of Controlled Drugs in 2012 |
| AM1241, AM 1221, AM-2233 | | | - |
| AM-2201 | 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole Black Mamba Annhilation | | '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 Controlled drug. |
| AMT | Alphamethyltryptamine | Tryptamine; hallucinogenic | Long acting hallucinogen. Became controlled drug in UK in January 2015 |

| Arecoline | (methyl methyl-1,2,5,6- tetrahydropyridine-3-carboxylate) | Active compound in the Areca (betel) nut Mild stimulant | Should be covered by PSA but still widely on sale. Needs legal clarification |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Ayahuasca | Banisteriopsis vine Psychotria shrubs DMT, MAOIs | Hallucinogens | Collective name for psychoactive brews typically from South America containing a mixture of plant material containing DMT and an MAOI. Sales of plant would be covered by PSA. 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. |
| BB-22 | QUCHIC 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3- carboxylic acid 8-quinolinyl ester | Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist | One of 3 rd generation SCRAs; along with its 5F-PB22 and AKB-48 crops up in smoking mixtures. |
| Benocyclidine | benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine BTCP | Dissociative Hallucinogen | Ketamine-relative covered by PSA |
| benzydamine | Tatum Rosa | Antihistamine, anti-inflamatory, hallucinogen | Found in some female hygiene products, high doses can cause hallucinations |
| Bk-2CB | 2-amino-1-(4-bromo-2,5- dimethoxyphenyl)ethan-1-one | Hallucinogen | While 2-CB and related compounds were made CDs a while ago, the beta-ketone analogue bk-2CB escaped prohibition but is now covered by PSA. Though by most accounts not that popular |
| bk-MMBDB | (2-dimethylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-butan-1-one) | Stimulant Substituted cathinone | Class B |
| BMDP | (2-benzylamino-1-(3,4- methylenedioxyphenyl)propan-1-one) | | |
| BMDB | (2-benzylamino-1-(3,4- methylenedioxyphenyl)butan-1-one) | | |
| Buphedrone | (2-(methylamino)-1-phenylbutan-1-one) | Stimulant | Reputedly 10x strength of MMCAT; limited availability; stimulant, not highly euphoric; Class B |
| BZP | Benzylpiperazines | Stimulants | Were widely available as a legal alternative to E; now class C controlled drugs. |
| CP47,497 CP50-5561 CP55-940 | Cyclophenols | Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist | 'Spice' type of synthetic drug mimics effects of THC; Can be very potent and long acting; Class B |
| Carfentanyl | Wildnil | Opiate, sedative | 10,000 x potency of morphine (100 x potency of fentanyl). Used to tranquilize large animals. |
| Cinazepam | | Benxo, Gabanergic | Explored for sleep but never brought to market. |

| | | | Metabolized in to to 3-hydroxyphenazepam. |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Clonazolam | Clonitrazolam | Benzo, GABAnergic | One of new rash of benzo-type drugs. Moderately long half-life; covered by PSA |
| Cloniprazepam | | Benzo, Gabanergic | Supposedly the pro-drug of clonazolam. May be covered by PSA but unclear how the new law relates to pro-drugs. |
| CUMYL-4CN-BINACA | | SCRA | Synthetic cannabinoid; covered by PSA |
| D2PM | Diphenylprolinol diphenyl(pyrrolidin-2-yl)methanol | Stimulant | Supposed to be a dopaminergic stimulant; class B since 2012 |
| Deschloroetizolam | | Benzo, GABAnergic | Newer sedating drug. Recently emerged as a successor to Etizolam which is getting harder to find. Covered by PSA |
| Desomorphine | Krokodil Permonid | Opiate | Derived from codeine, and became notorious in Russia due to severe injecting complications. Not established or widespread in UK. |
| Desoxy-D2PM | (2-(diphenylmethyl)pyrrolidine) | stimulant | some compounds sold as A3A, or A3A-Methano analysed and found to contain this substance; long acting and powerful stimulants |
| Dexmethylphenidate | D-TMP Focalin, Attenade | Stimulant | Sibling of methylphenidate. Class B; Sch 3 |
| DMAA | (1,3-dimethylamylamine) Methylhexanamine | Stimulant | Relatively low potency on a par with ephedrine; some use by body builders as a cutter. Linked to fatalities. Would fall under PSA |
| Diclazepam | Chlorodiazepam 2'-chloro-diazepam | Depressant Benzodiazepine | A structural relative of Diazepam; wiki entry suggests 10x potency in animals. Covered by PSA |
| Dimethocaine | ((3-diethylamino-2,2-dimethylpropyl)-4- aminobenzoate) DMC; Laracaine | Stimulant | Low potency local anaesthetic; Little stimulant or euphoric properties |
| Diphenidine | 1,2-DEP, DPD 1-(1,2-Diphenylethy)lpiperidine | Dissociative Hallucinogen | Relative of methoxphenidine, a relative of Ketamine |
| Diphenhydramine | Benadryl, Nytol | Antihistamine hallucinogen, sedative | Older antihistamine allergy treatment; at high doses can have a hallucinogenic and sedating effect |
| Dextromethorphan | DXM | Opiate | Opiate found in some OTC cough treatments; at high doses can have more hallucinogenic effects. Definitely covered by UK medicines act, |
| ephenidine | N-Ethyl-1,2diphenylethylamine | Dissociative hallucinogen | Relative of methoxphenidine, a relative of Ketamine |
| etaqualone | | Non-barbiturate hypnotic | Sibling of old drug Methaqualone (Mandrax, Qualuudes) |

| | | | and was sold on-line. Covered by PSA |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| ethylnaphthidate | | stimulant | Methylphenidate sibling; was TCDO (now lapsed) so should be a PSA drug now |
| Ethylphenidate | Ching, Eth, Nopaine | Stimulant | 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 March 2015, along with sibling compounds. But this lapsed in April 2016. Drug hasn't been made a full CD so should be covered now by PSA |
| ETH-LAD | | Tryptamine, hallucinogen | Described by Shulgin in TIKHAL; made a CD in 2015 |
| Etizolam | | Benzodiazepine analogue | Similar in structure and effect to benzodiazepines, though changes to its molecular structure means it is not a benzodiazepine. Probably around 10x strength of diazepam. Risks of overdose (espec when mixed with alcohol) and tolerance, dependency, withdrawal. Covered by PSA |
| Fladrafinil | Flourafinil CRL-40,941 | Stimulant Smart Drug | Sibling of Modafinil; should now be covered by PSA |
| Fonazepam | Desmethylflunitrazepam Ro05-4435 | Benzodiazepine; GABA-nergic | Metabolite of Flunitrazepam. Covered by PSA |
| Flubromazepam | | benzodiazepine | Long acting (100hr +) benzo; 2-3x potency of diazepam Covered by PSA |
| Flubromazolam | | Benzodiazepine | Fast onset, long acting benzo, possibly 10x strength of Diazepam. Covered by PSA |
| FUB-PB22 | quinolin-8-yl-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate | SCRA | Sibling of 5F-PB22; reputedly a very strong SCRA with a high risk of overdosing. Covered by PSA |
| GBL | Gamma Butyro Lactone | 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 |
| Hawaiian Baby Woodrose | Lysergic Acid Amide LSA | 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. Seeds would be covered by PSA if sold for ingestion/intoxication |

| HU210, HU-211, HU-243, HU-331 | "Classic Cannabinoids." Spice | Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist | First generation of Synthetic Cannabinoids, developed by Hebrew University in the 60s (hence HU-) Cropped up in early batches of NPS "Spice." Controlled since 2010. |
|---|---|--|--|
| Isopropylphenidate | IPP | Stimulant | Methylphenidate sibling; was TCDO (now lapsed) so should be a PSA drug now |
| JWH-072, JWH-015, JWH-018, JWH-007, JWH-120, JWH-148 JWH-122, JWH-149 JWH-210,211,212,213 JWH180,181,182, JWH-189 JWH-230,240,241,242 JWH-076, JWH-046 JWH-048 JHW234,235,236, JWH-262 | Spice Huffman Compounds | SCRA; Napthoylindole | JWH- prefixed drugs are sometimes called "Huffman Compounds" after their discoverer, John Huffman. First occurring in "SPICE" and other smoking mixtures from 2008 onwards. Were made controlled drugs between 2010 and 2013. Replaced by 3 rd generation SCRAS. |
| JWH-167 JWH-205 JWH-251 JWH-252 JWH-208 JWH-209 JWH-250 JWH-306 JWH-302 JWH-253 JWH-201 JWH-202 JWH-311 JWH-314 JWH-312 JWH-315 JWH-315 JWH-316 JWH-203 JWH-204 JWH-207 | Phenylacetyl, Phenylacetyl 2-Methylphenylacetyl 4-Methylphenylacetyl 4-Methylphenylacetyl 2-Methoxyphenylacetyl 2-Methoxyphenylacetyl 3-Methoxyphenylacetyl 3-Methoxyphenylacetyl 4-Methoxyphenylacetyl 4-Methoxyphenylacetyl 4-Methoxyphenylacetyl, 2-Fluorophenylacetyl, 2-Fluorophenylacetyl, 3-Fluorophenylacetyl, 3-Fluorophenylacetyl 4-Fluorophenylacetyl 4-Fluorophenylacetyl 2-Chlorophenylacetyl, 3-Chlorophenylacetyl, 3-Chlorophenylacetyl, 3-Chlorophenylacetyl, 4-Chlorophenylacetyl, 4-Chlorophenylacetyl, 4-Chlorophenylacetyl, 4-Chlorophenylacetyl, 4-Chlorophenylacetyl, | SCRA; Phenylacetylindoles | |

| JWH-305 JWH-248 JWH-30 | 2-Bromophenylacetyl 4-Bromophenylacetyl, 4-Bromophenylacetyl, | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Kratom | Mitragyna speciosa mitragynine, mitraphylline, 7-hydroxymitragynine | Mildly euphoric (low doses) Sedative (high doses) | Sold in dry leaf form and as extracted resin Works on opiate receptors, though not an opiate Usually taken orally; covered by PSA Currently legal in UK |
| LSZ | Lysergic acid 2,4-dimethylazetidide | Tryptamine, hallucinogen | Described by Shulgin in TIKHAL; made a CD in 2015 |
| Methiopropamine | MPA | Stimulant | 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. PSA |
| Meclonazepam | (S)-3-methylclonazepam | Benzo; GABAnergic | Patented but never exploited as a medicine. now covered by PSA |
| Methoxetamine | (2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2- (ethylamino)cyclohexanone) MXE ,MKET Mexxies, Roflcoptr, Rhino Ket | Ketamine analogue Dissociative Hallucinogen | Class C CD Effects broadly as for ketamine |
| Methoxphenidine | MXP, 2-MeO-Diphenidine | Dissociative Hallucinogen | After the ketamine-type family drugs were made CDs this is the latest offering of a loosely similar dissociative hallucinogenic type. PSA |
| MDPBP | (3',4'-methylenedioxy pyrrolidinobutyrophenone) | Stimulant Related to Pyrovalerones | Class B |
| MPBP | (4'-methylpyrrolidinobutyrophenone) | | |
| MPPP | (4'-Methylpyrrolidinopropiophenone) | | |
| MDAI | (5,6-methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane) Sparkle | Stimulant/Halluciongen Empathogen | Enactogenic compounds with low level of stimulant activity. Not highly popular on its own; more often combined with a more euphoric stimulant |
| Mephedrone | Methylmethcathinone, 4-mmc, mcat, drone, meph Miaow Miaow, | Stimulants/hallucinogen Substituted cathinone | Formerly a popular legal stimulant' Now a class B controlled drug Still cropping up either sold as MCAT or repackaged as a new "legal" high, or as a cut in other illicit drugs |
| Methylnaphthidate | HDMP-28 | Stimulant | Methylphenidate sibling; was TCDO (now lapsed) so should be a PSA drug now |
| Methylone | 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone, bk-MDMA | Stimulant/hallucinogen Substituted Cathinone | Sibling of MMCAT; in early days of MMCAT sometimes offered in capsules with MMCAT – e.g. as "Bubble" in N. of England. Controlled drug, Class B |

| MDPV | Methylenedioxypyrovalerone | Stimulant Pyrovalerone | Was widely touted at the same time as MMCAT; made illegal at same time. Strong; long acting Cropped up in NRG1 and other compounds |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| MT-45 | 1-cyclohexyl-4-(1,2- diphenylethyl)piperazine | Opiate-effect but not structurally an opiate | 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 |
| Naphyrone | Naphthylpyrovalerone NRG1 | Stimulant Pyrovalerone | Was touted to be the "next MMCAT" but was made illegal early in proceedings. Class B |
| Nifoxipam | | Benzo, GABAnergic | 10x strength of Diazepam [?]; 12-17 hr duration |
| Nitrous Oxide | Nitrous, N2O Laughing Gas, Whippets | Dissociative anaesthetic Hallucinogen | Inhalable gas used in anaesthesia. Also used as a propellant for whipped cream. Inhalation can cause euphoria and hallucinations; enhances other psychedelics Should be exempt from PSA on basis that it's a licensed food additive and a medicine but Home Office asserts that if sold for intoxication should be covered by PSA. |
| nortilidine | | opiate | Active metabolite of the opiate tilidine Covered by PSA |
| PB22 | 1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid, 1-pentyl-, 8-quinolinyl ester | SCRA | SCRA found it numerous "incense" type smoking blends, often in combination with 5f-akb8. Associated with unpleasant side effects. PSA |
| Pentylone | (2-Methylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)pentan-1-one) | Cathinone-related beta-ketone; Stimulant/hallucinogen | Covered by cathinone analogue clause Class B |
| Phenazepam | | Benzodiazepine | 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. |
| Phenibut | β- pheny l-γ-amino but yric acid | GABAnergic | GABA Analogue; depressant; popular with some body builders as an alternative to GHB. Covered by PSA |
| Phenzacaine | 3-FMP PAL-593 2-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-methylmorpholine | Stimulant, euphoriants | Sibling of the controlled drug Phenmetrazine, Relatively new arrival to market. PSA |
| PMA, PMAA | para-methoxyamphetamine | Stimulant, hallucinogen | Amphetamine family, crops up in tablets sold as MDMA but associated with dangerous increase in body temperature and fatalities. |
| PRO-LAD | 6-propylnorlysergic acid | Tryptamine, hallucinogen | Described by Shulgin in TIKHAL; made a CD in 2015 |

| Propylphenidate | | Stimulant | Methylphenidate sibling; was TCDO (now lapsed) so should be a PSA drug now |
|--------------------|---|--|---|
| Pyrazolam | | Benzodiazepine | 6-7 hr duration of effect; 12x (?) potency of diazepam covered by PSA |
| RCS-4 | ((4-methoxyphenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indol- 3-yl)methanone) | SCRA | 'Spice' type of synthetic drug; Class B |
| SDB-001 | N-(1-adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indole-3- carboxamide; APICA | SCRA | Work as an agonist on cannabinoid receptors. One of a number of SCRAs not currently regulated. may crop up in smoking mixtures including exodus, |
| STS-135 | N-(adamantan-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)- 1H-indole-3-carboxamide | | psyclone, etc. Associated with some unpleasant side effects at higher doses including vomiting, panic, fast heart rate and convulsions. PSA |
| Salvia Divinorum | Salvinorin-A Sage, Salvia | Dissociative Hallucinogen | 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. PSA |
| serotoni | 4,4'-Dimethylaminorex 4,4'-DMAR | Stimulant/Hallucinogen | Made controlled drug in 2015 Linked to deaths in Europe. Reported to be strong and long acting. Has cropped up in tables designs sold as Ecstasy |
| Tiletamine | | Dissociative Hallucinogen | Ketamine sibling; PSA |
| THJ-018 | 1-naphthalenyl(1-pentyl-1H-indazol-3-yl)-methanone | Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist | Substituted molecule based on JWH-018 (one of the Huffman compounds.) Was legal but now prohibited by |
| THJ-2201 UR-144 | TMCP-018, KM-X1, YX-17 | Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist | PSA. 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 |
| W15 W18 | 1-Phenylethylpiperidylidene-2-(4- chlorophenyl)sulfonamide | Opiate | Synthetic opiate reputedly 5x strength of morphine; Covered by PSA |
| XLR-11 | (1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3- yl)(2,2,3,3- tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone | Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist | A tweaked version of UR-144. Has been associated in New Zealand with Kidney problems. Covered by PSA |

[List revised August 2016 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]