The Special Testing and Research Laboratory’s Emerging Trends Program compiled the data for this report through a query of archived seizure and analysis information from drug evidence analyzed by the Drug Enforcement Administration’s laboratory system. This data is representative of drug evidence seized and analyzed in the date ranges annotated. This is not a comprehensive list of all new psychoactive substances and is not representative of all evidence analyzed by DEA. This data is a quarterly snapshot of the new psychoactive substance market in the United States.

The term new psychoactive substance (NPS) describes a recently emerged drug that may pose a public health threat. This includes synthetic cannabinoids, substituted cathinones, phenethylamines, opioids, tryptamines, benzodiazepines, and a variety of other chemical classes. Due to the recent increase in seizures, fentanyl and related compounds are also included in this report.

**SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS**

There were 61 synthetic cannabinoid identifications in the second quarter of CY 2016. AB-CHMINACA accounted for approximately 20% of the identifications.

**TRYPAMINES**

No substituted tryptamines were identified during the reporting period.

**OPIOIDS/ANALGESICS**

Fentanyl accounted for 66% of the opioid identifications. Of the 82 identifications, fentanyl was found as the only controlled substance in approximately 66% of the identifications and with heroin in 28% of the identifications.

Furanyl fentanyl was the next most prominent opioid identified, accounting for approximately 15% of the identifications. Furanyl fentanyl was the only controlled substance reported in 78% of these identifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valeryl Fentanyl</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetyl fentanyl</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-47700</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furanyl fentanyl</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HALLUCINOGENS**

No NPS hallucinogens were identified during the reporting period.

**CATHINONES**

Dibutylone was the most commonly identified cathinone, accounting for 33% of the identifications.

4-Chloroethcathinone (4-CEC) was identified for the first time during this reporting period.

**OTHER**

The “other” category includes substances that could not be confirmed, psychoactive plants, PCP related substances, benzofurans, benzodiazepines, and amphetamines.

There were 4 instances of unconfirmed substances during this reporting period. Additionally, there were 3 identifications of deschloroketamine and 1 identification of methoxetamine.

Questions about this data are welcome and may be directed to the DEA Emerging Trends Program at 703-668-3300 or DEA.Emerging.Trends@usdoj.gov.