U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

DIVERSION CONTROL DIVISION

NFLIS NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM

Special Report: 2C-Phenethylamines, Piperazines, and Tryptamines Reported in NFLIS, 2011–2015

Highlights

National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) data show that a yearly average of 13 2C-phenethylamines, 9 piperazines, and 17 tryptamines were reported to NFLIS between 2011 and 2015.

From January 2011 through December 2015, State and local laboratories identified a total of 6,854 2C-phenethylamines. Reports of 2C-phenethylamines increased 295% from 2011 to 2015. During that same time, State and local laboratories identified an estimated 26,077 piperazines and 10,547 tryptamines. Trend data showed that between 2011 and 2015, piperazines gradually decreased. Tryptamines decreased from 2011 to 2012, then remained steady from 2013 to 2015.

By region, the highest rates of 25I-NBOMe, the most frequently reported 2C-phenethylamine, were reported in the Midwest and South. For all regions, 25I-NBOMe peaked in 2013 followed by an overall decrease; there were slight increases in 2015 for the Midwest and South.

Only one State—Wisconsin—reported 25I-NBOMe during 2011. By 2015, 36 States reported 25I-NBOMe. The States with the highest numbers of 25I-NBOMe reports during 2015 were concentrated in the South and Midwest, except for Utah, which also had a high number of 25I-NBOMe reports.

From 2011 to 2015, 1-Benzylpiperazine (BZP), the most frequently reported piperazine, decreased in the West, Northeast, and South. In the Midwest, BZP peaked at 4.14 reports per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older (2,246 reports) in 2012 and again in 2014 at 4.03 reports per 100,000 persons (2,209 reports). BZP drastically decreased to 0.51 reports per 100,000 persons (279 reports) in 2015.

Introduction

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a program of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Diversion Control Division, which systematically collects drug identification results and associated information from drug cases submitted to and analyzed by Federal, State, and local forensic laboratories. NFLIS continues to serve the forensic and law enforcement communities by providing updated findings on changing trends of drugs submitted to and analyzed by the Nation's forensic laboratories. NFLIS previously published a Special Report on 2C-phenethylamines, piperazines, and tryptamines reported in NFLIS from 2006 to 2011.[1] This publication presents updated findings on selected 2C-phenethylamines, piperazines, and tryptamines submitted to State and local laboratories from January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2015, and analyzed within three months of each calendar year.

The publication begins by showing the evolving nature of these drugs by presenting the number of different 2C-phenethylamines, piperazines, and tryptamines reported to NFLIS between 2011 and 2015. National annual estimates are presented, as are regional trends for 25I-NBOMe, 1-Benzylpiperazine (BZP), and 5-MeO-DiPT. Federal data from DEA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) laboratories are also presented. In addition, maps showing State-level reports of 2C-phenethylamine, piperazine, and tryptamine drug categories and selected compounds within each drug category are included. Appendix A lists all the chemical names for the 2C-phenethylamines, piperazines, and tryptamines in this publication.

Phenethylamines are ingested for their stimulant and hallucinogenic effects on the central nervous system. One category of phenethylamines that has received attention in recent years is the NBOMes, which are N-benzylmethoxy derivatives of the 2C family of phenethylamines (2C-I, 2C-B).[2] Piperazines such as BZP and 1-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine (TFMPP) are abused for their stimulant and hallucinogenic effects. BZP and TFMPP are commonly used in combination for effects similar to 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA).[3] Tryptamines, such as N,N-dimethyltryptamine (DMT), occur naturally in plants or are made synthetically and are abused for their hallucinogenic effects.[4]

The abuse of 2C-phenethylamines, piperazines, and tryptamines represents an emerging and ongoing drug problem in the United States, as evidenced by seizures of these drugs; changing trends reported in NFLIS; adverse effects such as delirium, agitation, and tachycardia;[2,3,5] and deaths associated with these compounds.[2,3,6]

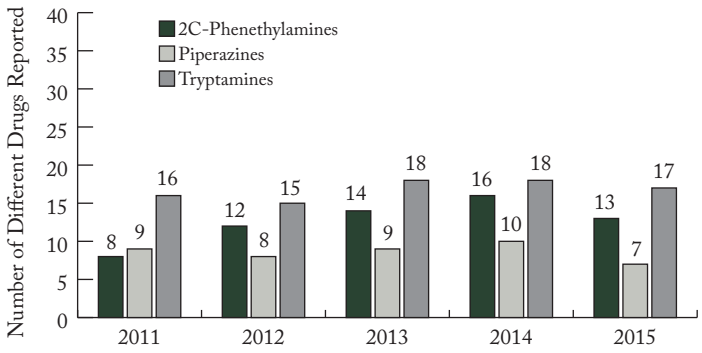
Illicit drug manufacturers can modify chemical structures across these drug classes to create new compounds in an effort to evade judicial consequences and avoid the compounds' analytical detection.[7] NFLIS can provide a unique perspective regarding the evolving nature of these drugs. In a previous NFLIS Special Report, 2C-B (88 reports), 2C-E (75 reports), and 2C-I (52 reports) were the most common 2C-phenethylamines reported to NFLIS in 2010. Piperazines most commonly reported in NFLIS in 2010 were BZP (8,784 reports), TFMPP (2,022 reports), and *m*CPP (139 reports). During the same period, DMT (375 reports), 5-MeO-DiPT (62 reports), and 5-MeO-DPT (16 reports) were the most common tryptamines.[1]

This publication presents findings on selected 2C-phenethylamines, piperazines, and tryptamines reported to NFLIS from 2011 to 2015. It includes seven new 2C-phenethylamines, two new piperazines, and three new tryptamines not previously reported in NFLIS Special Reports.

Number of Different 2C-Phenethylamines, Piperazines, and Tryptamines Reported to NFLIS, 2011–2015

Since 2011, the numbers of different 2C-phenethylamines, piperazines, and tryptamines that are reported to NFLIS each year have been fairly consistent (Figure 1). Specifically, 2C-phenethylamines averaged about 13 different drugs each year, ranging from 8 different drugs reported to NFLIS in 2011 to 13 different drugs reported to NFLIS in 2015. Between 2011 and 2015, there was an average of 9 different piperazines, ranging from 9 different drugs in 2011 to 7 different drugs in 2015. During the same period, there was an average of 17 different tryptamines, ranging from 16 different drugs in 2011 to 17 different drugs in 2015.

Figure 1 Number of different 2C-phenethylamines, piperazines, and tryptamines reported in NFLIS, 2011–2015



National Estimates

This section presents national annual estimates of 2C-phenethylamines (Table 1), piperazines (Table 2), and tryptamines (Table 3) that were submitted to State and local laboratories from January 2011 through December 2015 and analyzed within three months of the calendar year reporting period. From 2011 to 2015, State and local laboratories identified a total of 6,854 2C-phenethylamines. Reports of 2C-phenethylamines increased 295% from 2011 to 2015. During 2011, 2C-E, 2C-I, and 2C-B accounted for 90% of the 2C-phenethylamine reports, whereas 25I-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 25B-NBOMe accounted for 91% in 2015.

From 2011 to 2015, State and local laboratories identified an estimated 26,077 piperazines (Table 2) and 10,547 tryptamines (Table 3). During this period, piperazines gradually decreased while tryptamines decreased before remaining steady from 2013 to 2015. BZP and TFMPP were the most commonly reported piperazines during this time. Total estimates of BZP were greater than the total estimates of all tryptamines and 2C-phenethylamines. From 2011 to 2015, 5-MeO-DiPT and DMT were the most commonly reported tryptamines. Of the total estimates from 2011 to 2015, more than 65% of DBZP and 5-MeO-DALT were reported in 2012.

Table 1 *National Annual Estimates of 2C-Phenethylamine Reports in NFLIS, 2011–2015*[1]

2C-Phenethylamine	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
25I-NBOMe	10	2.58%	413	52.39%	1,286	60.87%	663	32.59%	838	54.78%	3,211	46.84%
25C-NBOMe	0	0.00%	38	4.83%	405	19.15%	684	33.59%	293	19.13%	1,419	20.70%
25B-NBOMe	0	0.00%	1	0.13%	177	8.36%	513	25.18%	255	16.64%	945	13.78%
2C-E	147	37.94%	105	13.37%	64	3.05%	35	1.71%	24	1.55%	375	5.48%
2C-B	99	25.44%	85	10.82%	90	4.28%	48	2.35%	50	3.30%	373	5.44%
2C-I	104	26.74%	77	9.73%	49	2.33%	42	2.05%	6	0.41%	277	4.05%
2C-P	7	1.81%	37	4.75%	11	0.51%	10	0.49%	7	0.47%	73	1.06%
25H-NBOMe	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	0.94%	12	0.60%	20	1.28%	52	0.76%
25N-NBOMe	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	0.52%	19	1.22%	29	0.43%
2C-C	2	0.52%	16	2.04%	6	0.28%	5	0.26%	0	0.00%	29	0.43%
2C-T-7	*	*	1	0.13%	3	0.14%	4	0.20%	0	0.00%	22	0.33%
2C-T-2	5	1.29%	7	0.89%	1	0.03%	2	0.10%	3	0.20%	18	0.26%
25E-NBOMe	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	0.30%	5	0.31%	11	0.16%
25D-NBOMe	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	0.65%	10	0.15%
2C-H	0	0.00%	5	0.66%	1	0.05%	1	0.05%	0	0.00%	7	0.11%
2C-D	0	0.00%	2	0.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.03%
25I-NBOH	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.07%	1	0.01%
Total[2]	**387**	**100.00%**	**789**	**100.00%**	**2,113**	**100.00%**	**2,035**	**100.00%**	**1,530**	**100.00%**	**6,854**	**100.00%**

[1] Includes drugs submitted to laboratories from January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2015, that were analyzed within three months of the calendar year reporting period.

[2] Numbers and percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

* Estimate suppressed because of low precision.

Table 2 *National Annual Estimates of Piperazine Reports in NFLIS, 2011–2015*[1]

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Total	
Piperazine	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BZP	6,600	74.77%	4,855	65.91%	3,129	72.53%	3,114	72.57%	560	43.97%	18,257	70.03%
TFMPP	1,959	22.19%	1,922	26.09%	863	20.00%	844	19.66%	653	51.26%	6,240	23.93%
*m*CPP	80	0.91%	192	2.61%	219	5.07%	246	5.74%	38	2.98%	776	2.97%
DBZP	39	0.44%	223	3.03%	33	0.76%	26	0.61%	4	0.33%	325	1.25%
*p*FPP	100	1.13%	69	0.94%	27	0.64%	11	0.26%	1	0.05%	208	0.80%
*o*FPP	3	0.03%	48	0.65%	33	0.77%	21	0.49%	15	1.18%	120	0.46%
*p*CPP	0	0.00%	56	0.76%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	56	0.22%
MeOPP	45	0.51%	*	*	*	*	2	0.05%	0	0.00%	53	0.20%
MBZP	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%	24	0.55%	3	0.24%	29	0.11%
2-MeOPP	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.07%	*	*	0	0.00%	6	0.02%
Other Piperazines	5	0.06%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.02%	0	0.00%	6	0.02%
Total[2]	**8,832**	**100.00%**	**7,366**	**100.00%**	**4,313**	**100.00%**	**4,292**	**100.00%**	**1,273**	**100.00%**	**26,077**	**100.00%**

Table 3 *National Annual Estimates of Tryptamine Reports in NFLIS, 2011–2015*[1]

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Total	
Tryptamine	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5-MeO-DiPT	3,174	78.45%	1,690	50.31%	249	23.79%	232	22.52%	224	21.03%	5,569	52.80%
DMT	597	14.77%	900	26.79%	566	54.09%	574	55.79%	606	56.85%	3,244	30.75%
5-MeO-DALT	129	3.20%	628	18.70%	76	7.29%	75	7.28%	26	2.46%	935	8.87%
AMT	1	0.02%	31	0.93%	40	3.87%	44	4.23%	28	2.65%	145	1.37%
5-MeO-MiPT	9	0.21%	9	0.27%	34	3.26%	26	2.49%	49	4.64%	127	1.20%
4-AcO-DMT	1	0.02%	15	0.43%	26	2.46%	19	1.85%	55	5.13%	115	1.09%
5-MeO-DPT	42	1.05%	48	1.43%	7	0.63%	2	0.19%	0	0.00%	99	0.94%
5-OH-DMT	31	0.76%	11	0.31%	6	0.56%	3	0.33%	7	0.69%	58	0.55%
4-OH-MiPT	0	0.00%	2	0.06%	0	0.00%	25	2.41%	*	*	52	0.49%
4-OH-MET	0	0.00%	6	0.17%	5	0.44%	8	0.77%	18	1.72%	37	0.35%
5-MeO-DMT	16	0.39%	5	0.16%	8	0.76%	6	0.56%	2	0.18%	37	0.35%
DPT	*	*	2	0.06%	4	0.38%	5	0.49%	2	0.19%	28	0.26%
DiPT	*	*	*	*	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	27	0.26%
5-MeO-AMT	3	0.07%	9	0.25%	7	0.67%	2	0.19%	0	0.00%	20	0.19%
NMT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.10%	3	0.29%	11	1.03%	15	0.14%
5-MeO-DET	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.10%	0	0.00%	1	0.09%	3	0.03%
4-OH-DET	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.20%	1	0.09%	3	0.03%
4-OH-DiPT	0	0.00%	2	0.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.02%
Other Tryptamines	3	0.08%	0	0.00%	17	1.60%	4	0.39%	10	0.89%	33	0.32%
Total[2]	**4,046**	**100.00%**	**3,360**	**100.00%**	**1,046**	**100.00%**	**1,030**	**100.00%**	**1,066**	**100.00%**	**10,547**	**100.00%**

[1] Includes drugs submitted to laboratories from January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2015, that were analyzed within three months of the calendar year reporting period.

[2] Numbers and percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

* Estimate suppressed because of low precision.

Regional Trends

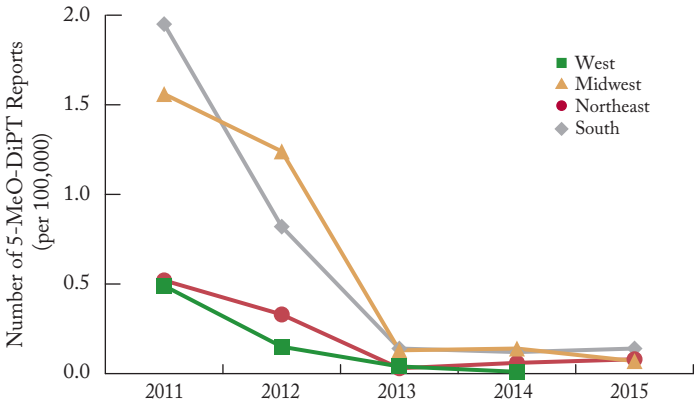
This section presents NFLIS data for annual regional trends for 25I-NBOMe, BZP, and 5-MeO-DiPT per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older. By region, the highest rates of 25I-NBOMe (Figure 2) were reported in the Midwest and South. For all regions, 25I-NBOMe peaked in 2013, followed by a decrease in 2014 and a slight increase in 2015 for the Midwest and South. From 2011 to 2015, BZP (Figure 3) continually decreased in the West, Northeast, and South.

In the Midwest, BZP peaked at 4.14 reports per 100,000 persons (2,246 reports) in 2012 and rose again in 2014 to 4.03 reports per 100,000 persons (2,209 reports). BZP drastically decreased to 0.51 reports per 100,000 persons (279 reports) in 2015. By region, the highest rates of 5-MeO-DiPT (Figure 4) were reported in the Midwest and South. From 2011 to 2015, 5-MeO-DiPT generally decreased.

Figure 2 NFLIS regional trends in 25I-NBOMe reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2011–December 2015

Figure 3 NFLIS regional trends in BZP reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2011–December 2015

Figure 4 NFLIS regional trends in 5-MeO-DiPT reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2011–December 2015



MDMA

2C-Phenethylamines, Piperazines, and Tryptamines Reported by Federal Laboratories

NFLIS collects the results of drug evidence from DEA and CBP laboratories. The data reflect the results of evidence from drug seizures, undercover drug buys, targeted operations, and other evidence analyzed at DEA and CBP laboratories across the country. Although DEA data capture domestic and international drug cases, the results presented in this section describe only those drugs obtained within the United States. Similarly, the CBP data represent seizures at U.S. points of entry and domestic drug cases.

A total of 30,388 drugs were submitted to the DEA and CBP during 2015 and analyzed within three months of the calendar year reporting period. Of these, 75 were 2C-phenethylamines, 33 were piperazines, and 52 were tryptamines. Of the six reported 2C-phenethylamines, nearly three-quarters were 25I-NBOMe (31 reports) and 25C-NBOMe (23 reports), followed by 25B-NBOMe (10 reports), 2C-B (9 reports), 2C-I (1 report), and 2C-P (1 report). Federal laboratories reported four piperazines, including TFMPP (16 reports), BZP (15 reports), DBZP (1 report), and MBZP (1 report). Among tryptamines, nearly all were DMT (42 reports), followed by 5-MeO-DALT (4 reports), 4-AcO-DMT (2 reports), 5-MeO-MiPT (2 reports), 4-OH-MET (1 report), and DPT (1 report).

NFLIS Reports of 2C-Phenethylamines, Piperazines, and Tryptamines, by State

This section presents NFLIS data at the State level for the number of drugs identified as 2C-phenethylamines, piperazines, and tryptamines during 2011 and 2015. The geographic data presented here are based on information provided to the forensic laboratories by the submitting law enforcement agencies in the county of origin associated with the drug seizure incident. It is important to note that these data represent only those items that were submitted to and analyzed by forensic laboratories. In addition, a small number of laboratories within a few States were not reporting data to NFLIS, and their absence may affect the relative distribution of drugs seized and analyzed.

A total of 29 States reported 2C-phenethylamines during 2011 (Figure 5). During that time, 25 States had between 1 and 19 reports, 3 States had between 20 and 49 reports, and 1 State had between 50 and 99 reports. No States reported 100 or more 2C-phenethylamines during 2011. By 2015, the number of States that reported 2C-phenethylamines increased to 38 (Figure 6). During 2015, 17 States had between 1 and 19 reports, 11 States had between 20 and 49 reports, 8 States had between 50 and 99 reports, and 2 States had 100 or more reports. The States with the highest numbers of 2C-phenethylamine reports during 2015 were mainly in the Midwest and South, where most States had 20 to 49 or 50 to 99 reports.

Figure 5 2C-phenethylamine reports in NFLIS, by State, 2011*

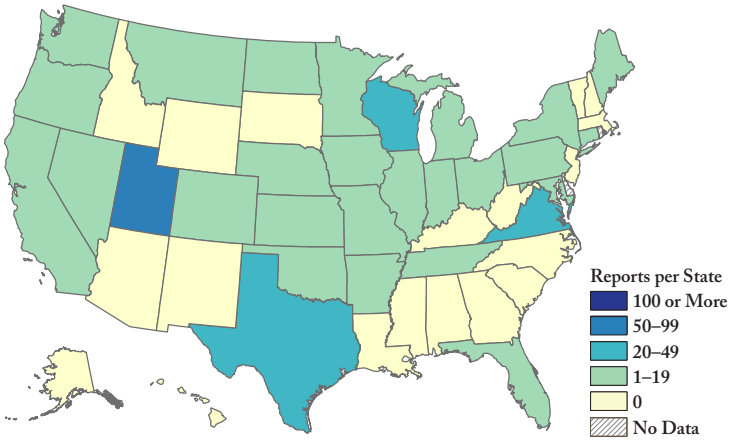
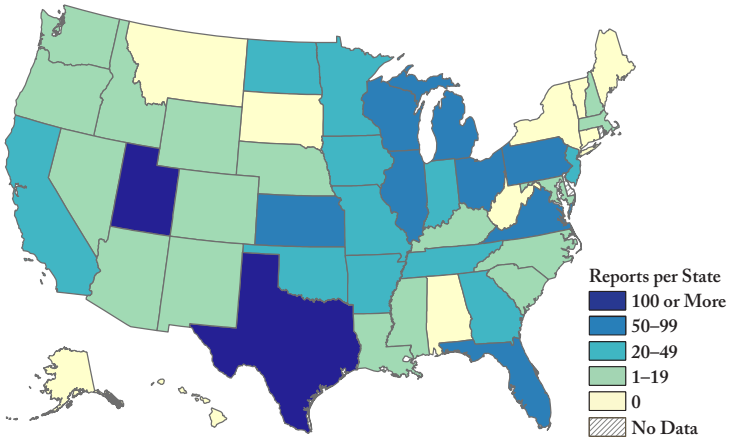


Figure 6 2C-phenethylamine reports in NFLIS, by State, 2015*



* Includes 2C-phenethylamines submitted from January through December and analyzed by March 31 of the referenced year.

A total of 45 States reported piperazines during 2011 (Figure 7). Of these, 9 States had between 1 and 19 reports, 7 States had between 20 and 49 reports, 8 States had between 50 and 99 reports, and 21 States had 100 or more reports. By 2015, the number of States reporting piperazines decreased to 36 (Figure 8). Of these, 24 States had between 1 and 19 reports, 6 States had between 20 and 49 reports, 2 States had between 50 and 99 reports, and 4 States had 100 or more reports. The States with the highest numbers of piperazine reports during 2015 were mainly in the Midwest and South. States in these two regions were the only States to have 100 or more or 50 to 99 reports, although most still had 19 or fewer reports during 2015.

A total of 43 States reported tryptamines during 2011 (Figure 9). During that time, 13 States had between 1 and 19 reports, 9 States had between 20 and 49 reports, 14 States had between 50 and 99 reports, and 7 States had 100 or more reports. By 2015, the number of States that reported tryptamines increased to 44, although the overall numbers of reports by State decreased (Figure 10). During 2015, 29 States had between 1 and 19 reports, 11 States had between 20 and 49 reports, and 4 States had between 50 and 99 reports. No States had 100 or more reports. The States with the highest numbers of tryptamine reports during 2015 were mainly in the Midwest and South. States in these two regions were the only States to have 50 to 99 reports, although most still had 19 or fewer reports during 2015.

Figure 7 Piperazine reports in NFLIS, by State, 2011*

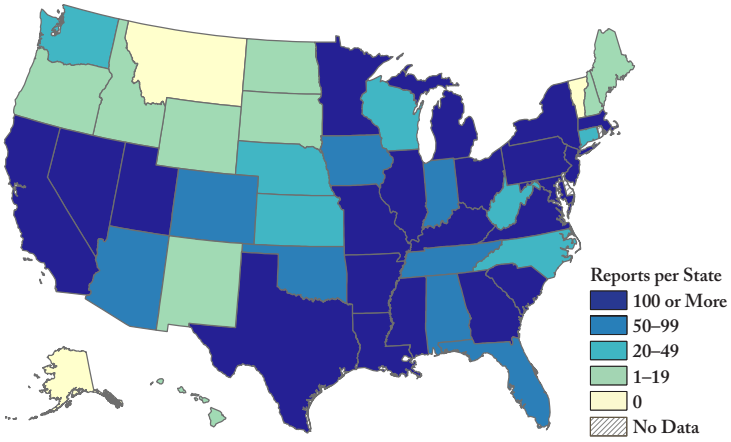
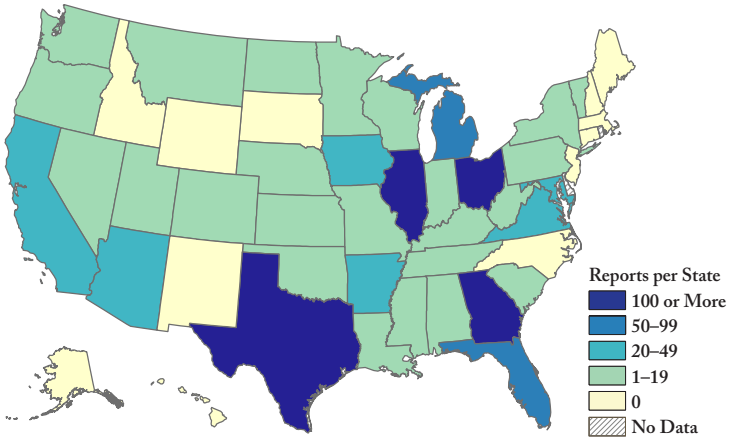


Figure 8 Piperazine reports in NFLIS, by State, 2015*



* Includes piperazines submitted from January through December and analyzed by March 31 of the referenced year.

Figure 9 Tryptamine reports in NFLIS, by State, 2011*

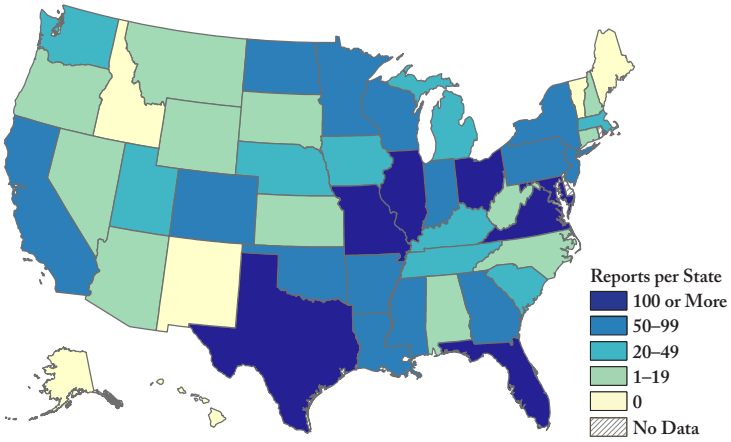
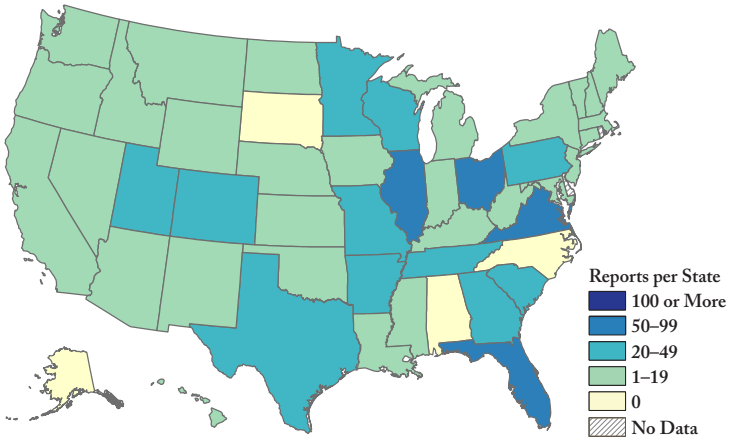


Figure 10 Tryptamine reports in NFLIS, by State, 2015*



* Includes tryptamines submitted from January through December and analyzed by March 31 of the referenced year.

NFLIS Reports of 25I-NBOMe, BZP, and DMT, by State

In addition to the overall number of 2C-phenethylamine, piperazine, and tryptamine reports, this section presents NFLIS data at the State level for the number of drug reports identified as 25I-NBOMe, BZP, and DMT during 2011 and 2015. Only one State reported 25I-NBOMe during 2011 (Figure 11). By 2015, the number of States reporting 25I-NBOMe increased to 36 (Figure 12). Of these, 27 States had between 1 and 19 reports, 7 States had between 20 and 49 reports, 1 State had between 50 and 99 reports, and 1 State had 100 or more reports. The States with the highest numbers of 25I-NBOMe reports during 2015 were mainly in the South and Midwest, although 1 State in the West had one of the higher numbers of reports.

BZP was reported in 45 States during 2011 (Figure 13). During that time, 11 States had between 1 and 19 reports, 12 States had between 20 and 49 reports, 10 States had between 50 and 99 reports, and 12 States had 100 or more reports. By 2015, the number of States reporting BZP decreased to 32, with most States having between 1 and 19 reports (Figure 14). During that year, only three States had 50 or more BZP reports, including two in the Midwest and one in the South.

Figure 11 25I-NBOMe reports in NFLIS, by State, 2011*

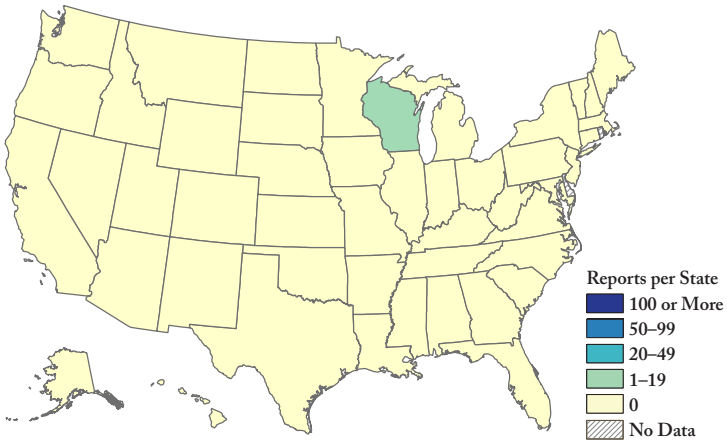
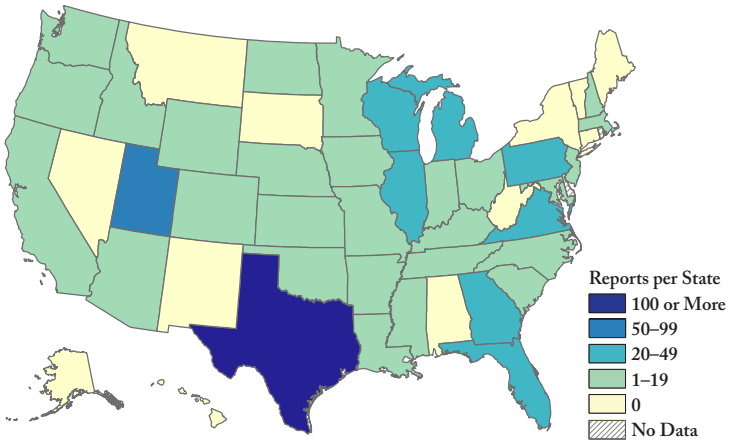


Figure 12 25I-NBOMe reports in NFLIS, by State, 2015*



* Includes drug reports identified as 25I-NBOMe submitted from January through December and analyzed by March 31 of the referenced year.

Figure 13 BZP reports in NFLIS, by State, 2011*

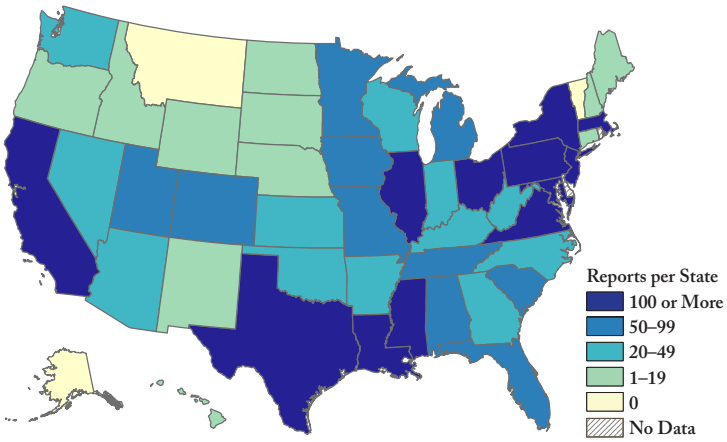
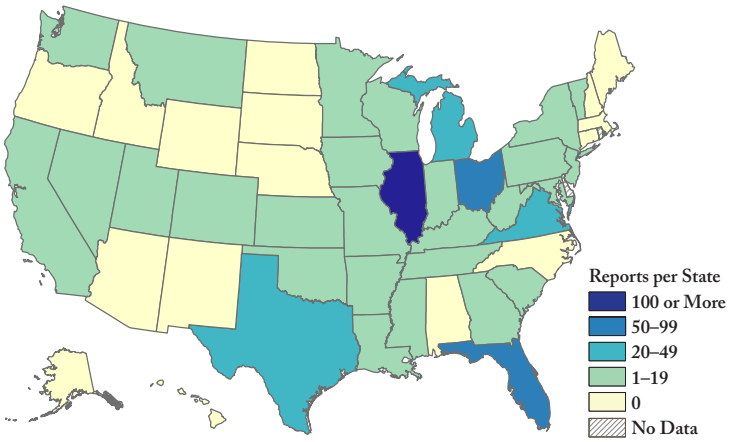


Figure 14 BZP reports in NFLIS, by State, 2015*



* Includes drug reports identified as BZP submitted from January through December and analyzed by March 31 of the referenced year.

DMT was reported in 39 States during 2011 (Figure 15). During that time, 32 States had between 1 and 19 reports, 6 States had between 20 and 49 reports, and 1 State had between 50 and 99 reports. No States had 100 or more DMT reports during 2011.

By 2015, the number of States reporting DMT increased to 42, with most States still reporting between 1 and 19 reports (Figure 16). Only one State, in the Midwest, had 50 or more DMT reports.

Figure 15 DMT reports in NFLIS, by State, 2011*

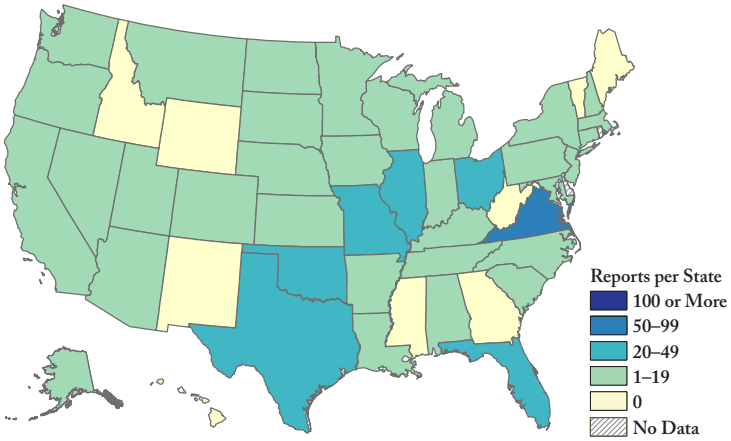
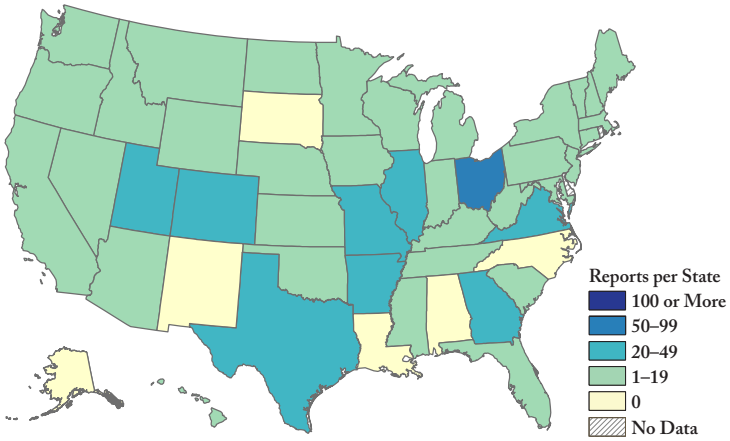


Figure 16 DMT reports in NFLIS, by State, 2015*



* Includes drug reports identified as DMT submitted from January through December and analyzed by March 31 of the referenced year.

Pills sent in the mail

Appendix A: 2C-Phenethylamines, Piperazines, and Tryptamines*

2C-Phenethylamines	
Common Name	**Chemical Name**
25B-NBOMe	2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine
25C-NBOMe	2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine
25D-NBOMe	2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine
25E-NBOMe	2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine
25H-NBOMe	2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine
25I-NBOH	2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-hydroxybenzyl)ethanamine
25I-NBOMe	2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine
25N-NBOMe	2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitrophenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine
2C-B	4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine
2C-C	2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine
2C-D	2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)ethanamine
2C-E	2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)ethanamine
2C-H	2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine
2C-I	2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine
2C-P	2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylphenyl)ethanamine
2C-T-2	2-(4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine
2C-T-7	2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine

Piperazines	
Common Name	**Chemical Name**
2-MeOPP	1-(2-Methoxyphenyl)piperazine
BZP	N-Benzylpiperazine
DBZP	1,4-Dibenzylpiperazine
MBZP	1-Benzyl-4-methylpiperazine
*m*CPP	1-(3-Chlorophenyl)piperazine
MeOPP	1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)piperazine
*o*FPP	1-(2-Fluorophenyl)piperazine
*p*CPP	1-(4-Chlorophenyl)piperazine
*p*FPP	1-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperazine
TFMPP	1-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl) piperazine

Tryptamines	
Common Name	**Chemical Name**
4-AcO-DMT	4-Acetoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine
4-OH-DET	4-Hydroxy-*N*,*N*-diethyltryptamine
4-OH-DiPT	4-Hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine
4-OH-MET	4-Hydroxy-*N*-methyl-*N*-ethyltryptamine
4-OH-MiPT	4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine
5-MeO-AMT	5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine
5-MeO-DALT	N,N-Diallyl-5-methoxytryptamine
5-MeO-DET	5-Methoxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine
5-MeO-DiPT	5-Methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine
5-MeO-DMT	5-Methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine
5-MeO-DPT	5-Methoxy-N,N-dipropyltryptamine
5-MeO-MiPT	5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine
5-OH-DMT	5-Hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine
AMT	alpha-Methyltryptamine
DiPT	N,N-Diisopropyltryptamine
DMT	N,N-Dimethyltryptamine
DPT	N,N-Dipropyltryptamine
NMT	N-Methyltryptamine

* The chemical names listed reflect the January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2015, reporting period and thus do not constitute an exhaustive list of these categories of substances.

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Methodology: A summary of the NFLIS estimation methodology can be found in the *NFLIS Statistical Methodology* publication at **https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/DesktopModules/ReportDownloads/Reports/NFLIS2014StatMethodology.pdf**.

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Special Report:

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U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
Diversion Control Division
8701 Morrissette Drive
Springfield, VA 22152

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