

WP2 - Qualitative and quantitative analysis of new psychoactive substances (NPS) in Europe, with focus on synthetic opioids and prescriptions opioids

Deliverable 6

Analytical procedure for qualitative analysis of NPS

Qualitative analysis of new psychoactive substances (NPS) in urban wastewater (WW) and pooled urine samples was performed by solid-phase extraction (SPE) followed by liquid-chromatography-high resolution-mass spectrometry (LC-HRMS). A new “suspect” screening approach has been developed for the qualitative analysis of 253 priority NPS, adopting a workflow previously validated in our lab (Salgueiro-González, 2019). The activities to perform the qualitative analysis of NPS are described in detail below.

Selection of “priority NPS”

The Early Warning Systems (EWS) of different organizations (i.e. United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the National EWS of Italy) reported more than 550 NPS between 2018 and 2019. At the beginning of the EuSeME project, we created a database of these 550 NPS (Deliverable 1), collecting information on their chemical properties, the first alert of intoxication/seizure (date and place) and additional information (e.g. poly-drug use, human metabolism). Among them, a list of “priority NPS” was selected considering the NPS most frequently and recently recorded in the

market or during seizures. This list of “priority NPS” has been updated every 6-months within the project (last update in September 2021), considering all reports published by the EWS of EMCDDA and Italy. The final list of 253 “priority NPS” used for the screening analysis is shown in Annex 1 of this Deliverable.

Sample preparation

Sample (pre)treatment protocols for urban WW and pooled urine have been adapted from previous works (Castiglioni et al, 2021; Gjerde et al, 2019) and applied both for qualitative (present deliverable) and quantitative NPS analysis (Deliverable 7).

Urban wastewater. WW samples were vacuum-filtered and pooled for analyses. Pooled weekend and weekday samples (50 mL) were prepared mixing fixed aliquots from each day, as follows: Saturday, Sunday and Monday are pooled for “weekend” composite sample and Tuesday to Friday for “week” composite sample.

WW samples (50 mL) were acidified to pH~2 with HCl (37 %), spiked with internal standards (2 ng of each compound), and extracted by SPE using Oasis[®] MCX cartridges (150 mg, 6 cc). Before the extraction, MCX cartridges were conditioned with 10 mL methanol (MeOH), 5 mL Milli-Q water, and 5 mL water acidified to pH 2. Samples were manually loaded at a flow rate of about 5 mL min⁻¹. MCX cartridges were vacuum-dried for 10 min and eluted with 2 mL of MeOH and 2 mL of a 2% ammonia solution in MeOH. Eluates were dried under a gentle nitrogen stream, reconstituted in 80 µL of a mixture of Milli-Q water:MeOH (90:10), centrifuged for 2 min at 2500 rpm, and transferred into glass vials for LC-HRMS analysis.

Urine. One mL of pooled urine sample was spiked with internal standard (2 ng of each compound) and hydrolysed with β -glucuronidase at 55°C for 2 h (pH=4.5-5, buffer acetic acid/ammonium acetate). Then, urine extracts were acidified to pH~2 with HCl (9 %) and extracted by SPE using Oasis[®] MCX cartridges (60 mg, 3 cc). Before the extraction, MCX cartridges were conditioned with 6 mL MeOH, 3 mL Milli-Q water and 3 mL of Milli-Q water acidified to pH 2. After sample loading, MCX cartridges were vacuum-dried for 5 min and eluted with 1 mL of MeOH and 1 mL of a 2% ammonia solution in MeOH. Eluates were dried under a gentle nitrogen stream, reconstituted in 200 μ L of a mixture of Milli-Q water:MeOH (90:10), centrifuged for 2 min at 2500 rpm, and transferred into glass vials for LC-HRMS analysis.

HRMS analysis

LC-HRMS analysis was done with an Agilent 1200 series HPLC coupled to a Q-Exactive[™] Hybrid Quadrupole-Orbitrap[™] (Thermo Scientific, Bremen, Germany) mass spectrometer equipped with a heated electrospray ionization (HESI) source. LC separation was performed at room temperature using an XBridge[®] C₁₈ column (2.1x100 mm, 3.5 μ m) from Waters Corporation (Milford, MA, USA) and a dual eluent system consisting of (A) 0.1 % formic acid (FA) in MilliQ water and (B) acetonitrile (ACN), at a constant flow rate of 200 μ L min⁻¹. The gradient was: 0 min (10% B), 20 min (60% B), 25 min (99% B), 30 min (99% B) and 31 min (10% B), the initial conditions were finally kept for 6 min in order to re-equilibrate the column (total run time 37 min). The column temperature was set at 30°C and the volume of injection was 8 μ L. HRMS analyses were carried out in positive mode, under the following working conditions: sheath gas pressure 45 bar, auxiliary gas pressure 5 bar, auxiliary gas temperature 160°C, ion spray voltage 3.5 kV, heated capillary temperature 320°C, S-lens RF 60. Data were acquired using Thermo Xcalibur[™] 4.0

software (Thermo Scientific, Bremen, Germany). More details about MS and MS² parameters can be found in a previous work (Salgueiro-González, 2019).

Identification criteria and workflow for screening analysis

The identification of “suspect NPS” was performed according to the criteria proposed by different guidelines (WADA, 2010; SANTE, 2019). It includes key parameters like the accurate mass of the most abundant ion (normally protonated molecule) with delta mass < 5 ppm, the isotope pattern, and at least one product ion identified with a delta mass lower than 5 ppm. When reference standards are available, the retention time (RT) is also considered for identification with an acceptable variability of $\pm 2\%$ min.

The screening workflow comprises three main steps (Figure 1) (Salgueiro-González, 2019):

- (i) *Full-scan analysis* (70,000 resolution), looking for molecules with a mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) between 60 and 900. HRMS chromatograms are screened using the software Trace Finder™ 3.1 (Thermo Scientific, Bremen, Germany) and “preliminary suspects NPS” are identifying considering the accurate mass ion of the “priority NPS” (m/z of the protonated molecule with delta mass < 5 ppm) and their expected RT.
- (ii) *MS² analysis*. “Preliminary suspects NPS” are fragmented in a second step, and accurate mass product ions are considered for identification. MS² experiments (35,000 resolution) were done with the collision-induced dissociation (CID) mode by applying normal collision energy (NCE) values of 35 and 50 V and with a precursor ion isolation window of ± 3.0 m/z that ensures a good sensitivity avoiding interferences. Firstly, a data-dependent analysis mode (FullIMS-ddMS²) is applied, in which the first data event

is a full-scan MS (scan range 60–900 m/z), and the next n events were MS² scans of the n most intense m/z recorded in the first event among the specific list of “preliminary suspect NPS”. If fragmentation is not obtained, a data-independent analysis (DIA) mode will be employed, indicating the accurate masses of “suspect NPS” to be confirmed as targets for the acquisition of MS² scans during the selected retention time window.

- (iii) *(Tentative) identification of “suspect NPS”*. Finally, different confidence levels of identification are established according to the scheme proposed by Schymanski et al for the chemical identification by HRMS (Schymanski, 2014): *Level 1*, assigned when reference standards are available and confirmation is possible by matching RT, MS and MS² spectra. *Level 2*, assigned when no reference standard is available, but the detection is still possible, as the chemical structure can be elucidated from diagnostic evidence or with matching spectra data (library/database or literature). *Level 3*, assigned to a tentative identification when the information is not enough to confirm the chemical structure of NPS, but the accurate mass ion is found and some product ions are identified with the potential chemical structure. In levels 2-3, reference standards are mandatory for confirmation purposes.

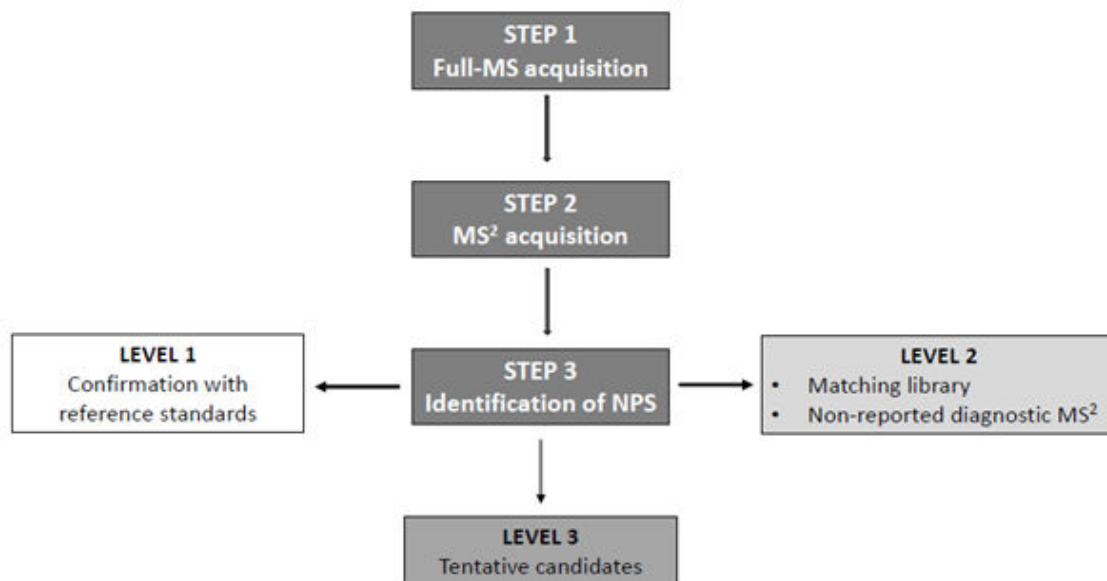


Figure 1. Scheme of suspect screening workflow and confidence levels of identification (1-3) using a Q-Exactive mass analyzer.

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ANNEX 1. Database of “priority NPS” selected for screening analysis.

| Number | NPS Categories | Compound | Formula |
|--------|----------------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | Phenethylamines | 1-PEA/1-Phenethylamine | C8H11N |
| 2 | | 2C-B-FLY | C12H14BrNO2 |
| 3 | | 2C-C | C10H14ClNO2 |
| 4 | | 2C-D | C11H17NO2 |
| 5 | | 2C-E | C12H19NO2 |
| 6 | | 2C-H | C10H15NO2 |
| 7 | | 2C-I | C10H14INO2 |
| 8 | | 2C-P | C13H21NO2 |
| 9 | | 2-FA/2-Fluoroamphetamine | C9H12FN |
| 10 | | 2-FEA/2-fluoroethylamphetamine | C11H16FN |
| 11 | | 2-FMA/ 2-Fluoromethamphetamine | C10H14FN |
| 12 | | 2-PEA/PEA/2-Phenethylamine | C8H11N |
| 13 | | 3-FEA / 3-fluoroethylamphetamine | C11H16FN |
| 14 | | 3-FMA/3-Fluoromethamphetamine | C10H14FN |
| 15 | | 4-FA/4-Fluoroamphetamine | C9H12FN |
| 16 | | 4-FEA/ 4-fluoroethylamphetamine | C11H16FN |
| 17 | | 4-FMA/ 4-Fluoromethamphetamine | C10H14FN |
| 18 | | 4-MA/4-Methylamphetamine | C10H15N |
| 19 | | 5-APB/ 5-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran | C11H13NO |
| 20 | | 5-EAPB/5-(2-ethylaminopropyl) benzofuran | C13H17NO |
| 21 | | 5-MAPB/N-Methyl-5-APB | C12H15NO |
| 22 | | 25D-NBOMe | C19H25NO3 |
| 23 | | 25E-NBOH | C19H25NO3 |
| 24 | | 25I-NBOH | C17H20INO3 |
| 25 | | bk-2C-B | C10H12BrNO3 |
| 26 | | DOC/2,5-Dimethoxy-4-chloroamphetamine | C11H16ClNO2 |
| 27 | | DOI/2,5-Dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine | C11H16INO2 |
| 28 | | M-alpha | C11H15NO2 |
| 29 | | MPA/Methiopropamine | C8H13NS |
| 30 | | N,N-dimethylphenethylamine | C10H15N |
| 31 | Synthetic cathinones | 3-CMC/3-chloromethcathinone | C10H12ClNO |
| 32 | | 3-CEC/3-chloroethcathinone | C11H14ClNO |
| 33 | | 3F- α -PVP/3F- α -Pyrrolidinovalerophenone | C15H20FNO |
| 34 | | 3-FMC/3-Fluoromethcathinone | C10H12FNO |
| 35 | | 3-MEC/3-methylethcathinone | C12H17NO |
| 36 | | 4-BMC/4-Bromomethcathinone/ Brepheдрone | C10H12BrNO |

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| 37 | 4-CBC/4-chlorobutylcathinone | C13H18ClNO |
| 38 | 4-CDMC/4-chloro-N,N-dimethylcathinone | C11H14ClNO |
| 39 | 4-CEC/4-chloroethcathinone | C11H14ClNO |
| 40 | 4-CMC/ 4-chloromethcathinone/Clephedrone | C10H12ClNO |
| 41 | 4-CPD/4-Chloropentedrone | C12H16ClNO |
| 42 | 4-Cl-α-PVP/4-chloro-α-pyrrolidinopentiophenone | C15H20ClNO |
| 43 | 4-EMC/4-Ethylmethcathinone | C12H17NO |
| 44 | 4-FPD/ 4-Fluoropentedrone | C12H16FNO |
| 45 | 4-F-α-PHP/4-fluoro-alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone | C16H23FNO |
| 46 | 4F-α-PVP/4-fluoro-alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone | C15H20FNO |
| 47 | 4-MDMC/4-methyl-N,N-dimethylcathinone | C12H17NO |
| 48 | 4-MEAPP/ 4-Methyl-alpha-ethylaminopentiophenone | C14H21NO |
| 49 | 4-MeO-alpha-POP/4-MeO-α-PV9/4-methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinoctanophenone | C19H29NO2 |
| 50 | 4-MPD/4-Methylpentedrone | C13H19NO |
| 51 | 5-DBFPV/5-dihydrobenzofuranpyrovalerone | C17H23NO2 |
| 52 | Benzylone /BMDP | C17H17NO3 |
| 53 | Dibutylone/ bk-DMBDB | C13H17NO3 |
| 54 | Dimethylone/bk-MDDMA | C12H15NO3 |
| 55 | Dipentylone/bk-DMBDP/N,N-dimethylpentylone | C10H13NO |
| 56 | Ephylone/ N-ethylpentylone | C14H19NO3 |
| 57 | Eutylone/bK-MDEA | C13H17NO3 |
| 58 | IsoPentedrone | C12H17NO |
| 59 | MDBVP/N-butyl pentylone | C16H23NO3 |
| 60 | MDPBP/3,4-Methylenedioxy-α-pyrrolidinobutyrophenone | C15H19NO3 |
| 61 | MDPHP/3,4-methylenedioxy-α-pyrrolidinohexaphenone | C17H23NO3 |
| 62 | Mexedrone | C12H17NO2 |
| 63 | MPHP/4-Methyl-α-pyrrolidinohexiophenone | C17H25NO |
| 64 | MPPP/MePPP/4-Methyl-α-pyrrolidinopropiophenone | C14H19NO |
| 65 | NBH/N-butyl hexedrone | C16H25NO |
| 66 | NEH/ N-ethyl hexedrone | C14H21NO |
| 67 | N-ethyl pentedrone/α-EAPP/alpha-ethylaminopentiophenone | C13H19NO |
| 68 | N-methylbenzedrone/N-methyl-4-MBC | C18H21NO |
| 69 | N,N-diethylpentylone | C16H23NO3 |
| 70 | Nor-mephedrone/4-methylcathinone | C10H13NO |
| 71 | Thiothinone/bk-MPA | C8H11NOS |
| 72 | TH-PVP/3,4-tetramethylene-α-PVP | C19H27NO |
| 73 | α-PEP/α-pyrrolidinoheptaphenone | C17H25NO |
| 74 | α-PiHP/α-Pyrrolidinoisohexanophenone | C16H23NO |

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|-----|------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|
| 75 | | α-PHP/ α-pyrrolidinohexanophenone | C16H23NO | |
| 76 | | α-PPP/alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone | C13H17NO | |
| 77 | | α-PVT/α-Pyrrolidinopentiothiophenone | C13H19NOS | |
| 78 | Synthetic cannabinoids | 4F-MDMB-BICA | C20H27FN2O3 | |
| 79 | | 4F-MDMB-BINACA/4F-MDMB-BUTINACA | C19H26FN3O3 | |
| 80 | | 5CI-AB-PINACA/ 5CI-ABP | C18H25CIN4O2 | |
| 81 | | 5CI-AKB48/ 5CI-APINACA | C23H30CIN3O | |
| 82 | | 5F-AB-PINACA | C18H25FN4O2 | |
| 83 | | 5F-ADBICA/5F-ADB-PICA | C20H28FN3O2 | |
| 84 | | 5F-ADB/ 5F-MDMD-PINACA | C20H28FN3O3 | |
| 85 | | 5F-ADB-PINACA | C19H27FN4O2 | |
| 86 | | 5F-AKB57/ 5F-APINAC | C23H29FN2O2 | |
| 87 | | 5F-AMB-PINACA/5F-AMB/5F-MMB-PINACA/5F-AMP | C19H26FN3O3 | |
| 88 | | 5F-APINACA / 5F-AKB-48 | C23H30FN3O | |
| 89 | | 5F-CUMYL-P7AICA/CUMYL-5F-P7AICA/SGT-263 | C22H26FN3O | |
| 90 | | 5F-CUMYL-PeGaClone | C25H27FN2O | |
| 91 | | 5F-CUMYL-PICA/SGT-67 | C23H27FN2O | |
| 92 | | 5F-CUMYL-PINACA/CUMYL-5F-PINACA/SGT-25 | C22H26FN3O | |
| 93 | | 5F-EDMB-PINACA | C21H30FN3O3 | |
| 94 | | 5F-EMB-PINACA/5F-AEB | C20H28FN3O3 | |
| 95 | | 5F-INPB-22/5F-PB-22 indazole/5F-NPB-22 | C22H20FN3O2 | |
| 96 | | 5F-MDMB-PICA/ 5F-MDMB-2201 | C21H29FN2O3 | |
| 97 | | 5F-MMB-PICA/5F-AMB-PICA/I-AMB/ MMB-2201 | C20H27FN2O3 | |
| 98 | | 5F-MPP-PICA/ MPhP-2201/5F-MPhP-PICA | C24H27FN2O3 | |
| 99 | | 5F-PB-22/5F-QUPIC | C23H21FN2O2 | |
| 100 | | | AB-FUBINACA | C20H21FN4O2 |

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| 101 | AB-PINACA | C18H26N4O2 |
| 102 | ADB-CHMINACA/ MAB-CHMINACA | C21H30N4O2 |
| 103 | AM-694 | C20H19FINO |
| 104 | AM-2201 | C24H22FNO |
| 105 | AMB-CHMINACA/MA-CHMINACA | C21H29N3O3 |
| 106 | APINACA / AKB-48 | C23H31N3O |
| 107 | CUMYL-4CN-BINACA/4-CN-BINACA-ADB/CUMYL-CB-PINACA/CUMYL-CYBINACA/ SGT-78 | C22H24N4O |
| 108 | DMBA-CHMINACA | C21H29N3O3 |
| 109 | EMB-FUBINACA/AEB-FUBINACA/FU-AEB/ FUB-AEB | C22H24FN3O3 |
| 110 | FDU-PB-22 | C26H18FNO2 |
| 111 | FUB-144/ FUB-UR-144 | C23H24FNO |
| 112 | FUB-PB-22 | C25H17FN2O2 |
| 113 | JWH-018 / AM678 | C24H23NO |
| 114 | JWH-073 | C23H21NO |
| 115 | JWH-210 | C26H27NO |
| 116 | JWH-250 | C22H25NO2 |
| 117 | MAM-2201/JWH-122 (5-fluoropentyl)/AM-2201 4-methylnaphthyl analog | C25H24FNO |
| 118 | MBA-CHMINACA/ AMB-CHMINACA/MAB-AB-CHMINACA/ MMB-CHMINACA | C20H27N3O3 |
| 119 | MDMB-4en-PINACA/ 5-CL-ADB-A | C20H27N3O3 |
| 120 | MDMB-CHMCZCA/EGMB-CHMINACA | C27H34N2O3 |
| 121 | MDMB-CHMINACA | C22H31N3O3 |
| 122 | MMB-022/AMB-4en-PICA/ AMB-P4EICA | C20H26N2O3 |

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|-----|--|---|-------------|
| 123 | | MMB-CHMICA/AMB-CHMICA | C22H30N2O3 |
| 124 | | MMB-FUBINACA/FUB-MMB/AMB-FUBINACA/FUB-AMB | C21H22FN3O3 |
| 125 | | NM-2201 / CBL-2201 | C24H22FNO2 |
| 126 | | RCS-4 | C21H23NO2 |
| 127 | | THJ-018/ JWH-018 indazole analogue | C23H22N2O |
| 128 | | THJ-2201/ AM-2201 indazole | C23H21FN2O |
| 129 | | UR-144 /KM-X1 | C21H29NO |
| 130 | | XLR-11 /5-Fluoro UR-144 | C21H28FNO |
| 131 | Tryptamines | 4-AcO-DET/4-Acetoxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine | C16H22N2O2 |
| 132 | | 4-AcO-MET/4-acetoxy-N-methyl-N-ethyltryptamine | C15H20N2O2 |
| 133 | | 4-HO-DET/4-Hydroxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine | C14H20N2O |
| 134 | | 4-HO-MET/4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-ethyltryptamine | C13H18N2O |
| 135 | | 4-HO-MiPT/4-hydroxy-N-isopropyl-N-methyltryptamine | C14H20N2O |
| 136 | | 5-HO-DMT/Bufotenin/5-Hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine | C12H16N2O |
| 137 | | 5-MeO-DALT/ 5-Methoxy-N,N-diallyltryptamine | C12H16N2O |
| 138 | | AMT/alpha-Methyltryptamine | C11H14N2 |
| 139 | | DPT/N,N-dipropyltryptamine | C16H24N2 |
| 140 | Fentanyl analogs and other synthetic opioids | 2-Furanylbenzylfentanyl | C23H24N2O2 |
| 141 | | 2-methylacetyl fentanyl | C22H28N2O |
| 142 | | 3-Furanylfentanyl | C24H26N2O2 |
| 143 | | 3-Fluoromethoxyacetyl fentanyl | C22H27FN2O2 |
| 144 | | 3-methylcrotylfentanyl | C24H30N2O |
| 145 | | 4-Fluorocyclopropylbenzylfentanyl | C22H25FN2O |
| 146 | | 4-FBF/4-Fluorobutyrfentanyl | C23H29FN2O |
| 147 | | 4-FiBF/4-fluoroisobutyrfentanyl | C23H29FN2O |
| 148 | | 4-Fluorofuranylfentanyl/4-F-FuF | C24H25FN2O2 |
| 149 | | 4-hydroxybutyrfentanyl/4-HO-BP | C23H30N2O2 |
| 150 | | Acetylbenzylfentanyl | C20H24N2O |
| 151 | | Acrylfentanyl | C22H26N2O |
| 152 | | Benzodioxolefentanyl | C27H28N2O3 |
| 153 | | Benzoyloxybenzylfentanyl | C25H26N2O |
| 154 | | Benzylfentanyl | C21H26N2O |
| 155 | | Benzylfuranylfentanyl | C23H24N2O2 |
| 156 | | Crotylfentanyl | C23H28N2O |
| 157 | | Cyclohexylfentanyl | C26H34N2O |

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|-----|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| 158 | | Cyclopentylfentanyl | C25H32N2O |
| 159 | | Despropionyl 2-fluorofentanyl | C19H23FN2 |
| 160 | | iBF/Isobutyrylfentanyl | C23H30N2O |
| 161 | | Phenylfentanyl/Benzoylfentanyl | C26H28N2O |
| 162 | | THF-F/Tetrahydrofuranylfentanyl | C24H30N2O2 |
| 163 | | Thienylfentanyl | C19H24N2OS |
| 164 | | Thiophene fentanyl/2-Thiofuranylfentanyl | C24H26N2OS |
| 165 | | 2F-viminol | C21H31FN2O |
| 166 | | 2-methyl-AP-237 | C18H26N2O |
| 167 | | 3,4-methylenedioxy-U-47700 | C17H24N2O3 |
| 168 | | AH-7921 | C16H22Cl2N2O |
| 169 | | AP-237 | C17H24N2O |
| 170 | | AP-238 | C18H26N2O |
| 171 | | Bromadoline / U-47931E | C15H21BrN2O |
| 172 | | Brorphine | C20H22BrN3O |
| 173 | | Etazene/Etodesnitazene | C22H29N3O |
| 174 | | etonitazepine/N-pyrrolidinetonitazene | C22H26N4O3 |
| 175 | | Furanyl UF-17 | C19H24N2O2 |
| 176 | | Isopropyl-U-47700 | C18H26Cl2N2O |
| 177 | | Isotonitazene | C23H30N4O3 |
| 178 | | Metazene/Metodesnitazene | C21H27N3O |
| 179 | | N-methyl bromadoline/N-Methyl U-47931E | C16H23BrN2O |
| 180 | | nortilidine | C16H21NO2 |
| 181 | | O-AMKD | C16H21NO3 |
| 182 | | O-DT/O-desmethyltramadol | C15H23NO2 |
| 183 | | Piperidylthiambutene/Piperidinohton | C17H21NS2 |
| 184 | | Tianeptine | C21H25ClN2O4S |
| 185 | | U-47700 | C16H22Cl2N2O |
| 186 | | U-48800 | C17H24Cl2N2O |
| 187 | | U-50488 | C19H26Cl2N2O |
| 188 | | U-51754 | C17H24Cl2N2O |
| 189 | | W-15 | C19H21ClN2O2S |
| 190 | Piperazine | BZP/N-Benzylpiperazine | C11H16N2 |
| 191 | | MBZP | C12H18N2 |
| 192 | | mCPP | C10H13ClN2 |
| 193 | | TFMPP/ mTFMPP | C11H13F3N2 |
| 194 | Benzodiazepine | Bromazolam | C17H13BrN4 |
| 195 | | Clonazolam | C17H12ClN5O2 |
| 196 | | Diclazepam | C16H12Cl2N2O |
| 197 | | Etizolam | C17H16N4S |
| 198 | | Flualprazolam | C17H12ClFN4 |

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| 199 | | Flubromazepam | C15H10BrFN2O |
| 200 | | Flubromazolam | C15H10BrClN2O |
| 201 | | Fluclozepam | C15H10ClFN4S |
| 202 | | Flunitrazepam | C17H12FN5O2 |
| 203 | | Fonazepam/Desmethylflunitrazepam | C15H10FN3O3 |
| 204 | | Nitrazepam | C17H13N5O2 |
| 205 | | Norfludiazepam | C15H10ClFN2O |
| 206 | | Phenazepam | C15H10BrClO |
| 207 | Arylcyclohexylamine ketamine analogue | 2-FDCK/Fluoroketamine | C13H16FNO |
| 208 | | 3-HO-PCE/3-hydroxyeticyclidine | C14H21NO |
| 209 | | 3-HO-PCP/ 3-Hydroxyphencyclidine | C17H25NO |
| 210 | | 3-MeO-PCE/3-methoxyeticyclidine | C15H23NO |
| 211 | | 3-MeO-PCP/ 3-Methoxyphencyclidine | C18H27NO |
| 212 | | Deschloroketamine | C13H17NO |
| 213 | | Hydroxetamine/HXE | C14H19NO2 |
| 214 | | MXiPr/methoxisopropamine | C16H23NO2 |
| 215 | | MXPr/methoxpropamine | C16H23NO2 |
| 216 | | O-PCE/Deschloro-N-ethyl-ketamine/Eticyclodone | C14H19NO |
| 217 | Aminorex derivative | 4Cl-MAR/4-chloromethylaminorex | C10H11ClN2O |
| 218 | | 4Br-MAR/4-bromomethylaminorex | C10H11BrN2O |
| 219 | piperidine and pyrrolidine | 1-(1,3-diphenylpropan-2-yl)pyrrolidine | C19H23N |
| 220 | | 4F-EPH/4-fluoroethylphenidate | C15H20FNO2 |
| 221 | | 4F-MPH/4-fluoromethylphenidate | C14H18FNO2 |
| 222 | | DCMP/3,4-Dichloromethylphenidate | C14H17Cl2NO2 |
| 223 | | DEP/diphenidine | C19H23N |
| 224 | | Isopropylphenidate | C16H23NO2 |
| 225 | | MXP/2-MeO-diphenidine | C20H25NO |
| 226 | Aminoindane | 2-AI/2-aminoindane | C9H11N |
| 227 | | MDAI/5,6-Methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane | C10H11NO2 |
| 228 | | NM-2AI/N-methyl-2-aminoindane | C10H13N |
| 229 | Plant-based NPS/Natural NPS | Ergine/LSA/Lysergic acid amine | C16H17N3O |
| 230 | | Harmaline | C13H14N2O |

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| 231 | | Harmine | C13H12N2O |
| 232 | | Ibogaine/12-Methoxyibogamine | C20H26N2O |
| 233 | | Mesembrine | C17H23NO3 |
| 234 | | Mitragynine (Kratom) | C23H30N2O4 |
| 235 | | Salvinorin A (Salvia) | C23H28O8 |
| 236 | Other NPS | 1,3-DMAA / Dimethylamylamine/Methylhexanamine | C7H17N |
| 237 | | 1cP-LSD | C24H29N3O2 |
| 238 | | 1p-LSD/1-propionyl LSD | C23H29N3O2 |
| 239 | | 3-FPM/3F-Phenmetrazine | C11H14FNO |
| 240 | | AL-LAD/6-allyl-6-nor-LSD | C22H27N3O |
| 241 | | ALD-52/1-acetyl-LSD | C22H27N3O2 |
| 242 | | Amantadine | C10H17N |
| 243 | | CRL-40,028/Adrafinil | C15H15NO3S |
| 244 | | CRL-40,941/Fladrafinil | C15H13F2NO3S |
| 245 | | Dichloropane/RTI-111 | C16H19Cl2NO2 |
| 246 | | DMC/Dimethocaine | C16H26N2O2 |
| 247 | | DMBA/N,N-Dimethylbutylamine | C6H15N |
| 248 | | ETH-LAD/6-ethyl-6-nor-lysergic acid diethylamide | C21H27N3O |
| 249 | | GHB/γ-hydroxybutyric acid | C4H7O3 |
| 250 | | Phenibut | C10H13NO2 |
| 251 | | Scopolamine | C17H21NO4 |
| 252 | | Sibutramine | C17H27Cl2N |
| 253 | | Troparil | C16H21NO2 |