

SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Placement of Cyclopropyl Fentanyl into Schedule I for Controlled Substances

WHEREAS, pursuant to S.C. Code Section 44-53-160(C), the South Carolina Board of Health and Environmental Control (Board) is authorized to add a substance as a controlled substance if the Federal government has so designated; and

WHEREAS, on January 4, 2018, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration issued a temporary scheduling order to schedule the synthetic opioid, N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylcyclopropanecarboxamide (cyclopropyl fentanyl), and its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers in schedule I. Federal Register, Volume 83, Number 3, pp. 469-472; <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-01-04/pdf/2017-28470.pdf>; and

WHEREAS, substances listed in Schedule I are those that have a high potential for abuse, no currently acceptable medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision. The DEA conducted its own review and determined that cyclopropyl fentanyl met the criteria for placement in schedule I of the federal CSA because a review of available data showed it had a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use in treatment under medical supervision.; and

WHEREAS, with no legitimate medical use, cyclopropyl fentanyl has emerged on the illicit drug market and is being misused and abused for its opioid properties. Cyclopropyl fentanyl exhibits pharmacological profiles similar to that of fentanyl and other [micro]-opioid receptor agonists. The abuse of cyclopropyl fentanyl poses significant adverse health risks when compared to abuse of pharmaceutical preparations of opioid analgesics, such as morphine and oxycodone. The toxic effects of cyclopropyl fentanyl in humans are demonstrated by overdose fatalities involving this substance.; and

WHEREAS, cyclopropyl fentanyl has been associated with numerous fatalities. At least 115 confirmed overdose deaths involving cyclopropyl fentanyl abuse have been reported from Georgia (1), Maryland (24), Mississippi (1), North Carolina (75), and Wisconsin (14) in 2017. As the data demonstrate, the potential for fatal and non-fatal overdoses exists for cyclopropyl fentanyl and this substance poses an imminent hazard to the public safety.; and

THEREFORE, the Board of Health and Environmental Control adopts the federal scheduling of cyclopropyl fentanyl and amends Section 44-53-190 by adding and designating into Schedule I of the South Carolina Controlled Substances Act: N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylcyclopropanecarboxamide (cyclopropyl fentanyl), and its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers.



Allen Amsler, Chairman
S.C. Board of Health and Environmental Control

January 30, 2018
Columbia, South Carolina