

SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Placement of FUB—AMB into Schedule I of the S.C. Controlled Substances Act

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, the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), published on November 3, 2017, its notice of intent to temporarily schedule the synthetic cannabinoid methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate (FUB-AMB, MMB-FUBINACA, AMB-FUBINACA), into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), effective upon publication of the Final Order. Federal Register, Volume 82, Number 134, pp. 32453-32457; <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-11-03/pdf/2017-24010.pdf>; and

WHEREAS, the Board has scheduled a similar compound on February 27, 2014, but, in order to assure there is no question as to the placement of synthetic cannabinoid methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate [FUB-AMB, MMB-FUBINACA, AMB-FUBINACA], and its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts, and salts of isomers into schedule I, the Board renders this Order; 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. FUB-AMB is a synthetic cannabinoid that has pharmacological effects similar to the Schedule I hallucinogen THC and other temporarily and permanently controlled Schedule I synthetic cannabinoid substances. In addition, the misuse of FUB-AMB has been associated with multiple overdoses requiring emergency medical intervention. With no approved medical use and limited safety or toxicological information, FUB-AMB has emerged on the designer drug market, and the abuse of this substance for its psychoactive properties is concerning; and

WHEREAS, FUB-AMB was first encountered in June 2014, in locations including: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. FUB-AMB has been identified in overdose cases attributed to its abuse. Adverse health effects reported from these incidents involving FUB-AMB have included: Nausea, persistent vomiting, agitation, altered mental status, seizures, convulsions, loss of consciousness, and cardiotoxicity; and

WHEREAS, available information for FUB-AMB indicates 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. Therefore, the DEA has determined that placing FUB-AMB into Schedule I is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety; and

THEREFORE, the Board of Health and Environmental Control adopts the federal scheduling of FUB-AMB and amends Section 44-53-190 by adding and designating into Schedule I of the South Carolina Controlled Substances Act: methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: FUB-AMB, MMB-FUBINACA, AMB-FUBINACA).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Amsler', positioned above a horizontal line.

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

November 9, 2017
Columbia, South Carolina