

List of Controlled Substances Disclaimer

Section 812 of the Controlled Substances Act ([21 U.S.C. §801](#) et seq.) (CSA) lists substances which were controlled in 1970 when the law was enacted. Since then, approximately 160 substances have been added, removed, or transferred from one schedule to another. The current official list of controlled substances can be found in [section 1308](#) of the most recent issue of [Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\) Part 1300](#) to end ([21 CFR §1308](#)) and the final rules which were published in the Federal Register subsequent to the issuance of the CFR.

This list describes the basic or parent chemical and do not describe the salts, isomers and salts of isomers, esters, ethers and derivatives which may be controlled substances. **These lists are intended as general references and are not comprehensive listings of all controlled substances.** Please note that a substance need not be listed as a controlled substance to be treated as a Schedule I substance for criminal prosecution. A controlled substance analogue is a substance which is intended for human consumption and is structurally or pharmacologically substantially similar to or is represented as being similar to a Schedule I or Schedule II substance and is not an approved medication in the United States. ([See 21 U.S.C. §802\(32\)\(A\)](#) for the definition of a controlled substance analogue and [21 U.S.C. §813](#) for the schedule.)

Defined Abbreviations

2C-B	4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine
2C-T-7	2,5-Dimethoxy-4(n)-propylthiophenethylamine
BZP	N-Benzylpiperazine
DMT	Dimethyltryptamine
DOM	4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine
GBL	Gamma butyrolactone
GHB	Gamma hydroxybutyric acid, gamma hydroxybutyrate, 4-hydroxybutanoic acid, sodium oxybate
LAAM	Levo-alphaacetylmethadol
LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide, lysergide
MDA	3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine
MDE	3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine
MDMA	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MPPP	1-Methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine
P2P	Phenyl-2-propanone, phenylacetone
PCC	1-Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile
PCE	N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine
PCH	1-Phenylcyclohexylamine
PCP	1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine, phencyclidine
PEPAP	1-(2-Phenylethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine

PHP	1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)pyrrolidine
SPA	(-)-1-Dimethylamino-1,2-diphenylethane
TCP	1-[1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine
TCPy	1-[1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl]pyrrolidine
THC	Tetrahydrocannabinols
THG	Tetrahydrogestrinone

Definition of Controlled Substance Schedules

Drugs and other substances that are considered controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) are divided into five schedules. An updated and complete list of the schedules is published annually in [Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations \(C.F.R.\) §§ 1308.11 through 1308.15](#). Substances are placed in their respective schedules based on whether they have a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, their relative abuse potential, and likelihood of causing dependence when abused. Some examples of the drugs in each schedule are listed below.

Schedule I Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have no currently accepted medical use in the United States, a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision, and a high potential for abuse.

Some examples of substances listed in Schedule I are: heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), peyote, methaqualone, and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine ("Ecstasy").

Schedule II/IIN Controlled Substances (2/2N)

Substances in this schedule have a high potential for abuse which may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

Examples of Schedule II narcotics include: hydromorphone (Dilaudid®), methadone (Dolophine®), meperidine (Demerol®), oxycodone (OxyContin®, Percocet®), and fentanyl (Sublimaze®, Duragesic®). Other Schedule II narcotics include: morphine, opium, and codeine.

Examples of Schedule IIN stimulants include: amphetamine (Dexedrine®, Adderall®), methamphetamine (Desoxyn®), and methylphenidate (Ritalin®).

Other Schedule II substances include: amobarbital, glutethimide, and pentobarbital.

Schedule III/IIN Controlled Substances (3/3N)

Substances in this schedule have a potential for abuse less than substances in Schedules I or II and abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.

Examples of Schedule III narcotics include: combination products containing less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin®), products containing not more than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with Codeine®), and buprenorphine (Suboxone®).

Examples of Schedule III non-narcotics include: benzphetamine (Didrex®), phendimetrazine, ketamine, and anabolic steroids such as Depo®-Testosterone.

Schedule IV Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances in Schedule III.

Examples of Schedule IV substances include: alprazolam (Xanax®), carisoprodol (Soma®), clonazepam (Klonopin®), clorazepate (Tranxene®), diazepam (Valium®), lorazepam (Ativan®), midazolam (Versed®), temazepam (Restoril®), and triazolam (Halcion®).

Schedule V Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances listed in Schedule IV and consist primarily of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics.

Examples of Schedule V substances include: cough preparations containing not more than 200 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams (Robitussin AC®, Phenergan with Codeine®), and ezogabine.