What is K2

K2 Bill

K2 SMOKE BLENDS -

WHAT IS K2?

K2 is the brand name for a synthetic blend of ethno botanicals (natural drugs) found in herbs and plants. The manufactures blend this material into a smokeable product that looks like a cross between marijuana, oregano, and tobacco. K2 is marketed as the legal alternative to marijuana. The producers, mostly relying on on-line sales, are very cagy about what K2 actually contains. I did a little research and found that it contains:

Canavalia rosea – a pest vine that grows naturally around the Gulf of Mexico that is also known as Bay Bean or Beach Bean
Clematis vitalba – a noxious weed known as "Old Man's Beard" or "Travelers Joy" that officials routinely try to kill off, especially in Washington State
Nelumbo nucifera – also known as "Labrador" or "Indian Lotus" – generally grown in Central India for the seeds which are dried and sold as decorative
Pedicularis grandifolia – also known as Elephant's Head, a natural muscle relaxant and sedative
Heimia Salicifolia – a Chinese shrub that is known to be a mild hallucinogen also known as "Yellow Crest"
Leonurus sibiricus – an Asian herb known as "Honey Weed" and in some cultures called "Marijuanilla"
Ledum palustre – also known as "Marsh Tea" which contains central nervous system poisons known as Terpenes. In very small doses it is tolerable but in moderate or heavy doses it can make the user very ill.

K2 is marketed in at least five different versions: K2 Blonde , K2 Summit , K2 Standard, K2 Citron, and K2 Pink. They all seem to contain the same basic ingredients but in different blends and quantities.

Users generally smoke K2, but report that traditional "joints" don't work very well. Users prefer to smoke the substance in pipes or water bongs and value the experience because the smoke is allegedly significantly smoother and less harsh than marijuana. Other users allegedly mix the substance into different types of tea.

The effect of the drug medically is that of a "Euphoriant" - not quite a hallucinogen.

There are no detectable amounts of THC in the blend, but a newly marketed variation may have some trace of natural cannabanoids.

Users report a euphoric experience lasting from 30 minutes to one hour, depending on the amount ingested . . . reports of user satisfaction are mixed. I have read blogs that say "don't waste your time or money on this stuff" and others that swear it is better than marijuana.

** I did call as many "head shops", smoke shops, and "fine tobacco retailers" as I could find listed in the phone book and on the internet, throughout Oklahoma. All of them denied carrying the blends, although a few said they had heard of it . . . . I did not identify myself . . . . one guy actually said he had carried K2 but that the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics had seized all of it! **

It is available of course on the internet – one particular site is called "K2 Café" , and through retail sales from magazine ads, typically in counter-culture magazines like High Times.

LEGISLATION

On November 1, 2010, House Bill 3241 took effect, outlawing the main ingredients in K2

29. 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole;

30. 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole; or

31. (6aR,10aR)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol.

Specifically, House Bill 3241 banned the main ingredient which is JWH 073. However, manufacturers immediately replaced JWH 073 with a variety of other JWH chemicals and changed the brand names from K2 to K3, Blue Majestic, Flame, and dozens of other names and products which mimic K2 but **DO NOT** contain the banned chemicals.

The Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics got legislation approved in the spring of 2011 (Senate Bill 919) which bans over 200 additional JWH substitute chemicals. This law takes effect **November 1, 2011.** The same legislation also bans the chemicals sold a "Bath Salts" or "Plant Food" under the names of Ivory Wave, Vanilla Sky, etc… This product is a white powder that mimics cocaine.

State crime labs are working on testing procedures to identify K2-like products for police officers and prosecutors to utilize upon seizure of these products. Police officers are encouraged to visit with state crime lab experts if they seize or suspect a product might contain some of these banned chemicals.

For more information, contact Mark Woodward, OBNDD Public Information and Education Officer at 1-800-522-9031.

An Act

ENROLLED HOUSE
BILL NO. 3241

By: Derby, Ritze and Pittman of the House

and

Sykes of the Senate

An Act relating to public health and safety; amending 63 O.S. 2001, Section 2-204, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 332, O.S.L. 2008 (63 O.S. Supp. 2009, Section 2-204), which relates to Schedule I controlled substances; adding substances to Schedule I; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 63 O.S. 2001, Section 2-204, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 332, O.S.L. 2008 (63 O.S. Supp. 2009, Section 2-204), is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-204. The controlled substances listed in this section are included in Schedule I.

A. Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, unless specifically excepted, when the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

1. Acetylmethadol;

2. Allylprodine;

3. Alphacetylmethadol;

4. Alphameprodine;

5. Alphamethadol;

6. Benzethidine;

7. Betacetylmethadol;

8. Betameprodine;

9. Betamethadol;

10. Betaprodine;

11. Clonitazene;

12. Dextromoramide;

13. Dextrorphan (except its methyl ether);

14. Diampromide;

15. Diethylthiambutene;

16. Dimenoxadol;

17. Dimepheptanol;

18. Dimethylthiambutene;

19. Dioxaphetyl butyrate;

20. Dipipanone;

21. Ethylmethylthiambutene;

22. Etonitazene;

23. Etoxeridine;

24. Furethidine;

25. Hydroxypethidine;

26. Ketobemidone;

27. Levomoramide;

28. Levophenacylmorphan;

29. Morpheridine;

30. Noracymethadol;

31. Norlevorphanol;

32. Normethadone;

33. Norpipanone;

34. Phenadoxone;

35. Phenampromide;

36. Phenomorphan;

37. Phenoperidine;

38. Piritramide;

39. Proheptazine;

40. Properidine;

41. Racemoramide;

42. Trimeperidine;

43. Flunitrazepam;

44. B-hydroxy-amphetamine;

45. B-ketoamphetamine;

46. 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methyl-B-ketoamphetamine;

47. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine;

48. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine;

49. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-nitroamphetamine;

50. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromophenethylamine;

51. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-chlorophenethylamine;

52. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine;

53. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine;

54. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamine;

55. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylphenethylamine;

56. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-fluorophenethylamine;

57. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-nitrophenethylamine;

58. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylthio-phenethylamine;

59. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-isopropylthio-phenethylamine;

60. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-propylthio-phenethylamine;

61. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-cyclopropylmethylthio-phenethylamine;

62. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-tert-butylthio-phenethylamine;

63. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-(2-fluoroethylthio)-phenethylamine;

64. 5-methoxy-N, N-dimethyltryptamine;

65. N-methyltryptamine;

66. A-ethyltryptamine;

67. A-methyltryptamine;

68. N, N-diethyltryptamine;

69. N, N-diisopropyltryptamine;

70. N, N-dipropyltryptamine;

71. 5-methoxy-a-methyltryptamine;

72. 4-hydroxy-N, N-diethyltryptamine;

73. 4-hydroxy-N, N-diisopropyltryptamine;

74. 5-methoxy-N, N-diisopropyltryptamine; or

75. 4-hydroxy-N-isopropyl-N-methyltryptamine.

B. Any of the following opium derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted, when the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

1. Acetorphine;

2. Acetyldihydrocodeine;

3. Benzylmorphine;

4. Codeine methylbromide;

5. Codeine-N-Oxide;

6. Cyprenorphine;

7. Desomorphine;

8. Dihydromorphine;

9. Etorphine;

10. Heroin;

11. Hydromorphinol;

12. Methyldesorphine;

13. Methylhydromorphine;

14. Morphine methylbromide;

15. Morphine methylsulfonate;

16. Morphine-N-Oxide;

17. Myrophine;

18. Nicocodeine;

19. Nicomorphine;

20. Normorphine;

21. Phoclodine; or

22. Thebacon.

C. Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted, when the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

1. Methcathinone;

2. 3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine;

3. 3, 4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine;

4. 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine;

5. 3, 4, 5-trimethoxy amphetamine;

6. Bufotenine;

7. Diethyltryptamine;

8. Dimethyltryptamine;

9. 4-methyl-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine;

10. Ibogaine;

11. Lysergic acid diethylamide;

12. Marihuana;

13. Mescaline;

14. N-benzylpiperazine;

15. N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;

16. N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;

17. Psilocybin;

18. Psilocyn;

19. 2, 5 dimethoxyamphetamine;

20. 4 Bromo-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine;

21. 4 methoxyamphetamine;

22. Cyclohexamine;

23. Salvia Divinorum;

24. Salvinorin A;

25. Thiophene Analog of Phencyclidine. Also known as: 1-(1-(2-thienyl) cyclohexyl) piperidine; 2-Thienyl Analog of Phencyclidine; TPCP, TCP;

26. Phencyclidine (PCP); ~~or~~

27. Pyrrolidine Analog for Phencyclidine. Also known as 1-(1-Phenyclyclohexyl) - Pyrrolidine, PCPy, PHP;

28. 1-(2-[trifluoromethylphenyl]) piperazine;

29. 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole;

30. 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole; or

31. (6aR,10aR)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol.

D. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in a different schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having stimulant or depressant effect on the central nervous system:

1. Fenethylline;

2. Mecloqualone;

3. N-ethylamphetamine;

4. Methaqualone;

5. Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid, also known as GHB, gamma-hydroxybutyrate, 4-hydroxybutyrate, 4-hydroxybutanoic acid, sodium oxybate, and sodium oxybutyrate;

6. Gamma-Butyrolactone (GBL) as packaged, marketed, manufactured or promoted for human consumption, with the exception of legitimate food additive and manufacturing purposes;

7. Gamma Hydroxyvalerate (GHV) as packaged, marketed, or manufactured for human consumption, with the exception of legitimate food additive and manufacturing purposes;

8. Gamma Valerolactone (GVL) as packaged, marketed, or manufactured for human consumption, with the exception of legitimate food additive and manufacturing purposes; or

9. 1,4 Butanediol (1,4 BD or BDO) as packaged, marketed, manufactured, or promoted for human consumption with the exception of legitimate manufacturing purposes.

E. 1. The following industrial uses of Gamma-Butyrolactone, Gamma Hydroxyvalerate, Gamma Valerolactone, or 1,4 Butanediol are excluded from all schedules of controlled substances under this title:

a. pesticides,

b. photochemical etching,

c. electrolytes of small batteries or capacitors,

d. viscosity modifiers in polyurethane,

e. surface etching of metal coated plastics,

f. organic paint disbursements for water soluble inks,

g. pH regulators in the dyeing of wool and polyamide fibers,

h. foundry chemistry as a catalyst during curing,

i. curing agents in many coating systems based on urethanes and amides,

j. additives and flavoring agents in food, confectionary, and beverage products,

k. synthetic fiber and clothing production,

l. tetrahydrofuran production,

m. gamma butyrolactone production,

n. polybutylene terephthalate resin production,

o. polyester raw materials for polyurethane elastomers and foams,

p. coating resin raw material, and

q. as an intermediate in the manufacture of other chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

2. At the request of any person, the Director may exempt any other product containing Gamma-Butyrolactone, Gamma Hydroxyvalerate, Gamma Valerolactone, or 1,4 Butanediol from being included as a Schedule I controlled substance if such product is labeled, marketed, manufactured and distributed for legitimate industrial use in a manner that reduces or eliminates the likelihood of abuse.

3. In making a determination regarding an industrial product, the Director, after notice and hearing, shall consider the following:

a. the history and current pattern of abuse,

b. the name and labeling of the product,

c. the intended manner of distribution, advertising and promotion of the product, and

d. other factors as may be relevant to and consistent with the public health and safety.

4. The hearing shall be held in accordance with the procedures of the Administrative Procedures Act.

SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2010.

Passed the House of Representatives the 9th day of March, 2010.

Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives

Passed the Senate the 21st day of April, 2010.

Presiding Officer of the Senate

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Received by the Governor this 26th **day of** April, 20 10, **at** 3:45 **o'clock** P **M.**

By:

Approved by the Governor of the State of Oklahoma the 28th **day of** April, 20 10, **at** 5:30 **o'clock** P **M.**

Governor of the State of Oklahoma

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Received by the Secretary of State this 29th **day of** April, 20 10, **at** 2:30 **o'clock** P **M.**

By: Michelle Waddell