

Results from 159 samples checked

July 15 – 28, 2023

Key findings

- In 30 expected¹ fentanyl substances²:

5%	was the average³ amount of fentanyl found	3 – 9%	was the range⁴ of fentanyl found in half of the substances ²
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- 8% of the expected¹ fentanyl samples⁵ were known to be **associated with an overdose**: most of these samples contained at least one high-potency opioid (fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, and/or a nitazene opioid), often in combination with a benzodiazepine-related drug
- 39% of the expected¹ fentanyl samples⁵ **contained benzodiazepine-related drug(s)**
- 31% of the expected¹ fentanyl samples⁵ **contained fluorofentanyl** (up to 2 times stronger than fentanyl)
- 7% of the expected¹ fentanyl samples⁵ **contained xylazine** (veterinary tranquilizer)
- 3% of the expected¹ fentanyl samples⁵ **contained a nitazene opioid** (up to 10 times stronger than fentanyl)
- 27% of the expected¹ fentanyl samples⁵ **contained multiple high-potency opioids**, including fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, and/or nitazene opioids. Using high-potency opioids in combination may result in extreme sedation and dangerous suppression of the respiratory system. Since these drugs are so strong, the risk of overdose is increased, and greater than normal doses of naloxone may be required to rouse individuals experiencing an overdose.
- 12% of the expected¹ fentanyl samples⁵ **did not contain fentanyl** – some of these samples instead contained fluorofentanyl
- A note about the expected¹ 2C class (a family of psychedelic drugs with varying potencies) samples⁵ checked this period: Three of the four expected¹ 2C class samples⁵ contained ketamine, MDMA, and various other stimulants, psychedelics, and depressants – one of these samples contained trace amounts of fentanyl, fluorofentanyl, and bromazolam (benzodiazepine-related drug). All of these samples were reported as being pink or orange. The drugs found in these samples suggest

they are more likely to be “**Tusi**” (the phonetic translation of “2C”), sometimes referred to as “pink cocaine”, and often containing a combination of ketamine, MDMA, methamphetamine, cocaine, opioids, and other novel psychoactive substances – and sometimes not a 2C class drug. There have been recent reports from the community that those attending raves have been unknowingly consuming Tusi. Review our [tips & help](#) for reducing harm when using drugs from the unregulated supply.

Expected fentanyl substances

- 73% (30) of the expected¹ fentanyl substances⁶ **contained fentanyl and other drugs**, including:
 - 90% (27) contained caffeine
 - 43% (13) contained at least one benzodiazepine-related drug (!):
 - 35% (11) contained bromazolam (!)
 - 7% (2) contained desalkylgidazepam (!)
 - 33% (10) contained fluorofentanyl (!)
 - 7% (2) contained phenacetin (!)
 - 7% (2) contained xylazine (!)

Unexpected noteworthy drugs found in other expected substances

- 4% (4) of the remaining substances,⁶ meaning substances² that weren’t expected¹ to be fentanyl, **contained an unexpected noteworthy drug**, including:
 - 20% (1) of **expected¹ Percocet substances²** contained fentanyl (!)
 - 20% (1) of **expected¹ Percocet substances²** contained fluorofentanyl (!)
 - **One expected¹ 2C class substance²** contained trace amounts of bromazolam (benzodiazepine-related), fentanyl, and fluorofentanyl – it is believed this sample is “**Tusi**” (often containing a combination of ketamine, MDMA, methamphetamine, cocaine, opioids, and other novel psychoactive substances – and sometimes not a 2C class drug)
 - 100% (1) of **expected¹ carfentanil substances²** contained bromazolam (benzodiazepine-related) (!)
 - 100% (1) of **expected¹ carfentanil substances²** contained fentanyl (!)
 - 100% (1) of **expected¹ metonitazene substances²** contained desalkylflurazepam (benzodiazepine-related) (!)

Not sure what some of these drugs are? View our drug dictionary: www.drugchecking.cdpe.org/drug-dictionary

Notes

1 | Expected (drug): When a sample is submitted to be checked, the drug that sample was bought or got as is recorded. We call it the "expected drug". Knowing the expected drug helps us tailor our harm reduction advice. It also helps us understand contamination to drugs rather than combinations of drugs (e.g., fentanyl was found in a cocaine sample rather than fentanyl and cocaine were found together).

2 | Substances: Could be a small amount of powder, crystals, rocks, blotter, or liquid, or a crushed bit of a pill.

3 | Average amount: We arrange the amount of fentanyl found in expected fentanyl substances in ascending or descending order, determine the median (i.e., the middle number), and use that number as the "average". More information about the amounts of fentanyl, cocaine, carfentanil, etizolam, and caffeine found as a proportion of the total sample submitted for expected opioid, cocaine, crack cocaine, and some other powder substance samples can be found on [our website](#).

4 | Range: Represents the amount of fentanyl found in 50% of the expected fentanyl substances checked. More information about the amounts of fentanyl, cocaine, carfentanil, etizolam, and caffeine found as a proportion of the total sample submitted for expected opioid, cocaine, crack cocaine, and some other powder substance samples can be found on [our website](#).

5 | Samples: Includes both substances and used drug equipment. Substances could be a small amount of powder, crystals, rocks, blotter, or liquid, or a crushed bit of a pill. Used equipment could be a used cooker or filter, or leftover liquid from a syringe.

6 | Reason for reporting only substance samples: While Toronto's Drug Checking Service checks both substances and used equipment, drug equipment – like cookers – are often re-used. The mass spectrometry technologies used for this drug checking service are so sensitive that very trace amounts of drugs may be found. This means that when equipment is re-used, drugs from past use may present in the results for the sample that is being checked. This can interfere with up-to-date drug supply monitoring, so we've noted when we exclude used equipment from this report.

7 | Isotonitazene/protonitazene: Because isotonitazene and protonitazene have a very similar chemical structure, it is not currently possible for Toronto's Drug Checking Service to differentiate between the two. For this reason, we report the two drugs together.

8 | Substances that unexpectedly contain high-potency opioids or benzodiazepine-related drugs and not the expected drug: Our reports highlight unexpected noteworthy drugs found in all checked substances. When high-potency opioids or benzodiazepine-related drugs are found unexpectedly in a substance sample and the expected drug is not present, we flag it but are hesitant to consider it contamination of the expected drug. Instead, we assume there is an issue with the expected drug: the person who sold or provided the drugs accidentally mixed up their drugs, the service user accidentally mixed up their drugs, or the expected drug was recorded incorrectly during sample collection. These samples require special consideration.

(!) | Unexpected noteworthy drug: "Noteworthy drugs" are drugs that (i) are linked to overdose or other adverse effects, (ii) are highly potent or related to highly potent drugs, or (iii) may not be desired by some service users. Noteworthy drugs are flagged when they are unexpectedly found in checked samples.

Toronto's Drug Checking Service is a public health service that aims to reduce the harms associated with substance use and, specifically, to prevent overdose by offering people who use drugs timely and detailed information on the contents of their drugs. Beyond educating individual service users, results for all samples are combined, analyzed, and publicly disseminated every other week to communicate drug market trends and inform care for people who use drugs, advocacy, policy, and research. **Sign up** to receive reports, alerts, and other information on Toronto's unregulated drug supply.

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