

## **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Quick Note:** Once again, thank you for spending time to explore lowtimes.org. We want you to know that all products will be shipped to you in wholesale packaging. It does not matter whether you purchase the smallest or largest product we offer; it will be shipped to you in a wholesale package. This is not an attempt to be cheap. Here at Low Times we do not waste our resources on fancy retail packaging. All of our packages are labeled. We believe simple is better. There is no need to take on the expense of fancy retail packaging when we can pass that savings on to the sale price of our products. We have found that our customers appreciate this simplicity. Our products are of the highest quality, the packaging that they are in does not change their superiority to other products offered on the internet.

### **BIG CAT**

**Big Cat will not get you high; it has a soothing, calming effect that brings clarity to your cognitive thought process!** Big Cat is specially blended Nootropic Supplement. It is 100% legal! It is an in-house product that was developed after countless hours of testing. Big Cat is offered in two strains **BC1** and **BC2**. Both Big Cat strains are 100% DEA compliant. It is a combination of legal foliage infused with Kratom and Phenibut. It does not violate: Title 21 U.S.C. 801-971 “The Controlled Substance Act” (CSA); and or Title 21 U.S.C. 813 “The Controlled Substance Analogue Enforcement Act.” (CSAEA). It is 100% legal pursuant to H.R.2—The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. This product contains New Dietary Ingredients. The FDA has not evaluated this product. It is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. It is a Nootropic Supplement and is only intended to elevate your mood. It is the only product on the market that offers the benefits of both Nootropic Supplements while enjoying the age-old ritualistic tradition of having “a smoke”. You must be at least 21 years of age to purchase Big Cat.

**Legal Status in the United States:** Big Cat nor any of the products it is composed of are illegal and are not controlled under the Controlled Substances Act. Kratom, Phenibut, Hemp, Catnip, Damiana, Mullein, and Peppermint are legal in the United States. However, Kratom is on the DEA list of Drugs and Chemicals of Concern. Please note Kratom is illegal in: Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia; and the following cities: Sarasota, Florida and San Diego, California. Thus, Low Times will not sell and/or ship Big Cat to any of these States or Cities.

### **KRATOM**

Mitragyna speciosa (commonly known as kratom) is a tropical evergreen tree in the coffee family native to Southeast Asia. M. speciosa is indigenous to Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Papua New Guinea, where it has been used in traditional medicines since at least the nineteenth century. Kratom has opioid properties and some stimulant-like effects.

**Traditional Use:** In cultures where the plant grows, kratom has been used in traditional medicine. The leaves are chewed to relieve musculoskeletal pain and increase energy, appetite, and sexual desire in ways similar to khat and coca. The leaves or extracts from them are used to heal wounds and as a local anesthetic. Extracts and leaves have been used to treat coughs, diarrhea, and intestinal infections. They are also used as intestinal deworming agents in Thailand. Kratom is often used by workers in laborious or monotonous professions to stave off exhaustion as well as a mood enhancer and painkiller. In Thailand, kratom was "used as a snack to receive guests and was part of the ritual worship of ancestors and gods". The herb is very bitter and is generally combined with a sweetener.

**Opioid withdrawal:** In 1836, kratom was reported to have been used as an opium substitute in Malaysia. Kratom was also used as an opium substitute in Thailand in the nineteenth century. As of 2016, Kratom is not approved for this or any other medical use. Data on how often it is used worldwide are lacking, as it is not detected by typical drug-screening tests. Rates of kratom use appear to be increasing among those who have been self-managing chronic pain with opioids purchased without a prescription and are cycling (but not quitting) their use. As of 2018, there have been no formal trials to study the efficacy or safety of kratom to treat opioid addiction.

**Recreational Use:** Starting in the 2010s, a tea-based cocktail known as 4×100 has become popular among some young people across Southeast Asia and especially in Thailand. It is a mix of kratom leaves, cough syrup, Coca-Cola, and ice; as of 2011, people who consumed this were often viewed more negatively than users of traditional kratom, but not as negatively as users of heroin. As of 2012, use of the cocktail was a severe problem among youth in three provinces along the border with Malaysia.

**Kratom Effects Include the Following Benefits:**

- Euphoria.
- Pain Relief.
- Sedation.
- Mood-enhancement.
- Mental stimulation

**Effects on the Mind:** At low doses, kratom produces stimulant effects with users reporting increased alertness, physical energy, talkativeness, and sociable behavior. At high doses, users experience sedative effects. Effects occur within 5 to 10 minutes of ingestion and last for 2 to 5 hours. Kratom consumption can lead to addiction. Several cases of psychosis resulting from use of kratom have been reported, where individuals addicted to kratom exhibited psychotic symptoms, including hallucinations, delusion, and confusion. Withdrawal effects include symptoms of hostility, aggression, mood swings, runny nose, achy muscles and bones, and jerky movement of the limbs.

**Effects on the Body:** Kratom's effects on the body include nausea, itching, sweating, dry mouth, constipation, increased urination, and loss of appetite. Long-term users of kratom have experienced anorexia, weight loss, insomnia, skin darkening, dry mouth, frequent urination, and constipation.

**Drugs Causing Similar Effects:** The dominant effects of kratom are similar to those of psycho stimulant drugs.

**Overdose Effects:** Kratom has been abused as a recreational drug around the world. In low doses, Kratom works as a stimulant and in high doses as a sedative. In low doses (10 grams) kratom induces mild euphoria and reduces fatigue, and generally does not interfere with ordinary activities. With strong doses (20-50 grams) the effects are said to be profoundly euphoric and immensely pleasurable.

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Columbia; and the following cities: Sarasota, Florida and San Diego, California. Thus, Low Times will not sell and/or ship any Kratom products to any of these States or Cities.

### **PHENIBUT**

Phenibut or  $\beta$ -Phenyl- $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid ( $\beta$ -phenyl-GABA) is a GABA agonist designed to alleviate stress for Russian cosmonauts. It is relatively unstudied in humans but has a large following. This is NOT a dietary supplement. HANDLE WITH CARE.

Phenibut is a synthetic aromatic amino acid. It is a chiral molecule and thus has two potential configurations, as (R)- and (S)-enantiomers. Phenibut is a derivative of the inhibitory neurotransmitter GABA. Hence, it is a GABA analogue. Phenibut is specifically the analogue of GABA with a phenyl ring substituted in at the  $\beta$ -position. As such, its chemical name is  $\beta$ -phenyl- $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid, which can be abbreviated as  $\beta$ -phenyl-GABA. The presence of the phenyl ring allows Phenibut to cross the blood-brain barrier significantly, unlike the case of GABA. Phenibut also contains the trace amine  $\beta$ -phenethylamine in its structure.

Phenibut is closely related to a variety of other GABA analogues including baclofen ( $\beta$ -(4-chlorophenyl)-GABA), 4-fluorophenibut ( $\beta$ -(4-fluorophenyl)-GABA), tolIBUT ( $\beta$ -(4-methylphenyl)-GABA), pregabalin ((S)- $\beta$ -isobutyl-GABA), gabapentin (1-(amino methyl)cyclohexane acetic acid), and GABOB ( $\beta$ -hydroxy-GABA). It has almost the same chemical structure as baclofen, differing from it only in having a hydrogen atom instead of a chlorine atom at the para position of the phenyl ring. Phenibut is also close in structure to pregabalin, which has an isobutyl group at the  $\beta$  position instead of Phenibut phenyl ring.

**Phenibut Warnings:** Do not consume with alcohol. This product is easy to abuse. Do not abuse or misuse. You are solely responsible if you do. Seek a medical professional's guidance and use carefully and do your due diligence pursuant to the vast available research before you consume. If used accordingly, it can be an effective product that may help you. Contact your doctor before using this product to see if it is a right fit for you. If you experience any adverse reactions or side effects, then stop using this product immediately and contact your doctor. Know your limitations and the available research on this product. If you are not supposed to take it, then do not take it. There may be side effects to using this product, but that is usually in larger amounts. Low Times cannot be liable for any such side effects as only you can truly know your body. Adequate warnings have been given. By purchasing this product, or having it in your possession at any given time, you agree to be responsible for any and all handling of said product. You agree not to hold Low Times, or any of its associates, responsible for any intentional or unintentional results from consuming Phenibut. You agree that you cannot and will not sue Low Times, or any of its associates, in court because of any and all results from this product, whether intentional or unintentional. You agree to be solely responsible for any use or misuse of Phenibut purchased from Low Times. You agree to all of these terms by purchasing or having any Low Times product in your possession.

**Background of Phenibut:** Phenibut is a neuropsychotropic drug that was discovered in Russia in the 1960's. In 1975 Phenibut was incorporated into the Russian cosmonauts' kit for individuals who participated in the Apollo-Soyuz joint mission. Since conventional tranquilizers for stress and anxiety can lead to feelings of drowsiness (not cool for people in spacecrafts), Phenibut was mandated to be included in the Russian cosmonauts' medical kit.

**Important Information, Benefits, Effects, and Important Facts:** Phenibut has been used significantly in Russia since the 1960s as a nootropic agent for supporting healthy stress levels, for promoting feelings of well-being and a positive, sociable mood, as well as to promote good restful sleep. Phenibut acts primarily as a GABA-B agonist and, in larger amounts, may also play a role in activating some GABA-A receptors. It also acts as a potent CA2+ channel blocker. This sets it apart from most GABA-agonists (like alcohol and benzodiazepines), which are known for their sedative-like effects.

**Phenibut Effects Include the Following Benefits:**

- Mental and physical relaxation.
- Enhanced mood.
- Sleep induction.
- Reduction of stress

**Recreational Use:** Phenibut is used recreationally due to its ability to produce euphoria, anxiolysis, and increased sociability. Because of its delayed onset of effects, first-time users often mistakenly take an additional dose of Phenibut in the belief that the initial dose did not work. Recreational users usually take the drug orally; there are a few case reports of rectal administration and one report of insufflation, which was described as "very painful" and causing swollen nostrils.

**Overdose Effects:** Phenibut is not a dietary supplement and has relatively little research available in human subjects. It has the potential for tolerance build-up, abuse, overdose, and withdrawal symptoms. **MUST BE HANDLED WITH CARE.** In overdose, Phenibut can cause severe drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, eosinophilia, lowered blood pressure, renal impairment, and, above 7 grams, fatty liver degeneration. There are no specific antidotes for Phenibut overdose. Lethargy, somnolence, agitation, delirium, tonic-clonic seizures, reduced consciousness or unconsciousness, and unresponsiveness have been reported in recreational users who have overdosed. Management of Phenibut overdose includes activated charcoal, gastric lavage, induction of vomiting, and symptom-based treatment. Unlike certain other related central nervous system depressants such as baclofen and GHB, there have been no reports of death in association with Phenibut overdose.

**Legal Status in the United States:** Phenibut is not controlled under the Controlled Substances Act. Phenibut also is not licensed as a prescription medication by the FDA in the USA but is available as a nutritional supplement. Phenibut is legal in the USA to purchase and distribute.

**KRATOM & PHENIBUT COMBINATION**

THE KRATOM AND PHENIBUT COMBINATION IS HEAVEN ON EARTH. Phenibut and kratom mixed together produces a legal euphoria that is EXTREMELY POWERFUL.

The Phenibut and Kratom combination is commonly used to treat the opiate withdrawal syndrome, for pain relief, and for recreational use to get high. Phenibut and Kratom by themselves can work VERY WELL at reducing opiate withdrawal symptoms, however, used together, they offer a synergistic effect that is much more powerful.

**HEMP**

Hemp, or industrial hemp (from Old English hænep), typically found in the northern hemisphere, is a variety of the Cannabis sativa plant species that is grown specifically for the industrial uses of its derived products. It is one of the fastest growing plants and was one of the first plants to be spun into usable fiber 10,000 years ago. It can be refined into a variety of commercial items including paper, textiles, clothing, biodegradable plastics, paint, insulation, biofuel, food, and animal feed.

Although cannabis as a drug and industrial hemp both derive from the species Cannabis sativa and contain the psychoactive component tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), they are distinct strains with unique phytochemical compositions and uses. Hemp has lower concentrations of THC and higher concentrations of cannabidiol (CBD), which decreases or eliminates its psychoactive effects. The legality of industrial hemp varies widely between countries. Some governments regulate the concentration of THC and permit only hemp that is bred with an especially low THC content.

**Legal Status in the United States:** Hemp was made illegal to grow without a permit in the U.S. under the Controlled Substances Act passed in 1970 because of its relation to marijuana, and any imported hemp products must meet a zero tolerance level. Some states have made the cultivation of industrial hemp legal, but farmers in many states have not yet begun to grow it because of resistance from the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, making "large-scale hemp growing" in the United States "not viable" as late as 2013. In 2013, after the legalization of cannabis in the state, several farmers in Colorado planted and harvested several acres of hemp, bringing in the first hemp crop in the United States in over half a century. Colorado, Vermont, California, and North Dakota have passed laws enabling hemp licensure. All four states are waiting for permission to grow hemp from the DEA. Currently, Oregon has licensed industrial hemp as of August 2009. Congress included a provision in the Agricultural Act of 2014 that allowed colleges and state agencies to grow and conduct research on hemp in states where it is legal. Hemp production in Kentucky, formerly the United States' leading producer, resumed in 2014. Hemp production in North Carolina resumed in 2017, and in Washington State the same year. By the end of 2017, at least 34 U.S. states had industrial hemp programs. In 2018, New York began taking strides in industrial hemp production, along with hemp research pilot programs at Cornell University, Binghamton University and SUNY Morrisville.

As of 2015 the hemp industry estimated that annual sales of hemp products were around US\$600 million annually; hemp seeds have been the major force driving this growth.

Yet, even with this progress, hemp businesses seem to face difficulty expanding in the US as they face challenges in traditional marketing and sales approaches. According to a case study done by Forbes, hemp businesses and startups have had difficulty marketing and selling non-psychoactive hemp products, as some online advertising platforms and financial institutions do not distinguish between hemp and marijuana.

The Hemp Farming Act of 2018, part of the 2018 Farm Bill signed by President Donald Trump December 20, 2018, changed hemp from a controlled substance to an agricultural commodity, which made it easier for farmers to get loans to grow hemp, and allowed them to get federal crop insurance. In other words, for all essential purposes, Hemp and its derivatives are now legal in the United States.

**CATNIP**

*Nepeta cataria*, commonly known as catnip, catswort, and catmint, is a species of the genus *Nepeta* in the family Lamiaceae. *Nepeta cataria* is a short-lived perennial, herbaceous plant that grows to be 50–100 cm (20–39 in) tall and wide, which blooms from late-spring to the autumn. In appearance, *N. cataria* resembles a typical member of the mint family of plants, featuring brown-green foliage with the characteristic square stem of the Lamiaceae family of plants. The coarse-toothed leaves are triangular to elliptical in shape. The small, bilabiate flowers of *N. cataria* are showy and fragrant, and are either pink in color or white with fine spots of pale purple. The plant terpenoid nepetalactone is the main chemical constituent of the essential oil of *Nepeta cataria*. Nepetalactone can be extracted from catnip by steam distillation.

**Effect on Humans:** Catnip has a history of use in traditional medicine for a variety of ailments. The plant has been consumed as a tea, juice, tincture, infusion or poultice, and has also been smoked. However, its medicinal use has fallen out of favor with the development of more commonplace pharmaceutical drugs. Catnip is used for trouble sleeping (insomnia); anxiety; migraine and other headaches; cold and other upper respiratory infections; flu; swine flu; fever; hives; worms; and gastrointestinal (GI) upset, including indigestion, colic, cramping, and gas (flatulence).

**Legal Status in the United States:** Catnip is not controlled under the Controlled Substances Act. Catnip also is not licensed as a prescription medication by the FDA in the USA but is available as a nutritional supplement. Catnip is legal in the USA to purchase and distribute.

### **DAMIANA**

*Turnera diffusa*, known as Damiana, is a shrub native to southern Texas in the United States, Central America, Mexico, South America, and the Caribbean. It belongs to the family Passifloraceae.

**Effect on Humans:** In high doses, damiana is said to cause hallucinations. ... Damiana has been sold as an ingredient in a substance called “spice,” present in some herbal mixtures that mimic the effects of marijuana. States vary on the legality these blends, but damiana is legal everywhere in the United States except Louisiana.

Damiana can be smoked in a pipe, with rolling papers, or in a vaporizer. It imparts a relaxing, subtle high that lasts for about a 1/2 hour. Damiana is gentle and euphoric, those that experience paranoia or other side effects from smoking cannabis will love this herbal alternative.

Mild High and Relaxation. You can use this damiana herb to get high. It is a buzz that some compare to marijuana, but it's milder. Instead of smoking a joint of marijuana, you can smoke a joint of damiana.

**Damiana Benefits:** Male Sexual Health. Especially indicated for alleviating problems of achieving and maintaining erections, Damiana also works to relieve stress and anxiety related to fears of inadequate sexual performance. Female Sexual Health. Antidepressant. Digestive Health.

**Overdose Effects:** Seizures (convulsions); trouble breathing; fever, nausea, vomiting; changes in your mental status (agitation, fear, worry, confusion, hallucinations); trouble swallowing, excessive saliva, drooling; loss of movement in any part of your body; or painful muscle spasms or uncontrolled muscle movement.

**Legal Status in the United States:** Damiana is not controlled under the Controlled Substances Act. Damiana also is not licensed as a prescription medication by the FDA in the USA but is available as a nutritional supplement. Damiana is legal in the USA to purchase and distribute. Damiana is legal everywhere in the United States except Louisiana.

### **MULLEIN**

Verbascum, common name mullein (also known as velvet plant), is a genus of about 250 species of flowering plants in the figwort family Scrophulariaceae. They are native to Europe and Asia, with the highest species diversity in the Mediterranean. Mullein or "mullein" leaf often refers to the leaves of Verbascum Thapsus, the great or common mullein, which is frequently used in herbal medicine.

**Other Uses:** The plant has a long history of use as an herbal remedy. Although this plant is a recent arrival to North America, Native Americans used the ground seeds of this plant as a paralytic fish poison due to their high levels of rotenone. Verbascum flowers have been used in traditional Austrian medicine internally (as tea) or externally (as ointment, tea, baths or compresses) for treatment of disorders of the respiratory tract, skin, veins, gastrointestinal tract, and the locomotor system.

**Legal Status in the United States:** Mullein is not controlled under the Controlled Substances Act. Mullein also is not licensed as a prescription medication by the FDA in the USA but is available as a nutritional supplement. Mullein is legal in the USA to purchase and distribute. Mullein is legal everywhere in the United States.

### **PEPPERMINT**

Peppermint (*Mentha × piperita*, also known as *Mentha balsamea* Wild.) is a hybrid mint, a cross between watermint and spearmint. Indigenous to Europe and the Middle East, the plant is now widely spread and cultivated in many regions of the world. It is occasionally found in the wild with its parent species.

Although the genus *Mentha* comprises more than 25 species, the most common one used is peppermint. While Western peppermint is derived from *Mentha piperita*, Chinese peppermint, or “Bohe” is derived from the fresh leaves of *Mentha haplocalyx*. *Mentha piperita* and *Mentha haplocalyx* are both recognized as plant sources of menthol and menthone and are among the oldest herbs used for both culinary and medicinal products.

**Legal Status in the United States:** Peppermint is not controlled under the Controlled Substances Act. Peppermint is legal in the USA to purchase and distribute. Peppermint is legal everywhere in the United States.