At the end of a star's life, after exhausting hydrogen and helium in the core, low mass stars expel gas giving off large and fast moving clouds. The expansion of the outer layers of the star results in the formation of a planetary nebula. During the pre-planetary nebula phase, hydroxyl (OH) transitions are typically not detected in carbon rich late type stars, however, Araya and collaborators detected 4.7 GHz OH emission toward the carbon rich pre-planetary nebula CRL 618. The goal of this project is to detect and model the OH emission originally seen in CRL 618. The Arecibo Telescope in Puerto Rico was used to observe CRL 618 and other system checking sources at the beginning of the Spring 2015 semester. In this poster, we present results from the L-Band (1 GHz) observations conducted on February 2nd, 2015. The observation of CRL 618 was done using five minutes in the ON position, and five minutes in the OFF (reference) position. CRL 618 was observed several times using this method. A quasar was used to check the pointing, and the star-forming region MMS2 was used as positive control. The pointing errors based on the quasar observations were smaller than 10 arcseconds. No OH lines were detected toward CRL 618. However, we detected very extended OH emission toward MMS2. Follow-up observations are needed to confirm this detection.