

**North Carolina Division of Public Health Issues Fish Advisories
for Lake Crabtree, Brier Creek Reservoir, Brier Creek, and Little Brier Creek**

Lake Crabtree Fish Consumption Advisory



Carp



Catfish

Catfish and carp contain high levels of chemicals (PCBs).

Do not eat any catfish or carp from Lake Crabtree.

The PCB levels in other fish are lower but are still a health concern.

For all other fish, eat only one meal per month.

When in doubt about the fish species, do not eat any of the fish.

Swimming, boating, and other recreational activities present no health risks and are not affected by this advisory.

PCB Fish Advisories for Brier Creek (downstream of Brier Creek Reservoir), Brier Creek Reservoir, and Little Brier Creek (downstream of Brier Creek Parkway)



Do not eat any fish.

Fish from these waters are not safe to eat.

High levels of chemicals (PCBs) have been found in the fish.

Swimming, boating, and other recreational activities present no health risks and are not affected by this advisory.

Health Effects of PCBs

Consumption of fish beyond what is recommended may increase a person's risk of developing cancer, infection, skin problems such as cracked fingernails and may cause learning deficits in infants from maternal exposure.

Sources of PCBs

Discovery of the PCB fish contamination is connected to an investigation of the Ward Transformer facility located on Mount Herman Road near RDU. The process that the company used from 1964 to 1979 allowed PCBs to escape into the environment. Because of that past contamination, the site is on the National Priority List for investigation by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Individuals with questions regarding these fish advisories can contact Dr. Luanne Williams with the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services at 919-715-6429. Individuals with questions regarding the environmental investigation can contact Ms. Jeanette Stanley with the North Carolina Superfund Section at 919-733-2801, extension 318.