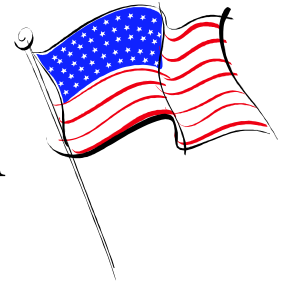




Solano Verde Ranch Homeowners Association



Newsletter

July 2007

After Hours Emergency:

In the event there is an after-hours emergency, please call (818) 907-6622 and our after hours emergency line will assist you.



Questions, Concerns & Complaints:

If you have any complaints, questions or concerns, please address it to your Community Manager, Michelle Atkinson. Please send your written request via fax to (818) 363-4477 or email Michelle at matkinson@rossmorganco.com.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting date is July 10, 2007 and will be held at the Somis Union School Library. We will be mailing out secret ballots soon and it is very important that they are returned to us before the meeting, unless you're planning on coming to the meeting. Please remember, your attendance is very important!

Board of Directors

Bill Taylor
President

Steve Sharpe
Vice President

Jonathan Bergman
Treasurer

Tom Godecki
Secretary

Clara Santiso
Delegate at Large

Ross Morgan & Co., Inc.
11145 Tampa Avenue #17B
Porter Ranch, CA 91326
(818) 363-0399

Community Manager
Michelle Atkinson, ext. 101

Assistant Manager
Charlene Gonzalez, ext. 103

Architectural Questions
Michelle Atkinson, ext. 101

Ross Morgan & Co., Inc.
15315 Magnolia Blvd. #212
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
(818) 907-6622

Accounts Receivable
Kelly Cheek, ext. 266
Tamar Soultanian, ext. 265

Billing
Josh Spies, ext. 209

Escrow
Esmeralda Quiroz, ext. 207

4TH OF JULY SAFETY TIPS

Fireworks injuries account for thousands of trips to the emergency room each 4th of July. An emergency room physician offers some tips to help us keep our Independence Day celebrations safe.

As the July 4th holiday approaches, most of us are anticipating cookouts, get-togethers and fireworks displays. Experts caution, however, to use extreme care if you set off fireworks. More than 10,000 Americans are injured by fireworks each July 4th holiday and children under the age of 15 account for almost half of these injuries. Dr. Paul Wiegand, an emergency room physician at Durham Regional Hospital, part of Duke University Health System, says the first rule of safety is to keep young children away from fireworks, including sparklers. "They burn very, very hot. You can see very extensive burns. They burn up to 1,800 degrees, which can melt gold."



Here are some additional safety tips from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission:

Never drink alcohol when operating fireworks; keep a bucket of water nearby; don't try to handle or re-light malfunctioning fireworks; never ignite fireworks in a metal or glass container; and remember, this year's drought only adds to the potential danger. "My recommendation for anybody that wants to enjoy fireworks on the 4th of July is to go buy a ticket to one of the local municipal fireworks displays and watch the professionals do it."

CROOKED FENCES

Each respective lot owner shall be responsible for maintaining and repairing driveway, walks and fences.

WEEDS

Each respective lot owner shall be responsible for landscaping and landscape maintenance....and for maintaining all areas within the lot reasonably weed free.

PARKING

All owners shall have the full and complete use, occupation and **enjoyment** of the common areas. Trailers, boats and motor vehicles: No dilapidated or inoperable vehicles, trailers, campers, boats, or equipment shall be maintained on a lot in view from the common area or any other residence.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

SUMMER SAFETY TIPS

The Red Cross is brimming with water safety tips to keep your family safe this summer. The most basic: Learn to swim! Take some lessons at your local pool. The best thing anyone can do to stay safe in and around the water is to learn to swim. And always swim with a buddy; never swim alone.



- Swim in supervised areas only.
- Obey all rules and posted signs.
- Don't mix alcohol and swimming. Alcohol impairs your judgment, balance, and coordination, affects your swimming and diving skills, and reduces your body's ability to stay warm.
- Pay attention to local weather conditions and forecasts. Stop swimming at the first indication of bad weather.

Preventing Heat-Related Illness

- **Dress for the heat.** Wear lightweight, light-colored clothing. Light colors will reflect away some of the sun's energy. It is also a good idea to wear hats or to use an umbrella.
- **Drink water.** Carry water or juice with you and drink continuously even if you do not feel thirsty. Avoid alcohol and caffeine, which dehydrate the body.
- **Eat small meals and eat more often.** Avoid foods that are high in protein which increase metabolic heat.
- **Avoid using salt tablets unless directed to do so by a physician.**
- **Slow down.** Avoid strenuous activity. If you must do strenuous activity, do it during the coolest part of the day, which is usually in the morning between 4:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m.
- **Stay indoors when possible.**
- **Take regular breaks** when engaged in physical activity on warm days. Take time out to find a cool place. If you recognize that you, or someone else, is showing the signals of a heat-related illness, stop activity and find a cool place. Remember, have fun, but stay cool!

Know What These Heat-Related Terms Mean

- **Heat Wave:** More than 48 hours of high heat (90°F or higher) and high humidity (80 percent relative humidity or higher) are expected.
- **Heat Index:** A number in degrees Fahrenheit that tells how hot it really feels with the heat and humidity. Exposure to full sunshine can increase the heat index by 15° F.
- **Heat cramps:** Heat cramps are muscular pains and spasms due to heavy exertion. They usually involve the abdominal muscles or the legs. It is generally thought that the loss of water and salt from heavy sweating causes the cramps.
- **Heat Exhaustion:** Heat exhaustion is less dangerous than heat stroke. It typically occurs when people exercise heavily or work in a warm, humid place where body fluids are lost through heavy sweating. Fluid loss causes blood flow to decrease in the vital organs, resulting in a form of shock. With heat exhaustion, sweat does not evaporate as it should, possibly because of high humidity or too many layers of clothing. As a result, the body is not cooled properly. Signals include cool, moist, pale, flushed or red skin; heavy sweating; headache; nausea or vomiting; dizziness; and exhaustion. Body temperature will be near normal.
- **Heat Stroke:** Also known as sunstroke, heat stroke is life-threatening. The victim's temperature control system, which produces sweating to cool the body, stops working. The body temperature can rise so high that brain damage and death may result if the body is not cooled quickly. Signals include hot, red and dry skin; changes in consciousness; rapid, weak pulse; and rapid, shallow breathing. Body temperature can be very high--sometimes as high as 105°F.