A water heater rarely fails with dramatic flair. It usually does not kick open the utility closet door, throw sparks like a stage magician, and announce that showers are canceled until further notice. No, it prefers a subtler performance. A lukewarm rinse here. A puddle there. A noise from the tank that sounds suspiciously like someone microwaving gravel.

The trick is knowing which signs mean, “keep an eye on it,” and which ones mean, “call a Plumber before your basement develops waterfront property values.”

After years around residential plumbing, mechanical rooms, and homeowners who describe every sound as either “a clunk” or “a demon,” I can tell you this: water heater problems get cheaper when you catch them early. The repair that takes an hour today can turn into a water heater installation tomorrow if ignored long enough. And if your water heater is gas-fired, electric, tankless, leaking, rusty, or just acting like it has entered its moody teenage years, timing matters.

Let’s walk through the signs that your water heater needs service soon, not someday after you “see what happens.” Seeing what happens is how towels become sandbags.

The hot water runs out faster than it used to

If your household used to get three comfortable showers and now the second person gets a chilly surprise, something has changed. People often blame the water heater’s age right away, and age may be part of it, but the usual suspects are more specific.

In a tank-style heater, sediment buildup is a common offender. Minerals in the water settle at the bottom of the tank over time. In hard-water areas, that layer can become thick enough to reduce the tank’s effective capacity. Your 50-gallon water heater may still be shaped like a 50-gallon water heater, but it could be operating like a 38-gallon unit with a bucket of crunchy mineral oatmeal at the bottom. The burner or heating element then has to work through that sediment, which wastes energy and slows recovery.

Electric water heaters can also lose one heating element. When that happens, the unit may still make hot water, just not much of it. That is why the problem can sneak along for weeks. The water is not ice cold, so the homeowner thinks maybe the dishwasher ran too long or someone took an Olympic-length shower. A trained Plumber or Electrician can test the elements and thermostats rather than guessing, which is always preferable to replacing parts like you are playing appliance bingo.

For gas water heaters, a weak burner flame, dirty combustion area, failing gas control valve, or venting issue can affect performance. If the flame is yellow or lazy instead of steady blue, that deserves attention. Gas appliances are not the place for heroic tinkering with a butter knife and confidence borrowed from a five-minute video. A qualified professional familiar with Gas installation service should handle fuel-related problems.

Your water is hot, then cold, then hot again

Temperature swings can make a shower feel like a negotiation with a prankster. One moment you are relaxed. The next, you are doing the startled flamingo dance because the water turned cold or scalding.

With a tank water heater, fluctuating temperature may point to thermostat trouble, mineral buildup, a cracked dip tube, or failing elements. The dip tube is a small but important part that sends incoming cold water to the bottom of the tank so hot water can leave from the top. If the tube breaks or deteriorates, cold water mixes too

high in the tank and dilutes the hot water headed to your fixtures. It is not glamorous, but plumbing rarely is. The important parts are often small, cheap-looking, and absolutely capable of ruining breakfast.

Tankless water heaters have their own personality quirks. They may fluctuate if flow is too low, filters are clogged, the heat exchanger has scale buildup, or the unit is undersized for demand. Some tankless systems also react badly when multiple fixtures compete for hot water. If someone starts a load of laundry while another person showers and the kitchen faucet joins the party, the heater may struggle to keep up.

This is where diagnosis matters. Water heater repair is not just “make water hot again.” It means figuring out why the system stopped doing its job consistently. A good technician checks flow rate, temperature rise, fuel supply, electrical components, venting, valves, and water quality before making recommendations.

Rusty water is never charming

Rust belongs on old farm equipment in landscape photography, not in your bathtub.

If hot water comes out rusty or brown but cold water looks clear, the water heater becomes the prime suspect. Tank-style heaters contain a sacrificial anode rod, a metal rod designed to corrode before the tank does. It is a clever bit of chemistry, like sending one brave little metal soldier to take the hit. Once the anode rod is depleted, the tank itself becomes more vulnerable to corrosion.

Rusty hot water can **local water softener installation** also come from old galvanized piping, especially in older homes. That is one reason a professional will compare hot and cold water at different fixtures. If the discoloration appears in both hot and cold water, the problem may be in the main supply, a well system, or aging pipes. If it happens only on hot water, the heater or hot-side piping is more likely.

This is also where Plumbing repiping enters the conversation for some homes. Nobody wants to hear that phrase casually tossed around, and a responsible Plumber will not use it as a scare tactic. But if old steel pipes are shedding rust internally, repairing the water heater alone will not fix the water quality. Sometimes the heater is guilty. Sometimes it is just the poor soul standing closest to the crime scene.

If rusty water appears suddenly, especially with metallic taste or staining, schedule service. If the tank itself is corroding from inside, repairs may be limited. A leaking corroded tank usually means replacement, not patching. Anyone promising to “seal it up” permanently may also have a bridge, a timeshare, or a miracle fuel additive to sell you.

Puddles near the water heater deserve immediate respect

A little water around the water heater is easy to underestimate. Maybe it is condensation. Maybe someone spilled something. Maybe the dog has developed suspiciously accurate aim. But a puddle near a water heater should always be investigated.

Water can leak from pipe connections, the temperature and pressure relief valve, the drain valve, expansion tank fittings, or the tank itself. Some of those are straightforward repairs. A worn valve or loose fitting may be fixable without replacing the heater. A leaking tank, on the other hand, is usually the end of the road.

The temperature and pressure relief valve, often called the T&P valve, is a safety device. If it is dripping, it may be faulty, or it may be doing its job because pressure or temperature is too high. Do not cap it. Do not plug it. Do not attach a random hardware-store contraption because “it was only dripping a little.” That valve exists because pressurized hot water is not a toy. If pressure builds unchecked, things can get dangerous quickly.

Leaks also create secondary damage. Water can soak drywall, rot subflooring, damage framing, and invite mold. In garages, a slow leak may go unnoticed because the slab hides the early signs. In finished basements, even a small leak can reach carpet, baseboards, and stored belongings. If the heater sits in a pan, check whether the pan drain actually leads somewhere useful. I have seen pans installed with no drain line, which is about as comforting as a seatbelt made of spaghetti.

For active leaks, shut off the water supply to the heater if you can do so safely, then call for Plumbing leak repair. If the leak is near electrical components or the floor is wet around an electric heater, avoid contact and get professional help. Water and electricity remain famously bad roommates.

The tank is making noises fit for a haunted laundromat

Water heaters make some normal sounds. A faint whoosh from a gas burner, a gentle hum, a little expansion tick in nearby pipes. Fine. But rumbling, popping, banging, sizzling, or crackling noises deserve attention.

Popping or rumbling often comes from sediment buildup. Water trapped beneath the sediment layer turns to steam and bursts upward, making the tank sound like it is trying to cook popcorn. This reduces efficiency and stresses the tank. The longer sediment sits, the harder it can be to flush out. In some older tanks, aggressive flushing after years of neglect can disturb corrosion or clog the drain valve. That does not mean maintenance is bad. It means timing and judgment matter.

A sizzling sound may indicate water dripping onto a hot burner assembly in a gas unit. That could mean condensation under certain conditions, but it could also mean a leak. Crackling in electric heaters may be mineral buildup on heating elements.

Air conditioning maintenance has a cousin in the plumbing world: boring, scheduled service that prevents exciting, expensive emergencies. Nobody brags at dinner about flushing a water heater. Yet flushing, checking the anode rod, inspecting the T&P valve, testing expansion control, and verifying safe operation can extend service life. Not forever, of course. Even the best-maintained water heater will eventually retire, preferably before it floods anything with sentimental value.

The water smells like rotten eggs

Hot water that smells like rotten eggs usually points to hydrogen sulfide gas. The smell can come from the water supply, bacteria in the tank, or reactions involving the anode rod. It is more common in well-water homes, though municipal water can have odor issues too.

The first diagnostic clue is whether the odor appears in hot water only or both hot and cold. If only the hot side stinks, the water heater may be involved. A technician may recommend flushing, disinfecting the tank, replacing the anode rod with a different type, or addressing the water quality upstream.

This is where Water softener installation sometimes enters the story, though it is not a magic wand. Softeners reduce hardness, which helps limit scale, but they do not solve every odor problem. In fact, softened water can affect anode rod behavior in some systems. Whole-house filtration, chlorination systems, or other treatment may be appropriate depending on test results. Guessing at water treatment equipment is a fine way to spend money and still smell eggs every time you wash your face.

If you have a well and a septic system, the diagnosis should consider the whole property. Septic system service may not be directly related to hot water odor in many cases, but unusual household water smells deserve careful separation of plumbing, water quality, and drainage causes. A seasoned plumber will ask questions that seem nosy because plumbing is nosy by nature. Where does it smell? Which fixtures? Hot or cold? Morning only? After vacation? The answers matter.

The pilot light keeps going out

Older gas water heaters with standing pilot lights can develop pilot problems. A pilot that will not stay lit may have a dirty pilot orifice, failing thermocouple, faulty gas control valve, draft issue, or combustion air problem. Sometimes the fix is simple. Sometimes the heater is telling you it is tired of service and would like a respectful retirement.

Do not ignore repeated pilot outages. Besides losing hot water, you may have a safety issue. Poor combustion can create carbon monoxide risk, and improper venting can spill flue gases into the home. A working carbon monoxide detector near sleeping areas is essential in any home with fuel-burning appliances. That includes gas water heaters, furnaces, boilers, and fireplaces.

This is also why trades overlap more than homeowners expect. A Heating contractor may understand venting and combustion because similar principles apply to furnace repair service. A qualified plumber working on gas water heaters may coordinate with an HVAC pro if the utility room has shared venting with a furnace. If a remodel enclosed the mechanical room too tightly, combustion air may be inadequate. The water heater did not suddenly become dramatic. The room may simply be starving it of air.

Your energy bills are creeping up

A failing water heater can waste energy long before it stops working. Sediment buildup makes heating slower. Faulty thermostats can overheat water. Leaks waste heated water. Poor insulation in older tanks increases standby

loss. Tankless units with scale buildup work harder to produce the same temperature rise.

Of course, energy bills rise for other reasons too. Weather changes, utility rates, longer showers, houseguests, teenage children, and someone discovering that “quick rinse” means twenty minutes of steam therapy. Still, if hot water performance declines while energy use climbs, the water heater should be inspected.

For electric water heaters, electrical issues can raise operating cost or reduce performance. Loose connections, failing thermostats, and bad elements need proper testing. That is Electrician territory when circuit problems appear, especially if breakers trip or wiring shows heat damage. A plumbing technician can often diagnose heater components, but panel issues, undersized circuits, and damaged wiring call for electrical expertise.

For homeowners considering upgrades, heat pump water heaters can reduce electricity use in the right setting, though they have trade-offs. They need adequate air volume, produce some noise, cool the surrounding space, and often cost more upfront. Heat pump installation makes great sense in many garages, basements, and utility rooms, less so in cramped closets without enough air exchange. The best choice depends on climate, household demand, space, fuel availability, and budget.

The water is too hot

Water that suddenly becomes scalding is not just annoying. It is dangerous, especially for children, older adults, and anyone with reduced sensation or mobility. A thermostat issue, failed mixing valve, or control problem can push water temperatures higher than intended.

Many homes set water heaters around 120 degrees Fahrenheit to balance comfort, efficiency, and scald prevention. Some systems are kept hotter for specific **Plumber** reasons and use mixing valves to temper water delivered to fixtures. The exact setup depends on local code, appliance needs, and household preference.

If the water temperature has changed without anyone adjusting the control, call for service. Do not simply turn the dial down and hope the heater behaves. Controls fail. Thermostats drift. Mixing valves stick. The unit needs to be checked so the same issue does not return with worse timing, usually when someone is shampooing and least prepared to negotiate.

The water heater is old enough to have opinions

Most traditional tank water heaters last somewhere around 8 to 12 years, though water quality, maintenance, installation quality, and usage can shift that range. Some fail earlier. Some keep going for 15 years and strut around like they discovered immortality. Tankless units can last longer with proper maintenance, often around 15 to 20 years, but they are not maintenance-free. Scale does not care that the brochure used shiny paper.

Age alone does not always mean immediate replacement. If a 9-year-old heater needs a minor valve repair and the tank looks sound, repair may make sense. If a 13-year-old heater needs a gas valve, shows rust at the base, rumbles like a bowling alley, and lives above finished space, replacement may be the smarter call. That is not pessimism. That is pattern recognition wearing work boots.

A good technician should explain the repair-versus-replace decision clearly. You want the cost of repair, the age and condition of the unit, the likelihood of near-term failure, warranty status, efficiency differences, and any code upgrades needed during water heater installation. Replacing a heater may require expansion tanks, drain pans, venting corrections, seismic strapping in some regions, gas line changes, electrical updates, or permits. The quote should not feel like a napkin with a number and a shrug.

When the problem is not the water heater at all

Water heater complaints sometimes lead to other plumbing issues. Low hot water pressure may come from clogged supply lines, failing shutoff valves, corrosion inside old pipes, or scale in fixtures. Slow hot water delivery may be a layout problem, especially in larger homes where the heater sits far from bathrooms. A recirculation system might help, but only if designed correctly. A poorly installed recirc line can waste energy and create new headaches, because plumbing enjoys irony.

If hot water backs up into a fixture oddly, or drains gurgle when tubs empty, the water heater may be innocent. Drain cleaning, Rooter service, or Hydrojetting may be needed if the real issue is a clogged drain line. Hydrojetting uses high-pressure water to scour pipe interiors and can work well for grease, sludge, and certain recurring blockages, though it is not appropriate for every fragile old pipe. A camera inspection often helps before aggressive cleaning.

Homes with slab leaks or hidden pipe leaks may also show confusing symptoms. A hot-side leak under a slab can cause warm floors, unexplained water bills, reduced hot water availability, or a water heater that runs too often. Plumbing leak repair in that scenario can range from locating and repairing a small section to rerouting lines. Again, diagnosis beats guessing.

A short homeowner check before you call

You do not need to become a water heater whisperer, but a few observations help the service call go faster. Before touching anything, use common sense. If you smell gas, see active sparking, find significant flooding, or suspect carbon monoxide, leave the area and call the appropriate emergency service or utility.

1. Check whether the problem affects hot water only or both hot and cold water.
2. Look for visible leaks around the tank, valves, fittings, pan, and nearby piping.
3. Note any sounds, odors, error codes, or changes in water color.
4. Find the water heater’s age on the rating plate if it is readable.
5. Tell the technician whether the issue is constant or happens only during high-demand times.

That small bit of detective work helps separate a bad heating element from a whole-house pressure issue, a tank problem from a supply problem, and a minor repair from an urgent replacement. It also reduces the chance of the technician asking questions while crouched in a closet with a flashlight in their teeth, which is a position nobody chooses voluntarily.

What a professional should inspect

A proper water heater service visit should include more than staring at the tank and saying, “Yep, that’s a water heater.” The technician should evaluate the full system. That means water connections, shutoff valves, venting, combustion, electrical supply, thermostats, elements, burner operation, pressure control, expansion provisions, drain pan, discharge piping, and signs of corrosion or unsafe installation.

For gas units, venting is critical. Backdrafting, improper slope, damaged flue piping, and shared-vent problems can create safety hazards. For electric units, wire sizing, breaker condition, grounding, and component testing matter. For tankless units, service should often include cleaning filters, checking error history, inspecting venting, and descaling if mineral buildup is present.

This is where choosing the right company matters. Some homeowners search for an Air conditioning contractor, Heating contractor, or Air conditioning repair service because the same local company may handle HVAC and

plumbing. That can be convenient when one mechanical room contains the water heater, furnace, air handler, and maybe equipment tied to Air conditioning maintenance or an Air conditioning tune-up. The key is licensing and competence for the specific work. The person excellent at Air conditioning repair may not be qualified for gas piping or water heater installation unless properly trained and licensed. Same goes the other direction. Your plumber may be brilliant with copper and terrible at diagnosing a refrigerant circuit, because even talented tradespeople are not wizards. Usually.

Some companies also offer Furnace repair service, Lighting contractor work, or electrical upgrades under one roof. That can help when a water heater replacement needs a dedicated circuit, new bonding, gas line adjustment, or venting coordination. Just make sure the right licensed professional is doing the right part of the job.

Repair or replace: the practical math

Homeowners often ask the same question with different facial expressions: “Is this worth fixing?” The answer depends on age, condition, repair cost, safety, and how long you plan to stay in the home.

A newer water heater with a failed heating element, thermocouple, thermostat, igniter, valve, or sensor is usually worth repairing if the tank is sound and the installation is safe. A middle-aged unit requires more judgment. An older tank with corrosion, leaks, recurring sediment problems, or expensive control failure may not deserve another round of parts.

There is also risk tolerance. A landlord with a heater in a concrete garage may accept a repair on an older unit if the failure risk is manageable. A homeowner with a 12-year-old tank above a finished ceiling may choose replacement sooner because the downside of a leak is ugly. Plumbing decisions are rarely just about the appliance. They are about where it sits, what it can damage, and how much chaos your household can tolerate.

Efficiency matters too, but the payback varies. Replacing a functioning standard tank solely for efficiency may not pencil out quickly unless energy costs are high or you upgrade to a well-suited heat pump unit. Replacing a failing heater is different. Since you must spend money anyway, it makes sense to compare operating cost, warranty, capacity, recovery rate, and installation requirements.

Maintenance that actually helps

Water heaters are not needy, but they are not set-and-forget monuments either. The maintenance schedule depends on the unit type, water quality, manufacturer guidance, and local conditions. Hard water changes everything. A tank in an area with heavy mineral content may need more frequent flushing or anode inspection than one on softer municipal water. Tankless heaters in hard-water homes often need periodic descaling to protect the heat exchanger.

An annual visual inspection is wise. Look for rust, leaks, scorch marks, vent issues, and discharge from the T&P valve. If the heater is in a closet, keep the area clear. Storing paint cans, cardboard boxes, brooms, holiday decorations, and three mystery cords around a gas appliance is not charming. It is kindling with ambition.

Flushing a tank can help remove sediment, but the method matters. If the drain valve clogs or the heater is very old, forcing the issue can create problems. Many homeowners can safely do basic maintenance if they follow the manufacturer’s instructions, but there is no shame in hiring a professional. The water in that tank is hot, the fittings can be brittle, and Murphy’s Law keeps office hours in utility rooms.

Water treatment can help in hard-water areas. Water softener installation may reduce scale in water heaters, fixtures, and appliances. It may also extend the life of tankless systems when paired with proper maintenance. But

treatment should match the water. A water test beats buying equipment because a neighbor said their cousin's shower glass got clearer.

Do not ignore installation problems

Some water heater issues begin on day one because the unit was installed poorly. The wrong size tank, improper venting, missing expansion tank, unsupported piping, incorrect gas connector, bad electrical connection, lack of drain pan, or poorly routed T&P discharge line can cause nuisance problems and safety risks.

I have seen brand-new water heaters blamed for poor performance when the real issue was a crossed line, clogged aerator, undersized gas supply, or recirculation system piped like a practical joke. Installation details matter. A water heater is not just a metal cylinder with pipes. It is part of a pressurized, heated, code-regulated system attached to water, energy, and your morning mood.

If you recently had a water heater installed and something feels off, do not assume it needs "breaking in." Hot water systems do not need a spiritual adjustment period. Call the installer and ask for a proper review. If they dodge clear questions, bring in another qualified professional.

The signs that mean "soon" really means soon

Some symptoms allow a little scheduling flexibility. Others deserve prompt attention. Active leaking, rusty hot water, repeated pilot failure, scalding temperatures, electrical burning smells, gas odors, carbon monoxide alarms, or water around electrical components should not wait. A strange noise with reduced hot water should be checked before it becomes a no-hot-water call on a Sunday morning, because appliances adore overtime rates.

Here is the simplest way to think about it: if the symptom involves safety, water damage, or rapid performance decline, move quickly. If it is mild inefficiency or a small change in capacity, schedule service soon and monitor it. If you are unsure, call and describe the symptoms. A reputable company can help triage the urgency.

The best water heater repair calls are the boring ones. A valve replaced before it floods. An anode rod changed before the tank rusts. A tankless unit descaled before the heat exchanger suffers. A thermostat fixed before anyone gets scalded. Boring is underrated. Boring keeps floors dry and showers civilized.

Your water heater works every day without applause, quietly doing one of the most important jobs in the house. When it starts grumbling, leaking, smelling odd, or turning showers into temperature roulette, listen. It may only need a repair. It may be ready for replacement. Either way, service soon is cheaper than panic later, and panic rarely pairs well with wet socks.

Name: Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric

Address: 521 W Briardale Ave, Orange, CA 92865, United States

Phone: (657) 567-7305

Website: https://callservicelion.com/

Email: servicerequests@callservicelion.com

Hours:
Monday: Open 24 hours

Tuesday: Open 24 hours
Wednesday: Open 24 hours
Thursday: Open 24 hours
Friday: Open 24 hours
Saturday: Open 24 hours
Sunday: Open 24 hours

Open-location code: R48R+WV Orange, California, USA

Map/listing URL: https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJQU4LBWHV3IARtnABtyykSA4

Google Map:

Socials:
https://www.facebook.com/ServiceLionCA/ https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCR_L35QzsRTxYZtX8PxJvPw

Local Service Information

Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provides plumbing, drain, heating, air conditioning, and electrical services from its Orange, California location.

The company serves homeowners and properties throughout Orange and communities across Orange County and surrounding areas.

Available services include plumbing repairs, water heater work, drain and sewer services, heating and cooling service, electrical repairs, panels, lighting, outlets, and related home-system work.

Service is available for residential properties as well as light commercial needs described within the company's local service-area information.

The company's website emphasizes locally operated service, coordinated home-system support, and practical scheduling for plumbing, HVAC, and electrical needs.

The matching public business listing shows the Orange location as open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

For service information or scheduling, call (657) 567-7305 or visit https://callservicelion.com/.

The public map listing identifies the business at 521 W Briardale Ave, Orange, CA 92865 and can be used for location and direction information.

Popular Questions About Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric

What services does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provide?
The company provides plumbing, drain and sewer, heating, air conditioning, and electrical services. Its published services include plumbing repair, water heaters, drain clearing, sewer work, HVAC repair and installation, electrical repairs, panels, circuit breakers, lighting, outlets, and related services.

Where is Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric located?
The matching business location is 521 W Briardale Ave, Orange, CA 92865, United States.

What areas does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric serve?
The company serves Orange County and surrounding communities. Its published service-area information includes Orange, Anaheim, Brea, Yorba Linda, Fullerton, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa, Irvine, Lake Forest, and additional nearby cities.

Is Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric open 24 hours?
The matching public business listing shows the location as open 24 hours on Monday through Sunday.

Does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric work on drains and sewer lines?
Yes. Published services include drain clearing, rooter service, camera inspection, hydro jetting, sewer line repair and installation, water line work, slab leak detection, and trenchless sewer line repair.

Does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provide heating and air conditioning service?
Yes. Its published HVAC services include air conditioning repair and installation, heating service, furnace work, heat pumps, air ducts, indoor air quality assessments, and thermostat installation.

Does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provide electrical service?
Yes. Published electrical services include repairs and installations, electrical panels, circuit breakers, safety inspections, lighting, outlets and switches, surge protection, generators, and EV charging equipment installation.

How can I contact Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric?
Call (657) 567-7305.
Email: servicerequests@callservicelion.com
Website: https://callservicelion.com/
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ServiceLionCA/

Landmarks Near Orange, California

Old Towne Orange Historic District
A central historic district and useful geographic reference point for the Orange community.

Plaza Park

A well-known public gathering point in the center of Old Towne Orange.

Orange Public Library & History Center

A civic landmark serving residents near central Orange.

Hart Park

A major public park and recreation area south of central Orange.

Eisenhower Park

A public park serving neighborhoods in northern Orange.

Santiago Oaks Regional Park

A regional recreation and open-space landmark on the eastern side of Orange.

Irvine Regional Park

A large regional park and recognizable reference point east of the city.

Orange Park Acres

A distinctive residential community and service-area reference point in eastern Orange.

El Modena

An established Orange neighborhood that provides a practical local coverage reference.

Glassell Street

One of the city's principal north-south streets and a useful route through central Orange.

Lincoln Avenue

A major east-west roadway serving northern Orange and nearby communities.

State Route 55

A primary regional freeway connecting Orange with other parts of Orange County.