A sewer line does not send a polite calendar invite before it backs up. It waits until the guest bathroom is occupied, the washing machine is mid-cycle, and someone has just said, “What’s that smell?” Then it makes its announcement with the kind of confidence usually reserved for marching bands.

That is why hydrojetting maintenance deserves a real place in home and commercial plumbing care. Not as a panic button. Not as a fancy upsell with a dramatic name. As regular, practical sewer line cleaning that removes the grime a cable can only bully around.

A good Plumber has a few ways to clear a drain. A hand auger can open a sink trap. A drain machine can punch through a blockage. Rooter service can cut through tree roots enough to restore flow. But Hydrojetting is different. It uses high-pressure water to scour the inside walls of the pipe, washing away grease, sludge, scale, sand, roots, and all the unglamorous evidence of daily life.

Think of ordinary Drain cleaning like poking a straw through a milkshake. Hydrojetting is washing the glass.

What hydrojetting actually does inside the pipe

Hydrojetting uses a specialized machine that pressurizes water and sends it through a hose fitted with a nozzle. The nozzle sprays water forward to break up obstructions and backward to pull itself through the pipe while scrubbing the pipe walls. Residential units often operate in the range of a few thousand PSI, while commercial equipment can go higher depending on the pipe size, condition, and job. The technician does not simply crank it to “angry river” and hope for the best. At least, the good ones do not.

Pressure, flow rate, nozzle style, pipe material, pipe diameter, and the type of blockage all matter. Grease behaves differently than roots. Fine kitchen sludge behaves differently than mineral scale. A belly in the line, where the pipe sags and holds water, creates a different maintenance problem than a straight run with one invasive root joint. Hydrojetting is powerful, but it is still a tool, not a magic wand with a hose attached.

When performed correctly, it can restore a sewer line closer to its original carrying capacity. That matters because blockages rarely begin as dramatic clogs. They start as a thin film. Then the film catches more debris. Grease cools and clings. Soap residue grabs hair. Food particles settle. Tree roots find moisture through small joints or cracks and send in little exploratory fingers, which eventually look less like roots and more like a pipe-dwelling wig.

By the time water stops draining, the line may have been narrowing for months or years. Hydrojetting maintenance works best before the pipe becomes a full-blown plumbing crime scene.

The difference between emergency jetting and maintenance jetting

There is a big difference between calling for hydrojetting when sewage is already on the floor and scheduling it as preventive maintenance. Both have their place. One is just louder, smellier, and less likely to happen during normal business hours.

Emergency hydrojetting usually starts with a stoppage. A toilet gurgles, a tub fills with dirty water, floor drains overflow, or a restaurant kitchen line slows to a crawl during dinner rush. The technician may first use a camera inspection or a cable machine to create enough flow before jetting. In some cases, standing water and heavy debris make the job more involved. If roots are present, a rooter machine may be used first, followed by jetting to flush out the cut material.

Maintenance hydrojetting is calmer. The line still drains, but history says it is vulnerable. Maybe the home has mature trees. Maybe the kitchen line collects grease every year. Maybe a commercial building has restrooms that serve a steady parade of customers with creative flushing habits. Maintenance jetting removes buildup before it hardens into an expensive interruption.

The best schedule depends on use and pipe condition. A typical single-family home with no recurring issues may not need routine jetting at all. A house with a known root problem might benefit every 12 to 24 months. Restaurants, laundromats, salons, food prep facilities, and older *Plumber* apartment buildings may need it more often, sometimes every quarter or twice a year. Anyone giving a universal answer without looking at the line is guessing with a clipboard.

Why sewer lines get nasty in the first place

Sewer pipes are not delicate, but they live a hard life. Every day they carry water, waste, soap, detergent, hair, cooking residue, toothpaste, laundry lint, and whatever someone decided was "probably flushable." Pipes slope gently so gravity can do the work. That slope is a beautiful thing when the line is clean. When buildup forms, that same gentle slope means debris can settle and linger.

In kitchens, grease is the classic villain. People imagine grease as a liquid because it goes down the drain warm, but pipes are not warm for long. Grease cools, thickens, and sticks to the pipe. Then it catches crumbs, rice, coffee grounds, eggshell fragments, and bits of fibrous vegetables. A garbage disposal does not make food disappear. It makes food smaller, which is not the same thing. The sewer line still receives the bill.

Bathrooms contribute hair, soap scum, toothpaste, and personal care products. Laundry rooms send lint, detergent residue, and sometimes sand or soil from work clothes. In homes with water quality issues, mineral deposits can add **lighting installation contractor** to internal roughness. A Water softener installation may help reduce scale in some plumbing systems, though it is not a sewer cleaning method and will not dissolve a grease plug that has been forming since the previous presidential administration.

Outside, tree roots hunt for moisture. Older clay tile, cast iron, concrete, and Orangeburg lines are especially prone to trouble, but roots can exploit defects in many materials. A tiny opening at a joint can invite roots in. Once inside, they thrive on the steady supply of water and nutrients. Lovely for the tree, rude to the homeowner.

When hydrojetting is the right tool, and when it is not

Hydrojetting shines when the problem is buildup along the pipe walls. Grease, sludge, soft scale, silt, and root masses often respond well. It is especially useful after mechanical root cutting, because cutting roots may restore flow but leave debris behind. Jetting flushes the line and cleans the walls more thoroughly.

It is also useful in commercial work. Restaurants and food service buildings are famous for grease line problems. Apartment buildings see heavy use and unpredictable tenant habits. Car washes, industrial spaces, and certain retail buildings may collect sediment. A Heating contractor may worry about boilers and hydronic equipment, an Air conditioning contractor may worry about condensate drains, and an Electrician may worry about panels and circuits, but when the main sewer line stops, everybody suddenly becomes interested in plumbing.

Still, hydrojetting is not always the first move. If the pipe is collapsed, severely offset, or structurally fragile, blasting water through it may not solve the real issue. A severely deteriorated cast iron line can have thin walls, missing bottoms, or heavy channel rot. Old Orangeburg pipe, made from bituminized fiber, can deform or blister. In these cases, the smart move is inspection first. Sometimes Plumbing repiping, sewer replacement, or trenchless repair is the honest answer.

There are also situations where a cable machine is faster and more appropriate. A simple clog close to a fixture may not need hydrojetting. A blocked bathroom sink trap does not require a truck-mounted jetter. That would be like calling a crane to move a dining chair. Impressive, yes. Sensible, no.

Camera inspection: the part that separates pros from guessers

A sewer camera inspection is one of the most useful companions to hydrojetting. It shows what is happening inside the line: roots, grease, cracks, offsets, bellies, standing water, broken pipe, scale, foreign objects, and mystery items nobody wants to claim.

Before hydrojetting, a camera can confirm whether the pipe is a good candidate. After hydrojetting, it can verify the cleaning result. This is not just for show. I have seen lines that looked “cleared” because water began flowing again, only for the camera to reveal a heavy root curtain still clinging at a joint. I have also seen maintenance jetting uncover pipe defects that had been hidden under sludge for years. That is not bad news. That is useful news, preferably discovered before a holiday weekend.

A camera also helps establish a maintenance interval. If a line is jetted and looks clean, then shows moderate root regrowth a year later, an annual or 18-month schedule may make sense. If the line stays clean for three years, there is no prize for jetting it too often. Good maintenance is not about doing the most. It is about doing what the system actually needs.

A short checklist before scheduling hydrojetting

Use this when deciding whether to call for hydrojetting maintenance rather than waiting for a backup with theatrical timing.

- You have recurring main line clogs, especially in the same part of the building.
- Multiple fixtures gurgle, drain slowly, or back up at the same time.
- A previous camera inspection showed grease, roots, sludge, or sediment.
- The property has mature trees near the sewer path or an older sewer line.
- You run a restaurant, multi-unit building, salon, laundry, or other high-use facility.

That checklist is not a diagnosis, but it is a good nudge. If two or more apply, a conversation with a qualified Plumber is not overkill. It is cheaper than replacing flooring.

What hydrojetting maintenance looks like on service day

A professional visit usually starts with questions. How often does the line clog? Which fixtures are affected? Has anyone run a cable recently? Are there cleanouts outside? Is this connected to municipal sewer or a septic system? A Septic system service concern changes the conversation because septic lines, tanks, baffles, and drain fields have their own rules. You do not want someone casually blasting debris into the wrong part of a septic system without understanding the layout.

The technician locates an access point, often a cleanout. In older homes, cleanouts may be missing, buried, hidden behind finished walls, or installed in a location that makes plumbers sigh deeply and stare into the middle distance. If access is poor, installing a proper cleanout may be recommended. It is not glamorous, but neither is dragging equipment through a powder room every time the main line complains.

The jetter hose is fed into the pipe, and the technician selects the nozzle for the job. Penetrating nozzles help break through blockages. Flushing nozzles move loose debris. Rotary nozzles scour pipe walls. Root-cutting nozzles or specialized tools may be used in certain conditions. The technician works the hose through the line in passes, using water flow and hose movement to clean and flush.

A responsible technician pays attention to how the line responds. Sudden changes in resistance, unexpected standing water, repeated snagging, or debris coming back can all tell a story. Hydrojetting is physical work, but it is also interpretive work. The pipe talks. It just has a terrible vocabulary.

After cleaning, a camera inspection may be performed or repeated. If the pipe is clean and structurally sound, terrific. If defects appear, the customer should be shown the footage and given options. Sometimes that means monitoring. Sometimes it means spot repair. Sometimes it means accepting that the sewer line has retired without submitting paperwork.

The grease problem nobody wants to own

Grease is a team sport. Everyone in a building contributes a little, then acts personally offended when the line clogs.

In homes, the fix starts with habits. Wipe pans before washing. Put cooled grease in the trash. Avoid sending coffee grounds and heavy food waste down the disposal. Run plenty of cold water when using the disposal, and keep portions small. Hot water may move grease farther down the line, but it does not eliminate it. It simply relocates the problem, like hiding laundry in a closet before guests arrive.

In restaurants, maintenance is more formal. Grease traps or interceptors must be sized, installed, cleaned, and documented according to local requirements. Hydrojetting can clean grease lines, but it does not replace grease management. If a kitchen line needs jetting every few weeks, something upstream is wrong. The trap may be undersized, neglected, bypassed, or loaded beyond its design. Staff training may also be needed, preferably before the mop sink becomes a soup nobody ordered.

Commercial hydrojetting often happens after hours because businesses enjoy making money more than watching plumbers wrangle hoses during lunch rush. A smart maintenance schedule avoids peak seasons and busy shifts. A little planning can keep a restaurant from discovering pipe hydraulics while the dining room is full.

Roots: nature’s tiny plumbing vandals

Tree roots are patient. They do not care about your remodel, your landscaping budget, or the fact that the downstairs bathroom has new tile. They find moisture and follow it. Once roots enter a sewer line, hydrojetting can remove them and restore flow, but it does not heal the opening that let them in.

This is where expectations matter. Hydrojetting roots out of a pipe with a cracked joint may buy time. It may buy a year, maybe two, sometimes less depending on the tree, soil, pipe condition, and weather. But roots tend to return unless the pipe defect is repaired. Chemical root treatments exist, and some can slow regrowth when used properly, but they require care and should be appropriate for the plumbing and local rules. They are not a substitute for repairing a broken line.

A camera inspection after root removal is valuable because it shows whether the root intrusion came through a minor joint gap, a major offset, or a broken section. Those are very different conversations. One may justify maintenance. Another may justify excavation. Nobody enjoys hearing that, but the pipe does not improve because we compliment its attitude.

Hydrojetting and older pipes

Older sewer pipes require judgment. Cast iron can last many decades, but it can also corrode from the inside, especially along the bottom where wastewater flows. Clay pipe can remain serviceable for a long time, but joints are vulnerable to roots and shifting soil. Orangeburg pipe is notorious for deformation and failure as it ages. Even PVC can have issues if it was poorly installed, crushed, improperly sloped, or invaded through a bad joint.

Hydrojetting can be safe for many older systems when performed by someone who understands pipe condition and uses appropriate pressure. The concern is not simply “old pipe plus water equals disaster.” The concern is using the wrong approach on a pipe that is already broken, collapsed, or paper-thin. Water pressure cannot create a sound pipe where one no longer exists.

This is why bargain jetting without inspection can become expensive. If a company treats every line like the same line, they are not maintaining your sewer. They are gambling with it.

How hydrojetting fits with the rest of home maintenance

Plumbing maintenance rarely lives alone. A home’s systems overlap in annoying and expensive ways. A leaking water heater can flood a mechanical room. A clogged condensate drain from Air conditioning maintenance can stain a ceiling. Bad electrical work near wet equipment can turn a small leak into a serious hazard. A Gas installation service call may reveal venting or combustion concerns near a Furnace repair service issue. Houses are not separate departments. They are ecosystems with drywall.

That does not mean you need every trade on speed dial for a slow drain. It means maintenance works best when technicians look beyond the immediate symptom. A Plumber handling Drain cleaning may notice corrosion at the water heater and recommend Water heater repair before it ruptures. During Water heater installation, a technician may spot poor drainage in the floor sink. An Air conditioning repair service technician may find a clogged condensate line that needs clearing before it causes water damage. A Lighting contractor or Electrician may need to protect wiring if repeated plumbing leaks have soaked a ceiling cavity. A Heat pump installation or Air conditioning tune-up may bring technicians into spaces where hidden plumbing problems are visible.

The point is not to turn a hydrojetting visit into a parade of add-ons. The point is that maintenance-minded professionals pay attention. The best service calls leave you with a cleaner pipe and a clearer picture of the building.

What hydrojetting costs, and why prices vary

Hydrojetting prices vary by region, access, pipe length, severity, equipment, whether camera inspection is included, and whether the work is residential or commercial. A straightforward residential maintenance jetting through an accessible cleanout usually costs less than an emergency call involving a buried cleanout, heavy roots, multiple runs, and after-hours service. Commercial jobs can cost more because lines may be larger, grease loads heavier, and scheduling more complex.

Be cautious with prices that seem wildly low. Hydrojetting equipment is expensive. So is insurance, training, fuel, maintenance, and the time needed to do the job properly. A suspiciously cheap visit may cover only a quick pass, with camera inspection and proper cleaning treated as surprise extras. On the other side, a high price does not automatically mean better work. Ask what is included: pre-inspection, post-inspection, length of line cleaned, access points, nozzle type, and whether video or photos will be provided.

A fair estimate should sound specific. “We’ll jet from the exterior cleanout to the city tap, camera before and after, and show you any defects we find” is useful. “We’ll clean your sewer real good” is less comforting, even if delivered with confidence and a shiny truck.

Signs your sewer line is asking for attention

Sewer lines often give warnings before they back up. The problem is that people explain them away. A toilet bubbles and someone blames the weather. A tub drains slowly and someone blames hair. The floor drain smells and someone blames the dog, which is unfair unless the dog has been operating a pipe wrench.

Pay attention when multiple fixtures act up together. A single slow sink may be a local clog. A toilet, tub, and laundry drain all misbehaving points toward the main line. Gurgling sounds after a toilet flush can indicate air struggling through restricted piping. Water backing up into the lowest drain in the house is a classic main sewer warning. Sewer odors can come from dry traps, venting issues, or damaged piping, but they should never be ignored.

Recurring clogs after repeated cabling are another clue. If the line is snaked every few months and the same problem returns, the cable may be opening a temporary path through buildup without cleaning the pipe. Hydrojetting and camera inspection can reveal why the clog keeps coming back.

A practical maintenance rhythm

Maintenance should match risk. A newer home with properly installed PVC sewer, no trees nearby, and no history of backups may need nothing more than sensible drain habits and occasional inspection if symptoms appear. An older home with clay pipe and maples in the yard is a different animal. A restaurant with a busy prep sink is another creature entirely, possibly one that eats grease and overtime pay.

For homeowners with recurring grease or sludge, hydrojetting every one to three years may be reasonable after a camera inspection confirms the pattern. For root intrusion, annual or biennial maintenance may be used as a stopgap if the line is otherwise serviceable and replacement is not yet planned. For commercial kitchens, schedules can range from quarterly to annually depending on volume, grease control, and past problems.

The mistake is treating maintenance as either never necessary or always necessary. Good plumbing care sits in the middle. It watches evidence, adjusts timing, and avoids drama where possible.

What not to send down the drain

Most sewer maintenance advice sounds like common sense until you spend a week on service calls and see what people flush. The word “flushable” on a package does not mean your sewer line approves. It often means the item can physically leave the toilet bowl. That is a low bar. A tennis ball can leave a roof if thrown hard enough. That does not make it roofing material.

Keep these out of drains and toilets whenever possible:

- Wipes, even the ones labeled flushable.
- Grease, cooking oil, and pan drippings.
- Coffee grounds, eggshells, rice, pasta, and fibrous food scraps.
- Feminine hygiene products, cotton swabs, dental floss, and paper towels.
- Paint, grout wash, drywall mud, and construction debris.

Those last items deserve special mention. Construction debris is brutal on drains. During remodels, trades may rinse buckets, tools, or materials in sinks that were never meant to handle sediment. Drywall compound and grout can settle and harden. If you are remodeling, protect the drains. Future you will be grateful, and your plumber will be slightly less sarcastic.

Hydrojetting and septic systems

Hydrojetting can be used in some septic-related piping, but it requires care. A home connected to a septic tank is not the same as one connected to a municipal sewer. The tank, inlet line, outlet baffle, distribution box, and drain field all matter. Sending a large volume of water or loosened debris into the wrong place can create problems.

If you have a septic system, work with someone who understands Septic system service as well as Drain cleaning. The technician should know whether the issue is between the house and tank, inside the tank area, or beyond the tank. A clogged line from the house to the tank may be a candidate for jetting. A failing drain field is not fixed by enthusiastic hose work. That is like trying to solve a traffic jam by washing the road.

Regular septic pumping and inspection remain essential. Hydrojetting is a tool for certain lines, not a replacement for septic maintenance.

Why DIY jetting is usually a bad idea

Small electric pressure washers and rented attachments tempt handy homeowners. I respect handy homeowners. I also respect gravity, wastewater, and the speed with which a sewer job can become a laundry room fountain.

Professional hydrojetting equipment does more than create pressure. It delivers the right combination of pressure and water volume, uses appropriate nozzles, and requires training to control hose movement. A jetter hose can whip, cut, or injure. It can also get stuck. Using too much pressure in the wrong pipe can worsen damage. Using too little pressure may waste a Saturday and still leave the clog intact, which is the plumbing equivalent of losing twice.

There is also the matter of diagnosis. If the pipe is collapsed, offset, or blocked by a foreign object, blasting water may not solve the issue. Without a camera, you are working blind. Blind plumbing is exciting in the same way blindfolded darts are exciting.

Choosing the right plumbing company

A good hydrojetting provider does not just own a jetter. They ask questions, inspect when needed, explain risks, and tailor the work to the pipe. They should be comfortable discussing pipe materials, cleanout access, camera findings, maintenance intervals, and alternatives. If they also provide related services such as Plumbing leak repair, Water heater repair, Water heater installation, or Plumbing repiping, that can be convenient, but the key is competence, not the size of the menu.

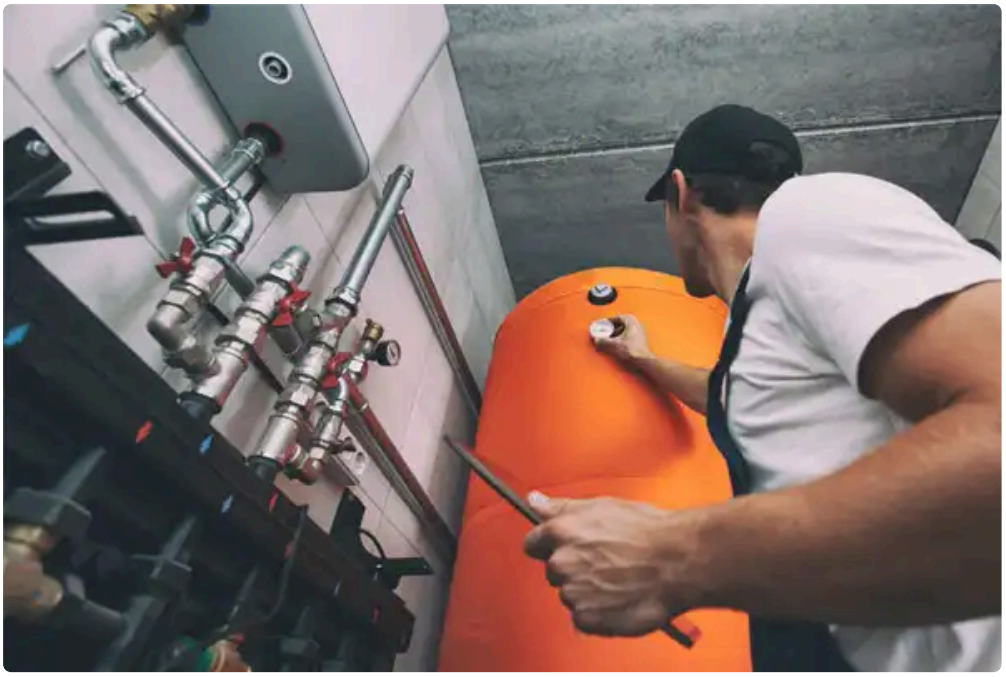
Many service companies handle multiple trades now: plumbing, Heating contractor work, Air conditioning repair, Air conditioning maintenance, Air conditioning tune-up, Furnace repair service, Heat pump installation, electrical repairs, and even Lighting contractor projects. That can be helpful for property owners who want one reliable team. Still, hydrojetting should be performed by trained plumbing technicians with proper equipment, not by whoever had an open slot after installing a thermostat.

Ask whether they provide camera footage. Ask whether they carry insurance. Ask how they protect floors and fixtures. Ask what happens if they discover a broken line. The answers do not need to be fancy. They need to be

clear.

The quiet payoff of a clean sewer line

Nobody brags at dinner about their sewer maintenance program. At least, nobody who gets invited back. But a clear sewer line is one of those invisible victories that keeps a building civilized. Toilets flush. Showers drain. Kitchens run. Tenants stay calm. Customers do not step around warning cones. The dog is no longer falsely accused.



Hydrojetting maintenance is not necessary for every property every year. It is not a cure for broken pipe, poor slope, or a failing septic field. But when buildup, grease, roots, or sludge keep returning, it is one of the most effective ways to restore flow and reduce repeat clogs. Paired with camera inspection and sensible scheduling, it turns sewer care from emergency theater into routine maintenance.

That may not sound thrilling. Good plumbing rarely does. The best sewer line is the one you never have to think about, quietly doing its job under the yard while everyone upstairs enjoys the luxury of forgetting it exists.

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.