A good heating system is a little like a good waiter. You notice it most when it is doing a terrible job.

When the house is warm, quiet, and boring in January, nobody stands in the hallway applauding the furnace. When the radiators tick along politely or the heat pump hums outside like a refrigerator with ambition, life continues. But when the living room drops to 58 degrees, the boiler pressure gauge starts behaving like a casino wheel, or the heat pump gives up during a cold snap, suddenly everyone becomes very interested in combustion efficiency, refrigerant charge, and why the thermostat is blinking like it knows something you do not.

That is where a proper heating contractor earns their keep. Not by selling the biggest box that fits in the basement, but by knowing which system belongs in which home, what can be repaired, what should be replaced, and what looks cheap today but expensive every month for the next fifteen years.

Furnaces, boilers, and heat pumps can all heat a home well. They simply do it in very different ways. The right choice depends on climate, fuel availability, ductwork, insulation, electrical capacity, comfort preferences, maintenance habits, and occasionally whether your 1927 basement was designed by a person who disliked future tradespeople.

Let’s walk through the real differences, the practical trade-offs, and the judgment calls that separate a smooth heating project from a long winter of regret.

The heating contractor’s first job is not selling equipment

The first job is diagnosing the building.

That sounds less glamorous than “installing high-efficiency comfort technology,” but it is the truth. A heating contractor who walks in, glances at the old furnace, and immediately quotes the same size unit is guessing with confidence. Confidence is nice in a jazz drummer. In heating design, it can get expensive.

A house is not heated by equipment alone. It is heated by a system: the structure, insulation, windows, air leakage, ductwork or piping, thermostat controls, fuel supply, electrical panel, drainage, venting, and the habits of the people living there. A retired couple keeping the thermostat at 72 all day has a different load pattern than a family gone from 8 to 6. A drafty farmhouse with balloon framing behaves differently than a tight new build with spray foam and triple-pane windows.

The old rule of thumb, “one ton of capacity per X square feet,” has caused a shocking amount of short cycling, noise, humidity trouble, and wasted fuel. A proper load calculation, often based on Manual J principles, considers square footage but does not worship it. Wall construction, attic insulation, window area, orientation, infiltration, ceiling height, and local design temperature all matter.

I have seen 80,000 BTU furnaces replaced with 60,000 BTU models that heated the house better because the old unit was oversized and the ductwork could finally breathe. I have also seen homeowners talked into undersized heat pumps because someone confused mild-weather performance with design-day reality. Both mistakes feel bad, just at different temperatures.

Furnaces: the familiar workhorse with a few tricks left

Forced-air furnaces are common for a reason. They heat quickly, pair easily with central air conditioning, and use ductwork that many homes already have. A gas furnace, when properly installed and maintained, can deliver dependable heat through ugly weather without much drama. Drama, in HVAC, is best left to the invoice folder.

A furnace heats air and moves it through ducts using a blower. Most modern residential furnaces burn natural gas or propane, though electric furnaces exist and are basically large resistance heaters with fans attached. Gas models come in standard efficiency and condensing high-efficiency versions. Older non-condensing units may be around 80 percent AFUE. Modern condensing furnaces often land in the 90 to 98 percent AFUE range, depending on design and installation.

That last phrase matters. “Depending on installation” is doing a lot of work.

A high-efficiency furnace needs proper venting, usually through PVC or similar approved plastic vent systems, depending on local code and manufacturer requirements. It also produces condensate, an acidic liquid that must drain correctly. If the condensate line freezes, clogs, or runs uphill because someone believed gravity was optional, the furnace may shut down. A furnace repair service gets plenty of calls that turn out to be drainage issues, blocked intake pipes, dirty flame sensors, pressure switch problems, or filters so clogged they could qualify as archaeology.

The biggest comfort issue with furnaces is often airflow. Too much capacity on too little ductwork makes noise, raises static pressure, overheats the heat exchanger, and shortens equipment life. The homeowner hears a roar from the supply registers and assumes the furnace is powerful. The contractor hears the blower begging for a union representative.

Variable-speed blowers and two-stage or modulating gas valves help. Instead of blasting full heat and shutting off, better furnaces can run longer at lower output. That gives steadier temperatures, quieter operation, and better filtration. It can also improve air conditioning performance in summer because the same blower supports cooling.

A furnace makes particular sense when a home already has decent ducts, natural gas is available, winter design temperatures are low, and the homeowner likes warm air quickly. It is also a practical choice when central air conditioning is part of the plan. An air conditioning contractor can often pair a new furnace with a matching evaporator coil and outdoor condenser, though “matching” should mean more than “the boxes arrived on the same truck.”

When furnace repair is smart, and when it is a polite form of denial

Not every furnace failure means replacement. Ignitors crack. Flame sensors get dirty. Inducer motors fail. Blower capacitors age out. Control boards sometimes decide they have seen enough. These repairs can be worthwhile, especially on younger equipment with a sound heat exchanger and available parts.

Age changes the math. Once a gas furnace passes 15 years, each repair deserves a little side-eye. At 20 years, a major repair can still be justified in some situations, but it should be a decision, not a reflex. Heat exchangers are the big line in the sand. A cracked heat exchanger is a safety issue because combustion gases can mix with household air under certain conditions. That is not a “let’s keep an eye on it” problem. That is a shut-it-down-and-address-it problem.

Carbon monoxide risk is real, but it should not be used as a scare tactic. A professional should be able to explain what they found, show evidence when practical, and recommend safe next steps. Carbon monoxide alarms belong in every home with combustion equipment, but they are not a substitute for proper maintenance and inspection.

Filters deserve their own small lecture. A dirty filter can cause overheating, weak airflow, nuisance limit trips, and premature blower failure. A filter that is too restrictive can do the same even when clean. Those thick, high-MERV

filters sold like miracle dust prisons need enough surface area and duct design to work properly. Otherwise, your furnace may be trying to inhale through a cocktail straw.

Boilers: quiet comfort for people who appreciate warm toes

Boilers heat water, not air. That hot water then travels through radiators, baseboards, radiant floor loops, or fan coils. In older homes, boilers may also produce steam, though steam systems are their own quirky kingdom and should be handled by someone who truly understands them. A steam system in the hands of a casual tinkerer is like giving a raccoon a socket wrench.

Hot-water boiler heat is comfortable because it is steady and less drafty than forced air. Radiators continue emitting heat after the burner shuts off. Radiant floors feel luxurious, especially in bathrooms and kitchens, where cold tile can otherwise wake you faster than coffee. Boiler systems also avoid duct losses and do not blow dust around the house.

The trade-off is that boilers do not provide cooling by themselves. If the home needs central air, it needs separate ductwork, ductless mini-splits, or another air conditioning system. That can be a dealbreaker in some homes and a non-issue in others. A 1910 brick house with cast-iron radiators may be happier keeping the boiler and adding targeted cooling than tearing walls apart for ducts.

Modern boilers may be cast iron atmospheric units, sealed-combustion boilers, or high-efficiency condensing boilers. Condensing boilers can achieve excellent efficiency when return water temperatures stay low enough to promote condensation. That is the catch. They shine with radiant floors and properly sized panel radiators. They may disappoint if connected to old fin-tube baseboard designed for high water temperatures, unless the system is redesigned or controlled carefully.

A boiler replacement should include attention to pumps, expansion tank, air elimination, pressure reducing valve, backflow preventer, near-boiler piping, venting, gas supply, and controls. The metal box is only the celebrity. The supporting cast determines whether the show works.

I once saw a beautiful high-efficiency boiler installed on piping that looked like spaghetti after a small earthquake. The homeowner paid for premium equipment and got constant lockouts, air noise, and uneven heat. The fix was not a new boiler. It was proper piping, pumping, and control setup. The expensive part had been installed. The important part had been neglected.

Boiler maintenance is not optional, even if the system seems immortal

Old cast-iron boilers sometimes give homeowners false confidence. They sit there for decades, heavy and stubborn, like a relative who refuses to use email. But even durable equipment needs service.

A boiler should be checked for safe combustion, proper draft or venting, leaks, pressure, expansion tank charge, circulator operation, relief valve condition, and control accuracy. Condensing boilers also need heat exchanger cleaning, condensate trap service, and sometimes neutralizer media replacement. Skipping maintenance can reduce efficiency, cause nuisance shutdowns, or shorten the life of very expensive components.

Water quality matters too. Hydronic systems can suffer from corrosion, sludge, oxygen intrusion, and mineral scaling. The wrong fill water or constant fresh-water makeup from a hidden leak can quietly ruin a system. When a boiler keeps needing water, someone needs to find out why. “It just does that” is not a diagnosis. It is a shrug wearing work boots.

Heat pumps: not just for mild climates anymore

Heat pumps are having a moment, and for once the attention is mostly deserved.

A heat pump moves heat rather than creating it by burning fuel. In cooling mode, it works like an air conditioner, moving heat from inside to outside. In heating mode, it reverses the process and pulls heat from outdoor air into the home. Yes, there is heat in cold air. No, this does not violate physics. Physics is doing the heavy lifting.

Modern cold-climate heat pumps can operate at much lower outdoor temperatures than older models, though capacity and efficiency still decline as it gets colder. That is why sizing and climate matter. In a moderate winter region, a heat pump may cover nearly all heating needs. In colder areas, it may need backup heat, either electric resistance, a gas furnace in a dual-fuel setup, or another supplemental system.

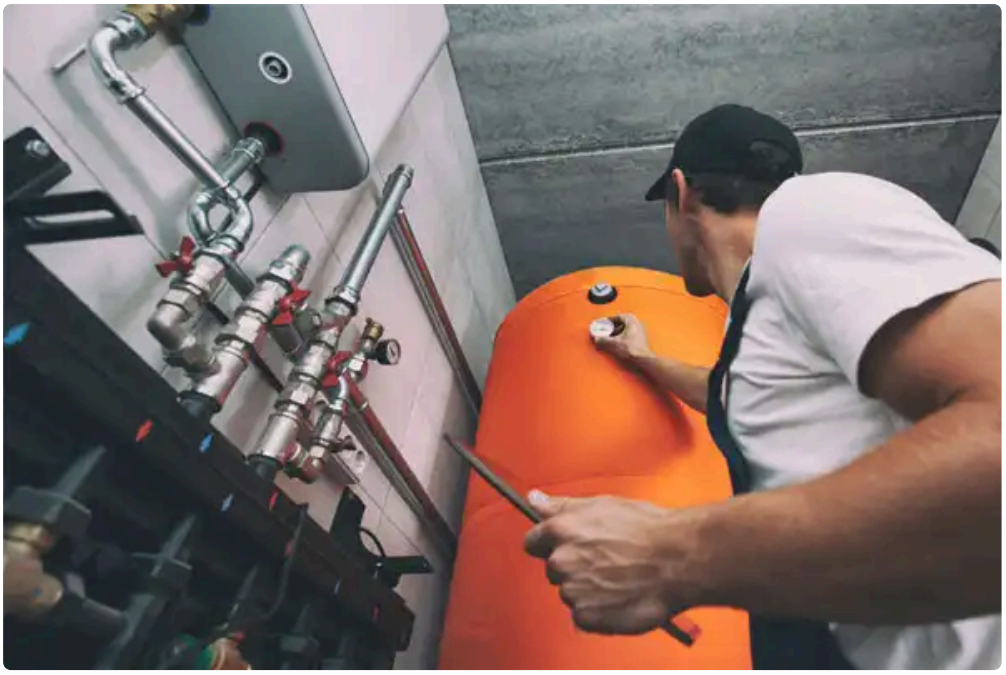
The efficiency advantage can be impressive. A resistance electric heater turns one unit of electricity into one unit of heat. A heat pump can deliver two to four units of heat for each unit of electricity under many conditions, sometimes more in mild weather. Performance is commonly expressed as COP, or coefficient of performance. A COP of 3 means the system delivers three units of heat for one unit of electricity. That said, electricity rates, gas prices, and winter temperatures determine real operating cost. A heat pump is not automatically cheaper everywhere. It is not a magic wallet warmer.

Heat pump installation requires different thinking than a basic air conditioning replacement. The outdoor unit must be elevated or placed where snow, ice, roof runoff, and poor drainage will not cause trouble. Defrost cycles need to be understood. Indoor airflow must match manufacturer requirements. Refrigerant lines must be sized and installed properly. Electrical capacity must be checked, especially if backup resistance heat is involved. Sometimes an electrician needs to upgrade circuits, panels, disconnects, or wiring before the HVAC work can proceed.

Ductless mini-split heat pumps are excellent for additions, finished garages, older homes without ducts, and room-by-room zoning. Ducted heat pumps work well when ducts are suitable. The word “suitable” again deserves a spotlight. Leaky ducts in an attic can sabotage heat pump performance, especially because supply air temperatures may feel cooler than gas furnace air. The room can be heating correctly while someone says, “It feels drafty.” Sometimes the solution is duct sealing, better register placement, or blower adjustment, not a larger unit.

Dual-fuel systems: the best of both, when done correctly

A dual-fuel system pairs an electric heat pump with a gas furnace. During mild and moderately cold weather, the heat pump handles heating efficiently. When outdoor temperatures fall below a chosen balance point, the furnace takes over. This can reduce gas use without relying entirely on electric backup during deep cold.



The trick is setting controls properly. If the thermostat switches too soon, the heat pump barely gets used. If it switches too late, the system may struggle or cost more to operate, depending on utility rates. The balance point is not a moral position. It is a calculation involving heat pump capacity, building load, fuel prices, and homeowner comfort.

Dual-fuel can be especially attractive when the existing furnace is still in decent shape but the air conditioner is due for replacement. Instead of installing a straight AC condenser, the homeowner installs a heat pump and keeps the furnace for backup. An air conditioning repair service may spot this opportunity during a failed compressor call in spring, which is a much nicer time to plan than the first freezing night of November.

Comfort is more than temperature on the thermostat

A thermostat reading of 70 degrees does not guarantee comfort. Anyone who has sat beside a drafty window knows this. Comfort depends on air temperature, surface temperature, humidity, air movement, and temperature consistency.

Furnaces heat air quickly, but poorly designed duct systems can create hot and cold rooms. Boilers deliver steady radiant comfort, but they respond more slowly to thermostat changes. Heat pumps run longer cycles with gentler supply temperatures, which can feel wonderfully even or vaguely disappointing to someone used to furnace blasts.

Humidity complicates winter comfort. Cold outdoor air brought indoors and heated becomes dry. Forced-air systems can make that dryness more noticeable, though the furnace itself is not “burning up” moisture the way people often say. Leaky houses dry out faster because they exchange more air with outdoors. A whole-house humidifier can help, but only if the home can tolerate added moisture without window condensation or mold risk.

Controls also matter. Smart thermostats can save energy, but hydronic systems and heat pumps do not always love aggressive setbacks. A boiler with radiant floors may take hours to recover from a big nighttime setback. A heat pump may trigger expensive backup heat if asked to jump from 62 to 70 too quickly. The smartest thermostat is the one configured for the system it controls, not the one with the shiniest app.

The hidden connections: plumbing, gas, electrical, and drainage

Heating work often overlaps with other trades, which is why the best contractors think beyond their license category and coordinate well.

A gas furnace or boiler may require a gas installation service to verify pipe sizing, pressure, shutoff valves, sediment traps, and code compliance. A larger or more efficient unit does not automatically use the same gas piping as the old one. Undersized gas lines can cause poor combustion, lockouts, and safety issues.

Heat pumps and electric furnaces may need an electrician for circuit sizing, panel capacity, outdoor disconnects, service upgrades, and surge protection. If a contractor waves away electrical concerns without checking, be skeptical. Electricity is famously intolerant of optimism.

Condensing furnaces and boilers need drains. That is where plumbing can enter the chat. Condensate must run to an approved drain or pump, often through neutralization for boilers and sometimes for furnaces depending on local requirements and equipment. Basements with questionable floor drains can turn a heating job into a plumbing leak repair or drain cleaning visit. If the condensate pump discharges into a laundry sink already slow from lint and mystery sludge, expect future comedy, mostly the unfunny kind.

Homes with septic systems add another wrinkle. A septic system service may not be part of a heating replacement, but homeowners on septic should still think about where condensate, softener discharge, and other mechanical room drains go. Water softener installation, boiler fill quality, and condensate handling can intersect in ways that deserve attention. A good plumber will not treat the mechanical room like a dumping ground for every tube that needs somewhere to drip.

While we are here, water heaters deserve mention. A water heater repair or water heater installation may be planned alongside boiler work, especially if the boiler feeds an indirect water heater. Indirect tanks can be efficient and long-lasting when paired with a boiler, but they rely on proper controls and piping. Tankless water heaters sometimes tempt homeowners as boiler replacements for space heating, but many are not designed for that duty unless specifically approved. Domestic hot water and space heating have different demands. Asking the wrong appliance to do both is how warranties become sad little documents.

The short homeowner checklist before calling for quotes

A little preparation makes estimates better and nonsense easier to spot. You do not need to become a heating engineer. You only need enough information to have a useful conversation.

1. Gather the age, model number, and fuel type of the current furnace, boiler, heat pump, or air conditioner.
2. Note comfort problems by room, not just “the house is cold.”
3. Find recent utility bills for winter and summer usage.
4. Mention planned upgrades, such as insulation, windows, additions, or finishing a basement.
5. Ask whether the contractor will evaluate ductwork, piping, venting, electrical capacity, and drainage.

That last item is the big one. If three contractors quote three very different systems, the one who measured, tested, and asked annoying questions may be the one doing the job properly. Annoying questions are underrated in mechanical work.

Repair, replace, or redesign

Homeowners often ask whether they should repair or replace equipment. The honest answer is, “It depends,” which is unsatisfying but usually correct. Age, repair cost, efficiency, safety, comfort complaints, parts availability, and future plans all matter.

A $300 repair on a 9-year-old furnace is usually easy to justify. A $1,500 repair on a 22-year-old furnace with a noisy blower and rusty burners is harder. A leaking cast-iron boiler section often pushes toward replacement, while a failed circulator pump may be a straightforward repair. A heat pump with a minor capacitor issue is one thing. A failed compressor on an older R-22 system is quite another, especially with refrigerant phaseout and parts concerns.

Sometimes replacement alone is not enough. If the old system never heated the back bedrooms properly, installing a new *professional water softener installation* box of the same size will not redeem bad duct design. If a boiler system has air problems, corroded piping, and no proper purge stations, the new boiler may inherit the same personality disorder. If an air conditioner has needed repeated air conditioning repair because the coil freezes from low airflow, replacing only the outdoor unit is like buying new shoes for a horse with a limp.

Redesign may include duct sealing, adding returns, resizing supply runs, installing zoning, replacing baseboard, adding panel radiators, upgrading controls, improving insulation, or addressing electrical service. These improvements are less flashy than new equipment, but they often determine whether the investment feels worthwhile.

Maintenance: the cheapest expensive thing you can do

Air conditioning maintenance and heating maintenance are easy to postpone because nothing seems wrong. That is exactly when maintenance works best. Waiting until failure is not a strategy. It is a subscription to inconvenience.

An air conditioning tune-up before cooling season can catch dirty coils, weak capacitors, clogged condensate drains, low airflow, and refrigerant issues. Heating maintenance before winter can catch ignition problems, combustion issues, pressure faults, venting concerns, and failing motors. For heat pumps, both seasons matter because the same equipment works year-round. A heat pump that cools all summer and heats all winter gets fewer vacations than a convenience store clerk.

Maintenance does not guarantee no breakdowns. Anyone promising that has either never worked on equipment or has a bright future in fiction. But maintenance reduces avoidable failures, preserves efficiency, and gives homeowners time to plan instead of panic.

Filters should be checked monthly at first until you learn the home's pattern. Some last three months. Some clog in four weeks because of pets, renovations, dusty returns, or fan settings. Outdoor heat pump and AC units need clear airflow. Shrubs should not hug condensers. Cottonwood fluff and grass clippings belong elsewhere. Boiler rooms and furnace rooms should not double as storage caves, especially around combustion equipment.

Choosing between furnace, boiler, and heat pump

There is no universal winner. There is only the system that fits the home and the owner.

A furnace is often the most straightforward choice for homes with existing ductwork and natural gas, especially where fast recovery and integrated central AC are priorities. A boiler is hard to beat for quiet, even comfort, especially in homes already built around radiators or radiant floors. A heat pump offers excellent efficiency and cooling in one system, especially in moderate climates or well-insulated homes, and it can work beautifully in colder regions when designed with backup or cold-climate performance in mind.

The best decision usually comes from comparing installed cost, operating cost, comfort, maintenance, expected lifespan, fuel availability, carbon goals, and disruption during installation. A boiler replacement in an old home may preserve character and comfort. A ductless heat pump installation may solve an addition that never feels

right. A dual-fuel system may reduce energy use while keeping gas backup for bitter weather. A high-efficiency furnace may be the most sensible choice when ducts are good and utility rates favor gas.

Be wary of anyone who insists one technology is always best. Heating systems are tools. A hammer is excellent until the job calls for a pipe wrench.

The contractor matters as much as the equipment brand

Homeowners love to ask which brand is best. Brand matters, but installation matters more. A mid-tier furnace installed carefully will usually outperform a premium unit installed like the crew was fleeing bees. The same goes for boilers and heat pumps.

Look for a heating contractor who explains sizing, discusses airflow or water flow, checks venting and combustion, understands controls, and is honest about trade-offs. If cooling is involved, the contractor should also understand air conditioning installation, air conditioning repair, and seasonal maintenance. If the project touches gas, electrical, drains, water heaters, or mechanical room piping, coordination with a plumber, electrician, or other qualified trade should be normal, not treated like an exotic upgrade.

The best contractors are not always the cheapest or the most polished. They are the ones who notice the return duct is undersized, the boiler relief valve has been dripping, the condensate drain is questionable, the outdoor heat pump location will get buried by snow, or the panel lacks capacity for electric backup. They see the whole system.

And yes, sometimes the right contractor tells you not to buy the expensive thing. Maybe the furnace only needs a flame sensor and a proper cleaning. Maybe the boiler can run another few years after replacing the expansion tank and fixing a small leak. Maybe the heat pump quote needs electrical work before it makes sense. That kind of honesty is not flashy, but it is worth remembering when replacement day finally comes.

A warm house should feel uneventful

The finest heating systems do not demand attention. They do not bang awake at 3 a.m., roast the upstairs, freeze the den, or require a family meeting every time the forecast changes. They run quietly, safely, and efficiently. They match the building. They are maintained before they sulk.

Furnaces, boilers, and heat pumps each have a place. The art is knowing which place is yours.

If you are planning a replacement, start before the emergency if you can. Ask better questions. Expect measurements. Talk about comfort, not just equipment size. Include the unglamorous details: ducts, piping, drains, gas lines, wiring, controls, and maintenance access. The heating contractor who cares about those details is the one most likely to leave you with a system that works so well you forget about it.

Until the next filter change, anyway. The filter always remembers.

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.