Low water pressure is one of those household problems that starts as a minor annoyance and slowly becomes a personality trait. You learn to start the washing machine after your shower. You warn guests not to flush while someone is rinsing shampoo. You develop the patience of a monk while filling a stockpot.

Then one day the kitchen faucet dribbles like it is being paid by the hour, and somebody says, “Maybe the pipes are just old.”

Sometimes they are right.

Plumbing repiping is not the first answer to every low-pressure problem, and any Plumber worth the wrench marks on their knuckles should say so. A clogged aerator, a failing pressure regulator, a partially closed valve, a water heater issue, or mineral buildup in a single fixture can all impersonate a whole-house pipe problem. But when the piping itself has narrowed, corroded, leaked, or simply aged out of usefulness, repiping can turn a house from “campground chic” back into a normal home where two people can use water at the same time without negotiating treaties.

Repiping is a serious project. It affects walls, floors, ceilings, fixtures, water heaters, sometimes gas bonding and electrical grounding, and occasionally the mood of every person living in the house. Done well, it solves years of weak flow, rusty water, recurring leaks, and plumbing anxiety. Done poorly, it becomes an expensive scavenger hunt with drywall dust.

Let’s talk through how low water pressure really relates to repiping, when it makes sense, what materials are commonly used, and how to avoid paying for a whole new plumbing system when all you needed was a $9 showerhead cleaning.

Low pressure is not always a pipe problem

The phrase “low water pressure” gets used for two related but different complaints. Pressure is the force pushing water through the system. Flow is the volume of water moving through the pipes. Homeowners often notice flow problems first. The shower feels weak. The tub takes forever to fill. The hose bib can’t run a sprinkler and a washing machine at the same time. Technically, the static pressure may be fine, but the piping may not be able to deliver enough volume.

Think of it like traffic. Pressure is how hard everyone wants to get moving. Flow is how many cars can fit through the road. If the road has shrunk from three lanes to one because of corrosion or scale, honking harder will not help.

A proper diagnosis starts with separating local problems from system-wide problems. If only one faucet is weak, the issue may be at that fixture. Aerators collect grit, cartridge valves clog, supply tubes kink, and old stop valves under sinks sometimes fail halfway closed. If hot water is weak but cold water is fine, the water heater, heat trap nipples, mixing valve, or hot-side piping may be the culprit. If pressure drops everywhere when one fixture runs, the main supply line, pressure reducing valve, meter, or interior piping deserves attention.

I have seen homeowners prepare themselves emotionally for Plumbing repiping only to discover the main shutoff valve was not fully open. That is both embarrassing and wonderful, because embarrassment is cheaper than cutting drywall.

The usual suspects behind weak water in older homes

Age matters, but not in a neat, calendar-based way. A 60-year-old copper system in decent water conditions may still perform well. A 35-year-old galvanized system may have the internal diameter of a coffee stirrer. Water chemistry, pipe material, installation quality, and usage all get a vote.

Galvanized steel is the classic offender in older homes. It was common decades ago, and it can be impressively stubborn on the outside while quietly turning into a mineral cave on the inside. Corrosion and scale build along the pipe walls until the opening narrows. At first, the change is subtle. Then a bathroom remodel or new water heater installation stirs debris loose, and suddenly the upstairs shower behaves like it is practicing conservation against your will.

Copper can also cause low-flow problems, though the mechanism is different. Copper usually does not close up the same way galvanized steel does, but it can develop pinhole leaks, corrosion at joints, and restrictions from poor soldering or mineral deposits. Undersized copper systems are common in older houses that gained extra bathrooms, laundry rooms, irrigation, or fancy multi-head showers long after the original plumber packed up.

Polybutylene, used in many homes from the late 1970s through the mid-1990s, has its own reputation. It may not always cause pressure problems first. More often, it raises concerns because of failures at fittings and pipe degradation. If a home has polybutylene and low pressure, a careful inspection is wise, because the material can turn a routine plumbing leak repair into a repeat performance nobody requested.

PEX, widely used today, is flexible and corrosion-resistant, but it is not magic spaghetti. Poor sizing, too many restrictive fittings, bad manifold design, tight bends, or sloppy installation can cause performance issues. A good material installed badly remains a bad system, just with newer labels.

Pressure tests, flow tests, and other ways plumbers ruin guesswork

Before recommending repiping, a plumber should measure. Guessing is for carnival booths and weather apps.

A basic pressure gauge attached to a hose bib can show static pressure. Many homes sit somewhere around 40 to 80 psi, though local codes and conditions vary. If pressure is too low coming from the municipal supply, interior repiping may not solve the problem. If pressure is too high, that can damage fixtures and accelerate leaks, which is a different problem wearing a fake mustache.

Flow testing tells another part of the story. A simple bucket test, timed at a tub spout or hose bib, can reveal whether enough gallons per minute are available. More advanced testing may compare flow at different points in the home. If strong flow enters the house but weak flow reaches fixtures, the restriction is inside. If the house gets poor flow right at the main entry, the service line from the meter or well system may be involved.

The pressure reducing valve, often called a PRV, deserves special suspicion. When it fails, it can cause low pressure, fluctuating pressure, or odd behavior when multiple fixtures run. Replacing a PRV is far less invasive than repiping. The main shutoff valve can also restrict flow if it is corroded or partially broken internally. Old gate valves are particularly good at pretending to open while the gate inside remains sulking in place.

Homes on wells add another layer. Low pressure may come from the pressure tank, pump, clogged filters, well yield, or treatment equipment. A Plumber may coordinate with well specialists, electricians, or water treatment technicians depending on the setup. If the pump is short cycling or the pressure switch is failing, new interior pipes will not persuade the well to behave.

When repiping starts to make sense

Repiping becomes a serious option when multiple signs point to aging or restricted piping rather than isolated fixture trouble. The decision is rarely based on one symptom. It is the pattern that matters.

Common signs that repiping may be the right move include:

- Weak flow at several fixtures, especially both hot and cold sides
- Rust-colored water, recurring sediment, or metallic taste from old piping
- Frequent leaks in different locations, not one unlucky joint
- Galvanized, polybutylene, or badly deteriorated pipe materials
- Remodeling plans that already open walls and ceilings

That last point is practical. If you are renovating a kitchen or bathroom, repiping during the work may cost less than doing it later. Open walls are an invitation. Drywall repair is already in the budget, tempers are already frayed, and the house is already making that charming construction-site crunch underfoot. If the pipes are old and questionable, waiting can be false economy.

Whole-house repiping is also worth considering when repairs have become a subscription service. One leak under the hall bath may be bad luck. A second leak in the laundry room, followed by a third near the water heater, starts to look like the plumbing system is sending resignation letters one joint at a time. At some point, repeated plumbing leak repair costs more than a planned replacement.

The material question: PEX, copper, and the home’s personality

Most modern repiping projects use either PEX, copper, or a combination. Each has strengths, quirks, and loyal defenders. Ask three plumbers which is best and you may get five opinions, two of them emotionally charged.

PEX is popular because it is flexible, typically faster to install, and resistant to corrosion and scale. It can snake through framing with fewer joints, which often means less wall damage. It handles freezing better than rigid pipe, though “better” does not mean “invincible.” PEX systems may use trunk-and-branch layouts, home-run manifolds, or hybrid designs. The right design depends on fixture count, distance, water heater location, and how the family uses water.

Copper has a long track record and handles heat, sunlight exposure, and mechanical abuse better in certain locations. It is rigid, neat, and familiar to many inspectors and plumbers. It costs more in materials and labor, and in aggressive water conditions it may be vulnerable to corrosion. Copper theft jokes exist for a reason, though most homes are not starring in that particular drama.

CPVC appears in some homes and regions. It is inexpensive and corrosion-resistant, but it can become brittle with age or heat exposure, and installation quality matters greatly. It is less common for high-quality whole-house repiping in many markets today, though local practices vary.

The best material is not just the one with the best brochure. It is the one that suits the local water chemistry, code requirements, budget, access conditions, and installer skill. A beautifully installed PEX system beats a sloppy copper system. A well-designed copper system beats a bargain PEX maze that looks like a toddler attacked the basement with licorice.

Pipe sizing: where many pressure complaints are born

A repipe should not simply copy the old system. If the old system delivered lousy water, recreating it in shiny new material is like buying new shoes in the wrong size because the old ones gave you blisters.

Pipe sizing matters. The number of bathrooms, fixture units, water heater capacity, distance to fixtures, and expected simultaneous use all influence design. A small bungalow with one bath has different needs than a two-story house with three bathrooms, a soaking tub, laundry, outdoor hose bibs, and teenagers who consider showers a long-form art.

Undersized piping causes pressure drop when fixtures run together. Too many fittings can also create restriction. Long runs to distant bathrooms may need thoughtful routing. Hot water delivery adds another layer, because larger pipes can improve volume but increase wait time for hot water unless recirculation or smart layout choices are used.

This is where experience shows. A good plumber can walk a house, ask how the family uses water, and catch details that a generic estimate misses. Do you fill a large tub? Run irrigation from domestic water? Have a tankless water heater with specific flow requirements? Use a water softener? Plan future additions? The repipe should serve the home you actually live in, not the floor plan from 1968.

Water heaters and low pressure: the hot side tells secrets

When customers complain that “the pressure is bad,” I always ask whether hot and cold behave the same. The answer can save hours.

If cold water flow is strong but hot water is weak throughout the house, the issue may be near the water heater. Sediment, old dielectric nipples, clogged heat traps, failing shutoff valves, or restrictions in hot-side piping can all reduce flow. Water heater repair may solve the problem. Sometimes water heater installation was done years ago with undersized connections or old galvanized nipples that corroded internally. The tank itself may be fine, but the plumbing around it is acting like a bouncer at a nightclub.

Tankless water heaters can complicate the picture. They require minimum flow to activate, and they have internal screens Plumber and heat exchangers that can clog, especially in hard water areas. A water softener installation may help protect equipment and reduce scale in pipes and fixtures, though it will not reopen galvanized pipes that are already packed with decades of mineral buildup. That ship has sailed, hit a reef, and become a diving attraction.

During repiping, it often makes sense to evaluate the water heater, shutoff valves, expansion tank, recirculation lines, and code upgrades. Replacing the pipes while ignoring a failing heater is like putting new tires on a car with smoke coming from the hood. Admirable optimism, poor plan.

Hard water, scale, and why your pipes may be wearing a sweater

Hard water contains dissolved minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium. Over time, those minerals can build up in water heaters, fixtures, valves, and certain piping systems. The effect varies by temperature and material. Hot water lines often suffer more because heat encourages mineral precipitation.

Hard water does not always require repiping, but it can accelerate the symptoms that make repiping attractive. Scale restricts flow, damages appliances, and leaves fixtures crusty enough to look archaeological. A water softener installation can reduce future scale and help protect a new plumbing system. It is not a miracle eraser for existing pipe restrictions, but it can keep the new system from aging like the old one.

Water treatment should be matched to the actual water. Municipal water reports, hardness tests, iron levels, chlorine content, pH, and total dissolved solids all matter. In some homes, filtration is more appropriate than softening. In others, a softener plus specific filtration makes sense. Overselling treatment equipment is a fine way to separate homeowners from money, which is why testing should come before equipment recommendations.

What a repiping project feels like from inside the house

Repiping is less dramatic than a roof replacement but more personal. It happens inside your living space, behind the walls, above ceilings, under sinks, and around the places where you make coffee while pretending not to notice strangers measuring your drywall.

The work usually starts with planning and access. The plumber identifies routes, shutoff points, fixture connections, and wall openings. In many homes, PEX allows smaller access cuts than rigid pipe. Copper may require more open space for straight runs and soldering. The crew may protect floors, isolate work areas, and coordinate water shutoffs so the home is not dry for longer than necessary.

A typical whole-house repipe can take a few days to a week or more, depending on house size, access, number of fixtures, material, inspections, and patching. A single-bath home over a crawlspace is not the same animal as a two-story slab home with three baths and a finished ceiling that everyone suddenly cares deeply about.

Water may be off during portions of the job, then restored at the end of each day if the work is phased that way. Some projects use temporary connections. Others require longer shutoffs. Good communication matters. Nobody enjoys discovering the water is off after applying shampoo. That is how legends begin.

Drywall repair may be handled by the plumbing company, a separate contractor, or the homeowner. Always clarify this before work starts. “We patch access holes” and “we restore textured walls to paint-ready perfection” are not the same sentence in different hats.

Slab homes, crawlspaces, and the art of finding a route

Access determines much of the cost and disruption. Crawlspaces and basements are usually friendlier. Pipes can often be run below floors with fewer wall openings. Attics can work in some climates, but freeze protection, insulation, and heat exposure must be considered. Running water lines through a scorching attic or unconditioned space without planning is asking for trouble with a smile.

Slab homes can be trickier. Original pipes may be buried beneath concrete, especially in older construction. If those lines leak or restrict flow, plumbers may abandon the under-slab lines and reroute overhead through walls and attic spaces. This avoids breaking up floors but may require more wall and ceiling access. Sometimes a partial repipe makes sense, especially if only the hot side under the slab has failed. Other times, the system has enough age and risk that replacing everything above slab is the cleaner long-term decision.

Every house has a personality. Some are cooperative. Some hide pipes behind cabinets, tile, built-ins, and framing choices made by people who clearly disliked future plumbers. The estimate should account for this. A suspiciously cheap repipe bid may mean someone has not looked carefully enough, or they have a magical drywall fairy on staff.

Repiping versus cleaning pipes: can hydrojetting help?

Hydrojetting is a powerful tool for drain lines, not domestic water supply lines. It uses high-pressure water to clear grease, sludge, roots, and debris from drains and sewer piping. If your sink backs up, drain cleaning, Rooter service, or hydrojetting may be exactly what you need. If your shower has weak incoming water, blasting the supply pipes is generally not the answer.

This distinction matters because homeowners often use “plumbing” as one big bucket. Supply pipes bring clean water in. Drain pipes carry wastewater out. Low water pressure points to the supply side. Slow drains, gurgling, backups, and sewage odors point to the drainage side. A septic system service may be involved if backups relate

to a septic tank or drain field, but septic problems do not make clean water trickle from your faucet unless the universe has become very confused.

That said, whole-home plumbing evaluations often uncover both supply and drain issues. A house old enough to need repiping may also have cast iron drains, root intrusion, bellied sewer lines, or clogged branch drains. It is better to know. Nobody wants to finish a beautiful repipe and then celebrate with a basement floor drain backup.

The electrical and gas details people forget

Plumbing does not live alone. Pipes often share space with wiring, HVAC lines, gas piping, framing, insulation, and the occasional mystery cable that nobody admits installing. Repiping can affect electrical bonding and grounding, especially in homes where metal water piping was part of the grounding system. When copper or galvanized piping is replaced with PEX, an Electrician may need to verify that grounding and bonding still meet code. This is not glamorous work, but neither is discovering your electrical system relied on a pipe that no longer exists.

Gas appliances also matter. Water heaters, furnaces, boilers, ranges, and dryers may sit near plumbing routes. If a water heater is being replaced or relocated during repiping, a licensed gas installation service may be needed for gas line modifications. Coordination with a Heating contractor or Furnace repair service may come up if mechanical rooms are cramped or if combustion air, venting, or equipment clearances are affected.

HVAC work is not usually part of repiping, but homes are interconnected. An Air conditioning contractor may have refrigerant lines in walls or attics near planned pipe routes. An Air conditioning repair service or Heating contractor may need to move or protect lines during larger renovations. If the house is already undergoing upgrades such as Heat pump installation, Air conditioning maintenance, an Air conditioning tune-up, or Air conditioning repair, it is worth coordinating schedules so trades are not stepping over each other like a badly rehearsed dance number.

Even lighting enters the story sometimes. Recessed lights, ceiling fixtures, and attic junction boxes can complicate overhead routing. A Lighting contractor or Electrician can help when access holes expose wiring issues, outdated boxes, or fixtures in the way of new piping. Good contractors respect each other’s work. Bad ones cut first and ask questions after the sparks.

How much does repiping cost?

Repiping costs vary widely by region, house size, material, access, fixture count, permitting, and wall repair. A small, accessible home may be several thousand dollars. Larger or more complex homes can reach five figures. Copper usually costs more than PEX. Slab reroutes, multi-story layouts, tile bathrooms, and difficult access increase labor.

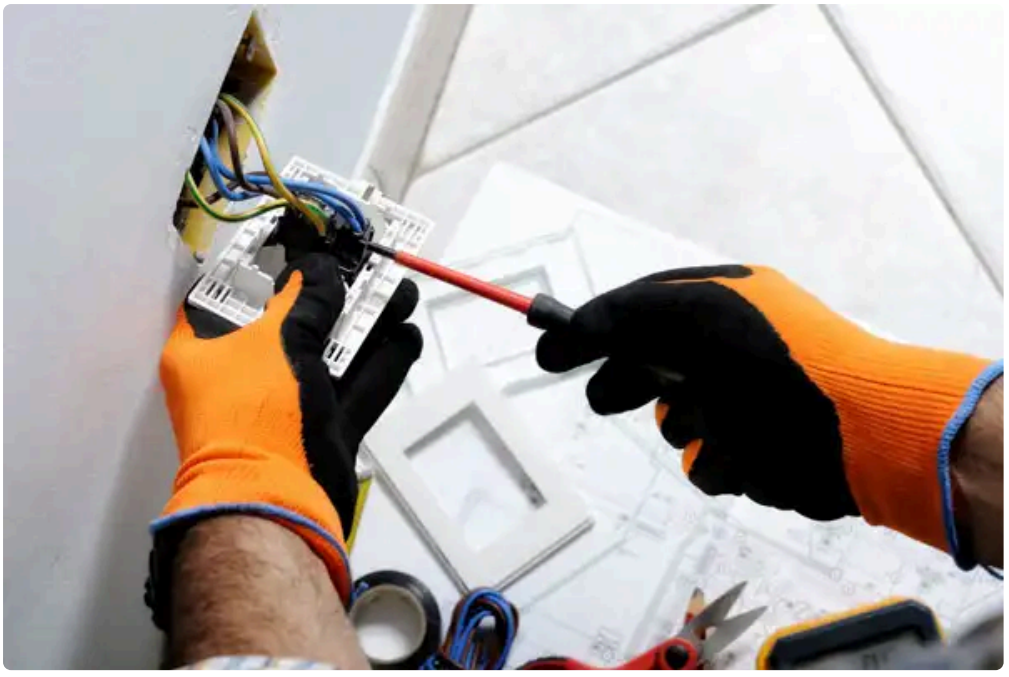
Be cautious with exact numbers from the internet, including any number you see floating around without context. Labor rates differ sharply between cities. Code requirements differ. Material markets move. A 1,200-square-foot ranch over a crawlspace and a 3,200-square-foot two-story home on a slab do not belong in the same pricing sentence unless that sentence is, “These are not the same.”

A solid estimate should describe the scope clearly. It should say what areas are included, what material will be used, whether permits are included, how water shutoffs will be handled, what valves and fixture connections are replaced, whether the water heater connections are updated, and who handles wall repair. If the bid just says “repipe house” and a number, ask for more detail. Vague estimates age badly.

Permits, inspections, and why the boring paperwork matters

Permits may feel like bureaucracy wearing a clipboard, but they protect homeowners. Repiping affects potable water, pressure, backflow, fixture connections, and sometimes structural or fire-rated assemblies. Inspections verify that materials, support spacing, pressure testing, and installation methods meet local code.

Some homeowners are tempted by unpermitted work because it appears cheaper. That discount can evaporate during a home sale, insurance claim, remodel inspection, or future repair. Unpermitted plumbing hidden behind walls is not charming. It is a time capsule filled with liability.



Licensed plumbers know local requirements. They understand when pressure regulators, expansion tanks, vacuum breakers, backflow https://www.seo-citations.com/c/e8ukqks99k6t/plumber/orange/service-lion-plumbing-heating-air-electric protection, insulation, or seismic strapping may be required. They also know inspectors by habit, if not by name, and can prepare work in a way that passes without drama. Passing inspection is not the highest bar for craftsmanship, but it is an important floor.

Living with low pressure until the project starts

If repiping is scheduled but not immediate, there are ways to make life more tolerable. These are not miracle cures, but they can reduce daily frustration.

Try these short-term checks before the crew arrives:

- Clean faucet aerators and showerhead screens to remove grit or scale
- Make sure fixture shutoff valves and the main shutoff are fully open
- Stagger laundry, dishwashing, and showers during peak use
- Replace clogged water filters if your system has them
- Note which fixtures are worst so the plumber can compare patterns

Do not crank up the pressure regulator blindly to compensate for restricted pipes. Higher pressure can stress weak piping and old valves. It may make one fixture feel better for a while, but it can also turn a tired joint into a tiny indoor fountain. Plumbing excitement is best kept outside the home.

Partial repipe or whole-house repipe?

A partial repipe can be sensible when the problem is limited and the rest of the system is in good condition. For example, replacing old galvanized hot lines while leaving newer copper cold lines may solve a specific issue. Replacing a failed under-slab branch to one bathroom may be enough if the rest of the piping tests well.

Whole-house repiping makes more sense when materials are uniformly old, leaks are recurring, pressure problems are widespread, or remodel access makes comprehensive replacement practical. It also gives the installer control over sizing, routing, shutoff valves, and fixture supply consistency. The result is cleaner and often easier to maintain.

The trade-off is cost and disruption. A whole-house project requires more planning and more access. It may uncover related issues, such as rotten framing near old leaks, outdated water heater venting, missing electrical bonding, or valves that crumble when touched. These discoveries are annoying, but they are not the plumber being dramatic. Old houses keep secrets. Some are charming. Some are wet.

What good repiping feels like afterward

The first shower after a proper repipe can be strangely emotional. Water arrives with confidence. The kitchen sink no longer wheezes when the washer fills. The upstairs bathroom stops feeling like it is downstream from a hamster-powered pump. Hot water may arrive more predictably if the system was designed well, though delivery time depends on layout, pipe size, and recirculation.

You should also notice quieter operation if the old system had water hammer, loose piping, or pressure fluctuations. New valves should operate cleanly. Fixture supplies should be accessible. The water should run clear once installation debris is flushed out. If a water softener or filtration system was added, fixtures may stay cleaner over time.

A good repipe does not make every plumbing issue disappear forever. Drains can still clog. Water heaters still age. Toilet fill valves still fail at 2 a.m. Because they have a flair for theater. But the core supply system should become reliable, serviceable, and properly sized for the home.

Choosing the right contractor without needing a lie detector

The right contractor matters more than the pipe brand. Look for a licensed, insured Plumber with repiping experience, not just someone who “does plumbing” between fence repairs and motivational speeches. Ask how they diagnose low pressure, what materials they recommend and why, how they size lines, how they handle permits, and what wall repair is included.

A contractor who immediately recommends full Plumbing repiping without testing pressure, checking valves, or inspecting materials may be skipping steps. A contractor who refuses to discuss options may be selling one solution because it is the only one in the truck. You want judgment, not reflex.

It can also help to choose a company that understands related home systems. Many service companies work across plumbing, HVAC, and electrical trades, offering Air conditioning repair, Air conditioning maintenance, Furnace repair service, Heat pump installation, lighting work, and plumbing under one roof. That can be useful when repiping touches mechanical rooms, water heaters, electrical bonding, or gas appliances. The key is licensing and trade competence, not how many services fit on the side of the van.

Read the estimate carefully. Ask what happens if hidden conditions appear. Confirm project timing, daily cleanup, water availability, inspection scheduling, and warranty terms. A professional should answer plainly. If every

answer sounds like fog in a polo shirt, keep looking.

The real value of repiping

Repiping is not a glamorous upgrade. Nobody invites neighbors over to admire properly supported PEX in a crawlspace. There is no dramatic before-and-after photo unless you are unusually passionate about manifolds. But few improvements affect daily life as directly.

Strong, reliable water changes routines. Showers improve. Appliances fill correctly. Water heaters perform as intended. Leaks become less likely. Renovations become safer. The home feels less fragile.

For houses with chronically low water pressure, repiping can be the difference between managing symptoms and fixing the system. The trick is knowing when the pipes are truly the problem. That takes testing, experience, and a willingness to rule out cheaper fixes first.

If your home has weak flow everywhere, old galvanized or polybutylene piping, rusty water, repeated leaks, or a plumbing layout that belongs in a museum of questionable decisions, repiping deserves a serious look. If the issue is one clogged showerhead, please clean it before declaring war on the walls.

Either way, the goal is simple: turn the faucet and get water like a civilized person. Not a trickle. Not a negotiation. Just water, doing its job without making the whole household plan around it.

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.