A plumbing leak has excellent timing in the same way a raccoon has excellent table manners. It shows up during dinner, before guests arrive, on a Sunday night, or five minutes after you finally sit down. One moment the kitchen is peaceful. The next, the cabinet under the sink smells like an old sponge and the floor has developed a suspicious shine.

Plumbing leak repair is not one job. It is a family of problems wearing the same wet coat. A loose kitchen supply line, a cracked toilet flange, a pinhole leak behind a bathroom wall, and a slab leak under concrete all need different tools, different judgment, and very different levels of urgency. Treating them all the same is how a small repair becomes a flooring project, a drywall project, and possibly a marital seminar conducted in whispers.

I have seen leaks that announced themselves like a marching band and leaks that behaved like accountants, quiet, steady, and financially dangerous. The trick is knowing what kind you have, what you can safely do right away, and when to call a plumber before your home starts auditioning for a swamp documentary.

The leak you see is not always the leak you have

Water is sneaky. It follows gravity, framing, pipe runs, cabinet bases, grout lines, and the path of least resistance. A stain in the ceiling below a bathroom might come from the toilet, the tub overflow, the shower valve, a bad wax ring, a cracked drain line, or a child who believes bathwater belongs everywhere. The visible drip is often just the final scene in a play that started ten feet away.

That is why good plumbing leak repair begins with diagnosis, not panic and not guesswork. Yes, the wet spot matters. So does the smell, the timing, the water meter, the fixture being used, the age of the piping, and whether the leak is on the pressurized side of the system or the drain side.

A pressurized leak is on the water supply line. It leaks whether anyone is using the sink, shower, or toilet. These leaks can be slow, but they do not take breaks. A drain leak usually appears only when water is running down a fixture. If the cabinet under the kitchen sink stays dry until you run the faucet or dishwasher, the drain side deserves suspicion. If it gets wet while everyone is asleep, the supply line may be the villain.

There is also the humidity imposter. Condensation on cold pipes, sweating toilet tanks, and poorly insulated HVAC ducts can mimic plumbing leaks. I have watched homeowners stare angrily at a toilet when the real problem was moist air meeting a cold tank, basically weather happening indoors. That does not mean it should be ignored, but it does change the repair.

Kitchen leaks: where tiny drips become cabinet archaeology

Kitchens are leak magnets because they pack too much plumbing into one cabinet. Hot and cold supply lines, shutoff valves, faucet connections, sprayer hoses, garbage disposal fittings, dishwasher hoses, sink strainers, trap assemblies, and sometimes water filtration or water softener installation connections all crowd into a space better suited for storing trash bags and a bottle of cleaner from 2017.

The classic kitchen leak starts under the sink. You open the cabinet and find a damp bottom panel, a swollen particleboard floor, and that unmistakable smell of “something has been wet long enough to have opinions.” The common suspects are faucet supply connections, loose drain slip nuts, failed sink strainers, disposal gaskets, and dishwasher connections.

A faucet leak often follows the body of the faucet or the supply tubes and then drips from the lowest point, which makes it look like the wrong part is leaking. A good plumber will dry everything thoroughly, run the faucet

in different positions, test the sprayer, check the shutoff valves, and look for tracks. Water leaves clues. Mineral deposits, rust marks, swollen wood, and clean trails through dust all tell a story.

Dishwasher leaks can be especially dramatic because they combine hot water, vibration, detergent, and a machine that likes to run when nobody is watching. A loose hose clamp or cracked drain hose may only leak during the drain cycle. That means the cabinet looks fine when you inspect it casually, then floods during the part of the cycle when you have wandered off to pretend laundry is not happening.

Garbage disposals add their own flavor of chaos. A leak from the top usually points to the sink flange or mounting assembly. A leak from the side may involve the dishwasher inlet or discharge pipe. A leak from the bottom of the disposal often means the internal seal has failed, and at that point repair may not make financial sense. When a disposal leaks from the bottom, it is often less “tighten this nut” and more “thank it for its service.”

Kitchen drain leaks also overlap with drain cleaning problems. If a kitchen line is partially clogged, water can stand in the trap or drain assembly longer than it should, exposing weak joints. Grease buildup, food scraps, coffee grounds, and the occasional mystery object can slow the line. Sometimes a simple trap cleaning is enough. Other times a rooter service or hydrojetting is needed, especially when the clog sits deeper in the branch line or main line. Hydrojetting uses high-pressure water to scour the pipe interior, which can be extremely effective in the right pipe, though it should be used with judgment in older or damaged lines.

What to do the moment you find a kitchen leak

You do not need to solve the whole mystery in the first sixty seconds. You need to stop the damage. The repair can come after the house is no longer actively drinking from the wrong end.

1. Turn off the fixture shutoff valves under the sink if the leak appears to involve supply lines or the faucet.
2. If the shutoff valves do not work, turn off the main water supply and make a mental note that those valves have betrayed you.
3. Unplug the garbage disposal or dishwasher if water is near electrical connections.
4. Remove stored items, dry the cabinet, and place a pan or towel only as a temporary measure, not as a lifestyle.
5. Take a few photos before everything is moved, because they can help a plumber trace the leak faster.

That list is short because emergencies do not improve with poetry. Once the water is off, you have time to think. If the cabinet floor is soft, if mold is visible, or if water has reached flooring outside the cabinet, do not treat it as a cosmetic issue. Cabinets can hide damage beautifully until they cannot.

Bathroom leaks: small room, big consequences

Bathrooms are compact plumbing theaters. A sink, toilet, tub, shower, valves, drains, supply lines, caulk joints, grout, vents, and sometimes a water heater closet all conspire behind tile and drywall. The room may be small, but its ability to damage the ceiling below is impressive.

Toilet leaks are among the most common. A running toilet wastes water, but a leaking toilet at the base can damage flooring and subfloor. If water appears around the base only after flushing, the wax ring or toilet seal may have failed, or the flange may be cracked or set at the wrong height. Re-caulking around the base is not a repair. It is hiding the evidence and giving water a private place to rot the floor. Caulk belongs around a stable, properly sealed toilet, often with a small gap at the back so a future leak can reveal itself. Sealing a leaking toilet completely is like putting a hat on a volcano.

Vanity leaks resemble kitchen leaks but usually involve fewer appliances and more hair. Supply stops, faucet cartridges, pop-up drain assemblies, and P-traps all deserve attention. Corroded chrome traps under older sinks can look solid until touched, at which point they crumble with the dignity of a stale cracker. If you see greenish staining around copper or white crust around fittings, there may have been a slow leak for some time.

Tub and shower leaks require patience because the source may be plumbing, tile, caulk, grout, the shower door, or user technique. Some leaks occur only when the shower head sprays a particular wall. Others appear only when the tub is filled high enough to reach the overflow. A failed tub overflow gasket can leak into the wall cavity every time someone takes a bath. Shower valve leaks behind the wall are more serious because they may involve pressurized water. If you hear hissing in the wall, see a growing stain, or notice warm flooring near the shower when no one has used it, call a plumber promptly.

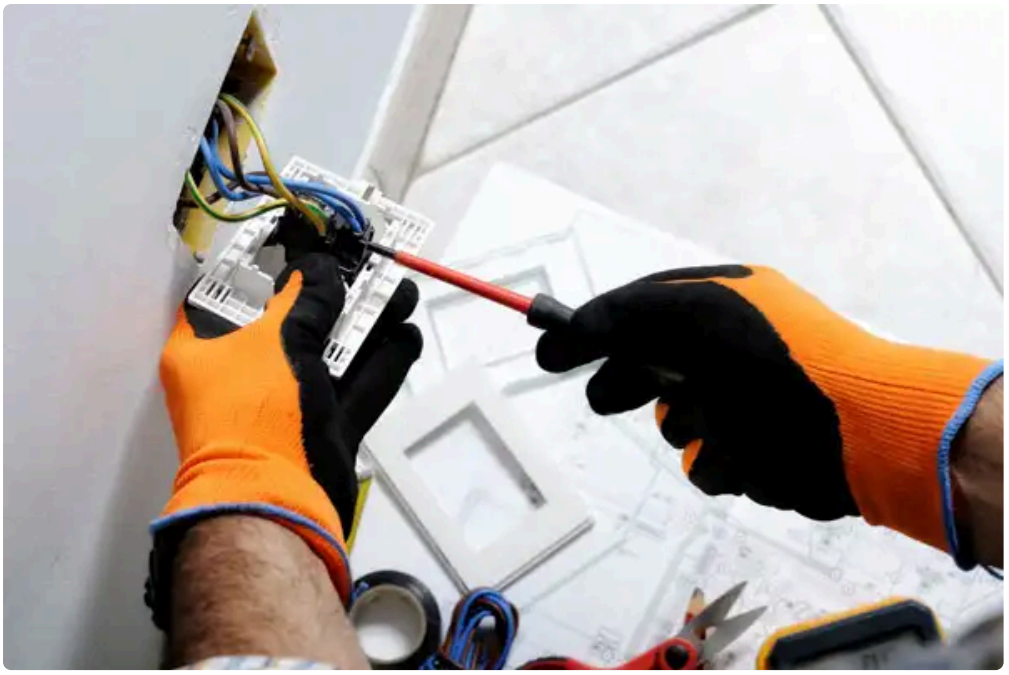
A bathroom exhaust fan that vents poorly can also create moisture problems that get blamed on plumbing. Peeling paint, mildew on ceilings, and damp walls may point to ventilation rather than a pipe leak. This is where a good trade professional earns the fee by not selling the wrong repair. Sometimes the best “leak repair” is fixing the fan, improving airflow, and teaching the household that a twenty-minute hot shower needs more ventilation than a scented candle and optimism.

When the water heater joins the drama

Water heater leaks deserve their own category because they can be harmless, urgent, or terminal depending on the source. A little water from the temperature and pressure relief valve may indicate excessive pressure, overheating, thermal expansion, or a failing valve. Water at the inlet or outlet connections might be a repairable fitting issue. Water from the tank itself is usually bad news. Tanks do not heal. They retire by leaking on your floor.

Water heater repair makes sense when the problem is a valve, supply connector, expansion tank, heating element, thermostat, venting issue, or certain control components. Water heater installation becomes the sensible option when the tank is leaking, badly corroded, improperly sized, or old enough to remember dial-up internet. Many tank-style water heaters last around 8 to 12 years, though water quality, maintenance, installation quality, and usage can move that number in either direction.

Hard water complicates the story. Mineral buildup can shorten fixture life, clog aerators, reduce water heater efficiency, and contribute to valve problems. In areas with significant hardness, water softener installation may protect plumbing fixtures and appliances. It is not magic, and it must be sized and maintained properly, but it can reduce scale-related headaches.



Slab leaks: the leak you feel before you see

A slab leak is a water line leak beneath a concrete slab foundation. It sounds like something invented by contractors to scare people, but unfortunately it is very real. Slab leaks may involve hot or cold water lines running under the floor. They can be caused by corrosion, soil movement, abrasion, poor installation, high water pressure, chemical reactions in soil, or simply age.

The signs can be subtle. A warm spot on the floor may mean a hot water line is leaking. The water bill may climb without any change in use. You may hear water running when every fixture is off. Flooring may buckle. Baseboards may swell. A room may smell musty. In some cases, water appears at the edge of the slab or seeps through flooring. In others, the leak runs for weeks before anyone notices.

Slab leak detection is a craft. It often includes pressure testing, meter checks, **get more info** acoustic listening equipment, thermal imaging, and isolation of lines. The goal is to locate the leak accurately enough to choose the least destructive repair. Guessing with a jackhammer is not detection. It is concrete-themed gambling.

Repair options depend on the layout, pipe material, leak location, and condition of the plumbing system. Sometimes a direct spot repair through the slab makes sense. Sometimes rerouting the line through walls or attic space is less invasive. If the plumbing is failing in multiple areas, plumbing repiping may be the better long-term answer. A single slab leak in an otherwise healthy system is one thing. The third slab leak in two years is the house trying to speak clearly.

Slab leaks also raise questions about flooring and moisture mitigation. Stopping the leak is the first step, not the whole recovery. Trapped moisture under wood, laminate, carpet, or vinyl can continue causing damage. Depending on the severity, professional drying and restoration may be needed. Nobody likes adding another contractor to the party, but mold and trapped moisture do not care about your calendar.

The water meter test that tells you plenty

If you suspect a hidden leak, your water meter can be surprisingly useful. Turn off every fixture and water-using appliance in the house. Make sure no toilets are refilling, the ice maker is not calling for water, and irrigation is off. Then check the meter. Many meters have a small leak indicator that moves with very low flow. If it moves while everything is off, water is going somewhere.

For a more patient check, note the meter reading, avoid using water for an hour or two, then read it again. Movement suggests a leak. This does not tell you where the leak is, but it helps separate plumbing from imagination. If the meter moves with the main house valve shut off, the leak may be between the meter and the house. If it stops when the house valve is closed, the leak is likely inside or under the home.

This test has limits. A toilet flapper that leaks intermittently may not show during your chosen window. An irrigation leak may be isolated on a separate line. Some appliances cycle unexpectedly. Still, as a first clue, the meter is useful, quiet, and refreshingly free of opinions.

Why “just tighten it” sometimes makes things worse

There is a noble homeowner instinct to tighten anything wet. Sometimes it works. A loose compression nut under a sink may need a careful snug. But plumbing fittings are not gym equipment. More force is not always progress.

Overtightening plastic slip nuts can crack them. Overtightening compression fittings can deform the ferrule or damage tubing. Cranking on an old shutoff valve can turn a drip into a spray. Galvanized fittings may be so corroded that disturbing one joint breaks the next. I have seen a simple faucet supply leak become a same-day emergency because someone grabbed pliers and tightened until the old angle stop snapped. The water pressure was enthusiastic. The homeowner was not.

The best approach is controlled. Dry the area. Identify whether the leak comes from threads, tubing, a gasket, a valve stem, or the fixture body. Use the correct tool. Support the opposing fitting so torque does not transfer into the wall. If a valve or connector looks corroded, replacement is usually smarter than persuasion.

Materials matter more than people think

A leak repair is only as good as the material and method used. Copper, PEX, CPVC, galvanized steel, cast iron, ABS, PVC, and stainless braided connectors all behave differently. They age differently and fail differently.

Copper can develop pinhole leaks from water chemistry, electrical grounding issues, flux residue, velocity, or age. PEX resists many corrosion issues but must be protected from UV exposure and installed with compatible fittings. CPVC becomes brittle with age and heat, especially in some older installations. Galvanized steel corrodes from the inside until pressure drops and leaks become common. Cast iron drains can crack, scale internally, or rot along the bottom of horizontal runs. Flexible supply connectors are convenient, but cheap or old ones can fail dramatically.

This is why a plumber should not simply patch the wet spot and leave without considering the larger system. If one section of pipe failed because of isolated mechanical damage, fine. If it failed because the entire piping system is aging out, a small repair may be a bandage on a marching band. Plumbing repiping costs more upfront, but repeated leak repairs, drywall patches, and water damage claims can make “cheap” repairs very expensive over time.

Leak repair and the other trades hiding nearby

Water does not respect trade boundaries. A leak under a sink may involve an outlet. A slab leak may affect flooring. A water heater leak may sit near gas piping, electrical components, or HVAC equipment. A bathroom leak may damage a light fixture below, which is when an electrician should enter the conversation instead of Uncle Bob with a screwdriver and confidence.

Homes are systems. An air conditioning contractor may be needed if condensation lines, air handler pans, or duct sweating are part of the moisture problem. An air conditioning repair service may discover that the “plumbing leak” near the indoor unit is actually a clogged condensate drain. Air conditioning maintenance and an air conditioning tune-up often include checking condensate drainage because a blocked line can stain ceilings and soak floors just as rudely as a pipe leak.

Heating equipment can also complicate water issues. A furnace repair service or heating contractor may be needed when humidifiers, condensate pumps, high-efficiency furnace drains, or heat pump installation components are involved. Gas installation service matters when water heaters, gas lines, or combustion appliances are in the repair zone. A lighting contractor or electrician should handle wet fixtures, damaged wiring, or electrical panels exposed to water. Septic system service may come into play when backups, slow drains, or soggy yard areas suggest the issue is beyond the house plumbing.

The point is not to turn one leak into a convention. It is to recognize when the wet spot is part of a larger mechanical story.

Drain leaks, clogs, and the revenge of the main line

Not all leaks come from supply pipes. Drainage problems can push water where it does not belong. A clogged kitchen line may leak at a weak joint. A backed-up tub may overflow. A main sewer clog can send wastewater into showers, tubs, or floor drains, which is exactly as charming as it sounds.

Drain cleaning is sometimes straightforward, especially when the clog is close to the fixture. Hair in a bathroom sink trap, grease near a kitchen branch line, or debris in a tub drain may clear with basic tools. Deeper or recurring clogs need better diagnosis. Rooter service can cut through roots or obstructions, while hydrojetting can clean heavy buildup from suitable pipes. Camera inspection is often useful when clogs return, because repeated blockage may signal roots, bellied pipe, broken sections, or severe scale.

If a drain line leaks inside a wall or under a slab, the repair may be more involved than a water supply leak because drains rely on slope and venting. You cannot just connect pipes wherever they fit and hope gravity feels cooperative. Poor drain repairs lead to slow drains, sewer gas smells, gurgling, and future leaks. Drainage is simple in theory, but so is juggling until the knives come out.

How professionals narrow down a hidden leak

Leak detection is part science, part experience, and part refusing to be fooled by drywall stains. A professional plumber starts with symptoms and works backward. When does the leak appear? Does the water feel hot or cold? Does the water meter move? Does the stain grow after showers, toilet flushing, dishwasher cycles, rain, or irrigation? Has there been recent construction, freezing weather, foundation movement, or unusually high water pressure?

Good diagnosis often involves isolating sections of the system. A pressure test may reveal whether supply lines hold. Dye testing can help confirm toilet or shower pan leaks. Moisture meters show where materials are wet, though they do not identify the pipe by themselves. Thermal cameras can reveal temperature differences, especially with hot water leaks, but they are not magic goggles. Acoustic equipment can help locate pressurized leaks, particularly under slabs.

The best plumbers are cautious about certainty. They will explain what they know, what they suspect, and what the next step will prove. That matters because opening walls and floors costs money. A careful hour of diagnosis can save a day of demolition.

When a leak is an emergency

Some leaks allow time for scheduling. Others demand immediate action. A dripping lavatory drain can wait a short while if the fixture is not used. A burst supply line cannot. A slab leak with a spinning meter, hot floors, and rising water bills should not be treated casually. Water from a ceiling light fixture is an electrical hazard, not a quirky home feature.

Call for urgent plumbing leak repair when water cannot be shut off locally, when ceilings sag or drip, when flooring is buckling, when you hear pressurized water in a wall, when sewage is involved, or when the leak is near electrical systems. If water touches outlets, switches, fixtures, or panels, stop and involve an electrician. If gas appliances are affected, do not relight anything until the equipment is inspected. Water and utilities have a complicated relationship, much like cats and bathtubs.

Insurance may cover sudden and accidental water damage, but policies vary and long-term leaks are often treated differently. Document the damage, keep repair invoices, and call your insurer if the damage is significant. Do not delay stopping the water while waiting for paperwork. Insurance adjusters appreciate documentation. Your subfloor appreciates dryness.

The quiet villain: high water pressure

High water pressure feels luxurious until it starts bullying your plumbing. Many homes do best around 50 to 70 psi. Some plumbing codes and manufacturers set limits around 80 psi, and above that a pressure-reducing valve is commonly used. Pressure that is too high can stress supply lines, cartridges, toilet fill valves, water heaters, icemaker lines, washing machine hoses, and pipe joints.

A homeowner may notice banging pipes, frequent toilet valve failures, short-lived faucet cartridges, or recurring leaks at connectors. The leak gets repaired, then another appears. That pattern often points to system pressure, thermal expansion, or both. Replacing parts without correcting pressure is like mopping during a rainstorm while the window is open.

Thermal expansion occurs when water heats and expands in a closed plumbing system. If expansion has nowhere to go, pressure rises. An expansion tank near the water heater can help when properly sized and charged. This is especially relevant after water heater installation, pressure regulator replacement, or backflow prevention changes.

Repair, replace, or repipe?

Every leak raises the same practical question: do we fix the failed part or address the bigger system? The right answer depends on age, material, accessibility, budget, and failure pattern.

A single loose faucet connection in a five-year-old home calls for repair. A pinhole leak in one copper elbow might be a simple cut-and-replace if the rest of the system looks healthy. But multiple pinholes, widespread corrosion, brittle CPVC, failing galvanized lines, or recurring slab leaks shift the conversation toward plumbing repiping.

Repiping sounds drastic, and sometimes it is. It can involve opening walls, rerouting lines, coordinating drywall repair, and living with temporary disruption. But it also resets a major part of the home’s mechanical system. For some homeowners, especially those facing repeated leaks, water pressure problems, or insurance concerns, repiping offers relief. For others, targeted repair is perfectly reasonable.

The trade-off is honest math. One repair today may cost far less than repiping. Five repairs over three years, plus water damage and stress, may cost more. A reputable plumber should explain options without turning every leak into a sales pitch. Fear is not a diagnostic tool.

Preventing leaks without becoming a plumbing monk

No house is leak-proof. Pipes age, seals wear, valves fail, and someone will eventually store a sharp object under the sink directly against a supply tube because apparently cabinets need danger. Still, a few habits reduce risk.

Check under sinks every month or two. Look for stains, corrosion, swelling, and drips. Exercise shutoff valves gently once or twice a year so they do not freeze in place forever. Replace old washing machine hoses, especially rubber ones, with quality braided stainless connectors. Know where the main shutoff valve is and make sure everyone responsible in the home can operate it. Monitor the water bill for unexplained changes.

For water heaters, follow manufacturer maintenance recommendations. In many areas, periodic flushing helps manage sediment, though neglected older tanks can be tricky to flush without stirring up trouble. Have the anode rod checked if appropriate for the unit and water conditions. For air conditioning systems, keep condensate lines maintained as part of air conditioning maintenance, because plenty of “leaks” near HVAC equipment are really drainage failures wearing a plumbing costume.

Smart leak detectors are useful in high-risk areas: under sinks, near water heaters, behind washing machines, and near sump or mechanical rooms. Some systems can shut off the main water supply automatically. They are not a replacement for sound plumbing, but they are excellent tattletales.

A short guide to what different leak signs often mean

| Symptom | Common possibilities | How urgent it may be | |---|---|---| | Water under kitchen sink only when faucet runs | Drain assembly, sink strainer, faucet body, sprayer hose | Moderate, stop using fixture until checked | | Water around toilet base after flushing | Wax ring, toilet seal, flange issue, cracked toilet | Moderate to urgent due to floor damage | | Warm floor spot on slab | Hot water slab leak | Urgent, especially if meter moves | | Ceiling stain below bathroom | Tub drain, shower valve, toilet, caulk or grout failure | Depends on growth and active dripping | | Water near HVAC unit | Condensate drain clog, pan issue, pipe leak nearby | Moderate, urgent if ceiling or electrical is affected |

A table is handy here because leak symptoms overlap. It is not a diagnosis, but it helps sort the suspects before anyone starts opening walls with the enthusiasm of a treasure hunter.

Why hiring the right plumber matters

Plumbing leak repair rewards experience. The work is not only making the water stop. It is finding why it started, choosing a repair that fits the system, protecting the home during the work, and avoiding new problems. A sloppy repair can bury a weak joint behind fresh drywall. A careful repair leaves the system better than it was found.

Look for a plumber who asks questions before quoting blindly, explains the likely causes, uses proper materials, and is willing to show you the failed part. For slab leaks, ask about detection methods and repair options. For recurring leaks, ask whether pressure, water quality, or pipe condition could be contributing. For water heater issues, ask whether water heater repair is truly sensible or whether replacement is safer and more economical.

If the leak touches other systems, the right contractor will say so. That might mean coordinating with an electrician, an air conditioning repair service, a heating contractor, or a restoration company. The best professionals know where their trade ends. The worst ones pretend everything can be solved with one wrench and a heroic invoice.

The dry house is the goal

A leak is inconvenient, but it is also information. It tells you something in the plumbing system has loosened, cracked, corroded, clogged, shifted, overheated, over-pressurized, or simply reached the end of its useful life. The sooner you read the message, the less expensive it usually is.

Kitchen leaks often begin with fittings, hoses, disposals, and drains. Bathroom leaks hide around toilets, tubs, showers, and vanities. Slab leaks demand careful detection and a clear repair strategy. Across all of them, the winning formula stays the same: stop the water, protect the home, diagnose before demolishing, repair with the right materials, and pay attention to the system that produced the leak.

Water is patient. It can ruin cabinets one drip at a time and undermine flooring without making a speech. Fortunately, a sharp eye, a working shutoff valve, and a skilled plumber can keep a small leak from becoming the family legend nobody wants to retell.

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.