A septic system is one of those heroic household features that receives no applause until it misbehaves. It sits underground, handling the least glamorous part of homeownership with stoic dignity, while everyone inside enjoys showers, laundry, dishwashers, toilets, and the occasional regrettable garbage disposal experiment. Then one day a drain gurgles, the yard smells like a swamp with legal problems, and suddenly the septic tank becomes the most important system on the property.

I have seen perfectly decent homes brought to a standstill by septic neglect that started innocently enough. A few extra loads of laundry here. A “flushable” wipe there. A guest who treats the toilet like a suggestion box. Septic systems are forgiving, but not endlessly forgiving. They need sensible use, regular attention, and a homeowner who knows the difference between a normal hiccup and the opening scene of an expensive weekend.

Good septic care is not mysterious. It is mostly about water habits, inspection timing, knowing what not to send down the drain, and calling the right professional before the problem graduates from annoying to biblical. Consider this your practical, slightly cheeky field guide to keeping the buried beast happy.

What your septic system is actually doing down there

A standard septic system has two main parts: the tank and the drain field. The tank receives wastewater from the house. Solids settle to the bottom as sludge, fats and oils float to the top as scum, and the liquid layer in the middle exits toward the drain field. The drain field, sometimes called a leach field, disperses that liquid through soil, where natural processes help filter and treat it.

That sounds tidy because diagrams always behave themselves. Real life adds hair, toothpaste globs, laundry detergent, cooking grease, bath oils, toddlers flushing tiny plastic dinosaurs, and visiting relatives who believe plumbing has no limits. The tank separates what it can, bacteria break down some waste, and the rest accumulates until pumping becomes necessary.

The tank is not a trash incinerator. It is more like a patient, squishy sorting office staffed by microbes. If you overload it with water, poison the bacteria, or fill it with materials that do not break down, it loses efficiency. Once solids escape the tank and travel into the drain field, repairs can become much more expensive than routine septic system service.

Most residential septic tanks range from about 1,000 to 1,500 gallons, though larger homes may have bigger tanks. Pumping frequency depends on tank size, household size, water use, and what goes down the drains. A couple in a three-bedroom home may go longer between pump-outs than a family of six with daily laundry, a whirlpool tub, and a teenager who showers like they are trying to dissolve.

The pumping schedule is not a personality test

Some homeowners treat septic pumping like flossing: they know it matters, they mean to do it, and somehow three years becomes eight. The general rule is to have the tank inspected every one to three years and pumped every three to five years, but that is only a starting point. If your household uses a lot of water, hosts frequent guests, or has a garbage disposal, the tank may need pumping more often.

A septic professional can measure sludge and scum levels during inspection. That measurement matters more than guesswork. Pump too soon and you spend money before you need to. Wait too long and solids may enter the drain field, which is where your wallet starts sweating.

There is also an odd homeowner myth that tanks should never be pumped because “the bacteria need to stay in there.” Bacteria live throughout the system and reestablish quickly after pumping. Leaving a tank full of sludge to preserve bacteria is like never emptying a vacuum cleaner because you admire dust. The useful biology remains. The accumulated waste needs to go.

After pumping, keep the receipt and note the date. Better yet, keep a simple home maintenance file with septic records, plumbing repairs, water heater installation paperwork, air conditioning maintenance receipts, and anything else that helps future-you avoid detective work. If you ever sell the home, buyers appreciate records. Inspectors do too. Nobody enjoys the phrase “we think the tank is somewhere over there.”

The toilet is not a magic portal

If septic systems could speak, they would ask for one thing: fewer surprises. The toilet should receive human waste and toilet paper. That is the whole guest list. “Flushable” wipes deserve special scorn because they may technically flush, in the same way a golf ball technically fits down some drains if you are determined enough. Many wipes do not break down like toilet paper and can clog pipes, baffles, pumps, and filters.

Feminine hygiene products, cotton swabs, dental floss, condoms, paper towels, cigarette butts, cat litter, and medications should stay out of the system. Dental floss is especially sneaky. It can wrap around components and help create clogs, like a tiny villain with mint flavor.

The kitchen sink also causes trouble. Grease may go down as a liquid, but it cools and congeals in pipes and tanks. A little pan grease wiped with a paper towel before washing saves more trouble than most people realize. Coffee grounds, eggshells, and fibrous food scraps do not belong in a septic system either, even if the garbage disposal growls confidently while grinding them. Garbage disposals increase solids in the tank, which usually means more frequent pumping.

Harsh chemicals create another problem. Occasional household cleaning is fine when products are used as directed, but pouring solvents, paint, drain cleaners, pesticides, or large amounts of bleach into drains can harm the bacterial activity inside the tank. If you have a clog, a qualified Plumber or Drain cleaning professional is usually a better bet than repeated chemical drain openers. Chemical cleaners can damage pipes, fail to clear the real obstruction, and make the eventual service call more unpleasant for everyone involved.

Water use: the quiet septic stress test

Septic systems process wastewater over time. Send too much water at once and the tank cannot separate solids properly. The excess flow can push suspended solids toward the drain field, and the drain field may become saturated. Once soil is waterlogged, treatment slows and wastewater can surface. That is not a lawn feature. That is a problem wearing grass.

The worst habits are often accidental. Running the dishwasher, washing three loads of laundry, taking long showers, and filling a large tub all in one evening can overwhelm an older or undersized system. A small leak can be worse because it never takes a day off. A running toilet may waste hundreds of gallons a day. That constant flow can stress the septic system while quietly inflating the water bill, which is rude from every angle.

Plumbing leak repair is septic care, even if the leak is nowhere near the tank. Fix dripping faucets, running toilets, and failing supply lines promptly. If you have an older home with frequent leaks or rusty lines, Plumbing repiping may eventually become part of protecting the larger wastewater system. Nobody gets excited about repiping, but nobody gets excited about sewage in the yard either. One of these options has better resale value.

Water-saving fixtures help, but they should be chosen thoughtfully. Low-flow toilets, efficient showerheads, and modern washing machines reduce the volume entering the septic system. Just avoid assuming “efficient” means “maintenance-free.” Front-load washers, for example, use less water, but households may run more loads because the capacity differs. The system only cares about total water volume and timing. It is not impressed by appliance brochures.

Your drain field is not a parking lot, garden bed, or sculpture park

The drain field needs oxygen, soil structure, and room to disperse water. Heavy vehicles compact the soil and can crush pipes. Patios, sheds, pools, and driveways over the drain field interfere with evaporation and access. Planting trees too close invites roots to explore the system, and roots are relentless little freeloaders.

Grass is usually the best cover. It prevents erosion and helps remove moisture without sending aggressive roots into the system. Shallow-rooted plants may work in some cases, but vegetable gardens over a drain field are not recommended. Besides the health concerns, tilling and irrigation can interfere with system function.

Learn where your tank, distribution box, and drain field are located. If you do not know, check property records, inspection reports, or ask a septic service company to locate them. Marking the area mentally is not enough, because memory gets fuzzy right around the time someone decides the perfect spot for a new garage is directly over your wastewater infrastructure.

I once watched a homeowner proudly explain where he planned to park a small camper for the summer. It was a lovely flat patch of lawn, sunny and convenient, and it sat squarely over the drain field. He looked wounded when told this was a bad idea, as if the septic system had personally rejected his vacation lifestyle. The camper moved. The septic system remained functional. Peace was restored.

Warning signs you should not ignore

Septic trouble usually whispers before it shouts. The trick is catching the whisper. Slow drains throughout the house, gurgling toilets, sewage odors, unusually lush grass over the drain field, wet spots in the yard, or wastewater backing up into tubs and floor drains all deserve attention. One slow sink may be a local clog. Multiple slow fixtures often point to a bigger issue.

Here is the short version of when to call for help:

- Sewage backs up into any fixture, especially a tub, shower, or floor drain.
- Several drains slow down at once or toilets gurgle when other fixtures run.
- The yard smells like sewage or develops soggy patches near the tank or drain field.
- The septic alarm sounds, if your system has a pump or advanced treatment unit.
- It has been more than five years since inspection or pumping and you cannot find records.

A Rooter service may clear a blockage between the house and tank if the issue is in the main line. Hydrojetting can be useful for certain pipe clogs, especially grease or heavy buildup, but it should be done by someone who understands septic systems and pipe condition. High-pressure water in the wrong situation can damage fragile old pipes or push debris where it does not belong. Good technicians diagnose first and blast second. Cowboys do it the other way around, usually while wearing boot covers too late.

If drains are backing up, stop using water until the problem is identified. Do not keep flushing to “test it.” The system has already failed the audition.

Septic additives: miracle cure or expensive soup?

Shelves are full of septic additives promising cleaner tanks, fewer odors, and a system that practically writes thank-you notes. Some contain bacteria or enzymes. Others claim to break up solids. The evidence for routine additive use is mixed, and many septic professionals will tell you a properly functioning system does not need them.

The bacteria required for normal decomposition arrive naturally with wastewater. Additives cannot eliminate the need for pumping because inorganic solids and undigested material still accumulate. Some chemical additives may even suspend solids in the tank, increasing the chance they travel to the drain field. That is not maintenance. That is relocating the problem to a more expensive neighborhood.

If you are tempted by additives because of odor, slow drains, or frequent backups, treat those symptoms as reasons to inspect the system, not perfume it. A healthy septic system should not smell strongly around the yard or inside the house. Odors may indicate venting problems, dry traps, leaks, tank issues, or drain field trouble. A Plumber can check interior plumbing and vents, while a septic system service provider can inspect the tank and field.

Household appliances can be septic allies or saboteurs

The washing machine is often the biggest septic water source after toilets and showers. Spread laundry through the week rather than running marathon laundry day. This is good septic advice and also prevents the household from discovering, at 10 p.m., that every towel is damp.

Water softeners deserve special mention. Water softener installation can affect septic systems depending on system type, regeneration frequency, soil conditions, and local code. Modern demand-initiated softeners are generally more efficient than old timer-based models because they regenerate only when needed. Still, the backwash adds water and salts to the wastewater stream. In many homes this is manageable, but it is worth discussing with both the installer and septic professional, especially on marginal drain fields or tight clay soils.

Water heaters also interact with septic habits. A failing water heater may leak, adding unwanted water if the drain pan or discharge line routes improperly. Water heater repair should not wait if you see pooling, corrosion, or temperature swings. During water heater installation, make sure discharge piping follows code and does not create drainage problems near septic components. This is where good trades overlap. The best homes are maintained by people who understand that plumbing, heating, cooling, electrical, and septic systems do not live in separate universes just because invoices have different logos.

A sump pump should never discharge into a septic system. Neither should roof drains, foundation drains, or pool water. Septic systems are designed for household wastewater, not stormwater management. If your septic tank is receiving groundwater, it can overload quickly during storms. That is when basements and bathrooms start staging rebellions.

The weird connection between septic care and the rest of your mechanical room

It may seem odd to mention an Air conditioning contractor, Electrician, Heating contractor, Furnace repair service, Gas installation service, Lighting contractor, or Heat pump installation in an article about septic care, but real homes are interconnected in practical ways. Contractors need access, drainage, power, safe clearances, and sensible placement. A poorly planned project can accidentally harm septic components.

For example, outdoor air conditioning equipment or a heat pump should not be placed where condensate drains toward the septic field in a way that causes saturation, nor should equipment pads or service paths compact drain field soil. During Air conditioning repair or an Air conditioning tune-up, technicians may rinse coils, clear condensate lines, or adjust drainage. That water needs to go somewhere appropriate. Most of the time it is minor, but on tight lots every drainage choice matters.

Electrical work matters too. Advanced septic systems may have pumps, alarms, control panels, floats, and aerators. If an Electrician is working near these circuits, labeling and testing are important. A tripped breaker on a septic pump can become a backup if nobody notices. A Lighting contractor installing landscape lighting should know where septic lines and control wiring run before trenching. Tiny trenches can still find expensive targets. They have a gift for it.

Heating work can also overlap. Furnace repair service and gas appliance upgrades sometimes involve condensate drains, floor drains, or utility room changes. A Gas installation service may trench across a yard. If the septic layout is unknown, that trench can cross tank lids, lines, or the drain field. Before any outdoor project, including fencing, irrigation, additions, patios, and utility work, locate the septic system. It is much cheaper to plan around a tank than to discover it with machinery.

What a good septic service visit should include

A proper septic visit is more than sticking a hose in the tank and calling it a day. The technician should locate and open the correct access lids, not just pump through a small inspection port if full access is available. Pumping through the wrong opening can leave solids behind. The tech should observe liquid levels, check inlet and outlet baffles, look for signs of backflow from the drain field, and note cracks, corrosion, root intrusion, or damaged lids.

If the system has an effluent filter, it should be cleaned. These filters help prevent solids from reaching the drain field, but when clogged, they can slow flow and cause backups. Cleaning frequency depends on usage and system design. Some homeowners can clean accessible filters themselves if they are comfortable and follow safety precautions, though many wisely prefer to let professionals handle anything that involves opening a septic tank. That is not cowardice. That is a refined survival instinct.

Never enter a septic tank. Toxic gases can kill quickly, and the atmosphere inside may be oxygen-deficient. Even leaning too far over an open tank is unwise. Keep children and pets away during service. Make sure lids are secure afterward. A damaged or unsecured septic lid is a serious safety hazard, not a “we’ll get to it next month” item.

Ask for a written report or at least clear notes. The report should include tank size if known, condition, sludge/scum levels if measured, components inspected, work performed, and recommendations. If the technician says, “You’re good for a while,” ask what “a while” means. Septic maintenance should run on dates and measurements, not vibes.

When drain cleaning is enough, and when it is not

A clogged drain does not automatically mean septic failure. Hair in a shower trap, grease in a kitchen line, or a wad of toilet paper in an older pipe can *slab leak repair* cause local backups. Drain cleaning can solve those problems without touching the septic tank. The clues lie in how widespread the symptoms are.

If one sink drains slowly while everything else works, the issue is likely local. If the washing machine standpipe overflows while toilets flush normally, the laundry line may be clogged. If every low fixture backs up when water

runs, the main line or septic system deserves suspicion. A camera inspection can help locate blockages, broken pipes, bellies in the line, root intrusion, or separation.

Rooter service is common for main sewer lines, including lines leading to septic tanks. Tree roots can enter through joints or cracks, especially in older clay, cast iron, or Orangeburg pipe. Clearing roots buys time, but if they return frequently, repair or replacement may be needed. Hydrojetting may clear residue after roots are cut, though pipe material and condition matter. A brittle old line should not be treated like a concrete culvert.

If the tank is overdue for pumping and drains are slow throughout the house, pump and inspect the tank before repeatedly clearing lines. Otherwise you may pay to open a pipe only to have the real issue remain downstream. Septic diagnosis is part plumbing, part soil science, and part refusing to guess just because everyone is standing in the yard looking concerned.

The rainy season test

Many septic problems show themselves after heavy rain. Saturated soil cannot accept effluent efficiently, so wastewater may drain slowly or surface over the field. If symptoms appear only during wet weather, the drain field may be overloaded by groundwater, storm runoff, poor grading, or an aging system.

Walk the property after storms. Look for water flowing toward the drain field from gutters, driveways, patios, or slopes. Downspouts should discharge away from the septic area. Soil over the tank should be graded to shed water, not collect it. Do not add large amounts of fill over the drain field without professional guidance, because too much soil can reduce oxygen transfer and interfere with evaporation.

If your area has seasonal high groundwater, system design becomes especially important. Older systems may have been installed before current standards or before the household expanded. A home that worked fine with two occupants in 1985 may struggle with five occupants, a finished basement bathroom, and modern laundry demands. Septic systems are sized for bedrooms and expected flow, not optimism.

A simple seasonal rhythm that actually works

Septic care fits nicely into the same mindset as Air conditioning maintenance, heating checks, gutter cleaning, and smoke detector testing. You do not need to obsess. You just need a rhythm. Spring and fall are good times to walk the yard, check for wet spots or odors, confirm lids are secure, and look at drainage patterns. Before hosting long-term guests or holiday crowds, be extra mindful of water use. Guests are wonderful. Guests also shower, flush, wash clothes, and occasionally test the structural limits of your bathroom fan.

Keep this compact maintenance rhythm in mind:

- Save septic inspection and pumping records in one place.
- Spread laundry loads across the week instead of stacking them into one heroic day.
- Keep grease, wipes, hygiene products, and harsh chemicals out of drains.
- Walk the drain field after heavy rain and note odors, soggy soil, or unusually lush grass.
- Schedule inspection before problems appear, especially if records are missing.

That list is not glamorous, but neither is a septic emergency. Glamour left the conversation at the word “sludge.”

Buying a home with a septic system

If you are buying a property with septic, get a proper inspection before closing. A general home inspection is useful, but it usually does not replace a septic inspection. The inspector should locate the tank, assess accessible components, check records where available, and evaluate signs of drain field distress. Some inspections include pumping, camera work, hydraulic load testing, or dye testing, depending on local practice and regulations.

Ask about the age of the system, tank material, pumping history, repairs, permits, and drain field location. Concrete tanks can last for decades when conditions are favorable, but lids, baffles, and distribution boxes may need repair. Steel tanks are more prone to corrosion and may be a concern in older systems. Plastic and fiberglass tanks resist corrosion but must be properly installed to avoid movement or damage.

Be cautious with recent landscaping. Fresh soil, new sod, or newly planted grass over the drain field can be innocent, or it can be makeup on a bruise. That does not mean panic. It means ask questions. Also note the number of bedrooms compared with system capacity. A finished basement room being used as a bedroom may affect expected wastewater flow, even if the listing calls it a “bonus room” with theatrical confidence.

If the home has had major upgrades, such as additional bathrooms, a new laundry area, Water heater installation, Water softener installation, or Heat pump installation requiring yard work, verify permits and make sure septic components were protected. Renovations are exciting, but septic systems prefer being consulted before everyone starts digging.

Living with an older septic system

Older septic systems deserve respect, not fear. Many work well for a long time when maintained properly. The key is understanding their limits. Older tanks may lack modern risers, making pumping more labor-intensive. Older drain fields may be shallower, smaller, or installed in soils that current codes would treat differently. Pipes may be clay, cast iron, or other materials vulnerable to roots and corrosion.

Adding risers can make maintenance easier by bringing access lids closer to grade. This often reduces labor at each service and encourages regular pumping because nobody has to excavate half the lawn. Effluent filters may be added to some systems, though a professional should determine compatibility. If the drain field is aging but still functional, reducing water use and keeping solids out becomes even more important.

Be wary of promises to “restore” a failed drain field with a magic treatment. Some remediation methods may help specific conditions, but no additive or quick fix can reverse every failure. Soil clogging, biomat imbalance, compaction, high groundwater, crushed lines, and undersized design require different responses. A reputable septic contractor explains the likely cause, options, costs, and risks. A less reputable one sells certainty by the gallon.

Odors: what is normal and what is not

A brief odor near a roof vent under certain wind conditions can happen. A strong sewage smell in the house or yard is not normal. Indoor odors may come from dry traps, loose toilet seals, blocked vents, cracked pipes, or backups. If a guest bathroom rarely gets used, water in the trap can evaporate and let sewer gas enter. Running water in the sink, tub, or floor drain may solve that simple problem.

Persistent smells near the tank could indicate a damaged lid, poor seal, venting issue, or an overloaded system. Odors around the drain field may suggest surfacing effluent or saturation. Do not mask smells with deodorizing products in the drains. Find the cause. Your nose is not being dramatic. Well, perhaps a little, but it has a point.

If odors appear after Plumbing leak repair, bathroom remodeling, or fixture replacement, check that traps, vents, and seals were installed correctly. If smells appear after heavy rain, look at drainage and saturation. If smells

appear after a large gathering, the system may have been hydraulically overloaded. Septic diagnosis often begins with a timeline. What changed? Who visited? What was installed? How much laundry happened? Did someone deep-fry a turkey and introduce the sink to a quart of oil? The truth usually leaves footprints.

Budgeting for septic care without flinching

Routine septic pumping and inspection costs vary widely by region, access, tank size, disposal fees, and condition. Repairs also vary. Replacing a baffle or lid is one thing. Replacing a drain field is quite another. The financial wisdom is simple: routine service costs far less than emergency work and system replacement.

Build septic maintenance into the same budget category as Air conditioning repair service, Furnace repair service, Air conditioning repair, and water heater repair. These are not surprise expenses in the philosophical sense. Mechanical systems wear, clog, corrode, and demand attention. A home is a collection of useful things slowly trying to become compost. Maintenance slows the process.

If money is tight, prioritize actions that prevent catastrophic failure: pump when due, fix leaks, reduce water overload, and keep damaging materials out of drains. Cosmetic yard projects over the septic area can wait. The septic system should win budget arguments against decorative boulders every time.



The homeowner habits that make the biggest difference

The best septic owners are not necessarily handy. They are observant. They know where the tank is, remember roughly when it was pumped, notice when drains slow down, and do not pour bacon grease into the sink while muttering, “It’ll be fine.” They ask contractors where water will drain. They keep vehicles off the drain field. They call before small symptoms become large smells.

They also understand that septic systems do not reward bravado. Opening a tank without safety precautions, using aggressive chemicals, ignoring alarms, or trying to excavate components without knowing the layout can turn a manageable repair into a dangerous mess. There is a time for do-it-yourself confidence and a time to hire someone with equipment, training, and a strong stomach.

Septic care does not need to dominate your life. It just needs a little attention before trouble starts. Pump on a sensible schedule. Treat drains with respect. Spread out water use. Protect the drain field. Keep records. Bring in professionals when symptoms point beyond a simple clog.

Do those things and your septic system will continue its quiet underground work without demanding a starring role in your weekend. That is the goal, really. The finest septic system is the one nobody talks about at dinner.

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.