A house can have fresh paint, tidy shrubs, a tasteful front door, and a mailbox that looks like it has its retirement plan in order. But if the outdoor lighting is wrong, the whole place can still feel like it is apologizing after sunset.

Good exterior lighting is not about blasting the front yard with enough wattage to guide aircraft. It is about shaping what people notice. A skilled lighting contractor knows how to pull texture out of stone, make a walkway feel inviting, give a porch some warmth, and keep the trash bins from becoming the visual star of the property. That last part is more important than most homeowners admit.

Curb appeal is usually discussed in daylight terms: siding, landscaping, rooflines, windows, lawn edges. Yet many buyers, guests, neighbors, delivery drivers, and late-arriving in-laws first see a home at dusk or in the dark. Lighting decides whether the house looks welcoming, expensive, secure, or like the setting of a low-budget mystery podcast.

The upgrades that make the biggest difference are rarely the flashiest. They are the ones that place light where it belongs, use fixtures that fit the architecture, and avoid common sins like glare, mismatched color temperatures, and path lights lined up like tiny runway soldiers.

The porch light problem nobody wants to discuss

The single porch fixture has been asked to do far too much for far too long. It has to identify visitors, light the lock, show the step, discourage prowlers, flatter the front door, and somehow not attract every moth in the county. One fixture cannot do all of that well unless the porch is the size of a phone booth.

Many older homes still rely on a builder-grade wall lantern with a bulb so harsh it makes every arriving guest look like they are being interrogated. The upgrade is not merely a prettier fixture, though that helps. The real upgrade is a layered approach.

A lighting contractor might keep the decorative wall sconces but add recessed downlights under the porch ceiling, a small step light near a change in elevation, or a low-output accent light that catches the door casing. The goal is to reduce shadows without flooding the entry. A front entry should feel like an invitation, not a dental exam.

Fixture scale matters more than people think. A tiny sconce beside a tall front door looks timid. An oversized fixture on a narrow cottage looks like it wandered over from a boutique hotel and got lost. A good rule of thumb is that exterior sconces near a front door should often measure around one-quarter to one-third the height of the door, depending on placement and architecture. That is not a law written on stone tablets, but it prevents the most common mistake: choosing something that looked large in the showroom and shrinks instantly on the house.

Finish matters too. Black fixtures remain popular because they behave nicely with most siding and trim colors. Bronze can warm up brick and stone. Brass looks sharp when used deliberately, but cheap brass ages with all the dignity of a forgotten trombone. Powder-coated finishes tend to hold up better in tough weather, especially where sun and moisture team up like villains.

Path lighting that does not look like airport equipment

Walkway lights are useful, but they are also one of the easiest ways to make a front yard look overdesigned. The classic mistake is placing identical fixtures at identical intervals on both sides of the walk. It is tidy, yes. It is also vaguely ceremonial, as if guests are approaching a miniature government building.

Better path lighting uses rhythm rather than repetition. Fixtures should guide movement and reveal edges, not outline every inch of concrete. On a curved walk, lights can sit on the outside of bends to show direction. Near steps, they should help the foot understand what the eye might miss. Around planting beds, a few well-placed fixtures can give depth without making the yard look like it is wearing jewelry to breakfast.

Low-voltage LED path lights are the standard for good reason. They are efficient, safer to install than line-voltage systems in many settings, and flexible when landscaping changes. The fixture quality, however, varies wildly. Thin metal stakes bend. Plastic tops discolor. Cheap lenses haze over. After one season of string trimmers, dogs, and freeze-thaw cycles, bargain fixtures often look like props from a yard sale.

A professional lighting contractor will usually pay close attention to beam spread, fixture height, glare control, and wire routing. That last item is unglamorous but important. Poorly buried cable has a remarkable talent for resurfacing right where a lawn crew will find it with spinning metal.

Color temperature is another quiet dealmaker. Warm white lighting, usually around 2700K to 3000K, flatters homes and landscapes. Cooler light can be useful for security or specific modern designs, but on many residential exteriors it feels sterile. If the front door glows warm and the path lights glow icy blue, the house looks less curated and more like two committees stopped speaking halfway through the project.

Architectural uplighting: when the house gets cheekbones

Some houses have features worth showing off after dark: stone columns, brick texture, dormers, gables, mature trees, arched windows, a handsome chimney. Uplighting can make these elements pop. Done well, it gives a home dimension and drama. Done badly, it creates haunted mansion energy, and not in the charming seasonal way.

The trick is restraint. A lighting contractor does not need to light every vertical surface. Shadows are part of the composition. Without shadows, a house loses depth and starts looking flat, even under expensive fixtures. The human eye likes contrast. It likes warm pools of light and darker spaces between them.

Uplights should be aimed carefully, often tested at night before final placement. A fixture that looks fine at 3 p.m. Can blast directly into a bedroom window at 9 p.m. And begin its new career as a sleep destroyer. Adjustable fixtures help, but the installer still needs patience. Good aiming is half craft, half crouching in mulch while muttering.

Brick and stone usually tolerate grazing light well because texture creates shadow. Smooth siding can be trickier, especially vinyl or stucco with imperfections. Light is honest, sometimes rudely so. It will reveal wavy surfaces, patched areas, and trim lines that were easier to ignore in daylight.

For two-story homes, narrow beam uplights can draw attention upward, but they must be used sparingly. Lighting the entire facade from the ground can feel theatrical. Lighting a few important vertical lines feels polished. There is a difference between a tailored suit and a marching band uniform.

Tree lighting: the yard’s best supporting actor

Mature trees are curb appeal gold, and lighting them can transform a property. A large oak or maple near the front yard adds scale during the day. At night, it can become a sculptural anchor. The canopy catches light, the trunk gains texture, and the house feels nestled rather than stranded.

There are two common approaches. Uplighting from the ground highlights the trunk and lower canopy. Downlighting, often called moonlighting when done softly from within branches, casts gentle shadows on the

lawn or walkway. Moonlighting sounds romantic because it is, when executed properly. When executed poorly, it is just a bright fixture strapped to a tree like a nervous raccoon with a flashlight.

Tree-mounted fixtures require care. Trees grow, bark expands, and hardware can damage living tissue if installed without thought. Professionals use mounting methods that allow for growth and avoid choking the tree. They also consider maintenance access, because every fixture eventually needs adjustment or service. No one wants to discover that changing a component requires a ladder, three prayers, and a neighbor named Dale.

Tree lighting also brings up the question of nearby systems. If irrigation is present, fixture placement and cable routes should avoid sprinkler heads and saturated soil pockets. If drainage is poor, outdoor electrical connections need extra attention. A Plumber, Septic system service, or drainage specialist may not be the first person who comes to mind during a lighting project, but water has strong opinions about electrical work and usually expresses them expensively.

Garage and driveway lighting with manners

Garage lighting often gets treated as an afterthought, even though the garage can dominate the front elevation. Two or three fixtures above or beside the doors can improve curb appeal quickly, but only if they are sized and positioned with care.

Fixtures mounted too high create glare. Fixtures mounted too low get clipped by vehicles, basketballs, or ambitious teenagers. Wall lanterns on either side of garage doors should complement the front entry without copying it in a painfully exact way. Matching fixture families are useful, but a house should not look like someone bought the exterior lighting aisle in bulk.

Driveway lighting is less about decoration and more about arrival. If the driveway is long, curved, or bordered by landscaping, subtle marker lights can help drivers navigate without turning the yard into a parking lot. At the garage apron, downlighting from eaves or carefully shielded wall fixtures can make unloading groceries less dramatic. No homeowner should have to choose between stepping in a puddle and sacrificing a cantaloupe.

Motion sensors can help in driveways, but they should not be obnoxious. The old-style security flood that ignites with the fury of a stadium every time a leaf moves is not curb appeal. Modern motion lighting can be dim most of the evening, then brighten when movement occurs. That approach preserves ambiance while still offering practical visibility.

Security lighting that does not insult the neighbors

Security lighting is often confused with brightness. More light is not always more security. Glare can actually reduce visibility by creating harsh contrast and deep shadows. It can also annoy neighbors, disrupt sleep, and make the front of a house look like a loading dock.

A better strategy uses controlled light. Shielded fixtures, correct aiming, and appropriate brightness help people see faces, steps, doors, and vehicles. The aim is recognition, not retaliation. If a neighbor can read a soup label in their bedroom because of your side-yard floodlight, something has gone off the rails.

Smart controls are useful here. Timers, astronomical clocks, dimmers, and motion sensors can make exterior lighting behave intelligently. Lights can come on at sunset, dim later in the evening, brighten for arrivals, and turn off when no longer needed. This saves energy and extends fixture life. It also makes the home look occupied without relying on the classic “one lamp in the front window” trick, which fools absolutely no one after 1987.

This is where an Electrician and a Lighting contractor may overlap. Some contractors specialize in low-voltage landscape systems, while an Electrician handles line-voltage wiring, new exterior circuits, panel capacity, GFCI protection, and code compliance. On larger projects, both trades may be involved. That coordination matters. The prettiest fixture in the catalog is not charming when wired like a science fair accident.

The small details that separate polished from peculiar

Curb appeal lives in details. Door hardware, address numbers, landscape edges, window boxes, and lighting all talk to each other. Sometimes they argue.

Address lighting deserves more love. If emergency responders, guests, and delivery drivers cannot read the house number from the street, the home has a practical problem disguised as a design choice. Backlit numbers, small directional fixtures, or a well-placed sconce can solve it. The style should match the home, but legibility comes first. A gorgeous script number hidden in shadow is just calligraphy for raccoons.



Step lights are another quiet upgrade. They reduce trip hazards and add a custom feel. They work especially well on masonry steps, porch stairs, retaining walls, and raised patios visible from the front. The output should be soft and shielded downward. Bright step lights at eye level are a betrayal.

Gate and fence lighting can frame a property nicely, particularly on homes with front courtyards or long drives. Here, durability is crucial. Fence posts move, gates slam, and weather attacks horizontally mounted surfaces. Wiring must handle movement and moisture. If the gate is automated, the lighting plan should coordinate with that equipment rather than treating it as an inconvenient surprise.

Even the humble soffit light can improve curb appeal when used correctly. Recessed fixtures under eaves can wash walls or highlight entry areas. But spacing must be thoughtful. Too many soffit lights create a dotted ceiling effect that looks commercial. Too few can leave odd dark patches. The beam angle, trim style, and dimming capability make a big difference.

A short curb appeal lighting checklist

Use this before calling a contractor or buying fixtures online at midnight, which is when many regrettable design decisions occur.

1. Stand at the curb after dark and note what disappears, what glares, and what looks unintentionally spooky.
2. Check whether the front door, house numbers, steps, and driveway edges are easy to see.
3. Look for mismatched bulb colors, especially cool white mixed with warm white.
4. Identify one or two architectural or landscape features worth highlighting, not twelve.
5. Confirm that existing outdoor outlets, switches, and fixtures are safe, weather-rated, and not held together by optimism.

That last point is not a joke, despite doing a convincing impression of one. Exterior electrical components live a harder life than indoor ones. Heat, cold, insects, moisture, mulch, fertilizer, and UV exposure all take turns causing trouble.

Why professional design beats the cart full of fixtures approach

There is nothing wrong with a handy homeowner replacing a simple fixture where wiring already exists and local rules allow it. Many people can swap a porch light safely if they know what they are doing, turn off power properly, and use weather-rated materials. The trouble starts when the project grows from “new sconce” to “let’s illuminate the entire front yard before Saturday.”

A professional lighting contractor brings design judgment and technical discipline. They think about voltage drop on low-voltage runs, transformer sizing, waterproof connections, fixture spacing, beam angles, service access, and how the landscape will grow. They also see the common traps because they have repaired them repeatedly.

Voltage drop, for instance, can make lights at the end of a long run appear dimmer or warmer than those near the transformer. It is not always obvious during installation, especially at dusk, but it becomes irritating later. Proper wire gauge, layout, and transformer selection prevent that. Cheap connectors are another frequent failure point. Moisture intrusion can corrode connections and create intermittent outages that seem to obey lunar cycles.

A contractor also understands that landscaping changes. Shrubs grow over fixtures. Mulch gets added. Trees drop branches. Dogs dig. Children discover that path lights make excellent obstacle course markers. Good installations anticipate real life, which is much messier than a product brochure.

Coordinating lighting with other home systems

Exterior upgrades rarely happen in isolation. A homeowner planning lighting may also be thinking about HVAC placement, plumbing repairs, drainage, or a new outdoor kitchen. The smartest projects coordinate trades before walls, trenches, or hardscape are finished.

An Air conditioning contractor may need clear access around outdoor condenser units. Lighting should not block service panels or create trip hazards near equipment. If an Air conditioning repair service needs to reach a side yard unit at night, a small service light can be genuinely useful. The same applies to Air conditioning maintenance and an Air conditioning tune-up. A technician balancing gauges by flashlight is nobody’s dream sequence.

Heating equipment can matter too. A Heating contractor, Furnace repair service, Gas installation service, or Heat pump installation crew may need access to exterior lines, vents, meters, or equipment pads. Outdoor lighting can improve safety around those areas, but fixtures must not obstruct clearance requirements or shine directly into vents, windows, or neighboring homes. If gas lines are involved, leave the improvisation to jazz musicians and coordinate with licensed pros.

Plumbing projects also intersect with lighting more often than expected. A Plumber handling Plumbing leak repair may uncover soggy soil near foundations, which affects fixture placement. Drain cleaning, Rooter service, and Hydrojetting crews may need access to cleanouts that homeowners accidentally hide behind decorative plants and lighting stakes. If a front yard is being trenched for Plumbing repiping, Water heater installation, Water heater repair, or Water softener installation supply lines, that is a good time to plan conduit sleeves for future lighting. Dig once if possible. Your lawn will thank you by looking less like an archaeological site.

Septic properties require extra caution. A Septic system service can identify tank lids, drain field boundaries, and areas where heavy fixtures, trenching, or vehicle traffic could cause damage. Landscape lighting is lightweight, but trenching cable through the wrong area can still create problems. The ground remembers mistakes.

LED upgrades: efficiency without the morgue-light effect

LED technology has improved tremendously, but bad LED lighting still exists in the wild. You have seen it. The front porch glows blue-white. The path lights flicker faintly. The garage fixtures are so bright they flatten every surface. The house looks efficient, yes, but also slightly hostile.

Quality LED lamps and integrated fixtures offer better color rendering, consistent color temperature, dimming compatibility, and long life. For curb appeal, color rendering matters because brick, stone, wood, paint, and plants all look better under light that reveals natural tones. A high-quality warm LED can make red brick rich and greenery lush. A poor one can make everything look like it was rinsed in skim milk.

Integrated LED fixtures can be sleek and durable, but they create a trade-off. When the LED module fails years later, you may need a replacement part or an entire fixture rather than a simple bulb swap. Lamp-based fixtures are easier to service but may be bulkier or less optically precise. Neither option is automatically superior. The right choice depends on the project, budget, fixture location, and maintenance expectations.

Dimming is another area where details matter. Not every LED behaves well on every dimmer or transformer. Flicker, buzzing, poor low-end dimming, and random shutoffs can result from incompatible components. A good contractor matches the system pieces before installation rather than discovering the problem during the homeowner's first dinner party.

Smart controls, timers, and the joy of not touching switches

Outdoor lighting should not require a nightly ritual. If the homeowner has to furnace contractor remember four switches, two timers, and one remote that lives in the junk drawer under expired batteries, the system is too fussy.

Astronomical timers are a reliable favorite. They adjust for sunset and sunrise throughout the year, so lights do not come on at 4:30 p.m. In July like they are deeply confused. Smart switches and app-based controls add flexibility, especially for homeowners who travel or want scenes for entertaining. The caution is complexity. A simple, well-labeled system often beats a highly programmable one that nobody in the house understands except the teenager who leaves for college next fall.

Zones are helpful. Entry lights, path lights, architectural accents, and security lights may not need the same schedule or brightness. Accent lighting might turn off at bedtime. Security lighting may remain dim all night and brighten with motion. Porch lights may stay on later when guests are expected. Zoning also saves energy and reduces light pollution.

Neighbors appreciate restraint. Wildlife does too. Dark-sky-friendly fixtures, shielded beams, and lower output can reduce glare and unnecessary sky glow. Curb appeal should not come at the cost of making the block feel

like a car dealership.

Materials that survive weather, sprinklers, and human behavior

Outdoor fixtures live in a hostile workplace. They face rain, snow, heat, salt air in coastal regions, irrigation overspray, insects, soil acidity, and the occasional soccer ball. Material choice affects both appearance and lifespan.

Cast brass and copper fixtures age beautifully in many landscapes, developing patina rather than peeling. They cost more upfront, but they often justify it on long-term projects. Powder-coated aluminum can perform well, especially with quality finishes, though scratches may expose metal beneath. Stainless steel varies by grade and environment. Near saltwater or deicing salts, corrosion resistance becomes a serious issue.

Plastic fixtures are not automatically terrible, but inexpensive plastic usually reveals itself quickly. It fades, cracks, or gets brittle. In hidden utility areas, a basic fixture may be acceptable. At the front of the home, visible fixtures should have enough substance to look intentional.

Lens design matters because hard water and irrigation can leave mineral deposits. If sprinklers hit fixtures daily, even good equipment will look tired. Adjusting sprinkler heads may be part of the lighting upgrade. That is the unglamorous truth of exterior design: sometimes the best lighting improvement begins with stopping a sprinkler from baptizing a *Plumber* path light every morning.

Budget: where to spend and where to behave

Exterior lighting budgets vary widely. A simple front fixture replacement may be modest. A full low-voltage landscape lighting system with quality fixtures, transformer, controls, trenching, and professional aiming can run into several thousand dollars or more, depending on property size and complexity. Custom architectural work, masonry integration, tree-mounted downlighting, and new electrical circuits add cost.

The best place to spend is usually on the permanent, visible, and hard-to-service components: front entry fixtures, transformer quality, buried connections, and key architectural lights. Save cautiously on decorative extras that may change with landscaping. Do not save on safety, code compliance, or waterproofing. Bargain wiring outdoors has a way of becoming expensive performance art.

Phasing the project can work well. Start with the entry, house numbers, and main path. Add architectural accents next. Then handle trees, garden beds, driveway edges, and specialty features. A good contractor can design the end state and install in phases so the first phase does not need to be ripped up later. Planning ahead costs less than apologizing to your lawn twice.

What a good lighting contractor notices during the first visit

A proper site visit should happen at least partly with attention to nighttime conditions. Daylight planning is useful for fixture placement and wiring routes, but darkness tells the truth. Some contractors offer evening demonstrations with temporary fixtures. That can be extremely helpful because homeowners often change their minds once they see how little light is actually needed.

During the visit, a contractor should ask how the front of the home is used. Do guests park on the street or in the driveway? Is there a step that people miss? Are packages delivered to the porch or side door? Do children play in the front yard? Are there pets, gates, cameras, irrigation zones, or seasonal decorations? The answers shape the design.

They should also look for practical constraints: existing switch locations, outlet availability, panel capacity, drainage, mature roots, hardscape, and service access. If the plan requires boring under a walkway or trenching near utilities, that should be discussed early. Surprises are charming at birthday parties, less so when they involve concrete saws.

Permits and codes vary by location and project scope. Line-voltage exterior work usually has stricter requirements than low-voltage landscape lighting. GFCI protection, wet-location ratings, burial depths, conduit, box extensions, and proper covers all matter. A licensed Electrician may be required for parts of the work. Good contractors are upfront about that rather than waving vaguely at the concept of “it’ll be fine.”

Common upgrades with big visual payoff

Some lighting improvements consistently improve curb appeal without turning the project into a grand opera.

Replacing undersized or dated porch fixtures often changes the face of the home immediately. Adding soft path lighting improves both safety and welcome. Lighting house numbers solves a real problem while looking refined. Highlighting one strong tree or stone feature gives the yard depth. Installing dimmable, shielded garage lighting makes the largest front-facing surface feel intentional rather than merely practical.

One of my favorite small transformations involved a brick ranch with a beautiful Japanese maple near the entry. The homeowners were convinced they needed six path lights, two floodlights, and new garage sconces. After testing at night, the biggest improvement came from two warm uplights on the maple, a better-scaled porch fixture, and a small light on the address plaque. The house went from “nice but sleepy” to “someone here owns cloth napkins.” The budget stayed sane, and the neighbors did not need blackout curtains.

Another project went the opposite way. A tall, narrow home with deep porch shadows genuinely needed multiple layers: recessed porch downlights, stair lights, sconces, and a separate low-voltage system for the front walk. One fixture would never have solved it. The lesson is annoying but true: the right answer depends on the house.

A quick note on maintenance, because dirt always wins eventually

Even the best lighting system needs attention. Fixtures shift. Plants grow. Lenses collect grime. Timers drift or get reprogrammed by well-meaning relatives. Mulch buries uplights. Snowplows and string trimmers conduct their annual campaigns.

Once or twice a year, walk the property after dark and look for dim fixtures, glare, blocked beams, exposed cable, corrosion, and plants that have swallowed lights whole. Clean lenses gently. Trim foliage around fixtures. Adjust aiming when trees and shrubs mature. If several fixtures fail at once, the issue may be a transformer, timer, connection, or damaged cable rather than individual lamps.

Professional maintenance visits are worthwhile for larger systems. They can include cleaning, voltage checks, connection repairs, timer adjustments, fixture realignment, and recommendations as the landscape changes. Think of it like Air conditioning maintenance or a Furnace repair service visit before the season gets ugly. Preventive attention is cheaper than emergency troubleshooting in bad weather while holding a flashlight in your teeth.

The best curb appeal feels effortless

Great exterior lighting should look obvious only in hindsight. Guests should notice that the home feels warm, safe, and handsome, not that the lighting system has been working out and wants compliments. The fixtures

should suit the architecture. The light should flatter materials. The shadows should remain soft and intentional. The neighbors should remain friendly.

A lighting contractor upgrade can be as simple as replacing a sad porch lantern and adding proper house number illumination. It can be as involved as a zoned, low-voltage landscape system with architectural accents, moonlit trees, step lights, and smart controls. The common thread is judgment. Put light where people need it. Highlight what deserves attention. Hide what does not. Use warm color, shield glare, respect the house, and do not let the driveway look like an airport runway unless you are, in fact, landing aircraft.

Curb appeal is not just what your home shows at noon on a sunny day. It is what it says when the evening settles in, the porch glows, the path makes sense, and the best features step forward without shouting. Done right, exterior lighting gives a house confidence after dark. And confidence, unlike a bargain path light with a cracked plastic stake, ages very well.

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.