A lighting project looks innocent right up until someone opens a ceiling tile and finds three generations of wiring, a mystery junction box, and a pipe exactly where the new fixture was supposed to go. At that moment, lighting stops being decorative and becomes what it has always been: electrical work with opinions.

Good lighting contractor services sit at the crossroads of design, safety, power distribution, building function, and the practical messiness of real properties. A fixture is not just a fixture. It is a load on a circuit, a heat source, a maintenance item, a code concern, and sometimes the one thing standing between a pleasant room and a conference area that makes everyone look like they are being questioned by airport security.

For electrical projects, a lighting contractor brings focus to one slice of the job that is easy to underestimate. The electrician may be responsible for the broader electrical system, panels, feeders, circuits, grounding, and safe installation. The lighting contractor, depending on the project setup, may handle fixture planning, layout coordination, controls, replacement work, upgrades, and installation support. On some jobs, the same company or crew covers salt free water softener installation both roles. On others, lighting is its own specialty. Either way, when lighting is treated like an afterthought, the building usually lets you know. Flicker, glare, uneven coverage, nuisance trips, hot spots, awkward switches, and maintenance headaches all have a way of sending invoices later.

Where lighting fits in an electrical project

Electrical work is often discussed in big-ticket terms: service upgrades, panels, new circuits, equipment hookups, backup power, dedicated outlets, and safety compliance. Lighting can seem smaller by comparison, partly because everyone recognizes a light fixture and assumes the hard part is choosing one that does not look like it belongs in a dentist's waiting room from 1987.

The hard part is not simply hanging the fixture. The hard part is making sure the fixture belongs electrically, physically, and functionally.

A lighting contractor has to think about how many fixtures a space needs, how they are switched, how the load fits the circuit, where dimmers or sensors make sense, how service crews will access them later, and what else is competing for the same ceiling and wall space. That last part matters more than most owners expect. Above a ceiling, electrical work shares territory with ductwork, plumbing lines, sprinkler piping, structural members, and sometimes the baffling remains of someone's "temporary" repair from twelve years ago.

This is why coordination between trades matters. OSHA classifies plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning work as special trade contracting, and electrical work is a separate classification. In plain jobsite English, that means the air conditioning contractor, heating contractor, plumber, electrician, and lighting contractor may all have legitimate work in the same area, but they are not doing the same job. If nobody coordinates, the ceiling becomes a crowded buffet where every trade brought elbows.

Lighting work is especially sensitive to poor coordination because fixture placement is visible. A slightly rerouted drain line can often disappear behind a wall. A light fixture installed six inches off center over a kitchen island will announce itself every morning like a tiny architectural insult.

The difference between "lights installed" and lighting done properly

There is a wide gap between getting lights to turn on and delivering a finished lighting system that serves the building well. The first is a task. The second is a trade.

A basic installation might involve mounting fixtures, connecting conductors, testing switches, and confirming operation. That is important, but it is not the whole story. Proper lighting service considers the space, its use, the existing electrical system, and the people who will live or work under the lights after the crew leaves.

In a small office, for example, the owner may ask for brighter lighting because the space feels dim. A rushed contractor might simply install stronger fixtures. A better lighting contractor asks where people work, whether computer glare is the real problem, whether the walls and surfaces absorb too much light, and whether a different layout would solve the complaint without making the place feel like a convenience store at midnight.

In a mechanical room, elegance matters less than durability and visibility. Service technicians need enough light to read labels, trace piping, inspect equipment, and work safely. That room may also contain HVAC equipment, water heaters, pumps, or panels. If a furnace repair service or air conditioning repair service has to work in there later, poor lighting turns a routine repair into a forehead flashlight opera. Nobody enjoys that opera.

Lighting contractor services earn their keep by thinking beyond the first switch flip.

Why electrical projects often need lighting specialists

Lighting has become more technical, not less. Fixtures have changed. Controls have changed. Customer expectations have definitely changed. People now expect lighting that saves energy, dims smoothly, avoids harsh glare, works with sensors, highlights architectural features, and does not require a treasure map to operate.

A general electrician can often install lighting, and many do it well. But larger or more complex projects benefit from a lighting contractor or an electrical team with lighting-specific experience. The details multiply quickly.

Fixture spacing affects comfort. Color temperature affects how a room feels. Control zones affect usability. Occupancy sensors affect energy use and human patience. Exterior lighting affects safety, visibility, and neighborly relations. Emergency and service lighting can affect how well people navigate during outages or maintenance events. In commercial and institutional spaces, lighting decisions may also intersect with operating hours, maintenance budgets, and the realities of cleaning crews, service technicians, and occupants who treat switches like ancient riddles.

The best lighting contractors have a practical eye. They can walk a space and notice that the proposed fixture layout leaves a shadow over the workbench, that a sensor will not see around a partition, or that the attractive pendant selected for a high ceiling will be annoying to maintain. That kind of judgment usually comes from seeing what fails, what annoys people, and what gets called back.

The unsung art of coordination with HVAC and plumbing

Lighting rarely gets installed in an empty universe. It has to coexist with heating, ventilation, air conditioning, plumbing, and sometimes gas lines or septic-related equipment areas. That coordination is not glamorous, but neither is paying twice because fixtures had to move after ductwork arrived.

HVAC contractors specialize in installing and maintaining heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning equipment. Their work may include installation, maintenance, repairs, duct cleaning, and plumbing or electrical work associated with heating and cooling equipment. That means lighting and HVAC frequently meet in ceilings, mechanical rooms, equipment platforms, utility areas, and renovation projects.

Consider a heat pump installation. The equipment needs proper electrical service, accessible disconnects, and space for service. The HVAC contractor cares about sizing, refrigerant charging, airflow, and long-term performance. ENERGY STAR guidance emphasizes that proper HVAC installation includes correct equipment

sizing and refrigerant charging, and that proper charging of an air conditioner or heat pump can reduce energy consumption and lower failure risk. Lighting does not replace that expertise, of course. But if lighting is added around the same equipment area, it should support access rather than block it. A light fixture mounted directly in the path of future service is not lighting. It is a booby trap with a warranty sticker.

Plumbing creates similar coordination issues. A plumber may be handling water heater installation, water heater repair, plumbing leak repair, drain cleaning, rooter service, hydrojetting, plumbing repiping, or water softener installation. Those services often involve utility rooms, basements, ceilings, crawlspaces, and walls. Lighting contractors working in those areas need to respect access, clearance, moisture risks, and the fact that pipes are not decorative obstacles to be bullied aside.

A good project manager knows that the first person to claim ceiling space is not always the person who should win it. Ductwork needs room. Drain lines need slope. Electrical wiring needs safe routing. Lighting needs coverage and appearance. The smart move is not a trade war. The smart move is coordination before ladders appear.

What a lighting contractor actually does

The phrase “lighting contractor” can cover a range of services depending on the company, licensing, location, and project type. On some projects, the lighting contractor is part of the electrical contracting team. On others, they are brought in for layout, fixture replacement, retrofits, controls, or specialty lighting.

The scope should always be clear before work begins. Confusion here causes friction later, usually when someone asks, “Who was supposed to provide that?” and everyone suddenly becomes fascinated by the floor.

Common lighting contractor services may include:

- Reviewing lighting needs, fixture placement, and switching or control requirements
- Installing, replacing, or relocating fixtures as part of electrical work
- Coordinating with electricians, HVAC crews, plumbers, and other trades
- Helping plan maintenance access, service lighting, and fixture durability
- Testing operation, controls, dimming, and basic performance after installation

That list sounds tidy. Real work is less tidy. A contractor may discover that an existing circuit cannot support the intended changes without modification. Ceiling conditions may force a layout revision. A chosen fixture may not fit the application. Controls may need different wiring than expected. Older buildings may hide surprises behind every tile, panel, and cheerful coat of paint.

This is why a site visit beats guesswork. Photos help. Plans help. But standing in the room often reveals the thing no drawing showed, such as a beam where the fixture should go, a return grille stealing prime ceiling space, or a water line tucked exactly where drilling would be unwise. Buildings have a sense of humor, but it is not a kind one.

Lighting design without the theatrical fog machine

Not every electrical project needs a full lighting designer. Many practical projects need something simpler: thoughtful lighting layout by people who understand installation. That means matching the lighting to the use of the space without turning the job into a Broadway rehearsal.

A garage needs broad, reliable visibility. A retail space needs lighting that helps merchandise look appealing without creating eye fatigue. A restaurant needs mood, but also enough light for staff to clean properly after

closing. A warehouse needs consistency and maintainability. A home kitchen needs layered lighting because one lonely ceiling fixture cannot be expected to handle chopping vegetables, washing dishes, homework, Plumber and midnight snacks.

The witty truth is that lighting is often noticed only when it is bad. Great lighting tends to disappear into the experience of the room. You see the countertop, not the fixture. You feel comfortable, not interrogated. You can read the label on the furnace, not curse the shadow of your own head.

Good lighting contractors understand that brightness is not the only measure. Too much light in the wrong place creates glare. Too little light creates strain. Bad placement creates shadows. Poor controls create frustration. Fixture choices that ignore maintenance create ladders, labor costs, and grumbling.

Controls: the small devices that cause large arguments

Switches, dimmers, sensors, timers, and control zones can make or break a lighting project. They are not accessories. They are how people experience the system every day.

A beautiful lighting installation with confusing controls is like a sports car with the steering wheel in the trunk. Technically impressive, practically ridiculous.

In commercial spaces, control strategy should reflect use patterns. A storage room may benefit from occupancy sensing because people forget lights. A conference room may need dimming and scene control because presentations, meetings, and cleaning all require different levels. A hallway may need reliable coverage and simple operation. Exterior lighting may need timing or sensors based on safety and convenience.

In homes, the same logic applies, only with more opinions. A homeowner may want dimmers for living areas, brighter task lighting in the kitchen, and simple switching in utility spaces. Nobody wants to press six buttons to find the laundry detergent.

The edge cases matter. Some fixtures and controls do not play nicely together. Dimming performance can vary. Sensors need proper placement. A switch located behind a door is a small daily insult. Controls installed without thought can create callbacks that are not technically failures but still feel like failures to the customer.

Service areas where lighting and mechanical work overlap

Properties that need lighting upgrades often need other trade work too. A renovation might involve an electrician for circuits, a lighting contractor for fixtures and controls, an air conditioning contractor for equipment changes, and a plumber for water or drain work. If the building has heating equipment, a heating contractor or furnace repair service may also be involved. If gas equipment is part of the project, a gas installation service may have its own scope and requirements. If the property uses a septic system, septic system service may be entirely separate but still relevant during broader site work.

That does not mean one contractor should pretend to do everything. It means the project should recognize boundaries. Air conditioning maintenance, air conditioning tune-up, and air conditioning repair belong to qualified HVAC professionals. Water heater repair and plumbing leak repair belong with plumbing expertise. Electrical projects belong with qualified electrical professionals. Lighting sits inside the electrical world, but it touches the others constantly.

The smoothest jobs happen when each trade knows the others exist before the work starts. That sounds laughably basic until you have watched a fixture layout collide with a new duct run or seen a service light

installed where a technician has to remove it to access equipment. The building does not care which trade was "there first." It only cares whether the finished result works.

Practical planning before fixtures are ordered

Lighting products are tempting to buy early. They look good in catalogs, have tidy specifications, and never mention that your ceiling contains a pipe, a duct, and an old junction box forming a tiny committee of obstruction. Ordering too soon can lock a project into fixtures that do not suit the site conditions.

Before fixtures are purchased, the contractor should understand the room dimensions, ceiling type, mounting conditions, power availability, switching expectations, and access needs. In an electrical project tied to renovation, demolition or investigation may be necessary before final decisions. Nobody likes delay, but nobody likes storing twenty fixtures that cannot be used either.

A short planning conversation can prevent a long invoice. The questions are not fancy, but they are powerful:

- What activities happen in the space, and at what times of day?
- Are existing circuits, switches, and controls staying or changing?
- What other trades need ceiling, wall, or equipment access?
- How will fixtures be serviced later without heroic ladder work?
- Are there moisture, heat, dust, or durability concerns?

Those five questions reveal most of the traps. A workshop with dust needs different thinking than a lobby. A bathroom or utility area asks different questions than a dry office. A mechanical room needs visibility and access, not ambience. Exterior lighting needs weather awareness and sensible placement. The fixture that looks perfect online may become much less charming when it lives near steam, vibration, or service traffic.

Electrical load and the quiet math behind lighting

Lighting has become more efficient over time, but that does not eliminate electrical planning. Circuits still have limits. Conductors, devices, controls, and panels still matter. The fact that a fixture uses less energy than an older equivalent does not give anyone permission to treat electrical design like a vibes-based exercise.

On retrofit projects, replacing older lighting with newer fixtures may reduce load, but the contractor still needs to inspect existing conditions and confirm compatibility. On new installations, the lighting layout must coordinate with branch circuits and switching. On larger projects, lighting may be part of a wider electrical plan that includes HVAC equipment, appliances, water heaters, pumps, and specialty systems.

This is where the electrician's role is central. A lighting contractor may focus on the lighting scope, but electrical safety and code-compliant installation require qualified electrical work. If the project involves HVAC equipment, the electrical needs associated with that equipment must be coordinated as well. DOE materials recognize that HVAC contractor services can include plumbing or electrical work associated with heating and cooling equipment, but that does not blur the need for proper qualifications and defined scope.

A practical example: if an air conditioning repair service is replacing equipment and electrical changes are required, that is not the same as redesigning lighting for the entire mechanical area. But if the ceiling is open and lighting is poor, it may be the perfect time to improve service lighting. Timing matters. Doing related work while access is available can save labor, reduce disruption, and spare everyone the joy of reopening finished surfaces later.

Maintenance access: the part customers thank you for later

A lighting system should be maintainable. This sounds obvious, yet many installations behave as if future service will be performed by a levitating magician with tiny hands.

Maintenance access includes fixture height, lens removal, driver access, control location, and clearance around equipment. In commercial spaces, maintenance staff may need to replace parts, clean fixtures, or troubleshoot controls without shutting down half the building. In homes, the homeowner should not need scaffolding to deal with a routine issue in a stairwell unless they have specifically chosen drama as a lifestyle.

Mechanical rooms deserve special mention. HVAC technicians working on air conditioning maintenance, an air conditioning tune-up, furnace repair, or heat pump installation need clear working areas and usable light. Plumbers dealing with drain cleaning, rooter service, hydrojetting, water heater repair, or plumbing repiping also benefit from lighting that shows the work clearly. A utility space with one dim bulb behind a duct is not charmingly old-fashioned. It is a productivity tax.

Lighting contractors who think about service access make life easier for everyone. They reduce future labor, prevent accidental damage, and avoid installations that look fine on day one but age badly.



Renovation lighting: where old buildings keep receipts

Renovation projects are where lighting contractors earn their stories. New construction has its own challenges, but renovation adds archaeology. Existing wiring may not match drawings. Switch legs may take strange routes. Junction boxes may be hidden. Fixture locations may have been changed repeatedly. Previous repairs may have been legal, questionable, or “creative” in the way a raccoon is creative.

The contractor’s first duty is not to make assumptions. Existing conditions should be inspected. If something looks wrong, it should be addressed rather than buried behind new finishes. Lighting upgrades often expose electrical issues that were already there. That can frustrate owners because the project suddenly grows, but ignoring unsafe or unsuitable conditions is not thrift. It is procrastination with better lighting.

Renovations also create chances to improve how a building functions. A kitchen remodel can add task lighting and better switching. An office refresh can reduce glare and improve control zones. A basement upgrade can add

proper lighting around plumbing and mechanical equipment. A commercial retrofit can reduce maintenance headaches by replacing a patchwork of mismatched fixtures with a planned system.

The trick is judgment. Not every project needs the premium option. Not every room needs elaborate controls. Not every existing fixture must be replaced if it serves the space well and remains safe. A good lighting contractor can say, "Spend money here, save it there," which is much more useful than treating every project like a showroom contest.

Safety, qualification, and the limits of enthusiasm

Homeowners and building managers often underestimate electrical work because fixtures seem approachable. The visible parts are screws, brackets, trim pieces, and wires with friendly colors. The invisible parts are shock risk, fire risk, improper grounding, overloaded circuits, unsuitable boxes, and connections that fail after the ladder is back in the truck.

Enthusiasm is lovely. It is not a license.

Electrical projects should involve qualified professionals. The same principle applies across the trades. A plumber handles plumbing repair and installation work. An HVAC professional handles heating and cooling equipment, including air conditioning repair and maintenance. EPA definitions under Section 608 include air conditioners and other refrigeration equipment as appliances, and technicians involved in maintenance, service, or repair can include installers and contractor employees. That matters because HVAC work can involve regulated refrigerant-related service, not just swapping metal boxes in a yard.

Lighting may look simpler, but it still belongs in the electrical lane. The contractor must understand safe installation practices, product suitability, support requirements, wiring methods, and coordination with the broader electrical system. Poorly installed lighting can fail, flicker, overheat, or create hazards. If a fixture is heavy, improperly supported mounting is not a cosmetic problem. Gravity is famously strict.

How to evaluate a lighting contractor without needing a hard hat dictionary

Choosing a lighting contractor is partly about credentials and partly about how they think. A polished estimate with vague scope is less useful than a plainspoken proposal that says what is included, what is excluded, and what conditions could change the price.

Listen for practical questions. A serious contractor asks how the space is used, what problems you are trying to solve, whether other trades are involved, what access is available, and what existing conditions are known. They do not simply count fixtures and send a number. Counting fixtures is arithmetic. Contracting is judgment.

For projects connected to larger electrical work, ask how lighting will coordinate with the electrician. If HVAC or plumbing work is happening too, ask when those trades will be on site and whether fixture locations have been reviewed against ductwork, pipes, and service clearances. If controls are included, ask who is responsible for setup and testing. If fixtures are owner-supplied, ask what happens if they are unsuitable, missing parts, or incompatible with the intended controls. That last one is not theoretical. Owner-supplied fixtures have a talent for arriving with missing brackets, vague instructions, or dimensions that differ from the online listing. The internet is a marvelous tool and a mischievous supplier.

A contractor worth hiring will not promise that every hidden condition is already known. They will explain how surprises are handled. That honesty may feel less comforting than a cheerful guarantee, but it is far more useful.

The cost conversation nobody should dodge

Lighting project costs vary because scope varies. Replacing a few accessible fixtures is not the same as rewiring a floor, adding controls, coordinating around HVAC equipment, or working in finished ceilings. Labor, access, fixture type, control complexity, existing electrical conditions, and coordination with other trades all affect price.

The cheapest bid may be fine for a simple, clearly defined job. It may also be cheap because it excludes the difficult parts. Watch for missing details: patching, controls, permits where required, fixture assembly, disposal, troubleshooting existing wiring, lift equipment, after-hours work, or coordination meetings. Nobody enjoys discovering exclusions after the ceiling is open.

A better estimate describes the work plainly. It may include allowances where conditions are unknown. It may recommend investigation before final pricing. It should avoid pretending that every building is a blank slate. Buildings are not blank slates. They are more like novels with torn-out chapters and suspicious stains.

The smartest owners compare scope, not just totals. If one proposal includes control testing and coordination while another says only “install lights,” those are different products. A lower number attached to a thinner scope is not savings. It is a future argument wearing a discount hat.

Lighting for utility spaces deserves more respect

People love talking about kitchen pendants, lobby lighting, and exterior accents. Fair enough. Pretty spaces are fun. But some of the most valuable lighting work happens in rooms guests never see.

Utility spaces, basements, mechanical rooms, equipment platforms, storage rooms, and service corridors need reliable light. These areas support plumbing, heating, air conditioning, electrical distribution, water heating, pumps, and sometimes gas-related equipment. If the lighting is bad, every service visit becomes slower and more error-prone.

A plumber tracing a leak needs visibility. An electrician checking a panel needs clear light. A heating contractor servicing equipment needs to see labels, valves, wiring, and panels. An air conditioning contractor performing maintenance should not be working in a cave. Even septic system service, while often focused outside or in specialized areas, benefits from clear site lighting when access points, controls, or related equipment must be identified.

Utility lighting does not need to be beautiful. It needs to be durable, well placed, easy to operate, and out of the way. The best compliment is boring reliability. Nobody writes poems about a well-lit mechanical room, but technicians silently bless it.

When lighting upgrades pair well with other services

There are moments when adding lighting work makes practical sense because the building is already being opened, serviced, or upgraded. During HVAC replacement, ceiling work, plumbing repiping, water heater installation, or major electrical changes, access may be easier than usual. If lighting problems exist in the same areas, addressing them at the same time can reduce duplication.

That does not mean bundling unrelated work just because someone owns a ladder. It means planning intelligently. If a heat pump installation requires work near a dark service area, improving lighting may help future maintenance. If plumbing leak repair opens a ceiling, it may be a sensible time to replace outdated lighting or correct awkward fixture placement. If an office renovation already involves an electrician, lighting controls and layout should be reviewed before finishes go back.

The order matters. Rough work comes before finish work. Coordination comes before installation. Fixture selection should follow real site conditions. Controls should be tested before everyone celebrates. A project that respects sequence usually costs less in aggravation, even if the invoice looks similar.

The human side of better lighting

Lighting affects how people feel in a building, though they rarely describe it that way. They say the room feels gloomy, harsh, yellow, cold, tiring, unsafe, or hard to work in. They complain about headaches, shadows, glare, or switches that make no sense. They blame the room. Often, the room is only guilty of being badly lit.

A lighting contractor translates those complaints into electrical and practical decisions. More light here. Less glare there. A separate switch for that zone. A fixture that can be serviced without circus equipment. Better placement over the work area. Simpler controls near the door people actually use.

The witty part is that the best lighting solution often feels obvious after it is done. Of course the workbench needed light from two directions. Of course the hallway switch should be at the entrance. Of course the mechanical room needed fixtures near the equipment, not just in the middle of the ceiling. Good contracting has a way of making hindsight look smarter than it was.

Getting the project right the first time

Lighting contractor services for electrical projects are not just about brightness. They are about safe installation, useful design, trade coordination, maintainable equipment, and honest scope. Lighting touches the daily experience of a building and the service work that keeps that building alive.

The right contractor asks inconvenient questions early so the project avoids expensive answers later. They respect the electrician’s role, coordinate with HVAC and plumbing trades, plan around real conditions, and remember that someone will eventually have to service whatever gets installed. They understand that a lighting system should not only look good on day one, but also make sense on day one thousand.

A well-lit space does not shout. It works. It helps people see, move, repair, cook, meet, clean, read, sell, build, and live without thinking about the fixtures overhead. That is the quiet victory of good lighting work. And if it also keeps the mechanical room from looking like the opening scene of a horror film, consider that a professional courtesy.

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.