Gas is wonderfully useful right up until the moment it is not. It heats homes, fires ranges, dries clothes, fuels fireplaces, powers boilers, and keeps commercial kitchens moving through the dinner rush. It is also invisible, flammable, regulated, and completely uninterested in your weekend plans. That is why a proper gas installation service is not just a matter of "hooking up a line." It is a coordinated dance involving permits, codes, inspections, pressure tests, appliance ratings, combustion air, venting, and a healthy respect for physics.

I have watched confident homeowners get humbled by a gas shutoff valve faster than a cat meeting a cucumber. I have also seen beautiful renovation work delayed because nobody checked whether the existing gas meter could handle a new furnace, water heater, range, and outdoor grill. Gas work rewards planning and punishes guessing. The permit office may not send you a thank-you card, but when the inspector signs off and the appliances fire cleanly, quietly, and safely, that little sticker feels like a trophy.

Why gas work is different from ordinary home improvement

A crooked shelf is annoying. A bad paint color is disappointing. A poorly installed gas line is a hazard that can affect the whole building. Natural gas and propane systems operate under controlled pressure, and every connection, fitting, regulator, valve, and appliance must be compatible with the fuel type and installation conditions.

The risk is not only fire or explosion, although those are the headline grabbers. Gas appliances can also create carbon monoxide if they are starved for combustion air, vented incorrectly, overfired, underfired, or connected to a flue system that does not draft properly. Carbon monoxide has no odor, no color, and no sense of dramatic timing. It shows up quietly, which is precisely why codes treat fuel gas systems seriously.

A licensed Plumber, Heating contractor, or specialized gas fitter may handle gas piping depending on the jurisdiction. In some areas, an Electrician is also involved when gas appliances need dedicated circuits, interlocks, bonding, or controls. A Furnace repair service might diagnose a burner issue, while the gas piping itself may require a separate licensed trade. On paper that sounds fussy. On a job site, it saves arguments and occasionally saves lives.

The permit is not just paperwork wearing a badge

A permit is the legal record that gas work is being performed, inspected, and https://www.a-zbusinessfinder.com/business-directory/Service-Lion-Plumbing-Heating-Air-Electric-Orange-California-USA/34600374/ approved under the local code. It tells the building department who is doing the work, what is being installed, where it is going, and how the installation will be verified. For homeowners, it can feel like bureaucracy with a clipboard. For professionals, it is part of the safety system.

Permit requirements vary by city, county, province, state, utility provider, and fuel type. Natural gas service from a utility often has different procedures than propane supplied by a tank. Some areas require a permit for any new gas line, appliance replacement, meter upgrade, or relocation of existing piping. Others allow like-for-like appliance replacement with fewer steps, provided no piping changes occur. The dangerous phrase is "it's probably fine." That phrase has kept inspectors employed for generations.

If you are adding a gas range where there was only electric before, expect a permit. If you are installing a tankless water heater and upsizing the gas line, expect a permit. If you are moving a furnace from a closet to an attic, absolutely expect a permit, and possibly a raised eyebrow from the person who has to service it later. If you are

running a new line to an outdoor kitchen, fire pit, pool heater, standby generator, or garage heater, permit requirements are almost certain.

There is also a practical reason to permit the work: insurance. After a loss, insurers may ask whether work was permitted and performed by qualified people. Unpermitted gas work can complicate claims, real estate sales, rental licensing, and utility reconnections. It is much easier to deal with the permit office before the pipe is buried behind drywall than to explain later why Uncle Marty's "pretty good with tools" special is now part of a home inspection report.

What codes actually govern gas installations

Most local rules are based on model codes, then modified locally. In the United States, many jurisdictions use the International Fuel Gas Code, the National Fuel Gas Code known as NFPA 54, or portions of the Uniform Plumbing Code. Propane systems may also involve NFPA 58. Canada commonly uses CSA B149 codes for natural gas and propane installation. Your local authority having jurisdiction has the final say, which is a fancy way of saying the inspector gets a vote and you should not start a sentence with "but the internet said."

Codes address pipe sizing, approved materials, burial depth, supports, shutoff valves, sediment traps, connectors, pressure testing, appliance clearances, ventilation, venting, combustion air, labeling, and access. That list sounds dry until you have seen what happens when one item is ignored. A flexible connector passing through a cabinet wall can chafe. An undersized line can starve a furnace when the water heater fires. A missing drip leg can leave debris where it does not belong. A vent connector sloping the wrong way can spill combustion products into living space.

Codes are not written to make tradespeople buy more fittings. They are written because someone, somewhere, already made the mistake and the consequences were ugly enough to become a rule.

The gas load calculation: small math, big consequences

Before any new gas line is installed, someone needs to calculate demand. Each gas appliance has an input rating, usually listed in BTU per hour. A typical residential gas range might be around 40,000 to 65,000 BTU/h, a storage water heater often lands around 35,000 to 50,000 BTU/h, a furnace may range from 40,000 to over 100,000 BTU/h, and a tankless water heater can pull 150,000 to 199,000 BTU/h by itself. That tankless unit is the teenager of gas appliances: useful, demanding, and capable of emptying the refrigerator if you let it.

Pipe sizing depends on total load, pipe length, pressure, fuel type, and allowable pressure drop. The longest run method is common in residential natural gas work, but the exact sizing table depends on the adopted code and system pressure. Propane has different characteristics than natural gas, and two-pound systems with regulators have their own requirements.

The old line that served a standard tank water heater may not be large enough for a new tankless unit. The meter may be too small once you add a furnace, range, fireplace, dryer, and generator. The utility may need to upgrade the meter or service regulator. That is not the sort of discovery anyone wants to make after the wall is tiled.

For gas installation service work, a good contractor asks about existing and future appliances. Planning for a future Heat pump installation may reduce gas load if it replaces a furnace, but adding a gas backup furnace changes the equation. A kitchen remodel may bring a commercial-style range with higher BTU burners. A backyard project may add a grill, fire feature, and pool heater. The gas system has to serve the real building, not the building that existed in 1998.

Materials matter, and so does who is allowed to use them

Gas piping materials are not interchangeable, and local approval varies. Black steel pipe is traditional and durable, but it requires threading, proper support, and corrosion protection where needed. Corrugated stainless steel tubing, usually called CSST, can be faster to install and helpful in retrofit work, but it has strict bonding, routing, protection, and manufacturer requirements. Copper may be allowed in some areas for certain gas types, but prohibited in others. Polyethylene gas pipe is common underground but is not used inside buildings and requires approved transition fittings.

Thread sealant must be approved for gas. Fittings must match the pipe material. Connectors must be listed for the appliance and installed within length limits. Appliance shutoff valves must be accessible. Underground piping needs correct burial depth, tracer wire if required, protection from corrosion, and proper sleeving when passing through foundations. None of this is glamorous. Then again, neither is explaining to an inspector why a gas line disappears underground with no tracer wire and a hopeful shrug.

CSST deserves special mention because it is both useful and frequently misunderstood. It must be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions, not according to "what Dave did on the last job." Bonding requirements are critical. In many jurisdictions, an Electrician or qualified contractor must ensure the system is bonded correctly to reduce risks associated with electrical faults and lightning. The details depend on the product and local code, but skipping bonding is not a clever shortcut. It is a liability wearing a yellow jacket.

Pressure testing: the moment the pipe tells the truth

After gas piping is installed and before it is placed into service, inspectors typically require a pressure test. The test confirms that the piping system holds pressure without leaks. The test pressure, duration, and gauge requirements depend on local code. A common residential test might use air, nitrogen, or an inert gas at a specified pressure for a specified time, often with a gauge sensitive enough to show small losses. Fuel gas itself is not used for rough-in pressure tests. That would be a bold way to fail both inspection and common sense.

The test usually excludes appliances, regulators, and connectors not rated for test pressure. The piping is capped or isolated, pressurized, and monitored. If the needle drops, the system leaks. Sometimes the culprit is obvious, a loose union or missed joint. Sometimes it is buried in a wall and everyone suddenly becomes very quiet.

Soap solution, electronic leak detection, and methodical isolation are the usual tools. Open flames are not leak detectors. They are audition tapes for disaster. Any contractor using a lighter to find a gas leak should be shown the door, preferably a door far away from the gas meter.

Once the inspection passes, the utility or qualified technician may turn on the gas, purge air from the lines, test appliance operation, verify combustion, and check for leaks under normal operating pressure. Passing the rough pressure test is not the end. It is the middle chapter.

Combustion air and venting: where many bad installations hide

Gas appliances need oxygen for combustion and a safe route for exhaust. That seems straightforward until homes get tighter, mechanical rooms get smaller, and remodels turn old basements into sealed entertainment caves. A furnace or water heater that worked acceptably in a drafty house may backdraft after new windows, spray foam, a powerful range hood, or a clothes dryer changes the pressure balance.

Atmospheric draft appliances depend on buoyancy to move exhaust up a chimney or vent. Induced draft and power-vented appliances use fans. Condensing appliances often vent through PVC, CPVC, polypropylene, or

stainless systems approved by the manufacturer and code. Each type has slope, support, termination, clearance, and material rules. A high-efficiency furnace cannot simply be vented into an old masonry chimney. A condensing tankless water heater cannot use random plastic pipe because “it looked the same at the store.”

Combustion analysis is where experience shows. A qualified Heating contractor or Furnace repair service technician may measure oxygen, carbon monoxide, stack temperature, draft, and efficiency. This is especially important after Water heater installation, furnace replacement, boiler work, or conversion from one fuel type to another. A blue flame alone does not prove safe operation. It proves you have a blue flame, which is nice but not a full diagnostic report.

One memorable service call involved a homeowner who complained that the water heater “smelled hot.” That phrase is not in the code book, but it got my attention. The draft hood showed signs of rollout, the vent connector had a long horizontal run with poor slope, and a new bathroom exhaust fan had made the mechanical room compete for air. The fix was not one magic part. It was vent correction, combustion air improvement, and retesting. The water heater had been trying to tell the truth. It just spoke in soot.

Appliance replacement is not always like-for-like

People often assume replacing a gas appliance is simple if the new one occupies the same spot. Sometimes it is. Often it is not. Modern equipment can have different input ratings, venting requirements, condensate disposal needs, electrical requirements, clearances, and combustion air demands.

A tank-style water heater replacement may trigger updates to vent connectors, sediment traps, expansion tanks, drain pans, seismic strapping in some regions, or combustion air openings. Water heater repair may solve a thermocouple or gas valve issue, but replacement invites a full look at the installation. A tankless Water heater installation may require larger gas piping, new venting, condensate neutralization, dedicated electrical power, and sometimes a water softener installation if hardness threatens the heat exchanger. Manufacturers often specify water quality limits, and hard water laughs at warranties.

A furnace swap can be even more involved. A new high-efficiency furnace may need PVC or approved venting routed outdoors, condensate drainage, control wiring, and airflow verification. If the existing ductwork is poor, the furnace may short cycle or overheat. Air conditioning maintenance and furnace work often overlap because many homes share the blower, control board, thermostat, and duct system. An Air conditioning contractor may be on site for a coil replacement while a Heating contractor handles the gas furnace. When they communicate, the job goes well. When they do not, the homeowner becomes the project manager, which is rarely on anyone’s dream board.

Gas ranges and dryers look simpler, but they still need accessible shutoff valves, correct connectors, anti-tip brackets for ranges, proper clearances, and leak testing. Outdoor appliances need weather-rated components and careful attention to regulator placement, line protection, and manufacturer instructions. A patio fire pit installed with poor drainage can become a small decorative swamp with ignition problems.



The inspection process without the folklore

Inspections vary, but the bones are similar. The inspector wants to see that the work matches the permit, approved materials were used, pipe sizing is adequate, the installation is accessible where required, supports and protection are correct, and pressure testing passes. If appliances are connected, the inspector may check shutoff valves, connectors, venting, clearances, combustion air, and labeling.

A failed inspection is not the end of civilization. It is a correction list. Good contractors plan for this and address issues quickly. Poor contractors take it personally, as if the inspector insulted their grandmother's casserole. The best jobs happen when the contractor, inspector, utility, and homeowner understand their roles.

Here is a short homeowner-friendly snapshot of what commonly happens during permitted gas work:

1. The contractor evaluates the existing system, appliance load, route, materials, and local permit requirements.
2. The permit is pulled before work begins, with details that match the planned installation.
3. The piping is installed, supported, protected, capped, and pressure tested according to local rules.
4. The inspector verifies the work and either approves it or identifies corrections.
5. The system is placed into service, appliances are started, leaks are checked, and operation is verified.

That is the tidy version. Real jobs include dogs escaping through open gates, drywall dust in places drywall dust has no right to be, and someone discovering that a previous owner buried a junction box behind paneling. Still, the process is manageable when handled in order.

When gas work intersects with plumbing, electrical, HVAC, and drains

Buildings do not respect trade boundaries. A gas installation may start as a simple line extension and quickly involve plumbing, electrical, HVAC, and drainage. A tankless water heater needs gas, water, venting, condensate handling, and power. A furnace needs gas, electrical service, thermostat wiring, ductwork, venting, condensate drainage if condensing, and often coordination with air conditioning repair or coil replacement. A gas boiler may connect to domestic hot water, hydronic piping, pumps, controls, and combustion venting.

Plumbing leak repair can uncover corroded gas piping in old mechanical spaces. Plumbing repiping may require working around gas lines and maintaining proper clearances. Drain cleaning or Rooter service may be needed if condensate drains tie into a clogged line. Hydrojetting might solve the drain side of a mechanical room problem, but nobody should pretend it fixes a venting issue. Septic system service can matter in rural properties where appliance condensate discharge, laundry loads, and drainage changes need thoughtful handling.

Electrical coordination also matters. Gas appliances often need power for ignition, fans, controls, pumps, or safety circuits. A Lighting contractor working on a remodel may open ceilings where gas piping is routed. An Electrician may need to bond CSST, install a receptacle for a tankless unit, or provide proper disconnects. When trades coordinate, the house benefits. When they do not, you get holes in finished walls and a chorus of "I thought they were handling that."

Heat pumps add another wrinkle. A Heat pump installation can reduce reliance on gas heat, but many systems use gas furnaces as backup or dual-fuel partners. That means the HVAC design, gas capacity, electrical panel, thermostat controls, and ductwork all need to make sense together. Energy upgrades are excellent, but they work best when the left hand knows the right hand is holding a pipe wrench.

Red flags that deserve a second opinion

Most gas contractors take safety seriously. Still, homeowners should recognize warning signs. If someone says no permit is needed for everything, everywhere, always, be skeptical. If a contractor refuses to pressure test, uses unapproved materials, hides work before inspection, or cannot explain pipe sizing, pause the job. Confidence is good. Mystery confidence is not.

Watch for these five warning signs during gas work:

1. The contractor wants to connect new appliances without checking total BTU load or meter capacity.
2. Gas piping is installed where it can be damaged, unsupported, or concealed against code.
3. Venting materials do not match the appliance manual or local code.
4. There is no accessible shutoff valve near the appliance.
5. You smell gas, hear hissing, or see a pressure test losing pressure and are told to ignore it.

Gas odor is treated differently from ordinary nuisance smells. Natural gas utilities add odorant so leaks can be detected. Propane is also odorized, though odor fade can occur in some conditions. If you smell gas, avoid switches, flames, phones near the suspected leak area, and anything that can spark. Leave the area and contact the gas utility or emergency services from a safe location. That may sound dramatic. Gas leaks deserve drama.

Natural gas versus propane: cousins, not twins

Natural gas and propane are both common fuels, but they behave differently. Natural gas is lighter than air and tends to rise. Propane is heavier than air and can collect in low areas. Propane has more BTU per cubic foot, uses different regulators and orifices, and requires appliances configured for propane. Converting an appliance between fuels is not a guess-and-go exercise. It requires approved conversion kits, correct orifice sizing, regulator adjustment, labeling, and combustion testing.

Rural homes with propane tanks add another layer of responsibility. Tank placement, regulator protection, line burial, snow and vehicle impact protection, and delivery access all matter. A generator or large tankless unit can create high demand that affects regulator sizing. Cold weather can also affect propane vaporization capacity, especially with small tanks serving large loads. The tank may contain fuel, yet the appliance may starve if the

system cannot vaporize and deliver enough gas under the conditions. That sounds unfair, but fuel systems are not sentimental.

Commercial gas installations raise the stakes

Commercial projects bring larger loads, more appliances, stricter documentation, and heavier coordination. Restaurants, laundries, laboratories, warehouses, churches, schools, and multifamily buildings often have complex gas systems. Commercial kitchens may include ranges, fryers, ovens, griddles, makeup air systems, Type I hoods, automatic shutoffs, fire suppression interlocks, and dedicated regulators. A missed interlock can stop a kitchen from opening, and nobody wants to tell a chef the fryer is decorative until Tuesday.

Commercial gas work may require engineered drawings, load schedules, seismic shutoff valves in some regions, utility review, fire marshal approval, and staged inspections. Rooftop units add roof penetrations, curb clearances, access requirements, and coordination with an Air conditioning repair service or Heating contractor. Large boilers and process equipment may require combustion analysis reports, startup documentation, and manufacturer commissioning.

The principle remains the same as residential work, but the paperwork grows muscles.

Why cheap gas work often becomes expensive

The lowest bid can be honest and efficient. It can also be missing permit fees, pressure testing, proper sizing, wall repair, vent upgrades, condensate disposal, electrical work, or appliance startup. Comparing gas installation quotes requires more than glancing at the total. Ask what is included, who pulls the permit, what materials are used, whether the contractor is licensed for gas work, who schedules inspection, and whether startup testing is included.

A suspiciously cheap installation often relies on existing conditions being “good enough.” Sometimes they are. Sometimes the existing vent is corroded, the line is undersized, the shutoff is inaccessible, and the meter is already maxed out. The bargain then becomes a scavenger hunt for missing scope.

There is also the cost of doing work twice. Drywall opened after a failed inspection costs more than proper routing the first time. A tankless water heater installed on an undersized gas line will throw error codes, underperform, and inspire long showers of disappointment. A furnace installed without proper airflow setup may need repeated service calls and could fail early. Cheap work has a talent for sending invoices later under different names.

What homeowners can do before calling for service

You do not need to become a gas code scholar before calling a contractor. Please do not start quoting pipe sizing tables at dinner unless you want fewer dinner invitations. But a little preparation helps.

Know what appliance you want installed, its fuel type, location, and BTU input if available. Take photos of the existing gas meter, mechanical room, appliance nameplates, and likely pipe route. Mention other planned projects, such as Air conditioning tune-up work, furnace replacement, kitchen remodeling, Water heater repair, or a future outdoor kitchen. If you have had gas pressure problems, pilot outages, soot, odors, or carbon monoxide alarms, say so early. Those details change the conversation.

For older homes, expect surprises. Galvanized water piping, old drain lines, knob-and-tube wiring, abandoned fuel oil equipment, masonry chimneys, and past handyman adventures can all affect the job. A skilled contractor

will not panic. They will price the work with allowances, explain options, and tell you where uncertainty remains. That honesty is worth money.

Safety devices are not decorations

Every home with fuel-burning appliances should have carbon monoxide alarms installed according to local code and manufacturer instructions. Smoke alarms matter too, but carbon monoxide alarms are the specific watchdog for combustion problems. They do not replace proper installation, maintenance, or combustion testing. They are the seatbelt, not the driving lesson.

Gas shutoff valves should be accessible and known to the people responsible for the property. Appliance shutoffs serve individual equipment. The main shutoff at the meter or tank controls the broader system. Some regions use seismic shutoff valves or excess flow valves. Commercial kitchens often have emergency shutoffs tied to hood systems. These devices should be installed correctly, labeled where appropriate, and not buried behind storage bins full of holiday decorations and one mysterious tennis racket.

Annual maintenance is wise for gas furnaces, boilers, fireplaces, and water heaters. Air conditioning maintenance often gets scheduled in spring, while heating checks happen in fall. A combined visit can make sense for homes with central HVAC. During maintenance, technicians may inspect burners, heat exchangers, venting, condensate systems, filters, electrical components, and safety controls. It is less exciting than a breakdown on the coldest night of the year, which is exactly the point.

The inspector, the utility, and the contractor each see a different piece

Homeowners sometimes get frustrated because the utility, inspector, and contractor do not all answer the same questions. That is normal. The building inspector verifies code compliance within the permitted scope. The utility controls service delivery, meter sizing, and sometimes turn-on procedures. The contractor designs and performs the installation. Each has authority in a different lane.

For example, a contractor may size the house piping and request a larger meter. The utility may approve the meter upgrade based on connected load and service capacity. The inspector may approve the new interior piping after pressure testing. If one step is skipped, the project stalls. Nobody enjoys a stall, especially when the new range is sitting in the kitchen like an expensive sculpture.

Good contractors manage these handoffs. They know when to call the utility, when to schedule inspection, and when not to close walls. They also know local inspector preferences, which are not the same as code but can affect how smoothly a job proceeds. Experience has a local accent.

Codes change, and old work is not automatically wrong

A common homeowner worry is that once a contractor touches one appliance, the whole house must be brought up to current code. The real answer depends on local rules, project scope, and safety conditions. Existing installations may be allowed to remain if they were legal when installed and are not hazardous. New work usually must meet current code. Replacement appliances may trigger specific upgrades. Unsafe conditions may need correction regardless of age.

This is where judgment matters. An old gas line may be acceptable if it is sound, properly sized, and leak-free. An old vent connector with corrosion holes is not acceptable just because it has nostalgia. A water heater in a garage may need elevation or flammable vapor ignition-resistant design depending on the appliance and code. A

furnace in a closet may need combustion air improvements after door changes. Codes do not exist in a vacuum. They live in actual buildings with actual quirks.

A professional should explain what is required, what is recommended, and what is optional. Those categories should not be blended into one expensive soup. Required means code, safety, or manufacturer mandate. Recommended means prudent based on condition or performance. Optional means nice to have, efficiency-driven, or future-proofing. Clear language builds trust.

The best gas installations are boring afterward

A successful gas installation does not draw attention to itself. The range lights. The furnace runs. The water heater recovers. The fireplace behaves. There is no odor, no soot, no alarm, no error code, no inspector returning with a frown. Good gas work is quiet competence.

That quiet result comes from unglamorous steps: pulling the right permit, sizing the line, using approved materials, supporting the pipe, protecting it from damage, testing under pressure, correcting venting, verifying combustion, coordinating trades, and documenting approval. It is not magic. It is craft with rules.

Whether you are hiring a Plumber for a new line, an Air conditioning contractor for a dual-fuel system, a Furnace repair service for heating issues, or a Heating contractor for a major equipment upgrade, gas deserves respect. The same goes when projects overlap with Drain cleaning, Hydrojetting, Plumbing repiping, Water softener installation, or electrical upgrades. Homes are systems. Gas is one of the parts that insists on being done properly.

If there is one rule worth taping to the inside of the mechanical room door, it is this: gas work should be permitted when required, installed by qualified people, inspected by the authority that governs it, and tested before anyone trusts it. That may not sound witty enough for a bumper sticker, but it beats the alternative, which is usually louder, smokier, and followed by paperwork nobody wanted.

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.