A heat pump is one of those home upgrades that sounds simple until someone asks what it costs. Then the answer starts wearing work boots, crawling through attic insulation, checking electrical panels, measuring duct static pressure, and asking whether your current furnace is gas, electric, ancient, or merely "vintage with opinions."

The short version: heat pump installation usually costs more upfront than replacing a basic air conditioner or furnace alone, but it can cut heating and cooling energy use dramatically when designed and installed well. The longer version is where the useful stuff lives, because a heat pump is not just a box outside your house. It is a heating system, an air conditioning system, an electrical load, sometimes a ductwork diagnosis, occasionally a plumbing-adjacent coordination issue, and, in colder climates, a comfort strategy that needs more thought than "put it where the old unit was and hope for the best."

I have seen heat pump quotes that looked expensive but were actually fair, because the contractor included panel work, duct corrections, permits, commissioning, and proper equipment sizing. I have also seen bargain installations that cost the homeowner twice: once at install, then every month after because the system short-cycled, froze up, or leaned on backup electric heat like a teenager leaning on the refrigerator door.

Let's talk real numbers, where the money goes, what savings are realistic, and how to tell whether a heat pump installation is a smart investment or just a shiny outdoor appliance with a financing plan.

What a heat pump actually does, without the brochure perfume

A heat pump moves heat rather than creating it from scratch. In cooling mode, it works much like a central air conditioner, pulling heat from inside the home and dumping it outdoors. In heating mode, it reverses that process, pulling heat from outdoor air and moving it inside. Yes, even cold air contains heat. No, this does not mean it is magic. It means refrigerant, compressors, coils, fans, pressure changes, and physics are doing a very useful little dance.

That movement of heat is why heat pumps can be so efficient. A gas furnace burns fuel to create heat. Electric resistance heat turns electricity directly into heat, which is reliable but usually expensive to operate. A heat pump uses electricity to move heat, so under favorable conditions it can deliver two to four units of heat for every unit of electricity it consumes. The industry calls that coefficient of performance, or COP. Homeowners call it "my utility bill finally stopped acting feral."

Modern cold-climate heat pumps have improved a lot. Older heat pumps got a bad reputation in colder areas because they struggled when temperatures dropped and relied heavily on backup heat. Some still do, especially if poorly sized or installed in a house with leaky ducts and weak insulation. But many current models can provide meaningful heat well below freezing. The trick is matching the system to the house and climate, not simply buying the biggest unit with the nicest sticker.

Typical heat pump installation cost ranges

For a standard ducted air-source heat pump installation in an existing home, a common range is about $6,000 to $15,000. That is a broad range because homes are delightfully inconvenient. A straightforward replacement using existing ductwork and adequate electrical service may land toward the lower or middle end. A more involved project with duct modifications, electrical upgrades, zoning, a new air handler, or cold-climate equipment can climb above that.

Ductless mini-split heat pump systems often run from roughly $4,000 to $8,000 for a single-zone installation, and $10,000 to $25,000 or more for multi-zone systems, depending on the number of indoor heads, line set routing, wall construction, electrical work, and equipment quality. Ground-source, or geothermal, heat pumps are a different financial animal entirely. Those can cost $20,000 to $45,000 or more because excavation or drilling becomes part of the party, and excavation is rarely invited for being cheap.

A dual-fuel system, where a heat pump works with a gas furnace, often costs more than a simple heat pump swap but can be very practical in colder regions or areas with high electric rates. The heat pump handles milder weather efficiently, and the furnace takes over when temperatures fall below an economic or comfort balance point. It is the HVAC equivalent of having both hiking boots and snow boots instead of pretending one pair handles everything.

The price also depends on who does the work. A licensed heating contractor or air conditioning contractor should be looking at load calculations, airflow, refrigerant line sizing, electrical requirements, drainage, controls, and code compliance. A suspiciously cheap quote may skip several of those, which is a bit like buying a parachute because it was on clearance.

The main cost drivers hiding inside the quote

The outdoor unit and indoor air handler are only part of the invoice. Equipment matters, but the installation details often decide whether the system performs beautifully or behaves like a moody appliance with a thermostat.

The first major factor is capacity. Heat pumps must be sized to the home's actual heating and cooling load, not by guessing from square footage alone. A 2,000-square-foot house in a shaded mild-climate neighborhood is not the same as a 2,000-square-foot house with west-facing glass, poor attic insulation, and ductwork that looks like it was designed during a lunch break. Contractors should use a Manual J load calculation or a comparable method. If someone sizes the system by saying, "Your old one was three tons, so we'll do three tons," raise an eyebrow. Possibly both.

Efficiency rating affects cost too. Cooling efficiency is often shown as SEER2, while heating efficiency is shown as HSPF2. Higher-efficiency models cost more upfront but may save more over time, especially in homes with long heating or cooling seasons. Variable-speed compressors and communicating controls also add cost, but they can improve comfort, humidity control, and noise levels. They run longer at lower output rather than blasting on and off like an impatient leaf blower.

Ductwork can be the budget wildcard. A heat pump depends on good airflow. If ducts are undersized, leaky, crushed, poorly insulated, or badly balanced, the system may run inefficiently and wear out faster. Some homes need duct sealing, added returns, larger supply trunks, or insulation repairs. No one gets excited about paying for ductwork because it is hidden and not glamorous. Unfortunately, air does not care about glamour. It cares about pressure and pathways.

Electrical work matters as well. A heat pump may require a dedicated circuit, outdoor disconnect, updated wiring, or panel capacity evaluation. In older homes, an electrician may need to upgrade service equipment or add capacity, especially if the homeowner is also considering electric appliances, EV charging, or electric water heater installation later. Electrical work is not the place for improvisational jazz.

Then there are permits, disposal fees, refrigerant handling, condensate drainage, equipment pads or wall brackets, line set covers, thermostat upgrades, and commissioning. Proper commissioning includes checking refrigerant charge, airflow, temperature split, static pressure, electrical draw, defrost operation, and control settings. It takes time. Good work tends to do that.

A realistic cost breakdown

Here is one list, because sometimes prose starts wearing tap shoes when a clear breakdown would do.

- Equipment and indoor components: often 40% to 55% of the project cost, depending on brand, efficiency, capacity, and whether an air handler or coil is replaced.
- Labor and installation materials: often 25% to 40%, including refrigerant lines, pads, brackets, drain materials, controls, sealing, and setup.
- Electrical work: commonly a few hundred dollars to several thousand if panel upgrades or long circuit runs are required.
- Duct repairs or modifications: can be minimal, but may run from $1,000 to $5,000 or more in homes with serious airflow problems.
- Permits, disposal, and commissioning: usually a smaller slice, but important for safety, warranty protection, and performance.

Those percentages are not universal. A ductless system with difficult line set routing may be labor-heavy. A premium cold-climate ducted system may be equipment-heavy. A home with a tired electrical panel may suddenly invite an electrician to the budget meeting, whether anyone wanted company or not.

Heat pumps versus furnaces and air conditioners

If your air conditioner is failing and your furnace still works, a heat pump can replace the outdoor AC unit and provide both cooling and heating. Depending on the indoor setup, it may pair with an air handler or a compatible furnace coil. If your furnace is also aging, replacing both with a heat pump system or a dual-fuel setup may make sense.

Compared with a standard air conditioner, a heat pump costs more because it includes reversing operation, additional controls, defrost components, and heating performance requirements. The premium might be modest in some systems and more significant in high-efficiency or cold-climate models. But the heat pump is not just cooling, it can also offset heating fuel.



Compared with a gas furnace, operating cost depends heavily on local utility rates and outdoor temperatures. In areas with mild winters and expensive propane or heating oil, heat pumps often win convincingly. In places with cheap natural gas and very cold winters, savings may be smaller, and dual fuel may pencil out better. If electric rates are high and gas rates are low, a heat pump still may improve comfort and reduce emissions, but the payback can stretch.

Electric resistance furnaces and baseboard heat are another story. Replacing resistance heat with a heat pump is often one of the strongest savings cases, because resistance heat uses one unit of electricity to make one unit of heat, while a heat pump may provide multiple units of heat from that same electricity. I have seen homeowners with electric furnaces get genuinely cheerful after the first winter bill with a properly installed heat pump. Not "new puppy" cheerful, but close.

What long-term savings look like

Long-term savings come from lower energy use, fewer separate equipment replacements, possible rebates, and improved comfort that avoids costly band-aids like space heaters or constant thermostat fiddling. But savings are not one-size-fits-all.

Suppose a home spends $1,800 per year on heating with propane and has an older central air conditioner using another $500 in summer electricity. A well-designed heat pump might reduce total heating and cooling operating costs by several hundred dollars per year, sometimes more if propane prices spike. If that homeowner receives rebates or tax incentives, the payback period improves.

Now take a home with inexpensive natural gas, a newer high-efficiency furnace, and moderate air conditioning use. A heat pump may still save money, but perhaps not dramatically. The homeowner may choose it for comfort, cooling efficiency, backup heating flexibility, or future-proofing, not because the spreadsheet does cartwheels.

For electric resistance heat, annual savings can be substantial. If a home spends $2,500 each winter on electric heat, a heat pump may cut that dramatically, though exact savings depend on climate, equipment performance, insulation, and electricity rates. A poorly insulated house still wastes heat. A heat pump cannot negotiate with missing attic insulation. It can only work harder and send the bill.

Maintenance savings are more nuanced. A heat pump replaces or reduces the use of separate heating and cooling equipment, but it also runs during both seasons, so maintenance matters. You should still plan for air conditioning maintenance, heating checks, filter changes, coil cleaning, condensate inspections, and refrigerant performance checks. Think of it less as "set it and forget it" and more as "treat it well and it won't plot against you."

Rebates, tax credits, and incentives

Rebates can change the math significantly. Utility programs, state energy offices, and federal tax credits may help offset heat pump installation costs. Incentives vary by location, income qualification, equipment efficiency, and whether the system is ducted, ductless, or geothermal. Some programs require installation by an approved contractor or specific documentation, so ask before work begins. Trying to claim a rebate after the wrong equipment has already been installed is like trying to return a haircut.

Federal tax credits in the United States have changed over time and may continue to change, so homeowners should confirm current rules through official sources or a qualified tax professional. Many programs require ENERGY STAR certified equipment or specific efficiency thresholds. Keep invoices, model numbers, AHRI certificates when applicable, and permit records. Boring paperwork has saved many people very non-boring amounts of money.

A good contractor should know the major local programs, though they may not provide tax advice. If a quote includes rebate assumptions, make sure the contractor states whether the price is before or after incentives. "Your cost could be $9,500 after rebates" sounds much nicer than "Please pay $13,000 and then go wrestle forms for three months," but both may describe the same project.

The comfort factor people underestimate

Savings matter, but comfort is what homeowners notice every day. A properly installed heat pump can provide steady temperatures, better humidity control, quieter operation, and fewer hot-cold swings. Variable-speed systems are especially good at this because they avoid the dramatic on-off cycles of older equipment.

In cooling mode, longer run times help remove humidity. That can let you set the thermostat a degree or two higher and still feel comfortable. In heating mode, supply air from a heat pump may feel cooler than furnace air, even though it is heating the house. A gas furnace might deliver very hot air in short bursts. A heat pump often delivers warm air for longer periods. Some people initially interpret that as “not working” because the register is not blasting dragon breath. Usually, it is working exactly as designed.

Placement affects comfort too. Outdoor units should have proper clearance for airflow and service access. Ductless indoor heads need thoughtful placement, not just the easiest wall near the electrical panel. Bad placement can create drafts, dead zones, or one room that feels like a hotel lobby while the next feels like a pantry in February.

Noise is another consideration. Many modern heat pumps are quiet, but installation details matter. Mounting a unit outside a bedroom window on a flimsy pad can turn a low hum into a nightly reminder of poor planning. Wall brackets can transmit vibration if not installed correctly. Ask where the unit will go and why. “Because that’s where the old one was” is not always a complete answer.

When ductless makes more sense than ducted

Ductless heat pumps are excellent for homes without existing ductwork, additions, converted garages, bonus rooms, older houses with radiator heat, and problem rooms that never behave. They avoid duct losses and allow zone control, which can save energy when used properly.

But ductless is not automatically cheaper or better. Multi-zone systems can become expensive, especially if every bedroom gets its own indoor head. Some homeowners dislike the look of wall-mounted units. Others love the control and efficiency. Ceiling cassettes and ducted mini-split options exist, but they add installation complexity.

Ductless systems also need maintenance discipline. Filters require cleaning. Indoor coils and blower wheels can collect dust and biological growth if neglected, especially in humid climates. A neglected mini-split can go from sleek comfort machine to science fair project. Regular service from an air conditioning repair service or qualified heating contractor helps prevent that.

Ducted systems may be better when the home already has good ductwork and the homeowner wants whole-home comfort from central equipment. They also integrate more naturally with central filtration, ventilation accessories, and existing thermostats. The decision should follow the house, not a trend.

Cold climates and backup heat

Cold-climate heat pumps can perform impressively, but winter design needs care. Every heat pump has a heating capacity curve. As outdoor temperature drops, heating output generally declines while the home’s heat loss increases. The point where the heat pump can no longer meet the full load is where backup heat or supplemental strategy matters.

Backup heat may come from electric resistance strips, a gas furnace in a dual-fuel system, hydronic heat, or another existing system. Electric strips are simple and reliable, but they can be expensive to run if used heavily. A dual-fuel system can switch to gas when temperatures get very low or when utility rates make gas cheaper. The

controls must be set correctly. Otherwise, the system may switch too early and waste potential heat pump savings, or switch too late and leave the house chilly enough to make coffee nervous.

Defrost cycles also matter. In cold, damp weather, frost forms on the outdoor coil. The heat pump periodically reverses to melt frost, briefly affecting heat output. A well-installed system handles this gracefully. A poorly installed or incorrectly charged system may defrost too often, run inefficiently, or ice up. If your outdoor unit looks like a freezer from a haunted grocery store, call for service.

The role of your home's electrical system

Heat pump installation often brings the electrical panel into the conversation. Many homes have enough capacity, especially if replacing an existing central air conditioner. Others need upgrades, particularly older homes with 100-amp service, crowded panels, outdated wiring, or added loads.

An electrician should evaluate breaker space, service capacity, wire sizing, disconnect location, and code requirements. If backup electric heat is part of the system, the electrical load can be significant. Some installations need load management or a panel upgrade. It is better to discover that during planning than during installation day, when the old system is already sitting in the driveway looking unemployed.

This is also where future projects matter. If you are considering EV charging, induction cooking, a heat pump water heater, lighting contractor upgrades, or a workshop full of tools that dim the neighborhood, mention it. Good planning can avoid repeated panel work. Bad planning can make your electrical panel look like it has been asked to host Thanksgiving for thirty people with four chairs.

Plumbing, water heaters, and the "while we're at it" trap

Heat pump projects sometimes overlap with other trades. Condensate drainage may tie into existing drain lines or need a pump. Mechanical rooms can be crowded with water heaters, softeners, sump equipment, and plumbing lines. A Plumber may need to move a line, correct a drain issue, or coordinate if a water heater blocks access.

This is also when homeowners start saying, "While we're at it…" That phrase has funded many trucks. Sometimes it is wise. If the mechanical room is open and the water heater is 18 years old, discussing water heater replacement or water heater repair may be practical. If old galvanized lines are failing, plumbing repiping may be on the horizon whether you like it or not. If hard water is chewing through fixtures, water softener installation can protect appliances and plumbing. If there is a known drainage problem, drain cleaning, rooter service, or hydrojetting might need attention before routing condensate into a questionable line.

But do not let a heat pump quote become a home renovation buffet unless there is a real reason. Fix what affects safety, access, drainage, performance, or long-term reliability. Leave decorative rabbit holes for another day.

Maintenance costs and what keeps savings from leaking away

A heat pump should be serviced at least once a year, and in many climates twice a year makes sense because it handles both heating and cooling. Spring service checks cooling performance before summer. Fall service checks heating operation before cold weather. This is similar to an air conditioning tune-up, but with heating controls, defrost operation, and backup heat verification added.

Homeowners can handle filter changes, keeping outdoor units clear of leaves and snow, and making sure vents stay open and unblocked. The professional side includes checking refrigerant charge, cleaning coils, testing

capacitors and motors, checking electrical connections, measuring airflow, clearing drains, and verifying control settings.

Skipping maintenance can erase savings. Dirty coils reduce efficiency. Low airflow can cause freeze-ups or high pressure faults. Clogged condensate drains can cause water damage. Loose electrical connections create heat, and not the useful kind. If you already have a trusted air conditioning repair company, ask whether they service heat pumps specifically. Heat pump diagnostics require understanding both cooling and heating operation, and not every technician has equal experience.

Expect routine maintenance to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of standard HVAC service agreements, though prices vary by region and system complexity. Ductless multi-zone systems may cost more to clean thoroughly because each indoor head needs attention.

What a good quote should include

Here is the second and final list, because choosing a contractor is easier when you know what belongs in writing.

- Equipment model numbers, efficiency ratings, capacity, warranty terms, and whether the indoor and outdoor components are properly matched.
- Scope for electrical work, permits, thermostat or control upgrades, condensate drainage, refrigerant line replacement or reuse, and disposal of old equipment.
- Ductwork evaluation, including whether sealing, resizing, insulation, or added returns are needed.
- Commissioning steps, such as airflow testing, refrigerant verification, temperature readings, and backup heat setup.
- Rebate or incentive documentation responsibilities, clearly stating whether quoted pricing is before or after incentives.

A vague quote is not automatically dishonest, but it does make comparison nearly impossible. If one contractor includes duct sealing, permit fees, electrical disconnect, and commissioning, while another simply writes “install heat pump,” those are not equal bids. One is a meal. The other is a plate with a rumor on it.

Red flags that usually cost money later

Be cautious *master electrician* when a contractor refuses to discuss load calculations or says permits are unnecessary without a clear reason. Permit requirements vary, but HVAC replacement commonly requires one. Permits protect homeowners by requiring code compliance and sometimes inspection. They also matter for insurance, resale, and warranty documentation.

Another red flag is oversizing. Bigger is not better. Oversized systems cycle too often, reduce humidity removal, create comfort swings, and may wear components faster. In heating mode, oversizing can also complicate defrost and airflow. The right size is the right size. This is HVAC, not a county fair pumpkin contest.

Watch out for quotes that ignore ductwork entirely. If your old air conditioning system struggled, iced up, made certain rooms uncomfortable, or ran loudly, the duct system may be part of the problem. Replacing equipment without addressing airflow is like buying better shoes while refusing to remove the pebble.

Also be wary of aggressive savings promises. A contractor can estimate savings using utility rates, equipment ratings, and historical usage, but no one can guarantee your future energy bill without controlling weather, thermostat habits, fuel prices, insulation, and Uncle Dave leaving the patio door open.

Payback periods, explained without financial gymnastics

Payback period is the time it takes energy savings to recover the extra upfront cost. If a heat pump costs $4,000 more than a standard AC replacement but saves $600 per year in energy, simple payback is roughly six to seven years. If incentives reduce that premium to $2,000, payback drops to about three to four years. If savings are only $200 per year, payback stretches.

But simple payback does not capture everything. It ignores comfort improvements, avoided furnace repair service, potential fuel price changes, increased home value, and environmental priorities. It also ignores the cost of doing nothing. If your air conditioner and furnace are both near the end of life, comparing a heat pump against "spend nothing" is not realistic. The real comparison is between replacement options.

The best financial cases usually involve high heating costs, old inefficient equipment, available rebates, good electrical readiness, and homes where one system can replace or reduce reliance on multiple systems. The weakest cases involve cheap gas, mild usage, poor building envelope, and expensive installation complications. Even then, a heat pump may still be chosen for comfort, cooling efficiency, or long-term plans.

Heat pumps and home resale

Energy-efficient systems can help resale, especially in markets where buyers care about utility costs, comfort, and electrification. A well-documented installation with permits, maintenance records, warranty information, and rebate documentation looks professional. A mystery system installed by someone's cousin's friend who "does HVAC sometimes" does not inspire confidence.

Buyers may appreciate a heat pump more when paired with visible improvements such as attic insulation, sealed ducts, modern controls, and clean electrical work. They may be less impressed if the system is undersized, noisy, or supported by portable heaters in every room. A heat pump should make the home feel dialed in, not experimental.

If selling soon, be careful about overspending on premium equipment unless rebates are strong or the current system has failed. If staying for many years, comfort and operating savings matter more, and higher-quality equipment may be worth it.

The unglamorous upgrades that improve savings

Before or during heat pump installation, consider the building envelope. Air sealing, attic insulation, duct sealing, and shade control can reduce the size of the system needed and improve comfort. These upgrades are not as exciting as a new outdoor unit, but they can turn a decent heat pump project into an excellent one.

A leaky house forces any heating contractor to fight physics with machinery. Seal the leaks, and the machinery can relax. Duct sealing is especially important if ducts run through attics, crawl spaces, or garages. Losing conditioned air into an attic is basically paying to heat a raccoon's guest room.

Thermostat habits matter too. Heat pumps prefer steady operation. Deep setbacks can trigger backup heat during recovery, especially in cold weather, which may reduce savings. Modest setbacks are fine in many homes, but dramatic temperature swings may not help. Smart thermostats can work well if configured for heat pumps. If configured badly, they can become tiny wall-mounted accountants making poor decisions.

So, is heat pump installation worth it?

Heat pump installation is often worth it when the system is properly designed, the installer understands both heating and cooling, and the home is a reasonable candidate. The upfront cost can sting, but long-term savings, rebates, improved comfort, and reduced reliance on fossil fuels can make the numbers work.

The best approach is not to ask, “What does a heat pump cost?” in isolation. Ask what it costs to install the right heat pump in your specific home, with the electrical, ductwork, controls, permits, and commissioning required for it to perform. That question gets you closer to the truth, even if the truth has a clipboard and crawls into the attic.

Get more than one quote if possible. Compare scope, not just price. Ask about load calculations, backup heat strategy, duct condition, utility rates, rebates, warranty terms, and maintenance. If a contractor answers clearly and does not treat your questions like an inconvenience, that is a good sign. If they wave away details with “Don’t worry, we do this all the time,” remember that people also say that before backing trailers into mailboxes.

A heat pump can be a smart, efficient, comfortable way to heat and cool a home for many years. Installed well, it quietly trims energy waste and keeps rooms livable through summer humidity and winter chill. Installed poorly, it becomes an expensive lesson with a fan. Choose the first version. Your future utility bills, and probably your thermostat, will be much less dramatic.

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.