A house without ductwork has a certain honesty to it. The walls are where the walls are. The ceilings have already made their decisions. The old radiators, baseboards, wall heaters, or window units have been doing their best, sometimes heroically, sometimes like a tired accordion player at closing time.

Then someone says, “Let’s install central air.”

Lovely idea. Also, where exactly do we put the ducts? In the sock drawer?

For many ductless homes, heat pump installation offers a cleaner path. Not always cheaper than doing nothing, obviously. Doing nothing is undefeated on upfront cost. But compared with cutting open ceilings, building soffits, sacrificing closets, or snaking ducts through a house that was never designed for them, a ductless heat pump system can look downright civilized.

The trick is understanding what “ductless” really means, where it shines, where it gets fussy, and why a good installation matters more than the brochure would have you believe.

Why ductless homes are different

Homes without ductwork usually fall into a few familiar camps. Older houses with boiler heat. Additions that were never tied into the main HVAC system. Cabins, bungalows, converted garages, sunrooms, finished attics, and those charming upstairs bedrooms where the temperature suggests the room has diplomatic ties with either the Sahara or Antarctica.

Traditional forced-air systems rely on ductwork to move conditioned air from a furnace or air handler to each room. No ducts, no distribution. You can add ductwork, but the word “add” does a lot of heavy lifting there. In an older home, duct installation can mean opening plaster walls, dealing with framing surprises, negotiating with knob-and-tube wiring in antique houses, losing storage space, and explaining to the homeowner why the hallway now has a large rectangular bump that looks suspiciously like a building code compromise wearing paint.

A ductless heat pump sidesteps much of that. Instead of one central air handler feeding ducts, it uses an outdoor unit connected by refrigerant lines to one or more indoor units. Those indoor units deliver heating and cooling directly to the spaces they serve. The most common version is the mini-split, though the family includes wall-mounted heads, ceiling cassettes, floor-mounted units, and concealed ducted units that use very short duct runs.

That last option is worth noting. “Ductless” does not always mean absolutely no ductwork anywhere. Sometimes a small concealed air handler serving two nearby rooms through short ducts is the neatest answer. The HVAC world loves labels, then immediately invents exceptions to them. Keeps us humble.

How a ductless heat pump actually works

A heat pump does not create heat the way a gas furnace or electric resistance heater does. It moves heat. In cooling mode, it pulls heat from inside the house and dumps it outdoors, much like an air conditioner. In heating mode, it reverses the process and pulls heat from outdoor air into the home.

Yes, even cold outdoor air contains heat. That sounds like something a physics teacher says while you are staring out the window, but it matters. Modern cold-climate heat pumps can produce useful heat well below freezing. Their output and efficiency vary by model and outdoor temperature, so equipment selection matters. A bargain unit that performs beautifully at 47 degrees may lose its charm when the weather drops into the teens.

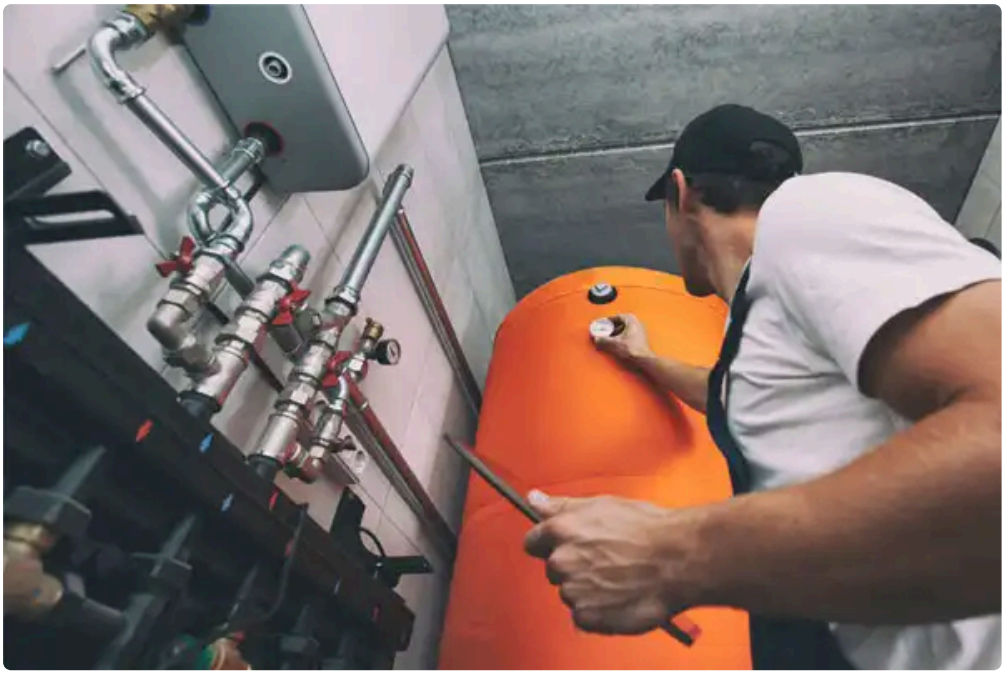
The indoor unit contains a coil and fan. The outdoor unit contains the compressor and another coil. Copper refrigerant lines connect them, along with electrical wiring and a condensate drain for moisture removed during cooling. The system modulates output, meaning it can ramp up and down rather than simply blasting on and shutting off like an impatient leaf blower.

That modulation is one reason ductless systems often feel comfortable. Instead of dramatic temperature swings, a properly sized system can run at low speed for long periods, quietly trimming the load. It is less “air cannon,” more “climate butler.”

The main ductless options, minus the showroom fog

Most homeowners first picture the classic wall-mounted mini-split head. It sits high on a wall, usually near the ceiling, and blows conditioned air across the room. These units are efficient, accessible for service, and often the least invasive to install. They are also visible, which some people accept instantly and others regard as a personal insult to interior design.

Floor-mounted units sit lower on the wall and can work nicely in rooms with limited upper wall space or in older homes where tall windows eat up the usual mounting locations. Ceiling cassettes recess into the ceiling and distribute air in multiple directions, but they require enough ceiling cavity and service access. Concealed ducted units hide the equipment above a ceiling or in an attic, then serve one or several rooms through small ducts. These give a cleaner look, though they introduce more installation complexity.



There is no universal winner. A dining room with pristine plaster and picture rails may call for a different approach than a finished basement with open joists. A bedroom needs quieter air delivery than a workshop. A large open living area can often thrive with one well-placed unit, while a chopped-up second floor with tiny rooms may need a more thoughtful zoning plan.

This is where a real heating contractor earns their keep. Not by waving at the square footage and guessing. By walking the house, studying room layout, insulation, windows, electrical capacity, and how people actually live in the space.

The load calculation: boring, vital, and frequently skipped

Heat pumps should be sized to the home's heating and cooling loads, not to folklore. The old "one ton per X square feet" rule is a blunt instrument. Sometimes it gets close. Sometimes it is like measuring a wedding cake with a snow shovel.

A proper load calculation considers insulation levels, window type, air leakage, ceiling height, orientation, local climate, and room usage. The calculation helps determine how many BTUs each area needs and how much capacity the outdoor unit should provide.

Oversizing causes problems. In cooling mode, an oversized system may satisfy the thermostat too quickly and fail to remove enough humidity. Rooms feel clammy even though the thermostat says everything is fine, the smug little liar. In heating mode, oversizing can reduce efficiency and comfort, especially if the equipment cannot modulate low enough.

Undersizing has its own drama. The system runs constantly, struggles during weather extremes, and may need backup heat. In some cases, that is acceptable. For example, a homeowner keeping an existing boiler as backup may choose a heat pump sized for most days rather than the coldest possible night. That can be a smart compromise. But it should be intentional, not discovered by accident at 2 a.m. In January.

One zone, several zones, or a hybrid setup?

A single-zone mini-split connects one outdoor unit to one indoor unit. This is common for additions, garages, bonus rooms, or a main living area. It is simple, efficient, and often very reliable.

A multi-zone system connects one outdoor unit to multiple indoor units. That can make sense when several rooms need conditioning and outdoor space is limited. But multi-zone systems are not automatically better. They may have lower efficiency under certain partial-load conditions, and the smallest indoor demand can still require the outdoor unit to run within its operating limits. In plain English, pairing one large outdoor unit with many tiny indoor heads can become an engineering puzzle, not a magic trick.

Some homes do best with multiple single-zone systems. Others do well with a multi-zone setup. Still others use a hybrid strategy: ductless heat pumps for upstairs bedrooms and an existing boiler or furnace for deep-winter backup. If the house already has a working hydronic system, ripping it out just because the heat pump brochure looks confident may not be the smartest move.

Ductless installation is not only about equipment. It is about zoning behavior. If you install one indoor unit in the living room and expect it to heat three closed bedrooms down a hallway, disappointment will arrive wearing slippers. Air does not politely turn corners, open doors, and tuck itself into each room. It follows pressure, temperature, and fan patterns. Bedrooms with closed doors usually need their own solution.

Where the indoor units should go

Placement affects comfort more than most people expect. A wall head above a sofa may look tidy until it blows directly on someone's neck during movie night. A unit facing a stairwell may send half its output upstairs while the downstairs room sulks. A head installed too close to the ceiling may short-cycle airflow. A unit buried behind a tall bookcase will perform about as well as a violin inside a suitcase.

Good placement accounts for throw distance, return airflow, service access, condensate drainage, line-set routing, noise, and aesthetics. That is a lot of boxes to check on one wall. Sometimes the prettiest location is mechanically poor. Sometimes the best location requires a slightly longer line-set, a condensate pump, or a conversation about moving the giant antique cabinet nobody has opened since 1998.

Condensate deserves special attention. In cooling mode, indoor coils remove moisture from the air. That water must drain somewhere. Gravity drains are usually best because gravity rarely calls in sick. Condensate pumps are useful when gravity drainage is impossible, but they add noise, maintenance, and another part that can fail. Not evil, just needy.

What installation usually involves

A standard ductless heat pump installation is less invasive than adding ducts, but it is still skilled work. The crew mounts the outdoor unit on a pad, wall bracket, or stand. They mount indoor units securely and drill penetrations for refrigerant lines, wiring, and drainage. They run line sets, pressure test, evacuate the lines with a vacuum pump, release or add refrigerant according to manufacturer specifications, connect electrical circuits, seal penetrations, and commission the system.

The wall penetration matters. Poor sealing can invite drafts, insects, water, and eventually the sort of mystery stain that makes everyone point at everyone else. Exterior line-set covers protect insulation and keep the outside wall from looking like it lost a wrestling match with a hardware aisle.

Electrical work is not optional seasoning. Heat pumps need properly sized circuits, disconnects, breakers, and wiring. Many ductless systems require 240-volt power. Older panels may need evaluation by an electrician, especially if the home already has electric water heating, electric ranges, EV chargers, workshop loads, or enough window air conditioners to make the meter spin like carnival equipment.

A reputable air conditioning contractor or heating contractor should coordinate the electrical details instead of treating them as an afterthought. If panel capacity is tight, the answer might be a load calculation, a subpanel, a service upgrade, or choosing equipment that fits the available capacity. Guessing is not charming here. It is how breakers trip and homeowners learn new vocabulary.

The house envelope still matters

Heat pump installation is not a permission slip to ignore insulation. A leaky house can gobble heating and cooling capacity like a teenager eating cereal directly from the box. Air sealing, attic insulation, window improvements, and weatherstripping can reduce the load dramatically.

This matters even more in ductless homes because room-by-room comfort depends on each zone’s load. A poorly insulated bedroom over an unconditioned porch may need its own indoor unit or supplemental heat, while the room next door behaves perfectly. Same square footage, different personality.

Before installing equipment, it is worth checking the attic insulation depth, basement rim joists, obvious drafts, and old windows. You do not need to turn the home into a laboratory-grade passive house before installing a heat pump, but tightening the biggest leaks can allow smaller equipment, better comfort, and lower operating cost.

Cold climates and backup heat

Cold-climate heat pumps have improved significantly, but they are not all equal. Look at heating capacity at low outdoor temperatures, not just the headline efficiency rating. A unit rated for high efficiency at mild conditions may deliver less heat when it is truly cold.

In colder regions, homeowners often ask whether they can remove the old boiler, furnace, or electric baseboards. The answer depends on climate, equipment selection, house load, utility rates, comfort expectations, and

tolerance for risk. Some homes go all-electric successfully. Others keep backup heat for the coldest days.

Backup is not failure. Backup is a belt with suspenders, and sometimes the suspenders have excellent taste. If a gas furnace already works well, it may remain as secondary heat while ductless heat pumps handle most of the season. If an old furnace needs frequent visits from a furnace repair service, the math changes. Spending money to prop up a tired heating system while adding a heat pump may be like buying premium tires for a car with no steering wheel.

Gas installation service may also enter the discussion if fuel lines, combustion appliances, or venting changes are needed. If removing gas appliances, a qualified pro should cap and test lines properly. Gas is not a hobby. Neither is refrigerant, despite what certain online videos Drain cleaning Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric imply.

Cooling performance and humidity

Ductless heat pumps can be excellent at cooling. They are often quieter and more efficient than window units, and they free you from the annual ritual of wrestling a metal box into a window while questioning your life choices.

Humidity control depends on sizing, runtime, fan settings, and drainage. In humid climates, running the system in a mode that encourages longer cycles can help. Setting the temperature extremely low to “dry it out faster” often backfires, making the space cold but damp. Nobody wants a living room that feels like a refrigerated mushroom farm.



Maintenance also matters. Dirty filters reduce airflow. Dirty coils reduce heat transfer. Clogged drains create water problems. Routine air conditioning maintenance, even on heat pumps, keeps performance from sliding downhill quietly. Many homeowners clean washable filters themselves every month or two during heavy use, while professional service addresses coils, refrigerant checks, electrical connections, blower wheels, drain lines, and controls.

An air conditioning tune-up for a ductless system is not identical to one for a central air conditioner, but the principles overlap. Clean airflow, correct refrigerant charge, sound electrical connections, good drainage, and proper operation. When something goes wrong in summer, an air conditioning repair service familiar with ductless equipment is worth finding. Ductless diagnostics differ from standard split systems in controls, sensors, inverter boards, and communication wiring.

What it costs, and why prices vary so much

Ductless heat pump installation costs vary widely. A single-zone installation in an accessible location may cost several thousand dollars. Multi-zone whole-home systems can climb into five figures, especially with long line runs, multiple indoor units, electrical upgrades, ceiling cassettes, condensate pumps, or difficult access. Regional labor rates and equipment brands also affect pricing.

It is tempting to compare bids by the number at the bottom. That number matters, of course. Money remains annoyingly relevant. But a suspiciously low bid may exclude electrical work, permits, line-set covers, proper commissioning, warranty registration, or cleanup. It may also use equipment poorly matched to the load.

A good proposal should make clear what equipment is being installed, how many indoor units, where they go, line-set routing, electrical scope, condensate handling, warranty terms, permit responsibility, and whether old equipment is being removed. If the proposal says “install mini split” and nothing else, that is not a proposal. That is a fortune cookie with an invoice attached.

A short pre-installation checklist

Before signing, a homeowner should have enough information to avoid surprises. This is one of the few moments where a list earns its keep.

- Confirm the contractor performed or discussed a room-by-room load calculation, not just square-foot guessing.
- Ask where each indoor and outdoor unit will sit, including line-set paths and drain routes.
- Verify electrical requirements, panel capacity, permits, and who handles the electrical work.
- Discuss cold-weather performance and whether backup heat is needed.
- Get warranty details in writing, including labor coverage and maintenance expectations.

That checklist will not turn anyone into an HVAC engineer, but it will flush out vague answers. Vague answers are how projects grow tentacles.

The plumbing and electrical side quests

Ductless heat pumps belong to HVAC, but houses are systems. Touch one trade and two others peek around the corner.

Condensate drains may tie into approved drainage locations, depending on local code and installation layout. They should not dump where water can stain siding, rot trim, ice over walkways, or irritate the neighbor with the intensity of a courtroom attorney. If condensate routing intersects with existing plumbing, a qualified plumber may need to advise on proper disposal, traps, air gaps, or code requirements.

Electrical work can range from straightforward to “well, that panel is certainly historic.” Older homes may have limited capacity, outdated wiring, or previous renovations that added loads without much planning. If an electrician opens a panel and sighs quietly, pay attention. That sigh has seen things.

Whole-home upgrades often happen together. A homeowner replacing window units with heat pumps may also be considering water heater installation, water heater repair, lighting improvements, or panel changes. In older homes, plumbing leak repair, drain cleaning, rooter service, hydrojetting, plumbing repiping, or water softener installation may be on the long-term list as well. None of those are required for a heat pump, but they affect budgeting and project timing. The house does not care which trade your spreadsheet assigned to which month.

Companies that handle multiple trades, such as Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric, can sometimes simplify coordination when HVAC, electrical, and plumbing details overlap. That does not mean every job needs a parade of technicians. It means the right specialist should be involved before the drywall is patched, not after the mystery drip appears.

Ductless does not mean maintenance-free

A ductless system is not a toaster you hang on the wall and forget for twelve years. It needs care. Filters collect dust, pet hair, cooking particles, and whatever that gray fluff is that appears in every home regardless of moral character. Indoor blower wheels can accumulate grime, especially in kitchens, homes with candles, or houses with heavy dust. Outdoor coils collect leaves, cottonwood fluff, grass clippings, and the occasional ambitious spider condominium.

Homeowners can usually handle basic filter cleaning. Turn the unit off, open the front panel, remove the filters, rinse or vacuum them as the manufacturer recommends, let them dry, and reinstall. Do not spray cleaners into the unit because someone online said it smelled “fresh.” Many bad service calls begin with the word “fresh.”

Professional maintenance typically includes deeper cleaning, electrical inspection, temperature split checks, refrigerant performance evaluation, drain testing, and operational diagnostics. The schedule depends on use, environment, and manufacturer guidance, but annual service is a sensible baseline. Homes using heat pumps year-round may benefit from twice-yearly checks, especially before heavy cooling and heating seasons.

Maintenance protects efficiency, comfort, and warranty coverage. It also catches small issues before they become dramatic. A partially clogged drain is a nuisance. A drain that overflows into a finished wall is an interior design event nobody requested.

Common mistakes that make good equipment look bad

The first mistake is poor sizing. The second is poor placement. The third is assuming the system can bend physics because the remote control has a lot of buttons.

Another common error is installing too few indoor units in a compartmentalized home. A 1,200-square-foot open loft may do well with one or two heads. A 1,200-square-foot century home chopped into small rooms may need several zones or a different strategy. Square footage alone tells only part of the story.

Line-set length and height limits matter too. Manufacturers specify allowable distances and refrigerant adjustments. Exceeding limits or ignoring charge requirements can damage performance and reliability. So can sloppy flares, poor evacuation, moisture in the lines, or kinked copper. Refrigerant systems are unforgiving. They may run at first, then punish shortcuts later.

Outdoor unit placement also deserves thought. The unit needs airflow, service clearance, and protection from roof runoff, drifting snow, and landscaping chaos. Tucking it into a tight alcove because it is visually discreet may starve it of air. Mounting it under a roof edge with no gutter may subject it to ice and water. Placing it outside a bedroom window may create low-level noise exactly when everyone wants quiet.

Permits, codes, and warranties

Permit requirements vary by location, but heat pump installations often involve mechanical and electrical permits. Some homeowners view permits as bureaucratic confetti. Fair enough, paperwork rarely inspires poetry. But permits can protect safety, resale value, insurance documentation, and warranty standing.

Code-compliant installation covers electrical disconnects, circuit sizing, equipment clearances, condensate disposal, wall penetrations, refrigerant handling, and sometimes seismic or wind requirements. Manufacturer requirements can be just as important. Warranties may require licensed installation, proper registration, and documented maintenance.

A homeowner selling a house later may be asked whether major mechanical work was permitted. Having records beats performing interpretive dance at the kitchen table while a buyer's inspector raises an eyebrow.

When ductwork might still be worth considering

Ductless is not always the answer. If the home already has usable duct chases, an unfinished basement, accessible attic, or a layout suited to central distribution, adding or replacing ductwork may make sense. A central heat pump or dual-fuel system can provide balanced whole-home comfort with less visible equipment.

Ducts also allow better integration with whole-house filtration, humidification, dehumidification, and fresh-air ventilation. Ductless systems filter recirculated room air, but they are not a full substitute for a dedicated indoor air quality strategy. If someone in the home has serious allergies, asthma, or ventilation concerns, talk through options carefully.

On the other hand, many old homes cannot accept ducts gracefully. When a duct design requires butchering architecture, shrinking closets, lowering ceilings, or running air through unconditioned spaces with questionable sealing, ductless starts looking very reasonable. The best system is not the one that wins an argument online. It is the one that fits the house, the climate, the budget, and the people living there.

What good comfort feels like after installation

A well-installed ductless heat pump system fades into the background. Rooms warm without the dry blast of resistance heat. Summer evenings stop depending on window units that sound like lawn equipment in a bucket. The upstairs bedroom no longer requires a seasonal migration plan. The electric bill may drop compared with baseboard heat or older air conditioners, though results depend on rates, usage, insulation, and what system the heat pump replaced.

The first week often involves learning the controls. Heat pumps generally prefer steady settings over constant fiddling. Setbacks can work, but deep setbacks may reduce efficiency or comfort, especially in cold weather. Many systems operate best when allowed to maintain temperature smoothly. The remote may have modes with names that sound translated by a committee, so keep the manual. Not forever in a sacred drawer, but at least long enough to understand heat, cool, dry, auto, fan speed, vane position, and timer settings.

Homeowners sometimes expect the indoor unit to blast very hot air like a furnace register. Heat pumps often deliver warm air at lower temperatures over longer cycles. That can feel different at first. Different does not mean worse. It is more like a steady simmer instead of a stovetop flare-up.

Questions worth asking before the crew arrives

The best projects are boring in the right ways. The crew shows up, the plan makes sense, the holes go where expected, the equipment fits, the drains drain, the electrical passes, and nobody has to say, "Well, we found something interesting." Interesting is delightful in novels. In mechanical work, it usually has a surcharge.

Ask how furniture should be moved, whether pets need to be secured, how long power will be off, where equipment will be staged, and how wall penetrations will be sealed. Ask whether the outdoor unit will sit on a

pad, stand, or bracket. In snowy regions, a stand often helps keep the unit above accumulation. Ask about operating instructions before the crew leaves. A five-minute walkthrough can prevent months of inefficient use.

If the home has other mechanical issues, mention them early. A damp basement, recurring drain backup, flickering lights, aging water heater, or old gas piping may not affect the heat pump directly, but surprises in one system can complicate another. A septic system service issue, for example, is not part of HVAC, but exterior equipment placement should still avoid septic components and access areas. Nobody wants to install a beautiful outdoor unit where a tank lid needs to be opened later. That is how future technicians develop colorful opinions.

The quiet value of doing it right

Heat pump installation for homes without ductwork is one of those upgrades that can make an old house feel suddenly cooperative. Not new, not characterless, not stripped of its quirks. Just more livable. The trick is resisting the fantasy that ductless systems are plug-and-play appliances. They are engineered comfort systems, and they reward careful planning.

A good installation starts with the house, not the equipment catalog. It respects room layout, insulation, climate, electrical capacity, drainage, appearance, service access, and the homeowner's tolerance for wall-mounted rectangles. It balances efficiency against practicality. It admits when backup heat makes sense. It treats permits and commissioning as part of the job, not optional garnish.

For ductless homes, that can be the difference between "we bought an expensive wall fan" and "why didn't we do this years ago?" The second reaction is better. It also pairs nicely with a living room that no longer needs three blankets, a space heater, and a family treaty over the thermostat.

Name: Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric

Address: 521 W Briardale Ave, Orange, CA 92865, United States

Phone: (657) 337-3622

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) 337-3622 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) 337-3622.
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.