Lighting looks simple until it is wrong.

A crooked pendant over a kitchen island can irritate a homeowner for ten years. A dim warehouse aisle can slow down staff and invite accidents. A flickering office fixture can turn a perfectly normal Tuesday into a séance. And exterior lights that miss the walkway by three feet are not “dramatic,” no matter what the brochure says. They are just expensive moonlight.

A good lighting contractor earns their keep by making spaces usable, safe, efficient, and pleasant without turning the ceiling into Swiss cheese. In homes, that might mean recessed lights that do not glare off the television, under-cabinet lights that make chopping onions less like a medical procedure, or bathroom lighting that tells the truth kindly. In businesses, it can mean productive work areas, code-aware emergency lighting, parking lot coverage, and fixtures that maintenance staff can actually reach without renting equipment every time a bulb gives up.

Lighting contractor work sits close to electrical work, and for good reason. Fixtures, controls, wiring, panels, and circuits all matter. Electrical work is its own trade classification, separate from plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning, even though those trades often meet in the same ceiling cavity and occasionally argue over who gets the good access panel. On projects involving HVAC, plumbing, heating, or cooling equipment, coordination becomes just as important as craftsmanship. A Lighting contractor who does not think about ducts, water lines, gas installation service, access clearances, and service pathways is not planning a lighting system. They are setting traps for the next person with a ladder.

What a lighting contractor actually does

A lighting contractor handles more than hanging fixtures and hoping the switch works. The work can include planning fixture placement, evaluating circuit needs, installing fixtures and controls, replacing outdated lighting, troubleshooting failures, and coordinating with an Electrician when the job requires electrical expertise beyond the lighting scope. In many real projects, especially commercial ones, lighting work folds into broader electrical planning because power supply, switching, dimming, emergency systems, occupancy sensors, and code requirements need to work as one system.

For a homeowner, the most visible part is usually the fixture. That chandelier, vanity bar, recessed trim, track light, ceiling fan light, or porch sconce gets all the applause. The less glamorous part hides behind drywall: junction boxes, wiring routes, load considerations, switch legs, compatible dimmers, and the question nobody asks until too late, “Can this ceiling actually support that thing?” A thirty-pound decorative fixture over a dining table deserves more than wishful thinking and two tired screws.

For a business owner, lighting contractor work becomes more operational. Retail stores need light that makes merchandise look good without roasting customers. Offices need even illumination that does not fight screens. Restaurants need mood, but not so much mood that diners need a miner’s lamp to read the menu. Warehouses, clinics, schools, and small manufacturing spaces each have their own practical demands. A lighting plan must match the work being done, the hours of operation, the ceiling height, the maintenance budget, and the way people move through the building.

The best lighting contractors ask irritatingly useful questions. Where do people stand? What tasks happen here? Who changes the lamps or services the fixture? Is this area used at night? Are there existing controls? Are there HVAC vents, plumbing pipes, or structural members in the way? If a contractor only asks what fixture you like and where you bought it, keep your hand on your wallet.

Homes: where lighting gets personal

Residential lighting is intimate. Nobody cares if the conference room has “a cozy glow,” but people care very much if their bedroom feels like an airport restroom. Homes need layers, because one fixture in the middle of the ceiling rarely solves anything except the builder’s need to finish quickly.

In kitchens, task lighting matters most. Counters need light in front of the person working, not behind them casting a shadow exactly where the knife is. Under-cabinet lighting helps, but only when installed with attention to glare and reflection. Glossy countertops can bounce light into your eyes like a tiny interrogation room. Recessed lights should land where people prep, clean, and gather, not in a perfect grid that ignores the actual room. Perfect grids look tidy on paper. Paper does not cook dinner.

Living rooms call for flexibility. Recessed lights, lamps, sconces, and accent lighting can share the work. Dimmers help, provided the fixtures and controls are compatible. This is one of those small details that separates a good installation from a nightly flicker festival. Not every LED fixture behaves nicely with every dimmer. When someone says, “LEDs last forever,” they usually mean “until paired with the wrong control in a hot ceiling box.”

Bathrooms are another place where lighting sins become personal. A single light over the mirror throws shadows under eyes, noses, and chins. Side lighting or a balanced vanity layout gives a better result. Moisture also matters. Fixtures near showers and tubs need to suit the environment. A bathroom is not a dry room with a sink. It is a small weather system with towels.

Exterior residential lighting has two jobs: help people see and avoid making the house look like a roadside car lot. Path lights, porch lights, garage fixtures, and security lighting should guide movement and support safety. Too much brightness can create harsh contrast, where lit areas are glaring and adjacent areas become visually darker. Better placement often beats more wattage. That rule applies to many things in life, including hot sauce.

Businesses: lighting as a working system

Commercial lighting must serve people, schedules, safety, maintenance, and operating cost. It is not just decoration, although attractive lighting can absolutely shape customer experience. A business owner may start by saying, “We need brighter lights,” but brightness alone is a blunt instrument. The better question is, “What is not working?”

In an office, the problem may be glare on monitors. In a shop, it may be poor color rendering that makes products look dull. In a warehouse, dark corners may come from blocked fixture distribution, tall shelving, or ceiling changes. In a restaurant, the lighting may be charming at 6 p.m. And useless by 9 p.m. Because nobody planned scenes or zones. In a service business, lighting around counters, waiting areas, and restrooms quietly shapes whether customers feel comfortable or suspicious.

Commercial work also has a heavier maintenance angle. Fixtures should be accessible. Controls should be understandable. Replacement parts should not require a treasure map. If a lighting system is so clever that only the original installer knows how it works, the business has not bought convenience. It has bought a hostage situation.

Energy use matters, but so does reliability. Many businesses operate long hours, so efficient fixtures and sensible controls can reduce waste. Occupancy sensors, daylight response, timers, and zoning can help when properly chosen and commissioned. Poorly placed sensors, though, can produce the classic office comedy of employees waving arms in the dark like they are signaling aircraft. Controls should support the work, not interrupt it.

The ceiling is crowded, and everyone wants the same space

Lighting rarely lives alone. In homes and businesses, the ceiling cavity may already contain ductwork, plumbing, gas lines, electrical wiring, sprinkler lines, structural framing, insulation, access panels, and the occasional mystery cable from 1998. That means a lighting contractor often has to coordinate with other trades, especially on remodels.

Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning work is commonly grouped as a special trade category, while electrical work stands separately. HVAC contractors specialize in installing and maintaining heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning equipment. Their services can include installation, maintenance, repairs, duct cleaning, and the plumbing or electrical work associated with heating and cooling equipment. That overlap matters on real job sites because lighting fixtures, ducts, refrigerant lines, drain lines, and access panels do not politely take turns.

A recessed light placed too close to ductwork may not fit. A fixture installed in front of an access panel may block a Heating contractor or Air conditioning contractor from servicing equipment. A decorative ceiling layout may conflict with supply registers, return grilles, or sprinkler heads. In a basement remodel, the prettiest lighting plan on earth still loses to the main drain line, unless the homeowner enjoys sewage-themed ambition.

This is why experienced contractors walk the space before promising miracles. They open panels, look above ceiling tiles, check joist direction, and ask what systems are nearby. On jobs involving Air conditioning maintenance, an Air conditioning tune-up, Air conditioning repair, Furnace repair service, Heat pump installation, or Water heater installation, access space should stay sacred. A contractor who blocks service access creates future labor costs with a smile.

When lighting work meets HVAC

Lighting and HVAC systems interact in ways people often overlook. Fixture placement can affect comfort, maintenance access, and ceiling design. HVAC equipment itself may require electrical connections, and proper HVAC installation depends on correct sizing and refrigerant charging for air conditioners and heat pumps. That is the territory of trained HVAC professionals, not someone improvising because they once watched a video and own a multimeter.

A Lighting contractor should understand where their work ends and where an Air conditioning contractor, Air conditioning repair service, Heating contractor, or Electrician needs to step in. If a lighting retrofit uncovers wiring issues near air-handling equipment, the right response is not heroic guessing. It is coordination. The same goes for ceilings where ducts must be relocated, returns adjusted, or equipment access preserved.

Heat also deserves respect. Some fixtures generate more heat than others, and enclosed spaces can shorten component life when products are installed outside their intended conditions. Modern lighting has improved this dramatically, but drivers, lamps, and controls still need suitable environments. Stuffing equipment into a hot, tight cavity and expecting it to live forever is optimistic in the same way leaving ice cream in a parked car is optimistic.

In commercial spaces, lighting and HVAC controls may both depend on occupancy patterns. A conference room, for example, might use sensors for lighting while HVAC schedules handle temperature. The systems do not have to be fancy, but they should not fight each other. If lights shut off during stillness and the room gets stuffy because schedules ignore actual use, the building feels less managed than haunted.

When lighting work meets plumbing

Plumbing and lighting are not natural enemies, but they do meet in awkward places. Bathrooms, kitchens, laundry rooms, basements, mechanical rooms, and commercial service areas often need both. A Plumber may be handling Plumbing leak repair, Drain cleaning, Rooter service, Hydrojetting, Water heater repair, Plumbing repiping, Water softener installation, Septic system service, or sump-related work while the lighting contractor is trying to improve visibility or access.

The practical issue is simple: do not bury what someone will need to reach later. Water shutoffs, cleanouts, pump locations, water heaters, filtration systems, softeners, and service panels need working clearance. Adding beautiful storage, soffits, or fixtures that block these areas may look clever for about six months, right up until the first leak. Water has a talent for finding the most expensive path through a building. It does not need assistance.

Lighting can improve plumbing service areas dramatically. A dim mechanical room makes maintenance slower and more error-prone. Good lighting around a water heater, softener, sump pump, utility sink, or exposed piping helps homeowners and technicians spot leaks, corrosion, labels, and shutoffs. This is not glamorous design work, but it may save more frustration than the fancy pendant in the foyer.

In commercial kitchens, restrooms, utility rooms, and service corridors, moisture-resistant fixtures, proper placement, and sturdy controls become important. A switch placed where wet hands constantly slap it is not ideal. A fixture that cannot tolerate the environment will fail early. And if a plumbing cleanout sits above a decorative ceiling with no access, everyone involved has chosen future sadness.

A short checklist before hiring a lighting contractor

A good hiring conversation should feel practical, not theatrical. You want someone who can explain trade-offs without burying you in jargon or treating your questions like a personal insult.

- Ask whether the contractor handles design, installation, controls, and troubleshooting, or only fixture replacement.
- Confirm how electrical work is managed and when a licensed Electrician is involved.
- Discuss existing HVAC, plumbing, and access issues before final fixture locations are set.
- Ask about fixture compatibility with dimmers, sensors, and the room environment.
- Request a clear scope so “install six lights” does not become “discover three problems and argue in your driveway.”

That last point matters. Lighting projects often reveal old wiring, hidden junctions, overloaded boxes, poor prior workmanship, or structural surprises. A contractor cannot see through drywall, despite what some clients assume. The professional move is to explain likely risks before cutting begins and to document changes as they appear.

The difference between replacement and redesign

Replacing a fixture is usually straightforward when the existing box, wiring, support, and switch are suitable. Remove old fixture, install new fixture, test, clean up, done. The drama level should be low. If the old fixture was installed correctly and the new one has similar requirements, nobody needs a twelve-act opera.

Redesign is different. Moving lights, adding recessed fixtures, separating switches, adding dimmers, creating zones, or **Plumber** changing ceiling layouts can involve new wiring paths, patching, electrical evaluation, and coordination with other systems. This is where a lighting contractor’s judgment shows. The cheap way may be to place lights only where access is easy. The better way is to balance access, performance, cost, and the finished look.

For example, a homeowner may want recessed lights evenly spaced in a finished living room ceiling. The joists run the wrong direction, the HVAC duct crosses one bay, and there is plumbing above another. The contractor has choices. They can propose a modified layout that avoids conflicts, explain where drywall repair will be needed, or suggest surface-mounted or track-style alternatives. None of these is automatically right. The best answer depends on budget, ceiling height, room use, and how much disruption the homeowner can tolerate.

Businesses face similar decisions. A retail store may want new lighting without closing for several days. Work may need to happen after hours or in phases. A warehouse may need lifts, clear aisles, and coordination with operations. An office may require dust control and careful scheduling around meetings. Good contractors talk logistics early because “we will work around you” is not a plan. It is a bumper sticker.

Controls: the small devices that cause big feelings

Switches and dimmers do not get enough respect. They decide how people experience the lighting every day. A beautiful lighting plan with confusing controls is like a luxury car with the pedals in the glovebox.

Residential controls should match habits. If a homeowner enters through the garage every day, the right switch location may not be the one shown on the original plan. If a bedroom has separate reading lights, overhead lights, and closet lights, the controls should be intuitive at midnight. Nobody wants a puzzle while half asleep.

Dimmers add comfort, especially in dining rooms, bedrooms, living rooms, and bathrooms. But they need compatible fixtures. Some LED products dim smoothly. Others buzz, flicker, pop on too bright, or drop out near the low end. That does not mean LEDs are bad. It means product selection matters. A contractor who has seen enough combinations fail will be more cautious than someone selling from a catalog.

Commercial controls bring a different set of priorities. Sensors can reduce wasted energy in rooms that sit empty. Timers help exterior lights follow business hours. Zoning lets staff light only the areas they use. But controls must be commissioned and explained. If employees tape over sensors or leave every switch permanently on, the system has failed socially even if it passed technically.

Safety, codes, and the fine art of not guessing

Lighting work touches electricity, ladders, ceilings, structure, and sometimes wet locations. That is enough danger for one trade without adding improvisation. Electrical work has its own classification because it demands specialized knowledge. HVAC and plumbing have their own specialized requirements as well. When lighting work intersects with HVAC equipment, air conditioners, heat pumps, furnaces, water heaters, or gas systems, the right professionals need to handle the right pieces.

EPA rules recognize air conditioners and other refrigeration equipment as appliances under refrigerant-related requirements, and technicians involved in maintenance, service, or repair can include installers and contractor employees. That is not lighting work. If a lighting project reveals an issue around air-conditioning equipment, refrigerant lines, or heat pump components, the answer is an Air conditioning repair service or qualified HVAC professional, not a lighting installer with confidence and no certification.

The same boundary applies to gas. A Gas installation service should handle gas lines and connected equipment within its scope. Lighting contractors should not casually move, support, or crowd gas piping while installing fixtures. Gas lines are not convenient hanging rods. Neither are water pipes, duct straps, or sprinkler pipes, though every old building seems to contain evidence that someone once disagreed.

Safety also includes the end user. Stair lighting should reduce trips. Exterior lighting should support visibility at entries, walks, loading zones, and parking areas. Emergency and exit lighting in commercial spaces must be

treated as life-safety equipment, not decorative leftovers. In homes, child bedrooms, garages, attics, and basements need practical switch locations and fixtures suited to the environment.

What makes a lighting plan feel professional

Professional lighting has restraint. It does not shout from every corner. It puts light where tasks happen, softens transitions, avoids glare, respects architecture, and gives people control. It also leaves room for maintenance and future service. That last part is where experience shows.

In a home, professional work often feels effortless. The kitchen counters are bright without glare. The hallway feels safe at night. The bathroom mirror is flattering enough to keep morale intact. The patio light reaches the grill and the steps. Switches are where hands naturally go. The attic pull-down is not blocked by a chandelier the size of a small planet.

In a business, professional lighting supports operations. Staff can work without eye strain. Customers can read signs and see products. Service areas are lit well enough for maintenance. Fixtures match the ceiling height and space use. Controls save energy without annoying everyone. If a lamp or driver fails, replacement is not a scavenger hunt.

A common sign of amateur planning is uniformity for its own sake. Equal spacing does not guarantee good lighting. A room is not a spreadsheet. Cabinets, furniture, workstations, aisles, equipment, art, and people all matter. Another sign is brightness addiction. More light is not always better. Sometimes the answer is better distribution, warmer or cooler color temperature depending on the setting, improved controls, or reducing glare.

The remodel problem: old buildings tell jokes

Remodel lighting is where humility becomes a tool. Older homes and businesses may contain abandoned wiring, surprise junction boxes, framing changes, patched ceilings, undocumented renovations, and mechanical systems squeezed into places that would make a modern inspector blink twice. The building will not care about your mood board.

On one type of job, a homeowner asks for recessed lights in a plaster ceiling. The ceiling turns out to hide shallow framing and old wiring routes. On another, a small business wants brighter back-room lighting, but the space contains ductwork, plumbing, and limited panel capacity. Nobody did anything wrong by wanting improvement. The problem is that buildings age in layers, and each layer has opinions.

This is where a contractor should slow down and explain options. Maybe surface-mounted fixtures avoid major ceiling damage. Maybe a partial redesign beats forcing recessed cans into bad locations. Maybe the right move is to bring in an Electrician first. Maybe HVAC access needs to be preserved before lighting can be finalized. Maybe plumbing repairs should happen before closing a ceiling, especially if signs of leaks are present.

Good contractors are not afraid to say, “We should check that before we cut.” Bad ones say, “No problem,” too quickly. “No problem” is lovely when ordering coffee. In construction, it sometimes means the problem has not been discovered yet.

How lighting upgrades fit with broader home service work

Homes and businesses rarely upgrade one system in total isolation. A homeowner replacing a water heater may also improve utility room lighting. A business scheduling Air conditioning repair may notice poor lighting near rooftop or mechanical access. A property owner planning Heat pump installation may need electrical

coordination and ceiling repairs. A basement remodel may involve Plumbing repiping, Drain cleaning access, HVAC ducts, and new lighting in the same square footage.

That is why plumbing, HVAC, and electrical coordination matters. Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors commonly work on equipment installation, repairs, sewer hookups, sump pumps, water pumps, furnace repair, air-conditioning work, and related systems. HVAC contractors install and maintain heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning equipment, and proper installation of air conditioners and heat pumps includes details such as correct sizing and refrigerant charging. Lighting contractors should respect those systems rather than pretending the ceiling belongs only to them.

For a customer, the practical benefit is fewer return visits, fewer surprises, and less rework. If the ceiling is already open for plumbing leak repair, it may be the right time to add lighting or improve switch locations. If an HVAC contractor needs access for duct work or Air conditioning maintenance, do not install fixtures where they will block service. If an Electrician is upgrading circuits, discuss lighting plans before walls close. Timing saves money. It also saves the special kind of rage that comes from cutting open fresh drywall.



A brief comparison: homes versus businesses

| Work area | Homes | Businesses | |---|---|---| | Main goal | Comfort, appearance, daily convenience | Productivity, safety, customer experience, operating cost | | Common challenge | Finished ceilings and personal preferences | Scheduling, access, maintenance, code-driven needs | | Controls | Dimmers, zones, simple switch locations | Sensors, timers, zones, exterior scheduling | | Coordination | Kitchens, baths, basements, HVAC access | Mechanical rooms, offices, retail areas, service spaces | | Best result | Lighting that feels natural | Lighting that works hard without drawing complaints |

The categories overlap, of course. A home office needs task lighting just like a commercial office. A boutique retail shop may care as much about atmosphere as any living room. The difference is usually scale, responsibility, and maintenance. If a homeowner dislikes a dimmer, one person grumbles. If an entire staff dislikes a sensor system, rebellion arrives by lunchtime.

What to expect during the work

A lighting project usually begins with a walkthrough. The contractor looks at existing fixtures, switch locations, ceiling type, access above and below, electrical conditions within visible limits, and nearby systems. They should ask how the space is used at different times of day. For businesses, they should ask about operating hours and 24/7 air conditioning repair service whether work must be staged.

Next comes a scope. For a simple fixture replacement, the scope may be short. For a redesign, it should identify fixture types, approximate locations, controls, access needs, patching expectations, and what happens if hidden issues appear. Homeowners should clarify whether painting is included. It often is not. That small assumption can turn a clean lighting job into a spotted ceiling that looks like a giraffe.

During installation, expect some disruption. Furniture may move. Drop cloths may appear. Power may be shut off to certain areas. Ceiling cuts create dust. Commercial work may require ladders, lifts, barricades, or after-hours scheduling. A professional crew protects the space and communicates, but construction is still construction. Anyone promising a dust-free ceiling cut is either using unusual equipment or practicing fiction.

Testing matters at the end. Every fixture should operate as intended. Dimmers should dim. Sensors should sense. Switches should make sense. Exterior lights should be checked after dark when possible because daytime testing of exterior lighting is like tasting soup while holding your nose. You might learn something, but not enough.

The money question nobody wants to ask first

Lighting costs vary because the work varies. Replacing a simple fixture differs wildly from adding recessed lights in a finished ceiling, installing commercial controls, or coordinating around mechanical systems. Fixture cost also ranges from modest to “apparently this pendant was hand-forged by monks.” Labor depends on access, wiring conditions, ceiling type, control complexity, and whether patching or coordination is required.

The cheapest bid may be fine for a very simple job if the contractor is qualified and the scope is clear. But cheap becomes expensive when it ignores support, compatibility, access, safety, or future service. A low price that excludes necessary electrical work, repair of ceiling openings, or control setup may not be a bargain. It may just be an invoice wearing camouflage.

A fair contractor explains what is included, what is excluded, and what unknowns could change the price. That conversation may feel less exciting than picking fixtures, but it prevents arguments. Lighting should improve the space, not introduce a new hobby called “disputing change orders.”

Good lighting is noticed mostly when it fails

The funny thing about lighting is that excellent work often disappears. People do not walk into a well-lit hallway and applaud the beam spread. They simply move comfortably. Customers browse. Staff work. Homeowners cook, read, shave, fold laundry, and find the dog’s toy before stepping on it. Good lighting quietly removes friction.

Bad lighting announces itself. Flicker. Glare. Shadows. Buzzing dimmers. Confusing switches. Dead zones. Fixtures that cannot be serviced. Exterior lights aimed into bedroom windows. Utility rooms so dim a Plumber needs a

headlamp to perform Water heater repair. Mechanical spaces where an Air conditioning contractor cannot see labels during service. These are not grand design failures. They are small oversights that keep charging interest.

Lighting contractor work for homes and businesses is part craft, part planning, part diplomacy among trades. It demands respect for electrical systems, awareness of plumbing and HVAC realities, and a sharp eye for how people actually use rooms. The best results come from contractors who ask better questions, coordinate before cutting, and know when another specialist belongs in the conversation.

A beautiful fixture is nice. A lighting system that works, lasts, and lets everyone do their job without muttering under their breath is better. If it can do all that and make the room look good, even better. That is not magic. That is competent trade work with a tape measure, a ladder, and just enough skepticism to keep the ceiling honest.

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.