Winter has a way of exposing every weak link in a home. The bedroom over the garage turns into a walk-in cooler. The furnace starts making a noise that sounds suspiciously like a raccoon learning jazz drums. The thermostat says 70, but your feet strongly disagree. Meanwhile, the utility bill arrives with the emotional impact of a parking ticket.

That is where a good heating contractor earns their keep.

Not the “turn it off and back on again” kind of visit, though that does occasionally work and makes everyone feel silly. I mean a proper heating contractor who understands heat loss, airflow, combustion, controls, ductwork, insulation clues, electrical loads, gas piping, heat pumps, and the thousand small details that decide whether a house feels cozy or merely expensive.

Comfort and efficiency are often talked about as separate goals. Homeowners want comfort. Utility companies talk about efficiency. Contractors talk about equipment. In real houses, the three are tangled together like holiday lights in a basement box. A furnace that runs efficiently on paper can still leave cold rooms if the ducts are undersized. A heat pump with excellent ratings can disappoint if installed like an afterthought. A thermostat can be “smart” and still make dumb decisions if it is placed in a sunny hallway.

A skilled heating contractor does more than swap equipment. They diagnose the house as a system. That is the difference between throwing money at winter and actually improving it.

The house is not cold because it has feelings

When homeowners call about poor winter comfort, they usually describe symptoms. “The living room never warms up.” “The furnace runs all the time.” “The upstairs is hot, but the downstairs is chilly.” “The air feels dry enough to turn my hands into parchment.” These are useful clues, but they are not the cause.

A heating contractor starts by separating equipment problems from distribution problems and building problems. That matters because the most obvious fix is not always the right one. Replacing a furnace because one room is cold is like replacing your car because one tire is low. Occasionally justified, mostly dramatic.

Heat moves from warm places to cold places. It escapes through walls, ceilings, windows, floors, air leaks, attic hatches, recessed lights, rim joists, and pet doors installed with more enthusiasm than sealing skill. A heating system must replace that lost heat. If it cannot, the house gets cold. If it can but the heat does not reach the right rooms, the house gets uneven. If it reaches the rooms but cycles poorly, the house feels clammy, drafty, or oddly uncomfortable.

Plumber

Good contractors ask annoying questions because annoying questions save money. When was the last furnace repair service? Has anyone changed the filter? Do doors slam when the blower starts? Are there additions on the home? Any rooms over crawl spaces? Has the ductwork been modified? Did the problem begin after a remodel? Did someone finish the basement and bury a supply trunk behind drywall? Somewhere, a return duct is always being wronged.

The furnace may be fine. The airflow may be the villain.

A furnace creates heat, but air carries it. If airflow is poor, even a solid furnace behaves badly. Many winter comfort complaints trace back to ducts, filters, blower settings, blocked returns, or registers that were closed in a

noble but misguided attempt to “push heat” elsewhere.

A heating contractor checks temperature rise across the furnace, static pressure, blower speed, duct sizing, and filter restriction. Static pressure is especially revealing. Think of it as blood pressure for the duct system. Too high, and the blower strains, airflow drops, efficiency suffers, noise increases, and equipment life shortens. Unlike blood pressure, duct static pressure often comes with sheet metal rattles and a homeowner saying, “It’s always sounded like that.”

A dirty filter can cause short cycling, limit switch trips, weak airflow, overheating, and miserable comfort. The cheap one-inch filter stuffed into a grille may be adequate in some homes and hopeless in others. High-MERV filters can improve air quality, but if the system cannot handle ***Informative post*** the resistance, they can choke airflow. That does not mean high-performance filtration is bad. It means the filter cabinet, duct design, and blower capacity need to match the goal. Comfort lives in the details.

Duct leakage is another classic thief. Leaky supply ducts in an attic or crawl space can dump expensive warm air into places inhabited mostly by spiders and old paint cans. Leaky return ducts can pull in cold air, dust, insulation fibers, and smells you would rather not identify. Sealing ducts often improves both comfort and efficiency, especially in homes with ducts outside conditioned space.

Then there is duct balance. Some homes were never balanced after installation. Others were balanced before someone added a sunroom, finished a bonus room, or decided that a decorative rug belonged directly over a floor register. Balancing dampers, register adjustments, and blower settings can make a noticeable difference. It is not glamorous work. Nobody posts vacation photos from a duct balancing job. But when it is done well, rooms stop feuding with each other.

Sizing equipment: bigger is not the cozy answer

There is a persistent belief that a larger furnace means a warmer home. It sounds logical until you see what oversized equipment does in the wild. An oversized furnace heats too quickly, shuts off too soon, and repeats the cycle. The thermostat is satisfied, but the house may still feel uneven because the system did not run long enough to mix air properly. Short cycling also adds wear and can reduce efficiency.

Undersized equipment has the opposite problem. It runs constantly and still cannot keep up during colder weather. Sometimes that is a sizing issue. Sometimes the equipment was sized correctly years ago, but the house changed. An addition was built. Windows aged. Insulation settled. Ducts were altered. Or the old system was never right in the first place, which happens more often than anyone in the trade likes to admit.

A professional heating contractor should use load calculations rather than guessing by square footage or copying the old unit size. Square footage rules of thumb are quick, seductive, and frequently wrong. Two homes with the same floor area can have wildly different heating loads depending on insulation, window quality, air leakage, orientation, ceiling height, foundation type, and climate.

Manual J load calculations are commonly used in residential HVAC design in the United States. The calculation does not make the house warm by itself, of course. It is not a magic spell, though some software interfaces look like they were designed by a wizard with a grudge. But it gives the contractor a defensible target. From there, proper equipment selection and duct evaluation matter just as much.

If the contractor is discussing heat pump installation, sizing gets even more important. Heat pumps perform differently as outdoor temperatures change. In colder climates, capacity and backup heat strategy need careful attention. A heat pump that is beautifully efficient in mild weather may need supplemental electric heat or a

dual-fuel setup when temperatures drop hard. A thoughtful contractor explains those trade-offs rather than waving at a brochure full of smiling people in sweaters.

The quiet power of maintenance

Air conditioning maintenance gets plenty of attention before summer, but heating maintenance deserves equal respect before winter. A heating system is mechanical equipment. It burns fuel or moves refrigerant, pushes air, handles condensate, reads sensors, starts motors, closes safety circuits, and tries to do it all while tucked in a basement next to a box of Halloween decorations from 2009.

A proper heating tune-up is not just a quick glance and a sticker on the furnace. It should include cleaning, testing, measuring, and verifying safe operation. For gas furnaces, combustion analysis can reveal whether the burner is operating safely and efficiently. Flame sensors should be cleaned when needed. Igniters wear out. Pressure switches can fail. Venting must be checked. Condensate drains on high-efficiency furnaces can clog and shut the system down at the worst possible moment, usually during a cold snap when everyone else's system is also misbehaving.

For boilers, the priorities shift. Circulators, expansion tanks, pressure reducing valves, zone valves, air elimination, venting, controls, and water quality come into play. Hydronic systems can deliver wonderful comfort, but they do not tolerate neglect forever. Air in the lines, failing pumps, or improper pressure can turn a once-silent system into a symphony of gurgles and complaints.

Heat pumps need their own care. Coils must be clean. Refrigerant charge must be correct. Defrost operation matters. Outdoor units need clearance from leaves, snow, and ambitious shrubbery. Air conditioning repair service technicians often work on heat pumps too, because the same refrigeration cycle handles cooling in summer and heating in winter. A company that offers air conditioning repair, air conditioning tune-up work, and winter heat pump service can provide year-round continuity, which is useful if you prefer not to explain your system's entire emotional history to a new technician every season.

Here is the short version of what homeowners can do between professional visits:

- Replace or clean filters on the schedule your system actually needs, not the schedule printed optimistically on the package.
- Keep supply and return vents open and clear of furniture, rugs, laundry piles, and pets with strong opinions.
- Listen for new noises, especially rattling, grinding, booming, or repeated clicking.
- Keep outdoor heat pump units clear of snow, leaves, and debris.
- Call early when performance changes, because small problems enjoy becoming expensive at night.

That is one list, and it has already done more useful work than half the magnets on a refrigerator.

Efficiency is not only about the equipment label

Efficiency ratings matter, but they are not the whole story. A high-efficiency furnace installed on a leaky duct system can waste heat. A variable-speed blower connected to poor returns can still struggle. A smart thermostat connected to an oversized system may simply schedule short cycling with better graphics.

AFUE, or Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency, describes how efficiently a furnace converts fuel into heat over a season under standard conditions. A 95 percent AFUE furnace is more efficient than an 80 percent unit, assuming proper installation and operation. But the installed performance depends on venting, airflow, gas pressure, duct losses, cycling behavior, and maintenance.

Heat pumps use ratings such as HSPF or HSPF2 for heating efficiency, and SEER or SEER2 for cooling efficiency. Those ratings help compare equipment, but local climate and installation quality matter enormously. In moderate winter climates, a heat pump can be extremely economical. In colder areas, it can still be an excellent option, but design choices carry more weight. Backup heat controls can make or break operating cost.

A heating contractor should be comfortable discussing payback without pretending every upgrade pays for itself by next Tuesday. Some improvements are financial slam dunks. Sealing a bad return leak, correcting a duct restriction, or replacing a wildly inefficient ancient furnace can produce noticeable savings. Other upgrades improve comfort, noise, safety, reliability, or resale appeal more than they slash bills. That does not make them bad choices. It just means the reason should be honest.

For example, replacing an old single-stage furnace with a two-stage or modulating model may improve comfort because the system can run longer at lower output, reducing temperature swings. A variable-speed blower can improve air mixing and filtration. Those changes may reduce energy use, but the homeowner may appreciate the quieter operation even more. Comfort has value, even when it refuses to fit neatly into a spreadsheet.

Safety is not optional, even if the furnace has “been fine for years”

The phrase “it’s been fine for years” has preceded many expensive discoveries. Heating equipment can operate with hidden safety problems until it does not. Gas furnaces require correct combustion, adequate combustion air, safe venting, and properly functioning safeties. Boilers and water heaters share similar concerns. Carbon monoxide is not dramatic until it is dangerous, and by then drama is not helpful.

A heating contractor trained in combustion safety checks flue draft, vent condition, burner operation, gas pressure, heat exchanger condition, and combustion readings when appropriate. Cracked heat exchangers are not as common as fear-based sales pitches imply, but they do happen, especially in older or overheated equipment. Overheating caused by poor airflow can shorten the life of a heat exchanger. That brings us back to filters and duct static pressure, because everything in a house eventually circles back to airflow like a sitcom plot.

Gas installation service deserves particular care. Adding or replacing gas appliances may require verifying pipe sizing, regulator performance, shutoff valves, sediment traps, bonding requirements, venting, and local code compliance. A furnace replacement is not just “hook the new one where the old one sat.” The old one may have been wrong. Homes are full of inherited mistakes. Some are charming, like weird wallpaper behind a cabinet. Some are not, like a flue connector sloped the wrong way.

Electrical safety matters too. Furnaces, boilers, air handlers, heat pumps, thermostats, zone controls, humidifiers, and condensate pumps all depend on wiring. Sometimes a heating contractor can handle the needed low-voltage and equipment wiring. In other cases, especially with panel work, new circuits, or service upgrades, an electrician should be involved. The best contractors know where their license and expertise end. That is not weakness. That is how houses avoid becoming campfires.

Thermostats: small boxes, big arguments

Thermostats cause more household debate than they should. One person wants 72. Another claims 68 builds character. Someone keeps tapping the “hold” button like it owes them money. The dog, if consulted, would prefer a sunny spot and fewer human meetings.

A heating contractor can improve comfort by making sure the thermostat is appropriate, correctly wired, properly configured, and sensibly located. Location matters. A thermostat installed near a supply register, exterior door, fireplace, kitchen, or sunny window will lie to the system. Not maliciously, just with confidence.

Smart thermostats can help reduce energy use by setting back temperatures when the house is empty or at night. But setbacks are not equally effective for every system. A gas furnace can recover quickly. A heat pump may need more gradual strategy, especially if aggressive setbacks trigger electric resistance backup heat. That can wipe out savings faster than a teenager empties a refrigerator.

Staging controls also matter. A two-stage furnace should not be controlled like a basic single-stage unit unless the setup is designed that way. Heat pumps need correct balance point settings, auxiliary heat control, and defrost coordination. Zoning systems need bypass or duct design that prevents excessive static pressure. Fancy controls can improve comfort when installed well. Installed poorly, they become expensive wall jewelry.

Humidity: the comfort multiplier nobody brags about

Dry winter air makes a house feel colder. It also irritates skin, throats, sinuses, wood floors, and musical instruments. Static shocks become a seasonal greeting. The cat becomes a tiny lightning cloud.

Indoor relative humidity in winter is a balancing act. Too low, and comfort suffers. Too high, and condensation can form on windows or inside building assemblies, especially in cold climates. Many homes feel better somewhere around 30 to 40 percent relative humidity in winter, though the safe target depends on outdoor temperature, window quality, insulation, and air leakage.

A heating contractor may recommend a whole-house humidifier, but not automatically. First, they should consider whether the house is excessively leaky. Air sealing can raise winter humidity naturally by reducing dry outdoor air infiltration. If a humidifier is appropriate, it must be sized, installed, and maintained correctly. Bypass humidifiers, fan-powered humidifiers, and steam humidifiers each have strengths and drawbacks. Water quality matters too. In homes with hard water, water softener installation can reduce mineral buildup in some appliances and fixtures, though humidifier maintenance is still required.

Too much humidity is its own circus. If windows sweat heavily during cold weather, adding more moisture is not the answer. The contractor may need to look at ventilation, air leaks, bath fans, kitchen exhaust, crawl space moisture, or even plumbing leak repair if hidden water is contributing to dampness. Comfort does not respect trade boundaries.

When plumbing, electrical, and HVAC overlap

A home’s mechanical systems are roommates, not strangers. Heating contractors often cross paths with plumbers, electricians, and sometimes specialists you did not expect to invite into a winter comfort conversation.

A high-efficiency furnace produces condensate, which needs a drain. If that drain clogs, freezes, or was installed with the slope of a sleepy noodle, the furnace may shut down. Drain cleaning can become relevant, especially when condensate ties into a questionable floor drain. In older homes, a plumber may need to correct drainage problems or handle plumbing leak repair near mechanical rooms.

Boilers connect even more directly to plumbing. Expansion tanks, fill valves, backflow preventers, pumps, air separators, and piping layout all affect performance. Water heater repair and water heater installation can also overlap with heating decisions, especially if the home uses an indirect water heater connected to a boiler or a combi system for both space heating and domestic hot water. Combi boilers can be excellent in the right home, but sizing for both heating and hot water requires care. If the shower demand is large and the heating load is small, design gets interesting. Interesting, in contracting, often means “please do the math.”

Electrical work enters with heat pumps, air handlers, electric backup heat, thermostats, dampers, controls, generators, and panel capacity. A heat pump installation may require a new circuit or load calculation. If auxiliary

heat strips are involved, electrical demand can be significant. An electrician may need to upgrade wiring or panels. A lighting contractor probably will not be central to heating comfort, unless someone insists the basement mechanical room needs dramatic pendant lighting. Still, clear lighting around equipment helps technicians work safely, so perhaps the lighting contractor gets a cameo after all.

Septic system service rarely connects directly to heating, but it can matter during major mechanical changes that affect drainage, condensate discharge, or basement plumbing. Rooter service and hydrojetting become relevant when main drains back up, because a flooded mechanical room is bad for furnaces, boilers, water heaters, and everyone's mood.

Plumbing repiping can also matter in older hydronic systems or homes with failing domestic water lines near mechanical equipment. Mechanical rooms tend to collect problems. They are the backstage area of the house, and backstage is where the weird stuff lives.

Repair or replace: the winter wallet dilemma

Every heating contractor has stood in a basement with a homeowner while an old furnace hums ominously and the question hangs in the air: repair or replace?

There is no universal answer. Age matters, but age alone does not decide. A well-maintained 15-year-old furnace may have life left. A neglected 9-year-old furnace that has overheated repeatedly may be heading for retirement with a cardboard box and a security escort. Repair cost, parts availability, efficiency, safety, comfort complaints, and future plans all matter.

A $300 repair on a relatively young system may be sensible. A $1,500 repair on a 22-year-old furnace with a rusty cabinet, high utility bills, and poor airflow deserves a harder look. If a homeowner plans to sell soon, the decision may differ from someone staying another decade. If the old system uses obsolete parts or has venting issues, replacement may reduce risk. If the budget is tight and the system can be repaired safely, a good contractor should say so.

Here is a compact way to think about it:

| Situation | Repair often makes sense | Replacement deserves attention | |---|---|---| | Equipment age | Under 10 to 12 years, generally sound | Around 15 to 20+ years, especially with repeated failures | | Repair cost | Minor part, clear cause, no safety concern | Major part, uncertain diagnosis, multiple worn components | | Comfort | Home heats evenly | Chronic cold rooms, short cycling, noisy operation | | Efficiency | Utility bills are reasonable | Bills are climbing without a weather explanation | | Safety | Combustion and venting test properly | Heat exchanger, venting, or gas issues are present |

That table is not a verdict. It is a conversation starter. The best contractors give options without turning the visit into a hostage negotiation.

The installation matters more than the logo on the cabinet

Homeowners often ask which brand is best. Brand matters somewhat. Parts support, warranty terms, model design, and local distributor quality all count. But installation quality matters more.

A mid-tier furnace installed beautifully often outperforms a premium unit installed carelessly. Proper installation includes load calculation, duct evaluation, correct venting, gas pressure setup, combustion testing, condensate management, electrical verification, thermostat configuration, airflow adjustment, commissioning, and

homeowner education. That last part matters. If nobody explains filter access, thermostat settings, maintenance needs, or what normal operation sounds like, the job is unfinished.

Heat pump installation is especially sensitive. Refrigerant line sizing, evacuation, charge accuracy, airflow, defrost setup, auxiliary heat control, and outdoor unit placement all affect performance. Outdoor units should not sit where roof runoff buries them in ice. They need clearance for airflow and service access. In snowy climates, elevation stands can prevent winter headaches. In tight side yards, noise and discharge air deserve thought, unless you want your neighbor to learn your defrost cycle schedule by heart.

Duct transitions also deserve respect. A beautiful new furnace connected to a tortured sheet metal fitting can be noisy and inefficient. Return drops that are too small starve blowers. Supply plenums need sensible design. Filter racks should seal properly and allow easy replacement. If changing the filter requires yoga, a flashlight, and emotional resilience, it will not get changed often.



Comfort upgrades that do not require replacing everything

Sometimes the best winter improvements are targeted. A heating contractor might recommend duct sealing, adding a return, adjusting blower speed, insulating exposed ducts, fixing a vent, replacing a thermostat, installing zoning, improving filtration, adding a humidifier, or correcting gas pressure. These are not as exciting as a shiny new system, but houses do not care about excitement. Houses care about physics.

Zoning can help in homes with distinct areas that have different loads, such as two-story homes or additions. But zoning is not a bandage for bad ductwork. If dampers close and the blower has nowhere to move air, static pressure rises. A proper zoning design may need a variable-speed blower, correctly sized ducts, dump zones, bypass considerations, or equipment that can stage down. Done well, zoning can improve comfort dramatically. Done poorly, it teaches ducts to whistle.

Insulation and air sealing may fall outside a heating contractor’s direct scope, but good contractors recognize when the building shell is the main problem. If a room over a garage is freezing because the floor insulation is poor and air leaks are rampant, blasting more heat into it may help only slightly. Air sealing the garage ceiling penetrations and improving insulation may be the real fix. The heating contractor who says, “You need insulation before you need a bigger furnace,” is worth listening to. That sentence may have cost them a sale and earned your trust.

What a strong winter service visit feels like

A good service visit has a rhythm. The contractor listens first. They ask about comfort, bills, noises, maintenance history, renovations, and patterns. They inspect the equipment, not just the part that failed. They measure instead of guessing when measurements matter. They explain findings in plain language. They give options. They do not use panic as a sales tool.

You should expect some curiosity and some tools. Manometers, combustion analyzers, multimeters, temperature probes, static pressure tips, refrigerant gauges for heat pumps, and inspection cameras all have their place. So does common sense. The fanciest diagnostic tool still cannot replace a technician noticing that the return grille is half the size it should be or that a basement door undercut disappeared when someone installed plush carpet.

Homeowners can help by describing symptoms clearly. “It does not work” is a start, but “the furnace runs for three minutes, shuts off, starts again, and the upstairs never gets above 66 when it is below 25 outside” is much better. Photos of thermostat error messages help. Utility bill history helps. Knowing when filters were changed helps, even if the answer is delivered sheepishly.

The winter payoff

When a heating contractor improves a system properly, the benefits are not abstract. Rooms feel more even. The furnace runs longer, quieter cycles instead of frantic bursts. The heat pump stops leaning on backup heat unnecessarily. Utility bills become less rude. Filters fit. Vents stop roaring. The thermostat becomes a control instead of a household argument starter.

The best winter comfort work often combines small corrections with smart equipment choices. Maintenance prevents breakdowns. Airflow fixes unlock performance. Proper sizing prevents cycling problems. Controls refine operation. Humidity management improves how warmth feels. Safety checks protect the home. A good heating contractor sees all of it, including the oddball details that never make it into glossy equipment brochures.

Winter will still be winter. The wind will still find the one gap you forgot about. Someone will still leave the door open while carrying groceries and claim it was “just for a second.” But with the right contractor and a system that has been tested, tuned, and thoughtfully improved, your home can feel less like a drafty negotiation and more like the warm, efficient refuge it is supposed to be.

And if the furnace no longer sounds like a raccoon jazz trio, consider that a bonus.

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.