

There is a particular kind of silence that gets a homeowner's attention.

Not the peaceful silence of a cool room after the air conditioning has done its job. I mean the suspicious silence from the outdoor unit on a 92-degree afternoon, followed by the indoor fan politely blowing air that feels like it passed through a lukewarm sock. That silence has ruined dinners, derailed work-from-home calls, and sent more than one person to stand dramatically in front of the thermostat as if sheer disappointment might reboot the system.

Air conditioning units rarely fail at a convenient time. They do not wait until mild weather, after payday, or when your favorite air conditioning contractor has an empty calendar. They tend to give little warnings first, though. A strange noise here. A higher energy bill [hvac service near me](#) there. One room turning into a terrarium while another feels like a walk-in cooler. The question is not always whether your AC can be repaired. Many can. The better question is whether repair still makes sense.

Replacing an air conditioning unit is not a casual purchase, like buying a new toaster because the old one now only understands the setting "charcoal." It is a major home investment tied to comfort, energy use, indoor air quality, and sometimes even plumbing or electrical conditions elsewhere in the house. If you are trying to decide whether your AC deserves another repair or a respectful retirement party, here is how experienced HVAC professionals usually think through it.

Age matters, but it is not the whole story

Most central air conditioning systems last somewhere around 12 to 17 years, depending on climate, maintenance, installation quality, and how hard the system has worked. In hotter regions or homes with poor insulation, the lifespan may land closer to the lower end. In milder climates, a well-maintained unit can sometimes keep going longer without embarrassing itself.

Age alone does not mean your unit is doomed. I have seen 18-year-old systems still cooling better than units half their age because someone changed filters regularly, kept the outdoor coil clean, and scheduled maintenance instead of treating the AC like a magic box in the yard. I have also seen eight-year-old units that looked like they had spent their lives in a swamp wrestling lawn clippings.

The calendar is only one witness in the trial.

What age does change is the math. Once an air conditioning unit gets past the 10-year mark, repairs deserve more scrutiny. A \$250 capacitor replacement on a 7-year-old system is usually a reasonable fix. A \$2,500 compressor repair on a 14-year-old system is a much less cheerful proposition. At that point, you are not repairing the system so much as buying it a very expensive cane and hoping it still makes it down the stairs.

The repair bill keeps returning like a raccoon with a grudge

One repair does not mean replacement is necessary. Mechanical parts fail. Capacitors weaken, contactors pit, fan motors burn out, drain lines clog, and refrigerant leaks happen. A good technician can often restore performance quickly.

The trouble begins when repairs become a seasonal tradition. If you are calling for service every summer, especially for different problems, the unit may be entering its decline. Air conditioning systems are assemblies of parts that age together. Replacing one failing component can reveal stress in another. That does not mean

anyone did bad work. It means the system is old, tired, and apparently determined to make your checkbook sweat too.

A common rule of thumb is the “repair cost times age” test. Multiply the repair cost by the age of the unit. If the number is over \$5,000, replacement deserves serious consideration. For example, a \$600 repair on a 12-year-old unit gives you \$7,200. That does not automatically mean replace it, but it does suggest you should pause before approving the work.

This rule is not sacred scripture. It is a quick sniff test. If the system has been reliable, the repair is straightforward, and replacement would be financially difficult right now, repair may be the sensible bridge. If the system has been limping along for years and the repair involves a major component, replacement often saves money and aggravation over the next few seasons.

Your energy bills are climbing, and the utility company is not sending thank-you notes

Older air conditioning units often use more electricity to deliver less comfort. Efficiency drops as coils get dirty, motors wear, refrigerant charge drifts, ductwork leaks worsen, and controls fall out of calibration. Even if the system still runs, it may run longer than it should. Long run times are not always bad, since properly sized systems should run steady cycles during hot weather. But if your AC seems to run constantly while the house never quite reaches the thermostat setting, something is off.

Energy costs vary by region, utility rate, thermostat habits, insulation levels, and equipment efficiency. Still, many homeowners notice the pattern before they know the cause. The bill creeps up, then jumps, and suddenly cooling the house feels like funding a small space program.

Modern air conditioning systems can be significantly more efficient than units installed 15 or 20 years ago. Efficiency ratings have changed over time, and not every home needs the most expensive high-efficiency model available. The right replacement depends on the house, the ductwork, local climate, and budget. Overspending on efficiency you will never recover is not noble. It is just a fancier way to be annoyed.

A qualified HVAC contractor should help compare realistic operating costs, not just wave a glossy brochure and whisper “premium” like they are selling cologne. Sometimes a midrange system installed correctly outperforms a high-end system installed poorly. Installation quality matters enormously. A great unit connected to leaky ducts, poor airflow, or an incorrect refrigerant charge will perform like a sports car with shopping cart wheels.

The house cools unevenly, and everyone has chosen a climate zone

One of the most common complaints homeowners have is uneven cooling. The bedroom over the garage stays hot. The basement feels chilly. The living room is comfortable unless the sun hits the front windows, at which point it becomes a bakery.

Uneven temperatures do not always mean you need a new AC unit. Duct design, insulation, air sealing, dirty filters, blocked returns, closed vents, attic heat, and window exposure can all cause comfort problems. A unit that is too large can also cool unevenly because it short-cycles, satisfying the thermostat before air has circulated properly or humidity has been removed. Bigger is not automatically better. Bigger can be louder, less efficient, and weirdly worse at comfort. It is the HVAC equivalent of using a fire hose to water basil.

If uneven cooling developed recently in a home that used to be comfortable, the AC may be losing capacity. Low refrigerant, a weak blower motor, dirty evaporator coil, failing compressor, or airflow restriction could be

involved. If the issue has always existed, replacement alone may not solve it unless the underlying ductwork or load calculation problems are addressed.

This is where a thoughtful air conditioning contractor earns their keep. The contractor should ask questions about hot rooms, run times, maintenance history, renovations, windows, insulation, and past repairs. If the quote process consists of glancing at the old unit and saying, "Yep, we'll put in the same size," consider that a yellow flag wearing sunglasses.

The system still uses outdated refrigerant

Refrigerant type can influence the repair-or-replace decision. Many older systems use R-22, which has been phased out for new production and import in the United States because of environmental concerns. Existing reclaimed or recovered R-22 can still be used for service, but it is expensive and availability varies.

If your older system has a refrigerant leak and uses R-22, repair can get pricey fast. Leak repair itself may involve time-consuming diagnostics, coil replacement, or line set work. Then comes the cost of refrigerant. If the system is already near the end of its life, putting a large sum into leak repair and recharge may not be wise.

Newer systems use different refrigerants, and refrigerant standards continue to evolve. That does not mean you need to panic-buy equipment every time regulations change. It does mean refrigerant type belongs in the conversation when an older system develops a major leak. A small electrical repair is one thing. A leaking evaporator coil on a 16-year-old R-22 system is a very different animal, and that animal has expensive tastes.

Humidity has moved in and started receiving mail

An air conditioner does more than lower temperature. It removes moisture from indoor air as warm air passes over the cold evaporator coil. When the system is working correctly, humidity drops along with temperature, making the home feel comfortable at a reasonable thermostat setting.

If your home feels clammy, smells musty, or grows suspicious little freckles on vents and surfaces, the AC may not be dehumidifying properly. This can happen when a system is oversized and short-cycles, when airflow is too high or too low, when the evaporator coil is dirty, when refrigerant charge is wrong, or when the system simply cannot keep up anymore.

Humidity problems deserve attention because they affect more than comfort. High indoor humidity can encourage mold growth, worsen odors, and make wood floors or trim behave badly. It can also trick you into lowering the thermostat, which increases energy use without solving the real issue. If 72 degrees still feels sticky, the problem is not your moral character. It is moisture.

Replacement may help if the existing unit is the wrong size, old, inefficient, or mechanically compromised. But again, proper design matters. A variable-speed or two-stage system may offer better humidity control than a basic single-stage unit in certain homes, because it can run longer at lower capacity. That said, those systems cost more and may not be necessary everywhere. Comfort is a design problem, not a trophy contest.

Strange noises and smells are not your AC developing a personality

Air conditioning units make noise. A hum at startup, air moving through ducts, and the outdoor fan running are normal. But new or worsening noises usually mean something needs attention.

Banging, grinding, screeching, buzzing, rattling, or hissing can point to loose parts, motor problems, electrical issues, refrigerant leaks, compressor trouble, or debris in the outdoor unit. Some noises are inexpensive to fix.

Others are the mechanical equivalent of a smoke alarm politely saying, "You may want to look into this before events become cinematic."

Odors also matter. A musty smell may indicate moisture buildup, dirty coils, microbial growth, or duct issues. A burning smell could suggest electrical overheating or a failing motor. A rotten-egg smell is not typically an AC issue and should be treated seriously, especially if gas appliances are present. Turn off the system if needed and call the appropriate professional.

If noise and odor issues keep coming back after cleaning and repairs, replacement may become part of the solution. Old systems often vibrate more, drain less reliably, and struggle with airflow. Still, no reputable technician should jump straight to replacement without inspecting the basics. Sometimes the monster in the attic is just a loose panel. Sometimes it is not. That is why we investigate before naming it.

The "major component" moment

Certain repairs carry more weight than others. Replacing a capacitor, clearing a condensate drain, or swapping a thermostat does not usually justify replacing the entire system. Major component failures are different.

Here are the repairs that often trigger a serious replacement discussion:

1. Compressor failure, especially on an older unit.
2. Evaporator or condenser coil leaks.
3. Repeated refrigerant leaks that are hard to access or confirm.
4. Blower motor or control board failure on aging equipment.
5. Significant electrical damage or corrosion throughout the system.

That is one of the few times a short list is kinder than a paragraph. These repairs can cost enough that the money may be better applied toward new equipment with a warranty. Compressor replacement, in particular, can be painful. The compressor is the heart of the air conditioning system. When it fails on an older unit, replacing it can feel like giving a senior dog a jetpack. Technically impressive, emotionally complicated, and not always the best idea.

Your AC and furnace may be more connected than you think

In many homes, the air conditioner shares indoor equipment with the heating system. The outdoor condenser works with an indoor evaporator coil installed near the furnace or air handler. The blower that moves cool air in summer may also move warm air in winter. This is why AC replacement sometimes overlaps with heating installation decisions.

If your furnace is also old, replacing only the AC may still be possible, but it may not be the most efficient plan. The indoor coil must be compatible with the new outdoor unit. Airflow must be correct. Controls must work together. In some cases, replacing the AC while leaving an aging furnace in place can save money upfront but create another disruption a year or two later when the furnace quits. In other cases, the furnace has plenty of life left, and replacing it early would be wasteful.

This is not a one-size-fits-all call. If the furnace is 5 years old and the AC is 16, you probably focus on air conditioning. If both systems are 18 years old and the furnace heat exchanger is showing wear, it may be time to look at a combined plan. If you are considering a heat pump, dual-fuel setup, or major efficiency upgrade, the heating side of the system becomes even more important.

Good HVAC planning looks at the house as a system. Comfort does not care which company department handles cooling, heating, plumbing, or ductwork. Comfort only cares whether the equipment works together without turning your utility bill into a tragic novel.

Water where water should not be

Air conditioners create condensate. That water should drain safely through a condensate line, pump, or approved drainage setup. When it does not, you may see water around the indoor unit, staining near ceilings, wet insulation, or a drain pan that looks ready to host tadpoles.

Sometimes the fix is simple. A clogged condensate drain can often be cleared, and regular maintenance can prevent repeat issues. But chronic water problems may point to improper installation, poor drainage pitch, a cracked drain pan, frozen coils, low refrigerant, airflow issues, or humidity problems.

This is where plumbing and HVAC can overlap in real life. A local plumber may handle drain problems, leak repair, or water damage concerns, while an HVAC technician handles the cooling equipment that produced the condensate in the first place. In a company that does both, such as TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling, the advantage is coordination. Nobody has to stand in your utility room pointing at a pipe and saying, "That's not my department," while the floor develops a reflective surface.

Water damage is expensive, sneaky, and rude. If your AC has caused multiple leaks, especially near finished ceilings or walls, replacement may be worth considering if the underlying cause is tied to aging equipment or poor design. At minimum, the drainage system should be inspected and corrected before the next cooling season.

When repair is still the smarter move

Replacement is not always the heroic choice. Sometimes the best decision is a modest repair and a bit of patience. If the system is relatively young, has been maintained, cools evenly, uses a current refrigerant, and needs a minor component, repair usually makes sense.

A common example is a failed capacitor. Capacitors help motors start and run. They are hardworking little parts and they fail often, especially during heat waves. Replacing one does not mean the system is junk. Another example is a clogged drain line. Messy, annoying, potentially damaging, yes. A reason to replace the entire AC, usually no.

Repair also makes sense when replacement timing would cause financial strain and the repair can safely buy time. A trustworthy contractor should be honest about that. Not every household can replace equipment the moment the spreadsheet suggests it. Sometimes the practical answer is, "Let's make it safe, get it cooling, and plan for replacement before next summer." That is not denial. That is adult life with receipts.

The key is understanding whether you are buying time or throwing good money after bad. Those are different things. Buying time has a plan. Throwing money after bad has crossed fingers and a thermostat set to 68.

The replacement signs that deserve your full attention

If you are trying to make the decision without turning your kitchen table into a war room, focus on patterns. One symptom may not mean much. Several together usually do.

Consider replacement seriously when:

1. The unit is over 12 to 15 years old and needs a costly repair.
2. Energy bills have climbed while comfort has declined.
3. The system uses outdated refrigerant and has a leak.
4. Repairs have become frequent over the last few seasons.
5. Humidity, noise, or uneven cooling persists despite proper maintenance.

That does not mean you should sign a replacement contract while standing in a puddle at 9 p.m. And muttering about betrayal. It means the case for replacement is strong enough to get a proper evaluation and quote.

Sizing is not guesswork, or at least it should not be

One of the biggest mistakes in AC replacement is assuming the new unit should match the old unit exactly. Maybe the old one was sized correctly. Maybe it was not. Homes change. Insulation gets added, windows get replaced, additions get built, basements get finished, and ductwork gets modified by people with varying relationships to physics.

Proper sizing involves a load calculation, often called Manual J in residential HVAC. This calculation considers square footage, insulation, windows, orientation, air leakage, ceiling height, occupants, and other factors. It is not perfect, but it is far better than guessing based on the old nameplate.

Oversized systems cycle too quickly, remove less humidity, may wear out faster, and can leave the home feeling uneven. Undersized systems may run constantly and fail to maintain temperature during peak heat. There is some nuance here, because modern variable-capacity systems can handle a range better than older single-stage units. Still, sizing matters.

Ductwork deserves attention too. If ducts are undersized, leaky, crushed, poorly balanced, or dirty, a new AC may inherit the same comfort problems. Air conditioning is not just about the box outside. The invisible pathways matter. If your ducts were designed by someone who apparently disliked the back bedroom, new equipment alone may not fix the grudge.

What a good replacement conversation sounds like

A professional replacement estimate should feel like a consultation, not a hostage negotiation. The contractor should inspect the indoor and outdoor equipment, ask about comfort issues, evaluate airflow, look at duct conditions where accessible, discuss efficiency levels, and explain options in plain language.

You should hear trade-offs. A basic single-stage system may cost less and work well in a smaller or simpler home. A two-stage or variable-speed system may provide better comfort and humidity control, especially in homes with longer cooling seasons or comfort complaints. Higher efficiency may reduce operating costs, but the payback depends on usage and local electric rates. Warranties matter, but only if the company is likely to answer the phone later.

Be cautious if every answer is the most expensive answer. Be equally cautious if the quote is dramatically lower than others but vague about equipment model, warranty, permits, or what is included. Cheap installation can become expensive quickly when airflow is wrong, refrigerant charge is sloppy, or condensate drainage is treated like an afterthought.

A good contractor will also explain what happens on installation day. Most residential replacements take one day, though complicated jobs can take longer. The crew should protect flooring, remove old equipment, install and connect the new system, pressure test or evacuate refrigerant lines as appropriate, verify charge and airflow, test

operation, and review thermostat use. It is not glamorous work, but it is precise work. The system's future depends heavily on the first day of its new life.

The comfort upgrade you may not have considered

Replacing your AC is not only about avoiding breakdowns. It can be a chance to fix long-standing annoyances. Maybe the old system was loud enough to interrupt patio conversations. Maybe the thermostat was placed in the one hallway that never represented the rest of the house. Maybe filtration was poor, humidity was high, or the upstairs bedrooms were always uncomfortable.

This is the moment to ask about practical improvements. A better thermostat location, improved return air, duct sealing, upgraded filtration, zoning in certain layouts, condensate safety switches, and surge protection may offer real value. Not all upgrades are necessary. Some are excellent. Some are nice but not urgent. Some are sales confetti.

For example, duct sealing can make a noticeable difference if ducts run through an attic or crawlspace and leak conditioned air into places where only spiders benefit. Better filtration can help protect equipment and improve indoor air quality, though filters that are too restrictive can harm airflow if the system is not designed for them. A condensate overflow switch can shut the system off before water damages a ceiling. It is a small device that can prevent a very large sulk.

The best time to replace your AC is before it becomes a tiny outdoor furnace

Emergency replacements happen, but planned replacements are usually better. When the system dies during a heat wave, everyone is busy, inventory may be limited, and your decision-making process becomes less "careful comparison" and more "who can save us from sleeping in the basement."

If your AC is aging and showing signs of decline, consider getting estimates during spring or fall. Contractors may have more scheduling flexibility, you have more time to compare options, and you can make decisions without heat exhaustion contributing opinions.

Planning also gives you time to think about financing, rebates, efficiency requirements, and whether related work makes sense. Utility rebates and tax incentives change, so it is worth asking what currently applies in your area without assuming anything. A reputable contractor should give current, local guidance or point you to the right program details.

A few edge cases worth mentioning

Some homes complicate the decision. Historic houses may have limited duct space. Condos may require HOA approval or specific equipment dimensions. Townhomes may have tight access. Homes with boilers may use separate air handlers or ductless systems. Additions and converted spaces may be better served by a ductless mini-split instead of forcing the central system to cool a room it was never designed to handle.

Then there are homes where air conditioning issues are symptoms of broader building problems. Poor attic insulation, massive air leaks, unshaded west-facing glass, or ductwork in a brutal attic can make even good equipment struggle. Replacing the AC without addressing the building shell may help, but it may not deliver the comfort you expect. Sometimes the best AC improvement is insulation. Not as exciting as shiny new equipment, I admit, but insulation has never needed a compressor replacement.



Plumbing problems can also masquerade as HVAC problems near mechanical rooms. A leak around the air handler may be condensate, but it could also be a nearby water line, humidifier connection, water heater issue, or drain backup. If the source is unclear, do not assume. Water is a talented liar. Companies **HVAC contractor** that understand both plumbing and HVAC can trace the source faster and avoid unnecessary repairs.

So, should you replace it?

If your air conditioning unit is young, cooling well, and facing a minor repair, keep it maintained and carry on. Change filters, keep the outdoor unit clear, schedule routine service, and try not to store paint cans, holiday decorations, and forgotten exercise equipment against the indoor unit like it is a basement scarecrow.

If your system is older, inefficient, noisy, leaky, expensive to repair, or losing the fight against summer, replacement may be the wiser move. The decision should be based on age, repair history, refrigerant type, energy use, comfort, and the condition of the entire HVAC setup. A quick fix can be smart. So can replacement. The trick is knowing which one you are actually buying.

A seasoned company like TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling can help sort that out by looking at the whole picture, not just the metal box making rude noises outside. Whether you need leak repair, an honest AC diagnosis, a local plumber for drainage issues, heating installation planning, or a reliable air conditioning contractor to price replacement options, the goal is the same: a home that stays comfortable without turning every summer afternoon into a character-building exercise.

Your AC does not need to last forever. It just needs to serve you well while it can, then bow out before it becomes the household villain. If it has started demanding frequent repairs, raising your bills, and cooling with all the enthusiasm of a tired desk fan, it may be time to let it retire with dignity.

Preferably before the next heat wave finds out.

TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling – Local Business Details

Kelowna

Name: TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling

Address: 470 Neave Ct #104, Kelowna, BC V1V 2M2

Phone: [\(250\) 800-3811](tel:2508003811)

Website: <https://www.trufinity.ca/>

Email: service@trufinity.ca

Hours: Monday–Sunday: 24/7 emergency service; regular office hours

Open-location code: WJG5+43 Kelowna, British Columbia

Map/listing URL: [https://www.google.com/maps/search/?](https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJdW3cozyNfVMRCGc2lc4HQEE)

[api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJdW3cozyNfVMRCGc2lc4HQEE](https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJdW3cozyNfVMRCGc2lc4HQEE)

Kelowna

Map/listing URL:

Socials: <https://www.youtube.com/@TruFinityphc/> <https://www.linkedin.com/company/trufinityphc/>
<https://www.facebook.com/TruFinityPHC/> <https://www.instagram.com/trufinityphc/>

West Kelowna

Name: TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling

Address: 615 Keefe Rd, West Kelowna, BC V1Z 1C6

Phone: (778) 721-8344

Website: <https://www.trufinity.ca/service-areas/west-kelowna>

Email: service@trufinity.ca

Hours: Monday–Sunday: 24/7 emergency service; regular office hours

Open-location code: VFC6+92 West Kelowna, British Columbia

Map/listing URL: https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJL2YLkWF1gIQR9Oipb-mQN-4

Vernon

Name: TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling

Address: 2907 32 St #101, Vernon, BC V1T 5M2

Phone: (778) 721-8375

Website: <https://www.trufinity.ca/service-areas/vernon>

Email: service@trufinity.ca

Hours: Monday–Sunday: 24/7 emergency service; regular office hours

Open-location code: 7P7G+8J Vernon, British Columbia

Map/listing URL: https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJ-9HNzbjZfVMRxlOuhArwg0s

Penticton

Name: TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling

Address: 208 Ellis St #102, Penticton, BC V2A 4L6

Phone: (778) 721-8308

Website: <https://www.trufinity.ca/service-areas/penticton>

Email: service@trufinity.ca

Hours: Monday–Sunday: 24/7 emergency service; regular office hours

Open-location code: GC25+3X Penticton, British Columbia

Map/listing URL: https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJAW_Kf_JjgIQRgcB712INvLw

Kamloops

Name: TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling

Address: 1121 12th St, Kamloops, BC V2B 8A7

Phone: (250) 800-3811

Website: <https://www.trufinity.ca/service-areas/kamloops>

Email: service@trufinity.ca

Hours: Monday–Sunday: 24/7 emergency service; regular office hours

Open-location code: PJ4G+8J Kamloops, British Columbia

Map/listing URL: https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJ99-XlIgtfIMRdHSof-MBEUA

TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling provides plumbing, heating, cooling, drain, sewer, water quality, and indoor air quality services for homes and businesses across the Okanagan and nearby service areas.

The team serves customers through local pages for Kelowna, West Kelowna, Vernon, Penticton, and Kamloops, helping property owners find support close to their community.

For plumbing needs, TruFinity can help with repairs, fixture work, water heaters, gasfitting, inspections, and related home-service projects.

For heating and cooling, the company lists furnace, boiler, heat pump, AC, mini-split, thermostat, HVAC repair, installation, and maintenance services.

Customers looking for local service can use the Google Business Profile links for Kelowna, West Kelowna, Vernon, Penticton, and Kamloops to find the nearest TruFinity listing.

The brand's public contact information includes service@trufinity.ca and the main website at <https://www.trufinity.ca/>.

Kelowna customers can contact the local page at (250) 800-3811, while West Kelowna, Vernon, and Penticton each list dedicated local phone numbers.

TruFinity's website highlights 24/7 emergency service availability for urgent plumbing and HVAC issues, with regular office hours requiring confirmation if needed.

For the most accurate location details, customers should check the relevant map/listing URL or contact TruFinity directly before visiting a service address.

Popular Questions About TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling

What services does TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling provide?

TruFinity lists plumbing, heating, cooling, drain and sewer, water and air quality, and construction-related services. Common services include plumbing repairs, water heaters, gasfitting, furnace services, heat pumps, AC services, mini-splits, drain cleaning, sewer line services, and indoor air quality support.

Where does TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling provide service?

TruFinity lists service-area pages for Kelowna, West Kelowna, Vernon, Penticton, and Kamloops. Customers should use the nearest location page or Google Business Profile link to confirm the best local contact option.

Does TruFinity handle both plumbing and HVAC?

Yes. TruFinity's official site lists plumbing as well as heating and cooling services, including furnace, boiler, heat pump, AC, mini-split, and thermostat services.

Does TruFinity offer emergency service?

The website states that TruFinity is available around the clock for urgent plumbing and HVAC issues. Regular office hours were not clearly listed for every location and should be confirmed directly with the business.

What is the Kelowna TruFinity address?

The Kelowna location is listed as 470 Neave Ct #104, Kelowna, BC V1V 2M2. The Kelowna phone listed on the service-area page is [\(250\) 800-3811](tel:2508003811).

What is the West Kelowna TruFinity address?

The West Kelowna location is listed as 615 Keefe Rd, West Kelowna, BC V1Z 1C6. The West Kelowna phone listed on the service-area page is [\(778\) 721-8344](tel:7787218344).

What is the Vernon TruFinity address?

The Vernon location is listed as 2907 32 St #101, Vernon, BC V1T 5M2. The Vernon phone listed on the service-area page is [\(778\) 721-8375](tel:7787218375).

What is the Penticton TruFinity address?

The Penticton location is listed as 208 Ellis St #102, Penticton, BC V2A 4L6. The Penticton phone listed on the service-area page is [\(778\) 721-8308](tel:7787218308).

What is the best way to contact TruFinity Plumbing Heating & Cooling?

Customers can call [\(250\) 707-8285](tel:2507078285), email service@trufinity.ca, or visit <https://www.trufinity.ca/>. Social profiles include <https://www.facebook.com/TruFinityPHC/> <https://www.instagram.com/trufinityphc/> <https://www.linkedin.com/company/trufinityphc/> and <https://www.youtube.com/@TruFinityphc/>.

Landmarks Near Kelowna, West Kelowna, Vernon, Penticton & Kamloops

Knox Mountain Park – Kelowna

A well-known Kelowna landmark near central neighbourhoods and lakeside routes.

Orchard Park Shopping Centre – Kelowna

A major Kelowna shopping area close to many residential and commercial properties.

UBC Okanagan – Kelowna

A major campus area in north Kelowna near residential developments, rentals, and service properties.

Downtown Kelowna and Bernard Avenue – Kelowna

Downtown Kelowna includes shops, restaurants, offices, apartments, and nearby homes that may need plumbing or HVAC service.

Rose Valley Regional Park – West Kelowna

A recognizable West Kelowna area near hillside neighbourhoods.

Gellatly Bay Waterfront – West Kelowna

A lakeside West Kelowna landmark near homes, townhomes, and small businesses.

Polson Park – Vernon

A central Vernon landmark near neighbourhoods and local businesses.

Village Green Shopping Centre – Vernon

A practical Vernon reference point for residents and commercial properties.

Okanagan Lake Park – Penticton

A downtown Penticton waterfront landmark close to homes, rentals, restaurants, and shops.

Skaha Lake Park – Penticton

A major south Penticton landmark near residential areas and seasonal properties.

Riverside Park – Kamloops

A central Kamloops landmark near downtown homes and commercial properties.

Aberdeen Mall – Kamloops

A major Kamloops reference point near residential and commercial areas.