A drain clog is not a plumbing problem so much as a tiny household rebellion. The shower decides it wants to become a foot bath. The kitchen sink holds yesterday's pasta water hostage. The bathroom basin makes that hollow glug-glug sound, the one that says, "I have secrets, and several of them are made of toothpaste."

Drain cleaning sounds simple until you meet the four usual villains: hair, soap scum, food waste, and grease. Each one behaves differently inside a pipe. Hair tangles. Soap scum sticks. Food waste swells, ferments, and generally becomes rude. Grease slides in as a liquid and later turns into a waxy plug that would make a candle jealous.

A good Plumber learns quickly that "slow drain" is not a diagnosis. It is a symptom, like a cough. The cause might sit two inches below the stopper, or it might be twenty feet down the line where the pipe bends toward the main. The right fix depends on what made the clog, where it settled, what the pipe is made of, and how many times someone has tried to "solve" it with a bottle of drain cleaner strong enough to frighten a raccoon.

Let's get practical.

Why drains clog in the first place

Most residential drain lines are not designed for drama. They are designed for water, modest amounts of dissolved waste, and a little forgiveness. Trouble starts when we treat them like magic tunnels.

A bathroom drain sees hair, skin oils, shaving cream, toothpaste, makeup residue, soap, conditioner, and the occasional jewelry item that vanished during a rushed morning. A kitchen drain sees starches, fats, coffee grounds, vegetable peels, eggshell fragments, sauces, and whatever escaped the plate scrape. Laundry drains get lint and detergent residue. Floor drains often collect dirt, pet hair, mop water, and the mysterious grit that follows people indoors.

A pipe does not need to be fully blocked to create a nuisance. Once buildup narrows the inside diameter, water slows down. Slower water drops more debris. More debris creates more narrowing. Then one day you brush your teeth and the sink stares back at you like a shallow pond.

The shape and condition of the pipe matter too. Older galvanized lines corrode from the inside, leaving a rough surface that catches debris. Cast iron can develop scale. ABS and PVC stay smoother, but bad slope, poor venting, bellies in the line, or too many elbows can still invite clogs. A newer home is not immune either. I have seen brand-new kitchen drains choked because the disposal was treated like a wood chipper with plumbing attached.

Hair clogs: the bathroom's little knitting project

Hair is sneaky because one strand is harmless. A thousand strands, wrapped around a pop-up leak repair assembly and glued together with conditioner, become a ropey little swamp creature.

Shower and tub drains collect hair in layers. Long hair catches on the crossbars of the drain fitting. Short hair slips farther down and collects where soap residue has already made the pipe tacky. Add shaving whiskers and body oils, and the line starts building its own felt pad. If the tub has a trip-lever stopper, the linkage inside the overflow tube can also trap hair. That's a fun discovery, provided your definition of fun includes wet pliers and regrettable smells.

Bathroom sink clogs are often right at the stopper. The pop-up rod and pivot ball form a perfect snag point. Hair wraps around the mechanism, toothpaste and soap paste fill the gaps, and water begins to drain like it is waiting for permission.

A simple cleaning under the stopper solves many of these. Not all, but many. If the clog sits close to the opening, a small hand tool can pull it out. If it is farther down, a small drain snake may be needed. This is where technique matters. Jamming a cable into a drain without understanding the trap can scratch fixtures, damage old pipe, or push the clog deeper. The goal is to retrieve or break up the obstruction, not conduct a fencing match with the plumbing.

Hair clogs also return quickly if the drain has rough buildup inside. If a shower line has collected years of soap scum, removing the hair ball may restore drainage for a few weeks, then the same sticky interior grabs new hair. That is when proper Drain cleaning, not just surface clearing, becomes worthwhile.

Soap scum: the quiet builder of pipe stalactites

Soap scum sounds harmless. It sounds like something that belongs on a bathroom-cleaning commercial, wearing a frown and waiting for a sponge. Inside drains, it has a more ambitious personality.

Traditional bar soap contains fats and oils that react with minerals in hard water. The result is a chalky, sticky residue. Combine that with body oils, hair, shaving residue, and lint from washcloths, and the pipe interior starts wearing a coat. In hard-water areas, this buildup can be stubborn enough to make you question your life choices.

Liquid soaps and body washes can help, but they are not a free pass. Some contain oils, moisturizers, and thickening agents that cling to drains. Conditioners are another contributor. They are made to coat hair, which is lovely on your head and less lovely inside a pipe.

Water softener installation can reduce mineral-related scale and soap scum in homes with hard water. It is not a drain-cleaning miracle, and it will not dissolve a hair clog that already looks like a drowned squirrel. But over time, softer water often means less crusty buildup on fixtures, shower doors, and pipe interiors. If a home has repeated soap scum issues, mineral deposits on faucets, spotty dishes, and dry skin complaints, the drain problem may be one clue in a larger water-quality story.

Soap scum clogs rarely form as one dramatic plug. They build slowly. The first sign is a drain that works fine for thirty seconds, then slows. That pattern can mean the pipe is partially restricted. Water initially passes, then backs up once the flow exceeds the narrowed opening. People often ignore this stage because the drain “still works.” Pipes love that attitude. It gives them time to prepare the grand finale.

Food waste: the kitchen sink is not a garbage can with plumbing

Kitchen sink clogs have range. One day the culprit is rice. Another day it is potato peels. Sometimes it is a heroic blend of coffee grounds, onion skins, celery strings, pasta, and grease. A disposal can grind food into smaller pieces, but it does not make the food disappear. It sends it into a drain line where water has to carry it away.

Starchy foods are especially troublesome. Rice, pasta, and potatoes swell with water and can form a paste. Coffee grounds do not dissolve. They settle like wet sand. Eggshells are often blamed or defended with surprising passion, but the membrane and fine grit can contribute to buildup, especially when grease is present. Fibrous foods like celery, corn husks, artichoke leaves, and onion skins can wrap around disposal components or linger in the trap.

The trap under the kitchen sink is the first common clog point. That U-shaped bend holds water to block sewer gases, which is good. It also catches heavy debris, which is less charming. Farther downstream, the horizontal branch line can collect sludge if there is not enough water flow, if the pipe slope is poor, or if grease has coated the interior.

A homeowner once told me, with real pride, that he always ran the disposal with hot water because “hot water melts grease.” That is true for about the length of the sink tailpiece. Then the grease cools, sticks to the pipe, and begins recruiting crumbs like a tiny criminal organization. Cold water is usually better while running the disposal because it keeps fats more solid so they can be chopped and flushed in pieces, though the better move is keeping fats out of the drain altogether.

Grease: the clog that starts as a liquid lie

Grease is the smooth talker of drain problems. Warm bacon fat, cooking oil, butter, gravy, cream sauces, and meat drippings all look harmless when they are liquid. Down they go, shiny and confident. Then they cool.

Once grease coats the pipe, it acts like flypaper. Food particles stick to it. Soap residue binds with it. Coffee grounds embed in it. Over time, the pipe interior narrows until a normal dishwashing session overwhelms it. If the line serves a kitchen island or has a long horizontal run, grease buildup can be especially persistent.

Commercial kitchens use grease traps for a reason. Residential kitchens do not usually have that kind of protection, so habits matter. Wipe greasy pans with a paper towel before washing. Pour cooled fat into a container and throw it away. Use sink strainers. Run plenty of water when using the disposal. These are not glamorous steps, but neither is kneeling in front of a cabinet while a clogged sink releases gray water into a roasting pan.

Grease clogs are also where Hydrojetting can shine, provided the pipe is suitable. A cable machine can punch a hole through grease and restore temporary flow. Hydrojetting uses high-pressure water to scour the pipe walls more thoroughly. It is not appropriate for every line, especially fragile or badly damaged piping, but when used correctly, it can remove years of greasy sludge rather than simply poking a tunnel through it.

The trouble with chemical drain cleaners

Chemical drain cleaners promise speed, and sometimes they deliver. They also bring risk. Caustic or acidic products can generate heat, damage finishes, weaken older piping, and create hazardous conditions for whoever works on the drain next. If the product fails to clear the clog, it may sit in the trap or line. Now the plumber opening that piping is dealing with backed-up water plus chemicals. Nobody cheers for that combination.

There is also the issue of repeated use. A slow drain that needs chemicals every month is not being fixed. It is being negotiated with. The underlying buildup remains, and in some cases the chemical attacks the pipe or seals more than the clog. Older metal pipes, rubber couplings, disposal components, and certain fixture finishes can all suffer.

Enzyme or bacterial drain maintenance products are gentler and may help reduce organic buildup in some situations, particularly with routine use. They are not instant clog removers. Think of them as housekeeping, not demolition. If the drain is already stopped, enzymes are arriving late to the party and probably without the right shoes.

What actually works, and when

The best drain-cleaning method depends on the clog material and location. A bathroom sink full of hair near the stopper does not need the same approach as a kitchen main packed with grease. A main sewer line invaded by roots needs a different strategy entirely.

Here is the short version professionals tend to keep in their heads:

| Clog type | Common location | Better approach | |---|---|---| | Hair | Tub, shower, bathroom sink stopper | Remove stopper, retrieve hair, use small cable if needed | | Soap scum | Bathroom branch drains | Mechanical cleaning, hot water flushing where appropriate, address hard water | | Food waste | Kitchen trap or branch line | Trap cleaning, cabling, disposal habit changes | | Grease | Kitchen branch or main line | Cable for relief, Hydrojetting for heavier buildup if pipe condition allows | | Roots | Building sewer or yard line | Rooter service, camera inspection, repair planning if recurring |

That table leaves out one important word: judgment. A good technician does not just clear water and sprint away. They pay attention to how the cable feels, what comes back on the head, how the water drains afterward, whether other fixtures gurgle, and whether the clog is likely local or part of a larger drainage issue.

Rooter service is often used for tougher clogs in larger lines. The term gets tossed around loosely, but it usually means using a powered drain machine with cutting or boring heads to clear obstructions, including roots. Roots are not usually the problem in a bathroom sink line, unless your vanity is located in an enchanted forest. They are common in older sewer laterals, especially where clay, cast iron, or Orangeburg piping has cracks or loose joints.

A camera inspection is not necessary for every hair clog. It becomes valuable when clogs return, multiple fixtures back up, sewage appears at a floor drain, or there is reason to suspect broken pipe, roots, a belly, or a septic issue. If a home uses a septic system, repeated drain trouble can overlap with septic system service concerns. A clogged house drain and a failing drain field can both create backups, but they are very different problems with very different price tags. Guessing is expensive.

The plunger deserves more respect

The humble plunger is not fancy. It does not connect to an app. It has no mood lighting. Still, it can solve many minor clogs when used correctly.

For sinks and tubs, the overflow opening must be sealed or the pressure escapes. For double-bowl kitchen sinks, the second drain should be plugged. Use enough water to cover the cup. Push and pull with controlled force, keeping the seal intact. The pull stroke matters as much as the push because it can dislodge material rather than compact it deeper.

Do not plunge after using chemical drain cleaner. Splashing caustic water is a poor skincare routine. Also avoid aggressive plunging if the piping under the sink is old, loose, or already leaking. Plumbing leak repair after a plunger incident is embarrassing, though not rare. Slip-joint nuts loosen. Old tubular drain parts crack. Corroded traps sometimes choose that exact moment to retire.

Toilets need a flange plunger, not the flat cup style meant for sinks. If a toilet clogs repeatedly, the cause might be too much paper, foreign objects, mineral buildup in the trapway, poor flushing performance, or a larger drain issue. Toys, wipes, dental floss picks, and cotton swabs all have a way of entering toilets despite every adult in the house insisting they have no idea how it happened. The toilet, unlike the dog, cannot look guilty.

When a slow drain points to a bigger problem

A single slow bathroom sink usually means a local clog. Several slow fixtures suggest something broader. If the tub gurgles when the toilet flushes, or water backs up into a shower when the washing machine drains, the issue may be in a shared branch or main line. If the lowest drain in the house backs up first, pay attention.

Vent problems can mimic drain clogs. Plumbing vents allow air into the system so water can flow smoothly and traps do not siphon dry. A blocked vent can cause gurgling, slow drainage, and sewer odors. In cold climates,

frost can restrict vents. Leaves, nests, and debris can also cause trouble. Clearing vents is not the first assumption for every slow drain, but it belongs in the diagnostic toolbox.

Old piping adds another layer. Galvanized drains can become so restricted internally that cleaning offers only partial relief. Cast iron may have heavy scale or channel rot along the bottom. If clogs return quickly after proper cleaning, plumbing repiping may be the honest answer for a section of line. Nobody loves hearing that. But paying for the same drain to be cleared four times in a year is not exactly a spa day either.

Water temperature, fixture use, and pipe layout matter too. A rarely used guest bath can develop dry traps and odors. A kitchen sink far from the main stack may need extra flushing after disposal use. A laundry standpipe can overflow if lint and detergent sludge restrict the line. The best fix accounts for how the home is actually used, not how a diagram says it should behave.

A realistic home maintenance routine

Drain maintenance does not require a lab coat. It requires a few habits and a mild suspicion of anything that claims to be “flushable.” Wipes are the famous offender. Many wipes technically flush, in the sense that a golf ball technically fits in some drains until it does not. Flushable does not mean friendly to plumbing, septic systems, municipal pumps, or your wallet.

Use strainers in showers and kitchen sinks. Clean pop-up stoppers before they become biology projects. Keep grease out of drains. Run sufficient water with disposals. Avoid sending fibrous or starchy foods down the sink. These habits sound small because they are. That is why they work.

A simple monthly flush can help certain drains. For kitchen sinks, fill the basin with warm water and release it all at once to create a strong flow. This can move light debris through the trap and branch line. Boiling water is not always wise, especially with PVC piping, porcelain sinks, wax seals nearby, or fragile fixtures. Very hot tap water is usually enough for routine flushing. If you have a disposal, keep it clean with ice cubes and a little dish soap, or citrus peels in modest amounts. Do not pack it full like a blender making compost smoothies.

Here is a compact checklist worth taping inside the cabinet if your household includes enthusiastic cooks, long-haired people, or children who believe drains are portals:

1. Catch hair before it enters tub and shower drains.
2. Scrape plates into the trash before rinsing.
3. Put cooled grease in a container, not the sink.
4. Clean sink stoppers and strainers every few weeks.
5. Call for service when multiple fixtures slow down together.

That is one list, and it has earned its keep.

Drain cleaning and the rest of the mechanical household

A home is a collection of systems pretending to be separate. Plumbing, heating, cooling, electrical, gas, and drainage often share spaces, access points, and consequences. A leak under a sink can damage cabinets and flooring. A clogged condensate drain from an air conditioner can stain ceilings or shut down cooling. A backed-up floor drain near a furnace or water heater can create safety concerns.

An Air conditioning contractor or Air conditioning repair service may be the one who finds a clogged condensate drain during a summer no-cooling call. Air conditioning maintenance and an Air conditioning tune-up often

include checking condensate drainage because high-efficiency cooling systems remove moisture from indoor air. That water has to go somewhere. If the condensate line clogs with algae or debris, the system may trip a float switch or leak into places water was not invited.

Heating equipment can intersect with drainage too. High-efficiency furnaces produce condensate, which must drain properly. A Furnace repair service or Heating contractor may discover drainage trouble around a furnace, boiler, humidifier, or condensate pump. Heat pump installation can also involve condensate planning for indoor air handlers. None of this is the same as a kitchen grease clog, but the principle is familiar: water needs a clear, correctly pitched path.

Gas appliances add another layer of seriousness. A Gas installation service working around water heaters, furnaces, or kitchen equipment should not be confused with drain cleaning, but crowded mechanical rooms often reveal multiple issues at once. The same goes for an Electrician or Lighting contractor who opens a ceiling and finds water staining from a bathroom above. Trades overlap in real houses because real houses are built from compromises, remodels, old decisions, and that one previous owner who apparently owned only a hammer and confidence.

Water heaters deserve a mention because water quality affects both fixtures and drains. Water heater repair and Water heater installation often raise questions about sediment, hard water, and scale. Hard water can shorten appliance life and contribute to fixture buildup. Water softener installation may help protect water heaters, reduce spotting, and limit soap scum. Again, it will not rescue a drain already clogged with half a ponytail, but it can reduce some of the conditions that make buildup worse.

DIY or call a pro?

There is no shame in trying the simple things first. Remove visible hair. Clean the stopper. Plunge correctly. Check the trap if you are comfortable doing so and can reassemble it without creating a decorative under-sink fountain. Use common sense with tools. If you meet resistance, stop before turning a clog into a pipe repair.

Call a professional when the clog returns quickly, affects multiple fixtures, involves sewage, produces strong sewer odors, or resists basic methods. Call sooner if the home has older piping, a septic system, recent remodeling, or a history of root intrusion. Also call if someone has already poured chemical cleaner into the drain and it did not work. That detail matters, and your plumber will appreciate knowing before opening the line.



Professional Drain cleaning is not just about bigger machines. It is about diagnosis. A seasoned technician can often tell from fixture behavior whether the blockage sits in a trap, branch line, stack, building drain, or sewer lateral. They know when to cable, when to jet, when to inspect with a camera, and when to warn that cleaning may expose a weak pipe. That last part is important. Sometimes sludge is the only thing keeping a failing old pipe from leaking. Clearing it is still necessary, but everyone should understand the risk before the machine starts.

Pricing varies by region, access, severity, time of day, and equipment. A simple bathroom sink stoppage costs far less than hydrojetting a long commercial kitchen line or excavating a collapsed sewer. Beware of suspiciously cheap drain specials that turn into theatrical upsells before the machine leaves the truck. Also beware of anyone who guarantees a permanent fix without knowing the pipe condition. Pipes, like people, rarely become permanently trouble-free because someone made one confident visit.

The smell test, sometimes literally

Odor helps diagnose drain problems, though nobody puts that on a business card. A musty smell from a sink overflow may come from biofilm in the overflow passage. A rotten-egg sewer smell may mean a dry trap, venting issue, cracked pipe, or sewer gas escaping somewhere it should not. A sour kitchen smell often points to food sludge in the disposal, trap, or branch line. A floor drain smell in a basement may simply be a dry trap that needs water, or it may signal a backup history worth investigating.

Biofilm is the slick microbial layer that forms in damp places with organic material. Bathroom sink overflows are famous for it. You can clean the stopper and trap yet still smell something unpleasant because the overflow channel is coated. Careful cleaning with appropriate brushes and cleaners helps. Dumping harsh chemicals randomly does not.

If odors come and go with fixture use, note the pattern. Does the shower smell after the washing machine drains? Does the toilet bubble when the tub empties? Does the kitchen sink smell worse after running the dishwasher? These details help a plumber narrow the search. They also make you sound impressively observant, which is a nice bonus.

Hydrojetting, cabling, and knowing the difference

Cabling and hydrojetting both have a place. A drain cable uses a rotating steel cable and head to break through or retrieve obstructions. It is effective for many clogs and often the first tool for stoppages. Different heads handle different materials: boring heads, cutting heads, retrieval heads, grease heads. The machine size matters. Using a tiny cable on a main line wastes time. Using an oversized machine on a delicate fixture drain can cause damage.

Hydrojetting uses high-pressure water through specialized nozzles. It can clean pipe walls far better than a cable when grease, sludge, and soft buildup are the problem. It can also help with sand and debris in some lines. For roots, jetting may clear fine growth, but heavy roots often require cutting first and then repair planning if intrusion keeps returning.

Pipe condition should guide the choice. Jetting a collapsed, severely corroded, or fragile line can make a bad day worse. Camera inspection before or after jetting is common when the history suggests structural problems. In restaurants and some busy homes, scheduled jetting prevents emergency backups. In a typical house, it is usually reserved for recurring or heavy buildup, not the first response to a little hair in the shower.

The real win is not choosing the fanciest method. It is choosing the method that fits the clog and leaves the system better than it was.

What not to put down the drain, even if it “seems fine”

Drains handle plenty, but they are not bottomless civic infrastructure in miniature. Grease is the obvious no. Wipes are another. Dental floss can wrap around other debris. Cat litter turns into pipe cement. Paint can damage plumbing and belongs in proper disposal channels. Coffee grounds are better in compost or trash. Flour becomes glue. Pasta and rice keep swelling. Stickers from fruit produce an absurd number of clogs for something so small.

Medication should not go down sinks or toilets either. Many communities offer take-back programs or disposal guidance. Motor oil, solvents, pesticides, and harsh chemicals have no business in household drains. If you are on a septic system, be even more careful. Septic system service professionals spend a lot of time dealing with things that should never have entered the tank, from wipes to grease to excessive antibacterial products. A septic system depends on biological activity and proper separation. Treating it like a municipal sewer with a backyard address is asking for trouble.

Disposals deserve realistic expectations. They are convenient for small scraps, not a substitute for scraping plates. Run water before, during, and after use. Feed waste gradually. If the disposal hums but does not spin, turn it off. If it leaks, smells, or trips repeatedly, the issue may be mechanical, electrical, or drain-related. Sometimes the right professional is a plumber. Sometimes an Electrician gets involved if the circuit, switch, or wiring is suspect. The disposal itself does not care which trade fixes it, but it does appreciate not being fed celery ropes.

The quiet cost of waiting

Slow drains rarely improve from neglect. They may limp along for weeks, which creates the illusion that action is optional. Meanwhile, water sits longer in fixtures, residue hardens, odors develop, and the clog grows. A partial kitchen clog can become a full stoppage right after a big dinner, because plumbing has a sense of occasion. A main line restriction can become a sewage backup during laundry day. A tub drain can overflow if someone starts the shower and walks away, trusting optimism over gravity.

There is also hidden damage. Repeated backups can swell cabinet bases, stain ceilings, damage flooring, and encourage mold growth. A leaking trap under a bathroom sink may start as a few drops and end as a warped vanity. Plumbing leak repair is much easier before particleboard turns into oatmeal.

Waiting can also limit options. A line that could have been cleaned may deteriorate further if corrosive chemicals are used repeatedly or if standing waste accelerates corrosion in already weak metal piping. A root problem ignored too long can lead to a broken or collapsed sewer lateral. Not every clog is a catastrophe in disguise, but recurring clogs deserve respect.

The practical, unglamorous truth

Most drain clogs come from ordinary behavior repeated often. Hair goes down the shower. Soap coats the pipe. Food slips past the strainer. Grease gets rinsed because the pan is hot and dinner is over. Nobody wakes up planning to create a plumbing problem. Clogs are usually built in small installments.

The good news is that prevention works. Better habits reduce clogs. Proper tools clear them when they happen. Professional judgment prevents small problems from becoming expensive mysteries. Whether the fix is a cleaned stopper, a cabled branch line, Hydrojetting a greasy kitchen drain, Rooter service for a root-packed sewer, or repiping a failing old section, the goal is the same: restore flow and keep it flowing.

A drain should be boring. Water should leave when asked. If yours has developed personality, especially the gurgling, slow, smelly, ankle-deep kind, it is time to pay attention. Plumbing is at its best when nobody thinks about it. Give your drains a little care, keep the grease and hair monsters out as much as possible, and let the pipes return to their preferred career: quiet competence under the floor.

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.